OPENING CEREMONY PRESENTATION

By Roberto Villarreal,
Chief Development Management Branch,
DPADM/UNDESA

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCILS, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES,
PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

co-organized by

the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM),
In the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),

the Communication and Information Sector,
In the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

and the

Association International des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions Similaires (AICESIS)

Paris, France, 17-18 December 2009
THANKS

The Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), in the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),

sincerely thanks

the Communications and Information Sector, in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

and the

Association International des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions Similaires (AICESIS)

for their valuable support and diligent work in co-organizing this International Meeting

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
WELCOME

The three co-organizing institutions acknowledge the attendance of 102 participants, from the following 29 countries:

AFRICA (16 countries)
Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia,

ASIA (2 countries)
India, People’s Republic of China

EUROPE (11 countries)
Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Spain, Ukraine

Plus two international institutions:
European Commission (EC), International Labor Organization (ILO)

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
The United Nations is a global international organization with 192 Member States.

Its mandates not only entrust the UN with fundamental responsibilities in terms of preserving peace and security and maintaining a productive political dialogue, but with the same importance to promote development for all.

- We assist Member States in three different manners:
  - Through normative actions, resulting from the intergovernmental process.
  - Through analysis of key development challenges faced by countries around the World, particularly on emerging issues.
  - Through technical cooperation and capacity building.

To these aims, the UN relies on its core Secretariat, as well as on different specialized agencies (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, WIPO, and many others of similar relevance).

- To best assist Member States, we co-operate as One United Nations.

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
UNDESA AND UNESCO

- Within the framework of One United Nations, UNDESA and UNESCO co-operate in several important ways.

- This meeting brings us together to join our institutional capacities about themes of shared importance:
  - Information, communication and civil society
  - Participatory democracy
  - ICT for development

- In particular, to host this international meeting, UNDESA and UNESCO have engaged in close co-operation between:
  - The Division for Public Administration and Development Management (UNDESA)
  - The Communication and Information Sector (UNESCO)

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
The United Nations permanently welcomes communication and co-operation with all development stakeholders:

- Governments
- Private sector institutions
- Civil society organizations

In this regard, UNDESA acknowledges the importance of the regular participation of AICESIS, since years ago, in the sessions of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- We kindly encourage the continuation of this valuable engagement
- We are positive that AICESIS can make very valuable contributions to the UN and all its Member States regarding ways in which development can be enhanced through improvements in governance and citizens’ involvement

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
UN AND AICESIS (2)

- Given the membership of AICESIS in ECOSOC since years ago, and particularly because both UNDESA and AICESIS share similar interests about development, **UNDESA and AICESIS exchanged in July 2009 letters of mutual understanding to collaborate on specific matters related to development:**
  - Governance
  - Citizens’ engagement
  - ICT for development

- It has been mutually agreed that **co-operation shall be results-oriented** and geared to:
  - Capacity building
  - Information and knowledge sharing

[http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/]
ABOUT THIS MEETING (1)

- This international meeting is thus part of an ongoing continuous relationship between the UN and AICESIS

  - Following actions are foreseen into 2010, related with:

    - Networking and knowledge sharing among Economic and Social Councils from all regions of the World, and promoting this kind of institutions, or similar ones as appropriate, to enhance governance and citizens’ engagement for development

    - A global Knowledge Base on Governance, Citizens’ Engagement and Uses of ICT for Development

    - A technical cooperation project, entirely funded by the United Nations (development account of the UN budget), aimed at capacity building together with Economic and Social Councils of 16 African Countries

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
ABOUT THIS MEETING (2)

- This meeting shall **not** be of a traditional diplomatic nature
  - Participants are **not** called to state official views from their countries
  - *Rather*, it is expected that participants make this more of a **dynamic** forward-looking forum to exchange knowledge, experiences and best practices among all participants, in an open and productive fashion

- All participants are thus kindly invited to **actively participate** in the deliberation of ideas along the different sessions to take place today and tomorrow

- It is the exchange of views among all participants that will make this meeting most successful and useful

[http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/](http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/)
OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING (1)

- The overall objective of the meeting is:
  - To **build capacity** among private sector leading institutions and public authorities, in order to enhance **public governance**, facilitate **citizens' engagement** and accelerate the adoption of **Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)**, as part of their **national development strategies**, looking forward to further advancement towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING (2)

In this regard, the meeting seeks to:

- **create awareness** about the fundamental contributions of governance, citizens’ engagement and uses of ICT for development
- **establish a dialogue** with Economic and Social Councils (ESC) about actions to enhance governance, promote citizens’ engagement and foster the use of ICT for development
- **facilitate networking** among ESC from around the World, and with officials from UNDESA and UNESCO, to further promote participation of civil society about development policies, particularly to reach the MDGs
- **promote participation of ESC to design and enrich a global Knowledge Base on Governance, Citizens’ Engagement and Uses of ICT for development**
  - Sharing of knowledge, practices and experiences
CONCRETE QUESTIONS

This meeting is intended to initiate a dialogue with ESCs, aimed at providing answers to questions like the following, in respect of governance, citizens’ engagement and uses of ICT for development, particularly to reach the MDGs:

• What experience can be gathered about good practices in these matters, for interested countries to further develop, and particularly to advance towards the MDGs?

• How can countries be assisted to enhance their capacities in these matters, so as to bring forward their own efforts to develop and to achieve the MDGs?

• How can the UN facilitate information sharing, networking and partnerships to facilitate the adoption of viable and useful practices in these matters, to foster development and to advance towards the MDGs?
Mankind lives in a situation of enormous challenges and opportunities:

- Historically high records in development assets: population levels and urbanization ratios, and seemingly in life expectancy and schooling, as well in the production of goods and services to satisfy human needs, the accumulation of capital and the availability of scientific and technological knowledge.

- Yet, at the same time, there are still huge development liabilities, as very large numbers of human beings in all countries around the world suffer deeply from:
  - poverty, hunger, unemployment or lack of decent work conditions, incidence of deadly diseases and inadequate sanitation, a deteriorating natural environment and marked differences in living conditions among human groups (for instance between men and women, rural and urban populations, migrant and permanent populations, indigenous peoples, children, etc.)
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

• Facing so numerous, diverse and acute challenges, the United Nations Member States (currently 192) agreed in year 2000 to concentrate attention, action and resources, over the next 15 years, to achieve significant progress towards eight top-priority development goals.

• These are known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), summarized in the UN Millennium Declaration:
  1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  2. Achieve universal primary schooling
  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. Promote partnerships for development among stakeholders

• The UN Millennium Declaration establishes that each country is free to determine its own strategies to accomplish the MDGs in its sovereignty.
ADVANCEMENT TOWARDS THE MDGs

- The *Millennium Declaration* and the *MDGs* have been effective tools to promote more decisive efforts and more focused actions and investments aimed at the most sensitive priorities for development worldwide.

- Yet, after the first decade since the Millennium Declaration was adopted, *progress is still insufficient with respect to all eight MDGs*.

- Causes are numerous, including:
  - **Political structures or systems** in different regions, countries and sub-national areas, that still don’t give highest priority to equitable, inclusive and sustainable development, including pro-poor growth and effective public policies for social development and environmental care.
  - **Governance** that is inadequate and in many cases hinders the effectiveness of multi-stakeholders interventions.
  - **Resources** devoted to investment and development management (including capital, human resources and *technology*) which are insufficient and of low quality, or inefficiently allocated, in numerous countries.
  - **Partnerships** comprising international, national and sub-national actors from the public and private sectors, and from civil society, which are not always effective and sustainable for many reasons, including insufficient creativity, lack of adequate resources and technology, transparency and outcome evaluation.
WHY THIS? WHY NOW? (4)

• Facing the diverse constraints mentioned in the preceding slide, which restrict development to certain significant degree, and in particular hinder further advancement towards the MDGs,

  the DPADM considers quite pertinent to consult ESCs, from different regions around, on their experiences and views regarding how these obstacles can be overcome,

  looking forward to share their knowledge with diverse countries, so as to promote development that is more dynamic, inclusive, equitable and sustainable, specially to advance towards the MDGs
FORTHCOMING GLOBAL MEETING ON MDGs

- The UN will host in New York, in September 2010, a World Summit, with the participation of all 192 UN Member States, to:
  - evaluate progress achieved in relation to the MDGs over the first 10 years since the Millennium Declaration
  - deliberate and make strategy recommendations for the next 5 years

- UNDESA will present, with due credit to all participants, the Knowledge Base on Governance, Citizens’ Engagement and Uses of ICT for Development, seeking to accelerate knowledge sharing among stakeholders about governance, citizens’ engagement and uses of ICT for development, as a means to further advance towards the MDGs
  - The knowledge comming from Economic and Social Councils on these matters is of utmost importance
SUMMING UP

- UNDESA, UNESCO and AICESIS share in their agendas for development many common themes

- This meeting is one important opportunity to advance in these shared elements

- We look forward to reach, as an outcome from this:
  - significant inputs for capacity building among AICESIS members, and
  - valuable contributions to ECOSOC and, with greatest importance, to the Global Meeting on MDGs to take place in September 2010

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND MAKING PARTNERSHIPS

Promoting further adequate governance, citizens’ engagement and uses of ICT for development, and specially for reaching the MDGs, requires not only imagination and leadership from individuals or organizations,

but, most importantly, the sharing of knowledge to facilitate dissemination and adaptation of viable practices,

as well as networking and partnerships to exchange relevant experiences

Therefore, all participants in this meeting are encouraged to play a very active role in this respect:

Please make this a very lively and productive meeting!

THANKS!
END OF PRESENTATION
ANNEX 1

ABOUT

I. UNDESA, DPADM AND DMB

II. UNESCO, ICS

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
UNDESA / DPADM / DMB WITHIN THE UN

UNITED NATIONS GOVERNING BODIES
General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, etc.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
Office of the Secretary General and executive offices

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (UNDESA)

DIVISION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (DPADM)

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT BRANCH (DMB)

UNDESA

OTHER DIVISIONS AND OFFICES
Economics, Social, Environment, Gender, etc.

OTHER BRANCHES AND UNITS
Capacity development, eGovernment, UNPAN support unit, etc.
The Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations (UN)

- Promotes and supports international cooperation to achieve development for all, and assists governments in agenda-setting and decision-making on development issues at the global level

- Supports the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly with system wide guidance for economic and social development
ABOUT DPADM (1)

- This is the Division within UNDESA in charge of:
  - Public Administration
  - Development Management

- Its mission is to assist UN Member States to attain better development, through 3 avenues:
  - Enhancing Human Resources and Institutional Capacities in the Public Sector
  - Introducing e-Government systems in Public administration
  - Promoting effective Public Governance, Citizens’ Engagement and Uses of ICT for Development (ICT4D) for successful national development strategies and efficient local public service delivery
ABOUT DPADM (2)

There are three branches in the Division, namely
- Public Administration Capacity Branch (PACB),
- e-Government Branch (eGB) and
- Development Management Branch (DMB).

In addition to the Office of the Director (OD), there is one unit called the UNPAN Management Unit (UMU) which coordinates the United Nations Public Administration Network (http://www.unpan.org).

The Division also has four affiliate entities:
- the Global Alliance for ICT and Development (GAID, http://www.un-gaid.org) in New York,
- the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament in Rome (http://www.ictparliament.org/),
- The Internet Governance Forum (IGF, http://www.intgovforum.org/) in Geneva, and
The Development Management Branch (DMB) is a part of DPADM, whose mission is to assist Member States particularly in:

- Transforming their public administration and public sector institutions to be more development- and citizens-oriented, efficient, transparent, accountable, participatory, innovative, knowledge- and ICT-based

- Enhancing and improving the delivery of public services at national and local levels, especially
  - using ICT for development
  - engaging citizens in public development strategies
  - promoting effective governance.
MAIN PRODUCTS OF DPADM

- e-Government Survey
- Global Database on Electronic and Mobile Government
- World Public Service Report
- United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN)
- Global Alliance on ICT for Development (GAID)

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
UNESCO
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR
ANNEX 2

RELATIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGs
IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD
SOME WORLD STATISTICS ON POVERTY (1)

- 1.4 billion people living under $1.25 USD/day in developing countries in 2005 (compared to 1.9 billion people in 1981)
  - Even though population increased in these 25 years
  - A 1% yearly decrease in the proportion of extreme poor people relative to total population, from 52% en 1981 to 26% in 2005
  - This is on track with the Millenium Development Goals established by the United Nations (50% reduction of people in poverty between 1990 and 2015)
  - By 2015 there will still be 1 billion people living under $1.25 USD a day, and those that have crossed that international poverty line will still be poor considering many other standards

*World Bank*: Ravaillon, M. and Sh. Chen (2008), “The developing world is poorer than we thought, but no less succesful in the fight against poverty”. With 1993 data original estimates were 985 million people living under $1 USD a day in 2004, down from 1.5 billion in 1991.
Poverty reduction has been territorially uneven

- Absolute declines have only occurred in East Asia and Pacific (due to impressive results in China)

- Poverty reached many additional million people in other regions:
  - 182 more millions in Sub-Saharan Africa
  - 38 more in South Asia (most of them in India)
  - 17 million more in Europe and Central Asia
  - The number of poor has been constant in the Middle East and North Africa
  - Latin America registered large transitory augment because of major macroeconomic crisis, but has returned to pre-crisis levels

- This does not include increases in poverty occurred between 2005 and today from very high raises in food and energy prices.

*World Bank*: Ravaillon, M. and Sh. Chen (2008), “The developing world is poorer than we thought, but no less successful in the fight against poverty”. With 1993 data original estimates were 985 million people living under $1 USD a day in 2004, down from 1.5 billion in 1991.
Proportion of people living below $1.25 a day in 1990, 1999 and 2005 (percentage)

Source: United Nations MDG Report 2009
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

- Access to safe water
  - The highest coverage for both urban and rural areas occurs in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where the gap is also the narrowest (95% and 82%, respectively, a 13 percent points difference)
  - In the middle range are East Asia and Latin America, with similar coverage and disparities in both regions (around 93% and 67%, thus a 26 percent points gap)
  - The lowest indicators are observed in Sub-Saharan Africa (83% and 44%, a 39 percent points disparity)

*World Bank*: Ravaillon, M. and Sh. Chen (2008), “The developing world is poorer than we thought, but no less successful in the fight against poverty”. With 1993 data original estimates were 985 million people living under $1 USD a day in 2004, down from 1.5 billion in 1991.
ACCESS TO SANITATION

- Access to sanitation
  - The highest urban and rural coverage and smallest disparities are in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (91% and 81%, respectively, a gap of 10 percent points), followed by the Middle East and North Africa in all indicators.
  - Latin America comes next (86%, 52%, and a 34 percent points gap), followed by East Asia (73%, 35% and 38 percent points). In both regions, a marked urban bias is thus observed.
  - Sub-Saharan Africa records low coverage rates in both areas but narrower disparities (73% and 43%, a 30 percent points gap)
  - The lowest coverage and widest disparities are found in South Asia (67% and 22% of access in urban and rural areas, respectively, reflecting a gap of 45 percent points).

*World Bank*: Ravaillon, M. and Sh. Chen (2008), “The developing world is poorer than we thought, but no less succesful in the fight against poverty”. With 1993 data original estimates were 985 million people living under $1 USD a day in 2004, down from 1.5 billion in 1991.
### MDG 1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 1</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latin-America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce extreme poverty by half</td>
<td>Very high poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very high poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity and decent employment</td>
<td>Very large deficit in decent work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very large deficit in decent work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very large deficit in decent work</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate deficit in decent work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce hunger by half</td>
<td>Very high hunger</td>
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<td>High hunger</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate hunger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**

*Source: United Nations MDG Report 2009*
# MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Schooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve universal primary schooling</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal primary schooling</td>
<td>Low enrolment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist*

*Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist*

*Already met the target or very close to meeting the target*
### MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal girls’ enrolment in primary school</td>
<td>Close to parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s share of paid employment</td>
<td>Low share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s equal representation in national parliaments</td>
<td>Low representation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**
### MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 4</td>
<td>Reduce child mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Immunization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Very high mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>Moderate coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin-America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Moderate coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

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**Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**
### MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve maternal health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Very high mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>High mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>High mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin-America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Moderate mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low access</td>
<td>Moderate access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate access</td>
<td>Moderate access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No progress or deterioration**

**Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**

Source: United Nations MDG Report 2009
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>High prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis</td>
<td>High mortality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No progress or deterioration**

**Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**

**Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**
### MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL7</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>Medium forest cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse loss of forests</td>
<td>Low coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve proportion without improved drinking water</td>
<td>Very low coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve proportion without sanitation</td>
<td>Very high proportion of slum-dwellers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: United Nations MDG Report 2009*

- **No progress or deterioration**
- **Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**
- **Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist**
- **Already met the target or very close to meeting the target**
### MDG 8: DEVELOP PARTNERSHIP FOR DEV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL AND TARGETS</th>
<th>RELATIVE PROGRESS BY REGIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL 8</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users</td>
<td>Latin-America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very low usage</td>
<td>Moderate usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High usage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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END OF ANNEXES