REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

Fifty-ninth session
Kigali, Republic of Rwanda, 31 August–4 September 2009

Provisional agenda item 8.1

TOWARDS REACHING THE HEALTH-RELATED MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: PROGRESS REPORT AND THE WAY FORWARD

Report of the Regional Director

CONTENTS

Paragraphs

BACKGROUND ............................................................................................................................... 1–4

PROGRESS MADE ..................................................................................................................... 5–15

CHALLENGES .......................................................................................................................... 16

THE WAY FORWARD ............................................................................................................... 17–26

ANNEXES

Page

A: Official list of MDG indicators ........................................................................................... 6
B: Graphs of MDG trends ........................................................................................................ 9
C: Latest data on MDGs provided by Member States compared with UN data ................... 20
BACKGROUND

1. In 2000, world leaders adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the millennium development goals (MDGs), setting the year 2015 as the date for reaching the targets. The MDGs constituted an unprecedented commitment by world leaders to comprehensively address peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. Three of the eight MDGs are health goals: they are Goal 4, Reduce child mortality; Goal 5, Improve maternal health; and Goal 6, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Several other MDGs are monitored through health-related indicators; they include Goal 1, Eradicate poverty and hunger; Goal 7, Ensure environmental sustainability; and Goal 8, Develop a global partnership for development (see the table in Annex A for an updated list).

3. Significant commitments to the MDGs have been demonstrated by countries of the WHO African Region. Examples of these commitments include the Abuja Declaration of 2001 requesting countries to allocate 15% of public expenditures to the health sector; the 2005 WHO Regional Committee for Africa resolution on achieving the millennium development goals;¹ and the 2008 Ouagadougou Declaration on Primary Health Care and Health Systems in Africa.² Similar commitments have been demonstrated by development partners through the United Nations Secretary-General's MDGs Africa Initiative and the Harmonization for Health in Africa mechanism.

4. This report provides an update on the progress made towards the achievement of the health and health-related MDGs; it further identifies the main challenges and proposes the way forward.

PROGRESS MADE

5. The analysis of progress is based on data from the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) and data from World Health Statistics 2008 and 2009 when not available in UNSD. It focuses on agreed MDG targets and indicators. Trends are assessed on the basis of data between 1990 and the most recent year for which information was available as of July 2009.³ UN Member States earlier agreed to use the UNSD statistical database to monitor country progress towards reaching the MDGs. However the latest data on MDGs submitted by Member States are presented in Annex C.

Health MDGs

6. Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. Six countries are on track to achieve this target (Algeria, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Malawi, Mauritius and Seychelles); 23 countries are making progress, although it is insufficient; and 16 countries have made no progress. In 2006, the mortality rate varied between 16 and 262 per 1000 live births (Annex B: Figure 2).


³ Although the MDGs were adopted in 2000, the baseline year for the targets was set from 1990.
7. **Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.** MMR estimates for 2005 show that the Region has made no progress towards achieving this target.\(^4\) A total of 13 countries\(^5\) had maternal mortality ratios less than 550 deaths per 100,000 live births; 31 countries had very high MMRs of 550 or higher; and 12 countries had ratios of 1000 or higher. MMR estimates were not available for two countries (Annex B: Figure 3).

8. **Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.** Between 1990 and 2007, there was a 30% increase in access to contraceptives in the Region among currently married women. The prevalence of contraceptive use among currently married women (15–49 years old) varied from 75% to 5% in 2007. Only five countries had contraceptive use rates higher than 50% (Algeria, Cape Verde, Mauritius, South Africa and Zimbabwe), while 27 countries had usage rates less than 33%. Trend data were not available for nine countries (Annex B: Figure 4).

9. **Target 6A: Halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS.** Among the 13 countries that have complete trend data, 11 have started to observe declines or stabilization in HIV prevalence trends among pregnant women aged 15–24;\(^6\) HIV/AIDS prevalence has increased in two countries (Burundi and Malawi). The most recent prevalence estimates in the 13 countries ranged between 1.7% and 27.1% (Annex B: Figure 5).

10. **Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.** Only a third of the population with advanced HIV infection in the Region had access to antiretroviral medicines in 2007. Three countries had coverage rates of more than 70% (Botswana, Namibia and Rwanda), while 39 countries had coverage rates below 50%. Trend data were not available for four countries (Annex B: Figure 6).

11. **Target 6C: Halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.** Interpretation of the trends in malaria incidence and deaths using available data is difficult in the African Region due to incomplete reports, non-standardized reporting and reliance mostly on clinical diagnosis. Indicators of ITN and antimalarial coverage are preferred to measure progress toward the MDG targets. There were increases in the proportions of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets between 1999 and 2006 in all 18 countries with trend data, although coverage rates were lower than 50% (Annex B: Figure 7a). The use of antimalarial medicines for treating children with fever decreased between 1996 and 2006 in 14 countries out of 19 with complete trend data (Annex B: Figure 7b). This decrease is due to the shift from chloroquine treatment to the implementation of artemisinin-based combination therapy policy.

12. Five countries (Angola, Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Zambia) are on track to achieve the target for tuberculosis, while eight countries\(^7\) have shown insufficient progress (Annex B: Figure 8). Of the 33 countries that are making no progress, 14 have prevalence of 500 or more per 100,000 population; between 1990 and 2007, estimated prevalence increased in 27 countries due to the HIV pandemic. The prevalence ranged between 39 and 941 per 100,000 population per year (Annex B: Figure 8).

---


\(^5\) Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Eritrea, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Togo.

\(^6\) Benin, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

\(^7\) Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, and South Africa.
Health-related MDGs

13. **Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.** Only eight countries are on track to achieve this target.\(^8\) Although 18 countries are making progress, their progress is insufficient; 12 countries have made no progress. The proportion of malnourished children in these 38 countries varies from 3% to 44%. Trend data were not available in eight countries (Annex B: Figure 1).

14. **Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.** Nine countries\(^9\) are on track to achieve the safe water target. Six countries are making progress although it is insufficient, while 19 countries have made no progress (Annex B: Figure 9). The proportions of population using improved drinking water sources varied between 42% and 100% in 2006. Trend data were not available for 12 countries. Of the 36 countries with trend data, 34 countries have made no progress to achieve the target for basic sanitation while two countries are on track (Algeria and Mauritius) (Annex B: Figure 10). The few countries that are on track to achieve some of the targets represent between 5% and 15% of the total population of the African Region.

15. **Target 8E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.** The indicator for this target is the proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis. The method for collecting data on this indicator was introduced only recently (see Annex A). Thus, adequate trend data were not yet available to assess countries’ progress on this target.

**CHALLENGES**

16. The available evidence indicates that most of the countries in the African Region have not made sufficient progress towards the MDG targets. A number of key challenges need to be addressed effectively if countries are to attain the goals by 2015. These challenges include:

   (a) inadequate internal and external resources devoted to the achievement of the MDGs;
   
   (b) external resources which are unpredictable, non-sustainable, and not aligned to or in harmony with country priorities; existing resources which are inefficiently utilized;
   
   (c) weak health systems, particularly inadequate access to, and quality of, health services; weak human and institutional capacity;
   
   (d) persisting inequities in access to proven interventions, particularly against maternal mortality, but also against child mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;
   
   (e) low priority accorded to health in national economic and development policies;
   
   (f) weak multisectoral response, and the poor progress in achieving the other MDGs;
   
   (g) inadequate trend data for a number of indicators, global reporting often being based on imputations and estimations using statistical techniques rather than on empirical and timely data collection.

---

\(^8\) Algeria, Botswana, Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mauritania, and Sao Tome and Principe.

\(^9\) Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa.
THE WAY FORWARD

17. Progress on the goals of the health-related MDGs is mostly very slow in the African Region. Countries and their development partners should increase resources significantly and explore new and innovative ways to ensure progress.

18. Countries should allocate at least 15% of public expenditure to the health sector as set out in the 2001 Abuja Declaration.\(^\text{10}\) In addition, they need to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms for sustainable, effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of internal and external resources.

19. Countries can strengthen health systems by fully implementing the 2008 Ouagadougou Declaration on Primary Health Care and Health Systems in Africa to ensure better access to, and quality of, health services; a strong health workforce; an effective health information system; equitable access to essential medical products, vaccines and technologies; a functioning health financing system; and a robust leadership and governance structure.

20. It is necessary for countries to increase their attention to areas where progress has been limited, particularly to improve maternal health, by providing sufficient financing to strengthen maternal and other reproductive health services.

21. Both countries and partners should build international partnerships, sustain the gains achieved and scale up interventions to achieve the necessary reductions in under-five mortality as well as combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

22. Countries should strengthen leadership and institutional capacity within ministries of health, especially in macroeconomic analysis and strategic planning and budgeting. There is a need to increase dialogue between health and oversight ministries such as finance and planning.

23. National efforts should follow the “Three Ones” principle of one national plan, one coordination mechanism and one monitoring and evaluation plan while striving to achieve the MDGs.

24. Countries can improve the monitoring of progress towards the MDGs in collaboration with all stakeholders and international partners by: (a) improving the frequency, quality and efficiency of national health surveys; (b) strengthening birth and death registration; (c) improving the availability of demographic data by completing the 2010 census round; (d) improving surveillance and service statistics; (e) enhancing monitoring of health systems strengthening; and (f) strengthening the analysis, evaluation and use of data for decision-making.\(^\text{11}\)

25. Unless current trends are drastically changed, most countries of the African Region are unlikely to achieve any of the health or health-related MDGs. However, progress is possible if Member States

\(^{10}\) Recent estimates show that only five countries—Botswana, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Malawi and Rwanda—have achieved the 2005 Abuja target of at least 15% of public expenditure to the health sector.

work with development partners to devote more resources, strengthen health systems, including the data sources for monitoring MDG progress, and improve access to proven interventions.

26. The Regional Committee is requested to take note of this progress report and encourage countries to adopt the proposed actions as the way forward for reaching the targets of the millennium development goals.
## Official list of MDG indicators

MDG monitoring framework revised to include new targets and indicators, as noted by the 62nd UN General Assembly. Health targets and indicators are in gray. All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

**Effective 15 January 2008**

### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the Millennium Declaration)</th>
<th>Indicators for monitoring progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | 1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day  
1.2 Poverty gap ratio  
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed  
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio  
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day  
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment |
| Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age  
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**       |                                   |
| Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education  
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary  
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women**   |                                   |
| Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education  
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector  
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**                    |                                   |
| Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | 4.1 Under-five mortality rate  
4.2 Infant mortality rate  
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**                   |                                   |
| Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 19990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio  
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate  
5.4 Adolescent birth rate  
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)  
5.6 Unmet need for family planning |
### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

| Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years  
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex  
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS  
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years  
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs |
|---|---|
| Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. | 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria  
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets  
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malaria drugs  
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis  
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course |
| Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases |  |

### Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

| Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest  
7.2 CO2 emissions, total per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)  
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances  
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits  
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used  
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected  
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction |
|---|---|
| Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate loss | 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source  
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility |
| Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums |
| Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers |  |

### Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

| Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system | Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs). Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.  
Official development assistance (ODA)  
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors’ gross national income  
8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)  
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied  
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes  
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes  
Market access  
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries |
<p>| Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally |  |
| Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries |  |
| Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries export, enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction |  |
| Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help trade capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt sustainability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.14</strong> Telephone lines per 100 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.15</strong> Cellular subscribers per 100 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.16</strong> Internet users per 100 population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government in September 2000 (http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm) and from further agreement by Member States at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly – A/RES/60/1, http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty”.

---
i For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

ii The actual proportion of people living in slums measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.
ANNEX B

Graphs of MDG trends
Figure 1: Percentage of under-five children with moderate or severe malnutrition in 2001-2006 (darker bars) and the MDG target* rate in the African Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries showing no progress towards the target**</th>
<th>Countries with insufficient progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D R Congo</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries on track to achieve the target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
*MDG Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

** Countries and regions are classified according to the following thresholds: On track: Average annual rate of reduction (AARR) is greater than or equal to 2.6 per cent, or latest available estimate of underweight prevalence (2000 or later) is less than or equal to 5 per cent, regardless of AARR. Insufficient progress: AARR is between 0.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent. No progress: AARR is less than or equal to 0.5 per cent.

Data was not available for eight countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland.

Source for country data UNSD - accessed 7 July 2009.

**Figure 2: Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births) in 2007 (darker bars) and the MDG target* rate in the African Region**

**Countries showing no progress towards the target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate in 2007</th>
<th>MDG4-target rate for 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Region</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Countries with insufficient progress**

Note:
*MDG Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate

**Country and regional assessments of progress towards MDG 4 are based on average annual rates of reduction (AARR) in U5MR observed for 1990–2007 and required during 2008–2015 in order to reach the MDG target of reducing U5MR by two thirds by 2015, according to the following thresholds: On track: U5MR is less than 40, or U5MR is 40 or more and AARR observed for 1990–2007 is 4.0 per cent or more. Insufficient progress: U5MR is 40 or more and AARR observed for 1990–2007 is between 1.0 per cent and 3.9 per cent. No progress: U5MR is 40 or more and AARR observed for 1990–2007 is less than 1.0 per cent.

Figure 3: Estimates of maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) in 2005 (darker bar) and the MDG target* ratio in the African Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries with MMR between 550 and 980</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U R Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries with MMR of 1000 or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D R Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
*MDG Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
**Due to the large margins of uncertainty around these estimates, country-level trend analysis is problematic. Progress towards this MDG is therefore assessed based on the latest available estimates and is classified according to the following thresholds: Very high: MMR of 550 or more; High: MMR of 300–549; Moderate: MMR of 100–299; Low: MMR below 100.
Data was not available for San Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

Figure 4: Prevalence of contraceptive use (per cent) among currently married women 15–49 years old, in 2000–2007 (darker bars) and 1990–1999 (lighter bars) in the African Region*

Countries with prevalence less than 33%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Region</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D R Congo</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U R Tanzania</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries with prevalence of 33% or more**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
*MDG Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.
**Trend data is incomplete for nine countries: Burundi, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, and Swaziland.

Figure 5: HIV prevalence in pregnant women aged 15–24 years in 2004–2007 (darker bars) and in 2000–2003 (lighter bars) for 13 countries with trend data in the African Region*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For these two countries the prevalence has increased between 2000 and 2007.

Note: *MDG Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Figure 6: Percentage of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral medicines in 2007 (darker bars) and in 2006 (lighter bars) in the African Region*

Countries with coverage rate of 20% or less**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries with coverage rate of 21–30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries with coverage rate of 31% or more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Region</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UR Tanzania</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
**Trend data not available for four countries: Cape Verde, Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

Source for country data UNSD - accessed 7 July 2009.
Figure 7a:  Percentage of under five children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets* in 2003–2006 (darker bars) and 1999–2002 (lighter bars) in the African Region**

These five countries have shown an increasing trend in coverage between 1999 and 2006

*MDG Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

**Trend data on ITN overage is not available for 28 countries.

***Trend data on treatment overage is not available for 27 countries.

Source for country data UNSD - accessed 7 July 2009.
Figure 8: Prevalence of tuberculosis (/100 000 pop) in 2007 (darker bars) and the MDG target* rates (lighter bars) in the African Region **

Note:
*MDG Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
** Countries are classified as: On track: If average annual rate of reduction (AARR) is greater than or equal to 2.6 per cent; Insufficient progress: AARR is between 0.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent. No progress: AARR is less than or equal to 0.5 per cent.
Figure 9: Percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources in 2006 (darker bars) and MDG target* (lighter bars) in the African Region

Countries showing no progress towards the target**

Note:
*MDG Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

** Countries were classified according to the following thresholds: On track: Use of improved sources of drinking water in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target, or use was 95 per cent or higher. Insufficient progress: Use of improved sources of drinking water in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target. No progress: Use of improved sources of drinking water in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target, or the 1990–2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing use.

Trend data was not available for 12 countries: Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Swaziland.

Figure 10: Percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities in 2006 (darker bars) and MDG target* (lighter bars) in the African Region (All countries (except Algeria and Mauritius) have made no progress** towards achieving the target)

Note:
*MDG Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
** Countries were classified according to the following thresholds: On track: Use of improved sanitation facilities in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target, or use was 95 per cent or higher. Insufficient progress: Use of improved sanitation facilities in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target. No progress: Use of improved sanitation facilities in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate needed for the country/region to reach the MDG target, or the 1990–2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing use.
Trend data was not available for eleven countries: Cape Verde, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Swaziland.
## Latest data on MDGs provided by Member States compared with UN data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG1: Target 1C: Percentage of under-five children with moderate or severe malnutrition</th>
<th>MDG 4: Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>MDG 5: Maternal Mortality Ratio(per 100,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001-2007 Data Year Data source*</td>
<td>2007 Data Year Data source*</td>
<td>2005 Data Year Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>3.7 2006 MICS</td>
<td>37 2006 MICS</td>
<td>180 2006 MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>… 2006 MoH</td>
<td>123 2006 MoH</td>
<td>840 2006 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>22.6 2006 MoH</td>
<td>123 2006 MoH</td>
<td>840 2006 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>37.4 2006 MICS</td>
<td>191 2006 Census</td>
<td>700 2006 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>19.3 2009 MoH</td>
<td>144 2009 MoH</td>
<td>1000 2009 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>… 8 2006 QUIBB</td>
<td>32 2007 MoH</td>
<td>210 2006 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>28.5 … UNICEF</td>
<td>172 2006 MICS</td>
<td>980 2006 MICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>36.7 2001-2006 MoH</td>
<td>209 2007 MoH</td>
<td>1500 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>24.9 27.3 UNICEF</td>
<td>66 2003 MoH</td>
<td>400 2003 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>31.1 45.5 MoH</td>
<td>161 2007 DHS</td>
<td>1100 2007 DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>39.6 Valid</td>
<td>70 Valid</td>
<td>450 Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>20.3 2006 MICS</td>
<td>109 2006 MICS</td>
<td>690 Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>17.7 13.9 2008 MoH</td>
<td>115 2008 MoH</td>
<td>560 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data source**
- MoH: Ministry of Health;
- DHS: Demographic and Health survey;
- MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
- … Data not available.
- Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG1; Target 1C: Percentage of under-five children with moderate or severe malnutrition</th>
<th>MDG 4: Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>MDG 5: Maternal Mortality Ratio(per 100,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001-2007 Data</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30 082 cases</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source*
- MoH: Ministry of Health;
- DHS: Demographic and Health survey;
- MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
- …: Data not available.
- Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG5b: Prev of contraceptive use</th>
<th>MDG6a: HIV prevalence in pregnant women 15-24 (%)</th>
<th>MDG6b: Prop of pop with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN data (Median)</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>AFRO data (Median)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000-2007 Data</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>2000-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data source**
- MoH: Ministry of Health
- DHS: Demographic and Health survey
- MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
- ...: Data not available.
- Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG5b: Prevalence of contraceptive use (%)</th>
<th>MDG6a: HIV prevalence in pregnant women 15-24 (%)</th>
<th>MDG6b: Prop of pop with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN data (Median) Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>AFRO data (Median) Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>Most recent UN data Most recent Member State data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000-2007 Data Year Data source*</td>
<td>2004-2007 Data Year Data source*</td>
<td>2007 Data Year Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>... 10.3 2006 MICS ...</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>... 20 20 2008 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>34.3 11 2007 LDHS ...</td>
<td>5.3 2007 MoH</td>
<td>17 Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>23.0 24 2006 MoH ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>32.5 ...</td>
<td>14.3 2007 MoH</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>8.2 8 2000-2007 MoH ...</td>
<td>9.3 2007 MICS 0.8 2007 MICS</td>
<td>23 20-30 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>75.9 ...</td>
<td>0.5 2006 MoH</td>
<td>22 27.4 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>16.5 ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>43.7 46 2006 NDHS 14.7 2006 NDHS</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>66 66 2007 NDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>12.6 11.7 2006 EDSIM ...</td>
<td>27 2006 FMoH</td>
<td>10 26.6 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>12.6 9.7 2008 DHS ...</td>
<td>4.2 2008 FMoH</td>
<td>26 27.7 2008 FMoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>15.3 27 2007 DHS 4.0 2007 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>71 83 (Adult &gt;15 years) 2007 UNGASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>24.7 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>11.8 11.8 2005 EDS4 ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>56 64.01 2007 UNGASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>... 44.1 (15-49 age) 2008 MoH ...</td>
<td>27.9 per 10 000 2004-2007 MoH</td>
<td>... 100 2008 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>4.8 6.7 2008 SLDHS ...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>20 65 2008 SLDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>60.3 ...</td>
<td>28 (20-24 years) 2006 MoH</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>... 51 2007 MoH 25.9 2008 MoH</td>
<td>38.0 2008 MoH</td>
<td>42 52 2008 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>21.3 ...</td>
<td>3.4 2006-2007 MoH</td>
<td>19 32 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>22.8 19.6 2006 UDHS ...</td>
<td>6.4 2006 UDHS</td>
<td>33 39 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>27.3 28 2004-2005 TDHS 7.4 6.8 Jun-05 NACP</td>
<td>31 46.8 Jun-05 MoH</td>
<td>31 46.8 Jun-05 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>34.2 40.8 2007 ZDHS 14.9 2006 MoH</td>
<td>16.0 2006 MoH</td>
<td>46 60 2007 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>60.2 60.2 2006 ZDHS 15.3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source*  
MoH: Ministry of Health;  
DHS: Demographic and Health survey;  
MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey  
... Data not available.  
Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG6c: Percentage of children under five sleeping under ITN</th>
<th>MDG6c: Percentage of under-five children with fever treated with antimalaria drug</th>
<th>MDG6c: Prevalence of tuberculosis(per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN data (Median)</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quire Year Data source*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Year Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>2002-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>... 17.7 2006–2007 DHS-MIS ... 29.3 2006–2007 DHS-MIS</td>
<td>... 29.3 2006–2007 DHS-MIS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>20.2 20 2006 MoH 54.0</td>
<td>... 2006 MoH</td>
<td>60.9 2006 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>5.6 9.6 2006 MICS 48.8 48.0 2006 MICS 403</td>
<td>... 2006 MICS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>8.3 8 2005 MICS 30.0 30.0 2005 MICS 647 780 2006 MoH</td>
<td>... 2005 MICS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>7.0 7.0 55.5 55.5 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>280 57 2006 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>15.1 57.0 425</td>
<td>... 2008 MoH</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>... 26.4 2008 MoH 83 20 2008 MoH 485</td>
<td>... 2008 MICS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>6.1 48.0 485</td>
<td>... 2008 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>4.9 3 2006 MICS 36.0 25.9 2006 MICS 582</td>
<td>... 2006 MICS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>... 6 2007 MoH 17 2007 MoH 666 666 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2007 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>469 576 2009 MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>... 48.3 2003-2006 MoH ... 7.5 2002-2006 MoH 134 50 2005 MoH</td>
<td>... 2002-2006 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1.5 42 2007 MIS 3.0 579 543 2009 MoH 379 379 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2008 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>... 55 2008 MoH 44.0 2008 MoH 404 404 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2008 MoH</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>49.0 49.0 62.6 62.6 2008 2008GHDS 353 353 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2008 2008GHDS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>12.7 28.2 2008 2008GHDS 61.8 43.0 2008 2008GHDS 353 353 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2008 2008GHDS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>0.3 4.5 2008 MICS 43.5 74.0 2008 MICS 448 448 2007 WHS2009</td>
<td>... 2008 MICS</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data source**
- MoH: Ministry of Health,
- DHS: Demographic and Health survey;
- MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
- ... Data not available.
- Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG6c: Percentage of children under five sleeping under ITN</th>
<th>MDG6c: Percentage of under-five children with fever treated with antimalaria drug</th>
<th>MDG6c: Prevalence of tuberculosis(per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UN data (Median)</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2003-2006 Data</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Data source*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>2003-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>54.93</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source*:
MoH: Ministry of Health;
DHS: Demographic and Health survey;
MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MIS: Malaria Indicators Survey; N/A: Not applicable
… Data not available; Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG7c: Percentage of the population using improved drinking water (%)</th>
<th>MDG7c: Percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source:
MoH: Ministry of Health;
DHS: Demographic and Health survey;
MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
...: Data not available.
Blank cells: Data not provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>MDG7c: Percentage of the population using improved drinking water (%)</th>
<th>MDG7c: Percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent UN data</td>
<td>Most recent Member State data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome &amp; Prinipe</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source*
MoH: Ministry of Health.
DHS: Demographic and Health survey.
MICS: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
... Data not available.
Blank cells : Data not provided.