

A conceptual image showing several ants carrying large green leaves up a steep, rocky hillside. The background is a soft, hazy landscape with a yellowish sky, suggesting a sunrise or sunset. The ants are positioned at different heights on the slope, symbolizing progress and the journey towards goals.

Progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in WHO South-East Asia Region

Thai MDG Report 2004

"We see the millennium development goals as milestones on the road towards health for all"

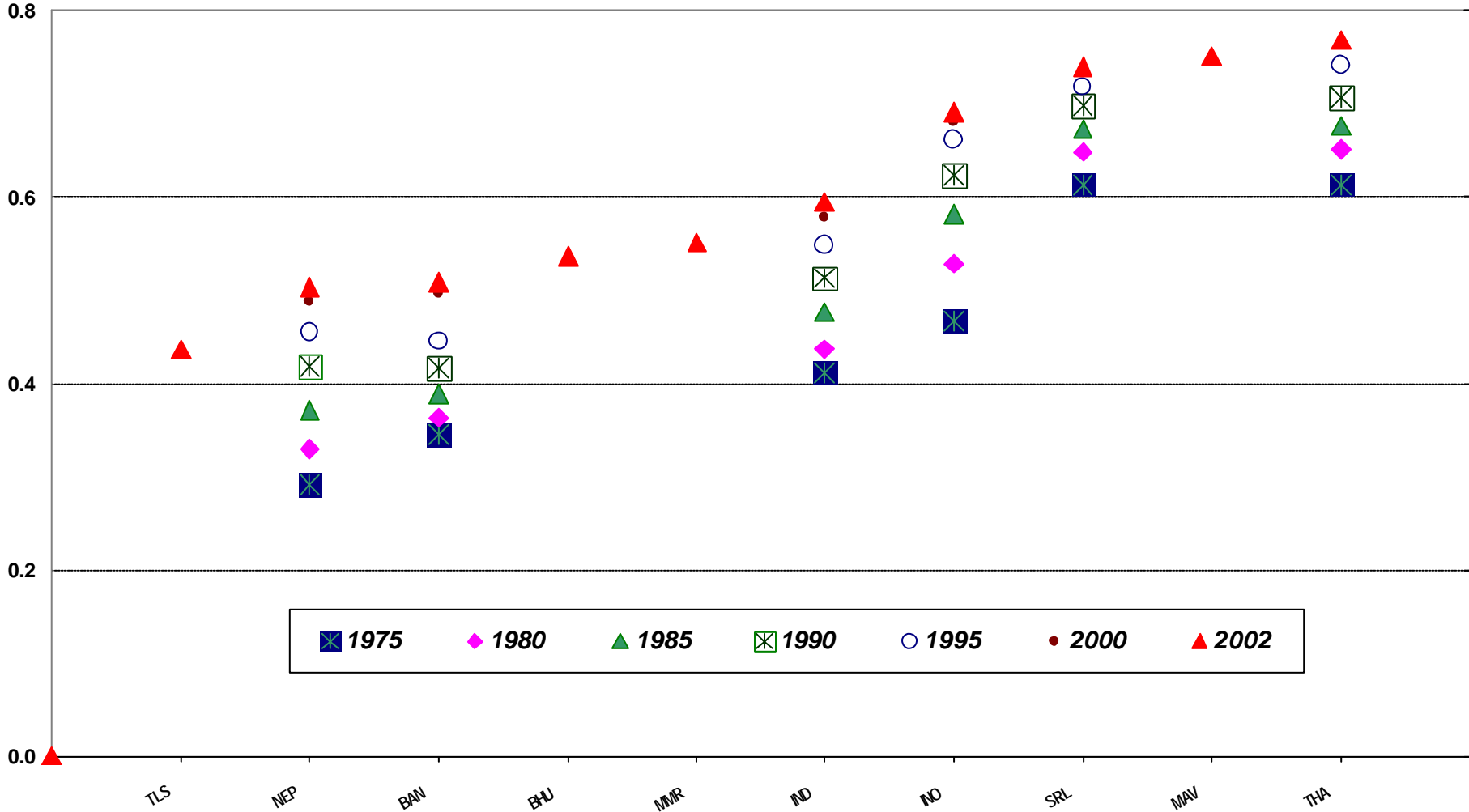
Dr LEE Jong-Wok
Director General
21 July 2003



WHO

Trends in Human Development Index, 1975-2002

HDI value



Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2004



WHO

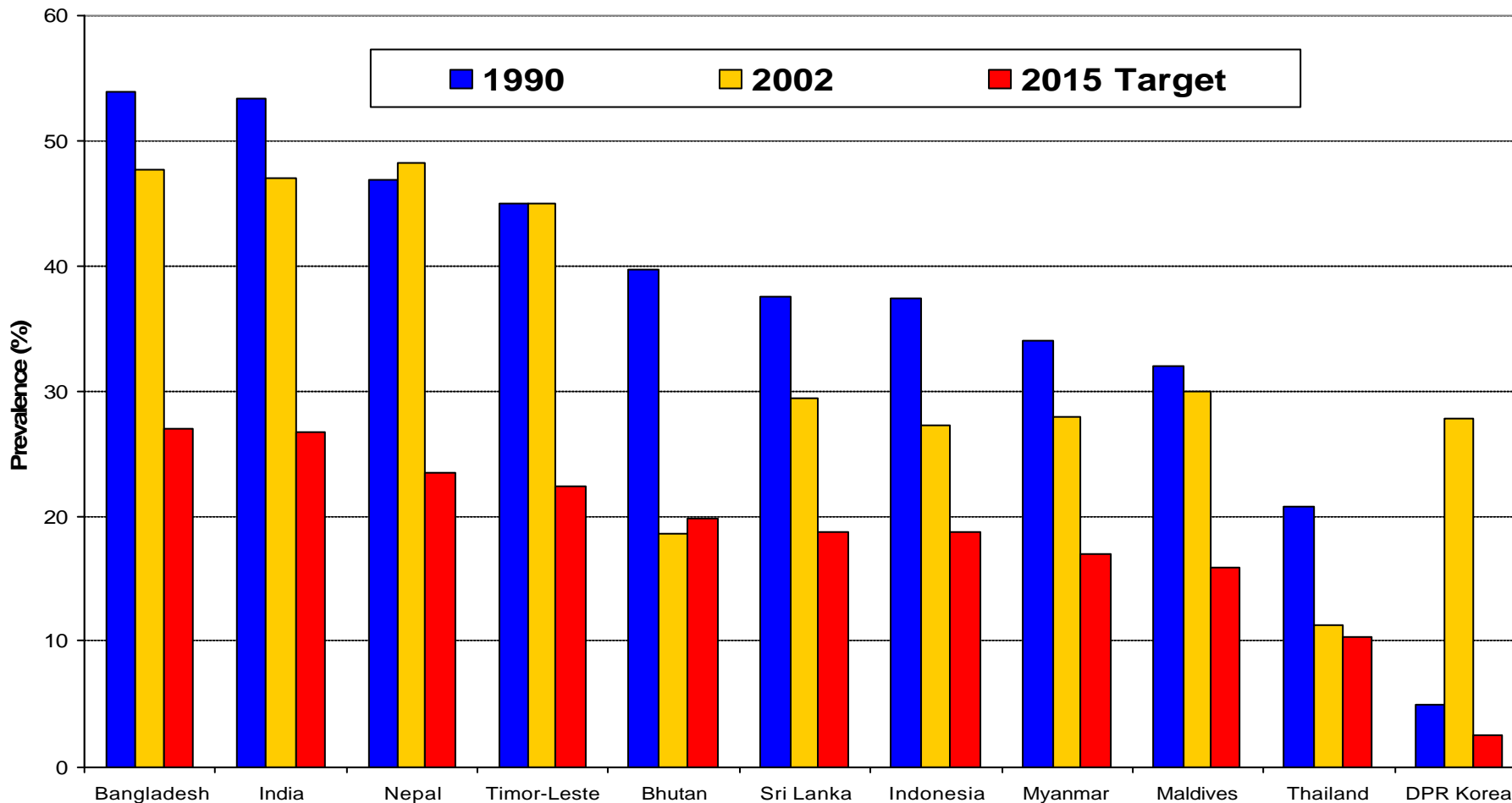
MDG Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger

- **Target: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**
- **Indicator: Prevalence of underweight among children under five years of age**



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Prevalence of Under-Weight among Under-5 children in SEAR Countries



Baseline data for 1990 for Timor-Leste and Maldives are estimates and 2015 is target set as MDG

Source : WHO/SEARO, Routine and ad hoc reports from countries to the EHI Unit as of June 2004



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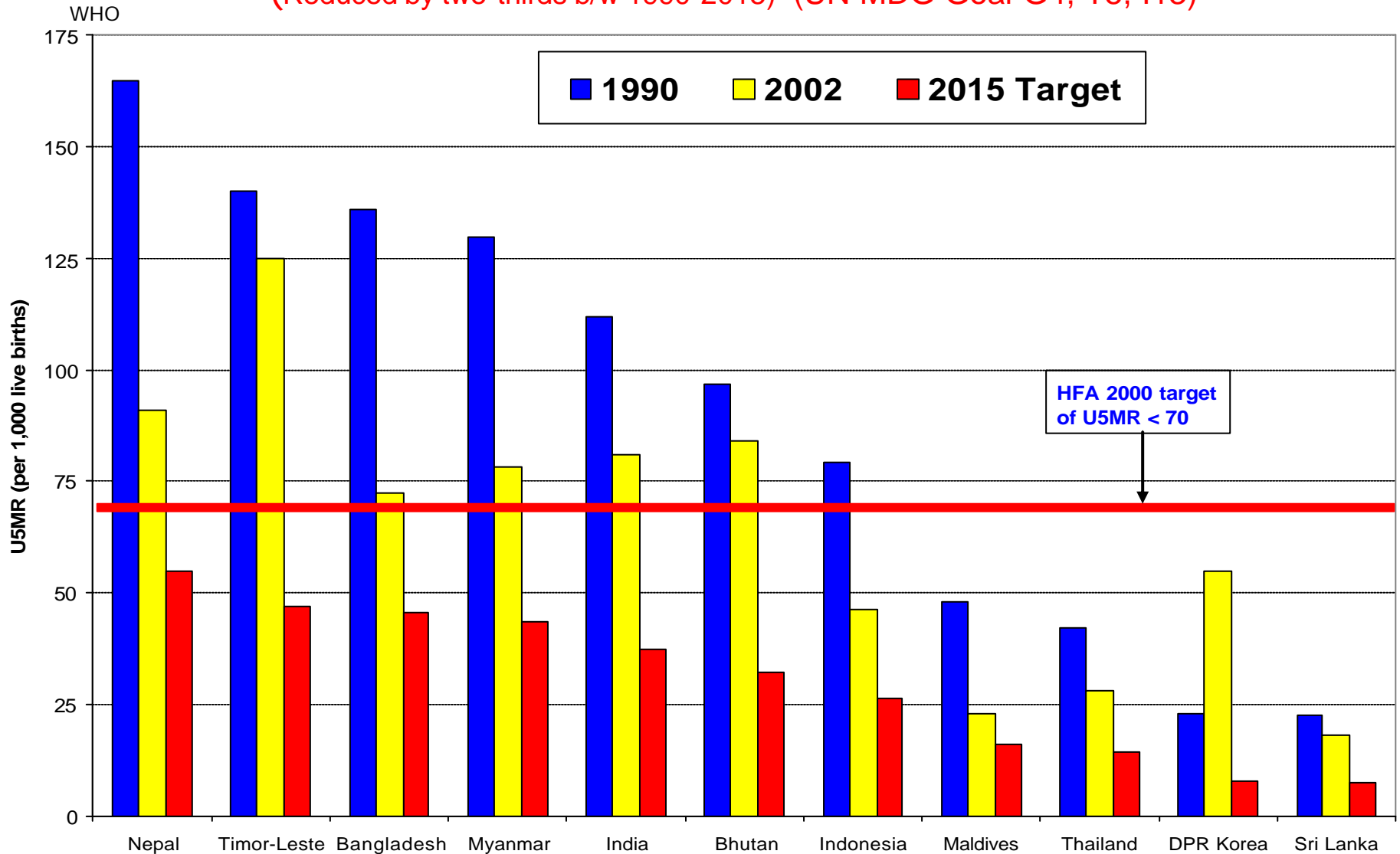
MDG Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

- **Target: Reduce U5MR by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015**
- **Indicator: Under-5 Mortality; Infant Mortality and % of Infants immunized for measles**



Under-5 Mortality Rate

(Reduced by two-thirds b/w 1990-2015) (UN MDG Goal-G4, T5, I13)

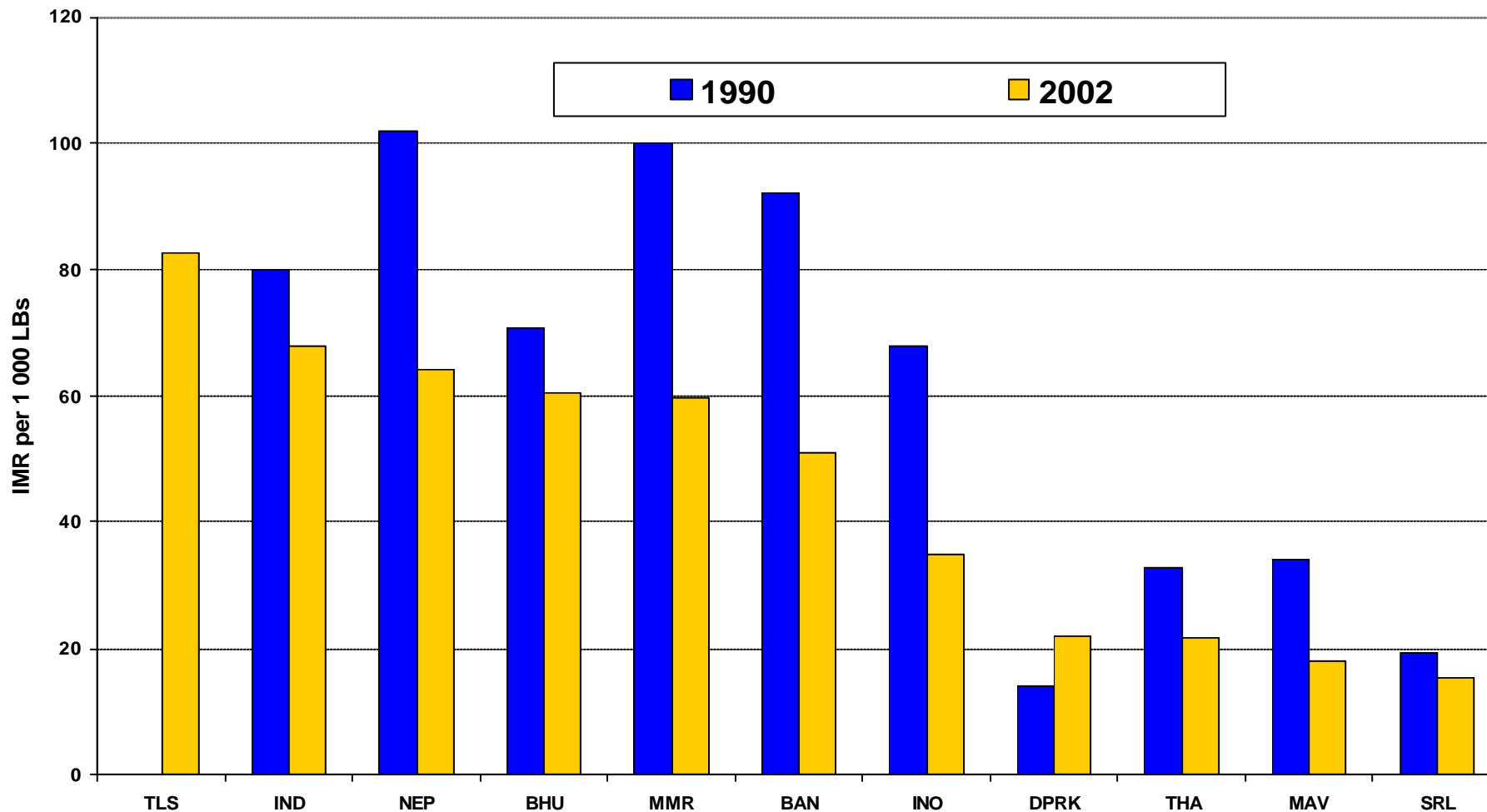


Source : WHO/SEARO, June 2004 (based on National Data)



WHO

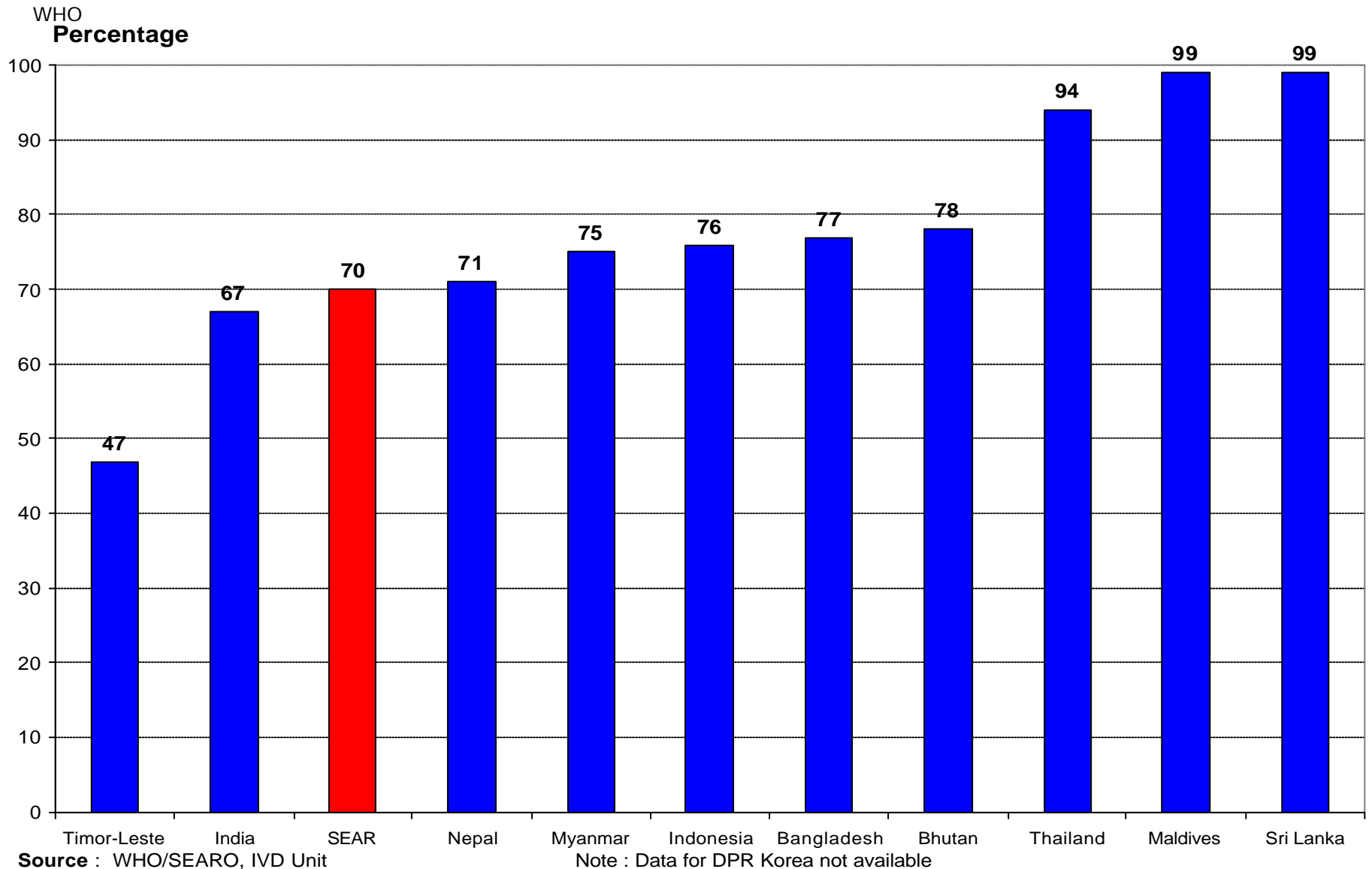
Infant Mortality Rates, 1990 & 2002



Source : WHO/SEARO, June 2004 (based on National Data)



Measles coverage in SEAR countries, 2002





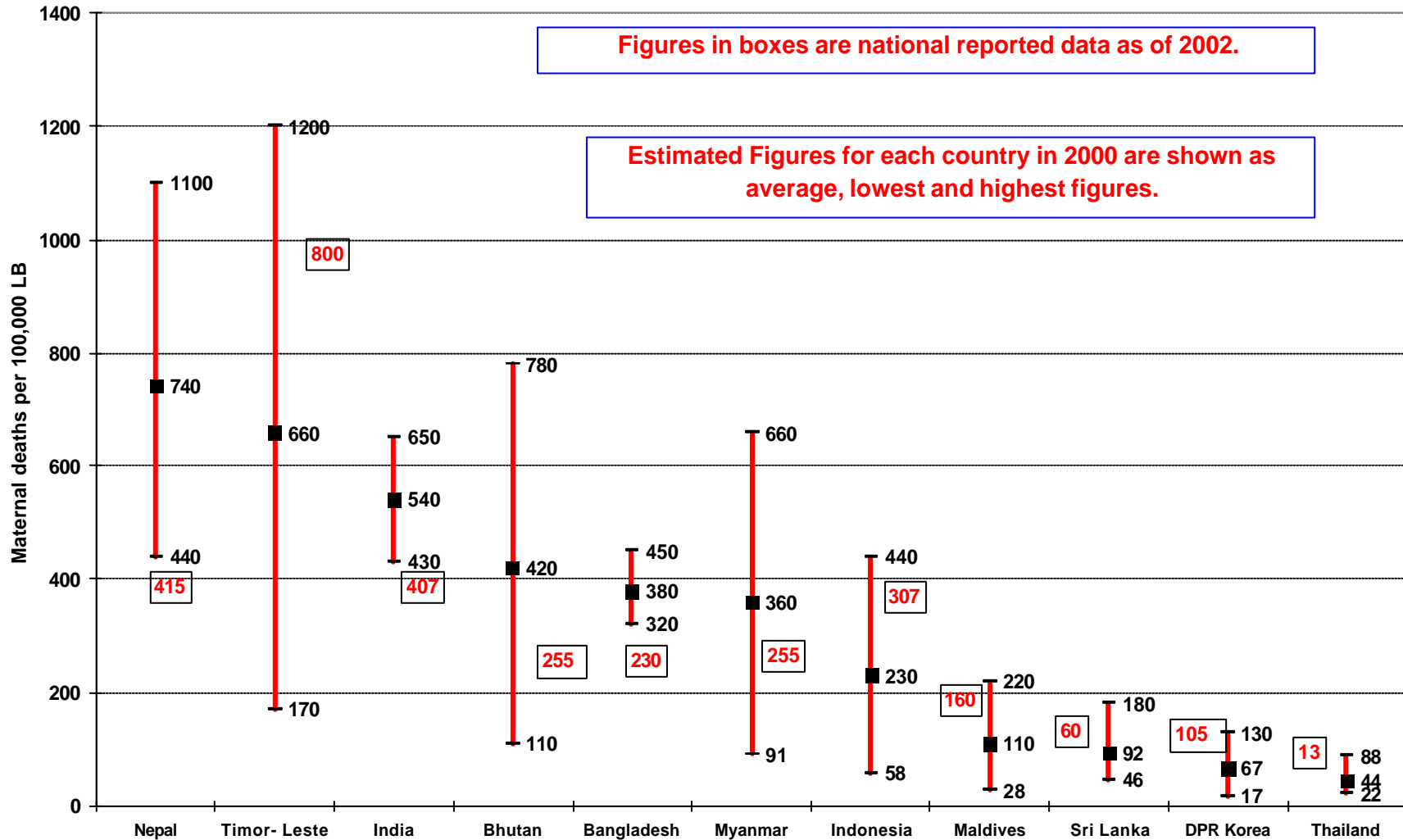
MDG Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- **Target: Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015**
- **Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) & Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel**



WHO

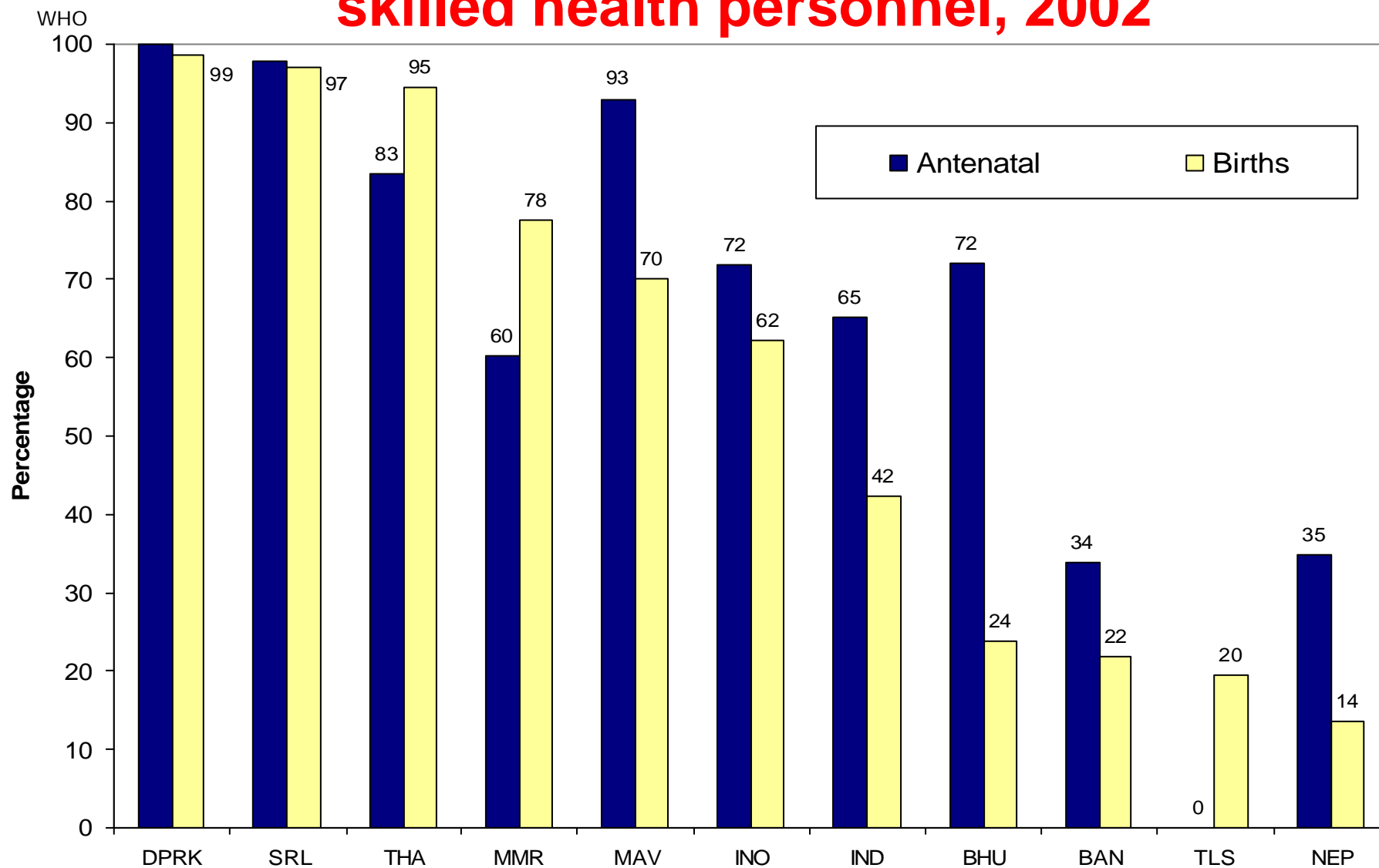
Estimated maternal mortality ratio in countries of SEA Region



Source: Joint WHO-UNICEF-UNFPA estimates of MMR, 2000



Antenatal Care and Delivery Coverage by skilled health personnel, 2002



Source : WHO/SEARO, FCH Department, July 2004



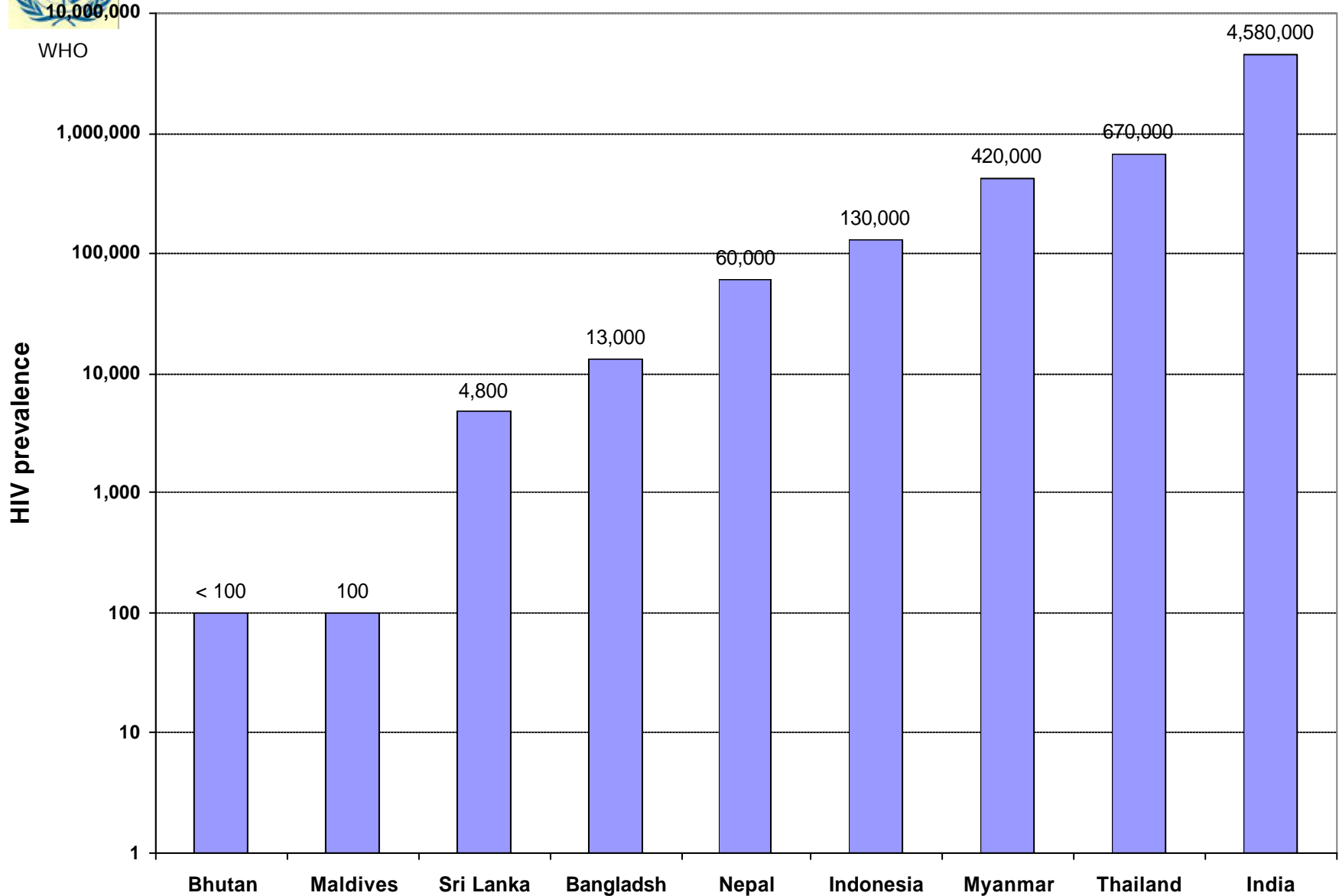
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MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- **Target: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**
- **Indicator: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years; prevalence and death rates associated with malaria and tuberculosis**



Estimated HIV prevalence in SEAR countries as of December 2003

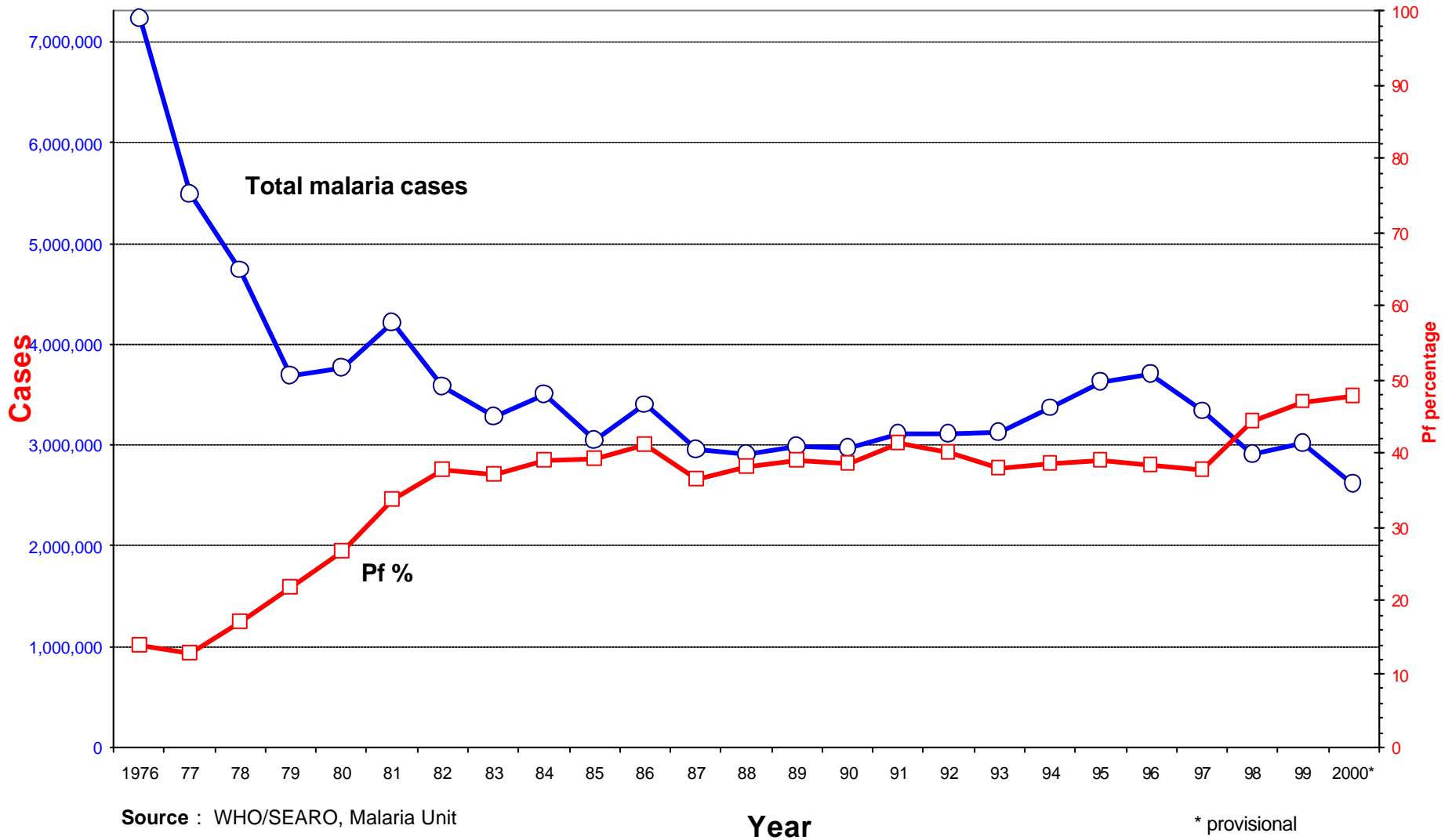


Source : WHO/SEARO, HIV/AIDS Unit, 2004



WHO

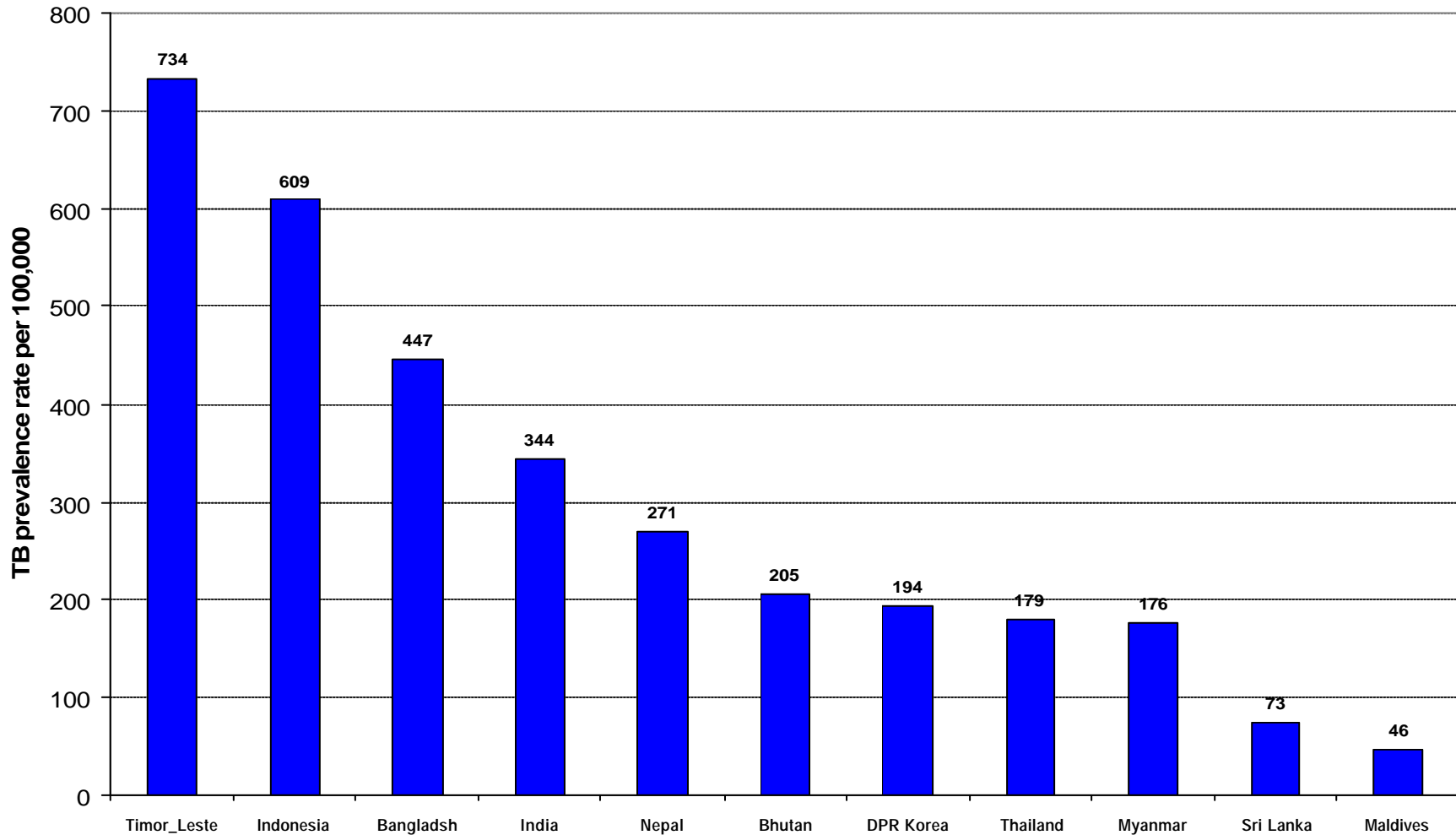
Trends in malaria in the SEA Region, 1976 - 2000





Tuberculosis prevalence rate in SEAR countries, 2002

WHO



Source : WHO/SEARO, Basic Indicators 2004 & Global TB Report 2004



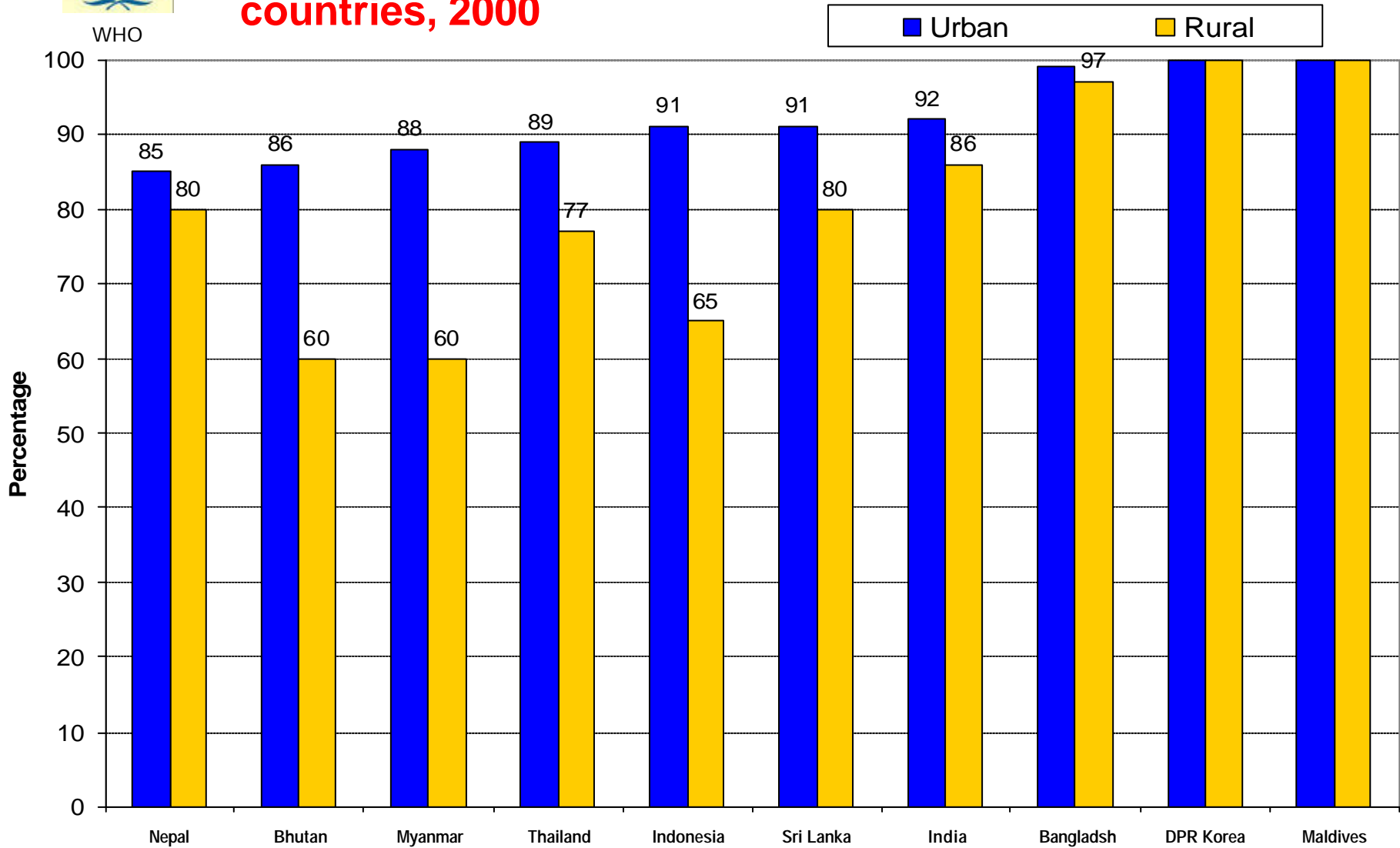
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MDG Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- **Target: Halve by 2015, proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water**
- **Indicator: Coverage of safe water supply and sanitation (rural/urban)**



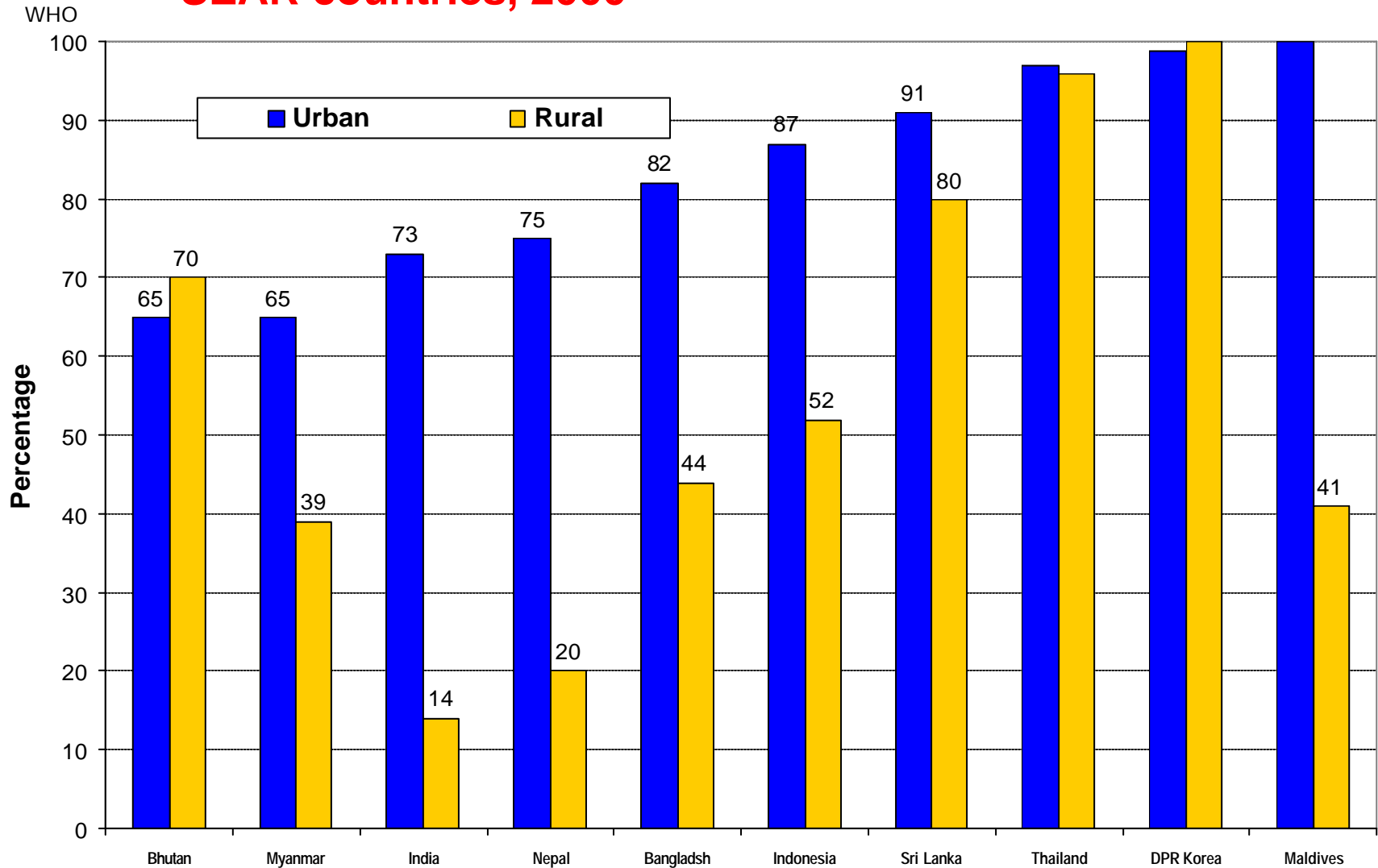
Coverage of Access to safe water supply in SEAR countries, 2000



Source : WHO/UNICEF, Global water supply and sanitation assessment 2000



Coverage of access to adequate sanitation facilities in SEAR countries, 2000



Source : WHO/UNICEF, Global water supply and sanitation assessment 2000



WHO

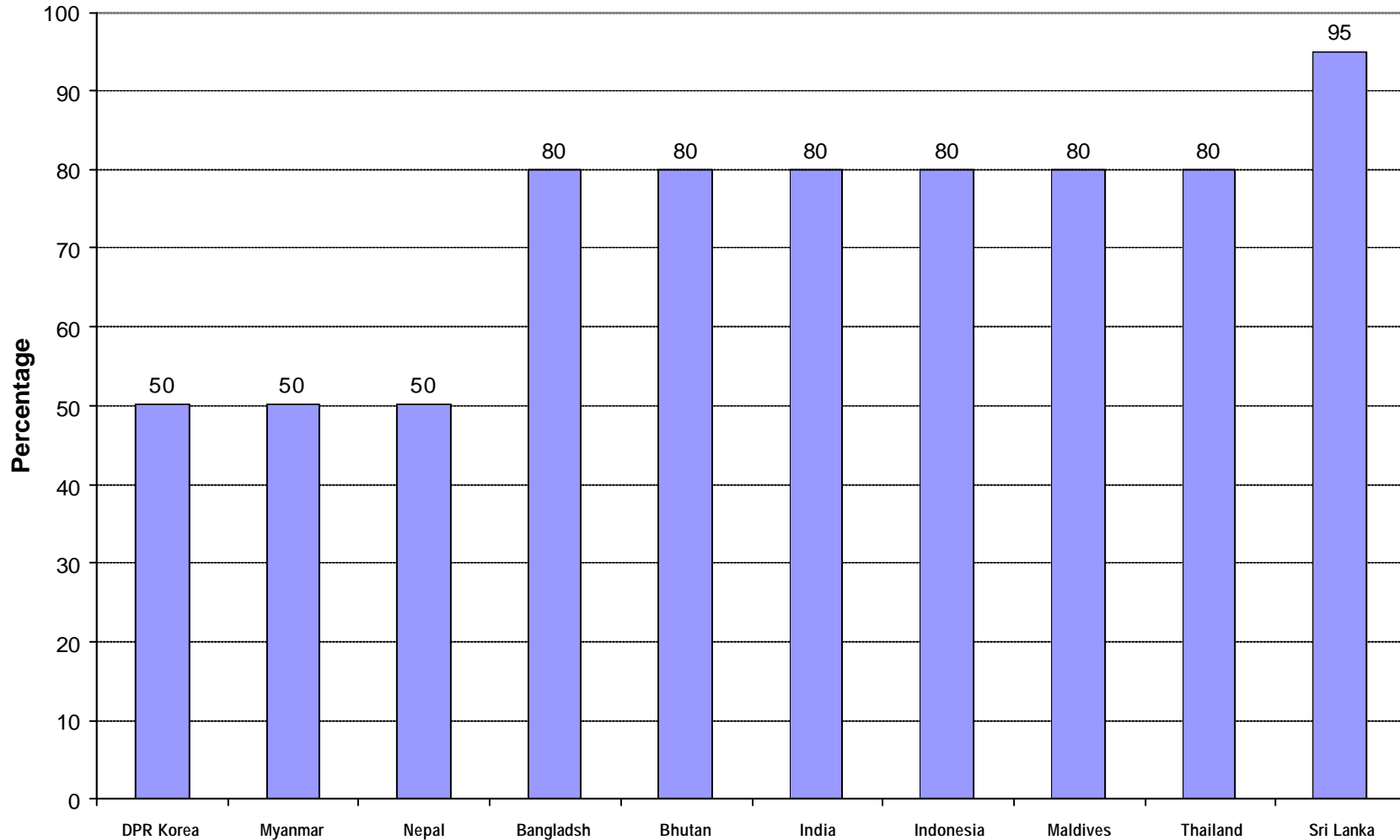
MDG Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development

- **Target: provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**
- **Indicator: Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis**



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Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis in SEAR countries, 1997



Source : WHO/SEARO, Basic Indicators 2004 & WHO HQ Global Survey



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Progress towards MDG in Asia and the Pacific, UNESCAP/UNDP Assessment 2003

Goals and selected targets	Progress so far in reaching selected targets	Likelihood of achieving the targets
Goal 1 Target 1 – Poverty reduction Target 2 – Underweight for age <5 yrs	Very good Modest	Very probable Possible
Goal 2 Target 3 - education	Slow	Unlikely
Goal 3 Target 4	Good	Probable
Goal 4 Target 5 – U5MR, IMR, Measles	Modest	Unlikely
Goal 5 Target 6 –Maternal mortality	Poor	Unlikely
Goal 6 Target 7 Target 8	Modest Modest	Possible Possible
Goal 7 Target 9 – Solid fuel Target 10 – Water Supply Target 11 - Sanitation	Poor Modest Modest	Unlikely Unlikely Possible



Challenges for achieving MDG

- Reaching out for poor, underprivileged and marginalized population (sub-national level)
- Scaling up essential interventions
- Increasing public investment
- Intersectoral coordination
- Improving health systems performance



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Challenges for health systems

- Balance and relevance of human resources
- Financing of health systems (increasing public investment and improving efficiency)
- Reduce physical and social barriers for improved access to essential health care;
- Expansion and improving health care coverage; and
- Strengthening stewardship of health systems at all levels (decentralized management)
- Working together - enhanced partnerships
- Improved monitoring and reporting mechanism and processes



WHO

For your guidance!

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Bhutan MDG Report 2003

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