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## Notes

### Overview

1. Extreme poverty figures are for \$1.08 per day in 1990 and 2001.
2. Scheduled for publication in early 2005.
3. Language often fosters confusion in distinguishing between inputs and outcomes. “Health,” for instance, describes both a sector (or ministry) and an outcome resulting from a complex set of inputs across sectors. “Education” is similar. “Hunger,” in contrast, is a complex outcome but not a sector or ministry.

### Chapter 2

1. The poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the official threshold(s) set by the national government.
2. Tropical Sub-Saharan Africa as defined in Sachs and others (2004).
3. Several other indicators of absolute poverty were attempted for inclusion in this map but not used due to data sparseness. Unless otherwise stated, all data are from UNDESA (2004).
4. For this section, we follow the regional groupings and use regional data as presented in UNDESA (2004). [[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_worldmillennium\\_new.asp](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_worldmillennium_new.asp)]. However, we include Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia with the CIS countries of Europe and include Iran in Western Asia.

### Chapter 3

1. Using many different growth model specifications, Sala-i-Martin, Doppelhofer, and Miller identify tropical land area, coastal population density, and malaria prevalence as among the more robust determinants of economic growth. See Sala-i-Martin, Doppelhofer, and Miller (2004).
2. A detailed study on Africa’s unique challenges and the investments and financing it needs to break the poverty trap is Sachs and others (2004).
3. This is the critique perhaps best represented by Easterly (2001).

## Chapter 4

1. It should also include gender expertise, which is too frequently dropped in real-time activities.

## Chapter 5

1. Essential health services related to the Goals include preventive and curative health, reproductive health, environmental health, and nutrition.

2. These interventions cannot work in isolation: they need to be accompanied by appropriate policy reforms. These include increased allocations of the national budget to agriculture, linking nutrition with agriculture food security and the right to adequate food and funding it appropriately, empowering women with property rights to local resources, strengthening agricultural research, and removing internal and regional barriers to trade in agricultural inputs and products (UN Millennium Project 2005d).

3. See for example, World Energy Council, UN DESA, and UNDP (2000). Energy services for the Goals are discussed in more detail in a forthcoming UN Millennium Project background paper by Vijay Modi (2004).

4. From a public health perspective, it is important to reduce recourse to abortion by promoting family planning services and levels of unsafe abortion by reviewing the laws regulating abortion to ensure that they address risks to health as well as cultural values and diversity and institutional capacity.

5. Social protection consists of health insurance, disability through work, unemployment insurance, child maintenance, social security, and old-age pensions.

## Chapter 6

1. Tools for the job are also an important part of capacity and include consumables or commodities required for service delivery. These are part and parcel of the recommendations in chapter 5 and in the task force reports. Here we focus on the first three components of capacity.

2. See, for example, the case studies and international study of the PARIS21 Task Team on Improved Statistical Support for Monitoring Development Goals, available at [www.paris21.org](http://www.paris21.org).

3. Deininger and Mpuga (2004) conclude: “We find that the policy change [abolition of user fees] improved access and reduced the probability of sickness in a way that was particularly beneficial to the poor. Although the challenge of maintaining service quality remains, aggregate benefits are estimated to be significantly larger than the estimated shortfalls from the abolition of user fees.”

## Chapter 7

1. Many researchers have advanced this point, with important early evidence presented by Knack and Keefer (1995), Mauro (1995), and Sachs and Warner (1995).

2. A number of recent studies have analyzed the relationship between governance and income in detail. For example, Radelet (2004) constructs an adjusted governance indicator controlling for levels of income. It shows that many low-income countries perform very well on governance relative to their level of income.

3. Glaeser and others (2004) also make this point.

4. See, for example, “The Right of Everyone to the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health” (UN 2004d).

5. Article 25 of the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states only that “Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, [without discrimination] and without unreasonable restrictions: (a) to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives ....” This statement of the right to participate must be seen in the context of other rights recognized in the Universal Declaration, which give substance to it. They include the right to freedom of speech, the right to nondiscrimination, the rights to assembly and association, the right to a free press, and so on.

6. See UN (1998) on “The role of national human rights institutions in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights.” (E/C.12/1998/25); and see UN (2002e) on “The role of independent national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child.”

7. World Development Report 2005 draws this analysis from World Bank (2004a).

## Chapter 8

1. Civil society organizations refer to a broad group of organizations and actors including but not limited to community-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations, business associations, think tanks, social movements, religious organizations, women’s rights movements, grassroots and indigenous people’s movements, and voluntary organizations.

## Chapter 9

1. The government holds primary responsibility to create incentives for informal entrepreneurs to enter the formal economy—by enabling access to credit, better technologies, and other inputs, by simplifying registration systems, and by providing access to training, as described in chapter 7.

## Chapter 10

1. This chapter draws extensively from “Ending Africa’s Poverty Trap,” Sachs and others (2004).

2. A regression (not reported here) of several different governance indicators on log GDP per capita PPP and a dummy for tropical Sub-Saharan Africa results in a statistically insignificant coefficient for the dummy variable, indicating that Africa is not governed worse, after controlling for income.

3. Other evidence suggests, for example, that between 1986 and 1988 long-distance freight tariffs in francophone West Africa were more than five times higher than comparable tariffs in India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam (Rizet and Hine 1993). A more recent study suggests that long-distance freight rates in Tanzania are three times higher than in Indonesia (Hine and Ellis 2001).

## Chapter 11

1. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2004; based on data provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund, World Health Organization, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The numbers represent unweighted averages for Least Developed Countries in the regions.

2. The 14 priority areas included: climate change and sea-level rise; natural and environmental disasters; management of wastes; coastal and marine resources; freshwater resources; land, energy, tourism, and biodiversity resources; national institutions and

administrative capacity; regional institutions and technical cooperation; transport and communication; science and technology; and human resource development (UN 1994).

3. The index for each hazard is created based on population distribution, severity of each hazard, and hazard mortality rate data for a 20-year period from 1981 to 2000. See Dilley and others (2005) for further explanation. The index is based on authors' calculations, by multiplying the country's percentage of population exposed to different severities of each hazard to create a 0–10 index where a higher number indicates more severe hazard exposure or a larger percentage of the population exposed.

### **Chapter 12**

1. Based on Fearon and Laitin (2003) dataset. Note that 3 percent was the average annual risk of a new conflict experience by Sub-Saharan African countries in the 1990s.

2. When the basic issues in a particular conflict are threats to identity, cultural or religious, not the economic disadvantage of some regions or groups, more political measures may have to be undertaken.

3. By structural indicators we refer to economic, social, environmental and geographic descriptors of groups and communities; by behavioral indicators we refer to individual and group decisionmaking indicators, including protests, strikes, and riots.

4. For further evidence on the lingering public health effects of civil wars, see Ghorah, Huth, and Russett (2004).

5. Related proposals have already been voiced in other contexts. See, for example, International Peace Academy (2004).

### **Chapter 13**

1. For example, Harrison, Klugman, and Swanson (2003) show the lack of PRSP alignment with the Millennium Development Goals. Their table 5, for example, indicates that 7 of 12 recent PRSPs do not even include targets that can be compared with the hunger Goal. Similarly, 7 of 12 do not have targets relevant to the education Goal.

### **Chapter 15**

1. For example, in 1999 only 1 percent of exports from Least Developed Countries went to other LDCs, with other developing countries accounting for another 28 percent (UNCTAD 2001).

2. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank allocates a mere \$10 million of a \$6 billion portfolio to grants-based funding for regional infrastructure (Birdsall 2004).

3. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation states: "All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead" (paragraph 14).

### **Chapter 17**

1. Subtracting \$21 billion from the MDG financing gap of \$73 billion in 2005 yields \$52 billion. Similarly, subtracting \$25 billion from \$135 billion yields \$110 billion.

2. Analysis for this chapter was conducted using 2002 data. Aggregate ODA figures for 2003 were released just prior to publication of this report and are thus included in the discussion here.

3. The *Handbook for Best Practice to Meet the MDGs*, scheduled for publication in early 2005, describes the needs assessments in more detail.

4. The difficulty of estimating the potential for increasing resource mobilization by the government is reflected in conflicting comments received on earlier drafts of the UN Millennium Project's needs assessment results. The World Bank judged an increase of four percentage points in Uganda as too low, while the IMF thought the same estimate was too high (World Bank 2003e; IMF 2003).

5. This assumes that 25 percent of all MDG-related investments will go toward tradables, as suggested by the UN Millennium Project needs assessments.

6. All data on 2002 ODA flows are based on OECD/DAC (2004a). Additional information has been provided by the OECD/DAC secretariat. We are particularly grateful to Brian Hammond for his invaluable support. Additional details on the analysis are provided in appendix 3.

7. Unfortunately, no robust cost estimates are available for implementing the other two Rio conventions. Table 17.3 thus does not include the cost of protecting biodiversity and implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

8. The OECD/DAC uses a projection of 2 percent a year real growth in members' GNI—from \$30 trillion in 2005 to \$36 trillion in 2015.

## Chapter 18

1. The estimation methodology and data sources used are summarized in appendix 4.

## Appendix 1

1. These primary and postprimary education categories focus on priorities highlighted by the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Education, although they are not an exhaustive list of all task force interventions.

## Appendix 3

1. The following assumptions were made based on public expenditure data: Pakistan and Viet Nam 8–12 percent, Indonesia 9–13 percent, China and India 14–16 percent.

2. Under the terms of the OECD/DAC, concessional loans do not qualify for debt relief that counts toward ODA.

3. For comparison, in 2003 only 53 percent of appeals for emergency aid made through the UN's Consolidated Appeals Process in 2003 were funded (excluding Iraq), even if one assumes that some funding requests may be too high.

## Appendix 4

1. Available online at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/43/1894330.xls>.