

Gaptimer MDG Progress Chart: Visualisation of MDG implementation with Time Distance

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Time Distance Progress Chart of Millennium Development Goals implementation

Analysis of MDG implementation needs a clear distinction between the progress made in the world in the analysed period and still considerable delays in the implementation of the MDGs. Progress has been made in all selected indicators and in all world regions (though it has been quite uneven across regions as well as across countries within the regions). We are using data from the UN, The Millennium Development Report 2012 and present the MDG implementation in the time distance perspective. The new Report brings two positive messages: it has new additional data and a brighter picture than two years ago.

The MDG 2012 Progress Chart (UN 2012) deals with qualitative judgements and is very useful to give a quick assessment of the complex issue. We complement it with Gaptimer Progress Chart of monitoring the progress of implementation with time distance measure for a restricted number of 10 selected indicators. In this way we provide additional easily understandable information and facts for such judgments and enrich the policy debate in a dynamic context.

Implementation of the MDGs requires continuous monitoring and communication of the situation at the world, regional, national and sub-national levels. Monitoring and evaluation of the degree of implementation of policy or business targets are indispensable phases of the policy circle. The question what happened with the implementation of the MDG targets can be approached from several perspectives. Empirically deviations from the line to target, i.e. comparing actual values with target values, forecast, budget, plan, etc. can now be measured in two dimensions: static deviation and Sicherl time distance deviation.

Time distance is first and foremost important as an innovative concept of looking at data in a novel complementary and intuitively understandable way. The application to monitoring is easy to understand and to communicate; it is like comparing actual arrivals with the train (airplane, bus) timetable. S-time-distance measures deviation in time showing whether the actual developments are ahead or behind in time from path to the 2015 MDG targets (+ time lag, - time lead).

Overview of MDG implementation for world regions, China, and India

The Gaptimer Progress Chart below presents the summary situation in the time perspective for the average for Developing Regions, for 7 world regions, China, and India. The table enables the reader to grasp the world situation at a glance from 100 time distance results across 10 MDG indicators and 10 units (7 world regions, Developing Regions, China, and India) to facilitate debate for the past and the post-2015 era.

For instance, for the indicator prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age the MDG envisages that for Developing Regions the percentage would decrease by one half from 29 in 1990 to 14.5 in 2015. In 2010 the actual percentage achieved was 18, while that level was assumed to be reached on the line to the 2015 target already in 2009. The time distance metric indicates one year of lag behind the line to the 2015 target.

Gaptimer Progress Chart of MDG implementation for world regions¹

**Are we on the track, ahead or behind in time measured by S-time-distance in years
(+ time lag, - time lead) comparing with the line to the 2015 MDG targets around 2010**

Indicator		Developing Regions	Northern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Eastern Asia	Southern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Western Asia	CHINA	INDIA
IND 1.1	Proportion of population living below \$1 (PPP) per day (2008)	-6.3	TA (2005)	10.0	-5.4	TA (2005)	1.4	TA (2005)	-1.6	TA (2002)	1.8
IND 1.8a	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	1.0	0.0	7.9	TA (2010)	TA (2010)	1.4	-2.6	TA (2010)	TA (2005)	5.9
IND 2.1a	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	6.4	-0.5	5.5	2.6	N/A	1.5	9.9	6.2	N/A	-5.5
IND 3.1a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.3	1.2	5.0	N/A	TA (1999)	-3.2	2.9	5.7	TA (2001)	TA (2008)
IND 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	6.9	TA (2010)	8.6	-1.5	-3.4	3.7	-0.6	0.4	-3.4	3.0
IND 5.1	Maternal mortality ratio	4.9	-2.0	6.3	5.7	-3.1	-0.9	-1.1	0.6	-3.1	-2.2
IND 6.10b	Tuberculosis patients successfully treated under short course (2009)	4.2	7.1	3.2	6.7	2.4	2.9	5.2	3.6	5.4	8.4
IND 7.8t	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, total	TA (2010)	0.6	6.9	TA (2010)	TA (2010)	TA (2010)	TA (2010)	6.4	TA (2003)	TA (2003)
IND 7.9t	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, total	2.6	TA (2010)	16.0	0.8	TA (2010)	5.9	-2.0	7.1	TA (2009)	6.6
IND 8.16	Internet users per 100 inhabitants (2011)	-3.9	TA (2011)	-1.5	TA (2011)	TA (2011)	-0.7	-3.8	TA (2011)	TA (2009)	-1.1

An overview of the situation in the 7 world regions:

2015 Target achieved	18 cases
Time lead	17 cases

Time lag less than 6 years	21 cases
Time lag 6 years or more	12 cases

Source: Own calculations based on data from UN, The Millennium Development Report 2012, New York

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Are we ahead or behind in time comparing with the line to the 2015 MDG targets?

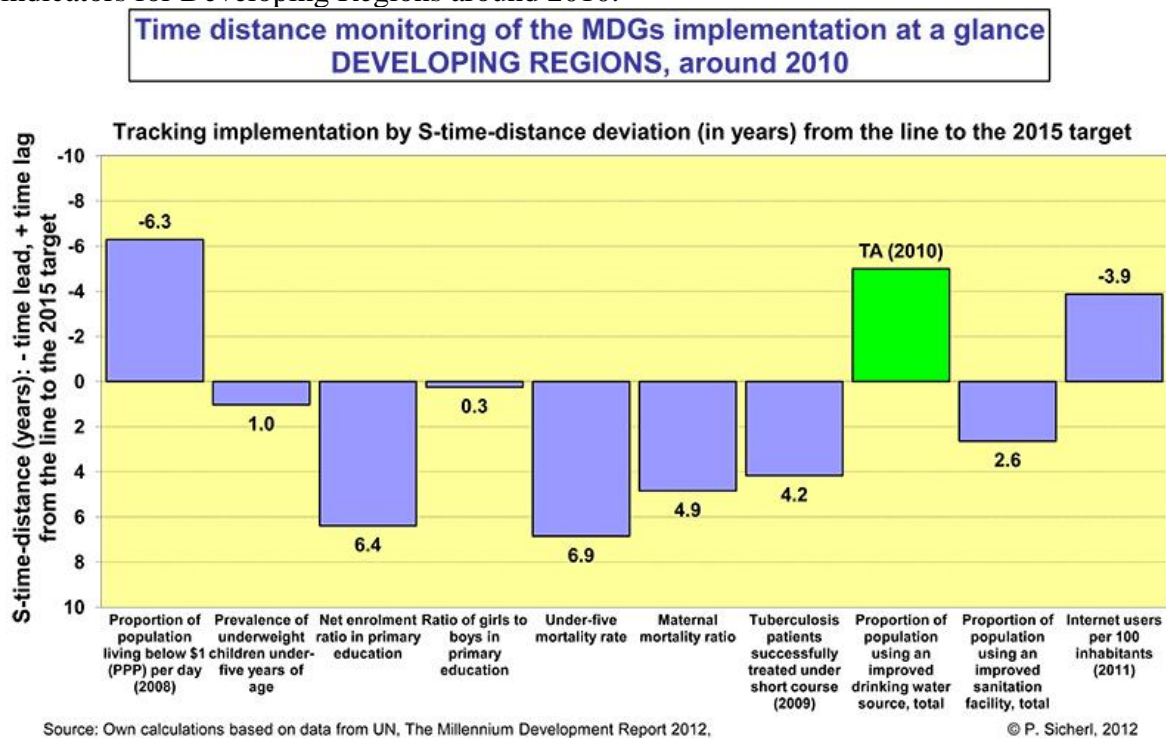
The Gaptimer Progress Chart allows comparisons of implementation across indicators and regions at a glance providing stories of the situation from the novel time perspective to make the MDG implementation more understandable to policy makers and common people:

- The situation differs among the world regions, but the overall situation shows that for about 26% of cases of 10 selected indicators from all 8 MDG areas the 2015 targets were already achieved, for another 25% of cases the actual developments were ahead of the line to the 2015 targets. For those cases that were lagging behind the lines to targets 31% are lagging less than 6 years and 18% were lagging more than 6 years, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is a very telling summarizing picture using time distances.
- From the health domain the three selected indicators stand out as the cases where the MDG targets (with one exception) have not been achieved in any of the world regions. This is true also for the net enrolment ratio in the primary education where the target of full enrolment was set too high in view of the starting positions.

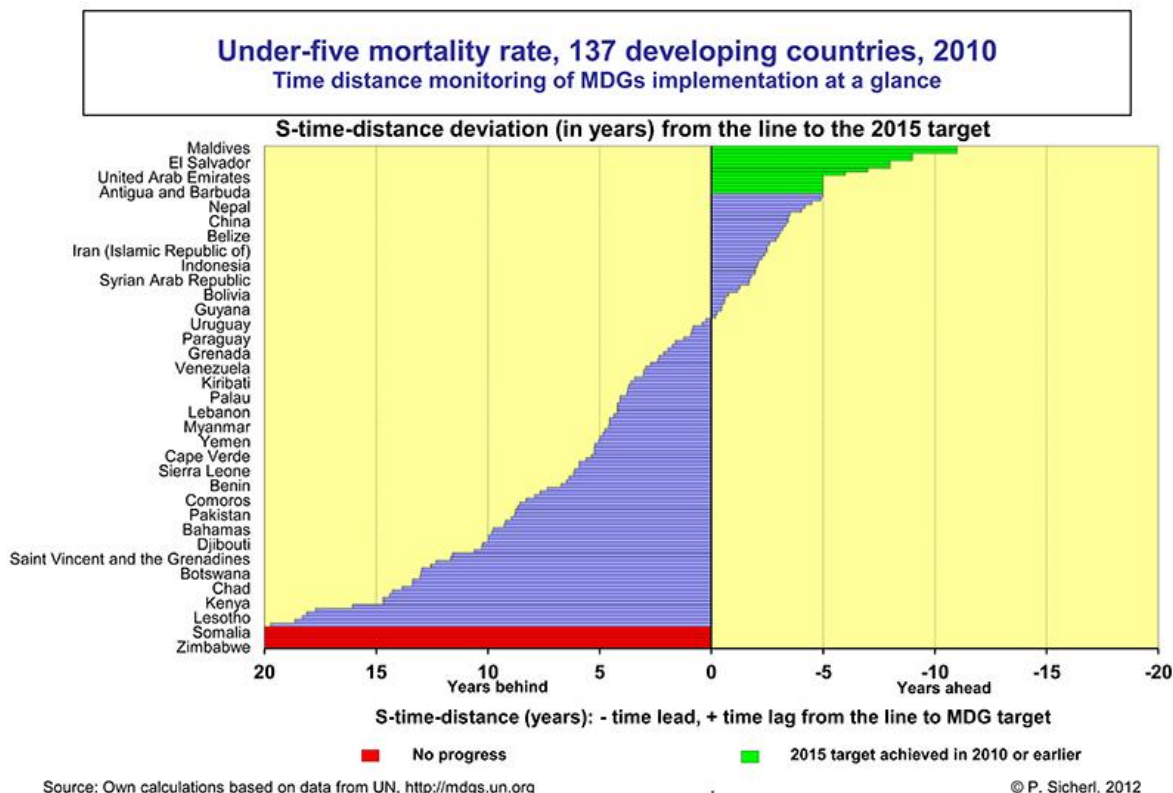
¹ In addition to that Gaptimer MDG Progress Chart enables immediate visualisation with 25 graphs:

- Click on the name of the world region to view the bar chart over the 10 selected indicators
 - Click on the name of the indicator to view the bar chart over the 10 selected units
 - For 5 selected indicators click on the number of the indicator to view the S-time-distance deviation graph for individual developing countries with appropriate data around 2010:
 - IND 4.1, Under-five mortality rate, 137 developing countries
 - IND 5.1, Maternal mortality rate, 127 developing countries
 - IND 7.8t, Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (total), 117 countries
 - IND 7.9t, Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (total), 111 countries
 - IND 8.16, Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 140 developing countries
- For charts of time distances for individual countries on the axis with the country names only every fourth name of the country could be displayed due to lack of space.

- China as the most populated country shows excellent results, for six out of ten indicators it already reached their 2015 MDG targets.
- The graph below is an example from the group one to show the situation over the 10 selected indicators for Developing Regions around 2010.



- The average for Developing Regions shows three very favourable developments. For the indicator proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (total) the 2015 target was already achieved in 2010. Proportion of population living below \$1 (PPP) per day was in 2008 already 6.3 years ahead of the line to target; this means that it was very close to the 2015 target; hopefully the current food crisis will not substantially influence this very good achievement. Similarly, indicator Internet users per 100 inhabitants was in 2011 practically at the 2015 target of 25 percent penetration rate. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education and prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age are very close to the line to target values for 2010.
- The other 5 selected indicators show the time lag behind the line from 2.6 to 6.9 years. Two of the indicators that are lagging behind the line to targets for more than 6 years are net enrolment ratio in primary education and under-five mortality rate. This is partly due to slower implementation and partly due to some problems in unrealistic specification of MDG targets, which should be given much more attention in preparation of the MDGs after 2015.
- The graph below is an example from the group 3 to show the situation over 137 developing countries in 2010. The graph shows that out 137 developing countries in 6 countries no progress was observed and that on the other hand in 13 countries the 2015 target for under-five mortality rate was already attained. For maternal mortality rate out of 127 countries 18 countries showed no progress and 6 countries achieved their targets. For improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility about 20 countries did not show progress while even 56 countries already achieved the targets for the former and 32 for the latter indicator. The best performance was for Internet users per 100 inhabitants where nearly one half of the countries already achieved the 2015 targets.



- These graphs for country values provide a good summary visualisation; on the www.gaptimer.eu they will be complemented with the accompanying Excel files that will provide precise values for each country over the period of available data.

Benefits of tracking the implementation of targets with S-time-distance measure

- The time distance information is at least as helpful for proper perception of the progress in implementation or the lack of it as the percentage difference; as it is expressed in time units it is easily understandable by decision makers and stakeholders. It is comparable across variables, fields of concern and units of comparison.
- It complements rather than replaces other methods. The interpretation of how to overcome the time delay may be a very relevant additional practical procedure to be routinely applied to a large number of physical and financial indicators before turning to the more complicated programs.
- It should be reasonably easy to incorporate the S-time-distance methodology for monitoring implementation of the MDGs in the work of the UN, the World Bank and other agencies or countries on these issues, both at macro and at micro levels.
- This methodology can be used as a standard complementary procedure in numerous other activities of the international agencies as well as at the national and local levels, like monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development plans, policy targets and operational projects as well as for monitoring budgets.
- SICENTER developed a free web tool to facilitate this for interested users that can be accessed at http://www.gaptimer.eu/s-t-d_monitoring_tool.html that can be used by international and national organisations, NGOs, experts, businesses, managers, educators, students, interest groups, media, and the general public.

Overview of MDG implementation at the country level

UN MDG database does not contain as many points for countries as for world regions. Therefore we cannot repeat fully the analysis done above, here we analyse five selected indicators for which the values around 2010 are available to a greater extend.

Summary of country results for 5 indicators over developing regions around 2010

Indicator	Developing Regions	Northern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Eastern Asia	Southern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Western Asia	Oceania
All countries	153	5	48	42	6	9	11	13	19
Percentage of available cases									
Total ahead	45%	64%	24%	54%	67%	69%	76%	57%	40%
Target achieved	27%	36%	7%	39%	50%	36%	35%	38%	35%
Time lead	19%	27%	16%	15%	17%	33%	41%	20%	5%
Time lag <6 years	23%	23%	30%	19%	11%	21%	17%	25%	18%
Time lag >6 years	25%	9%	38%	21%	17%	10%	7%	13%	28%
No progress	7%	5%	8%	7%	6%	0%	0%	5%	14%

Source: Own calculations based on data from UN, <http://mdgs.un.org/>

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Even for the restricted selection of five indicators for 153 developing countries there are 160 cases for which either the values for the indicator in general or for 2010 are not available, which amounts to 21% of all possible cases. Nevertheless, the percentages of available cases by being ahead or behind in time from the line to 2015 targets can be for Developing Regions broadly compared to the Gaptimer MDG Progress Chart for world regions for 10 indicators.

With respect to the percentage of cases when the 2015 target was already achieved the values are very similar: about 26% of cases of 10 selected indicators from all 8 MDG areas and about 27% of countries (or 163 cases) with available data for the 5 selected indicators in the second case. For other categories the percentages of achievement are more favourable for the world regions than for the country count. For the latter it was also shown that in about 7% of available cases no progress was registered. The table above enables the analysis of the distribution of cases by time distance categories also for 8 world regions.

For more detailed analysis we have added Excel files of calculations in which time distance lead or lag from the line to the respective MDG 2015 targets are shown for 111-140 developing countries respectively for the five selected indicators.

EXCEL FILES of S-time-distances for selected developing countries:

[IND 4_1 Under-five mortality rate.xls](#)

[IND 5_1 Maternal mortality ratio.xls](#)

[IND 7_8t improved drinking water.xls](#)

[IND 7_9t improved sanitation.xls](#)

[IND 8_16 Internet users.xls](#)

Secondly, interested readers can download the Excel files over the analysed period 1990-2010, analyse all individual country results and select results for those countries that they would like to compare with (e.g. by regions like African countries or simply with neighbouring countries). Similarly it would be possible to combine values for different indicators for a given country or selection of countries by interest of the user.

The study is available also on the [OECD wikiprogress page](#).

For under-five mortality rate the above available Excel file for S-time-distances for 137 countries is re-ordered by countries in a given world region by the descending order of the S-time-distance in 2010. This example shows how tables for a given indicator could look in the regional reports on MDG implementation over the whole period or how it could be compressed by selecting the columns for those years of interest.

Under-five mortality rate implementation, developing countries
(S-time-distance: (-) actual ahead or (+) behind the line to target (in years))

Region	S-time-distance	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Africa																						
NA	Egypt	0	-1.4	-2.4	-3.8	-4.8	-5.8	-6.4	-7.4	-8.0	-8.6	-8.8	-9.4	-9.5	-9.7	-9.9	-9.7	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA
NA	Tunisia	0	-1.3	-1.8	-3.1	-3.7	-4.2	-4.0	-4.5	-5.0	-5.5	-6.1	-5.8	-6.4	-6.1	-5.9	-5.7	-6.2	-6.0	-5.7	-5.5	TA
NA	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	-1.5	-2.2	-2.8	-3.5	-3.3	-4.0	-3.8	-4.5	-4.3	-5.0	-4.8	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-5.0	-4.8	-4.7	-3.7	-3.5	-3.3
NA	Morocco	0	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-2.5	-2.4	-1.8
NA	Algeria	0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa																						
SSA	Madagascar	0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-2.1	-2.5	-2.9	-3.1	-3.3	-3.4	-3.6	-3.8	-3.8	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-3.5	-3.5	-3.2	-2.9
SSA	Malawi	0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0
SSA	Eritrea	0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-1.9	-2.2	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	-2.2	-2.0	-1.7	-1.3
SSA	Liberia	0	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	
SSA	Niger	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3
SSA	United Republic of Tanzania	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.9
SSA	Senegal	0	0.5	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
SSA	Namibia	0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	7.5	9.0	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	13.5	7.3	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.1
SSA	Rwanda	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	10.6	9.3	8.3	7.0	6.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.4
SSA	Uganda	0	0.8	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7
SSA	Guinea	0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8
SSA	Ethiopia	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1
SSA	Gambia	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8
SSA	Ghana	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.3
SSA	Zambia	0	> 1	> 2	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3
SSA	Cape Verde	0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.4
SSA	Mozambique	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6
SSA	Mauritius	0	-0.6	-1.1	-0.1	0.9	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.9	5.9
SSA	Sierra Leone	0	0.9	2.0	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.1
SSA	Equatorial Guinea	0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.4
SSA	Benin	0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.7
SSA	Angola	0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.4
SSA	Nigeria	0	1.0	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7
SSA	Comoros	0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.3
SSA	Mali	0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.7
SSA	Togo	0	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.8
SSA	Guinea-Bissau	0	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.3
SSA	Djibouti	0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.5	9.9	10.2
SSA	Burundi	0	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.6
SSA	Gabon	0	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.0	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.4	11.6	11.7	12.3
SSA	Congo	0	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.9	10.9	11.2	11.9	12.6
SSA	Swaziland	0	0.6	1.6	2.6	4.0	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	14.1	13.5	13.0
SSA	Botswana	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	13.5	12.6	13.6	12.6	13.0
SSA	Cote d'Ivoire	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.3	12.5	13.1
SSA	Seychelles	0	-1.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.4	-1.6	-0.6	0.4	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.4
SSA	Sudan	0	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.4
SSA	Chad	0	0.6	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.3	11.1	11.8	12.6	13.2	13.8
SSA	Sao Tome and Principe	0	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.4	5.0	6.0	6.6	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.2	12.8	13.8	14.4
SSA	Burkina Faso	0	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.5	10.3	11.2	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.1	14.7
SSA	Kenya	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.7
SSA	Mauritania	0	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.4	16.1
SSA	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.6	16.2	16.6	17.1	17.7
SSA	South Africa	0	-0.3	0.8	1.8	3.4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	> 18	> 19	18.1
SSA	Lesotho	0	0.6	1.6	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	> 18	> 19	18.3
SSA	Central African Republic	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	16.8	17.3	18.1	18.6
SSA	Cameroon	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	> 18	> 19	19.7
SSA	Somalia	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
SSA	Zimbabwe	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	> 18	> 19	> 20
Latin America and the Caribbean																						
LAC	Peru	0																				

Under-five mortality rate implementation, developing countries
(S-time-distance: (-) actual ahead or (+) behind the line to target (in years))

Region	S-time-distance	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Caucasus and Central Asia																						
CCA	Armenia	0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8	-2.1	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.3	-4.6	-5.0	-4.7	-5.1	-4.7	-5.1	-4.8	-5.1	-4.8	-4.5	-4.2	-3.9
CCA	Georgia	0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
CCA	Azerbaijan	0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
CCA	Kyrgyzstan	0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.3
CCA	Tajikistan	0	1.0	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9
CCA	Turkmenistan	0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.9
CCA	Kazakhstan	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2
CCA	Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.8
Eastern Asia																						
EA	Mongolia	0	-0.8	-1.5	-1.9	-2.7	-3.4	-3.8	-4.6	-5.3	-5.7	-6.1	-6.5	-6.6	-7.0	-7.0	-7.1	-7.1	-6.8	-6.9	TA	TA
EA	China	0	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.7	-2.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.2	-3.0	-2.8	-3.3	-3.1	-2.9	-3.4
EA	Korea, Republic of	0	-3.7	-2.7	-6.4	-5.4	-4.4	-3.4	-2.4	-1.4	-0.4	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	-0.1	0.9	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9
EA	Korea, Dem. People's Republic of	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	9.5	5.5	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.2	8.0	9.0	10.0
Southern Asia																						
SA	Maldives	0	-1.2	-1.7	-2.5	-3.4	-4.6	-5.4	-6.6	-8.2	-9.4	-10.2	-11.1	-11.9	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA
SA	Bangladesh	0	-0.3	-0.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.6	-3.4	-3.8	-4.3	-4.6	-5.0	-5.3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.7	-5.7	-5.8	-5.6	-5.3	-5.1	-4.9
SA	Nepal	0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.1	-2.7	-3.2	-3.8	-4.2	-4.5	-4.8	-5.2	-5.2	-5.3	-5.4	-5.4	-5.2	-5.3	-5.1	-4.9	-4.7	-4.2
SA	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	-0.7	-0.9	-1.6	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	-2.8	-1.8	-2.0	-2.1	-2.9	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3	-3.5	-3.6	-3.2	-2.8	-2.9	-2.5
SA	Bhutan	0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.6	-2.2	-2.6	-2.6	-3.0	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.7	-3.5	-3.5	-3.4	-3.2	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4
SA	Sri Lanka	0	-0.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.4
SA	India	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0
SA	Pakistan	0	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.8
SA	Afghanistan	0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.9	-3.4	-4.0	-4.1	-3.2	-2.4	-1.4	-0.4	0.4	1.4	2.6	3.4	4.6	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.2	9.2
South-eastern Asia																						
SEA	Malaysia	0	-1.1	-2.2	-3.3	-2.3	-3.3	-4.4	-5.5	-4.5	-5.6	-4.6	-5.7	-4.7	-5.8	-4.8	-5.8	-4.8	-5.9	-4.9	-3.9	TA
SEA	Timor-Leste	0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.8	-3.5	-4.1	-4.4	-5.0	-5.3	-5.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.8	-5.6	-5.7	-5.4	TA
SEA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	-1.1	-1.9	-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.6	-4.1	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8	-4.8	-4.6	-4.6	-4.7	-4.4	-4.2	-4.0	-3.8	-3.5
SEA	Singapore	0	-3.7	-7.4	-6.4	-5.4	-9.1	-8.1	-7.1	-10.8	-9.8	-8.8	-7.8	-11.4	-10.4	-9.4	-8.4	-7.4	-6.4	-5.4	-4.4	-3.4
SEA	Thailand	0	-2.5	-3.9	-5.2	-6.6	-7.9	-8.1	-8.2	-7.2	-7.4	-6.4	-6.6	-5.6	-5.8	-4.8	-4.9	-3.9	-4.1	-3.1	-2.1	-2.3
SEA	Indonesia	0	-0.8	-1.5	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9	-3.3	-3.2	-3.5	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1
SEA	Cambodia	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.1	5.3	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7
SEA	Viet Nam	0	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-2.0	-1.8	-1.5	-2.0	-1.7	-1.4	-1.2	-1.7	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6
SEA	Philippines	0	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3	-1.9	-2.2	-1.8	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
SEA	Brunei Darussalam	0	1.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.9	-1.3	-0.3	0.8	1.8	2.8	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	4.4
SEA	Myanmar	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6
Western Asia																						
WA	Oman	0	-1.4	-2.8	-3.4	-4.8	-6.2	-7.6	-8.2	-9.6	-10.2	-10.0	-10.5	-11.1	-10.9	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA
WA	Turkey	0	-0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-2.1	-3.0	-3.8	-4.7	-5.6	-6.5	-7.3	-8.2	-8.6	-9.0	-9.4	-9.8	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA
WA	United Arab Emirates	0	-0.7	-3.1	-3.8	-4.5	-5.2	-4.2	-4.9	-5.6	-6.3	-7.1	-6.1	-6.8	-5.8	-6.5	-7.2	-6.2	-6.9	-5.9	-4.9	TA
WA	Qatar	0	-0.8	-1.6	-2.4	-3.1	-3.9	-4.7	-3.7	-4.5	-5.3	-4.3	-5.1	-4.1	-4.9	-3.9	-4.6	-3.6	-4.4	-3.4	-2.4	-3.2
WA	Saudi Arabia	0	-1.5	-2.2	-3.7	-4.3	-5.0	-4.8	-5.5	-6.2	-6.0	-5.8	-5.7	-5.5	-5.3	-5.2	-5.0	-4.8	-3.8	-3.7	-3.5	-2.5
WA	Syrian Arab Republic	0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.9	-3.9	-4.9	-4.9	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-2.8	-2.7	-2.7	-1.7	-1.7
WA	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.8	-1.7	-2.3	-2.2	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
WA	Jordan	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2
WA	Lebanon	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2
WA	Bahrain	0	-1.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.4	-1.6	-0.6	-1.8	-0.8	0.2	-1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	3.6	4.6
WA	Yemen	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.1
WA	Kuwait	0	1.0	-0.5	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	8.0	9.0	10.0
WA	Iraq	0	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	4.4	5.4	6.4	6.6	7.6	7.7	8.7	9.7	9.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	13.1	13.3	14.3
Oceania																						
OC	Vanuatu	0	-0.9	-1.9	-2.8	-3.7	-3.7	-4.6	-4.5	-4.5	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.3	-5.2	-5.2	-5.2	-5.1	-5.1	-4.1	-4.0
OC	Cook Islands	0	-0.9	-1.8	-0.8	-1.6	-2.5	-3.4	-2.4	-3.3	-2.3	-3.1	-2.1	-3.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.9	-0.9	-1.8	-0.8	0.3	-0.6
OC	Marshall Islands	0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
OC	Kiribati	0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.6
OC	Fiji	0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.8
OC	Palau	0	-1.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.1
OC	Tuvalu	0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.2
OC	Solomon Islands	0	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	5.0
OC	Tonga	0	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	6.5
OC	Papua New Guinea	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.9
OC	Samoa	0	-0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	7.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	10.3
OC	Micronesia, Federated States of	0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.6	9.0	10.0	10.3	10.6
OC	Nauru	0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
OC	Niue	0	> 1	> 2	> 3	> 4	> 5	> 6	> 7	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 11	> 12	> 13	> 14	> 15	> 16	> 17	> 18	> 19	> 20