

MDGs Report

Global MDGs, targets and indicators ¹	Azerbaijan country-specific goals, targets and indicators	Notes
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Goal 1: Reduction of income poverty	For Azerbaijan the goal is phrased as reduction of income poverty and of extreme poverty. The latter is addressed in target 2, and includes indicators of food insecurity and malnutrition, rather than hunger.
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Target 1: Reduce, between 2002 and 2015, the proportion of people whose per capita monthly consumption expenditure is below the country's absolute poverty line <i>Baseline: 46.7% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i> <i>Target: Halve or ?</i>	Although SPPRED was based on 2001 poverty results, 2002 will be used as the baseline, since the HBS survey methodology for data collection was changed in 2002, but should be consistent from now on for monitoring purposes.
Indicator 1: Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP values)	Indicator 1: Proportion of population with per capita monthly expenditure levels below the absolute poverty line <i>Baseline: 46.7% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i> <i>Current status²: 44.7% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i>	For Azerbaijan it will be important to use the country's new official absolute poverty line, which was approved in September 2004. This will ensure consistency with SPPRED. The poverty line of \$1 per day is not used, because of concerns about the official PPP rate for Azerbaijan. This is due to be revised in 2005, after which the addition of a target/indicator using \$1 per day (or \$2.14 for CIS countries) can be considered.
Indicator 2: Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)	Indicator 2: Poverty gap ratio <i>Baseline: 8.2% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i> <i>Current status: 8.8% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i>	This indicator could/should be calculated using both the absolute and extreme poverty line for monitoring purposes.
Indicator 3: Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption	Indicator 3(a): Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption <i>Baseline: 13.2% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i> <i>Current status: 12.2% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i>	For Azerbaijan, it will be important to monitor not only reduction in the absolute poverty figures, but also the scale of inequality of income in the country. For example, an indicator which is based on the percentage of the richest (d_{10}) and average (d_5) income or expenditure decile to the poorest decile (d_1); the Gini co-efficient could also be used.

¹ Source for Global MDGs: Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. United Nations, New York 2003.

² According to preliminary estimates, the indicator was equal to 42.5% in 2004.

Global MDGs, targets and indicators	Azerbaijan country-specific goals, targets and indicators	Notes
	<p><i>Indicator 3 (b):</i></p> <p>Unemployment level (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p><i>Baseline and current status: total – 10.7%, male – 12.5% and female 9.8% (SSC, LFS, 2003)</i></p>	Use of this indicator is only possible if the government is committed to carrying out regular labour force surveys in the 2005-2015 period. The indicator is important due to the clear link between productive employment and poverty reduction.
	<p><i>Indicator 3 (c):</i></p> <p>The number of jobs created in the non-oil sector</p>	There is still a need to define employment in the non-oil sector, and determine how this can be monitored using official administrative statistics; or survey data, if the labour force survey is repeated regularly. Once we have a baseline, we can add the target set by HE the President to create 600000 new jobs by 2008.
	<p><i>Indicator 3 (d):</i></p> <p>Ratio of the minimum wage to the absolute poverty line</p> <p><i>Baseline: 15.7% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 25.2% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i></p>	Based on requirements of the European Social Charter.
	<p><i>Indicator 3 (e):</i></p> <p>Ratio of the minimum wage to the average wage</p> <p><i>Baseline: 8.7% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 11.7% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i></p>	Based on requirements of the European Social Charter.
<p>Target 2:</p> <p>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>Target 2:</p> <p>Reduce between 2002 and 2015, the proportion of people in extreme poverty. Halve the share of the population living below the extreme poverty line</p> <p><i>Baseline: 8% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Target: reduce by half or?</i></p>	It is proposed to add another target and baseline on food insecurity, based on the recent WFP Food Security and Nutrition Survey (2004).
<p><i>Indicator 4:</i></p> <p>Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years old)</p>	<p><i>Indicator 4:</i></p> <p>Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years old)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 6.8% (RHS, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: no update available</i></p>	There are two main indicators for measuring underweight children, namely stunting (height to age), and wasting (weight to age). Stunting is considered more appropriate, because it is an indicator of long-term severe malnutrition (wasting can be caused by short-term illness, or short-term deprivation of food). The use of this indicator depends on agreement between the government and

		donor community to carry out regular (3-5 years) surveys to collect the data required to calculate this indicator and use it for monitoring purposes.
<i>Indicator 5:</i> Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	<i>Indicator 5 (a):</i> Percentage of the population whose per capita monthly consumer expenses are lower than extreme poverty line <i>Baseline: 8% (SSC, HBS, 2002)</i> <i>Current status: 9.6% (SSC, HBS, 2003)</i>	
	<i>Indicator 5 (b):</i> Share of children aged 8-14 years suffering from goiter. <i>Baseline and current status: no updated data available</i>	This is considered an important indicator for the nutrition status of children. The 1998 baseline is based on survey data. In order for this to be used as a monitoring indicator, there will have to be commitment from the government and donor community to collect administrative or survey data regularly.
	<i>Indicator 5 (c):</i> Number of children in institutional care <i>Baseline: 22.3 thsd. (SSC, 2001)</i> <i>Current status: 23.5 thsd. (SSC, 2003)</i>	This is considered an indicator of poverty, since parents often put children in institutional care if they feel that they themselves cannot feed and clothe the children. However, this can have detrimental effects on childhood development.
	<i>Indicator 5 (d):</i> Proportion of children aged 5-14 years who are working. <i>Baseline: 13% (MICS, 2000)</i> <i>Current status: no update available</i>	This figure includes children who are doing paid or unpaid work for someone other than a household member, or who spent more than four hours per day in housekeeping tasks. Use of this indicator requires agreement between the government and donor community to conduct regular surveys to monitor the indicator.
	<i>Indicator 5 (e):</i> <i>(still being discussed)</i> Social assistance and social security benefits set at a level equal to or above the absolute poverty line, and targeted on the poorest income deciles.	This indicator is put forward in line with SPPRED's policy priority of ensuring that adequate and targeted social protection is provided to the poor and vulnerable, especially when prices for utilities are being increased.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Goal 2: Achieve near-to-universal secondary education	According to the 1999 census data, 975 out of every 1000 persons in the 15-24 age group had completed at least primary school education. For this indicator, women prevail rather than

		<p>men (at a ratio 980-971); and there are almost no urban and rural differences (at a ratio 975-976). The achievement of universal primary education is already a reality in Azerbaijan. The country is therefore aiming for an “MDG plus”, with targets for improve the quality of primary and other stages of education. However, it has proven difficult to find targets and indicators to quantify and monitor achievement of such a goal.</p> <p>In the meantime, the goal is formulated as achieving near to full secondary education for all (i.e. classes 1-11); However it has to be stressed that near-to-full enrolment for full secondary education is only a worthwhile goal, if it is accompanied by the measures envisaged in SPPRED to improve the quality of school education.</p>
<p>Target 3:</p> <p>Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>Target 3:</p> <p>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of secondary schooling (11 classes)</p> <p><i>Baseline (gross enrollment in general secondary education): 84.2% (SSC, 2001)</i></p>	See notes under goal 2.
<p>Indicator 6:</p> <p>Net enrolment ratio in primary education</p>	<p>Indicator 6 (a):</p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio in primary education (grades 1-4)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 98.6%; 107% – urban areas, 91.2% – rural areas (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 102.4%; 113.4% – urban areas, 93.2% – rural areas (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	Although universal primary education is considered a reality in Azerbaijan, it is also considered important to continue monitoring this indicator, in order to detect any declines or backward trends. The current methods of data collection only allow calculation of gross enrolment rates. This will be improved in the near future, and net enrolment rates will also be given.
	<p>Indicator 6 (b):</p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio in basic education (grades 5-9)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 89.6%; 94% – urban areas, 85.3% – rural areas (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 88.9%; 94.3% – urban areas, 83.6% – rural areas (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	Urban/rural and gender differences will be monitored.

	<p><i>Indicator 6 (c):</i> Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (grades 10-11)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 43.2%; 40.4% – urban areas, 46.1% – rural areas (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 70.5%; 73% – urban areas, 67.8% – rural areas (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	Urban/rural and gender differences will be monitored.
	<p><i>Indicator 6 (d):</i> Gross enrolment ratio in general secondary education (grades 1-11)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 84.2% (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 89.6% (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	
<p><i>Indicator 7a:</i> Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</p>	<p><i>Indicator 7 (a):</i> Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</p> <p><i>Baseline: 96.8% (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 97.2% (SSC, 2002)</i></p>	This indicator should be kept for monitoring purposes, as the quality of primary education is regarded as the basis for further stages of education.
<p><i>Indicator 7b:</i> Primary completion rate</p>	<p><i>Indicator 7 (b):</i> Secondary completion rate</p>	The indicator includes the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 11.
<p><i>Indicator 8:</i> Literacy rate of 15-24 years old</p>	<p><i>Indicator 8 (a):</i> Literacy rate of 15-24 years old</p>	Literacy rates are currently almost universal, but this indicator will continued to be monitored for the purposes of comparison with other countries.
	<p><i>Indicator 8 (b):</i> Attendance rates in the secondary education (by class, by gender)</p>	In order to have the full picture on education the gross enrolment ratio is not enough, as it sometimes masks low attendance rates. Attendance rates are not currently calculated on a regular basis by the MoE and SSC, but could be monitored easily by adding a module to the HBS survey, and/or collecting administrative data. Use of this indicator is dependent on commitment by the government and donor community to collect data regularly.
	<p><i>Indicator 8 (c):</i> The share of students re-taking a grade</p>	Baseline and data source should be checked.

	<p><i>Indicator 8 (d):</i></p> <p>Entrants to primary education with ECCE (early childhood care education) experience</p>	Baseline and data sources have to be checked.
	<p><i>Indicator 8 (e):</i></p> <p>Learning achievements in secondary grades</p>	This indicator will be added when the New System of National Assessment, which is being developed in the framework of Education Reforms, is introduced on a national level. It is the only possible indicator found so far to monitor improvements in the quality of education.
Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women	Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women	
<p><i>Target 4:</i></p> <p>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p><i>Target 4:</i></p> <p>Maintain gender equality in primary and secondary education, and improve gender equality in higher education</p>	Enrolment rates in primary and secondary education show hardly any gender differences. However, attendance rates are more relevant to check for gender differences which are not captured by enrolment rates. This indicator will be monitored when and if the relevant data becomes available (see notes on indicator 8 (b) above). Young women are less likely to continue with higher education, and the goal is therefore set of improving gender equality in higher education.
<p><i>Indicator 9:</i></p> <p>Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education</p>	<p><i>Indicator 9 (a):</i></p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio of girls and boys in primary education (grades 1-4)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 99% for boys and 98.2% for girls (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 102.5% for boys and 102.3% for girls (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	Gross enrolment ratios will continued to be monitored and will be supplemented by ratios based on attendance rates when and if these become available.
	<p><i>Indicator 9 (b):</i></p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio of girls and boys in general secondary education (grades 1-11)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 84.6% for boys and 83.7% for girls (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 90.3% for boys and 88.7% for girls (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	

	<p><i>Indicator 9 (c):</i></p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio of girls and boys in higher education</p> <p><i>Baseline: 14.4% for boys and 11.7% for girls (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 12.9% for boys and 11.5% for girls (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	
	<p><i>Indicator 9 (d):</i></p> <p>Share of male and female school leavers entering first year of university</p>	This indicator is still being discussed, and data availability checked. However, it is considered a good indicator of empowerment of young women.
<p><i>Indicator 10:</i></p> <p>Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds</p>	<p><i>Indicator 10:</i></p> <p>Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds</p>	Currently no gender differences in literacy rates are evident, but these should still be monitored.
<p><i>Indicator 11:</i></p> <p>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p>	<p><i>Indicator 11:</i></p> <p>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p>	This indicator is still being discussed, and data availability is still being checked. It is considered important to have an employment indicator, but there is not consensus on the best one for Azerbaijan. Due to the lack of a regular labour force survey, the choice of indicators is also limited.
<p><i>Indicator 12:</i></p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament</p>	<p><i>Indicator 12 (a):</i></p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament</p> <p><i>Baseline: 10.4% (2000)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 11.2% (2004)</i></p>	This indicator will to be monitored for International comparison but will also be supplemented by the additional indicator below.
	<p><i>Indicator 12 (b):</i></p> <p>Share of women holding managerial positions in economic and social life</p>	To calculate this indicator the definition of "managerial positions in the economic and social life" has to be clearly defined, and data source(s) identified.
<p>Goal 4:</p> <p>Reduce child mortality</p>	<p>Goal 4:</p> <p>Reduce child mortality</p>	
<p><i>Target 5:</i></p> <p>Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990</p>	<p><i>Target 5:</i></p> <p>Reduce by two-thirds, between 2001 and 2015, the under-five</p>	The problem with the target and indicators under this goal is the discrepancy between official data (based on administrative sources)

and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<p>mortality rate</p> <p><i>Target 1: 8.3 per 1000 live births (baseline 24.8)³</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: 29.5 per 1000 live births (baseline 88.4)⁴</i></p>	and survey estimates. The solution proposed is to have two baselines and two monitoring indicators, using both administrative and survey data. The tentative baseline is 2001.
<i>Indicator 13:</i> Under-five mortality rate	<p><i>Indicator 13 (a):</i></p> <p>Under-five mortality rate</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 24.8 per 1000 live births (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 88.4 per 1000 live births (RHS, 1996-2000)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 19.9 per 1000 live births (SSC, 2003)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: not available</i></p>	Efforts are being made to improve administrative data. These efforts will likely lead to an apparent increase in child mortality rates, which will in fact only be due to better administrative reporting. Using survey data to monitor achievement requires assurances that the same survey will be carried out on a regular basis (using the same sample size and same survey design).
	<p><i>Indicator 13 (b):</i></p> <p>Under-five mortality associated with thalassemia</p>	The indicator is added because of high concern about spread of thalassemia. Marriages between relatives is thought to be the main cause of thalassemia. Under five mortality is taken due to the fact, that most of children with thalassemia live up to five years.
	<p><i>Indicator 13 (c):</i></p> <p>Prevalence of respiratory illnesses among the under 5 age group.</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 14.2% (SSC, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 3.1% (MICS, 2000)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 16.4% (SSC, 2003)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: missing</i></p>	
<i>Indicator 14:</i> Infant mortality rate	<p><i>Indicator 14:</i></p> <p>Infant mortality rate</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 12.5 per 1000 live births (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 74.4 per 1000 live births (RHS, 1996-2000)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 12.8 per 1000 live births (SSC, 2003)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: no updated figure available</i></p>	Same data problem and solution as discussed above under child mortality rates.

³ Target based on official data (SSC).

⁴ Target based on survey data (RHS 2001).

<p><i>Indicator 15:</i></p> <p>Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles</p>	<p><i>Indicator 15 (a):</i></p> <p>Proportion of 1 year old children covered with vaccination</p> <p><i>Baselines for vaccinations for children under 1 year (SSC, 2001):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>against tuberculosis: 98.5%</i> ▪ <i>DTP (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis): 98.2%</i> ▪ <i>measles: 98.9%</i> ▪ <i>poliomyelitis: 95.8%</i> ▪ <i>hepatitis B: 96.4% (2002)</i> <p><i>Current status of vaccination (SSC, 2003):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>against tuberculosis: 98.5%</i> ▪ <i>DTP: 96.5%</i> ▪ <i>measles: 97.2%</i> ▪ <i>poliomyelitis: 97.5%</i> ▪ <i>hepatitis B: 96.9%</i> 	<p>As WHO recommends immunization of children with seven types of vaccines, it is suggested to have indicators for all of them, and to add coverage with Vitamin A supplements.</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 15 (b):</i></p> <p>Proportion of exclusively breast-fed infants under 4 months</p> <p><i>Baseline: 9.4% (MICS, 2000)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: no updated data available</i></p>	<p>There is a need for commitment on regular collection of data on this in order for it to be used as a monitoring indicator.</p>

Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
<p>Target 6:</p> <p>Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>Target 6:</p> <p>Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 2015 to the level of 1990</p> <p><i>Target 1: 9.3 per 100000 live births⁵</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 37 per 100000 live births (SSC, 2000)</i></p> <p><i>Target based on survey data missing</i></p>	<p>The official estimate of maternal mortality rate in Azerbaijan for 1990 was close to those reported for high income countries. However, during the transition period the situation considerably deteriorated. Therefore, the target should be to achieve the level of 1990 and maintain this in the future.</p> <p>However the same data problems exist as for child mortality (see target 5 above); but the same solution is not possible, since the only available survey estimate is derived from the 2000 MICS survey, which gives estimates of maternal mortality rates for 1988. This is not a suitable baseline year, since it is completely out of line with the years used for all other baselines.</p>
<p>Indicator 16:</p> <p>Maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>Indicator 16:</p> <p>Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p><i>Baseline: 37 per 100000 live births (SSC, 2000)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline based on survey data missing.</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 18.5 per 100000 live births (SSC, 2003)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: not available</i></p>	
<p>Indicator 17:</p> <p>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p>	<p>Indicator 17 (a):</p> <p>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 99.6% (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 89% (RHS, 1996-2001)</i></p>	<p>Births without skilled assistance increase the risk of maternal mortality, and the proportion of such cases has increased during independence. This indicator will again be monitored using administrative and survey data.</p>
	<p>Indicator 17 (b):</p> <p>Abortion rate</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 7.9 per 1000 females aged 15-49 years (SSC, 2001)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 116 per 1000 females aged 15-44 years in the period 1998-2001 (RHS, 2001)</i></p>	<p>Abortions in the Soviet period were used widely as a method of birth control, to substitute the contraceptives, which were not available. This legacy has meant that abortions still remain a common form of contraceptive. A reduction in the abortion rate would signal to a certain extent an improvement in overall reproductive health. However, reliable estimates of abortion rates are only available through survey data, and there is a need to ensure that regular survey data will be available before adopting this as a monitoring</p>

⁵ Target based on official data for 1990 (SSC).

		indicator.
	<i>Indicator 17 (c):</i> Implementation of Primary Health Care Reform	Since primary health care reform is seen as the main strategy for improving access to good quality maternal health services, improvements in maternal health will very much depend on the success implementation of this reform. There is a need to find/define indicators for monitoring progress in implementation.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Although the data suggest that the situation in Azerbaijan is not critical for these diseases, the number of cases is increasing, and the data underestimate the real situation. Therefore, the goal is important for Azerbaijan.
<i>Target 7:</i> Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<i>Target 7:</i> Have halted by 2008, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.	The problem is the data for setting a baseline and monitoring success in achieving the target. The number of HIV tests performed in the country decreased from 300000 per year in the early 1990s to 12000 in 1998. Data based on tests always underestimate the problem due to the fact that not enough tests are performed. Discussion of baseline and target is ongoing.
<i>Indicator 18:</i> HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	<i>Indicator 18 (a):</i> Number of HIV cases <i>Current status:</i> 675 citizens (Nov. 2004)	Currently the data for HIV prevalence among 15-24 years old pregnant women is not available from the National AIDS Centre. Using the total number of HIV/AIDS cases is reasonable due to the very small HIV prevalence rate.
	<i>Indicator 18 (b):</i> Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among 15-24 year olds <i>Current status:</i> 5.2 cases per 100000 population aged 15-24 (86 citizens) (AIDS Centre, 2004)	
	<i>Indicator 18 (c):</i> Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among 30-39 year olds (highest risk group) <i>Current status:</i> 22.3 cases per 100000 population aged 30-39 (290 citizens) (AIDS Centre, 2004)	
	<i>Indicator 18 (d):</i> Number of deaths associated with AIDS <i>Current status:</i> 62 (AIDS Centre,	

	2004)	
<i>Indicator 19:</i> Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate		Not available.
<i>Indicator 19 (a):</i> Condom use at last high-risk sex		Not available.
<i>Indicator 19 (b):</i> Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		This indicator could be considered if survey data were available – both to establish a baseline, and to monitor progress in coming years.
<i>Indicator 19 (c):</i> Contraceptive prevalence rate	<i>Indicator 19 (c):</i> Contraceptive prevalence rate <i>Baseline: 55.4% among married women aged 15-44 (RHS, 2001)</i> <i>Current status: not available</i>	
<i>Indicator 20:</i> Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	<i>Indicator 20 (a):</i> Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	Not clear at the moment whether this indicator is relevant to Azerbaijan, given that HIV/AIDS is still in the concentrated stage.
	<i>Indicator 20 (b):</i> Number of cases of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS <i>Current status: 9 (AIDS Centre, 2004)</i>	As above.
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Target 8: Have halted by 20? (year still to be defined) and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria; specific targets for TB and brucellosis still to be defined	In this target, malaria and TB are retained, and a target for reducing the incidence of brucellosis is added.
<i>Indicator 21:</i> Prevalence and death rates associated with	<i>Indicator 21 (a):</i> Prevalence of malaria <i>Baseline: 13 per 100000 population (SSC, 2001)</i>	

malaria	<i>Current status: 5.9 per 100000 population (SSC, 2003)</i>	
	<i>Indicator 21 (b):</i> Death rates associated with malaria	Data not available. However malaria is not considered a fatal disease in Azerbaijan.
<i>Indicator 22:</i> Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	<i>Indicator 22:</i> Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	Data for this indicator is not available. The indicator will be monitored as data availability improves. MICS (2000) provides an indicator of the number of under 5 children using bed nets.
<i>Indicator 23:</i> Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	<i>Indicator 23 (a):</i> Prevalence of tuberculosis <i>Baseline: 183.1 per 100000 population (SSC, 2001)</i> <i>Current status: 167 per 100000 population (SSC, 2003)</i>	
	<i>Indicator 23 (b):</i> Death rates associated with tuberculosis	Data not available.
<i>Indicator 24:</i> Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS	<i>Indicator 24 (a):</i> Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS <i>3636 cases, of which 3115 detected by DOTS, and 2448 treated by DOTS (2004)</i>	
	<i>Indicator 24 (b.1):</i> Prevalence of brucellosis <i>Baseline: 8.8 per 100000 population (SSC, 2001)</i> <i>Current status: 5 per 100000 population (SSC, 2003)</i>	See note to target 8.
	<i>Indicator 24 (b.2):</i> Death rates associated with brucellosis	Data not available.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	

<p>Target 9:</p> <p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>	<p>Target 9:</p> <p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>	<p>As proposed by SPPRED, this has to be done in a sensitive manner, taking into account the access of local communities and poor to grazing land, energy supplies etc. (e.g., collection of firewood cannot be forbidden by administrative order, if there are no alternative forms of heating available to the community). This measure has to be carried out parallel to improvements in the supply of energy sources to rural communities).</p>
<p><i>Indicator 25:</i></p> <p>Proportion of land area covered by forest</p>	<p><i>Indicator 25:</i></p> <p>Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p><i>Baseline: 12% (SSC, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 12% (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	<p>This indicator is calculated as the proportion of land area covered by forest to the total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 26:</i></p> <p>The ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</p>	<p><i>Indicator 26:</i></p> <p>The ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</p> <p><i>Baseline: 2.2% (SSS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status: 3.4% (SSC, 2003)</i></p>	<p>As above; indicators have to be checked. Need to explore the possibility of developing an indicator related to share of GDP spent on environmental measures</p> <p>It may be suitable to monitor an indicator concerning land salinisation. Data on this is available.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 27:</i></p> <p>Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per 1\$ GDP (PPP)</p>	<p><i>Indicator 27:</i></p> <p>Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per 1\$ GDP (PPP)</p>	<p>Has been calculated for HDR reports. This indicator will be monitored in the future.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 28:</i></p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</p>	<p><i>Indicator 28:</i></p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</p>	
<p><i>Indicator 29:</i></p> <p>Proportion of the population using solid fuels (data not yet available)</p>	<p><i>Indicator 29:</i></p> <p>Per capita supply of natural gas in urban and rural areas</p> <p><i>Baseline: urban areas – 539.7 cub meters, rural areas – 44.7 cub meters (SSC, 2002)⁶.</i></p> <p><i>Current status: urban areas – 587.9 cub meters, rural areas – 53.7 cub meters (SSC, 2003).</i></p>	<p>There is evidence that due to the lack of energy supply especially in rural areas, a part of the population has to rely on wood for heating and cooking, which in turn leads to deforestation. However, as the data on the use of solid fuels and deforestation are not yet available, it is proposed to monitor the supply of natural gas to urban and rural population.</p>

⁶ The figures include both piped gas and liquid gas.

<p>Target 10:</p> <p>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>Target 10:</p> <p>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>An exact target cannot be set until monitoring of safe drinking water is improved. SPPRED envisages improvement of the monitoring system (in health sector policy matrix).</p>
<p>Indicator 30:</p> <p>Proportion of the urban and rural population with sustainable access to an improved water source</p>	<p>Indicator 30:</p> <p>Proportion of the urban and rural population with sustainable access to an improved water source</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 94.2% - urban areas, 11.2% - rural areas (SSC, 2002)⁷</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 86.1% - urban areas, 29.2% - rural areas (HBS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 94.2% - urban areas, 11.2% - rural areas (SSC, 2003)⁸</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: 91.7% - urban areas, 39.2% - rural areas (HBS, 2003)</i></p>	<p>Administrative data are not available. Some estimates are possible through the HBS. There is data on access to water through pipes, and there are stark differences between urban and rural areas. A target may be set to increase access of rural areas to piped water. However, this target will have to be accompanied by targets for ensuring that the quality of the water delivered through pipes is up to health standards, and that the supply through pipes is regular. According to data from the MoH, 28.2% (19.8%) of surveyed centralized piped water supplies and 34.2% (22.1%) of surveyed communal water pipeline supplies do not meet sanitary and chemical (microbiological) standards.</p>
<p>Target 11:</p> <p>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>Target 11:</p>	<p>For discussion – a shorter term target (2010) may be appropriate for Azerbaijan – to ensure by this date that all IDPs are re-settled from accommodation with limited access to sanitation etc.</p>
<p>Indicator 31:</p> <p>Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation</p>	<p>Indicator 31:</p> <p>Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation</p> <p><i>Baseline 1: 50.7% - urban areas, 0.1% - rural areas (SSC, 2002)⁹</i></p> <p><i>Baseline 2: 96.2% - urban areas, 78.3% - rural areas (HBS, 2002)</i></p> <p><i>Current status 1: 50.7% - urban areas, 0.1% - rural areas (SSC, 2003)¹⁰</i></p> <p><i>Current status 2: 98.4% - urban areas, 84.1% - rural areas (HBS, 2003)</i></p>	<p>Official data reflects the supply of centralized sewerage systems while the survey estimates include private (local) sewerage systems.</p>

⁷ The figures show access to piped water.

⁸ See the previous note.

⁹ The figures show access to piped water.

¹⁰ See the previous note.

<i>Indicator 32:</i> Proportion of households with access to secure tenure		Here the possibility of adding a shorter term target (2010) may be appropriate for Azerbaijan – to ensure by this date that all IDPs are re-housed from accommodation with limited access to sanitation etc.
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	All of this section needs further discussion.
	Target 12: Increase FDI in the non-oil sector <i>Baseline and exact target still to be defined.</i>	<p>With increasing oil and gas revenue in recent years, Azerbaijan is becoming increasingly less dependent on ODA. Azerbaijan's relatively strong credit rating and manageable levels of foreign debt are making the country a more attractive borrower for commercial lenders. It is proposed therefore to re-define the targets under MDG-8 in terms of increasing FDI in the non-oil sector, rather than increasing ODA or reducing foreign debt.</p> <p>Azerbaijan has been successful attracting FDI into the oil sector. As a result, Azerbaijan has the highest per capita FDI of any country in the CIS. However, the oil sector is capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive and employs a fraction of the labour force. In contrast, FDI in the non-oil sector has the potential to create many more jobs than FDI in the oil sector. While FDI in the non-oil sector is growing, it still represents a small proportion of total FDI.</p> <p>In order to have a tangible and long term effect on living standards, the amount and share of FDI in the non-oil sector has to increase.</p>
	Target 13: Increase Exports in the non-oil sector <i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i>	<p>Since Azerbaijan's domestic market is relatively small and growing at a slow rate, the most sustainable economic growth with the greatest potential for increasing employment can be achieved by increasing the value of exports from the non-oil sector. It is therefore proposed to add this target on increasing exports from the non-oil sector.</p> <p>The value of Azerbaijan's exports has increased significantly since the mid-1990s, but nearly 90% of the value of Azerbaijan's exports comes from the oil sector.</p>
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based,	Target 14: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-	Azerbaijan is moving forward with its preparations for accession to the World Trade Organization and is currently considering

<p>predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p>	<p>discriminatory trading and financial system through joining the World Trade Organization</p> <p><i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i></p>	<p>when to formally apply to join the WTO.</p>
	<p>Target 15:</p> <p>Preparation of draft ODA strategy as an emerging donor</p> <p><i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i></p>	<p>While Azerbaijan welcomes ODA, particularly to support the most vulnerable living in poverty, it recognises that ODA seems likely to decrease and become less important in the decade to 2015, as oil revenue increases.</p> <p>On the other hand, with increased oil revenue, Azerbaijan now has the potential to become an emerging donor to developing countries. It has already made in-kind contributions of peacekeepers to international forces working in Afghanistan, Iraq and Kosovo. The Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action has provided technical assistance to the new mine action agency in Tajikistan. Following the Tsunami in Asia last year, Azerbaijan also made a financial contribution of \$1 million to UNOCHA for humanitarian relief.</p>
<p>Target 13:</p> <p>Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access to LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>		
<p>Target 14:</p> <p>Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p>		

(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)		
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Target 16: Keeping foreign debt at an acceptable level <i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i>	
Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth		
Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries		
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Target 17: Make available the benefits of ICT for general public <i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i>	<p>The Government of Azerbaijan recognizes the importance of information and communication technology as a means of increasing employment in the non-oil sector and helping to reduce poverty by bridging the digital divide. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, created in 2004, is coordinating the implementation of the National Information and Communication Technology Strategy to contribute to the achievement of these aims.</p> <p>The International Telecommunication Union has compiled 23 e-ITU indicators into a Digital Access Index (DAI). The DAI for Azerbaijan in 2002 was 0.24.</p>
Goal 9:	Goal 9: Establish and Strengthen Good Governance	This is an extra MDG which has been used by Albania to address the fact that governance is a major theme in the Millennium Declaration, and is also a key issue for the development.

		Good Governance is also an issue which is central to SPPRED, and this “MDG plus” is therefore being put forward for discussion.
Target 19:	Target 18: Reform overall state systems of public administration, legislation and policies in accordance with EU standards of justice, rule of law, and market economies by 2015 <i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i>	This formulation is taken from the 2004 Albanian MDG Report. In the course of discussion, the formulation may be changed slightly for Azerbaijan.
Target 20:	Target 19: Increase transparency in extractive industry <i>Baseline and exact target to be defined.</i>	The EITI (Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative) was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002. The aim of this initiative is to increase transparency over payments and revenues in the extractives sector in countries heavily dependent on these resources. This is very relevant to Azerbaijan, and to the priority attached in SPPRED to managing oil revenues well, and making sure that they are used for the benefit of the country as a whole and for future generations. Azerbaijan signed the EITI in June 2003, and established an EITI Committee in November 2003 to ensure that the government meets its commitment to this initiative. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Committee, the Extractive Industry Companies and a coalition of NGOs, outlining procedures for implementing the EITI in Azerbaijan.