

## **Millennium Development Goals**

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

**Table 1: Millennium Development Goals**

<b>Goals and Targets</b>	<b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>1</sup>
	2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
	5. Proportions of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 <sup>2</sup>
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	10. Ratio of literate women to men, 1524 years old
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate
	14. Infant mortality rate
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 7: Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate <sup>3</sup>
	19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex
	19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS <sup>4</sup>
	19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate
	20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

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<b>Goals and Targets</b>	<b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b>
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
	22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures <sup>5</sup>
	23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
	24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
	26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
	27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
	29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
	31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction B both nationally and internationally	Indicators 33-44 apply to targets 12-15. Some of the indicators are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.  <u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> 33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; 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	34. 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) 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

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Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Target 14: 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 twentysecond special session of the General Assembly)	<u>Market access</u> 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
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	<u>Debt sustainability</u> 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total <sup>6</sup>
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
	48. Personal computers in use per 100 population Internet users per 100 population
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 ( <a href="http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm">http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm</a> ). The goals, targets and indicators are effective 8 September 2003. The information in this table is similar to that in <a href="http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/gdmis.do?siteId=2&amp;menuId=LNAV01">http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/gdmis.do?siteId=2&amp;menuId=LNAV01</a>	

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

<sup>2</sup>An alternative indicator under development is Aprimary completion rate@.

<sup>3</sup>Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.

<sup>4</sup>This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15 24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following: a) percentage of women and men 15 24

who know that a person can protect herself/herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom"; b) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy looking person can transmit HIV.

<sup>5</sup>Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under 5 who are appropriately treated.

<sup>6</sup>An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization