

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTE**

## Methodological Note

**Data source:** Data come mainly from *World Development Indicators* published annually by The World Bank. *World Development Indicators* (WDI) draws its information from a number of international statistical agencies which themselves collect data from national statistical sources, surveys or from their field work. These agencies include UNESCO, WHO, WRI and IEA.

**Baseline value:** The global aggregate is the weighted average for countries for which data is available. This assumes that countries without data are similar to those with data. In general, this assumption is less robust for the Middle East, North Africa, Europe and Countries in Transition (see Table A) where data are less complete.

**Weighting:** Aggregate values (regional and global) of the indicators are the sum of the individual values for each country, weighted according to the Population or GDP, depending on the series.

**Baseline year(s):** The baseline year is 1990, unless otherwise indicated. When the data for a range of years was used, it was to improve data coverage to get more robust aggregate results. Changes are calculated by comparing the latest data to that for the baseline.

**Goal:** is the quantitative value goal for the indicator - determined by applying the global goal set for the indicator to the baseline year data values.

**Regional aggregates:** are calculated according to World Bank regional classifications (see Table A). The list of countries belonging in each region is given in Table A.

**Countries with data:** are the number of countries for which data are available in the data set used for the analysis. Robustness of aggregate values depends on the level of indicator coverage.

**Population represented:** indicates the proportion of the total population of developing countries represented by the countries for which data are available. 75% means that there are indicator values for three-quarters of the total population of developing countries.

**Lead agency:** is the name of the agency responsible for compiling information on the indicator.

**National data provider:** is the name of the institution responsible for providing data at country level.

**Availability time lag** refers to the minimum time delay between when data are collected in the countries and when they are made available by the lead agency. Resource constraints can make this timelag greater.

**Gender disaggregated:** refers to the availability of data separately for males and females.

**Data set used:** provides the reference for the data set used.

**Internationally agreed methodology:** indicates the existence of a common methodology and definition agreed by international agencies in order to calculate the indicator.

**Method of collection:** refers to the method used by the lead agencies or national statistical sources to compile data on the indicator.

**Table A: Countries represented in baseline analysis (171 countries & territories) <sup>1</sup>**

<b><u>EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</u></b>	Trinidad and Tobago	New Zealand
American Samoa	Uruguay	Austria
Cambodia	Venezuela	Iceland
China	<b><u>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</u></b>	Norway
Fiji	Algeria	Belgium
Indonesia	Arab Republic	Ireland
Kiribati	Arabia	Portugal
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Bahrain	Canada
Lao PDR	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Italy
Malaysia	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Spain
Marshall Islands	Iraq	Denmark
Micronesia, Fed. Sts	Jordan	Japan
Mongolia	Lebanon	Sweden
Myanmar	Libya	Finland
Palau	Malta	Korea, Rep.
Papua New Guinea	Morocco	Switzerland
Philippines	Oman	France
Samoa	Saudi	Luxembourg
Solomon Islands	Syrian	United Kingdom
Thailand	Tunisia	Germany
Tonga	West Bank and Gaza	Netherlands
Vanuatu	Yemen, Rep.	United States
Vietnam	<b><u>SOUTH ASIA</u></b>	<b><u>OTHER HIGH-INCOME</u></b>
<b><u>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</u></b>	Afghanistan	Andorra
Albania	Bangladesh	Germany
Armenia	Bhutan	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	India	Antilles
Belarus	Maldives	Aruba
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nepal	Greece
Bulgaria	Pakistan	New Caledonia
Croatia	Sri Lanka	Australia
Czech Republic	<b><u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u></b>	Greenland
Estonia	Angola	New Zealand
Georgia	Benin	Austria
Hungary	Botswana	Guam
Isle of Man	Burkina Faso	Northern Mariana Islands
Kazakhstan	Burundi	Bahamas, The
Kyrgyz Republic	Cameroon	Hong Kong, China
Latvia	Cape Verde	Norway
Lithuania	Central African Republic	Belgium
Macedonia, FYR	Chad	Iceland
Moldova	Comoros	Portugal
Poland	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Bermuda
Romania	Congo, Rep	Ireland
Russian Federation	Côte d'Ivoire	Qatar
Slovak Republic	Djibouti	Brunei
Tajikistan	Equatorial Guinea	Israel
Turkey	Eritrea	Reunion
Turkmenistan	Ethiopia	Canada
Ukraine	Gabon	Italy
Uzbekistan	Gambia, The	Singapore
Yugoslavia, FR (Serbia/Montenegro)	Ghana	Cayman Islands
<b><u>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</u></b>	Guinea	Japan
Antigua and Barbuda	Guinea-Bissau	Slovenia
Argentina	Kenya	Channel Islands
Barbados	Lesotho	Korea, Rep.
Belize	Liberia	Spain
Bolivia	Madagascar	Cyprus
Brazil	Malawi	Kuwait
Chile	Mali	Sweden
Colombia	Mauritania	Denmark
Costa Rica	Mauritius	Liechtenstein
Cuba	Mayotte	Switzerland
Dominica	Mozambique	Faeroe Islands
Dominican Republic	Namibia	Luxembourg
Ecuador	Niger	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Nigeria	Finland
Grenada	Rwanda	Macao
Guadeloupe	São Tomé and Príncipe	United Kingdom
Guatemala	Senegal	France
Guyana	Seychelles	Martinique
Haiti	Sierra Leone	United States
Honduras	Somalia	French Guiana
Jamaica	South Africa	Monaco
Mexico	Sudan	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Nicaragua	Swaziland	French Polynesia
Panama	Tanzania	Netherlands
Paraguay	Togo	
Peru	Uganda	
Puerto Rico	Zambia	
St. Kitts and Nevis	Zimbabwe	
St. Lucia	<b><u>HIGH-INCOME OECD MEMBERS</u></b>	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Australia	
Suriname	Greece	

<sup>1</sup> The following small countries and territories are excluded: Anguilla, Cook Isl., Falkland Isl., Gibraltar, Nauru, Montserrat, Niue, Palau Isl., St. Helena, Timor, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Isl., Tuvalu, Virgin Islands (U.K.), Wallis & Futuna

## INDICATOR METHODOLOGY SHEETS

## Incidence of Extreme Poverty: Population Below \$1/Day

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *poverty reduction*

This indicator refers to the objective of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by at least one half by the year 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

To halve the proportion of population in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015—that the population living in poverty be less than 15% by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *incidence of poverty*

The indicator measures the proportion of the population whose income/consumption levels fall below a prescribed poverty line. It reflects the purchasing power that households have over goods and services needed to escape poverty (food, clothing, housing and other non-food essentials).

#### Definition

Population below \$1 per day is the percentage of the population whose income/consumption falls below the *poverty line*.

Individuals are considered as poor if the per capita real income/consumption of the household to which they belong is below the benchmark *poverty line*.

The *poverty line* used here is one dollar per person per day, measured at 1985 purchasing power parity.

The figure of \$1 a day was chosen because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. By the same token, it is much lower than the poverty lines found in middle- or high-income countries.

For these reasons data for the incidences of poverty using the national poverty line is included in the tables.

**Unit of measurement: percentage of population**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Population Below \$1 Per Day

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	20%	10%
Europe and Central Asia	4%	2%
Latin America & Caribbean	19%	10%
Middle East and N. Africa	5%	2%
South Asia	42%	21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41%	20%
<b>World</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>

Source: World Bank

### COVERAGE

#### Population Below \$1 Per Day, 1990

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	6	83%
Europe and Central Asia	9	71%
Latin America & Caribbean	9	65%
Middle East and N. Africa	5	52%
South Asia	4	78%
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	36%
<b>World</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>71%</b>

Source: World Bank

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	World Bank
National data provider:	National statistical offices
Availability time lag:	3 years
Gender disaggregated:	No
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Household surveys (& others)
Indicator limitations:	See comments

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

- Design and definitions used in implementation of national household surveys can vary;
- Varying methods for computing non-market consumption and intra-family shares of consumption;
- Differing patterns of consumption by the poor in different countries;

- Ratio is calculated on a household basis. It does not provide information:
  - on income distribution within the household;
  - on income distribution between genders;
  - or on income disparity within the country/regions.

## Poverty Gap Ratio: Incidence times Depth of Poverty

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *poverty reduction*

This indicator refers to the objective of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by at least one half by the year 2015.

Strictly, this goal concerns the incidence of poverty. But it is interpreted here more generally to refer to other dimensions of poverty, covering the depth of poverty as well as its nutrition dimension.

#### Quantitative goal:

To halve the Poverty Gap Ratio between 1993 and 2015—that this indicator be under 5% by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *magnitude of poverty*

This indicator measures magnitude of poverty, considering both the number of poor people, and how poor they are.

#### Definition

The *Poverty Gap Ratio* is the combined measurement of incidence of poverty and depth of poverty.

Incidence of poverty, measured by the Poverty Headcount Ratio, is the proportion of people who live below the poverty line.

Depth of poverty is the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line, expressed as a fraction of the poverty line.

By multiplying the incidence of poverty by the depth of poverty we get a measure of the magnitude of poverty.

#### Example:

In a given country, 30% of the population is below the poverty line (\$1 a day per person at 1985 purchasing power parity).

On average, the income of these poor people is 20% below the poverty line (i.e. it is 80 cents a day at 1985 PPP).

The poverty gap ratio for this country is therefore  $30\% \times 20\% = 6\%$ .

**Unit of measurement: percentage of poverty line.**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Poverty Gap Ratio

	Baseline (1981-95)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	6%	3%
Europe & Central Asia	3%	1.5%
Latin America & Caribbean	0.2%	0.1%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	1%	0.5%
South Asia	12%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18%	9%
<b>World</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Source: World Bank

### COVERAGE

#### Poverty Gap Ratio, 1981-95

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the	4	86%
Europe & Central Asia	16	71%
Latin America	10	65%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	3	52%
South Asia	4	78%
Sub-saharan Africa	11	36%
<b>World</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57%</b>

Source: World Bank

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	World Bank
National data provider:	National statistical offices
Availability time lag:	3 years
Gender disaggregated:	No
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Household surveys (& national accounts)
Indicator limitations:	Same as for Poverty Headcount Ratio (comments box).

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations

This indicator is generally from the same source as the Population below \$1 a day. It therefore has similar strengths and weaknesses.

## Inequality: Poorest Fifth's Share of National Consumption

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *poverty reduction*

This indicator refers to the objective of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by at least one half by the year 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

No quantitative goal has been defined for this indicator.

#### Dimension captured: *inequality in consumption*

The indicator measures the inequality in the distribution of income/expenditure as it affects the most vulnerable group in population, who generally live below or close to poverty threshold. While overall consumption growth in a country has a strong positive relationship with poverty reduction, inequality may increase or decrease. This indicator helps capture the extent to which changes in the poverty headcount affect the consumption level of poorest fifth of population.

#### Definition

Inequality is defined as the income/expenditure of the poorest 20% of the population divided by total income/expenditure of the whole population.

**Unit of measurement: percentage of population**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Income share of poorest fifth of population

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	5.9%	
Europe & Central Asia	6.1%	
Latin America & Caribbean	3.3%	
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	7.4%	
South Asia	9.2%	
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0%	
<b>World</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: World Bank

### COVERAGE

#### Income share of poorest fifth of pop., 1990

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	8	86%
Europe & Central Asia	16	72%
Latin America & Caribbean	15	73%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	7	57%
South Asia	5	86%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	58%
<b>World</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86%</b>

Source: World Bank

### SOURCE

Lead agency :	World Bank
National data provider:	National statistical offices
Availability time lag:	3 years
Gender disaggregated:	No
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Household surveys (& others)
Indicator limitations:	See comments for Poverty Headcount Ratio

### COMMENTS

This indicator should be used in conjunction with the other poverty indicators i.e. Incidence times Depth of Poverty and Incidence of Extreme Poverty

Its purpose is to highlight how changes in the share of National consumption can affect the overall levels of poverty and vice versa.

The indicator limitations are the same as for the Poverty headcount ratio.

## Child Malnutrition: Prevalence of Underweight Under 5

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *poverty reduction*

This indicator refers to the objective of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by at least one half by the year 2015.

Strictly, this goal concerns the incidence of poverty. But it is interpreted here more generally to refer to other dimensions of poverty, covering the depth of poverty as well as its nutrition dimension.

#### Quantitative goal:

The World Food Summit (Rome 1996) goal is to halve the number of people suffering from malnutrition between 1990 and 2015. This equates to reducing under 5 malnutrition from 32% to y%.

#### Dimension captured: *child malnutrition*

An indication of poverty is the prevalence of malnourished children. Of course, reducing malnutrition is an end in itself. The use of the underweight prevalence serves two purposes: to cross-check the results of the money-metric approach (poverty ratios), and to indicate progress in improving child nutrition, especially among the poor.

#### Definition

Prevalence of Underweight Children measures the proportion of *underweight children* under-five as a percentage of child population under-five.

A child is considered to be underweight if his or her weight-for-age ratio is more than two standard deviations below the median weight for the healthy reference population.

**Unit of measurement: percentage of population aged 0-5**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Prevalence of Underweight Children

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	19%	9%
Europe & Central Asia	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	10%	5%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	14%	7%
South Asia	53%	27%
Sub-Saharan Africa	32%	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>16%</b>

Source: UNICEF

### COVERAGE

#### Prevalence of Underweight Children, 1990-96

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	12	98%
Europe & Central Asia	10	66%
Latin America & Caribbean	25	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	1	28%
South Asia	8	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>89%</b>

Source: UNICEF

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNICEF & WHO
National data provider:	Health ministries
Availability time lag:	1 year
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNICEF, State of the World, WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Household Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys
Indicator limitations:	Quality of the anthropomorphic surveys; In some countries the age of children is difficult to determine.

### COMMENTS

Underweight indicators combine wasting and stunting measures. It is useful as a single indicator, but it does not distinguish between current and past malnutrition.

The WFS (Rome 1996) goal is expressed in terms of absolute numbers. Population growth will mean a reduction of more than half in the proportion of those suffering from malnutrition.

The indicator is for the under 5 age group as this data is more readily available and malnutrition in childhood has an effect for the rest of the child's life.

## Net Enrolment in Primary Education

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *universal primary education*

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015; universal primary education comprises three concepts :

- Participation in education measured by enrolment in primary education;
- Completion of primary school measured by the completion of the first five years of primary school (Survival to Grade 5);
- Outcomes in the achievement of basic learning skills - indicated by adult literacy.

#### Quantitative goal:

To have an enrolment rate in primary education of 99% by 2015;

#### Dimension captured: *participation in education*

Enrolment in Primary Education measures one of the three dimensions of universal primary education: the extent of educational participation of the eligible primary school-aged children and youth.

#### Definition

Net Enrolment in Primary Education is defined as the percentage of children of primary school age who are enrolled in primary education.

Unit of measurement: % of primary school-age population

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	97%	99%
Europe & Central Asia	92%	99%
Latin America & Caribbean	89%	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	86%	99%
South Asia	99%	99%
Sub-Saharan Africa	55%	99%
<b>World</b>		<b>99%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### COVERAGE

#### Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education, 1995

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	9	88%
Europe & Central Asia	16	73%
Latin America & Caribbean	24	90%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	97%
South Asia	2	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	56%
<b>World</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>69%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNESCO
National data provider:	Ministries of Education
Availability time lag:	Two years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	School censuses, Administrative Data, Household Surveys
Indicator limitations:	See comments below

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

- Reliability of national school censuses or Administrative Data Sources
- Data gaps: national statistical capacity;
- Overreporting of enrolments;
- Underreporting of school-age population.
- Coverage and availability of population census data to compile denominator
- Children repeating years may be mistakenly included in the net figures.
- Reporting of childrens ages is difficult without accurate birth records

## Completion of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade of Primary Education

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *universal primary education*

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015; universal primary education comprises three concepts :

- Participation in education measured by enrolment in primary education;
- Completion of primary school measured by the completion of the first 4 years of primary school (Survival to 5th grade);
- Outcomes in the achievement of basic learning skills - indicated by adult literacy.

#### Quantitative goal:

The quantitative goal is to have a 95% rate of Survival to 5th grade *in primary school* by 2015;

#### Dimension captured: *education retention*

Survival to 5th grade captures the second of three components of universal primary education: completion of a basic education.

Children who complete grade 4 (and enrol in grade 5) of primary school are generally believed to have attained the objectives of primary education by having basic literacy and numeracy skills that would enable them to continue learning.

#### Definition

*Survival to 5<sup>th</sup> Grade of primary education* measures the proportion of school children enrolled in grade 1 of primary education who have enrolled in grade 4 and as a percentage of the initial number of school children in grade 1.

**Unit of measurement: % of children enrolled in grade 1**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Survival to 5<sup>th</sup> Grade

	Baseline (1995)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	86%	95%
Europe & Central Asia		95%
Latin America & Caribbean		95%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe		95%
South Asia	59%	95%
Sub-Saharan Africa		98%
<b>World</b>		<b>95%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### COVERAGE

#### Completion of 4th Grade, 1995

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	11	84%
Europe & Central Asia	8	28%
Latin America & Caribbean	17	81%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	9	50%
South Asia	4	78%
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	61%
<b>World</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNESCO
National data provider:	Ministries of Education
Availability time lag:	Two years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	School censuses and Administrative Data Sources
Indicator limitations:	See comments below

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

- Reliability of national school censuses and administrative data sources
- National statistical capacity;
- Modelling and estimation: problems to take account of drop-outs and repeaters.

## Literacy Rate of 15 to 24 Year Olds

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *universal primary education*

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015, comprising:

- Participation in education measured by enrolment in primary education;
- Completion of primary school measured by the completion of the first five years of primary school (Survival to Grade 5);
- Outcomes in the achievement of basic learning skills - indicated by literacy.

#### Quantitative goal:

To reach 99% for literacy rate of Adults (15-24 Years old) by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *literacy (15-24 year-old)*

Literacy in 15-24 year-olds captures the recent education outcomes of primary and secondary education. Given the age structure of the population and the cost of adult education, it would be more costly to redress the previous lack of education by targeting adult literacy more generally. Adult literacy figures for the whole population are, however, included under "General Indicators".

#### Definition

This indicator is simply the proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 who are literate. A person is said to be literate when he or she can both read and write with understanding a short and simple statement on his or her everyday life.

**Unit of measurement: % of population aged 15 and to 24**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Literacy Rate of 15 to 24 Year Olds

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	94%	99%
Europe & Central Asia	95%	99%
Latin America & Caribbean	92%	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	73%	99%
South Asia	61%	99%
Sub-Saharan Africa	68%	99%
<b>World</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>99%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### COVERAGE

#### Literacy Rate of 15 to 24 Year Olds

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	8	97%
Europe & Central Asia	12	68%
Latin America & Caribbean	25	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	89%
South Asia	7	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	83%
<b>World</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>83%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNESCO
National data provider:	Ministries of Education
Availability time lag:	Two years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	National censuses, Literacy Surveys
Indicator limitations:	Data often based on self-declared statements and not literacy tests.

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator Limitations

- Self completion questionnaires can yield biased results due to embarrassment of declaring oneself illiterate
- Standards of literacy will vary - This indicator does not capture that variation.

## Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary & Secondary Education

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *gender equality*

Demonstrated progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 .

#### Quantitative goal:

To achieve *Gender Equality in Education* by 2005—that this indicator be equal to 100%

#### Dimension captured: *equality in education*

This indicator seeks to measure equality in opportunity for boys and girls to participate in primary and secondary education.

Investment in education for girls has been shown repeatedly to be one of the most important determinants of development, with positive implications for all other measures of progress.

Achieving gender equality in education will be a measure of both fairness and efficiency.

#### Definition

*Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary & Secondary Education* measures the difference in opportunity for boys and girls to participate in primary and secondary education.

This indicator is defined as the combined primary and secondary gross enrolment ratio for girls as a percentage of the combined primary and secondary gross enrolment ratio for boys.

A *Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary & Secondary Education* rate equal to 100% signifies that girls and boys participate equally in primary and secondary education.

A *Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary & Secondary Education* rate significantly lower than 100% signifies that girls have less opportunities than boys to participate in primary and secondary education.

**Unit of measurement: percentage of male enrolment**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Ratio of Girls to Boys in Prim. & Sec. Educ.

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2005)
East Asia and the Pacific	93%	100%
Europe & Central Asia	99%	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	.....	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	86%	100%
South Asia	75%	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	81%	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### COVERAGE

#### Ratio of Girls to Boys in Prim. & Sec. Educ., 1995

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	14	94%
Europe & Central Asia	25	99%
Latin America & Caribbean	25	66%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	97%
South Asia	7	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	98%
<b>World</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>96%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNESCO
National data provider:	Ministries of Education
Availability time lag:	Two years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1998, WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	School censuses, Administrative Data
Indicator limitations:	Quality of national school censuses and Administrative Data National statistical capacity.

### COMMENTS

In order to improve coverage of this indicator, participation in education is based on gross enrolment ratios and not net enrolment ratios. This choice does not significantly bias indicator results.

## Ratio of Literate Females to Males (Aged 15 to 24 yrs)

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *gender equality*

Demonstrated progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.

#### Quantitative goal:

To achieve *Ratio of Literate Females to Males* by 2015—that this indicator be equal to 100%.

#### Dimension captured: *equality in education*

This indicator seeks to capture achievement of Ratio of Literate Females to Males aged 15 to 24.

Gender disparity in adult literacy results from unequal opportunity of boys and girls to acquire basic literacy skills in primary and secondary education and the legacy of adults, particularly women, who received no education.

#### Definition

*Ratio of Literate Females to Males* measures the difference in ability of men and women aged 15 to 24 to read and write (see *Literacy rate of Adults aged 15 to 24*).

This indicator is the female *Adult Literacy Rate* as a percentage of male *Adult Literacy Rate* in a given age group.

A *Ratio of Literate Females to Males* rate equal to 100% signifies that the same proportion of women as of men are literate.

A *Ratio of Literate Females to Males* rate significantly lower than 100% signifies that fewer women than men are literate.

**Unit of measurement:** % of male literacy in Adults aged 15 and 24

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Ratio of Literate Females to Males (15-24)

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	95%	100%
Europe & Central Asia	98%	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	100%	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	77%	100%
South Asia	70%	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	81%	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### COVERAGE

#### Ratio of Literate Females to Males, 1995 (15-24)

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	28	78%
Europe & Central Asia	8	95%
Latin America & Caribbean	6	94%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	10	63%
South Asia	21	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3%
<b>World</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>84%</b>

Source: UNESCO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNESCO
National data provider:	Ministries of Education
Availability time lag:	Two years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	National censuses
Indicator limitations:	Data based on self-declared statements and not literacy tests.

### COMMENTS

See Literacy Rate of Adults aged 15 to 24 for limitations of this indicator

## Infant Mortality Rate

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *infant mortality reduction*

Reducing infant mortality by two-thirds by 2015.

Child health is a commonly used, easily understandable, and universally supported goal of development. Improvements in child health have been set as goals of all the major conferences. As children are the future of every country, their situation is always of concern, whether it be the concern of leaders and policy makers, or of parents and the general public.

#### Quantitative goal:

Reduce infant mortality by two-thirds the 1990 level by the year 2015 - that infant mortality be less than 20‰ by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *infant mortality*

The child mortality and infant mortality rates measure the survival of children, but that survival is a reflection of the social, economic and environmental influences that impinge on children's lives. It is, therefore, not just a measure of health services (both preventive and curative), but more broadly of the milieu into which children are born. These mortality rates are, therefore, good overall indicators of development as it affects children.

#### Definition

The *Infant Mortality Rate* is the number of children who have died between birth and their first birthday, expressed per thousand live births..

**Unit of measurement: deaths per thousand live births**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Infant Mortality Rate

	Baseline (1995)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	41	14‰
Europe & Central Asia	28	9‰
Latin America & Caribbean	41	14‰
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	59	20‰
South Asia	87	29‰
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	33‰
<b>World</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20‰</b>

Source: UNICEF

### COVERAGE

#### Infant Mortality Rate, 1995

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	20	100%
Europe & Central Asia	27	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	35	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	15	100%
South Asia	8	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNICEF

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNICEF, UNPD
National data provider:	Line ministries
Availability time lag:	1-3 years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Vital registration & surveys
Indicator limitations:	Poor data collection reliability.

### COMMENTS

In calculating the goal for 2015, countries are assumed to reduce their infant mortality to the lower of two-thirds the 1990 level or the Cairo goal of no more than 35‰.

## Under-Five Mortality Rate

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *child mortality reduction*

Reducing child mortality by two-thirds by 2015.

Child health is a commonly used, easily understandable, and universally supported goal of development. Improvements in child health have been set as goals of all the major conferences. As children are the future of every country, their situation is always of concern, whether it be the concern of leaders and policy makers, or of parents and the general public.

#### Quantitative goal:

Reduce child mortality by two-thirds the 1990 level by the year 2015 - that child mortality be less than 26‰ by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *child mortality*

The child mortality and infant mortality rates measure the survival of children, but that survival is a reflection of the social, economic and environmental influences that impinge on children's lives. It is, therefore, not just a measure of health services (both preventive and curative), but more broadly of the milieu into which children are born. These mortality rates are, therefore, good overall indicators of development as it affects children.

#### Definition

The *Under-Five Mortality Rate* is the number of children who have died between birth and their fifth birthday expressed per thousand live births.

**Unit of measurement: deaths per thousand live births**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Under-Five Mortality Rate

	Baseline (1995)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	47‰	16‰
Europe & Central Asia	30‰	10‰
Latin America & Caribbean	41‰	14‰
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	62‰	21‰
South Asia	100‰	33‰
Sub-Saharan Africa	147‰	45‰
<b>World</b>	<b>100‰</b>	<b>33‰</b>

Source: UNICEF

### COVERAGE

#### Under-Five Mortality Rate, 1995

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	18	100%
Europe & Central Asia	27	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	33	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	15	100%
South Asia	7	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNICEF

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	Unicef, UNPD
National data provider:	Ministries of health
Availability time lag:	1-3 years
Gender disaggregated:	Yes
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Vital registration & surveys
Indicator limitations:	Poor data collection reliability;

### COMMENTS

In calculating the goal for 2015, countries are assumed to reduce their child mortality to the lower of two-thirds the 1990 level or the Cairo goal of no more than 45‰.

## Maternal Mortality Ratio

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *maternal mortality reduction*

Reducing maternal mortality by three-fourths by 2015.

The incorporation of maternal mortality reduction into the goals of the international community reflect its importance as a measure of human and social development.

#### Quantitative goal:

To reduce in developing countries the 1990 maternal mortality ratio by three-fourths by 2015—to have a maternal mortality ratio below 107.

#### Dimension captured: *maternal mortality*

Maternal mortality reflects not only a women's access to and use of essential health care services during pregnancy and child birth but also broader underlying socio-economic factors including women's general health and nutritional status, access to reproductive health care services including family planning, access to resources and educational, social and economic status.

#### Definition

The maternal mortality ratio is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births.

A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes (as cited in ICD 10).

**Unit of measurement: deaths per 100 000 live births**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Maternal Mortality Ratio

	Baseline (1990-96)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	154	39
Europe & Central Asia	52	13
Latin America & Caribbean	147	36
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	244	61
South Asia	474	119
Sub-Saharan Africa	778	195
<b>World</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: WHO

### COVERAGE

#### Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990-96

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	12	100%
Europe & Central Asia	26	99%
Latin America & Caribbean	23	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	11	97%
South Asia	5	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	97%
<b>World</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: WHO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
National data provider:	Ministries of Health
Availability time lag:	3-5 years
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WHO, WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Vital registration
Indicator limitations:	Unreliability of vital registrations; Inadequate sample sizes for household surveys; Model-based estimates for many countries. (see also below)

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations

Most methodologies available for estimating maternal mortality have large margins of error (wide confidence intervals). As a result, care needs to be taken in interpreting changes in the ratio over time.

Because of large sample size requirements, survey methods are limited in their ability to detect statistically significant changes in maternal mortality over time. Proxy indicators for monitoring progress are proposed [UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA (1997) *Guidelines for monitoring the availability and use of obstetric services*].

## Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *maternal mortality reduction*

Reducing maternal mortality by three-fourths by 2015.

The incorporation of maternal mortality reduction into the goals of the international community reflects its importance as a measure of human and social development.

This indicator also addresses the goal of providing access, through the primary health-care system, to reproductive health services, including quality family planning services that are affordable, acceptable and accessible to all who need/ want them.

#### Quantitative goal:

That at least 80% of all births be attended by skilled health personnel by 2015.

#### Dimension captured: *maternal mortality*

This indicator is a measure of the health system's potential to provide adequate coverage for deliveries and provides information on the actual use of skilled assistance during delivery.

This indicator is an indirect measure of the health system's potential to provide adequate access to essential health care for pregnant women during childbirth coverage for deliveries and provides information on the actual use of skilled assistance during delivery. The skilled attendant should have the necessary back-up and supplies, drugs and equipment to provide life-saving care to women who develop pregnancy-related complications.

#### Definition

This indicator is the number births attended by a skilled health worker over one year as a percentage of total number of births during the same period.

#### Skilled health personnel:

Doctors (specialist or non-specialist), and/or persons with midwifery skills who can manage normal deliveries, and diagnose, manage or refer obstetric complications.

Skilled health personnel should *exclude* the following even if they have received training:

- The trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), who initially acquired skills by delivering babies through apprenticeship to other TBAs but who has, in addition received a short course of training;
- Any other attendant, including family members designated by an extended family to attend births in that family, and the traditional birth attendant who assists mothers during childbirth and initially acquired her skills by delivering babies herself or through apprenticeship to other TBAs

**Unit of measurement: percentage of births**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

	Baseline (1990-96)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	57%	80%
Europe & Central Asia		80%
Latin America & Caribbean	51.3%	80%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	57%	80%
South Asia	38%	80%
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.4%	80%
<b>World</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>80%</b>

Source: WHO

### COVERAGE

#### Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, 1990-96

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	14	42%
Europe & Central Asia	18	99%
Latin America & Caribbean	14	62%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	12	97%
South Asia	8	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	88%
<b>World</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>86%</b>

Source: WHO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	WHO & UNICEF
National data provider:	Ministries of Health
Availability time lag:	3-5 years
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Surveys
Indicator limitations:	Quality of data collection, adherence to defined standards and comparability of definitions across countries and over time.

### COMMENTS

This indicator also reflects access to reproductive health services although strictly speaking it is an indicator of utilisation rather than access as such. Access is not measured directly in many countries at present.

Careful definition of the level of skills of the birth attendant is needed. In addition, the birth attendants need the necessary back-up, supplies and supervision as well as the possibility of referral to a higher level of care should complications arise which they are unable to manage.

## Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *reproductive health*

Addresses the goal of providing access, through the primary health-care system, to reproductive health services, including quality family planning services that are affordable, acceptable and accessible to all who need and want them. This will enable couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and have the information and means to do so.

#### Quantitative goal:

No quantitative goal has been defined for this indicator.

#### Dimension captured: *use of contraceptives*

The ability to make free and informed decisions regarding the number and timing of children is a key goal of the Cairo Programme of Action. Enabling women to take decisions about reproduction is closely related to decision-making in other aspects of their lives and provides them with the possibility of realistic alternatives to childbearing as a means of obtaining social status.

There is general agreement that persistent widespread poverty as well as serious social and gender inequities have significant influences on, and are in turn influenced by, demographic parameters such as population growth, structure and distribution.

#### Definition

The percentage currently using contraception, both traditional and modern methods, among currently married women of reproductive age, including where possible, those in consensual unions.

#### Contraceptive method:

Includes female and male sterilisation, injectable and oral hormones, intrauterine devices, diaphragms, spermicides and condoms, natural family planning and lactational amenorrhea where cited as a method.

**Numerator:** Number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are currently using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a given point in time.

**Denominator:** Total women of reproductive age (15-49) at the same point in time (since precise data on the number of married women and those in consensual unions are not available).

**Unit of measurement:** percentage of females aged 15-49

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

	Baseline (1990-96)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	50%	
Europe & Central Asia	34%	
Latin America & Caribbean	48%	
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	40%	
South Asia	14%	
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	
<b>World</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: UNPD

### COVERAGE

#### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, 1990-96

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	5	90%
Europe & Central Asia	6	43%
Latin America & Caribbean	15	61%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	8	76%
South Asia	3	95%
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	84%
<b>World</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75%</b>

Source: UNPD

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	UNPD
National data provider:	Min. of Health, Stat. Offices
Availability time lag:	2 years
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	Surveys
Indicator limitations:	'Contraceptive methods' is an ambiguous concept; Sampling errors.

### COMMENTS

## Countries with Effective Processes for Sustainable Development \*See Footnotes

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *environment*

This indicator addresses the goal of the reversal of the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

That all countries have developed and are implementing national sustainable development strategies by 2005.

#### Dimension captured: *commitment to environ.*

The indicator measures national commitment to improved environmental management as indicated by the preparation of a national strategies for sustainable development.

This indicator reflects government commitment to environmental issues. Although the existence of a strategy does not guarantee effective action being taken, it does indicate a formal recognition of the need for improved environmental management and should help set priorities for action.

#### Definition

This indicator measures the percentage of countries who have completed or who are preparing national sustainable development strategies.

**Numerator:** Number of countries who have completed or who are completing national environment action plans as reported by World Resources Institute.

**Denominator:** Total number of countries considered.

*National sustainable development strategies*, supported by the World Bank and other development assistance agencies, describe a country's main environmental concerns, identify the principal causes of environmental problems, and formulate policies, recommend specific actions, and formulate policies and actions to deal with them.

**Unit of measurement:** number of countries with strategies

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Countries with National Development Strategies

	Baseline/ a (1992)	Goal (2005)
East Asia and the Pacific	10	100%
Europe & Central Asia	3	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	3	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	5	100%
South Asia	6	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: WRI

### SOURCES

**Lead agency :** World Resources Institute

**National data provider:** Governments

**Availability time lag:**

**Gender disaggregated:** not applicable

**Data set used:** WDI

### COVERAGE

#### Countries with National Dev. Strategies, 1984-97

	Countries with plans	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	34	"
Europe & Central Asia	7	"
Latin America & Caribbean	16	"
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	5	"
South Asia	18	"
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	"
<b>World</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>"</b>

Source: WRI

### METHODS

**Internationally agreed methodology:** Not applicable

**Method of collection:** Questionnaire

**Indicator limitations:** See comments below

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

- Degree of Government commitment to effective implementation;
- Regular measurement not yet assured.

Footnote: a \ Baseline data represent the number of countries with strategies in 1992.

The Current indicator data reflects only the existence of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The DAC Working Party on Environment and Development is currently developing guidelines on how to generate national processes for sustainable development. This work will lead to improvements in this indicator to assess the comprehensiveness of the process and the vigour of implementation. Strategies will need to include references to localised environmental issues, such as *air quality*, *desertification*, *marine quality* (e.g. *loss of mangrove areas/ coral reefs*), *sanitation*, and *sustainability of the use of water resources*.

## Population with [sustainable] Access to Safe Water

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *sustainable environment*

This indicator addresses the goal of the reversal of the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

Universal access to safe drinking water by 2015—that this indicator be equal to 100%.

#### Dimension captured: *access to safe water*

Access to safe water is of fundamental significance to lowering infant and child mortality. Its association with other socio-economic characteristics, including education and poverty, also makes it a good universal indicator of human development.

#### Definition

Population with Access To Safe Water is the share of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe water (including treated surface water and untreated but uncontaminated water such as from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes).

In urban areas the source may be a public fountain or standpost located no more than 200m away.

In rural areas the definition implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching water.

An adequate amount of water is that needed to satisfy metabolic, hygienic and domestic requirements, usually about 20 litres of safe water a person per day.

**Numerator:** number of people with access to safe water

**Denominator:** total number of people considered.

**Unit of measurement:** percentage of population

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Population with Access to Safe Water

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	70%	100%
Europe & Central Asia	62%	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	80%	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	85%	100%
South Asia	81%	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	46%	100%
<b>World</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: WHO

### COVERAGE

#### Population with Access to Safe Water, 1990-95

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	21	100%
Europe & Central Asia	9	26%
Latin America & Caribbean	33	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	85%
South Asia	7	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	89%
<b>World</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>89%</b>

Source: WHO

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	WHO
National data provider:	Ministries of Health
Availability time lag:	3 years
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	National census
Indicator limitations:	See comments

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

- The existence of a water outlet within reasonable distance is often used as a proxy for availability of safe water;
- The definition of safe water has changed over time and there still are inter-country differences in standards, e.g. the distance for "reasonable access".

- Households may be recorded as having access even though, for example, their handpump is broken or the individual is unable to physically reach the pump.
- It is proposed to develop this measure to better reflect the sustainability of access to water.

## Biodiversity: Land Area Protected

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *sustainable environment*

This indicator addresses the goal of the reversal of the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

There is no quantitative goals for this indicator. However, an informal target of protection of 10% for each major *ecological region* was put forward in the 1991 *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living*. This target reflects recognition that representation of ecosystem diversity is more meaningful than a flat percentage of the country's area.

#### Dimension captured: *protected areas*

Protected areas are an essential tool for ecosystem conservation, with functions going well beyond the conservation of biological diversity. As such they are one of the building blocks of sustainable development.

#### Definition

This indicator represents the extent to which areas important for conserving biodiversity, cultural heritage, recreation, natural resource maintenance, and other values, are protected from incompatible uses.

**Numerator:** Surface of totally protected or protected areas expressed in km<sup>2</sup>.

**Denominator:** Total surface of the country in km<sup>2</sup>

*Totally protected areas* are areas maintained in a natural state and are closed to extractive uses. They comprise National Nature Reserves, National Parks, National Monuments.

*Partially protected areas* are managed for specific uses such as recreation, or to provide optimum conditions for certain species or ecological communities. They are also necessary to protect valued expressions of human relationships with nature in terms of landscape.

**Unit of measurement:** percentage of land area

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Protected Area as a Percent of Total Area

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	7%	
Europe & Central Asia	4%	
Latin America & Caribbean	8%	
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	2%	
South Asia	4%	
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	
<b>World</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: WRI

### COVERAGE

#### Protected Area as a Percent of Total Area, 1990

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	27	100%
Europe & Central Asia	12	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	23	99%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	100%
South Asia	5	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	98%
<b>World</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: WRI

### SOURCES

<b>Lead agency :</b>	IUCN (World Conservation Union)
<b>National data provider:</b>	Relevant agencies
<b>Availability time lag:</b>	to be advised
<b>Gender disaggregated:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Data set used:</b>	WRI, WDI

### METHODS

<b>Internationally agreed methodology:</b>	Yes
<b>Method of collection:</b>	to be advised
<b>Indicator limitations:</b>	No internationally agreed target See comments

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations

The effectiveness of this indicator is limited by two problems. First, it represents *de jure* not *de facto* protection. It does not indicate quality of management or whether the areas are in fact protected from incompatible uses. Second, the indicator does not show how representative the protected areas are of the country's ecological diversity. This is a significant deficiency, since a large proportion of the same ecosystems may be protected to the neglect of others.

Biodiversity is a global issue. It is intended to improve the indicator to score the importance of the areas protected and level of protection in force.

## Energy Efficiency: GDP per Unit of Energy Use

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *sustainable environment*

This indicator addresses the goal of the reversal of the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

No international quantitative goals have been established.

#### Dimension captured: *commercial energy use*

Each stage in the production, transport, and use of energy has an impact on the environment. The quantity and mix of energy used in a country are an indicator both of potential environmental impact, and roughly of the country's stage of development.

This indicator provides a measure of energy efficiency. Differences over time and across countries are influenced by structural changes in the economy, and in fuel mixes. The most important factor affecting energy efficiency is the rapid rise in energy use as countries approach middle-income status.

#### Definition

This indicator provides a measure of energy efficiency. It is the US dollar estimate of real GDP (at 1987 prices) per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use.

Commercial energy use is indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and international marine bunkers.

**Unit of measurement: 1987 US\$**

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Energy Efficiency: GDP per Unit of Energy Use

	Baseline (1990)	Goal (2015)
East Asia and the Pacific	.....	
Europe & Central Asia	\$0.8	
Latin America & Caribbean	.....	
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	\$1.5	
South Asia	.....	
Sub-Saharan Africa	.....	
<b>World</b>	.....	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: IEA

### COVERAGE

#### Energy Efficiency: GDP per Unit of Energy Use 1990-95

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	6	95%
Europe & Central Asia	24	97%
Latin America & Caribbean	21	96%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	12	100%
South Asia	5	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	76%
<b>World</b>	116	95%

Source: IEA

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	International Energy Agency
National data provider:	to be advised
Availability time lag:	3 years
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	to be advised
Indicator limitations:	See chapter 3

### COMMENTS

This indicator excludes private Energy use which will grow with rising prosperity.

## Carbon Dioxide Emissions

### DEFINITION

#### Goal addressed: *protection of the atmosphere*

This indicator addresses the goal of the reversal of the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.

#### Quantitative goal:

The objective of the *Climate Change Convention* is to achieve the stabilisation of carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. No specific target has been set for developing countries.

#### Dimension captured: *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions*

While there are natural emissions of carbon dioxide, anthropogenic emissions have been identified as a source of climate change and are the subject of an international convention. Such emissions are largely influenced by a country's energy use and production systems, its industrial structure, its transport system, its agriculture and forestry systems, and the consumption patterns of the population.

#### Definition

This indicator measures emissions of carbon dioxide from industrial processes and land use change.

Emissions of carbon dioxide are estimated based on activity data from fuel combustion, fugitive fuel emissions, industrial processes, solvent uses, agriculture, land use change, and forestry and waste.

**Numerator:** Metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes and land from use change. This includes industrial contributions to the CO<sub>2</sub> flux from solid fuels, liquid fuels, gas fuels, gas flowing, cement manufacture, and deforestation.

**[Denominator:** Total population]

**Unit of measurement:** metric tons [per capita]

### BASELINE & GOAL

#### Carbon Dioxide Emissions

	Baseline (1991-92) mt per capita	Goal
East Asia and the Pacific	1.9	
Europe & Central Asia	9.1	
Latin America & Caribbean	2.2	
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	3.4	
South Asia	0.7	
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	
<b>World</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: WRI

### COVERAGE

#### Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1991-92

	Countries with data	Population represented
East Asia and the Pacific	20	100%
Europe & Central Asia	26	100%
Latin America & Caribbean	35	100%
Mideast, N. Africa & Europe	13	100%
South Asia	9	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	99%

Source: WRI

### SOURCES

Lead agency :	WRI, CDIAC, IEA*
National data provider:	to be advised
Availability time lag:	to be advised
Gender disaggregated:	Not applicable
Data set used:	WDI

### METHODS

Internationally agreed methodology:	Yes
Method of collection:	to be advised
Indicator limitations:	See comments and chapter 3.

### COMMENTS

#### Indicator limitations:

When there is a large amount of non-commercial energy that does not go through normal market channels, the measures will tend to understate total generation of carbon dioxide and overestimate the efficiency of energy use.

\* IEA have comprehensive data on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use, but CDIAC data reported in the WDI have been used instead because they also include CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from other sources.

\* CDIAC: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. CDIAC calculations of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are based on data on the net apparent consumption of fossil fuels from the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UN Statistical Division.