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<th>Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)</th>
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<td><strong>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</strong></td>
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| **Target 1**: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | 1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day<sup>a</sup>  
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]  
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| **Target 2**: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age  
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**     |                                    |
| **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  
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** |                                    |
| **Target 4**: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 | 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education  
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds  
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector  
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**                  |                                    |
| **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 immunised against measles |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**                 |                                    |
| **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 |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** |                               |
| **Target 7**: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women  
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate<sup>b</sup>  
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS<sup>c</sup> |
| **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>2</sup>  
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis  
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) |
| **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**     |                                    |
| **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 | 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural |
| **Target 11**: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | 31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation  
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented) |
## Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

### Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally.

### Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries’ exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

### Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked 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 twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

### 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

Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.

#### Official development assistance

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors’ gross national income

34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA to OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs

37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs

#### Market access

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties

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 percentage of their GDP

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

#### Debt sustainability

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, US$

44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

### Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total

### Target 17: In co-operation 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 co-operation 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 and 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, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf - A/RES/55/2). The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.”

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* For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

* Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF – WHO).

* To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school.

* Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

* OECD and WTO are collecting data that will be available for 2001 onwards.

* An improved measure of the target is under development by ILO for future years.