

Annex 1: Millennium Development Goals Indicators

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets(Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
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 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 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
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 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	

<p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, 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>Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>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</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.</p> <p><u>Official development assistance</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>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)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p>Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total</p>
<p>Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p>

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."

Data sheet on Benin (www.developmentgoals.org) – April 2002

	1990	1995	1999	2000
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day poverty and malnutrition rates			
Population below \$1 a day (%)	..	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	..	..	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	..	29.2	..	..
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	19.0	..	15.0	..
2 Achieve universal primary education	2015 target = net enrolment to 100			
Net primary enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)	48.8	59.7	70.3	..
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	55.0	60.9	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	40.4	47.0	51.9	53.1
3 Promote gender equality	2005 target = education ratio to 100			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	60.6	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	43.6	47.3	50.4	51.1
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	46.0	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	..	5.0	..
4 Reduce child mortality	2015 target = reduce 1990 < 5 mortality by 2/3			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	185.0	167.0	..	143.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	104.4	92.0	..	87.2
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	79.0	65.0	79.0	..
5 Improve maternal health	2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by 3/4			
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	880.0	..	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	38.0	60.0	..	..
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc.			
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	2.2	..
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	..	16.4	..	..
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	22,000	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	..	..	266.0	..
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	31.0	..
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	2015 target = various			
Forest area (% of total land area)	30.3	..	..	24.0
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	7.1	7.0	..
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	2.0	2.5	2.9	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	..	..	..	63.0
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	20.0	..	..	23.0
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	..	..	..	..
8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	2015 target = various			
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	3.1	5.3	8.5	17.5
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	0.5	1.5	1.6
General indicators				
Population	4.7 M	5.5 M	6.1 M	6.3 M
Gross national income (\$)	1.7 bn	1.9 bn	2.3 bn	2.3 bn
GNI per capita (\$)	370.0	350.0	370.0	370.0

Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and over)	26.4	31.5	36.3	37.4
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	6.6	6.1	..	5.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	51.9	53.1	..	53.0
Aid (% of GNI)	14.8	14.3	9.1	11.1
External debt (% of GNI)	71.5	82.1	72.9	74.4
Investment (% of GDP)	14.2	19.6	17.9	19.7
Trade (% of GDP)	40.6	53.2	46.1	44.3

Definition of the indicators selected

Sources : www.millenniumindicators.un.org (UN Statistics Department) & www.developmentgoals.org (World Bank)

Indicateur	Définition	Source ¹
1. Population below \$1 a day	Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity). Poverty rates are comparable across countries, but as a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, they cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in previous editions for individual countries.	Updated annually by the World Bank in its publication in print and CD-ROM "World Development Indicators", and www.worldbank.org
2. Prevalence of child malnutrition	Percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.	Estimates compiled by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organisation, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, www.measuredhs.com), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, www.childinfo.org), and UNICEF and WHO country sources.
3. Under 5 mortality rate	Probability that a new-born baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.	United Nations Children's Fund, The State of the World's Children (annual). Data compiled and estimated by Unicef based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, www.measuredhs.com), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, www.childinfo.org), WHO and Unicef sources

¹ When the sources indicated differ in both internet sites, the site is indicated in parenthesis.

Indicateur	Définition	Source ²
4. Net primary enrolment ratio	Ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education, 1997 (ISCED97).	Data provided annually. Series on educational attainment of the population and enrolment at third level are from the UN Statistics Division's Women's Indicators and Statistics Database CD-ROM, Version 4 (UN Stats) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (WB)
5. Primary Completion Rate ³	Total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age in the population. In countries where the number of primary graduates is not reported, a proxy primary completion rate is calculated: the total number of students in the final year of primary school, minus the number of students that repeat the grade in a typical year, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age in the population Primary Completion Rates (PCR) are calculated based on each country's definition of the primary school cycle (PSC). If data is not available for the last grade of the PSC, PCRs are calculated using 6th, 5th, or other closest to the last grades. Below are notes by Country.	The primary completion rate is compiled by staff in the education group in the World Bank's Human Development Network.

² When the sources indicated differ in both internet sites, the site is indicated in parenthesis.

³ The MDG indicator is: **Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5**-is the share of children enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method. (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) Nevertheless, the primary completion rate is being used increasingly by the World Bank and other donors as a core indicator of education system performance, in particular in the framework of the Education For All. It is expected that it will replace the current MDG indicator in the future.

Indicateur	Définition	Source ⁴
6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	Percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.	Data provided annually. Series on educational attainment of the population and enrolment at third level are from the UN Statistics Division's Women's Indicators and Statistics Database CD-ROM, Version 4 (UN Stats) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (WB)
7. Births attended by skilled health staff	percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the new-borns	United Nations Children's Fund, The State of the World's Children (annual). Data compiled and estimated by Unicef based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, www.measuredhs.com), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, www.childinfo.org), WHO and Unicef sources.
8. Children immunised against measles	Percentage of children under one year of age who received measles vaccine. A child is considered adequately immunised against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.	United Nations Children's Fund, The State of the World's Children (annual). Data compiled and estimated by Unicef based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, www.measuredhs.com), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, www.childinfo.org), WHO and Unicef sources
9. Prevalence of HIV, female	percentage of females ages 15-24 who are infected with HIV	UNAIDS (biennial), Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS with UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, www.unaids.org. Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic - updated biennially. Available at www.unaids.org.
10. Access to an improved water source	Percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.	UNICEF, www.childinfo.org (UN stats) World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report (WB)

⁴ When the sources indicated differ in both internet sites, the site is indicated in parenthesis.

