

## Millennium Development Goals

As part of the preparation of the Road Map report on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, consultations were held among members of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the IMF, OECD and the World Bank in order to harmonize reporting on the development goals in the Millennium Declaration and the International Development Goals. The group discussed the respective targets and selected relevant indicators with a view to developing a comprehensive set of indicators for the Millennium Development Goals. The main reference document was section III of the Millennium Declaration on 'Development and Poverty Eradication'.

The list of MDGs does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the global conferences of the 1990s. The eight goals 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."

In order to help focus national and international priority-setting, goals and targets should be limited in number, be stable over time, and communicate clearly to a broad audience. Clear and stable numerical targets can help trigger action and promote new alliances for development. Recognizing that quantitative monitoring of progress is easier for some targets than for others and that good quality data for some of the indicators are simply not (yet) available for many countries, we underscore the need to assist in building national capacity while engaging in further discussion (as in the ECOSOC mandated process) with national statistical experts. For the purpose of monitoring progress, the normal baseline year for the targets will be 1990, which is the baseline that has been used by the global conferences of the 1990s.

United Nations will report on progress towards the MDGs at the global and country levels, coordinated by UNDESA and UNDP, respectively. Reporting will be based on two principles: (a) close consultation and collaboration with all relevant institutions, including the UN Development Group (including WHO and UNCTAD), other UN departments, funds, programmes and specialised agencies, the World Bank, IMF and OECD and regional groupings and experts; and (b) the use of nationally-owned poverty reduction strategies, as reported in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), UN Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and National Human Development Reports (NHDRs), that emphasize a consultative process among the development partners. The main purpose of such collaboration and consultation will be to ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of the MDGs at both the global and national levels. The United Nations Secretariat will invite all relevant institutions to participate in and contribute to global and country-level reporting with a view to issuing an annual UN report that has the wide support of the international community and that can be used by other institutions in their regular reporting on the goals.

The proposed formulation of the 8 goals, 18 targets and 40+ indicators are listed below. Other selected indicators for development, not related to specific targets, include population, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, and gross national income per capita. Where relevant, the indicators should be calculated for sub-national levels -- urban and rural areas, regions, socio-economic groups, and by age and gender.

<b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>	
<b>Goals and Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day</li> <li>2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]</li> <li>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)</li> <li>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</li> <li>8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds</li> <li>11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
<b>Target 5:</b> Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>14. Infant mortality rate</li> <li>15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
<b>Target 7:</b> Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women</li> <li>19. Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
<b>Target 8:</b> Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</li> <li>22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures</li> <li>23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability*</b>	
<b>Target 9:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity</li> <li>27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)</li> <li>28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]</li> </ul>
<b>Target 10:</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</li> </ul>
<b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation</li> <li>31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]</li> </ul>

<b>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*</b>	
<p><b>Target 12:</b> 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><i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.</i></p> <p><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p><b>32.</b> Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]</p> <p><b>33.</b> Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p><b>34.</b> Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p><b>35.</b> Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states</p> <p><b>36.</b> Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries</p>
<p><b>Target 13:</b> Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></p> <p><b>37.</b> Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p><b>38.</b> Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p><b>39.</b> Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p><b>40.</b> Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p>
<p><b>Target 14:</b> Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p> <p><b>41.</b> Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p><b>42.</b> Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p><b>43.</b> Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p><b>44.</b> Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p>
<p><b>Target 15:</b> 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><b>Target 16:</b> In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p><b>45.</b> Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p><b>46.</b> Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p><b>Target 18:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p><b>47.</b> Telephone lines per 1000 people</p> <p><b>48.</b> Personal computers per 1000 people</p> <p><i>Other Indicators TBD</i></p>

\* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement