Effective 8 September 2003

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Goals and Targets (from the 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	<ol> <li>Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day<sup>a</sup></li> <li>Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]</li> <li>Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ol>	
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ol> <li>Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age</li> <li>Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li> </ol>	
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	<ol> <li>Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5<sup>b</sup></li> <li>Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds</li> </ol>	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<ol> <li>Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old</li> <li>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</li> </ol>	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ol> <li>Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>Infant mortality rate</li> <li>Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles</li> </ol>	
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b> Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ol> <li>Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> </ol>	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ol> <li>HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years</li> <li>Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate<sup>c</sup></li> <li>19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex</li> <li>19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS<sup>d</sup></li> <li>19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years</li> </ol>	
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ol> <li>Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</li> <li>Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures<sup>e</sup></li> <li>Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)</li> </ol>	
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	<ol> <li>Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</li> <li>Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)</li> <li>Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone- depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</li> <li>Proportion of population using solid fuels</li> </ol>	
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	<ol> <li>Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</li> <li>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</li> </ol>	
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	

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		Internet users per 100 population

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<u>http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm</u>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

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

Note: Goals, targets and indicators effective 8 September 2003.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate".

Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.
 d This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using

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

f An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization.