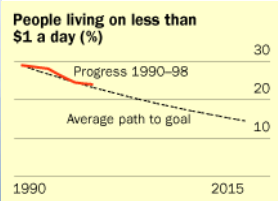
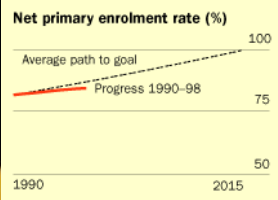


The Millennium Development Goals

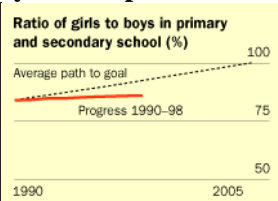
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



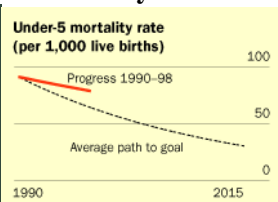
Achieve universal primary education



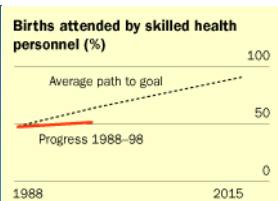
Promote gender equality and empower women



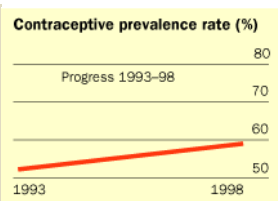
Reduce child mortality



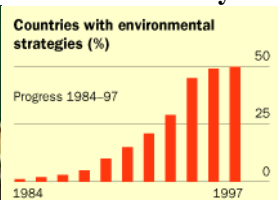
Improve maternal health



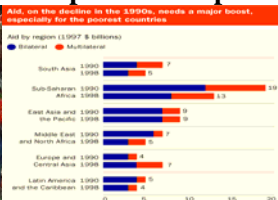
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



Ensure environmental sustainability



Develop a global partnership for development



The eight Millennium Development Goals address that most compelling of human desires - a world free of poverty and free of the misery that poverty breeds. The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration - www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf - signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000. There are 8 Goals, 18 Targets and 48 Indicators, listed below.

The goals and targets 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."

Each of the eight goals addresses an aspect of poverty. They should be viewed together because they are mutually reinforcing. Higher school enrolments, especially for girls, reduce poverty and mortality. Better basic health care increases enrolment and reduces poverty. Many poor people earn their living from the environment. So progress is needed on each of the goals.

Monitoring of the goals is a UN responsibility with input from all UN agencies, the IMF, OECD, the World Bank and WTO. The first monitoring report, for the then seven international development goals, was produced in a joint publication of the UN/OECD/World Bank/IMF—*A Better World for All: Progress towards the international development goals*. This publication highlighted progress at a global and regional level against the goals. The publication is available online at www.paris21.org/betterworld.

The DAC has a portal to information on the MDGs at www.oecd.org/dac/goals. Updates in a format similar to *A Better World for All* are at <http://www.developmentgoals.org> along with recent data. The UN has a number of sites for the goals. These include in the UN Secretariat <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals> for the General Assembly; a Millennium Indicators Database; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp in the Statistics Division; <http://www.undp.org/mdg/> covering the work of the UNDP; and <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org> for the Millennium Project researching the best strategies for achieving the MDGs. A shared site

The data available to support the indicators are compiled by various international agencies on the basis of reports from national authorities. They are the most complete, comparable set available today. However the picture they portray can be flawed because for some countries the data are incomplete, unreliable or unavailable. Recognising this, PARIS21—a consortium of partner countries, international organisations and donors based in OECD-DAC under the banner Partnerships In Statistics for development in the 21st Century—is working to improve the capacity of countries to produce good statistics. For more information see www.paris21.org

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 style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day^a 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate^b 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS^c
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures^d 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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><i>Some of the indicators listed below are 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>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^e</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^f</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."

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

^b 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).

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

^d 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.

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

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

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: PROGRESS DURING THE 1990S¹

Introduction

The adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 by all 189 member states of the UN General Assembly was a defining moment for global co-operation in the 21st century. The Declaration sets out within a single framework the key challenges facing humanity at the threshold of the new millennium, outlines a response to these challenges, and establishes concrete measures for judging performance through a set of inter-related commitments, goals and targets on development, governance, peace, security and human rights. The Declaration brings unprecedented clarity to the shared and individual roles and responsibilities of key parties: of governments to achieve or enable the achievement of goals and targets; of the network of international organisations to marshal their resources and expertise in the most strategic and efficient way possible to support and sustain the efforts of partners at global and country levels; of citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector, to engage fully in this ground-breaking effort, by bringing to bear their unique strengths for motivation, mobilisation and action.

This module presents data on progress towards the quantitative development goals and targets in the Declaration. The data are the best currently available to describe developments since the baseline 1990. However, the MDG process has demonstrated that there are a number of shortcomings in almost all of the data series. In fact, due to incomplete geographic coverage, global estimates could not be provided for all indicators. While the agencies have accepted the task to work together to better understand and reduce the uncertainty in the data, a necessary condition for better monitoring of the MDG indicators is increased national capacity to produce data. This is essential for national planning and evaluation as well as for tracking international goals.

The table at the end of the module summarises the position of all developing and transition countries on most of the 48 MDG indicators. It shows the position in 1990 and the progress made to 2000, or the latest year with data. For those goals with specific targets, it shows whether these are likely to be achieved. At the global level the only targets that are on course for achievement are halving the proportions of people living on less than \$1 per day; below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption; without sustainable access to an improved water source; and without access to improved sanitation. Gender equality in secondary education is on track for 2014, in tertiary education by 2020, but not until 2024 for primary education. On past trends, even at the global level, the other targets will not be achieved until well into the 21st century - and not until about 2050 for infant and child mortality.

¹. This module from *The DAC Development Co-operation 2002 Report* is derived from a working paper prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division based on the Report of the Inter-agency Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Data and Trends, 2002¹. The table at the end of the module is based on the annex table contained in Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, Report of the Secretary General, A/57/270¹. OECD has carried out final editing on the text and table, so this version does not represent the official views of the United Nations.

The table provides a special focus on sub-Saharan Africa, for which none of the targets are on track. There is progress in gender equality in education - possibly achievable at secondary and tertiary level by 2020, but not at primary level until nearly 2040. On past trends it would be 2050 before all African children are in primary school and 80 % of Africans have access to safe water and shortly thereafter before the proportion of malnourished children is halved. None of the other targets will be achieved in the 21st century on these trends, and access to sanitation worsened in the 1990s. This highlights the challenge facing the continent and the vital importance of the current initiatives, such as NEPAD, to improve the situation in Africa and reverse these trends.

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty – defined as average per capita consumption of \$1 a day or less – declined from 29% in 1990 to 23% in 1999. Based on past progress, East Asia and the Pacific is the only region on a path to meet the income poverty target of reducing by half the proportion of people in extreme poverty by 2015 – a goal the region has come close to meeting in one decade, before the financial crisis in the region set in. For the other regions, the rate of reduction will have to accelerate substantially to achieve the target by 2015.

Though progress has been made in reducing hunger and malnutrition in the developing world, this is not happening fast enough. In 1997-99, 17% of the population suffered from food deprivation, as compared to 20% in 1990-92. Progress was also made in the reduction of child malnutrition during the 1990s: the underweight prevalence rate in developing regions as a whole declined from 32 to 28%. But sub-Saharan Africa remained stuck at a third of the population on each measure.

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

The net enrolment ratio for primary education increased during the 1990s—from 78% enrolled in 1990 to 82% in 1998. From 1990 to 2000, the youth literacy rate in developing countries increased from an estimated 81% to 84%. But one-third of children in Africa are out of primary school and around a quarter in South Asia

GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Gender disparity in education

Despite signs of progress in some regions, a gender gap in enrolment remains at all levels of education. In primary and secondary education, the sex ratios increased between 1990 and 1998, but remain low at 0.87 and 0.82 respectively. Although parity or better has been reached in tertiary education in Latin American and Southeast Asia, for developing regions as a whole, there are on average 75 women per 100 men enrolled.

Although the number of illiterate women aged 15 to 24 has been decreasing from 100 million in 1990 to 86 million in 2000, the gender gap has remained substantially the same with women accounting for 61% of the total. Moreover, progress differs from one region to another, and in some countries the gender gap in literacy has in fact widened over the decade.

Women's access to political decision-making

Globally the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments increased from 13% in 1990 to 14% in 2002. However, only in 10 countries has the presence of women in parliaments ever reached or exceeded 30% and no country has ever achieved equal participation of women and men.

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Estimates of the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) indicate that between 1990 and 2000, child mortality decreased from 103 to 91 per 1 000 live births. However, there are large differences between regions in the reduction of U5MR: the region with the lowest level of U5MR experienced the largest reduction (31%), while the region with the highest level of U5MR achieved one of the smallest reductions (3%). If trends in U5MR during the 1990s continue at the same rate to 2015, the reduction of U5MR worldwide over the period 1990 to 2015 will be about one quarter, far from the goal of a two-thirds reduction.

Among the childhood vaccine-preventable diseases, measles is the leading cause of child mortality. Measles immunisation is therefore an essential component in reducing U5MR. Globally measles immunisation coverage has stagnated during the 1990s at marginally above 70%.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

The maternal mortality ratio is estimated to be 440 per 100 000 live births. The proportion of women who deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider – doctor, nurse, midwife – is highly correlated with maternal mortality and can be used to track trends over time. Trends in this indicator during the 1990s suggest that progress was made, with an overall increase from 42 to 53% between 1990 and 2000.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Tracking HIV prevalence among 15 to 24-year-olds provides an approximation of the number of new infections and gives an indication of the impact of prevention programmes. At the end of 1999, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the young population was estimated to be 1.2% for women and 0.7% for men.

In the context of prevention measures, condoms represent an effective way to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. Between 1990 and 2000, the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from an estimated 57% in 1990 to 67% in 2000. Within the overall contraceptive prevalence rate, globally just 7% used condoms.²

². 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

Two other diseases – malaria and tuberculosis - account for a large share of disease burden in developing regions. For the world as a whole in 2000, malaria mortality among children 0-4 years was estimated at 906 000 deaths, a death rate in this age group of 148 per 100 000. Estimates for the same year indicate that tuberculosis was the cause of death for 1.7 million people—a death rate of 27.5 per 100 000—and the global TB prevalence was 123 per 100 000.

Prevention and treatment measures exist for malaria—namely use of insecticide treated bed nets and effective treatment measures—but have not been made available to people who need them most. An inexpensive prevention and treatment strategy for tuberculosis has also been identified—the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) programmes. There has been a steady increase in cases detected and cured under DOTS since 1994.

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Land area covered by forests

During the period 1990-2000, the decrease in tropical forest was 14.2 million hectares per year, 97% of global deforestation. This decrease was only partially offset by the expansion of plantation forests elsewhere. The estimated net loss during the decade was 9.4 million hectares per year.

Protected areas

The proportion of protected areas in the world increased from 7.5% in 1990 to 9.5% in 2000—that is from 1 billion hectares to 1.28 billion hectares. The number of protected areas also increased between 1990 and 2000, although at a slower rate than in the 1980s.

Energy efficiency

Energy efficiency has increased globally with the most significant improvements occurring in lower-middle income economies. Nevertheless, the gap between high- and low-income economies has widened in this decade. In 1990 the low-income economies, on average, were using 324 kg oil equivalent to produce \$1 000 worth of GDP measured in purchasing power parity terms, compared with 258 kg in high-income economies – 26% more. By 1999, low-income economies were using 277 kg oil equivalent, compared to 208 kg in high-income economies – or 33% more.

Carbon-dioxide emissions

The main agent causing the greenhouse effect is carbon dioxide (CO₂) - mainly from burning coal, oil, and natural gas. Globally, anthropogenic emissions of CO₂ increased from 6 096 million metric tonnes of carbon in 1990 to 6 608 million in 1998, some 8%. Between 1990 and 1999, overall emissions in developed regions, excluding transition economies, rose by 7%. In developing countries, CO₂ emissions increased by 29% between 1990 and 1998, from 2 126 to 2 756 million metric tonnes.

Ozone-depleting substances

Countries that ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) committed to phase out the consumption of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs). Industrialised countries

augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15 to 24 year-olds.

have reduced their consumption from nearly 1 million ozone depleting potential (ODP) tonnes to a residual amount of 24 000 ODP tonnes. Developing countries' consumption of CFCs has decreased by nearly a third since the mid-1990's to some 118 000 ODP tonnes.

Access to improved water sources

During 1990-2000, the percentage of the world population with access to improved water sources rose from 77 to 82% - a rate of progress that, if sustained, is sufficient to reach the goal of halving the proportion of people without access to safe water by 2015. Although rural areas have seen the greatest improvements in coverage—from 64 to 71%—compared with urban areas—from 94 to 95%—they remain poorly served in terms of access to safe water.

Urban population with access to improved sanitation

Over 1990-2000, access to improved sanitation increased from 51 to 61% globally and from 81 to 85% in urban areas. Despite these gains, in 2000 about 2.4 billion people still lacked access.

Population with secure tenure

Currently, almost half the world population lives in cities. By 2020, this percentage will increase to 56% and from 40 to 51% in developing countries, some 200 million in slums. There are no recent data, but in 1993 a third of people had no secure tenure varying from over half in Africa to a quarter in Latin America.

GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Official development assistance

Since 1990, ODA has fallen by 5% in real terms and by as much as 33% as a share of donors' national income. The share of ODA going to Least Developed Countries has declined from 27% to 22%, to small island states from 2.8% to 2.4%, while the share to the landlocked countries has risen slightly, but only because new countries—mainly formerly Soviet Republics—have entered the group. Within the reduced total, however, more is going to basic social services, up from 8% of ODA in 1995 to 14% of ODA in 2000, and over 80% of aid is no longer tied to procurement of goods and services in the donor country. Since January 2002, practically all aid to LDCs is untied.

Improved access to market

The overall share of duty-free imports (excluding arms) from developing countries into developed countries has increased between 1996 and 2000 - from 47% to 61%. The group of LDCs shows a similar - although more irregular - trend, with the share of duty-free imports rising from 63 to 72%. However, when the data are adjusted to exclude oil exports, the share of duty-free imports for developing countries still rose, while for LDCs it fell from 77 to 66%. Market access for developing countries in textiles and clothing only improved slightly and the preferential margin

for LDCs did not improve significantly. A number of developed countries have recently made significant changes to their programmes for preferential market access, which could help improve on these past trends.

Agricultural support in developed countries has fallen in the last decade from 1.9 to 1.3% of their combined GDP. However, it still represents a cost of some \$320 billion to their taxpayers and consumers and constrains agricultural growth and market access opportunities for developing countries.

Some 2.4% of ODA in 2001 was committed to building trade capacity in developing and transition countries.

Debt sustainability

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative has started to bring some \$41 billion worth of debt relief to 26 countries. As of end 2000, 22 countries had reached their decision points under the Initiative—which is when a country's eligibility and the amount of debt relief are determined and debt relief starts flowing. By end-April 2002, 26 countries were benefiting from HIPC debt relief. By end-April 2002, 5 countries had reached their completion points, which is when the remainder of the pledged relief is delivered unconditionally and irrevocably.

Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Approximately 66 million young women and men were estimated to be unemployed in the world in 1999. This means that young people accounted for about 41% of the global 160 million persons classified as unemployed. Youth unemployment rose by 8 million between 1995 and 1999 to some 10.3%.

Providing access to affordable essential drugs

It is estimated that today, still one person in three lack regular access to essential drugs. There has been some improvement from twenty-five years ago when less than one person in two had such access.

Ensure that the benefits of new technologies are available to all

The number of mobile phone subscribers has grown from 11 million in 1990 to just short of 1 billion in 2001. The number of countries connected to the global network rose from only 27 in 1990 to almost every country in the world in 2001. However, although access is available from across all countries of the world, the difference in quantity and quality of telecommunication services is still wide.

Millennium Development Goals: Trends in 1990s

All developing countries and Sub-Saharan Africa

MDG IND No.	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	All developing and transition countries		Sub-Saharan Africa		Year that target would be met on past trends		UNIT	NOTES
		1990	2000	1990	2000	All countries	SSA		
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
1	Proportion of population below \$1(PPP) per	29.0	22.7 ^{1/}	47.7	46.7 ^{1/}	2011	2205	%	^{1/} 1999
4	Prevalence of underweight children under years of	32	28	32	30	2026	2062	%	
5	Proportion of population below minimum dietary energy	20 ^{1/}	17 ^{2/}	35 ^{1/}	34 ^{2/}	2014	2114	%	^{1/} 1990-92 ^{2/} 1997-99
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education									
6	Net enrolment ratio in primary	78	82 ^{1/}	54	60 ^{1/}	2034	2051		^{1/} 1998
8	Literacy rate of 15-24-year-	81	84	68	77			%	
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women									
9	Ratios of girls to boys in:	0.83	0.87 ^{1/}	0.82	0.85 ^{1/}	2024	2038		^{1/} 1998
	primary								
	secondary	0.72	0.82 ^{1/}	0.75	0.82 ^{1/}	2012	2019		
	tertiary	0.66	0.75 ^{1/}	0.47	0.63 ^{1/}	2020	2017		
12	Proportion of seats held by women in parliamen	13 ^{1/}	14 ^{2/}	9	13 ^{1/}			%	^{1/} World ^{2/} World 2002
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality									
13	Under-five mortality	103	91	176	171	2047	2225	Per 1,000 live births	
14	Infant mortality	70	63	110	106	2057	2173	Per 1,000 live births	
15	Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized measles	73	69 ^{1/}	63	51 ^{1/}			%	^{1/} 1999
Goal 5. Improve maternal health									
16	Maternal mortality	N.A.	440 ^{1/}	N.A.	1,000 ^{1/}			Per 100,000 live births	^{1/} 1995
17	Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel	42	53	40	42			%	
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases									
18	HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-	N.A.	1.0 ^{1/}	N.A.	6.3 ^{1/}			%	^{1/} end 1999
19	Condom use rate: of	N.A.	7 ^{1/}	N.A.	N.A.			%	^{1/} As % of total contraceptive use
20	Number of children orphaned by ^{c/}	0.9	13.4	0.8	11.0			Millions	
21	Death rates associated with	N.A.	166	N.A.	791			Per 100,000 under-5s	
23	Death rates associated with	N.A.	33	N.A.	62			Per 100,000 populatio	
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability									
25	Proportion of land area covered by	30.3	29.6	30.7	27.3			%	
26	Ratio of area protected to maintain diversity to surface	7.5	9.5	N.A.	N.A.			%	
27	Energy use per \$1,000 GDP (PPP)	324	277 ^{1/}	435	385			Kg oil equivalent	^{1/} 1999
28	Carbon dioxide emissions (per	1.15	1.13 ^{1/}	N.A.	N.A.			Metric tons of carbo	^{1/} World ^{2/} World 1998
29	Proportion of population using solid	75	75	82	79			%	
30	Proportion of population with sustainable an improved water	77 ^{1/}	82 ^{1/}	54	58	2013	2048	%	^{1/} World
31	Proportion of urban population with improved	81 ^{1/}	85 ^{1/}	75	74	2014	Never	%	^{1/} World
32	Proportion of {urban} households with access secure tenure (owned or	N.A.	62 ^{1/}	N.A.	44 ^{1/}				^{1/} 1993 (Africa)

MDG IND No.	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	All developing and transition countries		Sub-Saharan Africa		Year that target would be met on past trends		UNIT	NOTES
		1990	2000	1990	2000	All countries	SSA		
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development									
33	Net ODA from OECD/DAC donors: Total	0.33	0.22					% of GNI	
		53.0	53.7					US \$ billion	
	to LDCs	0.09	0.05					%	
		14.4	11.8					US \$ billion	
34	Total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary healthcare, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	8.1 ^{1/}	13.8 ^{2/}					%	^{1/} 1995-96 ^{2/} 1999-00
		2.4 ^{1/}	3.7 ^{2/}					US \$ billion	^{1/} 1995-96 ^{2/} 1999-00
35	Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	59.4	81.1					%	
36	ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs	13.0	6.6					%	
		6.2	7.4					US \$ billion	
37	ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs	5.3	2.1					%	
		1.7	1.2					US \$ billion	
38	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties from:								
	All developing countries	49 ^{1/}	65					%	^{1/} 1996 Excludes oil.
	LDCs	77 ^{1/}	66					%	
39	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on:								
	Textiles	6.8 ^{1/}	5.8					%	^{1/} 1996 Agriculture
	Clothing	10.6 ^{1/}	9.8					%	tariffs not available.
40	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries	1.9	1.3					% of GDP	
		351	321					US \$ billion	
41	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	N.A.	2.4 ^{1/}					%	^{1/} 2001
42	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points; and	N.A.	22					Countries	26 by April 2002
	Number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	N.A.	1					Countries	5 by April 2002
43	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	N.A.	34					US \$ billion	
44	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	N.A.	18					%	
45	Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds ^{d/}	10.0 ^{1/}	10.3 ^{2/}	N.A.	N.A.			%	^{1/} 1995 ^{2/} 1999
46	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	55.0 ^{1/}	65.0 ^{2/}	N.A.	47.0 ^{2/}			%	^{1/} 1987 ^{2/} 1999
47	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers	2.4	16.8 ^{1/}	N.A.	N.A.			Per 100 population	^{1/} 2001
48	Personal computers in use; and	0.3	2.4 ^{1/}	N.A.	N.A.			Per 100 population	^{1/} 2001
	Internet users	0.00	2.8 ^{1/}	N.A.	N.A.			Per 100 population	

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

b/ 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.

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

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