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**FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL PLENARY MEETING OF THE
SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

(Item 5 of the provisional agenda)

**STATISTICAL ASPECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE
HIGH-LEVEL PLENARY MEETING OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Note by the secretariat

SUMMARY

The international statistical agencies had agreed to keep the 48 Millennium Development Goal indicators unchanged until the follow-up summit in September 2005. The indicators are now being assessed and some changes to them have been discussed. The present document summarizes recent experiences in using the indicators. It refers extensively to the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators, which held its latest meeting at the end of October 2005. Coordination issues relating to the global Millennium Development Goal monitoring system, as well as the challenge of creating sustainable national statistical capacity, are also discussed.

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I. BACKGROUND AND THE INTER-AGENCY REVIEW PROCESS

1. The present document deals with the statistics needed for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals at the national and international levels from 1990 to 2015. The adoption of time-bound targets and quantitative monitoring for the Goals made them unique at the time of their introduction. The Goals also marked a shift towards more balanced monitoring of development, which had previously been dominated by economic indicators. The Goals, targets and indicators are listed in the annex to the present document.

2. In the context of national monitoring and reporting, Governments have been encouraged to customize the targets and indicators of the Goals to better suit local circumstances. While this means that the national and global indicators do not necessarily entirely match, the provision of data for global, internationally comparable monitoring is a government obligation.

3. Altogether 48 indicators were selected in 2001 by international agencies for monitoring of the Goals. The background of the indicators, including the selection process and criteria, were described in E/ESCAP/STAT.13/2, prepared for the thirteenth session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics in 2002 (<http://www.unescap.org/stat>). The document reviewed the properties of good development indicators, which should be:

- Relevant to assessing progress against key international and national policy goals and provide a direct and unambiguous measure of progress
- Sensitive to changes in policies, programmes and institutions, not easily blown off course by unrelated developments, and not easily manipulatable to show achievement where none exists
- Measuring goals explicitly or measuring factors that have an impact on the goals and varying across areas and groups and over time
- Available widely and at regular intervals and not too costly to track
- Internationally comparable and technically defensible

4. Over the last five years, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators has been reviewing the availability, quality and methodological issues related to the indicators. National statistical offices from selected countries have been participating in the meetings for the last two years. The latest meetings were held in Rome, on 24 and 25 October 2005 (inter-agency meeting) and 26 and 27 October 2005 (inter-agency meeting with country experts). The scale of inter-agency cooperation in this technical forum is unprecedented in terms of the number of agencies and sectors of statistics involved. Some modifications were made to the indicators along the way, but most indicators were kept unchanged with the intention of keeping the monitoring framework comparable until the first quinquennial review in 2005.

5. The main concerns of the Rome meeting were related to the following issues, which are discussed in detail later in this document:

- Data availability
- Data quality
- Relevance of some existing indicators
- Inadequacy of the current indicators for measuring certain targets
- Methodologies used to estimate certain indicators and regional aggregation
- National statistical capacity to collect data for and compile, analyse and use the indicators
- Horizontal and vertical coordination among national and international statistical agencies

6. Another standing concern of the statistical community and data users has been that not all indicators are relevant for all countries and areas. Therefore, countries have been encouraged to adapt the list to their own national circumstances. All these concerns are in line with the secretariat's own experience in analysing the indicators for Asia and the Pacific.

7. The established Subgroups on Education, Gender, Employment, Poverty and Hunger, Environment and Slums of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators had prepared proposals for changes in individual indicators for submission to the meeting in Rome. The Group agreed that many of the proposals required further work, including the compilation of data and verification of the availability and quality of data. The subgroups were requested to complete their work by the time of the next inter-agency meeting, tentatively scheduled for the end of March 2006. It should be kept in mind that no changes have been approved. A complete proposal could be included in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly in 2006 on the progress made towards implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

8. The Millennium Development Goals and their targets can only be revised by the General Assembly. The Group will complete its recommendations for improvement of the indicators keeping in mind the following:

- The purpose of the targets in question is not altered in any way by indicator choices
- The balance of the monitoring framework is maintained
- The number of indicators is maintained

9. Any new indicator series should:

- Be a part of regular national data collection and compilation programmes
- Have at least two points of time available to allow trend analysis
- Allow regional and subregional aggregation

- Be based on sound compilation methodologies and be well established in the statistical community

10. While the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹ did not refer directly to the Goal indicators, it has implications for statistics, including in relation to human rights, national development strategies and norm-setting. In that connection, it might be noted that the Summit welcomed the initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, in which better monitoring of the impact is critical. This was in reference to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (see <http://www.oecd.org>), adopted by the High-Level Forum on Joint Progress towards Enhanced Aid Effectiveness, held in Paris from 28 February to 2 March 2005. The signatory donor and partner countries committed themselves to a framework or a list of actions related to the improvement of ownership, alignment, harmonization, management of results and mutual accountability of development assistance.

II. INDICATOR-SPECIFIC ISSUES

A. Poverty and hunger indicators

11. With regard to indicators under Goal 1, the World Bank reported to the Group, on behalf of the Subgroup on Poverty, that the availability, timeliness and overall quality of data remained a problem. Regional poverty estimates would soon be extended until 2002 (the latest available estimates are for 2001), which reflected the lack of timeliness and availability of national income and expenditure surveys. The interval of surveys was generally 3-5 years, which meant that the accumulation of an adequate number of country observations for regional estimates took time. The World Bank noted that so far it had included in PovcalNet² only surveys that were actually used for regional poverty estimation. However, it was considering also making available in the future surveys that did not meet the same comparability criteria.

12. While the quality of the survey data was not uniform, there was no alternative for income and expenditure surveys as a source for data on poverty. The Group noted that the International Comparison Programme was collecting price data for calculating purchasing power parities (PPPs) that could be used for comparing economies with different price levels on a sounder basis than fluctuating exchange rates allowed. The currently used PPPs were based on data from the early 1990s and were becoming outdated. Another problem was their poor availability, as a large number of small economies had not participated in the programme and PPPs for those economies were estimated based on regression models rather than real price data. A full set of country-level poverty estimates was unlikely to be available before 2007 or 2008. At the present time it could not be foreseen whether the

¹ See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

² PovcalNet at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet> can be used to replicate the calculations made by the World Bank's researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world. It also allows the calculation of the poverty measures under different assumptions and assembling the estimates using alternative country groupings or for any set of individual countries. Data/model availability is not any better than that for Goal indicator 1.

international poverty line, on a PPP basis, would stay at \$1 a day or if that value would (have to) be adjusted.

13. The Group also noted that regional aggregation and the interpretation of changes over time for Goal indicator 3, the share of the poorest quintile, was problematic and was therefore not included in the global reporting on the Goals. The possibility that a simple count of the number of countries that had improved or regressed in equality could be a useful indicator was mentioned. The importance of the indicator was not questioned, as recent studies had shown a clear linkage between inequality and the incidence of extreme poverty. It was agreed that the Group would review data availability for regional and trend analysis at its next meeting.

B. Indicators for other Goals

14. Some Goal indicator amendments were being considered in order to reflect more accurately the data that were actually used to compile the indicators. For instance, it was possible to measure the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis rather than the prevalence, as the current name stated. Other changes, such as those considered for the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (indicator 11), reflected the difficulty in interpreting the indicator and the need to supplement it with additional information on employment. In many developing countries, wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was only a fraction of total employment, which made target-setting very difficult. Moreover, the indicator did not reflect the quality of employment and status of empowerment. A cluster of indicators by sex and by formal and informal employment, representing gender differences in the structure of employment, had been proposed to complement the indicator. However, the Subgroup on Gender felt that data availability appeared to prevent their selection as new Goal indicators.

15. A number of changes were being discussed for HIV/AIDS-related monitoring. The reference population for indicator 18 on HIV prevalence would include 15-24 year-olds in the general population rather than among pregnant women only. Indicator 19, on the condom use rate of contraceptive prevalence rate, would be as it had already been replaced by indicator 19a, condom use at high-risk sex. It was also suggested that indicator 19c, the contraceptive prevalence rate, should be moved from Goal 6 to Goal 5.

16. The Group discussed in detail whether indicator 9, the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, should be based on the gross enrolment or the net enrolment ratio. The current indicator was based on the former, but the availability of data for the latter had improved recently, except for the tertiary level of education, for which the data were not available on a net basis. It was observed that repeat and drop-out rates varied according to country and culture in such a manner that no general global conclusion could be reached regarding the superiority of one or the other. Net enrolment at the primary level missed out a small group of pupils who had already moved to secondary education. Relevance for the goal, better data availability and preference for keeping the

indicator as stable as possible would seem to favour keeping the indicator unchanged. It was agreed, however, that the gender parity ratio of net enrolment was a necessary supplementary indicator for analytical purposes.

17. Recent debt-relief initiatives had created a need to review the indicators on debt sustainability (beyond the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative). As for official development assistance (ODA), it had been recognized that the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development did not cover all donors and that developing countries were significant donors in their own right, which was not sufficiently appreciated by the development community. One reason was the lack of official statistics on the assistance extended by them.

18. The telephone density, indicator 47, was likely to be split into two: fixed telephone lines and cellular subscriptions.

19. Candidates for dropping included indicator 10, the literacy parity ratio, which currently duplicated the literacy indicators under Goal 2. The first dimension of indicator 48, personal computers per population, was another candidate to be dropped because of problems related to measuring it in an internationally comparable manner. Indicator 46, on access to essential drugs, still had no country data, but there was a discussion as to whether it should be limited to the access to antiretroviral drugs.

20. Indicator 29, the proportion of population using solid fuels, continued to give rise to debate regarding whether it should be under the environment, or health (a proxy for indoor air quality); another problem was the use of modelled data instead of measured data. Environment-related indicators generally suffered from poor data availability as only four countries in the world had data available for all eight environment-related indicators.

21. As mentioned earlier, the subgroups and custodian agencies were working to finalize all proposals by March 2006.

C. Indicators for tracking reproductive health

22. The Group considered a new indicator emanating from paragraph 57(g) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,³ in which delegations committed themselves to:

- Achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development
- Integrating this goal into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality

³ General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

- Improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty

23. As it did not seem realistic to have a separate target for reproductive health, agencies had investigated which indicators would be suitable for describing development in that regard. The Group agreed that the age-specific fertility rate for the 15-19 year age group was the strongest candidate as it related to many Goals, including those on education, gender and health. It was noted that it would be useful to analyse the indicator together with the general fertility rate.

III. DATA AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

24. The secretariat and international and national statistical offices have seen instances where estimates for the same indicator originating from different surveys differed from each other. Sometimes the differences were large enough to give quite a different picture, even an opposite direction of development. Therefore it was essential to continue to improve the quality of data and keep it under constant review.

25. The most recent ESCAP assessment showed significant improvement in data availability in the region in the 18 months leading to April 2005, with 33 per cent more data values becoming available for the period 1990-2002. The significant increase, 70 per cent, in baseline 1990 values and series with two or more data points (which makes trend analysis possible) is an indication that national and international agencies have focused their data collection and compilation efforts on improving the availability of Goal-monitoring data.

26. In spite of the tangible overall progress in the region, many indicators are still not available for all countries or areas where they would be relevant. The quality of existing data poses another problem for monitoring and analysis. The ESCAP Statistics Division analysis indicates that only 59 per cent of the data values that existed on 31 October 2003 for the period 1990-2002 remained unchanged after 18 months. The proportion of changed and deleted data values, 27 and 14 per cent respectively, indicates that the data have been under extensive scrutiny by both data producers and users. It also indicates that the increase in data availability has not been maximized at the cost of data quality. The scrutiny has led to the estimates based on surveys that do not meet the internationally accepted quality being dropped.

IV. SELECTED METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

27. The regional analysis by ESCAP during the second quarter of 2005 detected a number of occasions on which the global indicator data differed from those that Governments and international agencies presented elsewhere. This cannot be avoided completely, because among the indicators are those:

- Obtained and used as such directly from country sources
- Obtained from national sources which have to be modified by the compiling agency in order to make them internationally comparable
- That use national sources as input but which require modelling techniques by international agencies to compile the indicator
- That are estimated by international agencies without national inputs

28. The time of collection within a year also created discrepancies. ESCAP found instances in which the international custodian agency had published updates for Goal indicators, while the values in the global indicator database had been frozen so that all agencies of the United Nations system would use uniform estimates in their reporting prior to the Summit. The Group discussed continuous (as and when data became available) and quarterly models as alternatives to current (generally) annual updates.

29. It was clear that an internationally comparable set of Goal indicators could not be achieved without significant efforts by international statistical agencies and that adjustments to national data were often required. As the reasons for deviations between national and international indicators were poorly known, the Group agreed that agencies should be much more transparent and forthcoming in publishing their estimation and adjustment methodologies.

30. The use of models in the estimation of country indicators and of imputation in regional aggregation was causing confusion among data users, not least because the used methodologies were not published. It was an objective of the Group to minimize their use in the future, which would only be possible if the official statistical systems were strengthened to provide the requisite data.

31. The use of international projections, often as a denominator reference population, for calculating Goal indicators was a common cause for discrepancies between national and international estimates.

32. A large number of indicators (nearly 20) could not be compiled without information from population and housing censuses. Therefore the work that the United Nations system was currently performing in revising recommendations and tools for population and housing censuses was directly supportive of monitoring of the Goals. Details on planned international support for censuses were reported in E/ESCAP/CPR(2)/8. A specific case in point discussed by the Group was indicator 32, the proportion of households with access to secure tenure, which continued to be problematic in terms of data availability and regional aggregation. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme had developed a new five-dimensional definition of slums, and was contributing to the census recommendations in order to obtain solid data for the durability of housing and security of tenure.

V. GLOBAL MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISMS

33. The Group was concerned about the burden that indicator reporting was placing on national statistical systems. While there was no alternative to the current system in which data were supplied to each international agency directly and at varying times of the year by their “natural” counterparts, often line ministries, there seemed to be considerable room for better horizontal and vertical coordination among national and international statistical agencies. It was noted that not all custodian agencies had a mandate to collect data directly from countries. The United Nations Children’s Fund, for instance, depended on its own country offices and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for data collection. It would be useful for agencies and national statistical systems if there was a coordinating office, preferably the national statistical office, which had a complete and up-to-date picture of what data and metadata had been supplied to the official custodians of the indicators.

34. Agencies had reported to the Group that they were generally sending their indicator estimates for review by their national counterpart agencies. That, however, did not always lead to endorsement of the agency estimates by national authorities. Enrolment rates were a typical example of national administrative data often giving a different picture from that shown by the estimates used by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The reasons for the differences were many and depended on the country, but often related to the quality of administrative data and differences in definitions, including age groups considered for primary and secondary grades.

35. The United Nations Statistics Division was working on an improved design for the global Goal indicator website (<http://unstats.un.org>), and various agencies had volunteered to provide feedback on the design. The site would be made more user-friendly and would handle metadata more systematically. Agencies would be urged to provide their data updates with specific metadata elements. The metadata publication, *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals*,⁴ was likely to be updated and improved, including with regard to cross-cutting issues. Country participants expressed the need for an indicator compilation manual and separate metadata publications for national statisticians and other audiences.

36. The Group placed considerable emphasis on the need to educate data users, especially decision makers, on the use of the indicators. The importance of reflecting development indicators as a part of a national statistical system was also highlighted. Goal indicators should be integrated in both national statistical strategies and poverty reduction strategies.

37. It would serve advanced data users well if a mechanism was established to channel country estimates that differed from the global data set into one database. The International Household Survey Network <http://www.internationalsurveynetwork.org> which had been initiated in 2004 as a result of the Marrakech Action Plan for Improving Development Statistics (see paragraph 43 below

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XVII.18.

and <http://www.managingfordevelopmentresults.org>), was an important vehicle for improving both the availability and quality of survey data, including from poverty-related surveys. The purpose of the Network was to bring survey producers, sponsors and users together, to foster better use of survey data for policymaking and monitoring. By implementing joint activities, its members sought to identify, promote and implement coordinated and sustainable solutions to problems of availability and timeliness, reliability and relevance, comparability, and dissemination and use of household survey data.

38. The rationale of freezing of the data on the Goals in the wake of the 2005 Summit (for the period March-September 2005) was again considered. Its purpose was to facilitate unified reporting by the United Nations system in the wake of the follow-up to the Summit. While the global database had been frozen, agencies quite understandably kept updating their indicators outside the system, which had led to cases of discrepancies. It was important to reflect the point of time of update of each series more transparently and perhaps to provide a link to the custodian's website on which any other updates would be published. It was also proposed that an e-mail-based notification service be set up to alert users on data updates. The updating of the database would be resumed.

39. The Group encouraged the regional commissions, which had no formal role in the compilation of data on the Goals, to be more active in data verification in their respective regions as their proximity to countries and multidisciplinary roles facilitated that. They were also playing a very useful role as advocates and facilitators of South-South cooperation in statistical development.

40. The Secretary-General had been requested to report annually, and every five years in a comprehensive manner, to the General Assembly on the progress made towards implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration. For the Millennium Development Goal component of that report, the Group had been contributing data and analysis in the form of story lines and a statistical appendix. That mandate would remain. For the review summit, the Group had prepared a separate concise report, *Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*⁵ (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd>) and also a colour-coded chart on regional progress. In addition, a more comprehensive version of the annual report had been published on the Internet. In view of the proliferation of reports on the Goals at the international level, the Group discussed the possibility of preparing the longer and annotated reports at less frequent intervals. It was recognized that some indicators did not change much in a single year, which made the story lines repetitive. Reporting on themes cutting across the Goals, such as employment and gender, was suggested as an alternative approach. The selection of a smaller number of annual key themes was also proposed as a way to draw closer attention to the reports. A small group was set up to prepare a proposal for the next meeting of the Group.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.116.

VI. NATIONAL GOAL-MONITORING CAPACITY

41. The monitoring of the Goals had brought development indicators into the limelight in a manner not seen before. The monitoring process had not merely revealed considerable data gaps but had also generated significant initiatives to improve the capacity of national statistical systems to produce data for Goal indicators and to use the indicators for policymaking. The Goals offered an excellent opportunity to do advocacy work for creating a better monitoring system and using indicators for policymaking. Preliminary evidence, from a yet unpublished World Bank study shared with the Group, showed that the indicators were increasingly used in the monitoring of poverty reduction strategy goals.

42. The Group observed that while technical assistance in statistics had been delivered and gratefully accepted for several decades, many Governments continued to depend on international agencies for their basic monitoring needs. The uncoordinated support and data collection behaviour of international agencies was one reason for that (see also paragraph 37 above). However, truly sustainable national monitoring capacities could only be created if Governments accorded higher priority to their official statistics. Systematic national plans for the development of statistics and resource allocation were important indications of that priority. South-South cooperation, the exchange of good practices and higher appreciation of data users were mentioned as examples of modalities of effective technical assistances. The Group recognized that regional commissions would have a significant role to play in that regard.

43. The Marrakech Action Plan for Improving Development Statistics, adopted at the Second International Round Table on Management for Development Results, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 2004, was a relevant framework for addressing national needs and international responsibilities. Actions were planned on six key areas, including mainstreaming the strategic planning of statistical systems, preparations for the 2010 census round, increasing financing for statistical capacity-building, setting up an international household survey network, undertaking urgent improvements needed for Goal monitoring by 2005, and increasing the accountability of the international statistical system. Several actions had already been taken and others were under way (see, for instance, paragraph 37 above). Development banks and some bilateral donors had increased their funding allocations to statistical development.

44. Among the future activities in the region, ESCAP and the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) will be running a series of four subregional workshops (in December 2005 and in 2006) that will assist countries in preparing national statistical development strategies by 2006. Also in 2006, ESCAP will be running a regional component of the global statistical literacy project funded by the United Nations Development Programme, which will advocate the use of the Goals and other development indicators for policymaking. Initially, six

countries will be involved. ESCAP will be supporting the 2010 census round in the manner described in E/ESCAP/CPR(2)/8.

45. The expected announcement during the thirty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission of international statistical agencies committing themselves to the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities, which are comparable to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, is one of the accountability measures for the international statistical system.

Annex

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

The responsible agencies compiling individual indicators are marked in parenthesis after each indicator. A list of the abbreviations used is given at the end of the table.

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. Poverty, percentage of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption (World Bank)
2. Poverty gap ratio: mean percentage distance below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day (World Bank)
3. Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, percentage (World Bank)

Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

4. Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage (UNICEF)
5. Nutrition, undernourished as percentage of total population (FAO)

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. Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes (UNESCO)
7. Education, percentage of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5, both sexes (UNESCO)
8. Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, percentage (UNESCO)

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

9. Girls to boys ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level enrolment (UNESCO)
10. Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15-24 (UNESCO)
11. Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural employees (ILO)
12. Women in parliamentary seats, percentage (IPU)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Child under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UNICEF)
14. Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births (UNICEF)
15. Children under 1 year old immunized against measles, percentage (UNICEF)

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)
17. Births attended by skilled health personnel, percentage (UNICEF)

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 rate for pregnant women 15-24 attending antenatal care in clinics in capital city (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO)
19. Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, percentage (United Nations Population Division)
- 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex, population aged 15-24, percentage (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO)
- 19b. HIV knowledge, population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO)
- 19c. Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method, percentage (United Nations Population Division)
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO)

Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

21. Malaria death rate per 100,000 (WHO); Malaria prevalence, notified cases per 100,000 population (WHO)
22. Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in population under 5, percentage (UNICEF); Malaria treatment, percentage of population under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs (UNICEF)
23. Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 (WHO); tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (WHO)
24. Tuberculosis, DOTS detection rate, percentage (WHO); tuberculosis, DOTS treatment success, percentage (WHO)

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. Forested land area as percentage of land area (FAO)
26. Protected area ratio to surface area (United Nations Statistics Division, calculated from UNEP)
27. Energy supply (apparent consumption; kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 (PPP) GDP (World Bank)
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂); metric tons of CO₂ per capita (CDIAC); ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP metric tons (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat)
29. Air pollution, percentage of population using solid fuels (WHO)

Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

30. Water, percentage of population with access to improved drinking water sources (WHO, UNICEF)
31. Sanitation, percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (WHO, UNICEF)

Target 11. Have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

32. Slum population as percentage of urban (secure tenure index) (UN-HABITAT)

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 heavily indebted poor countries (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 developing 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

33. ODA, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (OECD); ODA to LDCs, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (OECD)
34. ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA (OECD)
35. ODA bilateral, percentage untied (OECD)
36. ODA received by landlocked developing countries, as percentage of their GNI (OECD)
37. ODA received by small islands, as percentage of their GNI (OECD)
38. Market access, developed country imports from developing countries, admitted duty free, percentage (WTO); market access, developed country imports from the LDCs, admitted duty free, percentage (WTO)
39. Market access, average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, clothing and textiles from developing countries (WTO)
40. Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (OECD)
41. ODA, percentage provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO)
42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (IMF, World Bank)
43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative US\$ million (IMF)
44. Debt service as percentage of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad (World Bank)

Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45. Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (ILO)

Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

46. Access to essential drugs, percentage of population (WHO)

Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)

48. Personal computers per 100 population (ITU); Internet users per 100 population (ITU)

Abbreviations used in the annex

CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	directly observed treatment, short course
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	donors' gross national income
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LDCs	least developed countries
ODA	official development assistance
ODP	ozone depleting potential
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	purchasing power parity
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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