Annex 1: MDG monitoring framework

A complete listing of the goals, targets, and indicators for MDGs

Goals and targets	Indicators
Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) a day [a]
	1a. Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line) *
	2. Poverty gap ratio *(incidence x depth of poverty)*
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age)
	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education
	7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 [b]
	7b. Primary completion rate*
	8. Literacy rate of 15 to 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 in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education
	10. Ratio of literate women to men ages 15- to 24
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate
	14. Infant mortality rate
	15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5 Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15- to 24
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate [c]*
	19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex*
	19b. Percentage of 15-24-year-olds with

comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS [d]*

19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate

20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance on non-orphans ages 10-14

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
	22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures [e]
	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 program and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
	26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
	27. Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP)
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (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 and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
	31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	• 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally)

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states.

Official development assistance

• 33. Net ODA total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff-and quota-free access for exports enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)

• 34. Proportion of bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors for basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)

• 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

• 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their gross national incomes

• 37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their gross national incomes

Market access

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from least developed countries, admitted free of duty

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

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

42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative

44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Other

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male and female and total [f]

- 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis

- 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population

- 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population

- 48b. Internet users per 100 population

* These indicators are proposed as additional MDG indicators, but have not yet been adopted.

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

(b) An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate."

(c) Among 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 15- to 24-year-olds 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 percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom," and the percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

(e) Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under age five who are appropriately treated.

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