2013 ADDENDUM TO THE MDG COUNTRY REPORT GUIDELINES

UNDG - Guidance Note
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Contents

Background

MDG Country Reports – nationally owned by the governments – are one of the best instruments for obtaining MDG evidence from the ground, extracting lessons learnt and maintaining momentum towards the MDGs. They represent an unbroken tradition of reporting from the ground, the first such report originated in 2001. To date, over 400 MDG country reports have been produced.[1] Guidelines for national MDG reports have been issued from time to time,[2] helping countries to capture their experience with the MDGs and to report on successes and challenges, while also reflecting on the changing context for development as well.

With 2015 fast approaching, countries are faced with the twin tasks of making as much progress as possible on the MDGs, while also articulating post-2015 development priorities that would, inter alia, build upon the results of their experience with the MDGs. The next round of MDG reports (from 2013 onwards) should therefore help motivate a final push for the MDGs, while also contributing to the framing of the post-2015 development agenda. In addition, they can make valuable contributions to the 2013 MDG review, a high-level event to be held in parallel with the UN GA session.[3]

Towards this end, this note updates the guidance already issued to help countries – in addition to their regular reporting on progress and challenges – reflect on the totality of their experience with the MDGs, including identification of the unfinished business that remains, as well as emerging priorities. This guidance is provided in three sections below:

Towards this end, this note updates the guidance already issued[4] to help countries – in addition to their regular reporting on progress and challenges – reflect on the totality of their experience with the MDGs, including identification of the unfinished business that remains, as well as emerging priorities. This guidance is provided in three sections below:

I.   Reflecting on national milestones around the MDGs – their influence on the country's development agenda
II.   Further analysis of trends and inequalities
III. The unfinished business of the MDGs and emerging issues

This note complements the guidance that has been issued earlier. In particular, this note continues to encourage that the reports draw upon existing documents, publications and reviews as much as possible and be used to provide quick assessments and analysis that are usefully presented and can be communicated through simple and clear messages. Consistent with this earlier guidance, this note recommends that the reports be organized around the following sections.[5] The items in **_italic bold_** below reflect where this particular note contributes new elements:

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1. See list of available reports at: _http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/mdg/mdg-reports/_
2. Guidelines for the production of MDG country reports are available at: _http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=86_
3. In the 2010 Summit outcome document, governments requested the General Assembly to continue to review, on an annual basis, the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including on the implementation of the Summit outcome. They also requested the President of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly to organize a special event in 2013 to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Goals.
4. The most recent revision, issued in November 2009 as the 'Addendum to the 2nd Guidance Note', provided assistance towards undertaking: 1) trends and inequality analysis; 2) identification of key bottlenecks constraining progress on specific MDG targets; 3) assessment of the impact of the economic crisis on MDG progress; 4) assessment of the impact of climate change on MDG progress; and 5) assessment of good practice examples that accelerate progress, and their replicability/scalability. Much of the guidance provided through that Addendum continues to be relevant and useful. In particular, items 1 and 2 above motivate and assist countries to frame MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) action plans to help tackle off-track MDGs – see the _MAF Toolkit and the MAF Operational Note_ for more detailed guidance, and _the published MAF reports and action plans for examples._
5. See 2nd UNDG Guidance Note on MDG country reports (2003) and Addendum to the 2nd Guidance Note (2009).

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- Introduction – with a brief explanation of how the report was prepared and the participation of different actors and informants in discussions, research and writing.

  - o *Reflecting on national milestones around the MDGs – their influence on the country's development agenda (section I below).*

- Country-specific development context including achievements, enablers and challenges towards reaching the MDGs.

- For each goal and target, it is suggested that the MDGR highlight (see Addendum to 2nd Guidance Note (2009) for further details):

  - o *Trends and inequalities, including differences in rates of change, and the geographic representation of variations in progress (section II below).*
  - o Identification of key implementation bottlenecks constraining progress, their prevalence across sectors and goals, and how to address them (countries that have prepared a MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) Action Plan can draw upon that analysis).
  - o New challenges for meeting the MDGs including effects of climate change and other crises.
  - o Identifying key factors contributing to accelerated progress on specific MDG targets to highlight good practice in a national context.

- A table or 'status at a glance' summarizing the feasibility of meeting targets and the state of national support

- *The unfinished business of the MDGs and emerging priorities.*

I. The MDGs: Reflecting on key national milestones, and their influence on the country's development agenda

Following the Millennium Declaration in 2000[6] and the adoption of the MDGs in the UN Secretary-General's report 'Roadmap Towards the Implementation of the Millennium Declaration' in 2001[7], the goals themselves[8] and their associated targets and indicators became available for guiding national and international efforts towards development. Countries responded in various ways by accepting some or all of the goals as they stood; adding new ones; adapting targets and indicators to suit their own circumstances and priorities; and, in some cases, translating the goals for use in subnational regions. These adoptions and adaptations marked an important point in the customization and national ownership of the MDGs. Annex C presents a template where countries can report on how these global goals came to be adopted, adapted or supplemented in their respective contexts and the various times at which that happened. Annex C also provides the opportunity for countries to include information on new goals, targets and indicators that are added at the national level (e.g., Albania, Iraq and Mongolia added a ninth MDG on such issues as good governance and rule of law, and Cambodia and Lao PDR added an MDG on demining and unexploded ordnance (UXO)).

Once adopted – in whichever form – the goals (and associated targets) should have become important for guiding national development strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), sector-specific plans and – in some cases – subnational development plans.[9] Evidence of this can be found from explicit references in the relevant planning documents and reviews, the implementation of interventions[10] representing good practice in reaching the goals, the adoption of country-specific innovations at large enough scale to have a discernible impact, etc. This section of the country report could document notable cases where these happened and

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6. See http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf
7. The report (A/56/326) is available at: http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56326.pdf
8. The formulation process of the MDG blueprint ended with the adoption of the UN Secretary-General's report 'Roadmap Towards the Implementation of the Millennium Declaration' by the UN General Assembly in September 2001. The report contains the MDG framework as we know it, which was later on revised during the 2005 World Summit to incorporate additional targets under MDG 1 on employment and decent work; under MDG 5 to include reproductive health; under MDG 6 on universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS; and under MDG 7 on the reduction of biodiversity loss.
9. In some cases the reverse is true. The PRSP/national development strategies guided the adaptation of the MDGs, such as in Botswana, where the MDG goals and targets were changed to correspond with the existing Botswana's national goals and targets.
10. Refers to MDG Acceleration Framework Toolkit, Annex 1 of Step 1 (pp. 44-83) available at: http://www.undg.org/docs/11788/MAF_Toolkit_Dec%202011.pdf

help bring out ways in which the MDGs contributed to national/subnational development agendas. For example, this part of the report could respond to questions of the following kind:

- When did the MDGs first get traction in the national planning process and who were their institutional champions? Did some goals/targets attract greater attention and effort than others?

- What have been some of the signature initiatives adopted that have helped drive progress towards the MDGs at the country level and what is the nature of their impact?

- Have there been distinct changes in policy, legislation or institutional arrangements that have helped propel the MDGs forward?

- Are there other ways in which the MDGs have influenced national/subnational development agenda in specific sectors? Have there been any innovations introduced to improve service delivery arrangements?

- Are there specific examples of how the MDGs (as adopted by the country) helped focus attention on the poor and excluded/ hard to reach groups?

- To what extent have the MDGs helped in the use of data for determining national/subnational policy and in monitoring progress?

- What features of the MDGs have been most helpful and why? Have there been any negative effects?

- What kind of partnership and coordination arrangements have been adopted by government agencies, including key partners, donors, civil society and private sector, for better coherence and maximized impact?

- Have external development partners played an especially significant role with regard to some/all identified MDGs? What form has such assistance taken (e.g., ODA, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), South-South knowledge sharing, catalytic technical assistance etc.)? Note that while MDG 8 is tracked through the annual MDG Gap Task Force Report,[11] countries that may have prepared a consolidated review of these trends – for example, in connection with the 2011 Busan Aid Effectiveness Forum –might find it useful to report the major developments in this regard along the MDG timeline as well.[12]

Bringing the three elements together (i.e., 1) adoption/adaptation of MDGs into national goals and targets; 2) capturing notable initiatives towards implementation while reflecting on the influence of the MDGs on the country's development agenda; and 3) highlighting _effective_ partner interventions) would help illustrate how the MDGs actually contributed to achieving human development in the country and capture in one place the strength of the country's commitment and ownership of the MDGs.

II. Trends and inequalities

The 2009 Addendum of the MDG Country Report Guidelines emphasized the importance of reporting on trends as well as using data disaggregated by sex, rural/urban location and subnational regions. As more time series data and geographically disaggregated data become available, most countries have begun reporting on trends (the rate of change) over time and using these to estimate, for example, 'off-track/on-track' status. However, two dimensions of reporting remain somewhat uneven: whether there are any noticeable changes in the trends themselves and identifying subnational inequalities (or those by sex, income, age or other well-defined indicators), especially among overlapping dimensions of MDG achievement.

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11. The MDG Gap Task Force report can be found at: http://www.undg.org/docs/11788/MAF_Toolkit_Dec 2011.pdf
http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/index.shtml
12. The 2003 Guidance highlighted the following indicators as especially relevant for countries to report against: ODA volume received (in constant terms); proportion of bilateral ODA that is untied (actual disbursements); proportion of ODA to basic social services (actual disbursements); proportion of exports (by value) that are admitted free of duties in developed countries; debt service as a percentage of exports in goods and services; and debt relief received under the HIPC countries (for eligible countries only).

Understanding whether the trends themselves are changing can have important implications for policy. A slowing trend (declining rate of improvement) could indicate diminishing returns from the investments being made, suggesting the need to pay special attention to complementary interventions (for example, in quality of services provided, rather than just quantity or through cross-sectoral actions) or the need to better target hard-to-reach population groups. A reversal in trend would signal an urgent need for corrective action to eliminate the fragility of recent gains, perhaps by addressing macro, systemic issues that jeopardize the sustainability of results. An increasing trend (accelerating rate of improvement) could prompt further progress by helping identify interventions that are working especially well and suggesting measures by which they can be scaled up, adapted across sectors, or made more sustainable.

Identifying changes in trend can be challenging, especially where data is sparse or of poor quality. However, longer time series are becoming increasingly common (particularly for income-related measures such as poverty rates and income inequality) – including data prior to 2000 – and countries are encouraged to use these wherever possible.

Understanding variations in levels and trends (where available) by subnational regions can also be crucial for framing more effective policies. Data for this purpose can most often be found in national statistical systems as well as in surveys such as the DHS, LSMS and MICS (aggregated, in some cases, in DevInfo); see a list of datasets available under Annex D. In addition, countries may also want to examine the option of using administrative data where specific subnational information may be missing.

In summary, the report could address the following questions:

- Have there been any noticeable deviations (either negative or positive) in the progress towards individual targets and what do they indicate?

- Going beyond national averages, what is the position of individual subnational units (provinces or below) with regard to specific targets and rates of progress towards them?

- Is there a geographic pattern to the disparities and are there linkages across the individual MDGs (e.g., some regions do consistently better/worse than the national average with respect to several indicators)?

- Is it also possible to examine disparities in achievement by population groups disaggregated by other indicators such as gender?

- What factors at the micro and macro levels have contributed to these disparities?

- Going beyond the official list of MDG indicators, has the country used others/proxies to examine disparities in progress?

Available tools

Several options are available for the display and use of this information. For the MDG reports, maps are recommended for their ease of use and interpretation, especially when it comes to comparing disparities along several MDG dimensions and overlaying multiple layers of information. Open-source software and tools, such as Google Fusion Tables, offer a convenient option for generating data visualizations at the subnational level with user-supplied data, which may be most convenient when data is being obtained from several different sources.[13] Where the relevant data is already available from one convenient source, such as DevInfo, that source itself would have a mapping application to facilitate this. Two examples of user-generated maps are placed in Annex A (e.g., Indonesia – poverty rates from Fusion Tables; Lesotho – stunting rates from DevInfo).

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13. *A customizable tool for this purpose has been developed and is available by writing to mdgreports@undp.org*

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III. The unfinished business of the MDGs and emerging issues

While the first part of the report provides an opportunity to reflect on the experience with the MDGs, and the second to present a review that will motivate action, the third part looks at the country's current development priorities that extend beyond 2015. Many of these priorities are already being articulated in various forums within countries – in national 'vision statements' to 2020, 2025 or later; in 'five-year plans' that go beyond 2015; and in the deliberations of policy makers and others around the contours of a future development agenda (e.g., as part of the ongoing (2012-2013) UNDG-sponsored national and thematic consultations on the post-2015[14]).

Countries can report concisely on their national development priorities that **go beyond 2015 and the current set of MDG targets** in this section using the following suggested template below (refer to footnotes for additional guidance).

Priority area theme (1)[15]	National/subnational priorities – (sub-themes, identified population groups, regions, etc.) (2)[16]	Stated objectives, indicators and timelines (where available) (3)[17]	Source documents (4)[17]	Comments (5)[18]
Poverty	e.g., urban and rural poverty levels			
Hunger/nutrition	e.g., food security; child nutrition status; 'climate-proofing'			
Employment	e.g., youth unemployment; green jobs, rural employment, and formalization of informal employment			
Education	e.g., equity and inclusion in education; education quality; education beyond primary (from early childhood care education to higher education ; skills development			
Gender equality and women's empowerment	e.g., male-female wage gaps; gender-based violence; women's access to resources and participation in the decision making processes; gender equality at all levels of education			
Health and disease	e.g., women's health; non-communicable diseases (NCD) and other diseases; sanitation			
Environment	e.g., pollution levels; forest cover; effect of climate change; ecosystems conservation; ocean health; water security; natural disasters			
Others	e.g., inclusive and sustainable economic growth; population size, inequalities and disparities; excluded groups; security, creating and extending social protection schemes; conflict and fragility; violence; etc.			

14. *See additional information at: http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1627*
15. *These themes are listed so as to broadly correspond to the current set of MDGs.*
16. *Countries should list here the priorities that are being captured by their strategic vision and policy documents for the period beyond 2015. These would include the current set of MDGs (e.g., poverty reduction), but also provide the space to capture additional priority issues and areas of focus, as illustrated above. These suggestions are not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive.*
17. *Entries in this column would capture stated objectives as concretely as possible – for example, the eradication of poverty by a given year; a reduction in the incidence of gender based violence in terms of a locally relevant indicator; eliminating disparities in development between provinces as measured by provincial GDP; etc.*
18. *This column should list the key vision and policy documents that are being used for entries in columns (1), (2) and (3).*
19. *Countries can include in this column additional relevant information, including emerging issues that may not yet be captured in the domestic policy agenda, but that are important and could be picked up in the near future. Cross-cutting elements that cut across one or more of the thematic areas and are being noted as such in policy would also be noted here.*
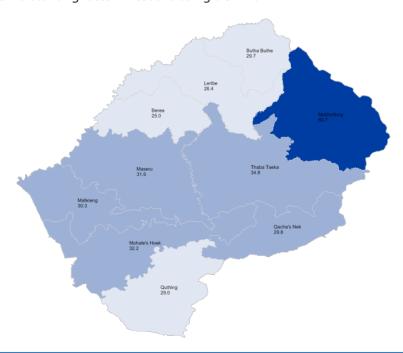
ANNEXES
ANNEX A: SAMPLES OF USER GENERATED MAPS

Example 1: Subnational poverty rates in Indonesia using Fusion Tables

Example 2: Subnational child stunting rates in Lesotho using DevInfo

All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

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Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets **(from the Millennium Declaration)**	**Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[ii]

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Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets **(from the Millennium Declaration)**	**Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: 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 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the 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 8.C: 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 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	*Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.* **Official development assistance (ODA)** 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 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) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes **Market access** 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity **Debt sustainability** 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

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 (http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1). 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".

i. For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.
ii. The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.
iii. For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.
iv. The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

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ANNEX C: TEMPLATE FOR DOCUMENTING NATIONAL ADAPTATION OF MDG GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), countries were asked to localize the goals, their targets and indicators to reflect their national context and priorities. Countries preparing a MDG National Report for 2013 and onwards are asked to include as part of the Annex the following table to capture how the MDGs have been nationally adopted and/or adapted.

Original Goals and Targets	Nationally Adapted Goals and Targets		Original Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Nationally Adapted Indicators for Monitoring Progress	
	(Y/N)	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		(Y/N)	If yes, describe new indicators and indicate dates (when these were first used)
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day			1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[iii]		
			1.2 Poverty gap ratio		
			1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people			1.4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed		
			1.5 Employment-to-population ratio		
			1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day		
			1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment		
			1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age		
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger			1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling			2.4 Net enrolment ratio in primary education		
			2.5 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary		
			2.6 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015			3.4 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education		
			3.5 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector		
			3.6 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		

Original Goals and Targets	Nationally Adapted Goals and Targets		Original Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Nationally Adapted Indicators for Monitoring Progress	
	(Y/N)	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		(Y/N)	If yes, describe new indicators and indicate dates (when these were first used)
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate			4.4 Under-five mortality rate		
			4.5 Infant mortality rate		
			4.6 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio			5.7 Maternal mortality ratio		
			5.8 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health			5.9 Contraceptive prevalence rate		
			5.10 Adolescent birth rate		
			5.11 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)		
			5.12 Unmet need for family planning		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS			6.11 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years		
			6.12 Condom use at last high-risk sex		
			6.13 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		
			6.14 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years		
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/ AIDS for all those who need it			6.15 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs		
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			6.16 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria		
			6.17 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets		
			6.18 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs		
			6.19 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis		
			6.20 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course		

Original Goals and Targets	Nationally Adapted Goals and Targets		Original Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Nationally Adapted Indicators for Monitoring Progress	
	(Y/N)	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		(Y/N)	If yes, describe new indicators and indicate dates (when these were first used)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources			7.11 Proportion of land area covered by forest		
			7.12 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)		
			7.13 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances		
			7.14 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits		
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss			7.15 Proportion of total water resources used		
			7.16 Proportion of species threatened with extinction		
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation			7.17 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source		
			7.18 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility		
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers			7.19 Proportion of urban population living in slums[iv]		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Target 8.A: 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 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries** **Includes: tariff and quota free access for the 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**			*Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.* **Official development assistance (ODA)** 8.17 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.18 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) 8.19 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.20 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.21 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes		
Target 8.C: 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)			**Market access** 8.22 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.23 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.24 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.25 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity		

Original Goals and Targets	Nationally Adapted Goals and Targets		Original Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Nationally Adapted Indicators for Monitoring Progress	
	(Y/N)	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		(Y/N)	If yes, describe new indicators and indicate dates (when these were first used)
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term			**Debt sustainability** 8.26 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.27 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services		
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries			8.28 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis		
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications			8.29 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants		
			8.30 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants		
			8.31 Internet users per 100 inhabitants		
Goal 9: [Please include any relevant information regarding a new Goal that has been adopted, its new targets and its indicators]					
Target			**9.1.**		

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ANNEX D: DATASETS AVAILABLE[20]

The following list does not aim to be exhaustive, but provides an idea of the few dataset sources available for country uses.

Household surveys typologies

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
These surveys were designed and promoted by UNICEF to provide data for assessing progress towards the 1990 World Summit for Children goals. Although there is some flexibility in the specific content of each survey, modules are quite standard and contain information on health, education, and demographic variables. UNICEF's website provides information on available household surveys, their content, and archives reports produced from the surveys.
http:// www.childinfo.org

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
The DHS surveys are supported by USAID. The first DHS survey was conducted in 1984. Their main focus is on demographic and health issues, but the questionnaire contents can vary by country. Generally, the DHS includes a household and woman's questionnaire, but in some cases special modules on education are included and integrated with facility surveys and service provision assessments. Details on these surveys, their documentation, and data are available at the following web page.
http:// www.measuredhs.com

Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS)
The World Bank established the Living Standards Measurement Study in 1980 to explore ways of improving the type and quality of household data collected by government statistical offices in developing countries. Although there are general guidelines on format and modules of the questionnaires (household and community questionnaires, with data on prices and facilities), the actual content of the questionnaire varies in each country (it reflects the needs of each country and it is the outcome of a dialogue with the national authorities). Generally, LSMS surveys measure income poverty, education and health indicators. The LSMS web site contains questionnaires, informative documents, and data access policies.
http:// www.worldbank.org/lsms

Global Health Observatory (GHO)
The Global Health Observatory is WHO's data and analysis portal containing all their health-themed information in an accessible database. The information can be grouped in several thematic ways and contains data from six core health-related MDG indicators. The WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) has been incorporated into this system, providing much more data and many more tools for health related research.
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/

Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaires (CWIQ)
The CWIQ was developed jointly by the WB with UNDP and UNICEF to monitor social indicators in Africa. The main feature of the CWIQ is its simplicity and its ability to produce rapid results. On the other hand, its content can only be limited to some key indicators; it focuses just on outputs and not on factors that determine the outputs. Although the tool was designed for the African context, it was also used outside of the region.
http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/stats/cwiq.cfm

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20. Information based on: "Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Current Weaknesses and Possible Improvements" by Ludovico Carraro, Salman Khan, Simon Hunt, Georgina Rawle, Matt Robinson, Manos Antoninis, Laura Street, Oxford Policy Management, January 2004

Household Budget Surveys (HBS) or Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES)

Household budget surveys (HBS) are conducted for three main purposes: to integrate information on national accounts; to provide weights for consumer price indexes; and to conduct welfare and poverty analysis. In many countries, HBS have become multi-purpose household surveys containing much important information. They are routine surveys in developing countries, but relatively frequent also in developing countries (for instance, in Africa since 1980, there have been 60 such surveys, excluding integrated household surveys, LSMS, SDA, and PS). Generally, they are conducted every five years.

Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

Labour Force Surveys are common in industrialized countries and are conducted almost every year, but are more rare in developing countries (in Africa since 1961, only 10 countries conducted such surveys). They provide information on employment and unemployment, but they always seek information on education and training and sometimes on other variables. The ILO collects these datasets that are the main source of labour statistics; it also provides a list of countries that make such surveys available online.
http:// www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/howto/lfs.htm

Rural Income-Generating Activities (RIGA)

RIGA contains datasets on rural development indicators for countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. This includes data on rural employment, assets and rural income generation, and wages and unemployment. RIGA is collaboration between FAO, World Bank, and American University.
http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/en/

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (UIS)

The UIS Data Centre contains indicators and data on education, literacy, science and technology, culture and communication in more than 200 countries collected from Member States and international organizations. It contains annual MDG-related education data disaggregated by age and sex and a wide range of other indicators, projections and data visualizations.
http://www.uis.unesco.org

Household survey databanks providing variable harmonization to facilitate international comparability

DevInfo

DevInfo is a database system that contains multiple surveys from UN agencies, national statistical databases, and development partners. The data is primarily human development-related and focuses on the MDG achievement among other country priorities.
http://www.devinfo.org/libraries/aspx/home.aspx

United Nations Statistics Division MDG database (UNSTATS)

UNSD MDG database collects official data, definitions, and sources for MDG indicators. The database is the result of the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators in collaboration with UNSD. Several indicators in the MDG database are adjusted to ensure comparability.
http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx

Luxemburg Income Study/Luxemburg Employment Study (LIS/LES)

This collects income and labour surveys from OECD countries and standardizes key variables for comparison purposes. It contains information on 29 countries and more than 100 surveys.
http:// www.lisproject.org/

Improvement of the Surveys of Living Conditions (MECOVI)

This is a regional programme of technical assistance for capacity-building to improve the household surveys to measure living conditions and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean. It contains a regional data bank, which introduced standardized data labelling for household survey data sets. Seven Latin American countries are contained in the surveys.
http:// www.iadb.org/sds/pov/site_19_e.htm

Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (HEIDE)

The HEIDE database standardized basic variables of household surveys in nine countries in Eastern Europe, CIS, and the Baltic states. Supportive documentation and data are available at the following web page.
http:// www.worldbank.org/research/inequality/data.htm

Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (WHO)

This database started to collect household surveys with nutritional data in 1986 and contains nutritional data from household surveys conducted around the world since 1960. It compiles, standardizes and disseminates results. There is a special effort to make data comparable across countries. It contains information on more than 800 household surveys.

http:// www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/

The Panel Comparability Project (PACO)

The PACO Project is a centralized approach to create an international comparative database integrating micro-data from various national household panels. The PACO Database contains harmonized and consistent variables and identical data structures for each country included (Hungary, Poland, France, Germany, Luxemburg, UK and USA). The PACO Database increases the accessibility and use of panel data for research and facilitates comparative cross-national and longitudinal research on processes and dynamics of policy issues.

http:// www.ceps.lu/paco/pacochar.htm

Household surveys databanks that list available surveys, provide documentation and contacts to access datasets

Africa Household Survey Databank

The Africa Household Survey Databank aims at enhancing the capacity of the national statistical agencies in survey data management, dissemination and documentation. It provides information on household surveys and censuses conducted in Africa since 1961, containing about 400 entries. Surveys can be searched by country, year and type. It gives general information on the characteristics of the survey, sampling procedure, documentation available and data access policy. In some cases, questionnaires, reports and data can be downloaded from the web.

http:// www4.worldbank.org/afr/poverty/databank/default.cfm

Database of household surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean (PAHO/WHO)

This database contains information on household surveys that were conducted in Latin America and the Caribbean and that have one or more modules on health. The database can be consulted by year, by country, or by type of survey (DHS, QDHS. survey of mother-child health or reproductive health, health surveys, LSMS, QLSMS, multi-purpose surveys, labour force surveys, income and expenditure surveys). The database provides information on general characteristics of the surveys, their contents, especially in relation to health, and it also provides information on how to access the data.

http:// www.paho.org/spanish/hdp/asp/encuestas.asp

Poverty monitoring database (WB)

This database provides key features and general information on income/consumption surveys (sample size, variables collected, data access information). It seems that the database relies on institutions or individuals signalling the existence of certain datasets, so lists of available surveys are not always complete.

http:// www.worldbank.org/poverty/data/povmon.htm

Other datasets/surveys

IFPRI

In collaboration with institutions throughout the world, IFPRI is often involved in the collection of primary data and the compilation and processing of secondary data. The resulting datasets provide a wealth of information at the local (households and communities) and national levels. IFPRI is distributing selected datasets in order to encourage their wide and free use in research and policy analysis. The focus of such surveys is on various topics related to food security, coping strategies, and food production, with implications for poverty, education and health sectors.

http:// www.ifpri.org

Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP)

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics designed this household-based assessment of adult' reading and numeracy skills and, in cooperation with national teams, collected and analysed data from nation-wide samples in four countries. A report will be released in 2013. LAMP instruments and procedures have been field-tested in five additional countries.

http://www.uis.unesco.org

SABE (Salud Bienestar Y Envejecimiento en America Latina y El Caribe)

SABE (Health and Aging in Latin America and the Caribbean) is a cross-national survey on health and aging in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay. SABE has produced the first cross-national database for studying health and aging in these countries. SABE's sponsors include the Pan American Health Organization and several national and academic institutions in the participating countries that have collaborating researchers.
http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/sabe/home.html

Rand Family Life Surveys

Household surveys conducted in Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Guatemala.
http:// www.rand.org/services/databases.html

Global working families

Household surveys conducted in seven different countries.
http:// www.hsph.harvard.edu/globalworkingfamilies/index.html

Gapminder

A data visualization website, Gapminder uses multiple data sources in several thematic issues related to global development in a visual format. It is designed to present data over time in a visual format to analyse country trends. It has an online interface that is easily manipulated, and it contains several MDG related indicators for use in their trend visualization software.
http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Trendalyzer/index.html