

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP

**Reporting on the
Millennium Development Goals
at the Country Level**

Guidance Note

October 2001

1. Background

Since 1990, the United Nations have sponsored a series of world summits and global conferences with a view to laying out a comprehensive rights-based development agenda – including quantitative goals, time-bound targets and numerical indicators.

The consensus is that goals and targets mobilise national and international partners into action and help forge new alliances for development. They also provide a means for benchmarking and assessing progress in development. Policy reforms, institutional change and budget reallocations often result from discussions centred on time-bound targets. Yet, less than one-third of developing countries have set specific and quantifiable national targets for reducing poverty.

In September 2000, 147 heads of State and Government – and 191 nations in total – adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration outlines peace, security and development concerns, including in the areas of environment, human rights, and governance. The Declaration also stresses the special needs of Africa. The Declaration mainstreams a set of inter-connected and mutually reinforcing development goals into a global agenda. The International Development Goals (IDGs) and the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration are similar but also, in some respects, different. Recently, the sets have been merged under the designation of "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) as reported in Annex 1. Annex 2 lists the IDGs and the development goals of the Millennium Declaration and highlights the main differences between the two sets.

The list of MDGs does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the world summits and global conferences during the 1990s. The MDGs, which incorporate the IDGs, synthesise the goals and targets for monitoring human development. They centre on eight major goals:

- Eradicate poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Numerical targets have been set for each goal, which are to be achieved for most goals over a 25-year period – between 1990-2015. Appropriate indicators have been selected to monitor progress on each of the targets. The MDGs incorporate most of the goals and targets set at the global conferences and world summits of the 1990s. They should be considered as indicative for country-level monitoring, not as a rigid directive. There are other goals and targets such as those set on the environment at UNCED or on reproductive health set at ICPD that can also be used for monitoring human development.

MDG monitoring will take place at the global and country levels. At the global level, the Secretary-General is to report annually to the General Assembly on progress towards a sub-set of the MDGs and to report more comprehensively every five years. These reports will support a dynamic campaign to help keep poverty issues front and centre of the national and global development agenda. Such reports are needed to keep the eyes of the world fixed on the MDGs.

At the country level, MDG reports (MDGRs) will help in engaging political leaders and top decision-makers, as well as mobilising civil society, communities, the general public and the media. They will help provide a systematic and identifiable follow-up to the global conferences and world summits of the 1990s. Furthermore, assistance for periodic reporting on progress towards the MDGs at the country level will be an important contribution of the UN system to the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, at a time when the world is expecting renewed vigour of the organisation.

At the country level, the UN Country Team will support the government in monitoring progress and preparing national MDGRs. UNDP, in its capacity as chair of the UN Development Group and as manager and funder of the Resident Co-ordinator (RC) system, will co-ordinate support for preparing these country reports. This guidance note highlights the main issues that are likely to arise when preparing a country-level MDG report.

2. Purpose

The Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) is a tool for awareness raising, advocacy, alliance building, and renewal of political commitments at the country level, as well as to build national capacity for monitoring and reporting on goals and targets. The MDGR is, therefore, primarily a public affairs document. As part of the global campaign around the MDGs, its audience will be the general public and civil society, the media and top politicians and decision-makers in the country. The MDGR will help focus the national development debate on specific priorities. Annex 3 proposes a summary of MDG progress.

A key objective for the MDGR is to generate a 'can do' atmosphere so that policy-makers and other actors are encouraged to act. But the report itself is not meant to include in-depth analysis and detailed policy recommendations. Existing reports, such as the CCA, PRSP and NHDR already provide these elements.

3. Principles

MDGRs will be firmly based on:

- (a) National ownership of the process and product for monitoring progress towards the MDGs. Each country will need to take its own steps to define how the MDGs apply to its situation and how their achievement needs to be addressed through national development strategies, policies and programmes. Each country also needs to agree with and support the data and findings in the MDGRs. The UN Country Team will lead the support needed during the preparation of the MDGR.

- (b) Capacity development to enable the full exercise of national ownership. Beyond assistance for the use of specific tools to monitor progress towards the MDGs, the UN system needs to collaboratively invest in country capacity for monitoring as well as the use of data for informed policy-making and programming, so as to gradually reduce the need for external support. Support for the development of a stronger national statistical system as well as a common database, working in close collaboration with the national statistical office, will serve reporting purposes for a wide range of areas. Better statistics and databases at the national level will also improve the quality of international databases. Annex 4 proposes a tabular summary for the assessment of the capacity to monitor MDG progress.
- (c) Minimising costs and efforts for monitoring progress towards the MDGs. The UN system needs to work with countries to minimise additional costs associated with the preparation of the MDGR.

4. Relationship with the CCA

The UN Country Team may propose using the CCA process as a basis for preparing the MDGR, with the agreement and/or full participation of the government. Both the MDGR and the CCA focus on similar national and global goals, targets and indicators; and both aim to support the development of sustainable statistical systems and the skills to analyse and use data for policy-making and programming.

The CCA can be a practical and cost-effective way of applying the principles described above. It would require a particular effort in preparing the MDGR to: (a) open the process to the active involvement of other national and international stakeholders (including civil society, NGOs, the private sector, the World Bank, IMF and bilateral donors); (b) draw upon information from a diversity of sources and partners; and (c) pay adequate attention to data gaps and the need for building country capacity for monitoring and analysis in order to enable the full and active participation of national partners in the process.

5. Relationship with other Reports

MDGRs obviously relate to other country-level reports, although different reports have distinct purposes, timing and content. They should, as a matter of principle, draw from existing reports and inform other reports, whether prepared by government, UN agencies (collectively or individually) and other partners. For example, depending on agreements reached between the UN country team and the government, as well as the sequencing of work, it is possible that the MDGR could precede the CCA and, therefore, provide an indispensable basis for preparing the latter assessment.

It is also possible that in-between the preparation of periodic MDGRs, the Annual Progress Report on the PRSP—which will be increasingly available in HIPC and IDA countries—can be used as a tool for interim monitoring of progress towards the MDGs. This implies that the PRSP takes the MDGs into consideration and that the preparation of such Annual Reports will actively involve the UN country team and other partners. The RC Annual Report and the NHDR could be another option for an update from the UN Country Team on progress towards the MDGs.

6. UN System Participation

The MDGR will require active collaboration among UN system members, especially those in the UNDG. In June 2001, the Heads of Agency of UNDG members reaffirmed the importance of broad-based participation in the preparation of MDGRs. They also agreed that the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team should seek the involvement of all agencies represented at the country level, including the World Bank, with a view to ensuring as wide a support as possible for the report. Close collaboration has characterised the preparation of the first MDGR in Cameroon, Tanzania and Viet Nam.

7. Thematic Groups

The UN Country Team could propose that the government use existing UN or other country level thematic groups as a mechanism for preparing the MDGR, especially if the latter is based on the CCA. The thematic groups that engage in the preparation of the MDGR will need to be inclusive in their composition, participatory in their operation, substantive and results-oriented in their activities. They will also require the active involvement of civil society, the private sector and the country's main development partners.

8. Cost of Preparing and Disseminating the MDGR

Some technical and financial support will be needed to produce and issue the MDGRs in a timely fashion. The UN Country Team should seek resources—either internally or from the outside—to respond to the needs associated with the preparation of the MDGR, including meetings, design, printing, translation, press launch and dissemination. Costs could be borne by relevant trust funds located at headquarters, bilateral donors or other sources. The UNDP Thematic Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction is available to provide funding for this purpose.

The publication of the MDGR can either be done by government, by the UN Country Team or jointly. The decision is to be taken on a case-by-case basis.

9. Duration of the Preparatory Process

Since the MDGR will be based on existing documents, sources and arrangements – and is not meant to be a large and detailed document - its preparation and publication should take no longer than 2-3 months. It should, ideally, be prepared in the main national/official language and translated into other local languages, where appropriate.

10. Length and Format

The MDGR is primarily an advocacy tool that describes progress towards the MDGs. It is not an in-depth analytical review of policy reform, institutional change and resource allocations. Its length and format should be defined with this objective in mind. Given that each goal can be covered in a spread of 2 pages, the length of MDGRs should normally range between 20-25 pages. The format will be short and sharp, concise and light, and will avoid wordy and complex

text. It will use simple diagrams so that key messages emerge loud and clear, even after a quick glance. The design of the global monitoring report entitled 'A Better World for All' as well as the first MDGRs (for Cameroon, Tanzania and Viet Nam) was done with this intent and purpose. MDGRs are expected to vary somewhat in content and format, reflecting *inter alia* national development priorities and data availability.

11. Common List of Goals

The common list of 8 goals, 18 targets and 40+ indicators prepared collaboratively by the UN, the World Bank, IMF and OECD will help ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of MDGs at global, regional and national levels. Since the targets and indicators are based on the outcomes of the world summits and global conferences, they are very similar to the current CCA Indicator Framework and, for the most part, the International Development Goals.

Not all goals and targets can be monitored at the country level. Goal 8, for instance, on a Global Partnership for Development, can only be monitored at the global level.

The MDGR will take into account national development priorities. This means that the MDGs will need to be contextualised within the country-specific situation. In other words, the global goals and targets will need to be adapted into national equivalents with the endorsement of national stakeholders. Each country will, therefore, have to decide on one or more among the following three options: (a) select those goals and targets as agreed at the global level; (b) select the appropriate goals and targets but adapt them to the country circumstances; and (c) add other goals and targets that are relevant to the country, if so desired.

For instance, the global target of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 is unlikely to be feasible in countries that are severely affected by HIV/AIDS or by the resurgence of malaria. These countries will have to set different targets for child mortality. Countries may also wish to set numerical targets for intermediate years that correspond better with the national planning framework.

12. Content

The UN Country Team could propose the following outline to the government, consisting of short and concise chapters and sub-headings.

- Development context or country setting.
- Each goal could be treated in the following set of sections:
 - (i) status of progress to date;
 - (ii) major challenges faced;
 - (iii) requirements of domestic and external resources;
 - (iv) status at a glance (see Annex 3); and
 - (v) capacity for monitoring progress (see Annex 4).
- Indicator selection will be guided by the common set as agreed globally but determined through a consultative process with the main stakeholders. Some additional indicators will be warranted given the contextual circumstances, while others may not need to be covered.

- Gender and rural/urban disaggregation is essential. Other dimensions of inequity need to be highlighted as well, such as regional and ethnic disparities. Sub-national comparative data (by state, province or district) have proven to be a powerful trigger for public action.
- Issues of conflict prevention, peace-building and humanitarian relief pose particular challenges to the preparation of MDGRs. In such situations, statistical systems have often collapsed and there is a lack of up-to-date information. In these circumstances, the use of cost-effective rapid assessment techniques to collect qualitative information relating to priority goals, and covering sub-national areas, should be considered.
- The MDGR will primarily use available national data sources. The UN Country Team should encourage consultations involving relevant institutions such as the national statistical office, universities, research institutes and NGOs to survey the main sources and quality of relevant information available at the country level, including censuses, administrative reporting systems and household-based surveys. The National Human Development Report is also a relevant depository of data.
- Where national data are not available, or are considered to be of inadequate quality, they should be identified and their limitations and sources noted. Practical interventions will be identified and implemented, as matter of priority, to improve statistical capacity for filling data gaps and/or for enhancing data quality. Special trust funds are available to complement other resources for this purpose, such as the World Bank's Global Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building and UNDP's Thematic Trust Fund for Poverty Reduction.
- When outcome indicators are difficult to measure, adequate process indicators should be used – e.g. using the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel as a proxy for monitoring trends in the maternal mortality ratio.
- For some of the crosscutting issues where indicators are difficult to state in quantifiable terms – such as AIDS orphans – qualitative assessments should be considered.
- Since most of the data that will be presented in the MDGR are estimates, the use of decimal points should be avoided in order not to convey a false sense of accuracy. Estimates should be identified as such. Moreover, decimal points unnecessarily clutter diagrams and diminish their power to convey clear messages.

13. Costing the Goals

The government may want to use the MDGR to estimate an approximate order of magnitude of the resources required for reaching the targets. The main purpose of costing the goals will be for advocacy, based on the premise that every country that seriously pursues the MDGs should try to ensure that their achievement will not be thwarted by a lack of finance, whether from domestic or external sources. Some global cost estimates exist for reaching the targets, but they are not satisfactory because they are not built on country estimates. The MDGR offers an opportunity to start work on MDG-costing in earnest. Their accuracy does not have to be perfect the first time around since they are likely to be improved over time. They are ultimately meant to inform and influence priority setting in the national budget and international assistance, such as the 20/20 Initiative.

14. Periodicity

The MDGR should be prepared at least once every 2-3 years. The periodicity should be kept flexible and the government will have to take the final decision so as to best synchronise the timing of the MDGR with other events and reports, especially if we want it to influence or provide an input into major national policy-making, planning and programming processes. The UN Country Team can judge whether interim reports would be timely. Several countries conduct periodic household surveys and decennial censuses. The proposed cycle is, therefore, designed to match the production of results from periodic household-based surveys. Moreover, the shelf life of a MDGR is likely to extend beyond one year.

15. Dissemination of the MDGR

The MDGR will contribute to a global campaign on the Millennium Declaration. The launch of the report will, therefore, be at least as important as its preparation process. It should be a key element within a broader medium-term advocacy and communication campaign on the MDGs undertaken by the UN Country Team in close collaboration with local partners. For example, high-level presence at the launch on the part of government, NGOs, private sector and the UN Country Team will help focus media attention on the MDGR. Similarly, a broad dialogue and consultation process around the findings of the MDGR will serve to widen participation and deepen the appreciation of action required at the national and sub-national levels.

16. Exchange of Experiences

The establishment of a virtual network is suggested to promote learning and the sharing of good practice. The network would have members from the governments and the UN Country Teams who are involved in the preparation of the MDGR, and any other partner interested in the issue. Membership of the network will be entirely voluntary. Relevance and quality is expected to increase membership over time. The software that currently runs virtual discussion groups in UNDP could be used. UNDP offers to provide the network facilitator (as an in-kind contribution) who will moderate discussions and ensure that information sent to the network is relevant, concise and timely. The network would mainly serve the following purposes:

- discuss issues that are related to the preparation of MDGRs (e.g. choice of indicators, how to make a good estimate of costing of the goals, consultation process with the government and civil society);
- circulate draft reports in order to receive comments from other members and from other countries;
- exchange information on events such as workshops and launching of reports; and
- identify expertise to help with the preparation of the MDGR.

Eventually, Q&As, reports, and good practice will be shared through the network and will be posted on a web-site (such as UNDG's DevLink), which will serve as the resource corner of the network.

Checklist

Below is a suggested checklist of the steps to be taken in preparing a MDGR.

Essential Preliminaries

- ✓ Decision to produce a MDGR
- ✓ Decision on periodicity of the MDGR
- ✓ Estimation of cost of preparing, producing and disseminating the MDGR
- ✓ Identification of funding and resource mobilisation
- ✓ Establishment of institutional arrangements – partnerships with civil society, private sectors and donors
- ✓ Identification of data sources and quality
- ✓ Establishing or joining a virtual knowledge network

Getting Started

- ✓ Selection of co-ordinator and drafting team, based on qualification, experience, credibility and impartiality
- ✓ Appointment of small Advisory Group – government, civil society, media, UN Country Team and other relevant partners
- ✓ Drafting of preliminary outline, including a brief section on macro-economic policy and issues of debt relief, aid and trade
- ✓ Decision on numerical targets , intermediate targets and their contextualisation within the specific situation of the country
- ✓ Decisions on length and structure
- ✓ Formulation of work plan and agreement on time-frame
- ✓ Strategic consultations with all stakeholders

Preparing draft report

- ✓ Review of inputs and identification of main messages – especially with members of drafting team and Advisory Group
- ✓ Agreement on relevant material – including boxes, maps, charts, photos, and success stories
- ✓ Task or establish thematic groups
- ✓ Drafting of report
- ✓ Highlighting of key indicators, trends and findings – margin-notes and bullet-points

Final review and editing

- ✓ Quality control and technical review
- ✓ Sharing of draft with relevant colleagues in government and civil society
- ✓ Sharing of draft with relevant colleagues in respective UN Agency headquarters
- ✓ Review for coherence of content and style
- ✓ Qualitative and quantitative review of boxes and stories
- ✓ Quality check of data and statistics with other reports
- ✓ Technical editing

Final stages

- ✓ Consultation with selected stakeholders on main messages
- ✓ Incorporation of various comments and suggestions
- ✓ Decision on whether to use comparative data from other countries
- ✓ Translation in main local language(s)
- ✓ Press kits and dissemination material
- ✓ Printing and publishing
- ✓ Media launch and other presentations for information and debate
- ✓ Decision on the dissemination (e.g. including senior secondary school students)

Going Public

- ✓ Dissemination of report, including media launch
- ✓ MDGR as input into the global campaign on the follow-up to the Millennium Summit

Monitoring impact

- ✓ Monitoring media coverage, public debates and policy reforms
- ✓ Synopsis of users and uses
- ✓ Recommendations for future reports
- ✓ Effects on statistical data gathering, quality and analysis

ANNEX 1: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

As part of the preparation of the Road Map report on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, consultations were held among members of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the IMF, OECD and the World Bank in order to harmonise reporting on the development goals in the Millennium Declaration and the International Development Goals. The group discussed the respective targets and selected relevant indicators with a view to developing a comprehensive set of indicators for the Millennium Development Goals. The main reference document was section III of the Millennium Declaration on ‘Development and Poverty Eradication’.

The list of MDGs does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the global conferences of the 1990s. The eight goals represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, “to create an environment—at the national and global levels alike—which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.”

In order to help focus national and international priority-setting, goals and targets should be limited in number, be stable over time, and easy to communicate to a broad audience. Clear and stable numerical targets can help trigger action and promote new alliances for development. Recognising that quantitative monitoring of progress is easier for some targets than for others and that good quality data for some of the indicators are simply not (yet) available for many countries, we underscore the need to assist in building national capacity while engaging in further discussion (as in the ECOSOC mandated process) with national statistical experts. For the purpose of monitoring progress, the normal baseline year for the targets will be 1990, which is the baseline that has been used by the global conferences of the 1990s.

United Nations will report on progress towards the MDGs at the global and country levels, co-ordinated by UNDESA and UNDP, respectively. Reporting will be based on two principles: (a) close consultation and collaboration with all relevant institutions, including the UN Development Group (including WHO and UNCTAD), other UN departments, funds, programmes and specialised agencies, the World Bank, IMF and OECD and regional groupings and experts; and (b) the use of nationally-owned poverty reduction strategies, as reported in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), UN Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and National Human Development Reports (NHDRs), that emphasise a consultative process among the development partners. The main purpose of such collaboration and consultation will be to ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of the MDGs at both the global and national levels. The United Nations Secretariat will invite all relevant institutions to participate in and contribute to global and country-level reporting with a view to issuing an annual UN report that has the wide support of the international community and that can be used by other institutions in their regular reporting on the goals.

The proposed formulation of the 8 goals, 18 targets and 40+ indicators are listed below. Other selected indicators for development, not related to specific targets, include population, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, and gross national income per capita.

Where relevant, the indicators should be calculated for sub-national levels—urban and rural areas, regions, socio-economic groups, and by age and gender.

Millennium Development Goals (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 one dollar a day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP-values) 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity 27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]
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	<i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.</i> <u>Official Development Assistance</u> 32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs] 33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 34. Proportion of ODA that is untied 35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states 36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries
Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	<u>Market Access</u> 37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas 38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing 39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries 40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)	<u>Debt Sustainability</u> 41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled 42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief 44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
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	
Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds
Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines per 1000 people 48. Personal computers per 1000 people <i>Other Indicators TBD</i>

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement

ANNEX 2:

Comparison between the IDGs and the Millennium Declaration

International Development Goals

- Halving the proportion of those in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015
- Enrol all children in primary school by 2015
- Make progress towards gender equality and empowering women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005
- Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015
- Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015
- Provide access for all who need reproductive health services by 2015
- Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015

Millennium Declaration

- To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
- To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
- By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.
- To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
- To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.

Similar but with some differences

Baseline year – 1990 or 2000?

IDGs use 1990 as a baseline year. There is some ambiguity about the baseline year for the Millennium goals. In two cases—maternal mortality and under-five mortality—the term "current rates" is used, directly specifying a 2000 baseline. For the remainder, the targets are stated in the form of "to halve by 2015..." This would imply a 2000 baseline year of the Millennium Declaration. After discussions within the UN system and with other partners, the issues have been resolved in favour of 1990 serving as the baseline year.

Different wording

Some of the Millennium goals appear similar to the IDG wording, but in fact are quite different. For example, IDGs mention universal primary enrolment; the Millennium Declaration refers to

universal completion of primary schooling. Again, this makes the Millennium Declaration more ambitious than the IDGs.

Additions and deletions

New goals: hunger; safe water; gender equality for higher education (not just secondary); HIV/AIDS and other major diseases; children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; and improved lives for slum dwellers.

Goals cut: infant mortality and reproductive health services.

Infant mortality is part of the indicator on under-five mortality; whereas reproductive health services are included among the selected indicators for monitoring the MDGs.

Other aspects

The Millennium Declaration contains a number of development-related targets beyond those linked to poverty (as listed in paragraph 19). Environment and governance, for instance, feature prominently in other sections.

ANNEX 3: Status at a Glance

Summary of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

GOALS/TARGETS	WILL THE GOAL/TARGET BE MET?				STATE OF SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT			
	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	No data	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
EXTREME POVERTY Halve the proportion of people living below the national poverty line by 2015								
HIV/AIDS Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015								
HUNGER Halve the proportion of underweight among under-five year olds by 2015								
BASIC AMENITIES Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water								
UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION Achieve universal primary education by 2015								
GENDER EQUALITY Achieve equal access for boys and girls to primary and secondary schooling by 2005								
MATERNAL HEALTH Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015								
CHILD MORTALITY Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015								
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015								
OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC GOALS AND TARGETS								

ANNEX 4: Capacity for monitoring and reporting MDG-progress

Goal	Quantity & Regularity of Survey Information			Quality of Survey Information			Statistical Analysis			Statistics in Policy-Making			Reporting and Dissemination of Information		
	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak
Poverty and Hunger															
Universal Primary Education															
Gender Equality															
Child Mortality															
Maternal Health															
Water and Sanitation															
HIV/AIDS															
Malaria Control															
Environmental Sustainability															
Other country-specific goals and targets															