

Millennium Development Goals

Between 1990 and 1995, a series of United Nations (UN) conferences were held to address various key development areas, i.e.,

- Education (World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990)
- Children (World Summit for Children, New York, United States, 1990)
- Environment (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992)
- Population (United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, Egypt, 1994)
- Social Development (World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1995)
- Women (Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, 1995)

Each of these conferences identified goals and targets reflecting a broad consensus amongst international organizations and their member countries.

In 1996, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) synthesized a core set of seven of these international goals, identified as the International Development Goals (IDGs), in a report titled *Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation*. An accompanying list of 29 monitoring indicators was established to measure the progress toward achievement of the IDGs.

The UN subsequently pushed for a more universal acceptance of these goals. At the occasion of the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the 189 member states of the UN adopted a revised list of 8 goals, 18 targets, and 48 monitoring indicators. These widely agreed goals and targets are referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UN General Assembly approved the MDGs as part of the Secretary-General's Millennium Roadmap.

The MDGs slightly differ from the IDGs. Some changes were needed to reach a consensus.¹ One goal was added to the original IDGs, i.e., the "Development of a Global Partnership for Development", which emphasizes the necessary role of both industrial and developing countries in achieving the mutually reinforcing goals.

The ADB endorsed the MDGs in April 2002. Their achievement has since become a priority in the ADB Medium-Term Strategy and Long-Term Strategy Framework.

The MDGs serve as a common framework to guide the international community in the design and monitoring of development programs and policies. By incorporating time-bound quantitative targets defined in terms of multi-sectoral development outcomes, they provide a framework for assessing aid effectiveness.

In March 2002, the Heads of Multilateral Development Banks meeting in Monterrey, Mexico issued a statement on Better Measuring, Monitoring, and Managing for Development Results. By this statement, these institutions committed to upgrade the performance assessments of their assistance to developing countries, in the framework of the MDGs.

¹ A compromise had to be found, in particular about the 6th IDG relating to access to family planning.

8 Goals, 18 Targets, and 48 Monitoring Indicators

The MDGs consist of 8 goals, 18 targets, and 48 monitoring indicators. Some indicators, particularly for goals 7 and 8, remain under discussion. Additions or revisions to the list may be made in the future. Definitions of the MDG indicators can be found in Part 6 - *Definitions*.

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 a day (percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices)
	Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	2. Poverty gap ratio at the \$1 a day poverty line 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption 4. Prevalence of underweight in children (under 5 years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	Target 3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education
		7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education
		10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds
		11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	Target 5 Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate	13. Under-5 mortality rate
		14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5 Improve maternal health	Target 6 Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio
		17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women
		19. Contraceptive prevalence rate
	Target 8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
		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
Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under the directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy
		25. Change in land area covered by forest
	Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity
		27. GDP per unit of energy use
		28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)
Target 11 Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source 30. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation 31. Proportion of population with access to secure tenure	

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p>Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>The last goal—global partnership for development—is about the means to achieve the first seven.</p>	<p>Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally)</p> <p>Target 13 Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports enhanced program of debt relief for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction)</p> <p>Target 14 Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>Target 15 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> <p>Target 16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>Target 17 In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states.</i></p> <p>Official Development Assistance</p> <p>32. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in landlocked countries</p> <p>Market Access</p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value, excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p>39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p>40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>Debt Sustainability</p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt canceled</p> <p>42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p>43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p>44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p> <p>Other</p> <p>45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds</p> <p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p> <p>47. Telephone lines per 100 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 100 people</p>