




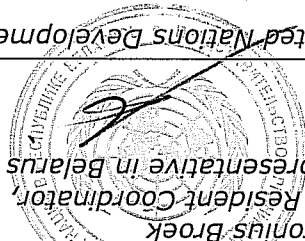
 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS Eleonora Gvozdeva Country Officer
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National Statistical Committee of Belarus  Chairman of the National Statistical Committee Vladimir I. Zinovskiy	 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) UNICEF Representative in Belarus
Ministry of Economy of Belarus  Minister of Economy of Belarus Nikolai R. Zaichenko	 United Nations Development Programme UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Antonius Broek Representative in Belarus

National partners Including: 1. Planned resources: • UNDP \$ 105 000 • UNICEF \$ 50 000 • UNFPA \$ 20 000 • ЮНЭЙДС \$ 25 000 2. In-kind input: Scientific and Research Economic Institute at the Ministry of Economy project office Total budget: \$ 200 000	Project title: Development of the system to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals Implementation period: 22 months (1 March 2009 года - 31 December 2010 года) Financing modality: Combined (pooled and parallel) Managing or Administrative Agents: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
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Country: Belarus
 Pooled
 Fund
 Management

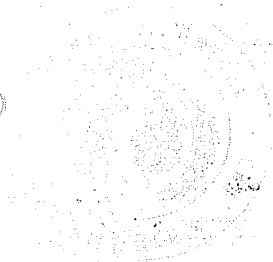
СРОК ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ: 15.04.09 - 15.04.11

Министерство экономики Республики Беларусь
 ОТДЕЛ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ
 ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ И КООРДИНАЦИИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ
 ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАНО
 в базе данных программ и проектов
 международной технической помощи
 "15" АПРЕЛЯ 2009 г.
 Регистрационный номер 8109/000394

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors early on. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial statements and prevents any potential issues from escalating.



In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved. Regular meetings and reports should be used to keep everyone informed of the current status and any changes that may occur. This fosters a collaborative environment and ensures that all stakeholders are aligned with the organization's goals.

Finally, it is stressed that adherence to all applicable laws and regulations is non-negotiable. Staying up-to-date with legal requirements is crucial to avoid any penalties or legal complications that could harm the organization's reputation and financial health.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the current financial performance. It includes a summary of the revenue generated, the expenses incurred, and the resulting profit or loss for the period. This information is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand the overall financial picture.

Key areas of focus are identified, such as the increase in sales volume and the reduction in operating costs. These achievements are attributed to the strategic initiatives implemented and the hard work of the entire team. The document also notes areas for improvement and sets targets for the upcoming period.

In conclusion, the document reaffirms the organization's commitment to excellence and growth. It expresses confidence in the team's ability to overcome any challenges and achieve the set objectives. The document serves as a valuable tool for communication and decision-making, providing a clear path forward for the organization.

The document is signed by the Chief Executive Officer, who expresses gratitude to the board and the staff for their dedication and hard work. The document is dated and includes the name and title of the signatory.

1. Executive Summary

The aim of the project is to contribute to development of the national system to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and to support public discussion about the problem related to their attainment.

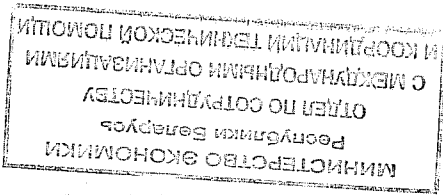
Activities within the project (work of national and international experts, workshops and conferences, collection of statistical data, training, procurement of necessary equipment and publications) will contribute to the attainments of the following results:

- 1) development of the system of additional (which take into account specifics of Belarus) MDG-related targets and indicators and methodology of their monitoring;
- 2) development of the organizational and technological schemes of collection and processing MDG-related monitoring data;
- 3) preparation of annual and five-year MDG progress reports, carrying out broad public discussions about their findings, and submission of these reports to the UN on behalf of the Government of Belarus;
- 4) submission of proposals related to policy adjustments necessary to attain MDGs to the Government of Belarus.

Main national implementing partner is the Scientific and Research Economic Institute at the Ministry of Economy (SREI). The National Statistical Committee (Belstat) will ensure collection of the necessary statistical data. The Ministry of Economy and Belstat will ensure coordination of project activities with those of other governmental bodies concerned. UNDP, UNICEF, UNIADS and UNFPA will ensure financing of the project activities and necessary international expertise. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will ensure administration of the project.

The project is developed on the basis of project proposal included into the National Programme of International Technical Cooperation for 2006-2010 approved by the Council of Ministers' Resolution № 1644 of 9 December 2006.

Implementation of the project will become a feasible input into the implementation of the international commitments of Belarus in the sphere of development, and will contribute to further improvement of planning aspects of social and economic development of Belarus in 2010-2015.



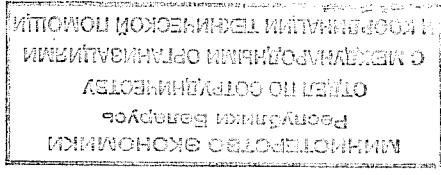
2. Situation analysis

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight global development goals deriving from the Millennium Declaration endorsed by the world leaders at the Millennium Summit in New York in 2000. All countries of the world, including Belarus, have committed to achieve these goals by 2015 (taking as the baseline the 1990 level): to eradicate extreme 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; and develop a global partnership for development (full list of the MDGs, and targets and indicators related to them can be found in the annex 1).

The first national MDG report "Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals" (further – Report) was prepared in 2005 at the instruction of the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Economy by the group of the national experts with organizational and financial support from the UN Office in Belarus. The Report showed that Belarus has made a considerable progress in achieving most of the MDGs judging against global targets and indicators (which are relevant mostly for developing countries), which was the result of the high level of development achieved by Belarus by the 1990, as well as well-planned implementation of socially-oriented economic policies in subsequent years.

At the same time, the Report proved that in regard to some MDGs progress of Belarus is not as substantial to be sure that they will be necessarily achieved by 2015. Besides, the Report revealed uneven progress towards MDGs in urban and rural areas. For instance, according to the Report, by 2004 the level of mortality from tuberculosis in Belarus increased by 2.5 times if compared to 1990 level and comprised 11.1 cases per 100,000 population, mortality level among men was 9 times higher than among women, and its level in the rural areas was 1.5 times higher than in urban areas.

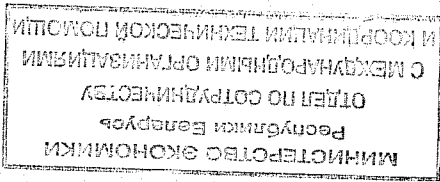
Besides, preparation of the Report and public discussion around it revealed a number of problems, related to comprehensiveness of the existing and proposed indicators, methodology of their monitoring, collection and processing of the data for the purposes of MDG monitoring. There have been different opinions among experts about relevance, informativeness, and relevance of different indicators to monitor Belarus' progress towards the MDGs. The discussion has also revealed that the experts have different opinions as regards to the relevance of certain indicators, and difference in their vision of the ways to achieve the MDGs. All these opinions need to be taken into account for developing the optimal approach towards creation of the national system to monitor the achievement of the MDGs, which would reflect the variety of points of views on this issue in Belarus.



Creation of the national system to monitor the progress towards the MDGs called BelarusInfo (on the platform of the DevInfo system developed by the World Bank and recommended for the use by UN system's agencies) in 2007, which included 126 indicators disaggregated down to regional level, was a substantial step forward toward creation of a national system of MDG monitoring. BelarusInfo database is an excellent tool for government officials of all levels to identify problems and inequalities in the sphere of MDGs. However, it needs further disaggregation down to the district level, and further increase of the number of indicators, as well as permanent updating of the data.

A key element of achieving the MDGs at the country level is incorporation of relevant targets and indicators into the national development strategies and programmes. In case of Belarus, acting strategies and programmes already include some MDG-related targets and indicators (without direct reference to the MDGs).

Based on the understanding, that countries which level of development is comparable to that of Belarus, should set development targets which are bolder and more ambitious than the global ones, the authors of the Report proposed a number of targets and indicators related to the achievement of MDGs, which, to their opinion, can be used in the process of development of the national strategies, programmes, plans and forecasts of social and economic development. These proposals can serve as a good departure point for development of such MDG-related targets and indicators for 2009-2015, which would fully correspond to the MDG letter and spirit, and will allow to properly orient the national economic and social system towards ensuring sustainable human development.



3. Strategy

Result 1. Development of the system of additional (which take into account specifics of Belarus) MDG-related targets and indicators and methodology of their monitoring

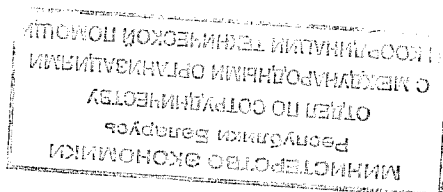
Additional (to global ones) MDG-related indicators to monitor the progress of Belarus towards the MDGs, which would take into account level of development achieved by the country, as well as the previous experience in this sphere (first national MDG report and database BelusInfo). Besides, a methodology of monitoring of these indicators will be developed. Developed indicators and methodology of their monitoring will be assessed by the experts of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ЮНІЦЕФ, and will be discussed at a workshop on MDG monitoring. This task will be accomplished by the SREI experts with participation, if deemed necessary, of experts from other governmental, academic and non-governmental organizations. In the future, the indicators and methodology of their monitoring will be used by state bodies and other interested organizations to collect statistical data about Belarus' progress towards the MDGs.

Result 2. Development of the organizational and technological schemes of collection and processing MDG-related monitoring data

By the end of 2009, the existing set of MDG-related indicators would be expanded by including all relevant indicators on which data is collected by the National Statistical Committee. Data on these indicators will be disaggregated down to the district level and will include period of 2000-2008. Besides, regional BelusInfo databases will be created to monitor progress towards the MDGs. The overall coordination of the data collection and related methodological support will be provided by the Belstat. At the regional level, the work will be coordinated by deputy heads of regional and Minsk City statistical departments who are in charge of social and demographic statistics.]

Interested users will receive access to BelusInfo databases in electronic format and through the Internet (they will be translated into English to satisfy the needs of foreign users). Besides, a number of workshops will be arranged to train national statistical staff to work with DevInfo-based databases.

From the beginning of 1010, the Belstat will continue to collect data on indicators, included in the BelusInfo system, as well as on indicators which would be developed within attainment of the result 1 of the project.



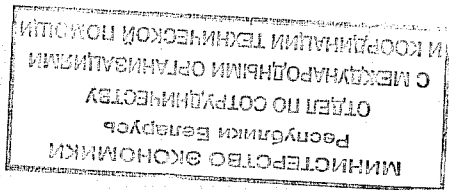
Result 3. Preparation of annual and five-year MDG progress reports, carrying out broad public discussions about their findings, and submission of these reports to the UN on behalf of the Government of Belarus

By mid 2009, the second national MDG report, which would reflect the progress of Belarus towards the MDGs in 2001-2008, will be developed. In the process of reports' drafting data of the first national MDG report published in 2005, as well as the available data about MDG-related progress in 2006-2008 will be used. The report will be published and disseminated among interested governmental bodies, educational and scientific establishments, libraries, NGOs and international organizations. This task will be accomplished by the SREI with participation, if deemed necessary, of the experts from other governmental, academic and non-governmental organizations.

By mid 2010, the third national MDG report reflecting the progress of Belarus towards the MDGs in 2000-2009 will be developed. The report will be published and disseminated among interested governmental bodies, educational and scientific establishments, libraries, NGOs and international organizations. This task will be accomplished by the SREI with participation, if deemed necessary, of the experts from other governmental, academic and non-governmental organizations.

Result 4. Submission of proposals related to policy adjustments necessary to attain MDGs to the Government of Belarus

Targets for Belarus to achieve the MDGs by 2015, which would be recommended to the Council of Ministers for inclusion into the national programmes and forecasts of social and economic development (in particular, into the National Programme of Social and Economic Development for 2011-2015 and National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development for 2011-2025) will be developed. All targets proposed will undergo expert assessment by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS, and will be subjected to the public discussion within workshops and scientific conferences. This task will be accomplished by the SREI with participation, if deemed necessary, of the experts from other governmental, academic and non-governmental organizations.



4. Results table

Result of the joint programme:												
Joint programme outputs	SMART outputs and responsible UN organization	Reference to agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing partner	Indicative activities for each output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame							
					2009				2010			
Result 1. Development of the system of additional (which take into account specifics of Belarus) MDG-related targets and indicators and methodology of their monitoring	Additional indicators to monitor Belarus' progress towards MDGs, as well as methodology of their monitoring, are developed (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)	Better monitoring of the progress towards the MDGs	SREI	Work of national experts	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
					Indicators and methodology undergone assessment by the UN experts and public discussion at workshop on MDG monitoring (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)	SREI	Workshop	2,000				

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Joint programme outputs	SMART outputs and responsible UN organization	Reference to agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing partner	Indicative activities for each output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame								
					2009				2010				
					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Result 2. Development of the organizational and technological schemes of collection and processing MDG-related monitoring data	The national social and economic database, which includes statistical data for the period 2000-2009, including the data on the situation of children and women is disaggregated down to the district level (UNICEF)	Better monitoring of the progress towards the MDGs	Belstat	Work of national experts	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
				UNICEF	Equipment	34,000							
				Belstat	Materials and expendables	4,000							
				Belstat	Workshops	7,000	4,000	2,000					
Acquaintance with best international practices of the use of DevInfo is ensured (UNICEF)			Belstat	Participation in international conferences and workshops			2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000		2,500	

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Joint programme outputs	SMART outputs and responsible UN organization	Reference to agency/priority of Country Programme	Implementing partner	Indicative activities for each output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame					
					2009		2010			
Result 3. Preparation of annual and five-year MDG progress reports, carrying out broad public discussions about their findings, and submission of these reports to the UN on behalf of the Government of Belarus	Second national MDG report is prepared (UNDP)	Better monitoring of the progress towards the MDGs at the country level	SREI	Work of national experts	5,000	5,000				
			SREI	Printing			3000			
	SREI		Workshops and conferences		2,000					
	SREI		Work of national experts				5,000	5,000		
	SREI		Printing						3,000	
	SREI		Workshops and conferences					2,000		
	SREI		Workshops and conferences							

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Joint programme outputs	SMART outputs and responsible UN organization	Reference to agency priority of Country Programme	Implementing partner	Indicative activities for each output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame							
					2009				2010			
					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Result 4. Submission of proposals related to policy adjustments necessary to attain MDGs to the Government of Belarus	Targets for achieving the MDGs for inclusion into the national development strategies are developed (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)	Better monitoring of the progress towards the MDGs at the country level	SREI	Work of national experts	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	
						2,000			2,000			
Result 5. Management of the project is ensured in accordance with the project document	Draft MDG-related targets undergone public discussion (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)	UNDP	Project manager	Workshops and conferences	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Total					6,750	8,250	24,250	18,750	19,250	20,250	10,250	9,750

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5. Management arrangements

The project will be implemented by the Scientific and Research Economic Institute at the Ministry of Economy with support from the Ministry of Economy, Belstat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS.

The Ministry of Economy and Belstat will be responsible for agreeing the project activities with other governmental bodies concerned. Their representatives in the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for support to project activities from the Ministry and Committee. Besides, the Ministry of Economy will designate the National Project Coordinator (at the level of SREI Director or Deputy Director).

The SREI will bear the overall responsibility for project implementation, as well as for project reporting in accordance with national legislation and other norms governing international cooperation of Belarus. Besides, the SREI will be responsible for the achievement of the results 1, 3 and 4 of the project, and for implementation of activities related to these results. The SREI will also provide premises for the project office.

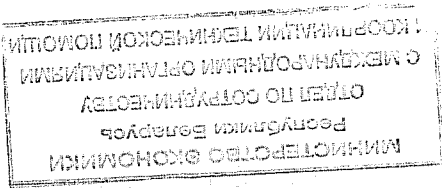
Belstat will be responsible for achievement of the result 2 of the project and implementation of activities related to it.

UNDP – in accordance with its rules and procedures, and will administer financial input into project as stipulated by the project document, and will administer financial inputs of UNDP and UNAIDS to the project budget (hiring of project personnel, payments and other financial transactions, procurement of goods and services, etc). Besides, UNDP will ensure participation of UNDP experts in the project.

UNICEF – in accordance with its rules and procedures – will ensure the financial input into project as stipulated by the project document, and will administer this input. Besides, UNICEF will ensure participation of UNICEF experts in the project.

UNFPA – in accordance with its rules and procedures – will ensure the financial input into project as stipulated by the project document, and will administer this input. Besides, UNFPA will ensure participation of UNFPA experts in the project.

UNAIDS – in accordance with its rules and procedures – will ensure the financial input into project as stipulated by the project document, and participation of UNAIDS experts in the project.



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The Project Manager will be recruited by UNDP in consultation with the Ministry of Economy, Belstat, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS will assume overall responsibility for successful implementation of project activities and achievement of planned results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will carry out his/her duties in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures and according to the National Project Coordinator. Besides, in accordance with principles of environmental responsibility, he/she will be responsible for choosing products, processes and services taking into account the need to ensure energy efficiency, toxic and radiological security, preservation of the ozone layer, as well as the use of re-processed materials.

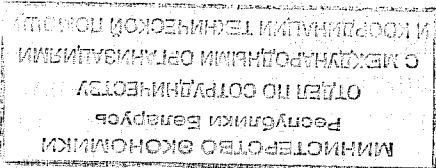
The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be comprised of the National Project Coordinator, representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Belstat, as well as representatives of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS. The PSC will be responsible for overall coordination of project activities, approval of project annual workplans, and for approval of half year, annual and final project reports. The PSC will meet upon the need, but not less than two times a year, and will take decision on the basis of consensus.

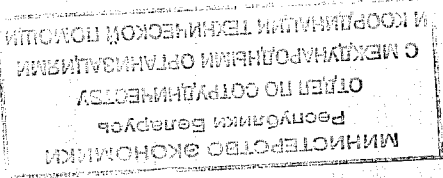
6. Fund Management Arrangements

Within the project implementation a combined model of financing will be used.

UNAIDS will allocate its financial contribution to UNDP account, and the latter will administer financial transactions related to implementation of activities to attain project results 1, 3, 4 and 5 by direct payments from UNDP bank account. UNFPA will finance individual project activities by direct payments.

UNICEF will arrange procurement of the equipment (in accordance with specifications provided by Belstat) necessary for achieving the result 2 by direct payments from the UNICEF account, and will support implementation of the other project activities to attain this result by direct payments from its account or by directing advances to the Belstat.





Another potential risk is inevitably subjective judgment of those national experts who will take part in drafting additional MDG-related targets and indicators for Belarus. To minimize this risk, broad expert and public discussions about these targets and indicators will be arranged. From their side, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS will ensure international expertise of draft targets and indicators and their relevance in the context of UN standards and best international practices.

To minimize these risks, the Ministry of Economy will submit to the Council of Ministers of Belarus the necessary substantiation of the need to include the additional MDG-related targets and indicators into the national development strategies and programmes, and the National Statistical Committee will substantiate the need for financing the collection of necessary statistical data.

Major project risks (both in terms of achievement of intended outcome, and in terms of its sustainability) are the following:

- degree of readiness of the Government of Belarus to include additional MDG-related targets and indicators into the national development programmes and sectoral programmes;
- degree of readiness of the Government of Belarus to finance the collection and dissemination of MDG-related data after the project completion.

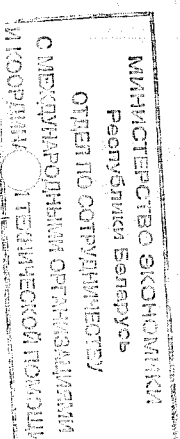
7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

8. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be carried out in accordance with the project monitoring framework (PMF) and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M@EP) on the basis of Results Table and project annual work plans.

Project monitoring framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Result 1. Development of the system of additional (which take into account specifics of Belarus) MDG-related targets and indicators and methodology of their monitoring</p>	<p>Baseline: - draft additional MDG-related targets for Belarus have been developed within the framework of preparation of the first national MDG report</p> <p>Indicators: - draft additional MDG-related targets for Belarus have been developed, undergone international expertise and public discussion (2010)</p>	Project reports; publications within the project	Twice a Year	UNDP	Testing additional indicators might require additional expenses which are not stipulated within the project
<p>Result 2. Development of the organizational and technological schemes of collection and processing MDG-related monitoring data</p>	<p>Baseline: - BelarustInfo database includes data for 2000-2006 on 126 MDG-related indicators disaggregated down to regional level (2007); - BelarustInfo database is available to users on CDs (2007); - 10 staff of Belstat trained to work with DevInfo (2007)</p> <p>Indicators: - Inclusion of additional MDG-related indicators into BelarustInfo database; - dis-aggregation of the data contained in the BelarustInfo down to the district level; - Inclusion of the data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 into the BelarustInfo; - number of civil servants and experts trained to work with DevInfo (2009)</p>	Project reports; publications within the project	Twice a Year	UNDP	Not all indicators can be disaggregated down to the district level



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Result 3. Preparation of annual and five-year MDG progress reports, carrying out broad public discussions about their findings, and submission of these reports to the UN on behalf of the Government of Belarus	Baseline: - first national MDG report is prepared (2005) Indicators: - second national MDG report is prepared (first half of 2009); - third national MDG report is prepared and submitted to the UN (first half of 2010)	Project reports; publications within the project	Twice a year	UNDP	Public discussion is not broad and participatory enough
Result 4. Submission of proposals related to policy adjustments necessary to attain MDGs to the Government of Belarus	Baseline: - national development strategies for 2006-2010 include some MDG-related targets and indicators Indicators: - draft targets for the inclusion into the national development strategies for 2011-2015 are developed	Project reports; publications within the project	Twice a year	UNDP	National development strategies adopted by the Government will not include all targets developed within the project

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M@EP)

Activity	Time	Responsible
Meeting of the Project Steering Committee	January 2009	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Ministry of Economy, Belstat, SREI
Meeting of the Project Steering Committee	June 2009	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Ministry of Economy, Belstat, SREI
Semi-annual project	July 2009	UNDP, SREI
Mid-term evaluation of the project	December 2009	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS
Annual report	January 2010	UNDP, SREI
Semi-annual report	July 2010	UNDP, SREI
Annual report	December 2010	UNDP, SREI
Meeting of the Project Steering Committee	December 2010	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Ministry of Economy, Belstat, SREI
Comprehensive evaluation of the project	January 2011	Ministry of Economy, Belstat

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОНОМИКИ
 Республики Беларусь
 ОТДЕЛ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ
 С МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ
 И КОРПОРАТИВНЫМИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОМ ПОМОЩЬ

By adopting the Millennium Declaration, the world leaders noted the unequal pattern of human development in the world and recognized "a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality, and equity at the global level". The Millennium Development Goals incorporate all cross-cutting aspects of development, including human rights, gender equality and environmental protection.

9. Cross-cutting issues

10. Legal context

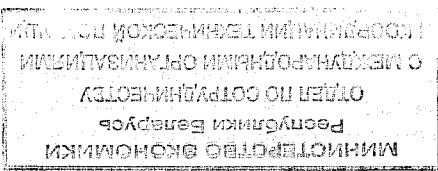
While implementing the project, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS will be acting on the basis of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Belarus relating to the Establishment of the United Nations Interim Office in Minsk of 15 May 1992, as well as relevant country agreements and country cooperation programmes:

UNFPA – Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Republic of Belarus of 24 September 1992, and UNDP Country Programme Document for Belarus for 2006-2010;

UNICEF – Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Belarus and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) of 14 December 2007, and Plan of Action of the Government of Belarus and UNICEF for 2006-2010;

UNFPA – Plan of Implementation of the UNFPA Country Programme for Belarus for 2006-2010;

UNAIDS – Guiding Principles of the UNAIDS Global Task Force on improved coordination between multilateral institutions and international donors in the area of HIV/AIDS approved by the UNAIDS Coordination Council in June 2005.



Annex 1. Millennium Development Goals

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

Indicators:
 - Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
 - Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)
 - Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
 Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicators:
 - Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
 - Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
 Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicators:
 - Net enrolment ratio in primary education
 - Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
 - 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

Indicators:
 - Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
 - Ratio of literate women to men of 15- to 24-year-olds
 - Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
 - 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

Indicators:
 - Under-five mortality rate
 - Infant mortality rate
 - 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

Indicators:
 - Maternal mortality ratio
 - 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

Indicators:
 - HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women
 - Contraceptive prevalence rate
 - 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

Indicators:
 - Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
 - Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
 - Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
 - Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
 Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicators:
 - Proportion of land area covered by forest
 - Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
 - Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
 - Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
 Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Indicators:
 - Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
 - Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation
 Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers (globally)

Indicator:
 - Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development
 Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
 Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

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

