

Suggested indicators for measuring the progress on the BPOA goals

N	BPOA goals and targets	Indicator	Year	Target year	MDG goals and targets
Growth targets					
1	Attain a GDP growth rate of at least 7 per cent per annum	GDP growth rate (%) (WB)	1990	2010	No
2	Increase the ratio of investment to GDP to 25 per cent per annum	Gross capital formation (% of GDP) (WB)			No
Poverty eradication targets					
3	Make substantial progress toward halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015:	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (WB)	1990	2015	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day (MDG 1, T-1)
4	Make substantial progress towards halving the proportion of people from hunger by 2015	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO)	1990	2015	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (MDG 1, T-2)
Human development targets					
5.	Making accessible, through the primary health system, reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (UNICEF)	1990	2015	No

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		Percentage of women reporting 4 or more antenatal visits (DHS surveys) See also 6			
6.	Making available the widest achievable range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable family planning and contraceptive methods.	Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method (UNDP)	1990	2010	No
		Access to essential drugs, percentage of population (WHO)			In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries (MDG 8,T-17)
7.	Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality	Net enrollment ratio in primary education, both sexes (UNESCO)	1990	2015	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (MDG 2, T-3)
		Net enrollment ratio in primary education, girls (UNESCO)			
		Net enrollment ratio in primary education, boys (UNESCO)			

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		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, both sexes (UNESCO)			
		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, girls (UNESCO)			
		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, boys (UNESCO)			
8.	Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults	Adult literacy rate, both sexes (UNESCO) Adult literacy rate, women (UNESCO) Adult literacy rate, men (UNESCO) Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, both sexes (UNESCO) Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, men (UNESCO) Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women (UNESCO)	1990	2015	No

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9.	Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, education (UNESCO)	1990	2005	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 (MDG 3, T-4)
		Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (UNESCO)	1990	2005	
		Ratio of literate women to men of 15-to-24-year-olds (UNESCO)	1990	2015	
		Women in parliamentary seats, per cent (IPU)			
		Parliamentary seats occupied by women (IPU)			
		Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)			
10.	Reducing the infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births by 2015;	Infant mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO) Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles (UNICEF-WHO)	1990	2015	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate (MDG 4, T-5)
11	Reducing the under 5 mortality rate below 45 per 1,000 live births by 2015;	Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)	1990	2015	See 10

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12	Reducing the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters of the current rate by 2015;	Maternal mortality rate (UNICEF-WHO)	1990	2015	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (MDG 5, T-6)
13	Reducing the number of undernourished people by half by the year 2015	See 4.	1990	2015	See 4.
14	Reducing by half by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water;	Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources, both urban and rural UNICEF -WHO)	1990	2015	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (MDG 7, T-10)
15	Reducing HIV infection rates in persons 15-24 years of age by 2005 in all countries, and by 25 per cent in the most affected countries	HIV prevalence among pregnant women, aged 15-24 (UNAIDS-WHO-UNICEF)	1990	2005	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (MDG 6, T-7)
		Adult prevalence aged 15-49 women as percentage of total 15 – 49 aged			
		Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (UNAIDS-UNPD-UNICEF -WHO)			
		Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNAIDS-UNPD-UNICEF, WHO)			

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		Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)			
16	Increasing the percentage of women receiving maternal and prenatal care by 60 per cent	See 5 and 6	1990	2010	No
17	Halving malnutrition among pregnant women and among pre-school children in LDCs by 2015	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (UNICEF-WHO)	1990	2015	No
		Prevalence of under height children under five years of age (UNICEF-WHO)			
19	Promoting child health and survival and reducing disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of excess and preventable mortality among girl infants and children	See 10, 11, 13, 5 Children orphaned by AIDS	1990	2010	No
20	Improving the health and nutritional status of infants and children	See 10, 11, and 12. See 13, 17, 21	1990	2010	No

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21	Promoting breast feeding as a child survival strategy	Percent of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (UNICEF)	1990	2010	No
Transport and communication goals and targets					
22	Increasing road networks or connections in LDCs to the current level of other developing countries and urban road capacities, including sewerage and other related facilities, by 2010	Total road network (km) (WB-IRF) Paved primary roads (WB-IRF)	1990	2010	No
23	Modernizing and expanding ports and airports and their ancillary facilities to enhance their capacities by 2010	Container traffic (thousand TEUs) (WB)	1990	2010	No
		Aircraft departures (thousands) (WB-ICAO)			
		Passengers carried (thousands)(WB-ICAO)			
24	Modernizing and expanding railway connections and facilities, increasing their capacities to the level of those in other developing countries by the end of the decade	Total rail lines (km) (WB-IRU) Electric rail lines (km) (WB-IRU)	1990	2010	No

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25	Increasing LDCs' communication networks, including telecommunication and postal services, and improving access of the poor to such services in urban and rural areas to reach the current levels in other developing countries	Population having mail delivered at home (UPU) Population having to collect mail from a postal establishment (UPU) Population without postal delivery See also 27	1990	2010	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication (MDG 8, T-18)
26	Increasing computer literacy among students in higher institutions and universities by 50 per cent and in junior and high schools by 25 per cent by 2015	No	1990	2015	No
27	Increasing average telephone density to 5 main lines per 100 inhabitants and Internet connections to 10 users per 100 inhabitants by the year 2010.	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)			See 25
		Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population (ITU)			
ODA/GNI goals and targets					
28	Donor countries providing more than 0.20 per cent of their GNI as ODA to LDCs: continue to do so and increase their efforts	Net ODA total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI	1990	2010	More generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction MDG 8 (T-13)

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29	Other donor countries which have met the 0.15 per cent target: undertake to reach 0.20 per cent expeditiously	See 28	1990	2010	See above
30	All other donor countries which have committed themselves to the 0.15 per cent target: reaffirm their commitment and undertake either to achieve the target within the next five years or to make their best efforts to accelerate their endeavors to reach the target	See 28	1990	2010	See above