

## ANNEX 1:

# INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS AT END-DECADE

The following list includes indicators for monitoring the World Summit for Children goals, as well as additional indicators to monitor children's rights, HIV/AIDS, the Integrated Management for Childhood Illness (IMCI) Initiative and malaria. All indicators on this list can be measured through household surveys, except ones that are marked with an "x". Age ranges indicated with a hyphen include the month or year given as the outer boundary of the range. For example, 6-9 months means 6 through 9 months of age.

### Indicators listed by World Summit for Children goal:

Goal	<i>Indicator:</i> Name	Description	Comment
<b>1</b>	<b>Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-five child mortality rate by one-third or to 50 and 70 per 1000 live births respectively, whichever is less</b>		
	<i>Under-Five Mortality Rate</i>	Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1000 live births	
	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1000 live births	
<b>2</b>	<b>Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half</b>		
	<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio</i>	Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births	For countries without complete vital registration systems, MMR should be measured only once every 7-10 years.  Process indicators should be used to measure progress in the short term.
<b>3</b>	<b>Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-five children by half</b>		
	<i>Underweight prevalence</i>	Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population	To be measured not more than once every three years  Moderate and severe, and severe levels should be reported separately
	<i>Stunting prevalence</i>	Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 standard deviations from median height for age of NCHS/WHO reference population	
	<i>Wasting prevalence</i>	Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 standard deviations from median weight for height of NCHS/WHO reference population	
<b>4</b>	<b>Universal access to safe drinking water</b>		
	<i>Use of safe drinking water</i>	Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: (1) piped water; (2) public tap; (3) borehole/pump; (4) well (protected/covered); (5) protected spring	

<b>Goal</b>			
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal</b>		
	<i>Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal</i>	Proportion of population who have, within their dwelling or compound: (1) toilet connected to sewage system; (2) any other flush toilet (private or public); (3) improved pit latrine; (4) traditional pit latrine	
<b>6</b>	<b>Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls</b>		
	<i>Children reaching grade 5</i>	Proportion of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5	
<b>x</b>	<i>Net primary school enrolment ratio</i>	Proportion of children of primary school age enrolled in primary school.	
	<i>Net primary school attendance rate</i>	Proportion of children of primary school age attending primary school.	
	<b>Optional:</b>		
	<i>Proportion entering school</i>	Proportion of children of primary school entry age who enter school at that age	
	<i>Learning achievement</i>	Proportion of children aged 10 - 12 years reaching a specific level of learning achievement in literacy, numeracy and life skills.	
<b>7</b>	<b>Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy</b>		
	<i>Literacy rate</i>	Proportion of population aged 15 years and older who are able, with understanding, to both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life	To be measured at most once every five years
<b>8</b>	<b>Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations</b>		
	<i>Total child disability rate</i>	Proportion of children aged less than 15 years with some reported physical or mental disability	
<b>9</b>	<b>Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women</b>		
	<i>Under-Five Mortality Rate - female/male</i>	Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, per 1000 live births - disaggregated by gender	
	<i>Underweight prevalence - female/male</i>	Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population - disaggregated by gender	
	<i>Antenatal Care</i>	Proportion of women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel	"skilled health personnel" includes only doctors, nurses and midwives; does NOT include traditional birth attendants (trained or untrained)

<b>Goal</b>			
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>x</b>	<i>HIV prevalence</i>	Proportion of population aged 15 - 49 who are HIV positive - disaggregated by gender and age	
	<i>Anemia</i>	Proportion of women aged 15 - 49 years with haemoglobin levels below 12 grams/100ml blood for non-pregnant women, and below 11 grams/100ml blood for pregnant women	
<b>10 Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many</b>			
	<i>Contraceptive prevalence</i>	Proportion of women aged 15 - 49 who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	This indicator should be reported separately for women who are married or in union, and all women
	<i>Fertility rate for women 15 to 19</i>	Number of live births to women aged 15 - 19 per 1000 women aged 15 - 19	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
	<i>Total fertility rate</i>	Average number of live births per woman who has reached the end of her child bearing period	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
<b>11 Access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies</b>			
	<i>Antenatal Care</i>	Proportion of women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel	"skilled health personnel" includes only doctors, nurses and midwives; does NOT include traditional birth attendants (trained or untrained)
	<i>Childbirth care</i>	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	see definition of "skilled health personnel" above
<b>x</b>	<i>Obstetric care</i>	Number of facilities providing <i>comprehensive</i> essential obstetric care per 500,000 population  Number of facilities providing <i>basic</i> essential obstetric care per 500,000 population	Definition of essential obstetric care is given in the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA <i>Guidelines for Monitoring the Availability and Use of Obstetric Services</i>
<b>12 Reduction of the low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) rate to less than 10 per cent</b>			
	<i>Birth weight below 2.5 kg.</i>	Proportion of live births that weigh below 2500 grams	
<b>13 Reduction of iron deficiency anemia in women by one third of the 1990 levels</b>			
	<i>Anemia</i>	Proportion of women aged 15 - 49 with haemoglobin levels below 12 grams/100ml blood for non-pregnant women, and below 11 grams/100ml blood for pregnant women	
<b>14 Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders</b>			
	<i>Iodized salt consumption</i>	Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt	
	<i>Low urinary iodine</i>	Proportion of population (school age children or general population) with urinary iodine levels below 10 micrograms/100ml urine	To be measured at national level only when 90% or more of households are consuming adequately iodized salt.

<b>Goal</b>			
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Optional:</i>			
x	<i>Goitre in school children</i>	Proportion of children aged 6 - 11 years with any size of goitre (palpable and visible combined)	To be measured only when salt iodization or urinary iodine levels are not measured
<b>15 Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness</b>			
	<i>Children receiving vitamin A supplements</i>	Proportion of children 6 - 59 months of age who have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months	
	<i>Mothers receiving vitamin A supplements</i>	Proportion of mothers who received a high dose vitamin A supplement before infant was 8 weeks old	
	<i>Low vitamin A</i>	Proportion of children 6 - 59 months of age with serum retinol below 20 micrograms/100ml	To be measured at national level only when VAD is close to being eliminated
<i>Optional:</i>			
	<i>Children with night blindness</i>	Proportion of children 24 - 59 months of age with night blindness	To be measured only if a local term for nightblindness exists
	<i>Nightblindness in pregnant women</i>	Proportion of women who had nightblindness during the last pregnancy	To be measured only if a local term for nightblindness exists
<b>16 Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breastfeeding, with complementary food, well into the second year</b>			
	<i>Exclusive breastfeeding rate</i>	Proportion of infants less than 4 months (120 days) of age who are exclusively breastfed	
	<i>Timely complementary feeding rate</i>	Proportion of infants 6 - 9 months (180 to 299 days) of age who are receiving breastmilk and complementary food	
	<i>Continued breastfeeding rate</i>	Proportion of children 12 - 15 months and 20 - 23 months of age who are breastfeeding	Reported separately for the two age groups
x	<i>Number of baby-friendly facilities</i>	Number of hospitals and maternity facilities which are designated as baby-friendly according to global BFHI criteria	
<b>17 Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s</b>			
- no indicators			
<b>18 Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security</b>			
- no indicators			
<b>19 Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000</b>			
x	<i>Polio cases</i>	Annual number of cases of polio	
<b>20 Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995</b>			
x	<i>Neonatal tetanus cases</i>	Annual number of cases of neonatal tetanus	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level

<b>Goal</b>			
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run</b>		
x	<i>Under-five deaths from measles</i>	Annual number of under-five deaths due to measles	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
x	<i>Measles cases</i>	Annual number of cases of measles in children under five years of age	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
<b>22</b>	<b>Maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90 per cent of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age</b>		
	<i>DPT immunization coverage</i>	Proportion of one year old children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	
	<i>Measles immunization coverage</i>	Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	
	<i>Polio immunization coverage</i>	Proportion of one year old children immunized against poliomyelitis	
	<i>Tuberculosis immunization coverage</i>	Proportion of one year old children immunized against tuberculosis	
	<i>Children protected against neonatal tetanus</i>	Proportion of one year old children protected against neonatal tetanus through immunization of their mother	
<b>23</b>	<b>Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate</b>		
x	<i>Under five deaths from diarrhoea</i>	Annual number of under- five deaths due to diarrhoea	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
	<i>Diarrhoea cases</i>	Average annual number of episodes of diarrhoea per child under five years of age	
	<i>ORT use</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were treated with oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution (ORT)	
	<i>Home management of diarrhoea</i>	The proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks and received increased fluids and continued feeding during the episode.	
<b>24</b>	<b>Reduction by one third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years</b>		
x	<i>Under-five deaths from acute respiratory infections</i>	Annual number of under-five deaths due to acute respiratory infections	Only for estimation at global and regional level - not for measurement at national level
	<i>Care seeking for acute respiratory infections</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age who had ARI in the last two weeks and were taken to an appropriate health provider	

<b>Goal</b>			
<i>Indicator:</i>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000</b>		
x	<i>Dracunculiasis cases</i>	Annual number of cases of dracunculiasis (guinea-worm) in the total population	
<b>26</b>	<b>Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family- and community-based interventions</b>		
	<i>Preschool development</i>	Proportion of children aged 36 - 59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme	
	<i>Underweight prevalence</i>	Proportion of under-fives who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population	
<b>27</b>	<b>Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change</b>		
	- no indicators -		

### Additional indicators for monitoring children's rights:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Birth registration</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age whose births are reported registered	
<i>Children's living arrangements</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 14 years of age in households not living with a biological parent	Calculated separately for children whose biological mother, father, or both parents are dead
<i>Orphans in household</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 14 years of age who are orphans living in households	Calculated separately for children whose biological mother, father, or both parents are dead
<i>Child labour</i>	Proportion of children 5 - 14 years of age who are currently working (paid or unpaid; inside or outside home)	Calculated separately for paid, unpaid, and domestic work for more than 4 hours per day

### Additional indicators for monitoring IMCI and malaria:

Name	Description	Comment
<i>Home management of illness</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age reported ill during the last two weeks who received increased fluids and continued feeding	
<i>Care seeking knowledge</i>	Proportion of caretakers of children 0 - 59 months of age who know at least 2 of the following signs for seeking care immediately: child not able to drink or breastfeed, child becomes sicker, child develops a fever, child has fast breathing, child has difficult breathing, child has blood in the stools, child is drinking poorly.	
<i>Bednets</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age who slept under an insecticide-impregnated bednet during the previous night	Only in malaria risk areas
<i>Malaria treatment</i>	Proportion of children 0 - 59 months of age who were ill with fever (in malaria risk areas) in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs	

### Indicators for monitoring HIV/AIDS:

Name	Description	Comment
<i>Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS</i>	Proportion of women who correctly state the three main ways of avoiding HIV infection	
<i>Knowledge of misconceptions of HIV/AIDS</i>	Proportion of women who correctly identify three misconceptions about HIV/AIDS.	
<i>Knowledge of mother to child transmission of HIV</i>	Proportion of women who correctly identify means of transmission of HIV from mother to child	
<i>Attitude to people with HIV/AIDS</i>	Proportion of women expressing a discriminatory attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	
<i>Women who know where to be tested for HIV</i>	Proportion of women who know where to get a HIV test	
<i>Women who have been tested for HIV</i>	Proportion of women who have been tested for HIV	
<i>Attitude toward condom use</i>	Proportion of women who state that it is acceptable for women in their area to ask a man to use a condom	
<i>Adolescent sexual behaviour</i>	Median age of girls/women at first pregnancy	