

## **THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, ITS RELEVANCE TO THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION AND THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS (FIG)**

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### **Abstract**

This paper examines global issues currently challenging society and the role of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) and its members in addressing those challenges. The paper begins by describing FIG, its functions and operation. FIG is recognised by the UN and other key international organisations as a key partner among non-governmental organisations for addressing many of these global issues, especially those related to improving the management of land and environment.

The eight Millennium Development Goals form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. The United Nations Millennium Summit, September 2000, established a time bound (2015) and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination of women. These goals are now placed at the heart of the global agenda. The Summit's Millennium Declaration also outlined a wide range of commitments in human rights, good governance, and democracy. This paper presents the Millennium Goals and targets with a specific emphasis on the areas being particular relevant to the surveying profession.

The paper then suggests that FIG should carefully consider how we can best contribute to reaching the Millennium Goals. FIG should identify their role in this process and spell out the areas where the global surveying profession can make a significant contribution. Issues such as tenure security, pro-poor land management, and good governance in land administration are all key issues to be advocated in the process of reaching the goals. Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development are all key tools in this regard.

The paper then brings these sustainable development topics into focus for the Asia Pacific region by examining the plight of so-called Small Island Developing States. The paper closes by suggesting some specific issues for such Island States that could be addressed by FIG and its local Member Associations during the lead up to the FIG Congress to be held in Sydney in 2010.

**Key words:** Millennium Development Goals, MDG, UN, WB, FIG, Small Island Developing States.

### **Introduction**

The International Federation of Surveyors was founded in Paris in 1878. It is a federation of national associations and is the only international body that represents all surveying disciplines. It is a UN-recognised non-government organisation (NGO) and its aim is to ensure that the disciplines of surveying and all who practise them meet the needs of the markets and communities that they serve. It realises its aim by promoting the practice of the profession and encouraging the development of professional standards. The acronym for the Federation is FIG, which comes from the French language.

The benefits of membership of FIG include issues such as international recognition of the national profession and enhancement of the profile of the international surveying profession; access to the international surveying community for exchange of experiences and new developments; access to surveyors and surveying companies throughout the world who already have established connections with influential international bodies; and opportunities through the commission working groups to take part in the development of many aspects of surveying practice and the various disciplines,

including ethics, standards, education, and a whole range of professional issues. For more background information on FIG, see Enemark (2005).

FIG has five different levels of membership and two levels of honorary membership. Through those different membership categories more than 110 countries are currently represented in FIG. The membership categories are:

- Member Associations - National associations representing one or more of the disciplines of surveying. In May 2005 there were 94 member associations from 81 countries. In the context of this congress it should be noted that both the Institution of Surveyors Australia (ISA) and the New Zealand Institution of Surveyors are full Member Associations of FIG;
- Affiliates - Groups of surveyors or surveying organizations undertaking professional activities but not fulfilling the criteria for member associations (17 affiliates in June 2006);
- Corporate Members - Organisations, institutions or agencies which provide commercial services related to the profession of surveyor (31 Corporate members in March 2006);
- Academic members - Organisations, institutions or agencies which promote education or research in one or more of the disciplines of surveying (78 academic members from 48 countries in June 2006);
- Correspondents - An individual may be appointed to correspondent in a country where no association or group of surveyors exists that is eligible to join FIG as a member association or affiliate (14 correspondents in May 2005).

A General Assembly of the Member Associations administers FIG. The Council, Commission Chairs and representatives of Affiliates, Corporate Members and Academic Members participate in the General Assembly as non-voting members. The General Assembly meets annually during the FIG Working Week or the 4-yearly FIG Congress to debate and approve policies. Policies are implemented by the Council which meets several times a year.

It is important to realise that the FIG Definition of a Surveyor is quite wide-ranging and broader than the definition often used in Australia and New Zealand. The FIG definition states:

*A surveyor is a professional person with the academic qualifications and technical expertise to conduct one, or more, of the following activities:*

- *to determine, measure and represent land, three-dimensional objects, point-fields and trajectories;*
- *to assemble and interpret land and geographically related information,*
- *to use that information for the planning and efficient administration of the land, the sea and any structures thereon; and,*
- *to conduct research into the above practices and to develop them.*

In practice the definition is broader even than that of a *Spatial Scientist* and extends to include what in Australia would be called *Urban and Regional Planners, Valuers and Quantity Surveyors*. This broad definition is given substance through the professional and technical work of FIG, which is carried out by its ten Commissions:

Commission 1. Professional Practice	Commission 6. Engineering Surveys
Commission 2. Professional Education	Commission 7. Cadastre and Land Management
Commission 3. Spatial Information Management	Commission 8. Spatial Planning and Development
Commission 4. Hydrography	Commission 9. Valuation and Management of Real Estate
Commission 5. Positioning and Measurement	Commission 10. Construction Economics and Management

The role of FIG and its relevance to this region of the world has recently been given special focus due to the fact that the 4-yearly FIG Congress, following the Munich Congress next month, will be held in Sydney in 2010. The Institution of Surveyors Australia won the right to hold the 2010 Congress following its successful bid to the General Assembly of FIG during the Working Week in Cairo in 2005.

This paper describes the role of FIG in the broader context of society by detailing the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and outlining how FIG should respond through the various working disciplines of FIG members. The paper then examines a sustainable development topic relevant to the Asia Pacific region in the plight of so-called Small Island Developing States. The paper closes by suggesting some specific issues for such Island States that could be addressed by FIG during the lead up to the Congress in Sydney in 2010.

### **With Whom Does FIG Co-Operate Internationally?**

- With UN agencies, notably the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UN OOSA). Joint workshops and other collaborative projects help to identify and develop practical solutions to problems associated with the ownership and management of land.
- With international professional organisations in surveying disciplines like the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), the International Cartographic Association (ICA), the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) and the International Society for Mine Surveying (ISM).
- With international professional organisations whose activities complement those of surveyors. These include the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI), the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation (CIB), the International Cost Engineering Council (ICEC) and the International Federation of Housing and Planning (IFHP).

FIG is an international scientific associate of the International Council for Science (ICSU). FIG is also a founding member of the Habitat Professionals Forum and a member of the Joint Board of Spatial Information Societies.

### **Where Will FIG be Heading in the Future?**

The future aims of FIG are threefold. Firstly, FIG will continue to develop its role as a truly international NGO representing the surveying profession and the surveying interests world wide. This includes a close cooperation and communication with the member associations, and a strong focus on the work of the commissions. Secondly, FIG will further strengthen the relations with the international UN agencies including the World Bank. The aim will be to facilitate capacity development and good governance in the area of land administration and especially in developing countries. Thirdly, FIG will simply aim to enhance the global standing of the profession both through education and practice, increase the political relations both at national and international level, help eradicating poverty, promote democratisation, and facilitate economic, social and environmental sustainability (Enemark 2005).

### **The United Nations Millennium Development Goals**

*“The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) drawn from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, was a seminal event in the history of United Nations. It constituted an unprecedented promise by world leaders to address, as a single package, peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.”*  
(Kofi Annan in UN 2005a).

Today's is the first generation with the resources and technology to make the right a reality for everyone and to free the entire human race from want. There is shared vision of development. The MDGs have become globally accepted benchmarks of broader progress, embraced by donors, developing countries, civil society and major development institutions alike. These goals can be met by 2015 – but only if all involved break with business as usual and dramatically accelerate end scale up action now (UN, 2005a).

Enemark (2006) suggests that FIG – as an international NGO recognised by the UN – should carefully consider how we can best contribute to reaching the MDGs. FIG should identify its role in this process and spell out the areas where the global surveying profession can make a significant contribution. Issues such as tenure security, pro-poor land management, and good governance in land administration are all key issues to be advocated in the process of reaching the goals. Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development are all key tools in this regard.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a powerful concept towards development, security and human rights for all. Surveyors play a key role in this regard in terms of providing some of the fundamental preconditions for development. These preconditions are also embedded in the Millennium Declaration and spelled out in the targets and indicators for achieving the MDGs. FIG should make the world understand the important contribution of surveyors in this regard and

cooperate with the UN agencies such as UN Development Program (UNDP), UN-HABITAT, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the World Bank to optimize the outcome of our common efforts.

### *The Eight Millennium Development Goals*

The Eight Millennium Development Goals are:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger  
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education  
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women  
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality  
Goal 5: Improve maternal health  
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases  
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability  
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The relevant material on the Millennium Development Goals is available at the UN website:  
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/goals.html>

It is obvious that the MDGs address some of the most fundamental issues of our times. It is also obvious that only a few of these issues relate to the work and the world of the surveying community. But in any case, as stated by Kofi Annan (UN, 2005c) “We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights. Unless all these causes are advanced, none will succeed.”

From this perspective the MDGs represent a wider concept, or a vision for the future, where the contribution of the surveying community is central and vital. This relates to the areas of providing the relevant geographic information in terms of mapping and databases of the built and natural environment, providing secure tenure systems, and systems for land valuation, land use management and land development.

To track the progress in achieving the MDGs a framework of targets and indicators is developed. This framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of the progress that is reported on annually (UN 2001). A complete list of the targets and indicators is shown in an Annex to this paper. More details can be found at: [http://unstats.un.org/UNSD/mi/mi\\_goals.asp](http://unstats.un.org/UNSD/mi/mi_goals.asp).

Most of these targets are not new. They derive from the global conferences of the 1990s and from the body of international norms and laws that have been codified over the past half-century. The international agenda set by the Millennium Declaration should therefore be seen as a demonstration of the political will of the UN member States to carry out the commitments already given and to implement strategies already worked out. More details of the Global Agenda that forms the background for the MDGs is given in Enemark (2006).

### **The Challenge for FIG**

The coordinated strategy of the MDGs (as presented above) cannot be established by a top down approach. It has to be developed through mutual initiatives supporting the overall aim and objective. The challenge for FIG in this regard is twofold:

1. FIG must explain the role of the surveying profession and the surveying disciplines in terms of their contribution to the MDGs. Such statements also make the importance of the surveying profession disciplines more understandable in a wider political context.

Issues such as tenure security, pro-poor land management, and good governance in land administration are all key issues to be advocated in the process of reaching the goals. Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development are all key tools in this regard. These issues in response of the MDGs should be reflected in the work plan of the council as well as the commission work plans within their specific areas.

A number of FIG publications have already made significant contributions: The Bathurst Declaration on Land Administration for Sustainable Development (FIG publication no 21, 1999); the FIG Agenda 21 (FIG publication no 23, 2001); FIG Guidelines on Women's Access to Land (FIG publication no 24, 2001); The Nairobi Statement on Spatial Information for Sustainable Development (FIG publication no 30, 2002); Land Information Management for Sustainable Development of Cities (FIG publication no 31, 2002), The Marrakech Declaration on Urban-Rural Interrelationship for Sustainable development (FIG publication no 33, 2004); The Aguascalientes Statement on Development of Land Information Policies in the Americas (FIG publication no 34, 2005).

2. FIG must work closely with the UN agencies and especially the World Bank in merging our efforts of contributing to the implementation of the MDGs. This provides a platform for focusing on specific issues of mutual interest. At the same time it will contribute further to the well founded cooperation between FIG and our UN partners.

The World Bank Development Agenda plays a key role in implementing the MDGs. It is widely recognized that FIG and the World Bank have conducted some very successful events over the years, and that the two organizations in many areas - especially within land administration - are working very much in parallel. It would be appropriate to develop some more formal relations based on our common experiences and successful cooperation. This could include a more formal contribution from the World Bank at the FIG regional conferences. We may also aim to develop a WB/FIG special event to take place in (say) 2008 at the WB headquarters in Washington that will focus on implementing the MDGs especially in terms of capacity development in the area of Land Administration. It is proposed to establish a FIG Task Force to deal with this issue as argued in section 5 below.

A more targeted area of cooperation includes the UN-HABITAT agenda on the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) for pro-poor land management. The main objective of the GLTN is to facilitate the attainment of the MDGs through improved land management and tenure tools for poverty alleviation and the improvement of the livelihoods of the poor. FIG is committed to this agenda (see Augustinus et.al., 2006 and also the FIG commitment to GLTN at [http://www.fig.net/news/news\\_2006/oslo\\_march\\_2006.htm](http://www.fig.net/news/news_2006/oslo_march_2006.htm).)

Other targeted areas of cooperation may include the UNDP, FAO and UNEP on projects related to urban/rural interrelationship and environmental sustainability.  
(see e.g. [http://www.fig.net/pub/morocco/proceedings/PS2/PS2\\_1\\_tveitdal.pdf](http://www.fig.net/pub/morocco/proceedings/PS2/PS2_1_tveitdal.pdf)).

Equally important is the cooperation with the UN OOSA (UN Office for Outer Space Affairs) in relation to issues like disaster and risk management (see the FIG/UN OOSA memorandum at: [http://www.fig.net/news/news\\_2004/vienna\\_dec\\_2004.htm](http://www.fig.net/news/news_2004/vienna_dec_2004.htm)).

To progress these and other initiatives, Enemark (2006) proposes the establishment of an FIG Task Force to bring together expertise to analyse, explain, and present a FIG response to the MDGs. The task force shall cooperate with the UN-agencies and especially the World Bank in developing a FIG policy document including a strategy for implementation and advice to the FIG council on necessary actions.

### **Global Issues in the Context of the Asia Pacific Region**

At a Trans-Tasman Surveyors Conference such as this, it is important to put the Millennium Development Goals, discussed above, into a local context for Australia and New Zealand. In considering the issues affecting developing countries the UN concentrates on several regions. The region of most relevance in this paper is the Asia Pacific.

Two areas of application relevant to this region is the plight of developing countries in South-East Asia and the so-called Small Island Developing States (SIDS), many of which can be considered to be within the sphere of influence of Australia and New Zealand.

In South East Asia, the UN and World Bank have identified Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam as so-called Low Income Economies. In those and other countries in the Asia Pacific, the issues in the MDGs that surveyors can assist with revolve around improving public land administration activities such as surveying, mapping, titling, valuation and urban and regional planning and the associated geospatial data infrastructure. Such activities should be aimed at major issues such as Security of Tenure, Pro-Poor Land Management and Informal Settlements. It is also important to ensure Good Governance in any improvement to Land Administration.

#### *Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific Region*

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development has for some years devoted significant attention to the issues for Small Island Developing States. The Commission lists the most significant sustainable development challenges as *"small population, lack of resources, remoteness, susceptibility to natural disasters, excessive dependence on international trade and vulnerability to global developments"*. In addition, the Commission on Sustainable Development points out that Small Island Developing States also suffer from *"lack of economies of scale, high transportation and communication costs, and costly public administration and infrastructure"*.

The issues of Small Island Developing States are of particular relevance in the Asia Pacific region. They include:

- American Samoa
- Bahrain
- Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Kiribati
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Federated State of Micronesia
- Nauru
- New Caledonia
- Niue
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

All of these Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific Region, with the possible exception of Bahrain, could be considered to be neighbours of Australia and/or New Zealand.

The Millennium Project Report to the UN Secretary General in 2005 stated that *"small island developing states face challenges posed by size and geography that limit possibilities for economic diversification and leave them highly vulnerable to environmental risks. The 1995 Barbados Programme of Action for small island developing states should receive global financial and political support. In addition to the needed MDG-focused investments, small island developing states are vulnerable to rising sea levels and coral bleaching from climate change. They will require targeted investments to adapt to the effects of global warming"*.

The Report also indicated that *"Official development assistance is still the largest source of external financing and is critical to the achievement of the development goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed development targets."*

#### **Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific and the Role of FIG**

The broad issues associated with the MDGs outlined earlier in the paper, when combined with the above list of Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific Region can lead to some possible Action Items for FIG and its Member Associations in this region.

### *FIG Membership Among Small Island Developing States*

A logical place to begin any examination of FIG's possible role is to assess the existing membership among Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific. The current list of members on the FIG web site shows that the participation level among Small Island Developing States in the Asia Pacific Region is very low:

- Only Fiji and Papua New Guinea are full Member Associations of FIG;
- None of the Affiliate Members of FIG come from the remaining island states in the region;
- FIG has Correspondent Members in only Tonga and Tuvalu, and;
- The University of the South Pacific (based in Fiji) is the only Academic Member of FIG. This is not surprising given that it is one of the few Universities in the world based in a Small Island Developing State.

Overall, these figures do not compare favourably to other developing regions of the world such as Africa and Latin America. In those regions in recent years, FIG has devoted significant attention to demonstrating the value of FIG as a partner in addressing both the broad sustainable development issues and the more pragmatic capacity building issues for members, such as organisational and educational development. Based on that activity, the FIG Membership has grown in those regions in recent years.

### *Specific Issues where FIG can Assist Small Island Developing States*

A combination of the MDGs where FIG members can play a role and the specific issues identified by the UN as being significant for Small Island Developing States leads to a number of possible issues where FIG could focus its attention in the future:

- Applying improved public land administration along with better use of geospatial technologies to address issues specifically identified as problematic for Small Island Developing States, including:
  - Combating susceptibility to natural disasters;
  - Addressing vulnerability to rising sea levels and other effects of global warming;
  - Improving the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of transportation, communication and other essential infrastructures;
- In doing so, FIG can also assist with the underlying capacity building issues including establishment of strong and ethical associations of properly educated professionals;
- In such work, FIG would also involve its existing partners in the World Bank and the UN, including global bodies like UN HABITAT and regional bodies like the Permanent Committee on GIS Infrastructure in the Asia Pacific.

### *The FIG Congress in Sydney in 2010 as a Focus for Action*

At the FIG Working Week in Cairo in 2005, the FIG Member Association for Australia (the Institution of Surveyors) won the right to host the next 4-yearly FIG Congress in Sydney in 2010. Experience from past FIG Congresses is that they can be very useful in focussing the attention of the local and neighbouring Member Associations on global issues and their local relevance.

The issues outlined above in relation to Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States could become a focus for the FIG Member Associations from the region. Those FIG Member Associations could engage with other countries in the region and develop a plan of action leading into the FIG Congress in Sydney in 2010. Such activities could include :

- Convening an International Workshop in (say) 2008 on *Addressing the MDGs in the Asia Pacific Region*. The workshop could examine the types of issues outlined above and develop detailed actions plans for a subset of the most pressing issues.
- Holding Technical Sessions, Panel Discussions and Workshops in the programme of the FIG Congress in Sydney in 2010 to report on the findings of the International Workshop and Recommend future actions.

Such increased involvement by FIG would benefit current Member Associations in the region by raising the awareness of issues important to this region and by also increasing the number and capacity of organisations able to address those issues.

## Conclusion

The objective of this paper has been to present global issues such as the UN Millennium Development Goals that serve as a visionary challenge to help garner new energies and resources for the development agenda, with a focus on outcomes. The agenda includes the basic elements for a new global partnership. It also includes, however, a range of challenges and risks to the larger development community – risks posed by the cynicism that failure (or only partial success) could engender (World Bank, 2002).

FIG already shares this global responsibility. It is argued, however, that FIG should develop more focused approach in this area and develop a FIG policy document in cooperation with our UN partners. The paper closed by proposing a role for FIG and its Member Associations to better address the special challenges faced by Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this Region.

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## ANNEX 1. Millennium Development Goals – Targets and Indicators

GOALS AND TARGETS		INDICATORS	
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>			
Target 1.	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.	Proportion of population below \$1 per day
		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	4.	Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)
		5.	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education</b>			
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 enrolment ratio in primary education
		7.	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
		8.	Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds
<b>Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women</b>			
Target 4.	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to 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 of 15-to-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
<b>Goal 4. Reduce child mortality</b>			
Target 5.	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13.	Under-five mortality rate
		14.	Infant mortality rate
		15.	Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles
<b>Goal 5. Improve maternal health</b>			
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**

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|--|--|
| 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  |
|  | 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 | 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 tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course       |

**Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability<sup>a</sup>**

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| Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 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)<br>[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<br><i>[Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]</i> |

**Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development<sup>a</sup>**

<p>Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>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</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC's and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous 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>(through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</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 (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States]</i></p> <p><b>Official development assistance</b></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs)</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 transport sector in landlocked countries</p> <p><b>Market access</b></p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and 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><b>Debt sustainability</b></p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</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>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 1,000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1,000 people</p> <p><i>[Other indicators to be decided]</i></p>
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