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SDNCA - The Cities Alliance - Millennium Development Goals (MDG) - General Correspondence VOLUME I

1999-
2007



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 The Cities Alliance - Millennium Development Goals [MDG] - Volume 1 - Monitoring,
 Water / Sanitation for Targets, General Correspondence and Habitat Indicators and

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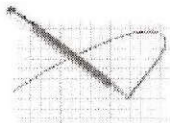
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UPC 10230
No. H163

HASTINGS, ON



MDC - Monitoring



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Amnesty lecture

02/12/2003 04:20 PM
30575 TUDCA

Dear Kwabena,

I don't know where you are in the draft and this may be too late, or not fit, but there is one additional point we thought Mr. Wolfensohn might be interested in mentioning in his speech for the Oxford lecture series. It refers to an innovative proposal being developed by the Bank's East Asia and Pacific region with the Cities Alliance; one that responds directly to the *Cities Without Slums* goal while at the same time directly addressing most of the other MDGs that the international community has committed itself to. In summary this innovation could be described as follows:

The goal of the Cities Alliance's *Cities Without Slums* action plan was incorporated as Target 11 of the Millennium Development Goals. Focusing on improving the lives of slum dwellers is a strategic opportunity for the international development community to target poverty where it is growing - in cities. Working with its partners in the Cities Alliance the Bank is taking up this challenge not only by helping cities and states adopt citywide and nationwide slum upgrading programs, but also by helping them to absorb new growth without the growth of new slums. Improving the lives of slum dwellers also requires a multisectoral approach. The East Asia urban and water teams at Bank are currently developing a new initiative with the Cities Alliance designed to do just this. Targeting progress on virtually all of the MDGs by working with the most vulnerable city residents will address the broad range of issues that we know trap people in poverty -- lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, insecure tenure, poor maternal and child care, HIV/AIDS, low literacy rates, low income levels, gender inequality.

Hope this somehow helpful.

Mark

To: Kwabena Amankwah-Ayeh
cc: Andrea L. Merrick

Andrea L. Merrick

Subject: Message to Kwabena on MDGs proposal to include in JDW speech

02/12/2003 11:15 AM

34051 TUDCA

Mark,

Attached below is a draft of what I thought we might send to Kwabena. It could use your finessing before I send it.

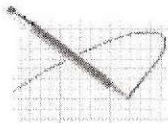
cheers,
Andrea

Dear Kwabena,

There is one additional point we thought Mr. Wolfensohn might be very interested in mentioning in his speech for the Oxford lecture series -- reference to an innovative proposal being developed by the Bank's East Asia and Pacific region and the Cities Alliance; one that responds directly to the Cities Without Slums goal while at the same time addressing virtually all the other MDGs that the international community has committed itself to. The innovation could be described in his speech as follows:

Improving the living and environmental conditions of slum dwellers is not only one of the Millennium Development Goal targets in and of itself, but it has the potential to directly contribute to almost all of the MDGs, whether it be eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; or ensuring environmental sustainability. The World Bank and the Cities Alliance are currently developing an initiative in East Asia to do just this: to address all of these MDGs in the very areas where poverty is most pronounced -- in urban slums. By focusing on slums, home to some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable residents, and by working across sectors, developing strategies and investment programs that will address the broad range of issues that we know trap people in poverty -- lack of access to safe drinking water or improved sanitation, insecure tenure, poor maternal and child care, HIV/AIDS, low literacy rates, low income levels, gender inequality -- we have the potential to alleviate poverty where a growing percentage of the world's poor live.

To: Mark Hildebrand



Mark Hildebrand

02/05/2003 06:04 PM
30575 TUDCA

Subject: MDG Target 11 - improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

Keshav,

As requested I have attached the official list of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets which also shows the agreed indicators (MDG Target 11 is the above referenced target from the "Cities Without Slums" action plan). I have also attached the Millennium Declaration endorsed by the 150 heads of state and government who attended the Millennium Summit in September 2000 and then issued as a UN General Assembly resolution on 18 September 2000 (see Section III "Development and Poverty Eradication", para 19 which commits to this target of "improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020" and explicitly endorses the "Cities Without Slums" action plan. I have also attached the cover page of the "Cities Without Slums" action plan which includes these endorsements as well as the UN Secretary-General's in his document "We the Peoples" on the role of the United Nations in the 21st century.

In my view more clearly focusing on MDG Target 11 is a strategic opportunity for the Bank to directly target poverty eradication where it is growing - in cities. Moreover, since Target 11 calls for "improving the lives" of slum dwellers - meeting this challenge requires a multisectoral approach which should focus not just on infrastructure, but on education, health, jobs, etc., delivering significant impacts on almost all of MDGs in slums - where the vast majority of the urban poor live.

I hope this is helpful.

Mark

List of MDGs and Targets (available on WB's website)



MDGs & Targets.doc

Millennium Declaration (A/Res/55/2)



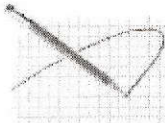
UN Millennium Declaration.p

Cover page "Cities Without Slums" action plan



CWS cover note Nov02.do

To: Keshav Varma
cc: John W. Flora



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Targeting MDGs in slums

02/03/2003 05:51 PM
30575 TUDCA

Andrea,

This is the email I was referring to.

Mark

From: Mark Hildebrand on 10/27/2002 05:39 AM
TUDCA

To: Soniya Carvalho/Person/World Bank

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: ARDE 2002 Draft

Soniya,

On my flight another thought occurred to me related to your report - it is a simple idea but probably a bit difficult for you to incorporate in this report. In any event for what its worth as the Bank thinks about achieving and better targeting development results -

MDG Target 11 - improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers - was originally one of only six Millennium Development Goals which were quantified under the "Development and Poverty Eradication" section of the "Millennium Declaration" adopted by the 150 heads of state who met at the UN Summit in September 2000. In the process which has followed the multilateral aid bureaucracies have re-articulated this declaration to better suit their capacities. As a result, on MDG list produced last year this goal of improving the lives of slum dwellers has now been subsumed as a target under "Environmental Sustainability". Its clear that aid bureaucracies are fundamentally uncomfortable with slums - in large measure because slums are in cities and development aid has for decades focused on the mistaken idea that developing countries would be better off if they focused on rural development. Mobilizing a Bank-wide effort to address the MDG "Cities Without Slums" target is a great opportunity for the Bank to take a stronger and less equivocal position on this point, and by so doing to directly target urban poverty eradication where it is growing - in cities. The growth and degradation of slums are the most visible manifestations of the fact that virtually all growth of poverty is now taking place in urban areas. Target 11 calls for improving the lives of slum dwellers - meeting this challenge requires a multisectoral approach which could focus on implementing a broad range of the MDGs in slums where a growing percentage of the world's poor live.

Mark

Soniya Carvalho

Soniya Carvalho

10/26/2002 12:29 PM
35705 OEDST

To: Mark Hildebrand

cc:

Subject: Re: ARDE 2002 Draft

Mark, thank you very much for your email. Of course, I will edit as you indicate. Many thanks for your help. Hope your mission is going very well. Every good wish, Soniya

To: Andrea L. Merrick
cc: "William Cobbett" <Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org>

More Kenyans slide into poverty

By JEFF OTIENO

Close to a million more Kenyans have in the past year joined the ranks of those who cannot afford a decent meal, school fees and adequate health care.

This brings the total number of people now living below the Sh80-a-day extreme poverty level to 10 million, according to the *Kenya Human Development Report*.

Most of the extremely poor people are in northern and western Kenya while the least poor are in Central Province, says the report released by the University of Nairobi yesterday.

The report notes that Kenya is among the 30 most unequal societies in the world and among the top 10 low-income economies with a high concentration of income.

"With the top 10 percent of the population controlling 35 percent of the nation's income, Kenya compares unfavourably to other countries in Africa at similar levels of development," it adds.

Kenyans are poorer today than they were five years ago, according to the researchers, with the most vulnerable groups being single mothers, pastoralists, slum dwellers and peasant agriculturalists.

The percentage of Kenyans who cannot afford a decent meal, medical services and education has increased by nine per cent – from 26 per cent in 1997 to 35 per cent last year – despite the launch of poverty eradication strategy by the government.

In actual terms, around 10 million Kenyans live from hand to mouth – most of them in rural areas.

The 111-page document says the human development index – which measures the average achievements made by a country in meeting basic needs like food, shelter and health – has declined sharply in the past five years. Entitled *Addressing social and economic disparities*, the report also reports a decline in life expectancy from 60 to 55 compared with the global average of 85 years.

The head of the University of Nairobi's Institute of Development Studies, Prof Dorothy McCormick, told journalists that Kenya would continue to rank low in global development list if efforts targeting the poor and other vulnerable groups are not made.

Majority of the rich men and women who control the country's economy live in Nairobi and Central provinces, worsening further the regional inequalities in the country's eight provinces.

Annual income per capita remains highest in Nairobi at Sh78,644 compared to the lowest Sh11,191 in Western province.

The report says although inhabitants of North Eastern enjoy a relatively higher per capita income, lower literacy levels and poor access to health reduced its human development achievement.

The report partly blames biased government policies for the inequalities which it says have favoured rich agricultural areas and to an extent specific geographical areas.

"The result is that there are wide regional differences in access to public resources such as health, education and infrastructure," it adds.

Launching the document at the University of Nairobi, Assistant Minister John Marimoi said the government was committed to implementing appropriate policies to improve the lives of the poor.

Mr Marimoi said lack of money for the poverty eradication effort was the government's major challenge.

The report criticises Kenya's gender equality record saying the country had not done enough to improve the conditions of women.

"In Kenya there are gross inequalities between men and women. Such gender inequalities are not just damaging to the interests of women but also to people's livelihood strategies," the document says.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) [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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*

<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><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><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [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 land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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>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>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</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>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1000 people</p> <p><i>Other Indicators TBD</i></p>

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement



UN-HABITAT



United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 11, Indicator 31: Proportion of Population with Secure Tenure

1979: 700M
2001: 840M

Just under half the world's population lives in cities. There is a continued rapid growth of urban populations worldwide, but especially in the less developed regions. By 2020, 55.7% of the world's population will be living in urban areas. For the developing regions the percentage of people living in urban areas will increase from 39.9% in the year 2000 to 50.8% by 2020. Current estimates show that as many as 700 million people live in urban slums in and around the cities of the world. UN-HABITAT estimates that more than 50% of Africa's urban population are now living in slum conditions.

Slums are the most perceptible expression of urban poverty, physical and environmental deprivation. Physical conditions of slum neighbourhoods, and slum housing are the most visible indicators of human suffering, experienced by approximately one-third of the urban population globally. Hundreds of households may share a single toilet or a source of water. Aside from adding to the burdens of daily life of slum dwellers, these conditions are associated with higher incidence of preventable diseases, higher infant mortality, lower educational attainment, unemployment and social exclusion. Physical conditions of slum dwellings exacerbate the vulnerability of residents to extremes of climate and the ravages of fire.

Most important is the legal-social vulnerability of slum dwellers who cope daily with risk of eviction. Localized studies in the slums of Nairobi show that, more than half of the slum dwellings are built on illegally occupied land, either directly squatted upon by the families themselves, or indirectly, by the often well-to-do slum lords. Measurement of the security of tenure, the legal basis of occupancy, has been done through a proxy measure of tenure status. UN-HABITAT has found that this measurement method is not a reliable indicator of the legal secure tenure. However, those who indicate that they are neither owners or renters are almost certainly households at the highest level of risk of eviction. Data collected by UN-HABITAT on tenure status (the proxy measure for security of tenure) shows that on average 94% of households were recorded as being either owners or renters. A recent (December 2001) independent enumeration of an informal settlement in Nairobi noted that 91% of residents had secure tenure according to the proxy measure based on tenure status. However, the same study noted that no one in the settlement had legal secure tenure. Caution is therefore advised in interpretation of the results shown below. UN-HABITAT is reviewing the methodology for the collection of this important indicator in view of the recent findings noted above. Estimating slum dwellers on the basis of tenure status alone yields an estimate of **40 Million slum dwellers**. This clearly under reports the true magnitude of slum dwellers.

Estimates of the **total slum dwellers** based on the UN HABITAT **Secure Tenure Index (a composite index of housing condition, access to services and legal compliance of structure)** confirm that as many as 30% of the urban population in 1993 were living in inadequate housing conditions. The Millennium Development Goal is to improve significantly the lives of 100 million of the estimated 712 million slum dwellers identified in 1993. The estimated 40 Million measured through tenure status are considered to be **slum dwellers to be at high risk of eviction**.

Major Area	1993 Urban Population ('000)	Proxy Measure of Secure Tenure 1993	Population with Secure Tenure 1993 ('000)	Secure Tenure Index 1993	Population Living in Slums 1993 ('000)	% Slum Pop at High Risk of Eviction 1993	Population at High Risk of Eviction 1993 ('000)
Africa	224,592	94.8%	212,913	56	125,771	5.2%	6,540
Asia + Oceania	1,143,933	91.2%	1,043,267	37	423,255	8.8%	37,246
Europe	526,926	98.5%	519,022	4	21,077	1.5%	316
LAC	336,326	97.7%	328,591	26	87,445	2.3%	2,011
Northern America	221,739	100.0%	221,739	1	2,217	0.0%	-
Total	2,453,515	94.4%	2,316,118	29	711,519	5.6%	39,845

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Target 11>Indicator 31

**Presentation by Guenter Karl
The Global Urban Observatory and
Statistics Section
UN-HABITAT
April 2002**

Target 11.

By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Indicator 31.

Proportion of population with secure tenure.

Global Urban Population Dynamics

- **Today just under half the world's population lives in cities.**
- **By 2020, 55.7% will live in cities**
- **In the Developing Regions the current 39.9% of urban residents will grow to 50.8% by 2020**
- **Urban growth rates in Developing Regions are higher than in Developed Regions**

Estimates of Slum Dwellers

- **HABITAT estimates that globally one-third of urban residents live in slums.**
- **HABITAT estimates that in African cities more than 50% live in slum conditions.**
- **Slums are stage to acute scenarios of urban poverty, physical and environmental deprivation.**

Security of Tenure

- **Secure tenure is protection from involuntary removal from land or residence except through due legal process**
- **It represents the legal-social vulnerability of slum dwellers who cope daily with risk of eviction.**
- **It is a concept that is not easily measured.**

Measuring Security of Tenure

- Security of Tenure is measured by proxy using Tenure Status: owner, tenant, squatter...
- Recent evidence shows that Tenure Status is not a reliable proxy for Security of Tenure.
 - enumeration of an informal settlement in Nairobi noted that 91% of residents had secure tenure according to the proxy measure based on tenure status. However, the same study noted that no one in the settlement had legal occupancy.
- UN-HABITAT is reviewing the methodology for direct measurement of Security of Tenure.

Target Population and Population at Risk

- **UN-HABITAT estimates that there are 712 Million urban slum dwellers globally.**
- **UN-HABITAT estimates that as many as 40 Million of these are at high risk of eviction based on measurement of tenure status.**
- **The Millennium Declaration Goal is to improve significantly the lives of 100 Million of the estimated 712 Million slum dwellers.**

Recent Trends

- **Based on UN Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects, 2001 estimates UN-HABITAT calculates that in 2001 there were 837 Million urban slum dwellers globally.**
- **The estimate assumes that the proportions of slum dwellers as estimated in 1993 are the same in 2001.**
- **This estimate appears plausible in light of expert assessment based on regional percentages which amounts to around 900 Million.**

Secure Tenure and Slum Dweller Estimates

Major Area	1993 Urban Population ('000)	Proxy Measure of Secure Tenure 1993	Population with Secure Tenure 1993 ('000)	Secure Tenure Index 1993	Population Living in Slums 1993 ('000)	% Slum Pop at High Risk of Eviction 1993	Population at High Risk of Eviction 1993 ('000)
Africa	224,592	94.8%	212,913	56	125,771	5.2%	6,540
Asia + Oceania	1,143,933	91.2%	1,043,267	37	423,255	8.8%	37,246
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Northern America	221,739	100.0%	221,739	1	2,217	0.0%	-
Total	2,453,515	94.4%	2,316,118	29	711,519	5.6%	39,845

Guidelines on Municipal Wastewater Management

10 KEY PRINCIPLES

for policy and decision makers

(Developed jointly by UNEP/GPA, UNEP/IETC, WHO, UN-HABITAT and WSSCC)

1. Secure political commitment and domestic financial resources as absolute prerequisites for appropriate wastewater management.
2. Create an enabling environment for sustainable solutions at both national and local levels.
3. Develop integrated and demand-driven management systems combining the collection and treatment of wastewater with drinking water supply and the provision of sanitation services.
4. Prevent pollution at the source, use water efficiently, and apply appropriate low cost technologies for wastewater treatment.
5. Make water users and polluters pay for services based on social equity and solidarity to reach cost-recovery.
6. Use time-bound targets and indicators for environmental integrity as well as on public health or economic welfare to make actions successful.
7. Implement measures step-by-step while exploring alternatives to reach long-term management goals.
8. Involve all stakeholders through partnership from the very beginning to secure their commitment.
9. Link the municipal wastewater sector to other economic sectors, e.g. tourism, to ensure financial stability and sustainability.
10. Introduce innovative financial mechanisms, including private sector involvement.

DRAFT

10 Key Principles (annotated)

of the
UNEP/WHO/WSSCC/UN-HABITAT Guidelines on Municipal Wastewater Management
outlining global consensus on innovative approaches in municipal wastewater management,
as considered at the UNEP Governing Council, 22nd Session, Nairobi, 3-7 February 2003
(document UNEP/GC.22/INF/4)

The 10 Key Principles of local and national action on municipal wastewater are:

- 1. Secure political commitment and domestic financial resources as absolute prerequisites for appropriate wastewater management.**
A political climate has to be created in which a high priority is assigned to the proper management of issues related to municipal wastewater. This is a necessary condition for the development of various initiatives, including mitigation measures and programs that require financially viable investments to safeguard coastal ecosystems and public health from the threats of untreated municipal wastewater discharges.
- 2. Create an enabling environment for sustainable solutions at both national and local levels.**
Both national and local governments should undertake responsibilities as facilitators and initiators of appropriate urban wastewater management. Governments have a leading role in ensuring sustainable governance and developing mechanisms that create adequate conditions for correct actions.
- 3. Develop integrated and demand-driven management systems combining the collection and treatment of wastewater with drinking water supply and the provision of sanitation services.**
As the municipal wastewater component is usually positioned at the end of a water resource management chain, it is necessary to take into account complex interactions between all major components of the chain in an integrated manner. In addition, only demand-driven approaches will provide 'value-for-money' over the long-term. These approaches, however, require comprehensive analysis of both the present and future societal demands.
- 4. Prevent pollution at the source; use and re-use water efficiently; and apply appropriate low cost technologies for wastewater treatment.**
Sound wastewater management relies upon efficient utilisation and preservation of water resources. This should result in reduction in wastewater quantity and savings in investments related to construction, operation and maintenance of sewerage systems and treatment facilities. Prevention of pollution at its source is another key action that ensures quality wastewater management and minimises impact to the environment. The correct selection of technology and application of appropriate cost-effective solution for sewage purification make a basis for successful wastewater management.
- 5. Make water users and polluters pay for services based on social equity and solidarity to reach cost-recovery.**
The employment of principles like 'the water user pays' and 'the polluter pays' is required to achieve stable and sustainable wastewater management through efficient cost-recovery financial systems. However, these principles should be applied in a way that ensures solidarity and equitable sharing of costs by the rich and the poor.

Key principles										Category A: Policies	APPENDIX II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Checklist items	
1											Are relevant policies, programmes, and investments to wastewater management prioritised?
1											(if 2 yes) Is priority setting based on studies on socio-economic impacts of environmental pollution?
1											(if 3 yes) Are these studies adequately and sufficiently promoted?
						7	8				Are investment plans based on systematic implementation within a long-term horizon for planning and operations?
		3									Is municipal wastewater management incorporated into integrated approaches for the management of river catchments and coastal zones?
	2	3				7					Does the institutional setting, as created by the national government, encourage local governments, the private sector, regional and river basin agencies, and other partners to initiate and implement action programmes?
1	2										Are legal and regulatory instruments enacting?
	2						8		10		Is encouraging the development of appropriate organisations to complement local government initiatives taking place?
1											Does policy development accommodate appropriate temporal and geographical scales to ensure environmentally sustainable implementation?
1	2										Are effluent discharge standards set up and imposed in the way that are feasible for local conditions (including the physical environment, public health, culture, economics and social welfare)?
1											Is there a long-term strategy for institutional reform and capacity building to improve institutional concepts and structures, legal and regulatory frameworks, and organisations inside and outside of the government?
1											(if 19 yes) Does it identify bottlenecks pertaining both to capacities of individuals (such as sanitary engineers) and to capacities embodied in managerial procedures, regulations, administrative rules and career and salary incentives?
1					6		8				Does the system ensure appropriate and sustainable governance?
1									10		Does the system in place protect the performance of investments and operations, be performed by the public or the private sector?
						7	8				Does the system define and employ effective knowledge sharing amongst services operators, and regulators.
1	2										Are local governments and/or environmental agencies accountable to central governments for implementing, operating, and maintaining wastewater infrastructure and facilities?
	2	3					8				To what extent is the local community involved in decision-making in the wastewater management issues and processes?
1	2			5					10		Are market-based instruments used in conjunction with administrative regulation, such as tradable effluent permits, to give polluters more flexibility to invest and operate in the management of wastewater?
1				5							Has commitment to a clean environment and "catchment solidarity," been established and implemented?
	2								9		Is categorisation of service users (industrial, commercial and domestic) in place?
	2										Is pricing system set in accordance with the categorisation of service users?
1									10		Are tools used to increase effectiveness of restrictive and enabling regulations, including positive incentives such as load-based licensing fees?
1	2										Have regulatory and legal framework elements that might hamper public-private partnership arrangements (assessment of frameworks in place to be performed by country specific bodies, such as local authorities, national environmental agencies or local associations)
1						8	7	8			Do the contract and agreements made ensure maximum long-term effectiveness for all signatories?
							7				Do the contract and agreements made contain a provision for learning by doing by all signatories?
					6						Do performance indicators meet international standards and requirements?
1											Do land use policies, financial mechanisms and effluent discharge regulations, promote separation (and treatment) of industrial effluents unsuitable for joint treatment with typical domestic wastewater (by relocating industries or their discharges, introduction of recycling/re-use, and implementation of pre-treatment of industrial effluents)?
	2						7	8			Are there effective tools available to allow information exchange amongst the diverse wastewater stakeholders?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Are there institutional indicators for assessment, and evaluation to judge management performance?

Key principles										Category B: Technologies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Checklist Items
						7	8			Does the approach and methodology include a combination of technological options and managerial tools?
						7	8			(if 6 yes) Is this combination functioning satisfactorily and is there room for improvement?
	2						8		10	Is encouraging the development of appropriate organisations to complement local government initiatives taking place?
					6					Are time-bound performance criteria for local governments and environmental agencies in reducing pollution established?
			4	5			8			Does the financial system ensure that citizens receive adequate wastewater services to their ability to pay and to their contributions to pollution?
			4							Does the wastewater treatment technology selection process consider pollution prevention at the source and on-site treatment?
			4							Are modern codes of practice considered or used, such as eco-efficiency and/or eco-engineering?
			4							Are important options such as improved water demand management, cleaner production, resource recovery or water-reuse, included in consideration while deciding on appropriate wastewater management strategy?
			4							In case of absence of end-of-pipe treatment, is natural self-purification capacity of the receiving environment taken into account in a treatment technology selection process?
			4							Is appropriate and cost effective technology for off-site central wastewater treatment facility selected on basis of multi-criteria analysis?
					6					(if 56 yes) Are the criteria, and scoring and weighting system appropriately identified, selected and set-up?
			4							To which extent are storm-water management facilities and sludge treatment and disposal considered?
			4							Is interaction between sewerage system and treatment plant sufficiently understood to secure proper technological and technical selection for both systems?
	2					7	8			Is in-house research, exchange of experience, knowledge, and capacity building for the implementation and operation of different technologies taking place and to what extent?

Key principles										Category C: Management Processes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Checklist items
						7	8			Are investment plans based on systematic implementation within a long-term horizon for planning and operations?
								9		Is planning and costing for wastewater sector integrated with the planning and costing for other sectors, such as water supply, solid waste management, and land use?
						7	8			Does the approach and methodology include a combination of technological options and managerial tools?
						7	8			(if 6 yes) is this combination functioning satisfactorily and is there room for improvement?
		3					8			Is the approach demand-driven, based on adequate consultation and participation of communities involved?
	2	3				7				Does the institutional setting, as created by the national government, encourage local governments, the private sector, regional and river basin agencies, and other partners to initiate and implement action programmes?
1							8			Is developing and maintaining national policies and strategies carried out in co-operation with local governments and other relevant stakeholders?
	2						8		10	Is encouraging the development of appropriate organisations to complement local government initiatives taking place?
	2									(if 16 yes) Has decision-making process been devolved to the lowest appropriate administrative level?
	2						8			Do local communities receive sufficient financial support to participate in local or regional initiatives to identify, manage, operate and maintain their part of the infrastructure to desired level?
1				6			8			Does the system ensure appropriate and sustainable governance?
						7	8			Does the system define and employ effective knowledge sharing amongst services operators, and regulators.
1	2									Are local governments and/or environmental agencies accountable to central governments for implementing, operating, and maintaining wastewater infrastructure and facilities?
	2	3					8			To what extent is the local community involved in decision-making in the wastewater management issues and processes?
							8			Are all relevant stakeholders, benefiting from the water quality improvement, and do they contribute financially to this improvement?
			5				8			Has awareness among citizens regarding their dual role as polluters and beneficiaries of wastewater management been generated and brought to desired level?
							8			Have local experience and expertise been generated and synthesised to help identify or articulate the problems to be solved, by creating fora and web-based clearing-houses for exchanging and sharing information and technology at the national, regional and global levels, and by making use of, or developing operational networks of, stakeholders in academia, government, industry, and civil society?
1	2			6			8			Did the assessment (see 45) result in an appropriate set of actions, programme or framework to facilitate local governments and the private sector to investigate and invest in partnership opportunities?
1		3						9		Are recommendations, compatible with the country's economic, social and political conditions and circumstances, made to discourage creation of monopoly in the wastewater sector?
				6						Are time-bound performance indicators identified, understood and used by all parties involved for performance evaluation?
		4								Is appropriate and cost effective technology for off-site central wastewater treatment facility selected on basis of multi-criteria analysis?
	2					7	8			Is in-house research, exchange of experience, knowledge, and capacity building for the implementation and operation of different technologies taking place and to what extent?
	2					7	8			Are there effective tools available to allow information exchange amongst the diverse wastewater stakeholders?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Are there institutional indicators for assessment, and evaluation to judge management performance?

Key principles										Category D: Financing Mechanisms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Checklist items
								9		Is planning and costing for wastewater sector integrated with the planning and costing for other sectors, such as water supply, solid waste management, and land use?
	2							8	10	Is encouraging the development of appropriate organisations to complement local government initiatives taking place?
				8						Are time-bound performance criteria for local governments and environmental agencies in reducing pollution established?
	2							8		Do local communities receive sufficient financial support to participate in local or regional initiatives to identify, manage, operate and maintain their part of the infrastructure to desired level?
1									10	Does the system in place protect the performance of investments and operations, be performed by the public or the private sector?
				5						Can polluters be held accountable, irrespective of whether they are owned and operated privately or publicly, by civil society and its representatives (such as consumer associations)?
1	2			5					10	Are market-based instruments used in conjunction with administrative regulation, such as tradable effluent permits, to give polluters more flexibility to invest and operate in the management of wastewater?
								9	10	Does the financial system properly balance the quality of the service, the investment costs, and the tariffs that households are willing and able to pay (demand-driven approach)?
									10	Does the financial system properly ensure effective cost recovery?
			4	5				8		Does the financial system ensure that citizens receive adequate wastewater services to their ability to pay and to their contributions to pollution?
				5					10	Does the financial system reflect true costs?
				5				9	10	Does the financial mechanisms in place reflect people's ability to pay?
		3						9	10	Are costs for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater included in the charge for drinking water services or specified and charged separately?
1								9	10	Are co-financing schemes and appropriate cost-effective solutions encouraged and promoted?
								8	10	Do the investment and operational mechanisms and instruments enable the equitable distribution of costs and benefits among stakeholders involved?
1									10	Are tools used to increase effectiveness of restrictive and enabling regulations, including positive incentives such as load-based licensing fees?
1				5				9	10	Are revenues, such as user charges or pollution fees, used to establish funds for the co-financing of wastewater infrastructure rather than being considered as taxes entering the national budget?
1								9	10	Are tax revenues allocated to the appropriate water/wastewater service provider to ensure accountability and transparency?
1	2									Have regulatory and legal framework elements that might hamper public-private partnership arrangements (assessment of frameworks in place to be performed by country specific bodies, such as local authorities, national environmental agencies or local associations)
			4							Is appropriate and cost effective technology for off-site central wastewater treatment facility selected on basis of multi-criteria analysis?
					6					(If 56 yes) Are the criteria, and scoring and weighting system appropriately identified, selected and set-up?
			4							To which extent are storm-water management facilities and sludge treatment and disposal considered?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Are there institutional indicators for assessment, and evaluation to judge management performance?

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 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
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. 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	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
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 immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	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) [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 [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*	
<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><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><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [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 land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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>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>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p>Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1000 people</p> <p><i>Other Indicators TBD</i></p>

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
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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 immunised against measles
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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
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Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
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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) [Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]
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Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*	
<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><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><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [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 land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>
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<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>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p>Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
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Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
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Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
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Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*

<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><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>
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<p>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>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><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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>
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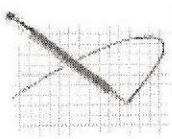
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MDS → MDS

John W. Flora
03/13/2003 10:15 AM
38866 TUDDR

Subject: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy -

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Eric V. Swanson
03/12/2003 03:45 PM
33832 DECDG

To: Sudhir Shetty, Kevin M. Cleaver, Ruth Kagia, Cecilia Valdivieso, Barbara Bruns, Flavia Bustreo, Elizabeth Laura Lule, Debrework Zewdie, Diana E. Weil, Robert T. Watson-Esdvp, Jamal Saghir, John W. Flora, Bernard M. Hoekman, Shahrokh Fardoust
cc: Shaïda Badiëe
Subject: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy -

Colleagues,

We received the attached draft of a "Millennium Development Strategy" from John McArthur and Jeffrey Sachs yesterday. It will be on the agenda for the Friday expert group meeting, which I have written to you about.

It will be obvious to you that some parts of MDS proposal are a cause of concern, especially with respect to the PRSP process. We would very much appreciate your comments and suggestions for managing this while maintaining our partnership with the Millennium Project. It would also be of interest to know where these issues/proposals have been discussed by the taskforce in which you are participating.

Sudhir has already commented on the earlier version of this paper and is providing additional comments on this through PREM. Thanks. Thanks also to Jamal for his comments on the water and sanitation taskforce.

If any of you would like to join the teleconference on Friday in Nick's office beginning at 10 am -- you don't have to commit to the whole meeting -- please let me know.

Eric



DRAFT Millennium Devt Strat for comments _Mar11-0

Eric V. Swanson
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To: Tudur


John W. Flora
03/13/2003 10:13 AM
38866 TUDDR

Subject: Re: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy -

John Flora
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----- Forwarded by John W. Flora/Person/World Bank on 03/13/2003 10:13 AM -----

John W. Flora
03/13/2003 10:12 AM
38866 TUDDR

To: Eric V. Swanson
cc:
Subject: Re: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy - 

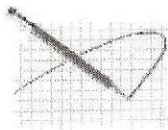
Eric -

The paragraph you refer to - with the exception of the last line - embraces activities already agreed to and being implemented by the international community including organizations representing the cities of the world. I think the thing I dislike most about this document, aside from its very simplistic approach and disregard for implementation capacity differences in various localities, is that it seeks to *create* a "new paradigm" rather than *build on* the experiences and activities to date. This latter has been the thrust of the slum dwellers task force. We should recognize what is being done effectively and build on these, as well as explore new ideas and approaches, and use the opportunity and exposure these task forces provide to gain further momentum and broader involvement. We should not be starting from the assumption that nothing is being done, or that everything that is being done is wrong, and we (the UN task forces) have to go forward with a "new way". While some may see these task forces as a way to devine new, unexplored, approaches, I think their primary value is as a bully pulpit for the need for more *coordinated* action, and to *promote* those activities which have shown best results. They should not be closed to new ideas, but I don't think that should be the overarching premise upon which their activities, publications, and PR should be based.

As regards the last line in para 12, page 21 concerning tax incentives, this is just one tool for effectively attracting new business and is quite problematic and should be used carefully. You often just move businesses, not create new ones, and while city xx may benefit, city yy may lose and the overall regional gain is zero or less. (Depending on taxation regimes and the domicile of workers employed by the new business, often the city making the concessions does not benefit.) I do not think this blanket statement belongs in such a broad, strategic paragraph.

Best regards.

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Eric V. Swanson



Eric V. Swanson

03/12/2003 06:07 PM
33832 DECDG

To: John W. Flora

cc:

Subject: Re: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy - 

John,

Thanks. I think we all had similar reactions. Did you happen to look at paragraph 12 on page 21, which is the "selected recommendation" on slum dwellers?

Eric

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John W. Flora

John W. Flora

03/12/2003 05:49 PM
38866 TUDDR

To: Eric V. Swanson

cc:

Subject: Re: Friday's Expert Group meeting and UN's Millennium Development Strategy - 

Eric -

I just quickly read through this and, frankly, don't know where to start. There seem to be two threads that are the basis for this that I don't believe can be substantiated:

- (1) More money will solve the problem; and
- (2) Everything said carries the caveat "with good governance" and "effective use of the funds". That's the problem! We haven't been able to crack that nut as yet, and another Strategy is not going to make it so.

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To: Tudur

March 11, 2003

Preliminary Draft

Not for quotation or citation

The Millennium Development Strategy

I. Introduction

In September 2000, the world's leaders gathered at the United Nations to commit their nations to strengthened global efforts for poverty alleviation, improved health, environmental sustainability, human rights and peace. The Millennium Development Goals adopted at that historic gathering are specific commitments to overcome the absolute poverty that still grips more than one billion people in the world. The world's political leaders did not settle for business as usual because they knew that business as usual was not enough. Instead, they set time-limited, quantified and measurable targets. Crucially, these targets are also backed by an explicit recognition of the need for a new and enhanced global partnership among rich and poor countries to ensure success.

The importance of the MDGs took on unexpected significance one year after the Millennium Assembly, when New York City, the home of the United Nations, was hit by terror. The world has since suffered increases in uncertainty, violence, and war. The need for the world community to reaffirm its basic commitments to human rights, including the rights to survival through adequate incomes, health, education, water and sanitation, and environmental sustainability, have never been more profound. Meeting the MDGs is not only a project of social and economic development, but part of a larger one of global security, to remove once and for all the harrowing conditions of absolute poverty that provide the seed beds of terrorism, ethnic conflict, and war. With more than one billion adolescent youth in poor countries facing a threatening economic future, the importance of promoting hope, health, employment, skills, and economic security have never been higher.

The MDGs urgently need to be backed by a strategy: a coherent set of priorities for national and global action and policy change, to ensure success in meeting the goals on time and around the world. To this end, we recommend that the world community embrace a new Millennium Development Strategy (MDS), and incorporate that strategy in the work of international institutions, national governments, the private sector, and civil society. Our approach starts with the proposition that each country should have sufficient freedom of maneuver to pursue a development strategy that meets its own special needs, and that the national strategy should be based on solid evidence, good science, and the lessons of "best practices" from other parts of the world. Without true national ownership, programs will neither be appropriate to local conditions nor politically sustainable within the countries. At the same time we reject the idea that national governments can simply assert a complete freedom of maneuver in their choices, since all governments have international responsibilities, not only to other countries but

also to their own citizens. The true global cooperation needed to achieve the MDGs requires that national development programs respect human rights, abide by international rules of law and conduct that are fairly agreed, and be implemented with the transparency, honesty, and effectiveness necessary to underpin greatly increased official development assistance.

II. Why We Need a New Development Strategy

During the 1980s and much of the 1990s, much of development practice in the international financial institutions and among major creditor countries was guided by the belief that market forces would be sufficiently powerful to lift all poor economies onto a path of self-sustaining economic growth. Globalization was seen as the great new motor of worldwide economic progress. In this doctrine, any poor country was assumed to be able to break free of poverty as long as it pursued good economic governance, based on the market precepts of macroeconomic stability, liberalization of markets, and privatization of economic activity. Economic growth, in turn, was expected to bring widespread improvements in health, education, nutrition, and access to basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation. Development programs guided by these precepts were called “structural adjustment programs.”

This optimistic vision had, and still has, considerable merit, even if it has proved to be hugely inadequate for many poor countries. Despite the protests over globalization in recent years, world market forces have indeed contributed to economic progress -- and poverty reduction -- in China, India, and dozens of other developing countries. Billions of people are experiencing improvements in living standards and longevity as a result of global market forces combined with effective national policies that help to harness those forces.

Yet just as globalization has systematically benefited some regions, it has also systematically bypassed others. While most of East Asia and South Asia have shown dramatic improvements in living standards, large parts of sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Central Asia, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union have not. Epidemic disease, most dramatically AIDS, is often a cruel visitation that preys on these bypassed regions, and that sets them back yet further in their hopes for progress. Conflict is another of these cruel visitations. Some countries are in outright collapse as a result of the interactions of poverty, disease, violence, and marginalization from the world economy. Even within large and growing economies such as Brazil, China, India, and Mexico, there are regions of intense poverty that are still little relieved by the overall national growth. Moreover, growth often bypasses ethnic or racial minorities, or even majorities, including girls and women who suffer gender bias in access to schooling, public services, labor market opportunities, and private property. In short, while the forces of globalization, when backed by good economic governance, have lifted living standards in large parts of the world, hundreds of millions of people have experienced outright economic retrogression rather than progress, and more than one billion continue to fight for daily survival from the scourges of hunger and poor health.

The global development strategy has come up short. And while economic backsliding has resulted from weak economic governance in many cases, the problems go much deeper than that. Many countries with good economic governance – that follow the economic rules of the game – have also continued to experience massive crises of disease, economic collapse, and environmental degradation. There are several reasons why good economic governance is not enough. Many poor regions are hit by problems far beyond their control, involving problems of geographical isolation, disease, and ecological fragility. In other cases, regions suffer at the hands of the global system itself, because they are unable to export their products in the face of protectionism in the rich countries or because they remain burdened by debts inherited from a previous generation. In still other cases, good economic governance as attested by macroeconomic stability is accompanied by poor human governance, in the sense that the government under-invests in meeting basic human needs such as health and education or meets those needs for some parts of the population while excluding other parts.

The rich countries, and the economic institutions that they control, are often oblivious to the deeper challenges faced by the absolute poor, believing that they are simply not trying hard enough to follow the rules, when the burden of real obstacles is simply too great. In these circumstances, advice from the rich to the poor often rings especially hollow, since the poor are frustrated at the lack of targeted help to clear away the obstacles that stand in their way of achieving the kind of self-sustaining economic growth that they witness in so many other parts of the world. Many of the world's poorest places have been hit hard by HIV/AIDS; others suffer from endemic malaria; some are burdened by massive soil nutrient depletion that undermines crop yields; and others reel from climatic shocks and other natural disasters. Many poor landlocked countries simply don't have the domestic resources to build the road and communications systems that would be needed to hook them up to global markets. And many small and poor economies, particularly those that are landlocked or that have populations living far from sea ports, have been unable to attract foreign investors. The transport costs to and from those population centers are simply too high to attract industries aiming to export to world markets, while the tiny domestic markets offer little enticement to set up operations for the domestic economy. All of these problems are routinely intensified when the potential exports of the poor countries are impeded by quotas and tariff protection in rich-country markets, and when domestic fiscal stability is jeopardized by a massive overhang of bad debt inherited from the past.

Among the parts of the world most affected by these issues, Sub-Saharan Africa in particular suffers markedly from the fact that most of its population lives in the interior of a continent that is plagued by massively high transport costs, lack of infrastructure, a chronically heavy disease burden, tiny national markets, barriers to market access in the U.S. and Europe, and an overhang of bad debts. The remote countries of the Andean region and of Central Asia experience many of the same difficulties. And these problems are now amplified, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, by the dramatic spread of AIDS and the resurgence of TB, malaria, and other killer diseases. A development strategy to meet the Millennium Development Goals will have to attend, first and foremost, to the specific

challenges of the poorest countries that have been left behind by the progress of the global economy.

Assessing Poverty Traps

Some defenders of the current patterns of globalization acknowledge these problems but still insist that the poor should simply “pick themselves up by the bootstraps,” solving these problems on their own. But in too many instances, self-levitation is simply impossible. When the problems are not merely bad policies but hurdles of poor health, infrastructure, geographical isolation, and bad debts inherited from the past, true solutions will require new development strategies backed by adequate financial resources pledged by donor countries. Without a true partnership of rich and poor countries, the poor countries in these disadvantaged conditions will continue to be stuck in a “poverty trap.” They could indeed escape from poverty if they had the financial wherewithal and political leadership to invest in public services (such as public health systems) and upgraded infrastructure, and also had the needed access to rich-country markets. Yet they are far too poor to make the investments and build the infrastructure out of their own resources. And they face a moving target, since their poverty is being amplified by population growth and environmental degradation. The national saving rates of these countries, moreover, are often close to zero since impoverished populations need to use all of their meager resources, and more, just to try to stay alive. Of course, many millions each year fail even that fundamental challenge, as thousands of poor people every day suffer premature deaths from disease exacerbated by malnutrition -, in the absence of functioning health systems. And to top it off, brain drain amplifies the crisis, as the skilled workers leave the country in order to earn higher incomes and provide financial support to their families.

Countries in a poverty trap tend to exhibit many common characteristics. Not only are they usually small, impoverished, inland economies, but they are also typically linked to world markets through the export of a small number of primary commodities. The economic structures tend to be stagnant. The leading commodity exports in the year 2000 are typically the same as in 1980. Moreover, because of chronic poverty, most of the population lives in rural areas, often in subsistence agriculture. Population growth rates are high, as families have large numbers of children, partly in response to high rates of childhood mortality. Environmental degradation is also severe, often the result of rising rural populations impacting the local environment (in the form of deforestation, soil nutrient depletion, and fresh-water scarcity).

Breaking out of the trap requires a multi-pronged strategy. A key component is to promote private sector growth, both in the agricultural and the manufacturing sectors. This requires a package of policies that we broadly term “private-sector promotion.” Farm productivity can be raised by introducing improved technologies (through improved seeds, tillage and crop rotation systems, soil nutrient management, and pest management) and improved rural infrastructure, including roads that connect villages to larger market centers, irrigation projects, and storage and transport facilities. Perhaps the key step

regarding manufacturing is the promotion of a competitive export-oriented manufacturing sector. The transition to export-oriented manufacturing usually begins with labor-intensive activities requiring only basic skills, such as apparel and assembly operations. The economy moves later on to activities that require greater skills and greater investments of capital per worker.

For poor countries that have never been manufacturing exporters, the toughest step is to achieve a competitive “beachhead” in world markets in at least one manufacturing sector. This first step is usually rather difficult. For a poor country to establish export competitiveness in apparel, for example, it typically requires a minimum standard of basic infrastructure (power, roads, ports, communications), a reasonable security of property rights, and sufficiently attractive tax incentives to lure foreign investors to the country for the first time. When the country is small, far from sea ports or major markets, and minimally integrated with regional markets, even achieving the basic infrastructure can prove to be daunting. That is why dozens of impoverished countries have not yet made a transition to manufacturing exports (except perhaps the processing of primary commodities).

Promoting private-sector activity in agriculture and manufacturing is, of course, only a part of the solution to the poverty trap. Investments in health, education, ecosystem management, and water and sanitation are also critical. The investments are critical not only to translate economic growth into broad-based improvement in living conditions (e.g. by combating disease), but also to sustain economic growth by raising the quality of the labor force and by sustaining the ecosystems that underpin the economy. Breaking the poverty trap therefore combines private-sector promotion with expanded public investments in a number of areas. Such a complex strategy also requires good governance, the protection of basic human rights, and real partnership between the rich and poor countries, since the investments required are typically much more than the poor country can afford on its own.

To put the matter sharply, successful development in today’s poorest countries will require that these countries achieve a minimum threshold of public health, educational attainment, nutrition, core physical infrastructure (energy, port facilities, roads, and communications) and good governance to build the long-term growth that will enable them to afford needed social services domestically. They will need large-scale financial and organizational help to do this. As long as these countries continue to fall short of these threshold standards, they will continue to be bypassed by foreign and domestic investors, while their skilled workers will continue to emigrate. This combination of being bypassed by investors and left behind by skilled workers will continue to push these economies onto the sidelines of global progress. A viable development strategy must therefore look well beyond market reforms to the basic challenges of helping countries to surmount the barriers of disease, geographical isolation, lack of infrastructure, and lack of export access to rich-country markets.

Crucially, a strategy must also be locally developed and owned, at the country level. Too many donor efforts have neglected the simple fact that development of a nation is

ultimately driven by the beliefs and actions of people and their leadership. Technocratic solutions imposed from the outside are set up for failure because they are not adapted to specific local conditions and are not sustained because they are not “owned” by the country.

Some of these issues are now being discussed in international policy circles, although action is too frequently lagging behind the words. Under the pressures of continuing economic failure and disease epidemics in many of the world’s poorest regions, the strictures of the structural adjustment era have been revised and in many cases overturned. The Bretton Woods institutions and bilateral development agencies have increasingly focused their attention on poverty reduction, notably through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). They have granted increasing debt relief, particularly through the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative. They have increased their lending to the social sectors such as health and education. They have helped launch new targeted initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM). And in some countries, donor assistance has been streamlined and rationalized through various pooling mechanisms and a new approach in which countries develop and propose their own programs instead of trying to manage large numbers of separate donor programs. The Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) is an attempt at pooling, in which the donors jointly finance the budgetary needs of a key sector in the recipient country, such as health or education.

All of these recent advances are pointing the world in a new and promising direction. Yet these changes still do not add up to the scale, coherence, and boldness needed to achieve the MDGs in most of the poorest countries. Even if the rhetoric is changing, actual practice has not yet caught up with the new aspirations. For these reasons, it is urgent to build on recent advances in political commitments and development practices to adopt a new and decisive framework of action. To that end, the MDS can ensure that all countries have the chance to achieve the world’s accepted goals for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

III. The Need for a Broad Governance Framework

Good governance certainly lies at the core of achieving the MDGs, as long as the challenges of good governance are properly defined and understood. Good governance includes transparency and honesty in public administration in poor countries, the provision of public services, and follow-through of poor-country governments on their international commitments with donor agencies. It also includes institutional capabilities in managing public service delivery. Yet it goes far beyond such concerns. Indeed, the concept of good governance should also include the behavior of rich-country governments, which have repeatedly failed to honor their own commitments to increased development assistance, as well as the responsible roles of the private sector and civil society.

Good governance within the poor countries should include not only the question of corruption, but the broader question of social justice. Good governance must aim at institutions and rules that are both efficient and fair, aiming to ensure that assure all citizens have fair opportunities and that their rights are respected. Governments that repress minorities, or that deny basic rights to girls and women, fundamentally undermine their own prospects for long-term development. Many governments suppress minority or even majority ethnic groups and keep them out of power. The inevitable political instability and unrest that results, often boiling into open rebellion, has set back economic development for years or decades in many places in the world. And societies that - repress women destroy many of the most important pathways of economic success. Gender inequality restricts women's access to economic opportunity, which undermines women's rights and has negative effects on child health, nutrition, education, fertility rates, and household food and income security. Without attention to fairness and human rights, markets are likely to be rigged: the use of public resources are likely to be skewed in favor of the rich, creating unequal societies where the benefits of growth and development are not shared.

Good governance must not stop, however, with the poor country governments. For instance, rich countries are often accomplices, witting or unwitting, to corruption. Rich-country demands for narcotics fuel the corruption and violence in the producing and transit countries of Latin America and Asia. Rich-country businesses pay many of the bribes that subvert the poor-country governments. Rich countries use enticements such as export credits to lure poor countries to waste their money on military spending. And rich countries cater to their local special interests to block market access for the poor in agricultural commodities, apparel and textile, and many processing industries. Finally, rich countries ignore their repeated pledges of increased donor assistance, especially their 30-year-long pledge of raising official development assistance to 0.7 percent of GNP, a pledge repeated as recently as the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002.

To build on the idea of true partnership among *all* countries for achieving the MDGs, the Millennium Development Strategy calls for several new forms of partnership, with major changes in the actions of both rich and poor countries. In the case of the middle-income developing economies, this means a partnership with the rich countries to ensure access to markets, a stable global financial system, an equitable and efficient international system for intellectual property, and the free flow of scientific knowledge between countries. For low-income countries, this means also the adequate provision of official development assistance to extricate themselves from the trap. In the case of the poorest countries, donors will need to partner with them to cover both capital and recurrent expenditures in national budgets for a generation or more, in vital areas such as agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure.

Good governance should also include the concept of full participation, and co-responsibility, of civil society and private business in achieving the MDGs. Governments alone can not provide the public services and social entrepreneurship that will be needed to advance health, extend education and literacy, and protect the environment. Non-

governmental organizations and community groups of all varieties will have to play an active role. Citizens at the local level will also have to be empowered to act as public watchdogs over government services. Corporations have a major role to play in supporting the communities in which they work, through corporate philanthropy, partnerships with academic institutions, provision of health benefits to their workers, and transfer of technologies to partners in the poor countries. They can and must also use special arrangements such as “tiered pricing” to make certain that the poor can afford the vital medicines and other technologies that are vitally needed to achieve the MDGs.

IV. The Millennium Development Strategy

Guiding Principles

Drawing upon the lessons and experiences of development practice in recent decades, the key aspects of the Millennium Development Strategy can be summarized as follows:

- The MDS is built on the specific, time-limited objectives of the Millennium Development Goals.
- The MDS is built around country strategies that are locally designed and built around local specificities.
- The MDS incorporates but goes beyond market-based economic reforms to include social investments, the active promotion of key economic sectors, ecosystem management, and the promotion of science and technology.
- The MDS is grounded in human development, stressing social investments to improve health, expand education, promote access to adequate shelter, and ensure access to basic services such as water and sanitation, that build basic human capabilities and empower people.
- The MDS assumes shared financing of critical needs by the poor and rich countries, as well as policies by the rich countries to open their markets, tackle the debt crisis, and transfer technology.
- The MDS stresses the goal of equitable expansion of economic and social opportunities, and the critical role of human rights, especially to remove discrimination against the poor, women and minorities.
- The MDS calls for broad participation of people in the development of country strategies, with the active engagement of all spheres of government, civil society, and the private sector.

- The MDS stresses that all the Millennium Development Goals and Targets need to be pursued in an integrated manner given the powerful interconnections among the various goals.

Six Policy Clusters

The Millennium Development Strategy outlines six component policy “clusters” that need to be addressed concurrently in order to achieve the MDGs: economic policy and institutions; social investments; human rights and political reforms; science and technology; ecological protection and urban management; and private-sector promotion. In each of these clusters, local needs will guide the specific composition of policies to be implemented. All of the clusters include distinct responsibilities for national governments, the international community, the private sector, and civil society. The policy content of the six clusters is summarized in Table 1.

Economic Policies and Institutions. This cluster, which constitutes the traditional focus of the structural adjustment era, includes macroeconomic stability; trade openness; protection of property rights; and financial-sector development. One major part of good economic governance is a reduction of corruption. Another is the introduction of public policies that are fair and promote poverty reduction. Unlike the emphasis in the structural adjustment era, however, responsibility for good economic governance and institutions rest not only with the poor countries but also with the rich countries, who must open their markets, cancel un-payable debts owed by the poor, and follow through on long-standing commitments of greater development assistance.

Social investments. This cluster includes greatly increased investments in agriculture; disease control and public health; education; reproductive health services and family planning; and water and sanitation. These investments empower people to pull themselves out of poverty. They must develop the capacity of the public sector to provide needed services, and must ensure that all members of a society truly have access. They must also include a strong focus on children. Shared financing between rich and poor countries is essential, and will need to extend for a generation or more in the case of the poorest countries.

Human rights and political reforms. Under business-as-usual politics in dozens of countries around the world, poor people, ethnic minorities, women and other groups will continue to lack access to public services and private-market opportunities.. Effective political institutions must allow poor people to gain power through participation while protecting them from arbitrary and unaccountable decisions in their lives by governments and other forces. Any strategy to meet the MDGs must therefore include a commitment to ensuring women’s rights to education, public services, property ownership, and labor force participation. It must also focus attention on other forms of discrimination, by race, ethnicity, or region of the country, which can lead to marginalization of poor people within the country even when the overall economy is achieving economic growth.

Science and technology. This cluster includes public support for higher education, national research laboratories, national science advisors, and private R&D, in order to ensure an adequate skilled labor force that can absorb technologies from abroad, adapt them to local use, eventually provide home-grown innovations, and interpret and make policies that require a sound scientific basis. It also entails public support for the transfer of science to industrial and agricultural production, with the latter being particularly crucial for food security in sub-Saharan Africa. Because social returns to investments in science and technology are much higher than the private returns, the role of the government in promoting scientific and technological capacity is vital.

Ecological protection and urban management. Many of the poorest places in the world, not coincidentally, are in regions of great climatic variability and vulnerability. These include, for example, the tropical and sub-tropical regions that are vulnerable to El Nino fluctuations in rainfall and temperature. These regions are also experiencing the pressures of long-term climate change. More generally, ecosystems are under stress in much of the low-income world, as a result of species extinction, the loss of habitat through deforestation and the encroachment of roads, cities, and farmlands; and the depletion of scarce resources such as fresh-water aquifers. These problems will undermine both rural and urban health, agricultural productivity (and thus food security), hydroelectric power, and public safety, and thus require a major focus of public policy, both national and international. Another fundamental ecological challenge is managing the process of rapid urbanization, in terms of public health, zoning, transport, and infrastructure, all of which require significant urban planning and sizeable public investments.

Private-sector promotion. This cluster includes the public policy strategies needed to promote private-sector development in both rural and urban areas. Public investments in rural roads, irrigation systems, and agricultural extension are vital to support private-sector agriculture, especially smallholders. In the case of urban manufacturing, success depends on the adequacy of basic infrastructure (roads, ports, power, industrial zones) as well as tax incentives to encourage the initial investors to enter the sector. Free market policies alone won't work to establish new internationally competitive manufacturing export sectors, especially in the case of small and remote countries.

V. Implementing the Strategy

Perhaps the key lesson of the ten Task Forces of the Millennium Project is that in each area of concern – whether education, gender, health, nutrition, farm productivity, water and sanitation, urban policy, trade or ecosystem management – there are already proven strategies and interventions that can make the pivotal difference within each country. For example, TB can be controlled through effective programs of DOTS (directly observed therapy short-course); micronutrient deficiencies can be alleviated through targeted interventions (vitamin A, iron supplements, iodized salt) to vulnerable groups; school attendance can be enhanced by the right kinds of investments in school facilities, mid-day meal programs, gender sensitivity, school sanitation, the end of school fees, and other

mechanisms. And the list can be expanded for the other goals. Table 2 mentions briefly some of the key strategies that should be considered by each country in 2003.

The key to success, however, will come from applying these strategies

- At a sufficient scale to meet national needs;
- In combination with the other interventions, to capture the synergies and ensure that some targets are not met at the expense of others;
- Aiming to open opportunities to all people on an equitable basis, with special attention to meeting the needs of the poorest;
- For a sufficient time frame to ensure long-term success; and
- With attention to local specificities.

Each nation, of course, is responsible for the leadership and organization of its own social and economic development strategy. International partners have an obligation and commitment to help the process, but only as supporting actors. The initiative must come from the country itself, both government and civil society. Each country faces a unique mix of challenges across the realms of business development, social investment, ecological protection and technological advance, so each will need a tailored policy approach. Local ownership in the design of that strategy is also crucial for political legitimacy and commitment of effort. To be sure, domestic governance needs to be able to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of a national development strategy.

Implementing the MDS in Low Income Countries

The essence of the “poverty trap,” as noted, is that poor countries are simply too poor to apply the necessary investments at a sufficient scale. Millions of people each year die of disease, succumb to malnutrition, or live in misery for lack of access to education and basic amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity, communications and access to medical care. A major pillar of the MDS, therefore, is that donor assistance should be available at a sufficient scale to impoverished countries so that they can meet basic needs and achieve the MDGs, by investing much more in key areas than the low domestic national income by itself would permit. The MDS can thus serve as a launching pad from which poor countries can start on a path of sustained progress in development.

To set the foundation, countries need a coherent strategy for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, which builds on a sector-by-sector analysis of the public policies that are needed to achieve the goals. Many countries have been undertaking such analyses in recent years, in documents such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and specific sector analyses in health, education, and elsewhere. Yet these documents are rarely ambitious enough. The national targets often fall far short of what is needed, in

part because countries have not received adequate help from donors and in part because the countries have simply not set their strategies with enough boldness. They have rarely received the encouragement to do so from the international institutions and the rich countries.

Ironically, despite the fact that the world has committed to achieving the MDGs, the IMF and World Bank often commend countries for their “realism” in aiming for targets less than the MDGs. In the case of Malawi’s PRSP for example, the Joint Staff Assessment of the IMF and World Bank notes the following:

While most indicators are in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the PRSP’s targets are less ambitious. Further work is required to develop longer-term targets that relate directly to the 2015 goals. However, extrapolating the targets set in the PRSP for 2005 suggests that Malawi will fall short of meeting the 2015 MDG goals. The staffs believe that these PRSP targets are more realistic and reflect Malawi’s current socioeconomic conditions. (pp. 3-4, August 23, 2002, at www.imf.org).

It is immediately apparent why Malawi shoots low – lower than the MDGs. Rather than aiming for the MDGs and determining what levels of donor assistance would be needed, the Government of Malawi describes the process as follows:

The resource envelope (total resources available [to fund the Poverty Reduction Plan]) is derived from projections of domestic taxation and non-tax revenue, in addition to conservative estimates of donor inflows. (p. 98)

In the new strategy, rather than commending the shortfall on the basis of “realism,” the international institutions and donor governments should work closely with the country to answer a very different question: “What policies at the national level, and what combination of domestic and international financing, can enable the country to achieve the MDGs?”

To answer this simple but central question, we recommend that, during 2003-2004, each country prepare its own Millennium Development Strategy Paper that builds explicitly on the targets of the MDGs. This is *not* meant to be “yet another document” burdening developing country governments. For countries that are already preparing PRSPs, this could be a revised version of that document that explicitly and suitably incorporates the Millennium Development Goals, and that overcomes the widespread cynicism among civil society that many PRSPs are being produced in Washington rather than by the countries themselves. For the dozens of low-income countries that do not have PRSPs, the Millennium Development Strategy Paper would be a new comprehensive statement of the strategies needed in each sector – including health, education, water and sanitation, environmental management, agriculture, infrastructure – to achieve the goals.

Most countries already have the makings of a comprehensive development strategy, even if the exigencies of budgetary squeezes, competing demands from donors and

international institutions, and lack of sufficient development assistance, now force them to scale back their ambitions below what is appropriate (and needed) to achieve the MDGs. In most cases we are simply calling for countries to put forward truly, honestly, boldly, and in a comprehensive manner, the planning that they have long had underway, so that national programs are sufficiently bold and forthright to achieve the MDGs.

The new MDSP (including suitably revised PRSPs) should reflect a country's priorities, touching on the relevant policy clusters set out above. The six clusters are useful guideposts to ensure comprehensiveness in approaching the development challenges; they are not meant to be policy straightjackets. The national plans should also establish specific, quantified, and time-limited indicators and targets of performance sufficient to achieve the MDGs. They should also underscore the specific impediments to meeting the MDGs, including barriers now imposed on these countries by protectionism in rich-country markets, and the overhang of unpayable debts from the past. These barriers imposed by the outside world are very rarely even mentioned in today's official documents since powerful countries often try to keep the less savory truths, no matter how important, out of public view.

The MDSP should underpin the efforts of the development partners, including the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks, and the bilateral donors. It should become the basis for development assistance through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) of the IMF, the Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) of the World Bank, and similar instruments of the regional development banks to ensure that countries presenting sound plans for reaching all of the MDGs are provided with the necessary external financing to achieve them. For each country, the Joint Staff Assessment of the IMF and World Bank should make clear to the IMF and World Bank Executive Boards whether the proposed country strategy is likely to achieve the MDGs, and if not, which mid-course corrections will be needed. These may include further domestic policy reforms, further mobilization of domestic fiscal resources, further mobilization of donor assistance including more extensive debt relief, further international steps to ensure improved market access for the country's exports, greater technology transfer, or other actions by the international community in partnership with the country.

The MDSPs should also form the basis for *much greater bilateral donor coordination*, mainly through Sector-Wide Approaches in bilateral donor financing in health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, and ecosystem management. In some cases the bilateral donors will also agree to pool their financing in new international mechanisms akin to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Some donors, for example, have suggested new global water facilities or financial structures to expand poor-country access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The OECD Development Assistance Committee could play an important role in monitoring and encouraging bilateral donor coordination in support of the MDSPs.

Implementing the MDS in Middle Income Countries

For middle income countries not participating in either the PRSP or HIPC processes, we similarly recommend national MDSPs that address each of the six policy clusters. The difference compared to low-income countries' plans is that middle income countries should in most cases be able to finance most or all of their own multi-pronged policy approaches, although they will still need the partnership of the industrialized countries, including market access, as mentioned above. They will also need to pay particular attention to mitigating structural inequalities within their own countries, being sure to target policy interventions that will benefit groups that are most vulnerable or marginalized, whether it be due to gender, ethnicity, religion, or geography. Most of these countries are likely to achieve the MDGs with continuation of past trends. But even if national averages are on track, many groups within these countries are likely to be left behind unless more attention is given to the poor and excluded groups.

Official Development Assistance to Support the MDGs

The biggest single change that is necessary in development financing is to re-phrase a basic question. Rather than asking, as now, "What can be achieved regarding the MDGs with the current level of official development assistance?" the new question should be "What level of official development assistance is needed in order to achieve the MDGs, assuming good governance in the country, and effective use of the ODA?" The central point of Goal 8 of the MDGs – on international partnership -- is to make the development assistance effort a goal-oriented strategy.

This re-phrasing, while obvious, is resisted by many donors because it does indeed imply the likelihood of much greater ODA flows in future years. The U.K. Government, for example, has long advocated a doubling of ODA flows. Other analyses, including our own point to similar orders of magnitude of need, though such needs will have to be assessed in the context of specific country programs as they arise. The WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health estimated that health sector financing would require an additional 0.1 percent of donor GNP. Even a doubling of ODA from current levels would raise ODA to a mere 0.4 percent of GNP of the donor countries, still far below the repeated commitment to 0.7 percent of GNP.

As most donors have long understood, their own effectiveness will be enhanced not only by setting goals, but by improving the modalities of development assistance itself. These improvements should be based on the following points:

- Country design and ownership of their strategies
- Results-oriented assistance, based on expert review of country proposals, monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of programs
- Pooling of donor resources into multilateral funding of national strategies

Enhanced Role of Civil Society in Achieving the MDGs

One of the great areas of progress of the last decade has been the expanding role and influence of the civil society and civil society networks at local, national and global levels that has driven policy change, such as in debt relief. Civil society at all levels – NGOs, community organizations, professional associations – are called upon to participate in the design and implementation of the poverty reduction strategies, and that is certainly happening to an increasing extent in many countries, though much less in others. A similar goal has been built into the concept of the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. These new approaches reflect the recognition of three roles of civil society: as participants in the design of strategies; as service providers, through community-based organizations and national NGOs; and as watchdogs to ensure government fulfillment of commitments. These concepts are only gradually taking root in many countries, where participation of civil society is still only perfunctory and the government continues to dominate the decision making and implementation process. By insisting on transparency of the MDSP process, bilateral and multilateral institutions can enhance the ability of civil society to gain a stronger foothold in the policy making and implementation processes.

Enhanced Role of the International Private Sector

In addition to supporting anti-corruption measures, private multinational business can and should play a critical role in supporting the MDGs through a variety of other means: corporate philanthropy, increased voluntary transfer of technology, differential pricing of goods and services on behalf of low-income countries, and increased foreign investment directed at countries currently marginalized in the international system. In general, companies are most effective when they can operate in the context of a global plan of action – exemplified by the growing willingness of pharmaceutical companies to discount the prices of essential AIDS medicines when called upon to do so by the United Nations. We can expect, and should ask for, similar cooperation in the case of other key sectors, including agriculture, information and communications technology, and environmental management. Last but not least, we must demand ethical behaviour by corporations to respect human rights, refrain from corruption, and abide by basic proscriptions against forced and child labor and environmental despoliation.

Investments in Science and Technology

In some areas, current technologies urgently need to be supplemented by technological breakthroughs, such as vaccines or new drugs to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. Since international scientific efforts mainly bypass the needs of the poor, there is an important need for the world scientific community, led by major national laboratories, national science funding agencies, and private foundations, to work with scientific groups within the poor countries to identify priority R&D targets, and to work towards greatly

expanded funding. For this reason, the Millennium Development Strategy also recommends the creation of five new international *Strategy Forums for Technological Innovation*. These Strategy Forums will build upon initial research initiatives to map out priorities for R&D to meet the technological needs of the low-income countries. They will bring together multilateral and bilateral donors, country representatives, and leading private-sector representatives in five key areas:

- Health
- Agricultural Technology
- Information and Communications Technology
- Environment, Energy Systems, and Climate Change
- Infrastructure Technology (water and sanitation, transportation, housing)

These forums will establish scientific priorities and agree on modalities to fund the needed R&D, including through public-private partnerships where needed. They will recommend specific plans for technological advancement in each of the areas for the donor communities review.

Benchmarking and Evaluating Progress

By adopting specific, time-limited and quantified goals, the MDSPs should provide a basis for benchmarking and evaluating progress. The actions of both the developing countries and their rich country partners will need to be monitored, as joint commitments will lie at the center of each program. Special care must be taken to reduce corruption. The counterpart of greatly increased donor flows must be greatly increased transparency and accountability in their use. The programs supported by donor funding should therefore be subject to rigorous auditing and spot checks, of the sort now being introduced by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

VI. Conclusion

The world has made tremendous progress in its knowledge and practice of development policies in the past decade alone. The MDS aims to bring this knowledge and practice together in one coherent strategy that recognizes the need for a multi-pronged development approach and builds upon the firm promises of partnership embedded in the world's recent major international declarations. Furthermore, it lays out a plan by which the poorest countries can develop and own their respective multidimensional national plans that draw upon sustained external assistance to break out of the poverty trap and improve the well-being of their poorest citizens.

To confirm this overall process of the MDS, we call upon the donor countries to re-affirm their strong commitment to the MDGs. An early occasion for that re-affirmation will come at the G-7 Summit in Evian, France this June.

Table 1. Detailed Content of the Millennium Development Strategy's Six Policy Clusters

I. Economic Policies and Institutions

- A. Market Reforms, including stabilization, liberalization, privatization, and financial sector development
- B. Improved market access in high-income countries for exports by developing and low-income countries. Make the Doha Round a true development round of international trade reforms.
- C. Protection of property rights, in part through a functioning judiciary
- D. Limitation of corruption through joint actions at the national and international levels

II. Social Investments.

- A. Expanded public investments in public health, including communicable disease control, maternal health, child health, reproductive health services, public health surveillance, with a goal of universal access to essential health services. This includes investments in capacity for public service management and delivery.
- B. Expanded investments in public education, with a goal of *universal access to primary and secondary education*, and a much greater focus on *school completion rates and school quality*.
- C. Expanded investments in agricultural productivity, rural infrastructure, and national nutrition programs, with the goal of eliminating malnutrition in all its forms (energy, protein and micronutrients) while raising rural incomes.
- D. Expanded investments in safe drinking water and sanitation, to ensure *universal* access of the poor to water and sanitation services on a safe, affordable and convenient basis.
- E. Social Investments ensuring equality of access by income level, gender, ethnicity, and religion.

III. Human Rights and Political Reforms

- A. Legislative guarantees of equal protection according to gender, race, ethnicity, religious affiliation
- B. Monitoring and enforcement of gender equality in education at primary, second, and tertiary levels
- C. Legislation to prevent violence against women
- D. Participation of civil society encouraged at all stages in the design and implementation of national plans to achieve the MDGs, whether through MDG-PRSPs or MDGPs, as described in section VI of the text.

IV. Science and Technology Policy

- A. Promotion of technological upgrading in agriculture, through public-private partnerships and increased budgetary and donor support for R&D.
- B. Promotion of technological upgrading in industry, in part through promotion of foreign direct investment in high-technology sectors.
- C. Promotion of higher education, including technical education, to increase the size and quality of the scientific and engineering labor force.
- D. Promotion of high-level science and technology advising to national governments, in order to infuse scientific know-how into decision making vis-a-vis climate change, biotechnology, emerging and re-emerging infectious disease control, and other areas of technological challenge.
- E. Promotion of systems of technological transfer, through formal programs of multinational enterprises, international scientific collaborations, improved international governance of intellectual property.

F. Establishment of international cooperative ventures (Strategy Forums for Technological Innovation) to promote R&D targeted on specific problems of the poor, in health, agriculture, information and communications technology, ecosystem management)

V. Ecological Protection and Urban Management

A. Investments in vulnerable ecosystems (watersheds, forests, mangroves, estuaries, wetlands, etc.) in order to preserve vital ecosystem functions, including the mitigation of the effects of long-term climate change.

B. Investment in biodiversity management and preservation, including nature refuges and reserves, and other mechanisms for biodiversity preservation.

C. Investments in urban infrastructure (public transport, water treatment facilities, disease vector-control measures, zoning, pollution control) to ensure a safe urban environment

VI. Private-sector Promotion.

A. Infrastructure Development, especially core infrastructure (power, zoned land for industrial and commercial activity, water and sanitation, telecommunications, land transport, overseas shipping facilities) to support business development. Some of these services will be provided by the state, others by the private sector, or a mix.

B. Agriculture policy, including development of rural roads, public storage facilities, control of farm diseases, extension services for new technologies, and agricultural export promotion.

C. Industrial Policy, including the use of special export zones, tax privileges and budget subsidies, to aid in the establishment of new internationally competitive export sectors. This includes an emphasis on labor-intensive manufacturing sectors to ensure pro-poor growth.

Table 2. Selected Recommendations of UN Millennium Project Task Forces for 2003

1. **Private-sector Promotion.** Low-income commodity-dependent countries should consider more vigorous industrial policies to encourage diversification of the export base into manufactures and services. Such policies include special economic zones, tax holidays for pioneer sectors, industrial and science parks. High-income countries should commit to expanded market access for low-income country exports, especially in labor-intensive sectors such as apparel and food processing, and to much greater help in financing the core infrastructure (roads, power, ports, telecoms) that will be needed so that these countries can become integrated into the global manufacturing economy.
2. **Hunger.** African countries and the international community can successfully launch a new Green Revolution for Africa, by starting with the main limiting factor in Africa: soil nutrient depletion. Soil nutrient replenishment can be successfully based on both natural crops (leguminous trees grown in conjunction with food crops) and chemical fertilizers, with the choice depending on various cost factors. This permits the use of other proven agricultural technologies and must be followed by making rural markets work for the poor. In South Asia, nutritional enhancement programs have been demonstrated to overcome gender bias against girls and women, and to raise survival rates of young children. These need to be promoted much further.
3. **Education.** The Education for All/Fast Track initiative of the World Bank and UNESCO provides a superb platform for donors to provide financing to countries ready to match that financing with their own financial and organizational commitments. It is critical that donor governments make major commitments within the next few months if the initiative is to maintain the momentum it has established. A plan should be established now for adding additional countries to this initiative within the next five years and that donors establish now the ground rules for responding promptly to developing country needs as the EFA initiative expands.
4. **Gender.** Countries need to implement legislation and public campaigns against violence towards women, and eliminate legal biases against women regarding property rights, inheritance, and labor-market activity. Such actions have a proven track record in many places in the world. . Special subsidies to poor households (as in Bangladesh) can be successful in encouraging school participation of girls.
5. **Maternal Health.** Increased access, particularly for the poor, to emergency obstetric care, and to contraceptive and reproductive health service more generally, can substantially reduce maternal mortality and improve maternal health. Investments should focus on providing these services through a strengthened primary health system.
6. **Child Health.** Appropriate antenatal care of mothers, sustainable vaccination programs with a wide range of antigens, diets adequate in energy and micronutrients (provided through food fortification or supplementation) increased access to essential health services for prevention and treatment of antidiarrheal diseases, malaria, and respiratory infections in a strengthened health care system have brought about declines in infant and childhood mortality. These should be pursued across developing countries.
7. **Tuberculosis.** Increased coverage of Directly Observed Therapy Short-course (DOTS), supplemented by expanded programs for multi-drug resistant TB, have proven track records of substantial reductions in TB morbidity and mortality. Expanded funding should be channeled through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.
8. **Malaria.** Malaria control in endemic regions, especially sub-Saharan Africa, can be successful if expanded prevention at the household level (insecticide-impregnated bed nets) and at the village level (environmental vector control), is combined with expanded case management (access to treatment including new combination therapies to replace drugs that are no longer effective because of parasite resistance). In essence, an integrated package of interventions is required. Expanded funding should be channeled through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.
9. **HIV/AIDS.** Prevention and treatment programs are synergistic, with access to treatment providing a major incentive for individuals to seek testing and counseling. Expanded treatment with anti-retroviral drugs has already proven its efficacy in numerous small-scale trials and settings in low-income countries. Prevention programs should also be focused on highly vulnerable groups, especially commercial sex workers, truck drivers, intravenous drug users, and youth more generally. Expanded funding should be channeled through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.
10. **Access to Essential Medicines.** Countries need to implement effective national medicine strategies through working health systems to ensure cost-effective procurement, adequate quality control and distribution structures that get medicines to those who need them when they need them. Rich and poor countries together need to ensure that WTO

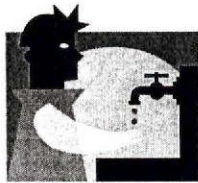
rules are interpreted and implemented in a manner that guarantees for poor countries the availability of essential medicines at affordable prices,

11. Water and Sanitation. There is a need for national level strategies for water and sanitation. These currently do not exist for most countries. These strategies should distinguish between the very different problems of urban and rural areas. In general, donor financing will be needed to ensure access of poor households to water and sanitation services, and many institutional mechanisms are available.

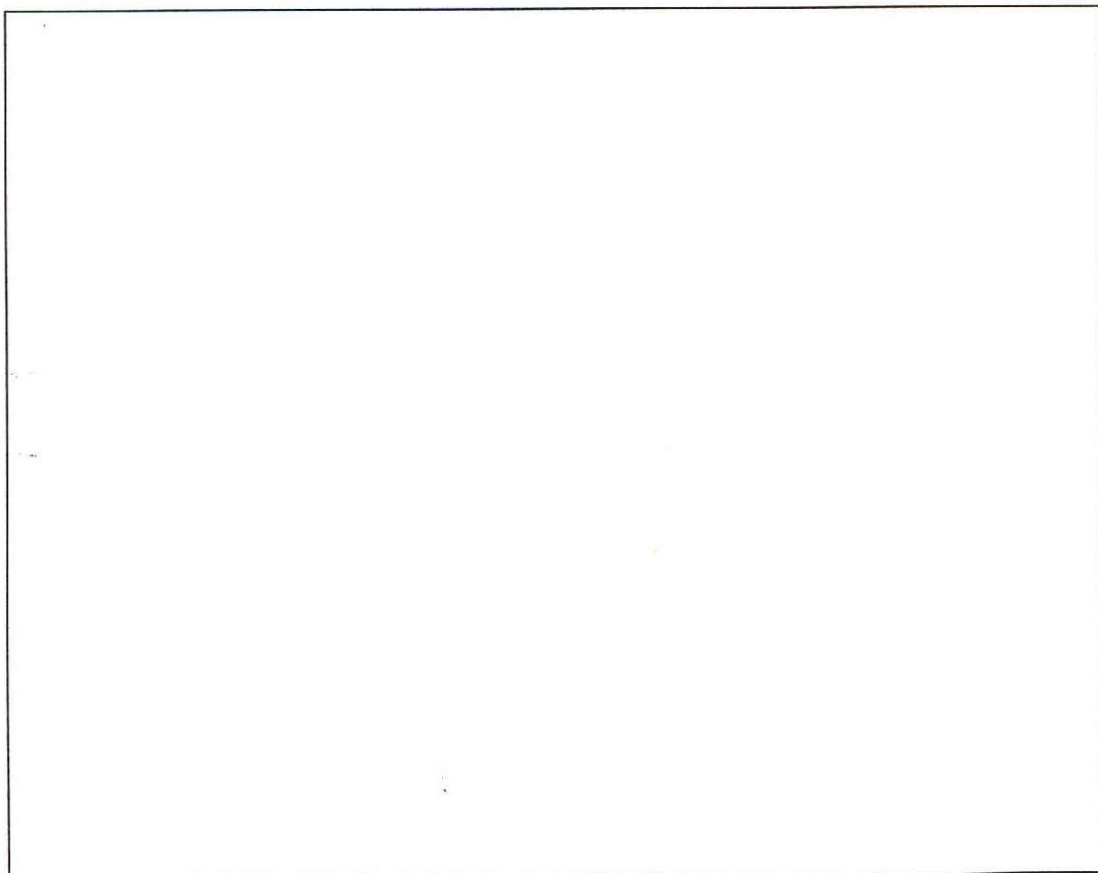
12. Slum Dwellers. Cities in the least developed countries require special policy focus, as they are both areas of substantial concentrations of poverty but also important developmental potential. A city-based development strategy, centered on participatory urban planning, expanding labor options and economic bases, and a public sector capable of managing the provision of key services should be undertaken with international assistance. These cities may be granted special tax status to attract new labor-intensive export-oriented industries.

13. Science and Technology Policy. Technological upgrading is a vital prerequisite for development. Measures should include: creation or strengthening of science and technology advisors to the national political leadership; increased budgetary and donor support for technical education at the tertiary level; incentives for private-sector investment, both foreign and domestic, in high-technology sectors; increased public spending on R&D in areas of national priority.

14. Data Requirements. Information empowers people. Data on MDG progress that is accessible, transparent, and aggressively disseminated is key to achieving the MDGs. The Millennium Project therefore recommends a concerted UN-led initiative to gather and standardize data for the poorest countries, with disaggregations provided by income level, gender, location, and ethnicity.



RMT Briefing on Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy: EAP Perspectives

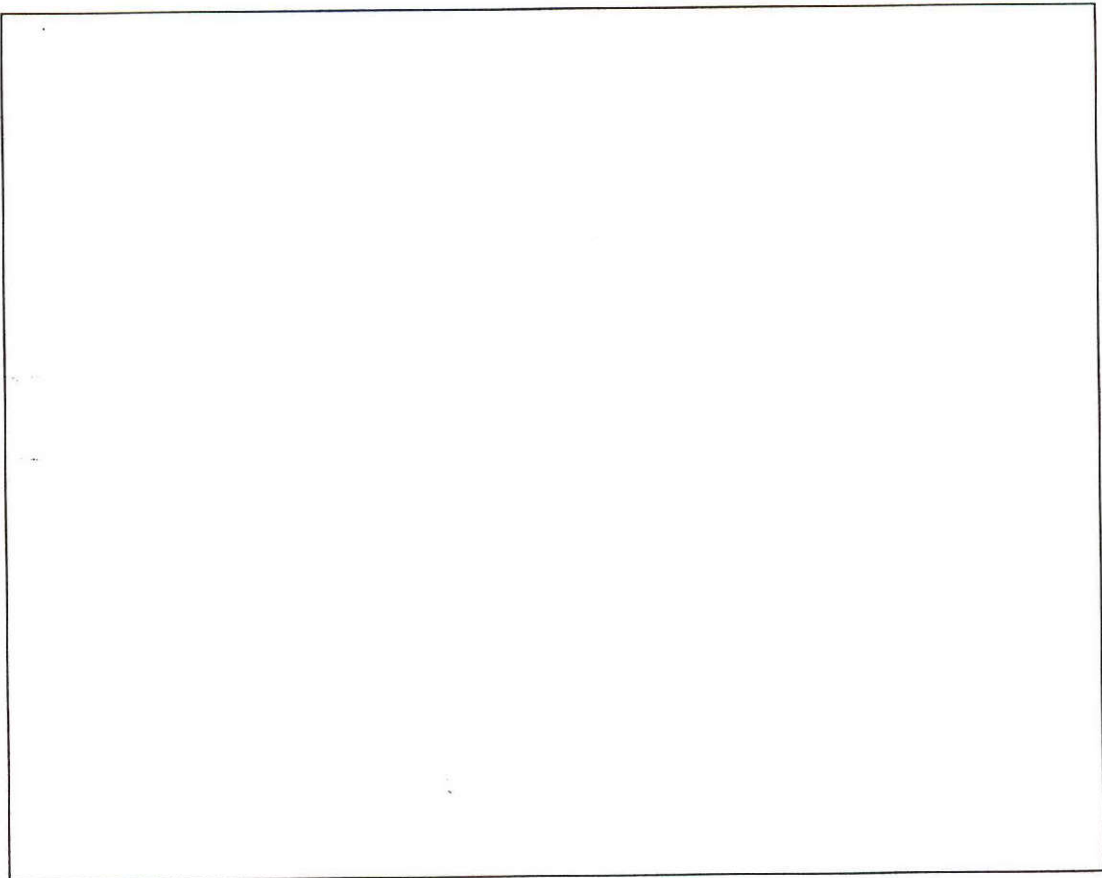


VS



Overview

- ✦ Taking Stock
- ✦ WSS Organization in EAP
- ✦ Portfolio issues
- ✦ Policy Dialogue and MDGs
- ✦ Issues for Sector Policy Reform
- ✦ Lending Projections
- ✦ Guidance requested from RMT



Taking Stock...

- ✦ **Meeting consumer demand for house connections the challenge**
 - In the poorest IDA Countries (Cambodia, Lao and Mongolia) access also a major concern
- ✦ **Water Supply and Sanitation a local service**
 - Tariff decisions locally guaranteed (except Thailand)
- ✦ **Decentralization not conducive to regional issues (sharing water rights, water utilities)**
- ✦ **Poor generally left out of services in urban areas; limited access in rural areas**
- ✦ **Environmental degradation major concern**

The theme of the presentation to the RMT is to highlight the sectoral issues we face in EAP countries, most of which have embarked upon a path of decentralization and holding local officials accountable for service delivery. Our client countries fall into three broad categories; China, which has devolved service provisioning effectively and efficiently to local Governments; the middle income ASEAN countries (Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia) that experienced rapid growth before the 1997 Crisis but currently face resource constraints, and the low income IDA Countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongolia and Lao PDR).

EAP - Projects with a WSS component

Sector Bd	Volume (US\$m)
WSS	3,050.2
Rural Sector	1,154.6
Urban Development	855.9
Environment	634.9
Transport	129.8
Public Sector Governance	54.3
Health, Nutrition and Population	42.9
Social Protection	26.7
Private Sector Development	21.9
Energy and Mining	9.0
Total	5,980.2

Source: SAP



WSS Agenda Key part of Infrastructure Development

Water and Sanitation projects and AAA contribute to poverty alleviation, competitiveness and growth by:

- **Contributing to Consumer Satisfaction**
- **Reducing water related illnesses**
- **Supporting livable and competitive cities**
- **Contributing to Rural Development**

Jamal Saghir will be presenting the Sector Strategy, and the purpose of this slide is to recap the principal events of the past few years that relate to water supply and sanitation. Water & Sanitation directly contributes to poverty reduction and growth AND indirectly, because of its numerous linkages to other key development strategies. The more effective development assistance exploits these linkages, the greater will be the impact of WSS interventions.

Despite large volumes of funds EAP countries have devoted to the sector, much remains to be done in terms of:

- **Access**
- **Community management**
- **Fiscal environment**
- **Regulation**
- **Governance**
- **PSP**
- **Environmental management**


These matters go well beyond narrow confines of traditional WSS investment programs.

Neither is water and sanitation just about laying pipes. Rather, it encompasses

- **Reform of institutions, governance and incentives**
- **Strong linkages to other sectors**
- **Integration into broad thematic priorities**

Clients and partners increasingly view WSS through the prisms of poverty reduction, private sector development, environmental management, livable cities and rural transformation

The business strategy reflects this multi-sectoral view, aligns the business with evolving client needs, and supports approaches to poverty alleviation adopted by the Bank and the development community at large

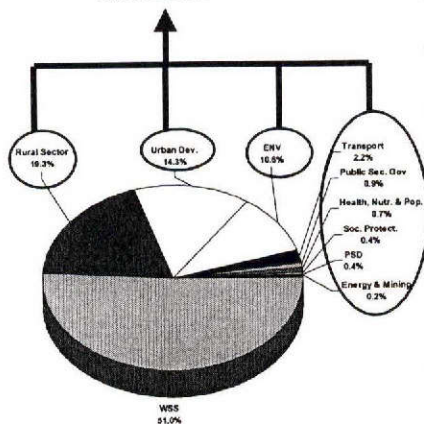


WSS Organization in the EAP Region

- ❖ AAA work managed by the SMU through BB and grants
- ❖ Lending Operations managed by several SMUs.
- ❖ Dedicated urban and rural water supply projects managed by EASUR, and focusing on:
 - Full cost recovery from consumers in urban areas
 - O&M cost recovery in rural and environmental projects
 - Demand-based house connections in all projects
- ❖ Non-dedicated projects are managed by other SMUs (EASRD, EASES, EASTR and EASHD) focus on:
 - CDD, O&M cost recovery
 - Point source development (public taps, handpumps etc.)

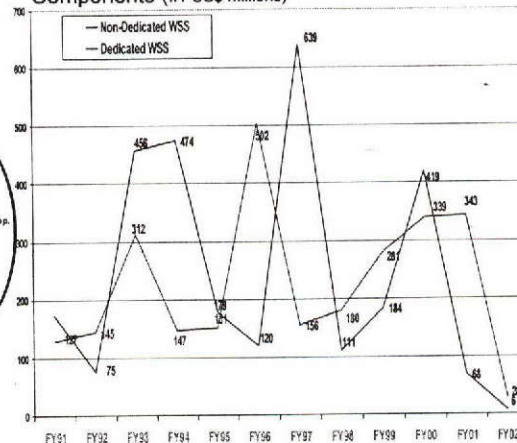
Portfolio Portfolio Composition

Half of Projects with
Water Component are in
other Sectors



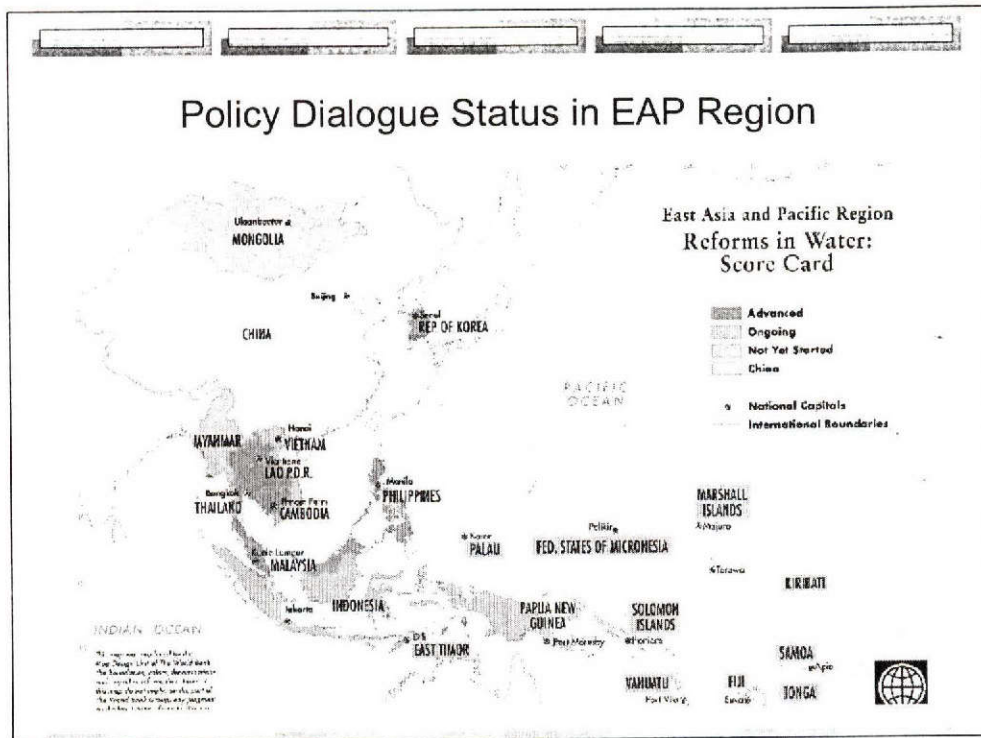
Source: SAP (1990-2002 IBRD/IDA Approvals)

Annual Lending Approvals of Water & San.
Components (in US\$ millions)



The theme of the presentation to the RMT is to highlight the sectoral issues we face in EAP countries, most of which have embarked upon a path of decentralization and holding local officials accountable for service delivery. Our client countries fall into three broad categories; China, which has devolved service provisioning effectively and efficiently to local Governments; the ASEAN countries (Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia) that experienced rapid growth before the 1997 Crisis but currently face resource constraints, and the low income IDA Countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongolia and Lao PDR).

EAP's portfolio reflects a diversity of interventions, that are undertaken through both dedicated sectoral urban or rural water supply projects and non-dedicated projects that are components of rural development, health, transport and social fund projects.



With the exception of China all the other countries are just starting to operationalize decentralizing decision making to local levels. Three colors are used to summarize the status of AAA work. Purple represents advanced work, in the sense that the Governments have either completed or close to complete policy work in the areas tariff reforms, targeting the poor, economic regulation of water utilities, water resource management, environmental regulation, and subnational guarantees. China is marked in yellow because of its rather unique position in terms of decentralization and service delivery achievements. It is currently embarking on a major program of sewerage development in its urban areas, and is also undertaking an overhaul of tariff structures. China is currently the most favored country for PSP financing in water supply. Countries marked in green have started the AAA work, but still haven't developed policies in the critical areas listed above (I.e.reforming sectoral institutions, enacting regulatory legislation to promote PSP etc.).

*environmental
costs
not being factored in*


water off budget



EAP and Millenium Development Goals of 2015

- ✦ **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality Rate by 2/3**
 - Safe water supply investments necessary in poorest IDA countries
- ✦ **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental sustainability by halving proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water**
 - EAP countries have a range of needs from *access to higher level of service to basic access to water supply*
 - IDA countries require major investments in RWS/peri-urban wss
- ✦ **By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by improved sanitation (Cities without Slums Agenda)**
 - Major challenge is to develop cost-effective solutions for areas with high population density

EAP countries have a wide range in quality of wss services. The main challenge in all EAP countries except China is how to ramp up to a *higher level of service* that responds to consumer demand and growth in urban populations. The coverage data referred to above includes all point sources. In the absence of adequate piped networks many industrial and commercial establishments invested heavily in deep wells, and abstract large volumes of water from shallow and deep aquifers. Because of the investment lags in water supply infrastructure, while many consumers are willing to pay for house connections. Linkage with environmental degradation needs emphasis - unsustainable drawdown of groundwater and pollution of water ways and shallow aquifers runs across all the ASEAN countries. All these require improvements in governance, regulatory reforms both to protect the consumers and the resources being degraded – apart from significant volumes of investments.



MDG Goals and Water: Example of Cambodia

- ✦ Coverage of safe water supply one of the lowest in the world, public sector willing to reform itself, private providers willing to step in
- ✦ MDG achievement requires at least \$600 million between now and 2010
- ✦ Bank support only three projects, totaling \$100 million between 1998 and 2008
- ✦ IDA Allocation only \$70 million in FY03!
- ✦ **Message:** Earmarked IDA Lending for Water Supply infrastructure in reforming poorest countries (including Mongolia, Lao PDR) essential!

The example from Cambodia illustrates that our current strategy will have practically no impact in terms of reaching the MDG objectives. This applies for Mongolia and Lao PDR as well. In all three countries while the Governments are showing a willingness to reform sectoral institutions, but the donor response has been inadequate.

Issues for Sector Policy Reform

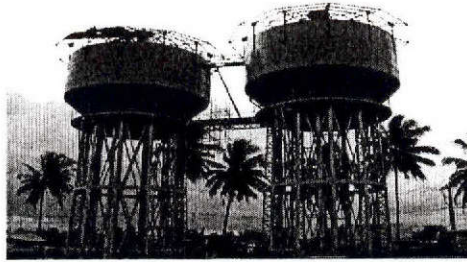
- ❖ Macroeconomic shocks have altered national attitudes toward sector institutions:
 - BOTs for bulk water not encouraged (based on IPP experience)
 - Jury still out on Concessions because of regulatory concerns
- ❖ Decentralization has provided opportunities to test new approaches, and led to new challenges!
- ❖ Competitive cities must provide sustainable water and sanitation service
- ❖ Water Resource conflicts a serious concern because of Competition between Agriculture and Urban use; difficulties in sharing water rights between LGs

The Table below indicates where the biggest challenge is likely to arise throughout the region in the next ten years - there is likely to be increased conflicts between rapidly growing urban water users and agriculture. **The focus of policy work on sustainable WRM practices becomes critical if the MDG goals are to be accomplished in all countries.**

The other challenge is one of promoting public-private partnerships in an environment where w&s in all countries recognize that w&s provisioning choices are devolved functions, and therefore have to be decided upon locally or at the subnational level. The unresolved question is whether private involvement can be at the O&M stage, project financing or both. In the past couple of years the international operators have generally slackened in their interest in EAP countries outside China, but there is a lot of local operator interest. How best can this interest be harnessed? **What is the appropriate regulatory structure for our member countries, and how is this to be mainstreamed into the country dialogue?** In the absence of interest by PSP because of governance or country risk issues how can water and sanitation utility incentives be made consistent with overall sectoral goals of efficient service provisioning?

	Urban Population %	Fresh water withdrawn by Agriculture
Cambodia	9	30%
China	32.1	75%
Indonesia	40.9	93%
Lao PDR	23.5	82%
Mongolia	58.6	53%
PNG	17.4	49%
Philippines	58.6	88%
Thailand	21.6	91%
Myanmar	27.7	90%
Vietnam	24.0	86%
Korea		
Dem. Rep	60.2	80%
EAP	35.2	80%

Challenge: Enhancing Sustainable Access to Water Supply



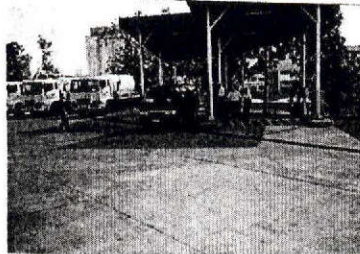
- Access to mainly point sources rather than to piped water supply
- The poor pay disproportionate prices to vendors
- Willingness to pay for house connections
- Environmental sustainability of Point Sources in Urban Areas?

Coverage of piped water supply with house connections averages 30 per cent or less in EAP countries, with the exception of China. Despite the rise in living standards in both rural and urban areas, basic service provisioning has been mainly in the form of self-provisioning, in which homeowners and communities invest in wells, pumps and overhead tanks. The perception of a very large unmet demand for piped water supply attracted private sector interest in all countries. However, the 1990s surge of private sector interest was mainly in bulk water BOTs, closely following the IPP model of the Energy Sector. Unsolicited offers in China, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia were led by national and international consortia. With the exception of China, where proponents were willing to accept guarantees from the water utilities or local governments, in all other countries the transactions were generally not concluded because national governments were not prepared to offer guarantees against demand risks. In this sense the water sector has benefited from the unsatisfactory experiences with Energy sector IPPs. It also highlights the significance of ensuring sensible tariff policies fully endorsed by local governments.

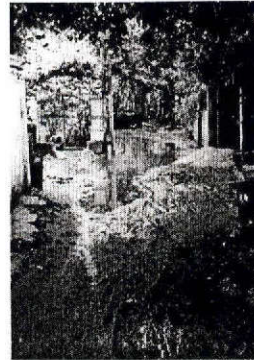
Self provisioning is a viable option in areas with ground water. However, several cities in the region Bangkok, Jakarta, Cebu city are facing environmental problems because of excessive groundwater drawdowns by commercial users. This general governance failure on the environmental management side is a common occurrence in all the ASEAN countries. While the needs for sanitation infrastructure are great in all EAP countries only Chinese Municipalities are willing to borrow for investments on the requisite scale.

The poor in all the ASEAN countries have not benefited from piped water supply. Vended water is marketed at unit rates between ten and one hundred times the utility rates in most large cities.

Challenge: Enhancing Sustainable Access in Sanitation



- Current Access mainly for on-site sanitation
- Inadequate sewerage and drainage in ASEAN countries
- Willingness to borrow for sewerage high in China but low elsewhere
- Financial sustainability of wastewater infrastructure?

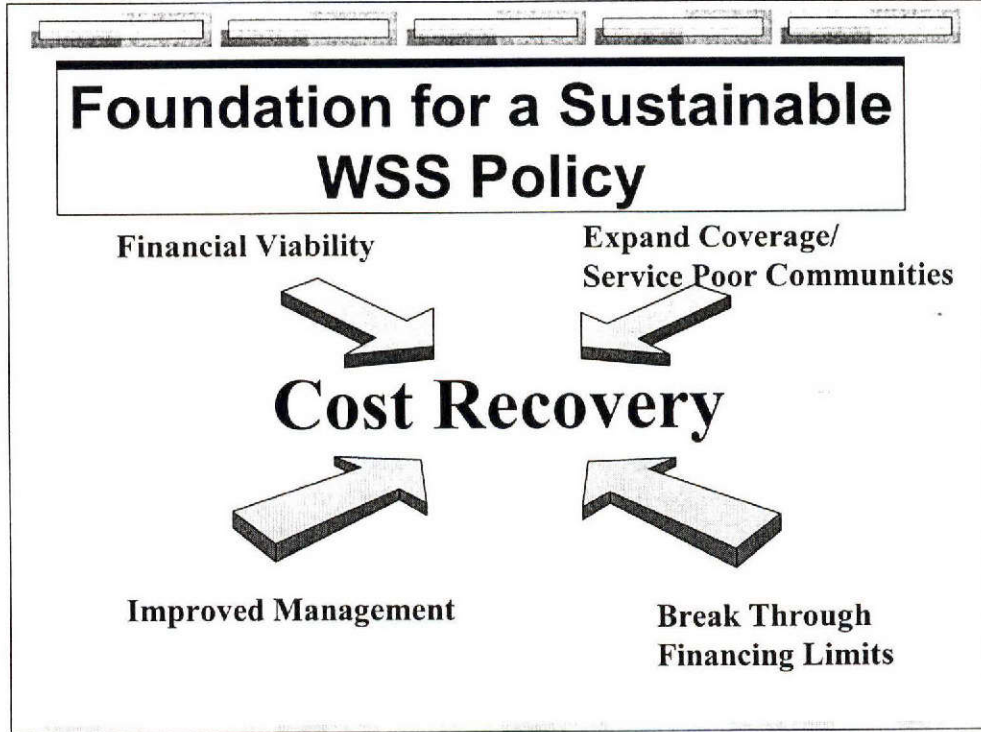


Investments (other than China) are only in on-site sanitation facilities have been significant in most settlements. For example, in Jakarta and Manila, which have about 1 million septic tanks each approximately \$300 million of private investments have been undertaken. The septage from these tanks are usually dumped into the nearby waterways, rendering all water bodies into open sewers. Onsite treatment facilities breakdown when (a) population density exceeds 200 persons per hectare, (b) soil conditions are inappropriate for leaching of effluents, and (c) ground water levels and other technical considerations are inadequate for on-site systems.

The other significant problem is the absence of adequate drainage in the cities. During the monsoon months even important city roads become open drains, and fecal contamination affects all residents.

The big challenge is how to persuade local governments to borrow for sewerage and drainage. An idea being explored in Indonesia is to design target “output based grants”, in which national funding would be made available for local governments that constructed the feeder collection system for black and gray water.

In this context the decision by Chinese Government to increase its borrowings from the Bank through eight more projects at the Municipal Level in the next five years is a significant development. Partnerships with Mayors through the City Alliance are being used to build support for a larger sanitation program. However, the results are unlikely to be a dramatic increase in sewerage investments in the next five years



The context in which WSS policy is being formulated is:

1. *Rural-urban migration*: In the next fifteen years the scale of rural-urban migration will increase significantly in all the EAP countries. As Table 1 indicated, between 2000 and 2030 the regional urban population increase of about 600 million presents a significant financing challenge because urban residents want a better level of water and sanitation services.

2. *Cities are competing with each other to attract investments and jobs*. Currently the bulk of foreign investments are being attracted by the rapid and sustained economic growth of Chinese cities, and away from other EAP cities. The latter urgently need to develop strategies that make their cities livable and competitive with Chinese cities, Singapore and Hong Kong. Delivering sustainable and quality water and sanitation services is a key element in this strategy, for which efficient and accountable water utilities are essential..

3. *Decentralization in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand at both the political and fiscal levels present an opportunity and a challenge*. Decentralization is an opportunity in the sense that local governments can plan, finance and support local level investments based on the preferences and willingness to pay of their constituents. It is also a challenge because the road map is not yet developed, particularly with regard to credible governance structures, providing sustainable services to the poor, development of subnational guarantees, and promoting workable private-public partnerships.

4. *Urbanization of poverty*: Unless economic growth goes back to the pre-1997 levels there is a risk that many of the urban in-migrants are the poor. Water supply services can respond to the challenge only if governments successfully implement specific targeted interventions to ensure that low income consumers get service access.

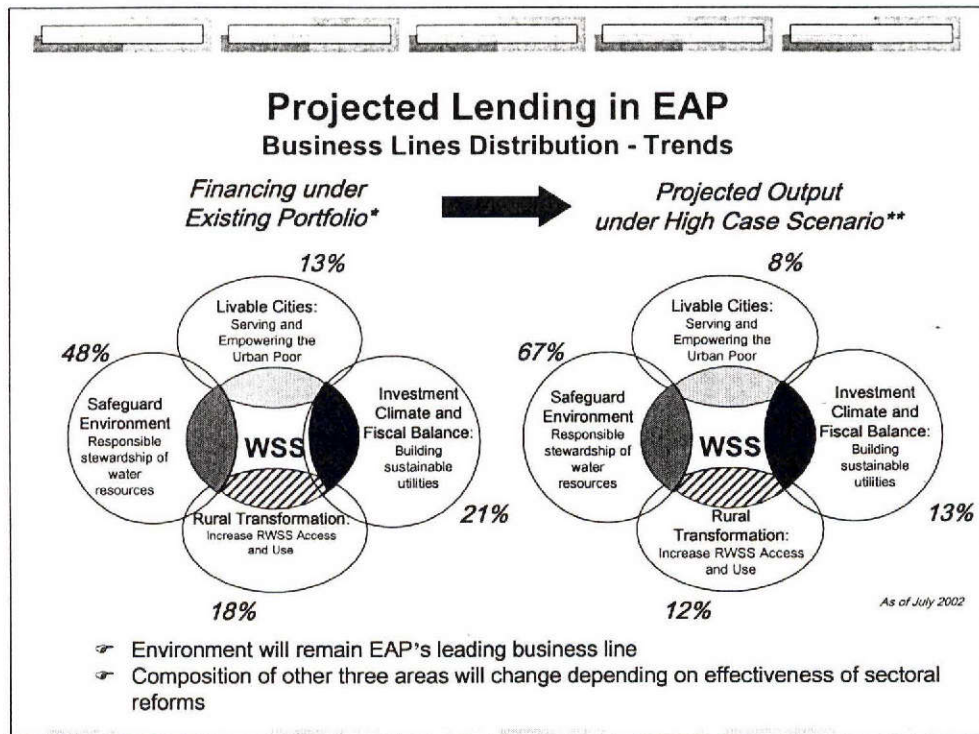
5. *Water Resource Conflicts*: Such a huge shift in populations are going to lead to major conflicts between the various alternative uses for water in most countries (Table 3). Countries need to formulate policies for sustainable water resource management

Options for Future Lending

Regional Typology based on degree of Policy Engagement/Decentralization			
	<i>LGs assume Investment and FOREX Risks (China)</i>	<i>LGs assume Investment Risks only (Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia)</i>	<i>Reforming IDA countries/ (Cambodia, Vietnam, Mongolia, Laos)</i>
BASE CASE SCENARIO	Projected By • Ongoing Business Lines • Dedicated/ Non-dedicated	Projected By • Ongoing Business Lines • Dedicated/ Non-dedicated	Projected By • Ongoing Business Lines • Dedicated/ Non-dedicated
EXTENDED SUPPORT SCENARIO	No Change	Projected By • Sector Agency Reform • PSP financing • Dedicated/ Non-dedicated	Projected By • Sector Agency Reform • PSP financing • Dedicated/ Non-dedicated

The base case scenario currently has three dimensions. The first is the China program, which is not only robust, but is being increased by eight more projects because of demand from the cities for sewerage investments. The second is the program in the larger ASEAN countries, in all of which future dedicated lending is tied to the implementation of sector policy reforms. The proportion of non-dedicated programs is assumed to be unchanged under either scenario. If the policy reforms are successfully implemented one could expect to see a surge of private sector interest, and possibly financing as well in these countries. In the extended support scenario, therefore, while the overall lending volume may not increase greatly in these countries, there would be a qualitative shift away from revenue generating water supply projects to sewerage and sanitation projects, and specific financing mechanisms to extend services to the poor and rural water supply. The third dimension are the poorest IDA countries, where the current assumption is identical to the second group. **But if the Bank is serious about assisting these countries achieve the MDG specially earmarked funding should be provided for dedicated lending.**

High Case Scenario Projections	Serve & Empower the Urban Poor	Invest. Climate & Promote PSP	Support Rural Transform	Safeguard Env.
Dedicated Projects	100.7	332.4	63.4	2,258.1
Non-Dedicated Projects	230.6	211.3	422.7	553.3
Project Financing (US\$m)	331.2	543.7	486.1	2,811.4
<i>Distribution</i>	8%	13%	12%	67%



The projected lending in EAP is shown in the context of the proposed Bank-wide Business Strategy Framework for WSS. The latter is increasingly viewed by country clients and WB country managers in terms of **BROADER ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES OR THEMES, NOT in narrower sectoral or project terms.**

This coincides with the key themes which we have been called on to address, together with other practices.

- Developing livable, competitive cities;
- Creating a favorable climate for private investment and sound public finances;
- Raising productivity and living standards in rural communities;
- Safeguarding the environment.

Characterizing our business lines this way places WSS squarely in the broader strategic context. The comparative advantage of the WBG in addressing these lines of business derive from its capacity to offer a combination of:

- Comprehensive view of economics and social development;
- Comprehensive geographic and sectoral coverage;
- Its reputation for technical competence, know-how and impartiality- as a convening party;
- Good relationships with local governments –can sustain dialogue with township, city, and national agencies;
- Privileged status as multi-lateral financier with a large range of equity, lending, risk mitigation, and advisory services it can deploy.

In the water and sanitation sector, this translates into effective support in the following areas:

- Assessing overall development priorities and placing WSS concerns in the broader fiscal, social, environmental, and public health context;
- Supporting design and execution of reform programs and associated capacity building at the national and local levels;
- Catalyzing private participation and investment flows to non-investment grade countries;
- Offering leadership and partnering to pursue the global WSS and WRM agendas in the context of the MDGs.

Projected Lending II
Base-Case Scenario Vs. High Case Scenario

	Number of Activities		Volume of Financing (US\$m)	
	Base-Case Scenario	High Case Scenario	Base-Case Scenario	High Case Scenario
FY03-07				
Projects				
Investment (SIL, LIL, ERL)	38	41	3,987.2	4,072.5
TA	21	23	2,341.5	2,477.5
Sector Progr. (APLs, SECALs)	0	0	0.0	0.0
Water comp. of other Operations.	4	4	245.5	277.4
IBRD/IDA Guarantees	13	14	1,291.1	1,417.9
IFC/MIGA Guarantees	0	0	0	0
IFC Loans	0	0	0	0
AAA Operations	27	29		
ESW/AAA – Sector	14	15		
ESW/AAA – Multi Sector	11	12		
GEF or Other	2	2		

The projected lending increase reflects the request by the Chinese Delegation to the Annual Meetings to increase the lending operations by 8 in the next three years. While the urgency to expand investments are as great in the other EAP middle-income countries, the decentralization process has still not matured enough for local officials to launch large programs as yet. This is one of the key challenges we face. Clearly, any efforts in these other countries requires close collaboration between the three principal donors (the Bank, JIBEC and ADB)



Priority Focus Countries

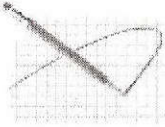
- ✦ **In reforming IDA countries (Cambodia, Lao, Mongolia)**
 - Increase IDA allocations
 - Include IDA grant eligibility for water supply projects
 - Utilize MPDF for P.S. Capacity Building
- ✦ **In growth-oriented countries (China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand)**
 - Focus investment lending more on small towns, rural water supply
 - Close liaison with PREM colleagues
 - Partnership with IFC (Water Fund idea)
 - Subnational Guarantees



Working across Bank Units

- ✦ **Community Driven Development and Decentralization initiatives have brought SMU/CMU/PREM staff together**
- ✦ **WSP, PPIAF, BNWPP: valuable partners in the sector**
- ✦ **Water Resources Group shares information on cross-cutting sectoral issues**
- ✦ **City Development Strategies significant vehicle for sewerage and drainage advocacy**

in reply to JDW
dear him



Mark Hildebrand

02/05/2003 06:04 PM
30575 TUDCA

Subject: MDG Target 11 - improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

Keshav,

As requested I have attached the official list of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets which also shows the agreed indicators (MDG Target 11 is the above referenced target from the "Cities Without Slums" action plan). I have also attached the Millennium Declaration endorsed by the 150 heads of state and government who attended the Millennium Summit in September 2000 and then issued as a UN General Assembly resolution on 18 September 2000 (see Section III "Development and Poverty Eradication", para 19 which commits to this target of "improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020" and explicitly endorses the "Cities Without Slums" action plan. I have also attached the cover page of the "Cities Without Slums" action plan which includes these endorsements as well as the UN Secretary-General's in his document "We the Peoples" on the role of the United Nations in the 21st century.

In my view more clearly focusing on MDG Target 11 is a strategic opportunity for the Bank to directly target poverty eradication where it is growing - in cities. Moreover, since Target 11 calls for "improving the lives" of slum dwellers - meeting this challenge requires a multisectoral approach which should focus not just on infrastructure, but on education, health, jobs, etc., delivering significant impacts on almost all of MDGs in slums - where the vast majority of the urban poor live.

I hope this is helpful.

Mark

List of MDGs and Targets (available on WB's website)



MDGs & Targets.doc

Millennium Declaration (A/Res/55/2)



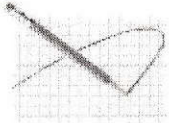
UN Millennium Declaration.p

Cover page "Cities Without Slums" action plan



CWS cover note Nov02.do

To: Keshav Varma
cc: John W. Flora



Mark Hildebrand
02/07/2003 09:01 AM
30575 TUDCA

Subject: MDG efforts in slums

Handwritten:
EASUR
EAST ASIA
+ MDG

Take a look at this attachment !

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 02/07/2003 09:00 AM -----

Hiroaki Suzuki
02/06/2003 01:29 PM
80329 EASUR

To: Mark Hildebrand
cc:
Subject: MDG efforts in slums

This is it.
Hiroaki Suzuki
Lead Operations Officer
East Asia Urban Sector Development Unit (EASUR)
East Asia and Pacific Region
The World Bank (MC8-335)
1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 USA
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Website: http://www.worldbank.org

----- Forwarded by Hiroaki Suzuki/Person/World Bank on 2003/02/06 13:29 -----

Daniel A. Hoornweg
2003/02/05 17:31
84731 EASUR

To: Vijay Jagannathan, Alan Coulthart, Riyer@Worldbank.Org, Aniruddha Dasgupta, Stuart Whitehead, Ming Zhang
cc: Rumana Huque, Hiroaki Suzuki, Keshav Varma, Thomas L. Zearley, Hiroichi Kawashima
Subject: MDG efforts in slums

Greetings Everyone:

Following a meeting we had with Cities Alliance this Monday, and Keshav's suggestion, Rumana, Hiroaki and I are trying to put together a proposal for CA on meeting the MDGs in a few pilot, specific slum areas. The idea is to try to use an integrate approach in slums to achieve the MDGs - which all but one are likely best achieved in urban poor areas. We would start this in one to three countries (probably just one to start with is best??).

Attached is a first, early draft. Comments welcome. We're now soliciting you country coordinators to see if there would be interest both at a national level and one or two keen cities. If you think there's interest at your end we would then talk to the folks in Human Resources group and country directors.

Vijay, can you help out on Laos and Cambodia? We can also help identify these areas through the AAA infrastructure work we're starting. Stuart, what do you think about PNG?

Thanks everyone.
Cheers,
Rumana, Hiroaki, Dan



MDG-slums.doc

To: Ca Tech

Achieving the MDGs through Improving Poor Urban Neighborhoods (need to think of better title!!)

INTRODUCTION

The Millennium Development Goals commit the international community to an expanded and quantifiable vision of development, one that vigorously promotes human development as the key to sustaining social and economic progress and reducing poverty in all countries. For the World Bank, the MDGs present both opportunities and challenges--to rise to a higher level of operational effectiveness and to improve the service delivery to our clients.

Improving conditions for the poor through slum improvement programs is one proven way of addressing some of the world's worst poverty problems. In December 1999, the Cities Alliance launched the Cities Without Slums initiative, with a goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. This initiative has been endorsed at the highest political level internationally--the Cities Without Slums Action Plan was subsequently endorsed by the 150 heads of state attending the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, and is now one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (Target 11).

Not only is slum improvement one of the MDG targets in and of itself, but improving the living and environmental conditions of slum dwellers has the potential to directly contribute to almost all of the MDGs, whether it be eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; or ensuring environmental sustainability.

The East Asia and Pacific Urban Sector Unit proposes to take an innovative approach to reaching the MDGs. Instead of focusing on one goal or target from the MDGs and attempting to scale that up nationally, EASUR would like to propose addressing all (or most) of the MDGs by targeting selected poverty pockets—namely, urban slums—and working on the MDGs in a comprehensive manner in these pockets. To be effective, this would require enormous cross sectoral collaboration between the Urban Unit, and other World Bank departments, particularly Human Development Sector Units, such as Health and Education. And, to scale this up would require not only commitment from governments (particularly local governments), but also close coordination between different departments/ministries in government. It is no doubt an enormous challenge.

Although most governments in East Asia recognize that slums are an enormous, and growing, problem due to rapid urbanization, there is currently little comprehensive information on the magnitude of the problem—how many slums, where they are, how many poor people live in the slums. Neither is there consolidated information specifically on slum dwellers with regard to income levels, health statistics, literacy rates, women's status, HIV rates, prevalence of disease. Existing research and data suggests that these statistics are likely to be higher in slums than in other areas. Early indications also suggest that service deficiencies are likely more acute in the slums of 'smaller' cities. Targeting slum areas to address these issues is therefore likely to have

an immediate, visible and significant impact on the MDG targets, and to contribute to having a lasting impact on poverty alleviation in slums.

PROPOSAL

EASUR proposes to initiate a poverty alleviation program in selected countries in East Asia, with the specific goal of targeting the key MDGs in slum areas—eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and ensuring environmental sustainability.

This approach would require strong ownership by client countries and specific cities as well as the support of each country management team within the Bank. This initiative first needs a clear understanding of the conditions of the poor in the urban slums (poverty mapping and MDG impact on the poor). Once the data is collected and analyzed, there would need to be a policy dialogue with clients governments/cities. The goal would be to develop, in collaboration with participating cities, strategies and subsequently, investment programs to improve the living and environmental conditions in slums. These investments would be cross sectoral in nature, including interventions that address health (including HIV/AIDS, maternal and child care), education (including specifically girls and women), infrastructure (particularly addressing water and sanitation) and security of tenure. Thus, they could be in the form of health projects, education projects, community-based projects or urban projects, depending on what the most important issues. The key, however, would be to ensure that there will be a cross-sectoral approach, with the investment focused on making specific contribution to the MDGs.

To initiate this program, EASUR would like to propose a collaboration with the Cities Alliance, Cities Without Slums program. The following steps are needed to launch this initiative:

- Selecting countries and cities to work in (would require dialogue with country representatives and commitment from participating cities to work on slums)
- Identifying and mapping slums to understand the magnitude of the problem
- Collecting socio-economic data on slum dwellers to establish baseline, particularly of MDG, indicators
- Developing a strategy of action for a cross-sectoral approach to improving slums city wide.

The Cities Alliance has funded a similar activity in Vietnam, in preparation of the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project. The positive experience with this activity has inspired this proposal.

The targeted cities would be identified through consultations between EASIN, EASHD, EASES, EASPR and Country Directors. Our preference would be to start with the IDA countries of EAP, which would include Cambodia, Laos, and Mongolia.

PROPOSED BUDGET

This is still tentative as we do not yet know how many cities we have and what could be funded under Cities Alliance, BB, and other possible funding sources.

Establish a small EAP team of operations staff to identify key countries and key cities and oversee consultant activities (16 sw - \$105,000 incl. variable costs)

Hire local consulting firm in each country to map areas of poverty and identify interventions needed (\$80,000 per city – based on Vietnam experience, this may be insufficient)

In one poverty pocket per country facilitate key interventions as identified above. Managed by a local consulting firm (\$250,000 per country). N.B. These interventions would be fully consistent with ongoing and proposed World Bank (and other donor) activities in the participating city. We may be unable to obtain these funds through Cities Alliance but hopefully could find some funds to facilitate actual implementation of some immediate, relatively small interventions that could yield quick visible benefits (assuming that larger scale investments would follow).

Policy dialogue, Workshops, Consultations (\$30,000 per city)

RELEVANT MDGs AND INDICATORS

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

- Proportion of population below \$1 per day
- Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
- Illiteracy rate of 15-24-year-olds

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

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

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
- Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source

By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers:

- Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation
- Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (urban/rural)

Red

Jamal Saghir

Subject: Implementation Forum: Water and Sanitation

02/06/2003 09:26 AM
32789 EWDDR

Jamal Saghir

Director, Energy and Water

Tel: (202) 473 2789; Fax: (202) 522 3228

Email: jsaghir@worldbank.org

----- Forwarded by Jamal Saghir/Person/World Bank on 02/06/2003 09:25 AM -----

Jamal Saghir

02/06/2003 07:53 AM
32789 EWDDR

To: Watsan Staff, Watsan Sector Board, Energy Water Staff, John W. Flora
cc:

Subject: Implementation Forum: Water and Sanitation

Colleagues in the water family

Yesterday Mr. Wolfensohn sent a memo to all staff reporting on this year's implementation Forum. As you know the emphasis was on implementation of agreed strategy and scaling up our impact on poverty reduction. I would like to report to you on Water and Sanitation Sector which as you know is one of the 7 sectors which senior management has decided would require greater corporate attention. The areas listed below merit additional emphasis at this time. They are areas that are critically important in all regions. They are also areas where we have made a corporate commitment and where there is a high level of international attention and scrutiny of our delivery. These areas are:

- Ø **Education for All**
- Ø **HIV/AIDS**
- Ø **Maternal and Child Health**
- Ø **Water Supply and Sanitation**
- Ø **Investment Climate and Finance**
- Ø **Trade**
- Ø **Environmental Sustainability**

At the Implementation Forum January 29-31, 2003, we had a 4 hour discussion chaired by Callisto Madavo. Other participants included Peter Woicke, staff from our practice and other practices, OED, MIGA, etc. Callisto did an excellent job in making the group focus on critical issues and pushing the discussion toward practical solutions and proposals.

I made a presentation (attached) on Aligning Bank's effort to MDG expectations and issues that should be considered for WSS. Our presentation was well received and stimulated the discussion.

I attach the outcomes of the session which was presented at the plenary before Mr. Wolfensohn. Among the messages for our practice the need to:

- Develop new instruments to address the lack of capacity at the local level such as training programs for municipalities and on the job training for client; and develop new financial instruments (local currency, subsovereign lending etc).
- Integrate water and sanitation priorities into country framework through the PRSP and CAS and ensure consistency of agreed priorities with annual lending and budget allocations
- Balance the application of safeguards with the need to take risks when the potential rewards are high and build a "shield" for individual staff to reduce risk aversion.

The forum was an open and candid meeting with staff and managers focusing on action and working as a

team. The forum participants will reconvene in a few months to assess the progress made.

The momentum to scale up WSS is now clear and we have senior management support. Thanks for continuing working as a great team in the weeks and months to come toward the designing and the implementation of the MDG action plans in agreed focused countries.

I will keep you updated on the what transpires during various follow-up meetings.

Regards
Jamal



Annex 1 - WSS strategic forum presentation v5.ppt



- Forum 2003 Working Group Report-out WS'
-

Jamal Saghir
Director, Energy and Water
Tel: (202) 473 2789; Fax: (202) 522 3228
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To: Mark Hildebrand



General Assembly

Distr.: General
31 May 2001

Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 60 (b)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/55/L.2)]

55/2. United Nations Millennium Declaration

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Millennium Declaration

I. Values and principles

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.
2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.
3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.
4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people. For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to this central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation.
6. We consider certain fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:
 - **Freedom.** Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.
 - **Equality.** No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.
 - **Solidarity.** Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.
 - **Tolerance.** Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.
 - **Respect for nature.** Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.
 - **Shared responsibility.** Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.
7. In order to translate these shared values into actions, we have identified key objectives to which we assign special significance.

II. Peace, security and disarmament

8. We will spare no effort to free our peoples from the scourge of war, whether within or between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the

past decade. We will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

9. We resolve therefore:

- To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties.
- To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations¹ and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously.
- To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter.
- To ensure the implementation, by States Parties, of treaties in areas such as arms control and disarmament and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.²
- To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions.
- To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.
- To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties.
- To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers.
- To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and

¹ A/55/305-S/2000/809; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 2000*, document S/2000/809.

² A/CONF.183/9.

on Their Destruction,³ as well as the amended mines protocol to the Convention on conventional weapons.⁴

10. We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal.

III. Development and poverty eradication

11. We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.
12. We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.
13. Success in meeting these objectives depends, *inter alia*, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.
14. We are concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We will therefore make every effort to ensure the success of the High-level International and Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.
15. We also undertake to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we welcome the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001 and will endeavour to ensure its success. We call on the industrialized countries:
 - To adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries;
 - To implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction; and
 - To grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.
16. We are also determined to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

³ See CD/1478.

⁴ Amended protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices (CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex B).

17. We also resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action⁵ and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full. We urge the international community to ensure that, in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.
18. We recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems.
19. We resolve further:
 - To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
 - To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
 - By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.
 - To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
 - To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
 - By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.
20. We also resolve:
 - To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.
 - To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.
 - To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.
 - To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.

⁵ Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II).

- To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration,⁶ are available to all.

IV. Protecting our common environment

21. We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.
22. We reaffirm our support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21,⁷ agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
23. We resolve therefore to adopt in all our environmental actions a new ethic of conservation and stewardship and, as first steps, we resolve:
 - To make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
 - To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.
 - To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸ and the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.⁹
 - To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies.
 - To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.
 - To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

24. We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.
25. We resolve therefore:

⁶ E/2000/L.9.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

⁹ A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

- To respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.¹⁰
- To strive for the full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.
- To strengthen the capacity of all our countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights.
- To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.¹¹
- To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies.
- To work collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries.
- To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information.

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

26. We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible.

We resolve therefore:

- To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law.
- To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies.
- To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹² and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.¹³

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

27. We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable

¹⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹¹ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹² Resolution 44/25, annex.

¹³ Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

28. We resolve therefore:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.
- To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent.
- To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment, as well as transfers of technology.
- To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations

29. We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

30. We resolve therefore:

- To reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, and to enable it to play that role effectively.
- To intensify our efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects.
- To strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter.
- To strengthen the International Court of Justice, in order to ensure justice and the rule of law in international affairs.
- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.
- To ensure that the Organization is provided on a timely and predictable basis with the resources it needs to carry out its mandates.
- To urge the Secretariat to make the best use of those resources, in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interests of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices and technologies available and by concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of Member States.

- To promote adherence to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.¹⁴
 - To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.
 - To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues.
 - To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.
31. We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.
32. We solemnly reaffirm, on this historic occasion, that the United Nations is the indispensable common house of the entire human family, through which we will seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, cooperation and development. We therefore pledge our unstinting support for these common objectives and our determination to achieve them.

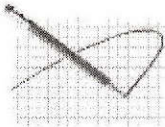
*8th plenary meeting
8 September 2000*

¹⁴ Resolution 49/59, annex.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 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
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. 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	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
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 immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	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) [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 [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*	
<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><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><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [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 land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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>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>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p>Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1000 people</p> <p><i>Other Indicators TBD</i></p>

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: MDG note

06/07/2002 06:01 PM
30575 TUDCA

Eric,

Here's a few quick inputs for your note to Nick Stern with reference to the Cities Without Slums MDG goal - Target 11 which calls for:

"By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers"

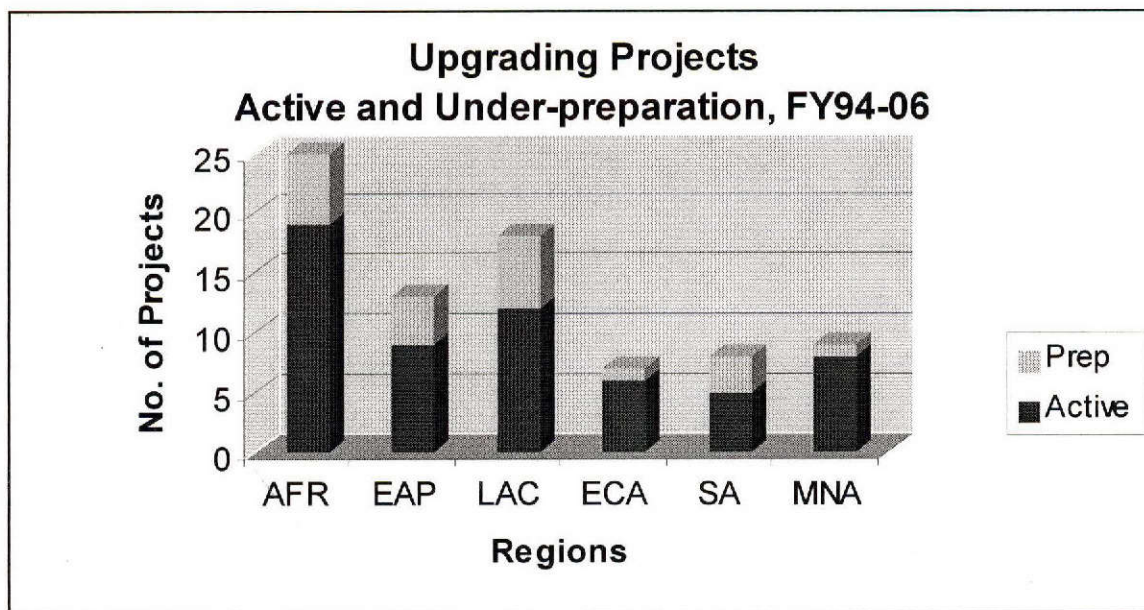
The two indicators for this goal are:

- Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (WHO-UNICEF); and
- Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (UN-Habitat)

The Bank's WDR 2003 highlights the importance of this MDG in its Chapter 6 - "Getting the Best from Cities" with a particular focus under the section on "Inclusion and access to assets - Challenging the Institutional Roots of Urban Slums" on the issue of security of tenure (see especially "Empowerment through access to assets - security of tenure")

Last month (May 23) the Cities Alliance hosted a roundtable discussion at the Bank on "Secure Tenure for the Urban Poor" which was convened by Mamphela Ramphele and Anna Tibaijuka, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat. This roundtable included lawyers and economists who are prominent members of the International Research Group on Law and Urban Space (IRGLUS), who highlighted a range of options that exist to improve security of tenure for the urban poor, and the discussion focused on practical ways in which Bank operations can support this process.

The following table show the Bank's current portfolio of projects with slum upgrading components which will directly contribute to this MDG target:



Upgrading (projects & components)

Total projects	80
Active projects FY94-02	59
Projects under preparation FY03-06	21
Total Loan Amount for Active Projects	\$4603.5
Total Loan Amount for Prep Projects	\$1116.3
Total Loan Amount	\$5719.8
Beneficiaries Identified in Active projects (FY94-01) * FY02 numbers not yet available	3,755,000

	Active FY94-02	Prep FY03 06
AFR	19	6
EAP	9	4
LAC	12	6
ECA	6	1
SA	5	3
MNA	8	1
	80	21

Eric V. Swanson



Eric V. Swanson
06/05/2002 04:19 PM
33832 DECDG

To: Mark Hildebrand
cc:
Subject: MDG Steering Committee meeting

Mark,

I need to prepare a short note for Nick Stern on MDG related activities in the Bank. Is there anything that you would like me to include from your group? If you can send me a short paragraph by Friday, I'll include it in the note.

Best wishes,

Eric

Eric V. Swanson

Program Manager
DEC Development Data Group
(voice) 202 473 3832
(fax) 202 522 1785
(email) eswanson@worldbank.org

To: Eric V. Swanson

MDG. General Consider

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

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mt
*Needs to meet with the
G20 in DCB regarding the
CWS goal*

**THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: REPORTING AND BUILDING THE REQUIRED
STATISTICAL CAPACITY USING THE PARIS21 INITIATIVE**

(Note by the Secretariat)

This note is circulated as BACKGROUND FOR DISCUSSION under agenda item 2 of the DAC Senior Level Meeting on 12-13 December 2001 (see questions in paragraph 16).

Contact: Brian Hammond, DCD/RSD: Tel: (33-1) 45 24 90 34; Fax: (33-1) 44 30 61 46;
E-mail: brian.hammond@oecd.org

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English - Or. English

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: REPORTING AND BUILDING THE REQUIRED STATISTICAL CAPACITY USING THE PARIS21 INITIATIVE

This note shows how the international development goals have been aligned with the targets in the Millennium Declaration into a presentation of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets and indicators. It encourages Members to use the MDGs in advocacy for development and seeks SLM support for joint reporting on progress towards the MDGs.

The note puts the MDG indicators in the context of the whole statistical system and argues that timely, accurate data will continue to be unavailable for many developing countries unless there is a step increase in donor support for building sustainable statistical capacity. It calls for SLM commitment to such an increase, through bilateral regional and country programmes, the monitoring and reporting elements of the IDA and EDF replenishments, and global funds that link together the various initiatives in statistical capacity building, building on the work of the PARIS21 Consortium created for this purpose.

Development agenda centred on the Millennium Development Goals

From IDGs to MDGs

1. There is international consensus on the development agenda, based on partnership, country-ownership and mutual accountability. Since its publication, the DAC has been seeking broad ownership, particularly in the UN, of the international development goals (IDGs) set out in *Shaping the 21st Century*. This culminated in the Millennium Declaration in September 2000. It provided UN endorsement of the goal of halving the proportion of people living under \$1 a day by 2015. It offered an occasion, and strong demand, to add more recent conference goals to the IDGs—on hunger, HIV/AIDS and major diseases, and housing. And it recognised the balance of responsibilities between developing and developed countries.

2. In preparing the “Road Map” for reporting on implementation of the Millennium Declaration¹, the Secretariats of the UN, IMF, OECD and World Bank agreed a formulation for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that lists 8 goals, 18 targets and some 48 indicators (see Annex 1). Grouping the many targets of the Millennium Declaration under eight goals provides continuity with the seven IDGs.

The eight goals are:

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

¹ Reference A/56/326 at www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56326.pdf, discussed on 19 November 2001 by the UN General Assembly during its 56th session.

3. Goals 1 to 5 and 7 are identical to the IDGs. Goal 6 replaces the IDG of universal access to reproductive health services, acknowledging that this goal was consciously omitted from the Millennium Declaration². Goal 8 is new. It uses the language of the Millennium Declaration—consistent with references to adequate resources and policy coherence in *Shaping the 21st Century*—to balance the responsibilities of developing and developed countries when reporting on development progress. It has supporting indicators that include aid volume, market access, and debt relief.

Advocacy

4. While the MDGs are not as compact as the IDGs, they have the benefit of universal ownership and balance. Their presentation as 8 goals, along with judicious selection of targets and indicators from the list, will allow the MDGs to replace the role of the IDGs in advocacy for development. Indeed, there are already discussions underway about a campaign for the MDGs³. Concise, systematic reporting—as described in the next section—will support such a campaign.

Reporting

5. The UN Secretary General has the mandate and responsibility to report on the Millennium Declaration. He will produce annual reports, starting in 2002⁴. Part of that report will be the result of continuing close collaboration between the agencies in order to have a common global assessment of progress from the baseline year of 1990. The other agencies will use that shared assessment in their own publications⁵. In DCD we plan to include a prototype of such an assessment in the 2001 edition of the *Development Co-operation Report*. This uses clear graphics to show—in about 10 pages—global progress for each target, highlighting achievements and challenges, and analyses a sub-set of indicators for the Least Developed Countries.

6. A major new feature of reporting on the Millennium Declaration is the production of national reports, drawing on national strategies such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), UN Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and National Human Development Reports (NHDRs). This will help to gain national support for the goals and reporting on progress. But such reporting will further highlight the crisis in the sustainable production of reliable, timely statistics in many developing countries. The PARIS21 Consortium was set up to address just this issue and its broad agenda is covered in the rest of this note.

² Nevertheless the indicators used to measure it—the contraceptive prevalence rate and HIV prevalence—remain in the MDG indicator list. The preamble in the text agreed with the UN notes that "The list of MDGs does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the global conferences of the 1990s." Just as with the IDGs, the MDGs are not a straitjacket. Countries set their own strategies and this could include a focus on reproductive health. The same is true for donors.

³ At their meeting on 25-26 October 2001, an informal group of development co-operation communications experts concluded that the MDGs should be used to strengthen public support for international development (see DCD/DAC(2001)31).

⁴ The first reports will be thematic (2002: conflict and HIV/AIDS; 2003: Financing for Development and sustainable development; 2004: digital divide and transnational crime). He will report on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration in a comprehensive way once every five years, with the first report due in 2005.

⁵ There are ongoing discussions about producing such a common assessment—effectively a successor to the progress charts in *A Better World for All*—as a separate publication. Such collaboration was given explicit recognition in the communiqué of the Development Committee on 18 November, paragraph 10: "For example, a combined effort by the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations, along with the OECD, to check periodically on progress towards the MDGs, would provide an efficient and practical approach for improved cooperation."

Investing in statistical systems to monitor the Millennium Development Goals

MDGs in the context of national statistical systems

7. The MDGs provide an accountability framework for reporting development progress at both the country and global levels. The consensus on poverty reduction strategies as the main tool for development in low-income countries has increased the demand for evidence-based policy making and poverty monitoring. But such monitoring and reporting requires reliable, timely, relevant data. This in turn requires that sufficient resources are put into the statistical and other systems that generate the data needed to design policies and allocate resources, monitor progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programmes.

8. Poverty reduction strategies have to avoid aggravating the problem by adding too many indicators or undermining statistical capacity by *ad hoc* approaches. Rather they offer a political entry point and a hook for national strategies for statistics, appropriately resourced from both national and donor budgets.

9. The indicators for the MDGs represent just a fraction of the data needed. A wide range of other information is needed to monitor inputs and intermediate outputs and to disaggregate outcomes for different population groups, geographic areas and over time. Data play an important role as an instrument of good governance, providing feedback on the performance of governments and information to all development actors and sections of society so that those in power can be held accountable. As the development community moves further towards sector wide approaches and budgetary aid the need for good quality information will increase.

10. Developing statistical capacity to monitor the MDGs requires action on four fronts—described more fully in Annex 2—national data; global data; international statistical best practices; and co-ordination. These are covered briefly below.

National data

11. First, producing national data requires active support of politicians and senior officials who are committed to evidence-based policy making. And it requires a statistical infrastructure covering not only the national statistical office, but also statistical activities in line ministries and sub-national administrative centres. This depends mainly on national funding, but with strategic donor support, for activities including:

- Monitoring national poverty reduction strategies and strengthening other social statistics, with special emphasis on health (including HIV/AIDS), education, and gender
- Strengthening economic data and implementing frameworks
- Improving the coverage and quality of population censuses and household surveys
- ▪ Upgrading agricultural and environmental statistics
- Producing national statistical development strategies and improving organisation and management
- Implementing data dissemination and data quality frameworks.

why singled out?

Global data, international best practices, and co-ordination

12. Second, for regional and global monitoring there is a need for national statistics to be aggregated and compared across countries. Some country by country comparisons rely on globally funded data collection, compilation and analysis, such as purchasing power parity (PPP) data—used *inter alia* to monitor the incidence of poverty below \$1 per day—that requires, for example, a new round of the International Comparison Programme in non-OECD countries. Third, the IMF and the UN need continuing/enhanced support in encouraging and guiding countries to implement agreed methodology and achieve internationally accepted best practices in statistics. Fourth, co-ordination requires some central funding, including for the PARIS21 Consortium. For all of these, the UN Statistical Commission has a leading role to play as the global forum for national statistical systems.

The need for increased investment in statistics

13. PARIS21 has been successful in raising the profile and awareness of the need for better use of better statistics—to date primarily through making the link to poverty reduction strategies. PARIS21 will continue to be important: to continue its advocacy role; to help to focus statistical programmes on country-owned development strategies focused on poverty reduction; to facilitate greater donor co-ordination; and to foster partnership principles. But, although there is wide recognition of the need to develop statistical systems, including to support the monitoring of the MDGs, there is insufficient funding to match the rhetoric. A step increase in the overall level of investment is required if monitoring is to be based on reliable, mainly locally produced data. The additional sums involved are not large. It has been estimated that an increase in resources of the order of USD 60 million per year—just over 0.1 per cent of ODA—for the next several years is needed to make a substantial and sustained improvement in capacity to inform and monitor progress towards the MDGs⁶.

14. No new funding mechanisms are envisaged. What will be important, however, is to ensure that any increased investment in monitoring and evaluation is provided in a consistent and coherent way that strengthens activities on all four fronts noted above, as an integral component of overall development programmes. In particular, at the national level the emphasis should be on providing support for development programmes that are supported by all the key stakeholders, building demand for data, and focusing on areas that have been neglected such as education, agriculture and population. The country-owned poverty reduction strategies offer ready-made processes into which to link such investments. These in turn are supported by suitable funding arrangements. In this context the latest IDA and EDF replenishments stress the importance of monitoring and reporting. The sums involved are but a fraction of the USD 20 billion for each replenishment⁷.

15. The most pressing need is high level commitment to reiterate the importance of being able not only to achieve goals, but also to monitor progress. Ultimately, effective progress will be achieved only through a widespread culture of evidence-based policy making. This in turn will not happen without increased investment in statistical systems.

16. Senior Level Meeting participants are asked:

- **To comment on plans to use the MDGs in a campaign to gain support for increased attention to long term development in the changed global context.**
- **To signal their support to continuing co-ordination between the UN-IMF-OECD-WB to produce a short annual report on progress towards the MDGs.**
- **To commit to raise the profile of monitoring and reporting by asking those responsible for regional and country programme budgets to make increased and adequate provision for national statistical capacity building as part of a co-ordinated, coherent package, linked to PRSPs where appropriate.**
- **To press in the appropriate fora for allocation of some multilateral funding (notably IDA and EDF) to statistical capacity building.**
- **To be prepared to allocate some central funds to global statistical needs.**

⁶ Around USD 10 million of this sum is needed to fund global statistics, methods and standards, and co-ordination; the remainder for direct assistance for country-level capacity building. Finance for global statistical public goods and co-ordination could be channelled through World Bank or UN trust funds and for the methods and standards work mainly to the UN and IMF to enhance their existing programmes.

⁷ Might it be possible to " earmark " a portion of Poverty Reduction Support Credits or Poverty Reduction Growth Facilities to support country-led strategic statistical development plans for monitoring development progress?

Annex 1

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 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
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. 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	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
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 immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	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) [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 [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*	
<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><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><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [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 land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></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>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)</p>	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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>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 co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p>Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1000 people</p> <p>Other Indicators TBD</p>

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement

The Millennium Development Goals, and associated targets, come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/qa/res/55/a55r002.pdf - A/RES/55/2). Other selected indicators for development, not related to specific targets, include population, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, and gross national income per capita. Where relevant, the indicators should be calculated for sub-national levels -- urban and rural areas, regions, socio-economic groups, and by age and gender.

The list of MDGs does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the global conferences of the 1990s. The eight goals represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty."

Annex 2

Four areas for action to build statistical capacity

National data

As set out in the following diagram, monitoring progress towards the MDGs requires data at two levels. First and most important are the various data sets that are generated by national statistical systems. National data are derived from a variety of different data processes, including large-scale censuses and surveys, and as a by-product of administrative processes. These data processes depend upon a statistical infrastructure that includes elements such as appropriate legislation, effective management, the skills and expertise of staff, registers and sampling frames, and equipment and materials for data handling and communications. Even if the emphasis were only on generating the MDG indicators—and national data needs are certainly much broader—a substantial statistical system is needed, for example to produce reliable estimates of gross national income and population.

National data systems are primarily financed by governments through the annual budget process. Official statistics are a typical public good—the only feasible way of financing them is through general taxation. Multilateral and bilateral donors can provide additional support for developing statistical systems and strengthening the human and institutional infrastructure, and sometimes for the direct costs of data processes. Technical support is also provided through mechanisms such as the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) as well as multilateral and bilateral technical assistance programmes.

Global Data

When the focus of attention moves beyond the national level, for example to monitor progress for a group of countries or for the whole world, then there is a need for global data. Here, as indicated in the diagram, there are two areas of focus. First, even where global indicators can be derived by aggregating national data—as for many of the MDG indicators—work still needs to be done at the global level to compile the data sets, to deal with missing data and inconsistencies, and to maintain the various databases. This work is generally carried out by international agencies such as the United Nations, the World Bank and the IMF. Important inputs are also made by other agencies such as the EC and OECD and the various regional development banks.

Second, for some needs, specific transnational data sets are required. Important examples include purchasing power parity data to compare the real value of economic variables across countries without the distortions generated by market exchange rates or different price structures. These data can only be generated through a globally co-ordinated effort such as the International Comparison Program (ICP). Other examples occur in the environmental field, where transnational data are needed to monitor global processes such as climate change. These data, by their nature, cannot be derived entirely from national systems; they require additional global data collection and analysis processes.

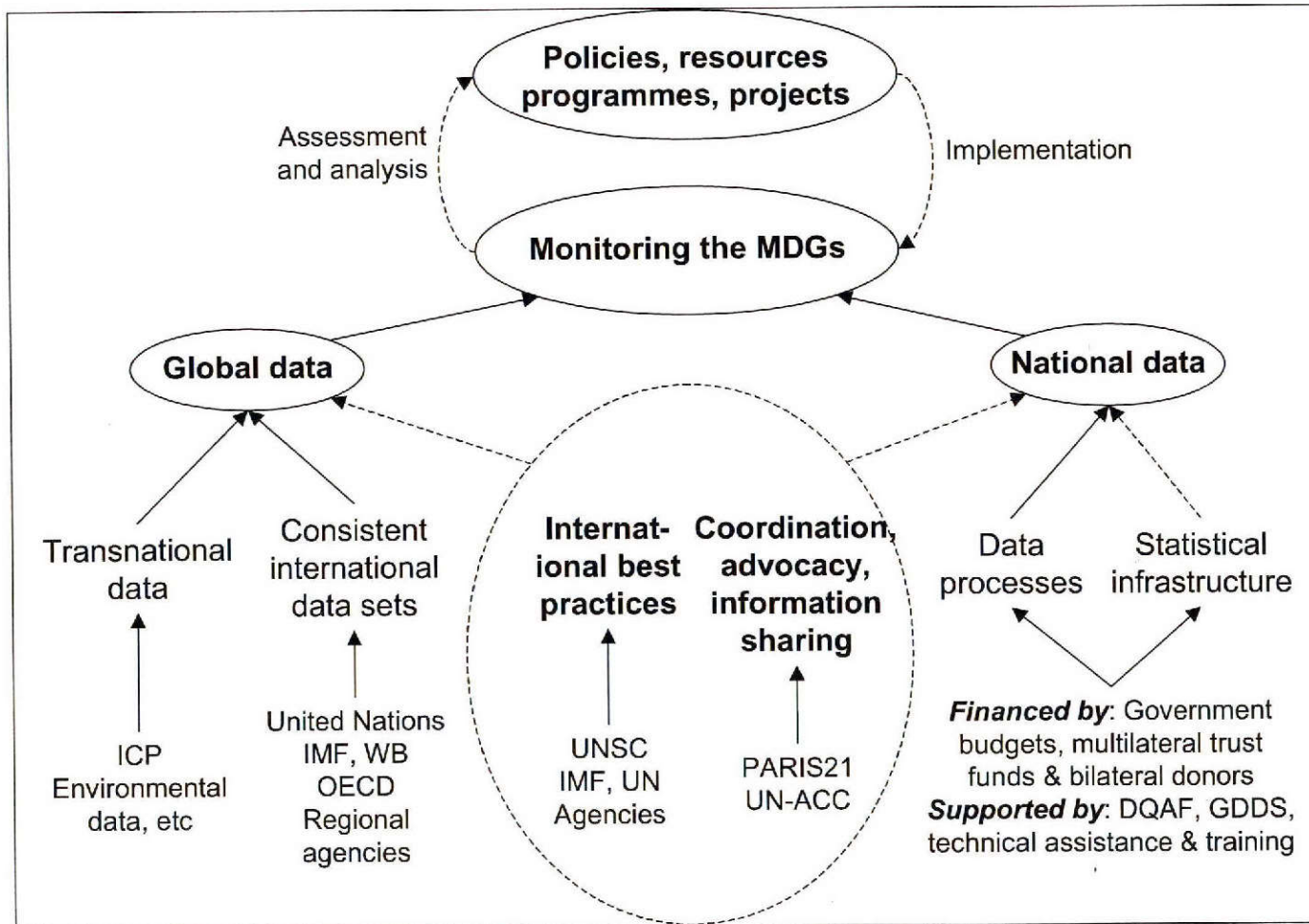
Internationally accepted best practices

A third area of work in statistics provides support to both national and global data systems. Here the focus, as indicated in the ellipse at the centre of the diagram, is on developing frameworks, norms and standards for different types of statistics. This role is principally undertaken by the IMF and the UN—both through its agencies and the UN Statistical Commission. Both organisations also run extensive training programmes in promoting internationally accepted statistical best practices in areas such as methodology on data sets, data dissemination, and data quality frameworks.

Co-ordination

The fourth area of work is efforts to promote advocacy, information sharing, and co-ordination. Important examples include the PARIS21 Consortium as well as ongoing co-ordination efforts by the United Nations Administrative Co-ordinating Committee.

Components of Statistical Capacity Building





Mark Hildebrand

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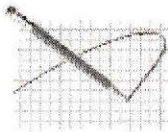
Subject: Millennium Indicators Expert Group Meeting: New York, 19-22 March

Billy,

This is the note which I mentioned this morning regarding the NY expert group meeting on the MDG indicators. I just spoke to Eric and let him know that I cannot go, but that you could be there to help cover the segment on the indicators for Target 11. He welcomed this - and as I mentioned to you I think it is important. The draft agenda from NY is attached, but Eric said he would try to determine with the organizers if this item is likely to come up on Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday morning. Depending on his feedback we may have to hedge it, so you might need to spend Wed night there. I will also send Eric a note confirming.

Mark

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 03/11/2002 02:30 PM -----



Eric V. Swanson

03/05/2002 06:54 PM
33832 DECDG

To: Eduard R. Bos, Barbara Bruns, Kirk E. Hamilton, Giovanna Prennushi,
Jonathan D. Halpern, Mark Hildebrand

cc: Shaída Badíe, Shahrokh Fardoust, Margaret J. Miller,
Ezamora@Worldbank.Org, Karen Lee Adams

Subject: Millennium Indicators Expert Group Meeting: New York, 19-22 March

Colleagues,

The UN has organized a meeting to review and, we hope, to reach agreement on the indicators to the Millennium Development Goals. According to the draft agenda, poverty indicators will be discussed on the 19th, environment indicators on the 20th, education on the 21st, and health (including water and sanitation) on the 21st and 22nd.

This meeting is a chance for us to have one more say in the indicators which will be used to monitor the MDGs in the coming years. From past experience I can say that the Bank's expertise in these issues is very important. I am planning to attend all four days and I believe that Shaída will attend for at least part of the time. I would like to know whether any of you are also available to attend during the sessions on indicators in your sector? If you are, we will inform the UN and request a formal invitation for you. If not, please consider whether there are any special issues that we should raise at the meetings.

In preparation for the New York meeting, I would like to find a time next week to meet with those of you who are interested being part of the discussion on the MDG indicators.

Best wishes,

Eric



UN draft agenda Mar 02.doc Participants Millenium Indicator expert group

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The Costs of Attaining the Millennium Development Goals*

Summary: Using two different approaches, the World Bank estimates that, if countries improve their policies and institutions, the additional foreign aid required to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 is between \$40-\$60 billion a year. This estimate is consistent with other agencies' estimates of the costs of achieving individual goals, such as those for education and health. By itself, this additional aid will not be sufficient to attain the goals, as many countries will have to reform their policies and improve service delivery to make the additional spending effective.

The World Bank's approach to estimating the costs of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is based on two findings from research and experience in development. First, financial assistance is one of many inputs required to reach the goals. In particular, given the weak links between public spending on, say, health and health outcomes, overall policy reforms, and improvements in service delivery would be at least as important as financial assistance. Second, foreign aid is effective in countries where the policy and institutional environment is conducive to poverty reduction. Thus, if additional financial assistance were available, it should be allocated to those countries that have, or are developing policy and institutional environments in which foreign aid will be effective. These two findings imply that we should be extremely careful in interpreting the resource estimates of the cost of attaining the MDGs. The estimates should not be taken as an amount of money which, if available, would guarantee that the MDGs will be reached. Money is not the only input, or even the most important input. If the aid goes to countries with poor policies and institutions, it is likely to be wasted. The question we are asking, therefore, is the following: If the necessary changes in policies and institutions are forthcoming, how much additional financial resources will be needed to achieve the 2015 goals?

In that spirit, we approach the costs of reaching the MDGs through two routes. In the first route, we focus exclusively on the first goal, namely, reducing income poverty by half between 1990 and 2015. Inasmuch as income poverty is linked to the other targets, such as infant mortality and primary enrolment, achieving this goal will go some way towards achieving the others. The link is stronger the more the actions to promote growth are associated with those to promote human development. If we estimated the costs by adding the costs of achieving each of the goals independently, there would be some double-counting. However, achieving the human-development-related goals will require additional effort that goes substantially beyond what is required for the poverty goal.

* This paper summarizes the results of a World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, "Development Goals: History, Prospects and Costs," by Shantayanan Devarajan, Margaret J. Miller, and Eric V. Swanson.

In the second route, we take a parallel track, and estimate the costs of attaining the health, education and environmental goals, noting that the achievement of these goals will go a long way towards reducing income poverty. Both routes yield approximately the same estimate for the costs of reaching the MDGs, namely, around \$40 to \$60 billion in addition foreign aid. As we have argued, to simply add these latter estimates to the former which was focused on the income poverty goal would involve substantial double counting. At the same time they are not alternative estimates of what is necessary to reach the complete set of goals. Nevertheless, taking into account that we have to deal with broad ranges for the estimates, the fact that the two estimates are similar gives some reassurance. We would suggest that, given that some additionality is required, the upper part of the \$40-60 billion range is likely to be of greater relevance. We should note however, that greater improvements in policy than those assumed, as well as improvements in other policies by rich countries, such as those for trade, would work to reduce the required resources. The estimate in the Zedillo report of the United Nations of \$50 billion in additional financing, embraced by UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, lies in the middle of this range.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Halve the proportion of people with less than one dollar a day.
 - Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education
 - Ensure that boys and girls alike complete primary schooling.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
 - Eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education.
4. Reduce child mortality
 - Reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate.
5. Improve maternal health
 - Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 - Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
 - Integrate sustainable development into country policies and reverse loss of environmental resources.
 - Halve the proportion of people without access to potable water.
 - Significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
8. Develop a global partnership for development
 - Raise official development assistance.
 - Expand market access.
 - Encourage debt sustainability.

The Poverty Goal: Reduce income poverty by half in 2015

Throughout this exercise, as well as in all the Bank’s work on the MDGs, we interpret the goals as applying to each country, rather than only to the global population. We estimate the additional aid required to reach the income poverty goal as follows. First, we identify those countries that are either “on track” to reach this goal using currently-available resources, or countries where additional aid will not make a big difference, since foreign aid is so small compared to the size of their economy (labeled “On Track” countries in Table 1). The remaining 65 countries, “uphill” countries, are the potential recipients of this additional aid. Next, applying the second finding above, we subdivide uphill countries into those with adequate policies and institutions, and those without. Such classification and the related cutoff are always a matter of judgment. We use a composite performance indicator to distinguish between countries with adequate policies that can make effective use of additional funds immediately, and those with less satisfactory policies that would have to be improved if the funds were to be used effectively. This leaves 43 of the uphill countries that could effectively absorb more aid

today, and 22 that would need to improve their policies and institutions before they could benefit from additional aid¹.

The third step is to estimate, for the 43 uphill countries with adequate policies, the additional aid required to reach the poverty goal. We employ a very simple method: first, we calculate the GDP growth rate required to achieve the necessary reduction in poverty²; then we calculate the investment required to achieve this GDP growth rate; finally, we calculate the additional aid (given domestic savings rates) required to finance this investment³. This procedure yields an estimate of an additional \$39 billion per year required for these countries to reach the income poverty goal.

For the remaining 22 countries, we assume that additional aid would be forthcoming only if they improve their policies and institutions. If these countries are able to bring their policies and institutions up to the average of the better-performing countries, then an additional \$15 billion per year would be needed to assist these countries in reaching the poverty goal⁴. Thus the additional aid ranges from \$39 billion to \$54 billion depending on whether the worse performers do not or do improve their policies. If they do not, then the income poverty goal will not be achieved in those countries. The upper end of this range represents an approximate doubling of current levels of ODA (\$57 billion in 1999)⁵.

Table 1: Additional aid levels required to halve income poverty

¹ Clearly, this dichotomy oversimplifies, but the key point is that the use of additional aid to reach the goal will depend on the quality of policies and institutions. Using other classifications of policies does not change the broad numbers very much.

² This calculation assumes that the distribution of income in the country remains unchanged for the fifteen-year period. Experience shows that (pre-tax-and-transfer) distributions of income generally change quite slowly. Inequality varies substantially across countries, however, and this variation is reflected in the different growth-poverty elasticities across countries. That is, a high-inequality country will generally require more growth to achieve the same poverty reduction as a low-inequality country.

³ This procedure does not distinguish between private and public investment. If these countries are successful in improving their investment climate, the amount of additional foreign aid needed will decrease. First, such an improvement would work to increase private investment which, in terms of growth, can substitute for aid. Second, the overall productivity of capital in the economy will increase, reducing the amount of additional investment (and hence foreign aid) needed to generate the same growth rate. Note we are presenting the analysis explicitly here in a way which allows for potential improvements in the policy environment and productivity of the economy.

⁴ We assume that it will take about five to seven years for these countries to bring their policies and institutions up to the average of the better-performing countries.

⁵ Like all model-based estimates, our results depend on the assumptions. In particular, the estimates depend on productivity of capital (expressed in terms of the incremental capital-output ratio, or ICOR) in each country. While we used historical evidence to calibrate this parameter, sensitivity analysis reveals that the additional aid required to meet the income poverty goal could be different if the ICORs were higher or lower. For example, if all countries had an ICOR that was one standard deviation above the mean, the additional aid required would be \$115 billion; if they had an ICOR one standard deviation below the mean, the additional aid required would be \$12 billion. While neither of these figures is realistic, they remind us of the fact that the calculations in this paper should be treated as representing a range rather than precise point-estimates. And we should recognize that reducing ICORs is generally associated with improving (deteriorating) economic policies.

	Current ODA levels 1999 (\$ billions)	Additional ODA required
“On Track” countries	33	--
“Uphill” countries	24	54
Adequate policies and institutions	19	39
Weak policies and institutions	5	15*
Official development assistance	57	54*
Total aid (% of high-income OECD GNP)	0.25	0.49

*assuming improved policies and institutions

There is an analogy between the two scenarios presented here and the HIPC initiative. The HIPC initiative pledged to reduce the debt to all low-income countries, estimated the total cost of this debt-reduction, but then made access to debt-reduction conditional on an adequate policy and institutional framework (as reflected in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper). To reach the MDGs, similarly, we calculate that as much as an additional \$54 billion would be needed, but access to this financing should also be conditional on adequate policies and institutions. Until the poor-performing countries improve their policies and institutions, the additional cost will be only \$39 billion, although in this case the goal would not be reached for all countries. While the other 33 “on track” countries are likely to meet the goals, substantial inroads into poverty in these countries would flow from an increase in their aid to GDP ratios.

These calculations assume that, with the exception of foreign aid, all other international exchanges continue as “business as usual.” Specifically, we assume that private capital flows, already quite small in these countries, will not increase as a share of GDP. If instead private capital flows increased by one percentage point faster than GDP, the difference in the aid requirement would be negligible. If private capital flows in the weak-policy countries rose to the average of those with adequate policies, the additional aid required to meet the income poverty goal would be reduced by \$0.5 billion.

We also assume that the world trading system will remain essentially unchanged—becoming neither more protectionist nor more open. If the Doha summit produces tangible results, they should include providing greater market access for developing countries. For developing countries as a group, the benefits of this increased market access will be much larger than financial transfers through official development assistance over the period to 2015. Unfortunately, these gains would not substitute for development assistance in helping *all* countries reach the MDGs. The reason is two-fold. First, Africa plays such a small part in world trade (and already has preferential access in certain areas) that the geographic distribution of trade-related benefits favors the high-trading, lower and middle-income countries. A general-equilibrium-model simulation of reducing protection by half worldwide yields a welfare gain in 2015 of about \$200 billion for developing countries as a whole. But only \$2.4 billion of that accrues to Sub-Saharan Africa, and another \$3.3 billion in South Asia outside India. While small, these gains are

not trivial: when combined with the price changes and distributional effects of trade reforms, they would lift an additional 10 percent of Africans out of poverty⁶.

Secondly, these low-income countries are too poor to benefit fully from multilateral trade liberalization without aid. To take advantage of market access, they require hefty investments in trade-creating infrastructure, transportation, and telecommunications, as well as investments in trade-related government institutions, such as better customs and tax administration, and overall management of public investment. These in turn require development assistance—"aid for trade". In short, even though it will undoubtedly benefit developing countries by stimulating growth and reducing global poverty, reducing trade barriers is not sufficient to eliminate the need for aid in those countries with the largest income-poverty MDG gap.

Finally, there is the question of whether this \$39 - \$54 billion in aid, even if accompanied by improvements in policies and institutions, would strain the "absorptive capacity" of recipient countries. There are different ways to look at absorptive capacity. One way is to examine whether there are diminishing returns to aid. One piece of recent research on the growth impact of additional aid calculates that, for countries which have policies and institutions that are among the best of developing countries, a "saturation point"—the point beyond which the growth impact is zero—is reached when aid is around 30 percent of GDP. By contrast, the saturation point for countries with extremely weak policies and institutions is calculated to be around 6 percent of GDP. Applying these estimates to our estimates, we find that for four of the uphill countries with adequate policies the saturation point would be reached. On average, the additional aid will leave the uphill countries with aid-to-GDP levels that are 35 percent of their saturation point. In short, for most uphill countries with adequate policies, absorptive capacity is unlikely to be a problem.

To be sure, these estimates may understate the effect of the absorptive capacity constraint. If there are diminishing returns to aid throughout, the amount of additional aid required to meet the income poverty goal would be higher. However, improvements in donor policies could mitigate this effect. Much of the diminishing returns to aid is the result of congestion effects—too many projects absorbing the limited technical and managerial talent in developing countries. A shift by donors towards simplified and harmonized aid modalities could therefore be an important element in reaching the goals.

We emphasize that we are working to achieve the MDGs country-by-country. This strategy is different from an aid allocation scheme designed to maximize global poverty reduction.

The Education, Health and Environment Goals

⁶ This is not enough to offset the increase in population growth, so the number of people living in poverty in Africa would still rise during the period.

As mentioned earlier, we approach the costing exercise using two routes. The first route was to estimate the cost of attaining the poverty goal, recognizing that by reducing poverty, we would also be making substantial progress towards the other goals. In the second route, we put to one side the income poverty goal, and estimate the costs of attaining the health, education and environmental goals, but note that the achievement of these goals will go a long way towards reducing income poverty. We calculate the costs of each of these goals individually. They are closely connected, however, and advances in one will, over time, benefit the other.

Education goal: Universal primary education by 2015

The additional costs of achieving universal primary education by 2015 can be inferred by examining the average (per-pupil) costs of primary education today, and multiplying this cost by the number of primary school-age children not in school. Since this unit cost varies substantially across regions (and across countries within regions), the resulting global estimate varies between \$10 billion and \$15 billion, depending on whether regional, national or global averages are used. These figures are also close to those obtained by UNICEF in their “minimum global estimate” of \$9.1 billion. There is also a suggestion that an international norm of 13 percent of GDP per capita be used as the expenditure on each primary school student. This yields an overall cost of \$28 billion, a relatively high estimate.

These estimates represent the sustaining cost of children already in school; they do not necessarily reflect the additional cost required to enroll a child in school. The latter will vary across countries even more than average cost. To help assess these additional costs, we calculate the costs, given some of the complementary policies (including demand-side interventions and increased domestic financing) required to increase enrollment in four Sahelian countries. These calculations yielded an incremental cost of \$62 per student, which is close to the sustaining costs in Africa and South Asia. If we extrapolate from these country studies to the population at large in Africa and South Asia, and apply appropriate multipliers to other regions, the implied incremental cost would also be about \$10 - \$15 billion. This estimate is, of course, not the final word. Currently on-going work aims to calculate the additional cost in all countries that are at risk of not meeting the education goal. Nevertheless, using different methods (average sustaining cost, incremental reform costs, and norms), and taking into account the uncertainty in each of these estimates, we conclude that the annual cost of achieving the education goal will be at least \$10 billion and possibly as high as \$30 billion.

It is important to note that these estimates are based on the notion that the additional education aid goes to countries that have undertaken the policy reforms associated with increasing primary enrollment. While this may be a different set of countries from those with an adequate overall policy environment, this estimate is consistent in spirit with that for reaching the income poverty goal, namely, that additional aid is predicated on there being a policy and institutional environment where the aid is effective.

Health goal: Reduce infant mortality by two-thirds by 2015

For the health goals, we can identify specific inputs that contribute to reduction in infant mortality, say, and then estimate the costs of delivering these inputs. For instance, oral rehydration therapy, vaccinations, and promotion of breast feeding have all been shown to reduce infant mortality. Similarly, for the goal of reducing infectious diseases, there are specific interventions, such as insecticide-treated bednets for malaria, and the DOTS strategy for tuberculosis, for which unit cost estimates exist. Applying these unit costs to the treatment population could lead to both an over- and an under-estimate of the costs of reaching the health goals. It could be an over-estimate because the diseases are inter-related: tuberculosis spreads much more rapidly in the presence of AIDS; AIDS has an impact on infant and maternal mortality; and malaria kills a large number of young children. At the same time, it could be an under-estimate because of the many “weak links in the chain” going from public health spending to health outcomes. Given the possibility of both an over-estimate and an under-estimate, the overall estimate using this approach may not be far off. In any event, we calculate it to be between \$20 and \$25 billion per year for all the health-related goals. Again, these unit cost estimates only apply when the policy and institutional environment is conducive to additional health spending being effective. Also, as noted earlier, other factors contribute to health outcomes. In particular, women’s sanitation and safe water have been found to influence infant mortality strongly. To the extent that countries make progress on these dimensions, that amount of additional resources needed for health interventions will be lower.

Another estimate of a related goal is that proposed by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health of the WHO. Their overall estimate of an additional \$22 billion in foreign aid lies within this range. It too was calculated by estimating the unit costs of the specific interventions required to reduce avoidable deaths (around \$30 - \$40 per person per year), and assuming an increase in the national budgetary contribution to health by about 1.5 percent of GDP. Inasmuch as the Commission considered a broader set of health problems than those in the MDGs, the two estimates are not completely comparable. Nevertheless, given the similarity in approaches, it is not surprising that they arrived at similar numbers.

Environment goal: Universal access to water and sanitation by 2015

We estimate the costs of achieving the environment goals (essentially water and sanitation) by looking at a range of estimates, one for achieving universal coverage (\$30 billion a year), another for reaching basic levels of coverage (\$9 billion). These estimates should be approached cautiously, because there are some who believe that enough resources exist to achieve universal access to water supply—it is just the institutional arrangements that prevent it from being achieved. Similarly, some of the improvements in access to sanitation are likely to be achieved through the implementation of policies in the pursuit of the health goal of reducing infant mortality. Finally, the “City without Slums” program has estimated the cost of providing secure land tenure and upgrading

slums to be \$3.5 billion annually. Taking these estimates and their caveats together, we estimate that the cost of reaching the environment goal is between \$5 and \$21 billion.

The above three estimates yield a rough breakdown of the additional costs of achieving the social goals as follows:

Education	\$10 - \$30 billion
Health:	\$20 - \$25 billion
Environment	\$ 5 - \$21 billion
Total:	\$35 - \$76 billion

Thus, the second route of calculating the additional costs of reaching the MDGs leads to a range of estimates that encompasses those from the first route (the cost of reaching the poverty goal only was \$39 - \$54 billion). Especially since the second route was roughly consistent with estimates for individual goals obtained by other agencies (UNICEF and WHO in particular), we conclude that a global estimate of the additional aid required to attain the MDGs is somewhere between \$40 billion and \$60 billion a year.

While we have taken the two sets of estimates as alternative ways of costing the MDGs, we should note that they are not wholly substitutable. Since the contribution of growth to reducing infant mortality and increasing primary enrolment, while statistically significant is also numerically small, the overall estimate of the costs of achieving the MDGs is probably near the upper end of the range. At the same time, improvements in policies and advances in market access could take us to the middle of the range.

Furthermore, lest we read too much into the fact that these two approaches yielded roughly similar estimates, it should be noted that they represent somewhat different perspectives on the process of achieving the goals. The first approach considers economic growth as the main driver, and estimates the additional costs by calculating the additional savings required to finance the investment that will lead to the desired income growth. The second approach looks at the specific interventions required to achieve the goals of education, health and the environment. To the extent that improvements in education, health and the environment lead to faster economic growth—and there is substantial evidence that they will—the second approach can also be associated with a growth-driven strategy to achieve the goals. Similarly, the additional growth in the first approach increases public resources that could, and will, be spent on education, health and environmental interventions such as those in the second approach. Thus, the ultimate differences between the two approaches may not be so great, but the fact that they start from different premises should not be overlooked.

Finally, we must reiterate the point made at the beginning, namely, that additional financing is one of many inputs required to reach the MDGs. Money alone will not guarantee that we will reach the goals. Policies and institutions are fundamental to

progress on poverty reduction in all its dimensions. When countries have the appropriate policies and institutional arrangements that will make additional aid effective, then money can play an important if not critical role in accelerating progress towards the goals. What is needed to realize this international commitment is for all members of the global community to accelerate their efforts: for the 22 or so uphill countries to improve their policies and institutions; for the developed countries to relax trade barriers and better coordinate aid; and for donors to increase financial aid by about \$40 - \$60 billion annually.

We are close to being here. Main points:

1. We do need to make the idea of “stepping up” a little more prominent. We have it in 3 ways above (i) the 5-7 years for the group of 22 “not yet adequate” policy countries to get adequate, (ii) in the absorptive capacity discussion, (iii) in the remarks a better aid coordination etc by donors. Could we pull these together at the end.
2. Revive discussion of additionality of 2 routes and charge range to \$40 – 70 bn. – mid point \$55 bn.
3. Explain that the above is not about the best way to allocate aid for appropriate progress on the income, health, education debts – it is about a very specific target of MDGs country-by-country from 1990 – 2015.

MDG - HABITAT INDICATORS + WORKSHOP.

Habitat

Indicators

+ Workshop

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: July 22, 2003	
NAME		ROOM. NO.	
EASUR (HQ and field Higher Level staff)			
Christian Delvoie			
Mark Hildebrand			
Billy Cobbett			
Andrea Merrick			
Kevin Milroy			
Denis Baharoglu			
Koichi Hasegawa			
<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER YOUR REQUEST
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER OUR CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR APPROVAL/CLEARANCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND CIRCULATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND RETURN
RE: Urban Upgrading in Vietnam			
REMARKS:			
<p>In preparation of the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project and with funding from the Cities Alliance, we commissioned four studies on access to services of the urban poor in Vietnam. The four studies were prepared by local and international consultants (Nguyen Thi Hien et al, Chris Banes, Mike Slingsby, and Ian Green). This is a synthesis report of the four studies, prepared by George Gattoni. We wanted to make it easy to read and understand for the general population and particularly for distribution in Vietnam (there is a Vietnamese version as well).</p>			
FROM Rumana Huque and Alan Coulthart		ROOM NO. MC9-525	EXTENSION x34769



cobbett@citiesalliance.org

Subject: EGM on secure tenure, slums and sampling

07/22/2002 09:52 AM

Dear Mark,

This request / suggestion has just arrived. Broadly, I think there is more for us to gain by being associated with this, than not. As always, there will be some attendant risks, but I think these should be manageable.

Let us discuss.

Billy

Y/Billy

*our inputs should be substantive but we cannot fund it. please
Alain Durand - Lasserre & Geoffrey Payne are invited*

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----- Forwarded by William J Cobbett/citiesalliance on 22/07/2002 09:49 -----

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<Guenter.Karl@unhabitat.org>
22/07/2002 09:41
tenure, slums and sampling

To:
cc: "Nefise Bazoglu"
Subject: EGM on secure

Dear Bill,

I did not hear from you since the WUF... Hope you are OK.
I am actually staying in Nbi during this 'holiday' time and in charge of a bit, including the preparation of an EGM on secure tenure, slums and sampling for global data collection on the issues at the city level.
I have looked at the excellent papers presented at the last CA meeting on secure tenure. The subject seems to generate a lot of very good stuff. Have you read also Joe Flood last paper ? I am anxious to receive the latest book of Alain Durand-Lasserre.
'Our' EGM is scheduled for end October (28/10 to 1/11) (see draft letter of invitation attached). GUO and Shelter Branch have agreed to collaborate on the organisation of this event. However, we strongly feel that it would have more impact if we could organise it with you (the Cities Alliance). We will

prepare a background paper which should be ready in September (early draft mid-August).

Please let me know if this of interest to you and we can strategise on the best way to collaborate.

Cheers,

Christine

Christine Auclair
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Global Urban Observatory
Urban Secretariat
UN-HABITAT

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(See attached file: invitation.doc)

(See attached file: invitation.doc)



invitation.doc

To: Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org



"Nefise Bazoglu"
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abitat.org>

Subject: UNHABITAT Plans to monitor MDG& Habitat Agenda

06/08/2002 10:18 AM

B. B.
pls read
of attachments as
lets discuss it
we have any
comments
at this
stage?

Dear all,

I would like to apologize for a week's delay, in keeping our promise, as UNHABITAT, to develop a Plan of Action, to the aim of monitoring and the assessment of the MDG on slum dwellers, as well as that of the Habitat Agenda, as a follow up of the Donors' Monitoring Meeting during the WUF1. The Global Urban Observatory (GUO) team had to make further preparations, in order to base our plans, as much as possible, to the existing opportunities. An example of such ground work, was to make a web-survey of all the existing DHS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS (UNICEF), FAFO (NORAD), Papfam (AGfund/UNFPA) and the World Bank household surveys that were done (or, are still continuing) between 1998-2002, as well as make an inventory of the National Population Censuses.

1. The resulting finding from our survey, was that there are 423 survey/census initiatives, ongoing, globally. Most of these are National surveys/censuses, and it is not always clear which cities they cover. As you are already familiar, UNHABITAT was envisioning a two-tiered strategy of attaining, both city aggregate level indicators through a probabilistic sample of 427 cities, which we call Global City Sample (GCS), and household level indicators, through a sample of 35 + cities, which we call, sub-sample (SS). Our search of existing information will hardly effect the course of the GCS. However, for the household sample surveys, we estimate that, there will be three modalities of adding on to ongoing/planned initiatives. These include:

- . adding a module which covers the indicators that we all are interested in, to existing initiatives (minimum cost)
- . selecting a separate sample for the city where one of these surveys/censuses were done, and do a survey, for the indicators that fall within our mandate (medium cost)
- . in cities where none exist, do a sample survey for the whole city (high-cost).

If we draw upon the Population Censuses, as a data source, we have to limit our definition of secure tenure/ slum to the minimum, to cover only the infrastructure/service/permanency of house/population density dimensions. These, inevitably, are some of the typical questions that we all have to address during the first EGM (planned in October).

2. In order to establish a continuity with the Urban Indicators' Data Bases (1993, 1998), and in order to fulfill our Agency's mandate, to monitor the Habitat Agenda (HA), we gave a strategic decision, not to keep this exercise limited, only to the MDG, but also to include a selected set of the HA indicators which were already decided upon, as a result of the collective thinking of the Center. We are keen to include those indicators, on which there is a reliable/valid and a reasonably high response rate. You will see the indicators' coverage in attachments.

3. In the Plan of Action and in the Timeline, attachments you will see the overall course of activities, and will notice that, in the short run, no matter how much we try to piggyback on existing opportunities, inevitably,

most of the cost/burden/initiative will have to lie with UNHABITAT&partners. However, our strategy, in the long run, is to enable the mainstreaming of:

- What is the d. from?*
- . the secure tenure index
 - . the slum index
 - . the most crucial 3-5 HA indicators, in the

well-established survey instruments (above), and the censuses.

4. In the long run, again, the products of the monitoring and assessment functions will feed into the Reports, and thereby reduce the cost of reporting, which is an activity, we have to do, on an annual basis. These reports will include, the State of the World Cities Report, Global Report on Human Settlements, Millenium Development Reports (annully, and every five years), and some issues of the Human Development Report (see Attachments).

5. We are also sharing with you the GCS, and the SS (for cities over 1 million) cities. The GCS, 427 cities is big enough to provide regional estimates. As for the latter, although, households from the 35 cities of the world, would be sufficient to make generalizations about the world's urban population, we should note that regional breakdowns cannot be made.

6. Issues you might consider to follow up with , include the following:

- . nominate an expert to participate in the October EGM (where concepts of 'secure tenure' and 'slum' will be operationalized
 - . nominate/facilitate demographers/statisticians to work with the GUO team, for 1-2 years, either on secondment, or as consultants
 - . nominate/facilitate demographers/statisticians to be part of the TOTs, ready to be mobilized , for training activities.
 - . facilitate our collaboration with Centers of Excellence and experts , in order to subject our work to scientific scrutiny and review (the starting review could be, with the sample cities)
 - . facilitate our collaboration with Centers of Excellence and experts to undertake the city-aggregate indicators, as well as urban household indicators.
- IRBLAG*

To conclude, I would like to suggest that you read the attachements (by file name) in the suggested order:

1. Scope. PP
2. indicators. word
3. Timeline. PP
4. plan of action1.Excell
5. GCSprob.word
6. SS1million.word

Best regards and look forward to receiving your comments.

Nefise Bazoglu
Chief, Urban Secretariat Branch
UNHABITAT

(See attached file: scope.ppt)(See attached file: indicators.doc)(See attached file: timeline.ppt)(See attached file: plan of action1.xls)(See attached file: GCSprob..doc)(See attached file: SS1million.doc)



scope.ppt indicators.doc timeline.ppt plan of action1.xls GCSprob..doc SS1million.doc

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Subject: Cities Alliance - documentation for CG meeting(11-12 Dec)

12/04/2001 07:14 AM

Dear Colleagues,

In reference to the draft agenda of the Consultative Group meeting, I am pleased to attach herewith Habitat contribution to the agenda item entitled "Monitoring the Millennium Declaration target", to be discussed on Wednesday 12 December at 10 a.m.

Best regards.

Daniel Biau

(See attached file: kolkata.doc)

Dear Colleagues,

Further to my note of 13 November, please find attached updated versions of the draft agenda for the Consultative Group meeting and the Public Policy Forum, as well as the draft 2002 Work Programme.

Look forward to seeing you in Kolkata.

Best regards,

Mark Hildebrand

(See attached file: Draft CG Agenda 11-12 Dec.doc)
(See attached file: PPF agenda -as of 3-Dec-01.doc)
(See attached file: proposed work program 2002.xls)
(See attached file: Draft CG Agenda 11-12 Dec.doc)
(See attached file: PPF agenda -as of 3-Dec-01.doc)
(See attached file: proposed work program 2002.xls)



- kolkata.doc



- Draft CG Agenda 11-12 Dec.doc



- PPF agenda -as of 3-Dec-01.doc



- proposed work program 2002.xls

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Monitoring the Millennium Development Target of “Cities Without Slums”

1. Global Goals: Purpose, Nature and Challenges

The Millennium Declaration incorporates the “Cities without Slums” initiative and endorses its goal in Section III ‘Development and Poverty Eradication’: “**By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the ‘Cities without Slums’ initiative**”.¹

The target is to improve the lives of 10% of the current slum dwellers (one billion) by the year 2020. Simultaneously, urban and shelter policies should be designed to limit the development of new slums by offering appropriate options to the urban poor.

Within the context of several development goals competing with each other for the attention of policy makers, and the world’s limited financial resources for international development, it is an important political signal from the international development community to have adopted this goal within the realm of eight development goals altogether. Habitat, therefore becomes one of the key agencies, not only in supporting the improvement of the living conditions of 100 million slum dwellers (in cooperation with its CA partners) but also in facilitating the measurement of progress in this area. Because no matter how top-down global goals may seem, they have proven to have enormous impact on the phenomena that are being measured, both at global and local levels. Thus ‘measurement of universal indicators’ is not only a technical exercise, but also a political tool, in its own right.

Global indicators enable both **comparative analysis** which will contribute to the understanding of the universal slum phenomenon, and formulation of housing and urban development **policies** by the decision-makers at various levels. It is politically important for national or local leaders to compare their countries or cities *vis a vis* a certain global indicator, in reference to other settlements. As such, Habitat regards the identification and measurement of global indicators as one of its core mandates, and as an advocacy tool in spearheading pro-poor shelter and urban development policies.

It is also acknowledged that local variations and priorities matter in measuring progress. Aside from some core universal elements, every town/city has its own peculiar, unique trends and dynamics which need to be taken into account, in defining and measuring indicators.

Those who have the opportunity to trace data from its harvesting, at the remotest town/village, to the stage of being published in a global report of a bilateral or multilateral agency, know that in reality a specific indicator embodies two seemingly contradictory elements at the same time: local variations and core universal elements. For example, the indicator traditionally defined as “

¹ GA resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, paragraph 19

proportion of urban population” that is initially gathered by the UN Population Division and is published in the *World Urbanization Prospects Report*, is actually an amalgam of global and local definitions. Although the universal definition of “urban settlement” is “all those settlements with populations above 20,000”, for some national census offices the population threshold which distinguishes urban from rural settlements is identified as ‘2000+’ or ‘10,000+’. Alternatively, for some countries ‘urban’ signifies an administrative entity.

The aim, should therefore, to reflect this dialectical relation between the global and the local in the measurement of progress towards the Millennium Development goal of Cities Without Slums.

The problem with the measurement of ‘slums’ starts both with the tools themselves and with the lack of an agreed definition. Measurement and analysis of slums have not yet been incorporated in mainstream monitoring instruments, such as the national population censuses, the Demographic and Health Surveys, and other global surveys. Some Habitat tools such as the household surveys provide only ‘proportion of informal’ ‘proportion of squatters’, and the like. The existing Urban Indicators come closest to measuring slums by using proxy indicators. Participatory Poverty Assessments for the PRSPs in many LDCs generally provide only qualitative information on urban poverty.

Aside from the denial of some decision-makers who portray the slum phenomenon as “highly undesirable” and “semi-criminal”, one reason why these monitoring instruments have not addressed the evolution of “slums”, is the lack of a definition. The Cities Alliance Action Plan describes slums as follows: “Slums are neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Slums range from high density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition or rights, sprawling at the edge of cities. Slums have various names, favelas, kampungs, bidonvilles, tugurios, yet share the same miserable living conditions”. Efforts to propose a more “quantitative” definition of slums have not been undertaken, not only because of divergent opinions as to what constitutes the key manifestation of slums, but because of several features of the slum reality itself:

- *Slums are too complex* to define according to one single parameter;
- *Slums change too fast* to render any *one* criteria valid for a reasonably long period of time
- *Local variations* among slums are too wide to define universally applicable criteria
- Slums are too “*obvious*” in terms of urban geography and for the public opinion and therefore don't need to be defined.

2. Citizens do differentiate slum neighbourhoods from others based on first-hand grassroots knowledge

Yet, despite these theoretical/conceptual obstacles, the practical realities dictate the necessity of a definition for the use of municipal workers and mid-level managers, as well as for the private sector and NGO leaders. In reality, inhabitants are quite at ease in resorting to their cognitive maps which *does* differentiate between slum or non-slum neighbourhoods or zones. Aside from the inhabitants of such slum settlements, the key actors who make this classification include the neighborhood chief, the census-enumerator, outreach primary health care worker, municipal wards, teachers. That is, all those who have one-on-one contact with citizens.

In fact, the local mid-level manager, or district health officer would prefer planning his annual delivery based on a definition, no matter how arbitrary/fluid it may be, rather than without. Thus, the *de facto* situation reveals, in many countries that, most actors *do have* implicit or explicit criteria originating from direct experience as men and women of the slums, as well as those who have frequent exposure to the slum reality, either by virtue of delivering services, or doing formal or informal business. The underlying premise is that these actors do not base their judgments on completely subjective/arbitrary decisions about what constitutes a slum neighbourhood, but on reasonably objective, consistent and logical criteria, even if they are not articulated in scientific/expert language, and even though they are not acknowledged as legitimate definitions.

It is also accepted that, despite local variations, there are common patterns which would reveal a set of meta-criteria that can be used as a common denominator in monitoring the global goal, while leaving a sufficient margin for local adaptation. These underlying common criteria are 'global meta-indicators'.

Habitat's efforts in facilitating the monitoring of the goal on improving the living conditions of 100 million slum dwellers revolve around three main tasks:

- i) to articulate global meta-indicators in order to single out slums
- ii) to identify a set of possible criteria reflecting the range of local variations
- iii) to combine the set of global meta-criteria in a composite index, for analytical and monitoring purposes.

These efforts are in line with the Road Map towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration presented by the Secretary-General in September 2001.²

3. Articulation of global meta-indicators for defining slums

Based on a desk review and a series of participatory assessment exercises, the criteria which helps define a slum neighborhood revolve around three broad components which can be considered as the global meta-indicators. These include the following:

- a. housing and land tenure
- b. access to basic infrastructure and services including water and sanitation, garbage collection, to security-services, health/education services, public transportation
- c. structural quality of housing units.

The experience of 'living in a slum', according to slum-dwellers, consists of a combination of multiple dimensions, not only one. The "worst type of slum household" is prone to all burdens; that is, one which does not have secure tenure, does not have access to water, sanitation and other services and does not have a solid housing structure. The other types of slum households carry two/three of these burdens. Especially in cities of countries in transition and in middle income countries, the slum population enjoy better access to water, sanitation and other services, better

² A/56/326, annex, indicators 29, 30, 31.

quality of housing than their counterparts in the LDCs, but lack secure tenure. Slum neighborhoods of Istanbul fall under this group.

Alternatively, in countries where there are mass housing schemes, deteriorated neighborhoods established through institutionalized housing fall under the category which *do* have security of tenure, while sub-standard services and neglect of maintenance has been so extreme, that eventually they turn into slums. Various categories will emerge from a combination and permutation of these global meta-indicators.

Finally, it is important to note that various types of slums can coexist in the same settlement. As land is part of the market economy, slum areas are invaded either by developers or organized cooperative housing schemes which provide tenure rights, but which in turn are impacted by the deterioration of the neighborhood.

4. Identification of criteria reflecting range of local variations

As indicated above each global meta-indicator should be flexible enough to be translated into locality-specific versions. Except for a few indicators such as health conditions, which are universal, the local variations can and should be embedded in meta-indicators.

For example, the structural quality of housing units is defined, generically, as “housing that would last at least 15 years under normal maintenance”. It is clear that this can be modified and/or interpreted at country/city level, according to building materials, design or location. In most situations while a house may be reasonably strong, its hazardous location (garbage mountains, disaster zones, etc.) becomes an obstacle to the physical security of its inhabitants.

Another example is related to “access to basic infrastructure and services”. While in LDCs, the most important basic infrastructure are certainly water and sanitation (as recognized in the Millennium Declaration target to “halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water”), each country/city should be able to adapt this meta-indicator to the local conditions. This is why it is proposed to use two universal indicators under “access to basic services”, i.e. (i) access to drinking water; and (ii) access to sanitation and other services. The second indicator could be locally adjusted to include garbage collection, access to electricity, access to public transport, etc.

For monitoring purposes, Habitat intends to adopt the following definition: “A slum is an urban area which combines, to a various extent, several of the following characteristics:

- unsecure residential tenure;
- inadequate access to safe drinking water;
- inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure;
- poor structural quality of housing units.”

Below is a list of variations which could be used at the city level.

Table 1. Proposed Indicators

Goal: Improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

Sub-goal	Meta-indicators	Definition	Local variations
Improving security of tenure	Secure tenure	Proportion of people with secure residential tenure	<p>Secure tenure may mean:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owned and purchased, 2. Private rental 3. Social housing 4. Sub-tenancy <p>Households without secure tenure may mean one of more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Squatter no rent 2. Squatter rent paid 3. Tenants without official rental contract 4. Homeless, street children
Improving access to water drinking	Access to water and sanitation	Proportion of people with access to safe drinking water	<p>Access to water may mean the below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. piped water within house 2. piped water with occasional service disruptions 3. community fountain within 200 meters distance 4. natural water (spring, etc.) within 20 minutes walking period 5. affordable tank water by private sector
Improving access to sanitation and other vital infrastructure/services	Access to services crucial to the survival and development of inhabitants	Proportion of people with access to sanitation and other vital services	<p>Access to sanitation may mean the following in different cities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. latrines within dwelling unit, connected to the main sanitation network 2. latrines outside dwelling unit, not connected to the main system 3. community latrines serving less than 'n' families 4. others <p>Access to other vital services may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. garbage collection 2. electricity 3. communication (telephone, others) 4. safety/security 5. health/education 6. public transportation

Improving housing quality	Adequate structural quality	Proportion of people inhabiting permanent structures, that is, dwelling units which are likely to last fifteen years or more given normal maintenance and repair, and locational and environmental hazards	<p>Non-permanent units may mean the following:</p> <p><u>Housing structure:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tenuous structure of housing such as tents, tin shacks, plastic roofs, dirt grounds, etc. 2. Other structures which are too weak to shelter the residents against extreme cold, heat, humidity, heavy rain. 3. Accident-prone design and building 4. Structures conducive to indoor-pollution, including charcoal pollution, cigarette-pollution, etc. <p><u>Housing location:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Housing settled in geologically hazardous zones (landslide/earthquake and flood areas) 6. Housing settled on garbage-mountains 7. Housing around high-industrial pollution areas 8. Housing around other high-risk zones, eg. railroads, airports
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5. Composite slum index and data sources

The methodology corresponding to the understanding that the experience of living in a slum is multi-dimensional rather than mono-dimensional leads to a composite slum index which takes into consideration the four global meta-indicators, with local variations embedded.

For immediate **reporting**, the following existing data may be used:

- 1/ 'secure tenure', 'access to water' and 'permanent structures' from the UNCHS Global Urban Indicators Databases 1993 and 1998.
- 2/ 'access to sanitation' and 'access to water' from the UNCHS Citibase 1993 and 1998.

Data sets will be weighted in order to achieve representativity. However, given the fact that 1998 databases do not have 'permanent structures' data and that the two different databases cannot be combined, the slum index will not be feasible in a first stage. Therefore, a long-term monitoring solution is envisaged, based on a representative sample of cities (number and name to be statistically established) and elaborated from census data with the assistance of UNSD and National Statistical Offices for secondary analysis. Cities will also be selected on the basis of their participation in Cities Alliance and Habitat projects.

Work with UNSD on the census definition and classification for 'secure tenure' and 'slums' is being initiated. Work on the development of a representative city sample framework will also start soon.

The composite slum index would be calculated as follows:

Table 2: Calculation of slum index

Indicator	% of households in the city without (a)	Weight³ (b)	Slum Index (%) (a x b)
Secure tenure (ST)	V(st)	.25	.25V(st)
Access to water (AW)	V(aw)	.25	.25V(aw)
Access to sanitation and other services (AS)	V (as)	.25	.25V(as)
Permanent structures (PS)	V(ps)	.25	.25V(ps)
Composite Slum index	N/A	N/A	Sum

Table 3. Example of calculation of slum index (hypothetical case of Nairobi)

Indicator	% of households in the city without (a)	Weight (b)	Slum Index (%) (a x b)
Secure tenure (ST)	68	.25	17
Access to water (AW)	48	.25	12
Access to other crucial services (AS)	64	.25	16
Permanent structures (PS)	60	.25	15
Composite Slum index	N/A	N/A	60

Therefore the (equivalent) slum population for Nairobi is 1.6 million (total population of Nairobi, 2.5 million x 0.60).

³ The weights have been equally allocated to the four indicators. The issue of differential weights may need to be discussed.

6. National/local slum upgrading action plans

If the global Cities Without Slums Action Plan (improvement of living conditions of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020) is to be taken seriously, it should be translated into national and local action plans and duly monitored. Countries/cities should therefore be invited to define their own targets and monitoring mechanisms. According to the Action Plan, 20 citywide and/or nationwide programmes should be initiated during 2001-2005.

It is envisaged that national and local commitments be shared at the 19th session of the Commission on Human Settlements in May 2003, after a preliminary review at the Urban Forum in May 2002. Once finalized the monitoring indicators proposed in the present report will be submitted to the Commission on Human Settlements for adoption and appropriate follow-up by member states and city authorities.

Seminar note

World Habitat Day 2001

Cities Without Slums

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington , D.C.

October 5, 2001

As part of the celebrations of World Habitat Day, the Woodrow Wilson International Center convened a seminar in Washington DC, co-hosted by the Cities Alliance, on evaluating progress in achieving the Cities Without Slums action plan's goal of improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

The Cities without Slums action plan has put the issue of slums on the international development agenda in an unprecedented manner. The challenge now remains to identify the best indicators by which improvements in the lives of slum dwellers can be measured. The Secretary General's *Road Map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/56/326)* identified two indicators: sanitation, and secure tenure. The use of secure tenure as a key indicator was the focus of this seminar.

Three issues in particular were considered:

- i) How secure tenure can be quantified, while allowing for regional and cultural differentiation?
- ii) Which are the most appropriate indicators to measure tenurial security?
- iii) How measurements can be undertaken in a manner which best serves local stakeholders?

The meeting considered secure tenure as a very appropriate indicator, although not without some caveat and caution. The limitations of reducing such a complex topic to only one or two indicators were highlighted, especially since tenurial security can often be viewed as a point on a spectrum, subject to a whole range of contextual variables. Indeed, secure tenure could more accurately be viewed as a bundle of issues (or rights). Habitat's draft composite indicator was circulated to the meeting, and was supported as a valuable contribution to the formal UN process of measurement and reporting.

Secure tenure is essential in ensuring that the economic benefits of wealth can be distributed, and has been identified as a key demand by slum dwellers themselves. For slum dwellers, advantages of secure tenure were identified as providing freedom from arbitrary eviction, the right to build and improve housing and, thus, the right to build assets. The granting of secure tenure is thus transformative in nature, leading to formal engagement and a form of urban citizenship, providing a framework within which the rights and responsibilities of slum dwellers and public authorities alike can be mediated.

There was consensus on the need to conceive both these indicators and the monitoring process in ways that would be useful in mobilising local actors, and in the setting of local goals. It was clear that the United Nations' global monitoring would engage governments

in this process, while the Cities Alliance could usefully focus engaging cities and slum dwellers in setting local targets.

World Habitat Day

October 5 Workshop Cities Without Slums

List of Participants

Marc Weiss	Woodrow Wilson
Sheela Patel	SPARC (India)
Jolyne Sanjak	USAID
John Howley	International Real Property Foundation
Kraig Baier	USAID
Christine Kessides	World Bank
Judy Baker	World Bank
Bob Dubinsky	International Real Property Foundation
William Cobbett	UNCHS / Cities Alliance
Shannon Sorzano	International Affairs, HUD
Steve Malpezzi	University of Wisconsin
Shlomo Angel	New York University
Mark Hildebrand	Cities Alliance
Alven Lam	HUD
Sura Johnson	Department of State
Roberto Chavez	World Bank

Seminar note

World Habitat Day 2001 Cities Without Slums

**Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington , D.C.
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World Habitat Day

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Shannon Sorzano	International Affairs, HUD
Steve Malpezzi	University of Wisconsin
Shlomo Angel	New York University
Mark Hildebrand	Cities Alliance
Alven Lam	HUD
Sura Johnson	Department of State
Roberto Chavez	World Bank

Mithila



"William Cobbett"
<cobbett@citiesalliance.org>

Subject: Invitation to workshop: October 5

09/26/2001 02:44 PM

Dear Colleagues,

Attached you will find an aide memoire, which provides a brief overview of the context and purpose of the meeting of October 5. On behalf of the Cities Alliance, I wish to thank you for your acceptance of this invitation. I have also attached, for your information, the draft Secretary General's Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This document is not the subject of the discussion, but it has direct relevance as well as a wider interest.

We will be meeting as a group of around a dozen participants, informal and focused.

(See attached file: AIDE MEMOIRE OCT 5.doc) (See attached file: SG's roadmap report.doc)

I will be in touch closer to the day, with final details about the room location etc.

regards

Billy



- AIDE MEMOIRE OCT 5.doc



- SG's roadmap report.doc

To: Mithila@Bom3.Vsnl.Net.In
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AIDE MEMOIRE:

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS
WORLD HABITAT DAY 2001

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the 'Cities without slums' initiative.

Cities Alliance
Woodrow Wilson Center.

Washington, DC
Friday, October 5
10h00 – 13h00

INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of the *cities without slums* target in the Declaration that emerged from the Millennium Summit provides a rare opportunity to give slums and urban upgrading a much higher profile on the development agenda, and to address the challenge on a longer-term basis.

In the draft report of the Secretary-General, "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration", reference is made to an annual report charting progress to be submitted to the General Assembly. Every five years, a comprehensive progress report will be submitted.

Members of the Cities Alliance are already well placed to take this international development goal forward:

- The Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held in November 1999 adopted as a target 'demonstrated progress towards adequate shelter for all with secure tenure and access to essential services in every community by 2015';
- The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure launched by UNCHS in Mumbai, India, in July 2000 has established a powerful normative mechanism to spearhead actions in support of this goal;
- In its new urban strategy, *Meeting the Challenge of Poverty in Urban Areas*, the UK Government has strongly supported the Cities Alliance as a global partnership to achieve this goal; and
- The World Bank has proposed that 'secure tenure' be used as a key indicator to measure progress in achieving the Cities Without Slums action plan.

The wider context for this policy intervention are the global trends of decentralisation and democratisation, and the increasingly important role of cities to the economic future of

their national economies. Urbanisation statistics, current and future, point to the inability of many city and national governments to come to terms with the impact of the massive urbanisation of poverty. Promoting the formation of local partnerships between the urban poor and city governments is a central theme of the Cities Alliance and its members.

DISCUSSION

Two indicators are identified in the Secretary General's report, viz.,

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure.

In our view, secure tenure is the most telling indicator, in that it conveys a form of urban citizenship and facilitates slum dwellers' ability to build their assets and income. Convincing local and national governments to extend secure tenure directly addresses the key issue of social exclusion and acknowledges the fact that many urban poor are likely to be renters.

Some of the questions that still need to be addressed include the following:

1. Definition of secure tenure:

We have proposed the following:

Secure tenure is protection from involuntary removal from land or residence except through due legal process.

2. Monitoring progress:

In accordance with the Secretary General's draft roadmap, national governments will submit reports to the UN.

The CA would like to investigate the possibilities for encouraging monitoring at city level, the setting of local targets appropriate to local conditions, ideally utilising partnerships between slum dweller organisations and city governments.

PARTICIPANTS

The purpose of this meeting is to bring together selected practitioners to examine policy issues related to the monitoring of the Cities without Slums action plan. This is seen not as a single, definitive event, but as part of the Cities Alliance approach of building networks and utilising existing knowledge and capacity.

In addition to members of the Cities Alliance secretariat and the Woodrow Wilson Center, there will be staff from the Urban Anchor of the World Bank, a representative of Slum Dwellers International (from Bombay), staff from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and a number of practitioners with extensive experience of the field, including the design and use of indicators.

If you have any queries or comments, please contact William Cobbett on (202) 458 9695 or by email on cobbett@citiesalliance.org

Cobbett
C:\Documents and Settings\WB224060\Desktop\AIDE MEMOIRE OCT 5.doc
September 26, 2001 08:13



"Daniel Biau"
<Daniel.Biau@unchs.org>

Subject: Millennium Indicators

10/12/2001 02:19 AM

Dear Mark,

You will find attached a note describing our proposed Millennium Indicators on "Cities without Slums". I wish I can present it at the forthcoming CA Steering Committee on 18 October. You will also be able to discuss it with Nefise and her team during your mission to Nairobi.

Best regards.

Daniel

(See attached file: millennium indicators CA 111001.doc)



- millennium indicators CA 111001.doc

To: Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
cc: Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
Garau@Un.Org
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unchs.Org>
"Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>

Millennium Declaration Indicators on "Cities without Slums"

The Millennium Declaration incorporates the 'Cities Without Slums' initiative and endorses its goal in section II under 'Development and Poverty Eradication': **"By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative"**.

From an estimated population of one billion slum dwellers, the target is to improve the lives of 10% slum dwellers, i.e. 100 millions slum dwellers, by the year 2020.

The Cities Alliance Action plan for Cities Without Slums describes slums as the following: *'Slums are neglected parts of the cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Slums range from high density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition of rights, sprawling at the edge of cities. Slums have various names, favelas, kampungs, bidonvilles, tugurios, yet share the same miserable living conditions'*.

In the present stage, there is no internationally recognised statistical definition of slums. Other notions are used instead in order to point out to the existence of 'slums', such as the percentage of population living in informal settlements, the durability, quality and size of housing units, as well as the level of basic services.

For monitoring purposes, UNCHS (Habitat) has defined the **slum** as the following:

area of a settlement which combines, to various extent, several of the following characteristics:

- **unsecure tenure of its inhabitants;**
- **lack of adequate water supply for its inhabitants;**
- **inadequate sanitation for its inhabitants;**
- **poor structural quality of its housing.**

The above definition has been translated in a **set of four indicators** (table 1) which, if analysed together, or combined in a single '**slum**' **index**, provide a relatively comprehensive measure of the incidence of slums in cities.

Table 1: Proposed UNCHS (Habitat) indicators
Goal: Improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

Sub-goal	Indicator	Definition
1. Improving tenure security	Secure Tenure	percentage of people with secure tenure: (1) <u>with secure tenure</u> : (a) owned and purchasing; (b) private rental, social housing, sub-tenancy; (2) <u>without secure tenure</u> : (c) squatter no rent and squatter rent paid; (d) homelessness and other informal.
2. Improving access to water	Access to water	percentage of people with access to <u>water</u> within 200 meters from their housing unit
3. Improving access to sanitation	Access to sanitation	percentage of people with access to <u>sanitation</u>
4. Improving the quality of housing	Permanent structures	percentage of people inhabiting permanent structures, i.e. dwelling units which are likely to <u>last fifteen years or more</u> given normal maintenance and repair, taking into account locational and environmental hazards.

The slum index would be calculated as follows:

Indicator	Formula	
Secure Tenure	ST	%
Access to water	AW	%
Access to sanitation	AS	%
Permanent structures	PS	%
Slum index	$= 100 - (ST+AW+AS+PS)/4$	%

Example:

Indicator	Value
Secure Tenure	62%
Access to water	75%
Access to sanitation	46%
Permanent structures	65%
Slum index	38%

The slum index, multiplied by the total population of a city, provides an estimated number of slum dwellers for this city. It can also be applied to the overall urban population at the country level.

For immediate **reporting**, the following existing data will be used:

- 1/ 'secure tenure', 'access to water' and 'permanent structures' from the UNCHS Global Urban Indicators Databases 1993 and 1998.
- 2/ 'access to sanitation' and 'access to water' from the UNCHS Citibase 1993 and 1998.

Data sets will be weighted in order to achieve representativity. However, given the fact that 1998 databases do not have 'permanent structures' data and that the two different databases cannot be combined, the slum index will not be feasible in a first stage. Therefore, a long-term monitoring solution is envisaged, based on a representative sample of cities (number and name to be statistically established) and elaborated from census data with the assistance of UNSD and National Statistical Offices for secondary analysis. Cities will also be selected on the basis of their participation in Cities Alliance and UNCHS projects.

Work with UNSD on the census definition and classification for 'secure tenure' and 'slums' will be initiated. Work on the development of a representative city sample framework will also start soon given the reporting deadlines. This topic will be discussed by the Consultative Group of the Cities Alliance in December 2001 in Calcutta.

भारत की जनगणना २००१



जे० के० बान्ठिया

नगरजिस्ट्रार एवं

जनगणना जायकत, भारत

2ए, मन्सिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली ११००११



File India
CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

By Air Mail

J. K. BANTHIA

REGISTRAR GENERAL &

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

2A, MANSINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI 110011

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E-mail : orgindia@vsnl.net

D.O.No.1/RG(P)-2001

4th October, 2001

Subject:- Definition of slum in recent census and data.

Dear Mr. Karl,

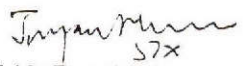
Let me apologize at the outset for the delay in responding to your e-mail. I appreciate your interest expressed regarding the slum data collected in the Census of India, 2001 of which I had made a passing reference at the recent Symposium organized by UNSD at New York. Please find enclosed herewith the procedure adopted for enumeration of the slum population during Census of India 2001. The hard copy of the census publication "Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of Census of India, 2001" is being sent to you separately.

You may be delighted to note that the provisional population data of the distribution of rural and urban population of the country, states and districts has now been compiled and will be published shortly. This publication would also incorporate the provision population data on slum. You will appreciate that there would be certain constraints imposed on this data due to variations in the definition of slum adopted in the different parts of the country. Certain states have also no precise or legal definition of slums. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time a major effort has been undertaken to collect data on slums of the entire country at one point of time and by using a broad set of definition. The detailed publication on the slum population and the various socio-economic and other characteristics would take about eighteen months since there are more urgent census tables to be generated. I hope you would bear with us.

Please let us know if your organization would be interested in assisting or collaborating this office for undertaking detailed studies on slum population of selected cities.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,


57x
(J.K. Banthia)

To

Mr. Guenter Karl
(Guenter.Karl@unchs.org)
Coordinator
Global Urban Observatory and Statistics Division
Urban Secretariat
Unchs (Habitat)
P.O.Box 30030
Nairobi, Kenya.

Enclosure: As above

FORMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF SLUM ENUMERATION BLOCK

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization coupled with industrialization and growth in manufacturing and commercial centers leads to surfacing of slums. In various states, the slums are known by different local names officially and unofficially but the basic characteristics of slums remains the same such as inadequate lighting, lack of safe drinking water, absence of toilet facilities and non-availability of basic social and health services. Slum Enumeration Blocks were identified for the first time in census, in each Municipal town having a population of 50,000. Instructions were issued that these Enumeration Blocks do not cut across ward boundaries or non-slum area. It will thus be possible to compile and tabulate special tables for 'slums'. This will enable the planners and administrators to visualize the impact and pressure on urban infrastructure and amenities on one hand and graphically capture the housing and demographic conditions of slum dwellers on the other.

For the purpose of Census of India, 2001, it was proposed to treat the following as 'Slum' areas:-

- (i) All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and Union territory Administration under any Act;
- (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and Union territory Administration which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;
- (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Director of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the urban charge register.

The problems of slum dwellers have been engaging the attention of both the State and Central Governments. It was proposed to identify for each State/Union territory, slum areas in all municipal towns having a population of 50,000 or more as per the 1991 Census. The municipalities may already be having a list of notified or non-notified slums for their areas. While forming enumeration block in any ward or a town, separate block or blocks should be formed for slum areas both at the Houselisting Stage and later at Population Enumeration.

SPEAKING NOTES

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS SEMINAR

Background to Cities Alliance

Motivation for Cities without Slums action plan –
Urbanisation of poverty
Failure of project / sectoral approach
Donor coordination

- Secretary General's Report: We the Peoples
- Millennium Summit and Declaration

Rethinking of urban policy:

World Bank – Cities in transition
USAID – Making cities work
DFID – new urban policy
UNCHS – Campaign

Growth of organised urban poor organisations, nationally federated and networking internationally

Cities without Slums target: 100 million / 2020

- i) First time that the issue of slums – and slum dwellers – have been put on the international development agenda;
- ii) Sets an international development target missing from the habitat Agenda
- iii) Sets a long term target which challenges both the election timelines of development projects, but also challenges the funding cycles of donors
- iv) Used creatively, the process of monitoring and assessment can be used to further promote the issue.

Skepticism - this can't be a reaction of + ~~data~~
- lack basic data
who are doing this? it's cities are trying
urban formal

Budget

Focus

+ + +

low quarters

3

Key questions for this meeting:

1. How to make best strategic use of the Cities without Slums target, to galvanise long term solutions?
2. Which indicators should we use, and how should they be measured?
3. How can we quantify secure tenure? (With sufficient flexibility for regional and cultural differentiation)
4. Who should monitor and assess? Statistics offices? National Governments? Local Governments? Slum dwellers?

3. How to conceive indicators at monitoring so they are useful to ~~measure~~ the ~~what are the~~ key stakeholders

In each country
 Who doesn't have secure tenure and who are they?



"Sheela Patel"
 <mithila@bom3.vsnl.net.in>

Subject: Re: a few notes on our meeting

10/24/2001 11:35 PM

Dear Steve,

I enjoyed reading this note. And I truly felt very stimulated at the meeting where I saw us discussing the other end of the issues. When we work with poor communities we start at the other end... what works for me, and then move forward to what gets acceptable to more and more in the movement to form an informal norm which we then flag for dialogue with city. We are involved in such issues today and so I would be very interested to continue this dialogue on email as we continue on our end, so we can receive feedback from you and others in the group to whom I am also sending this email.

Regards
 sheela

----- Original Message -----

From: "Steve Malpezzi" <smalpezzi@bus.wisc.edu>
 To: <cobbett@citiesalliance.org>
 Cc: <mithila@bom3.vsnl.net.in>; <libra@osaccess.com>;
 <Shannon_H._Sorzano@hud.gov>; <mhildebrand@worldbank.org>;
 <Rchavez@worldbank.org>; <ckessides@worldbank.org>; <weissma@wwic.si.edu>;
 <jhowley@realtors.org>; <Vserra@worldbank.org>; <Tchowdhury@worldbank.org>;
 <jbaker2@worldbank.org>; <Alven_H._Lam@hud.gov>; <John_Geraghty@hud.gov>
 Sent: Thursday, October 25, 2001 3:13 AM
 Subject: a few notes on our meeting

> billy,
 >
 > once again, i thought that was quite an interesting and useful
 > meeting. thanks for inviting me.
 >
 > i jotted down a few random thoughts i had during the meeting, mostly
 > regarding how to measure tenure, and what else we should push to
 > collect. i've attached these, in word. hope they are of some use.
 >
 > regards,
 >
 > steve

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To: <Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org>
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<John_Geraghty@Hud.Gov>



Steve Malpezzi
<smalpezzi@bus.wisc.edu>

Subject: a few notes on our meeting

10/24/2001 05:43 PM

billy,

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regards,

steve

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- Comments on Tenure.doc

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Brief Notes on Housing Tenure, and Development Indicators

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These notes are based on a recent Cities Alliance sponsored meeting, September 2001, Washington D.C., on urban-related development indicators in general, and the measurement of secure housing tenure more specifically. In this note I'd like to raise the issue of whether the notion of "tenure security" can be broadened to include a wider range of property rights (and associated phenomena)?

These notes are informal and preliminary. My intent is not to stake out a particular position, but rather to solicit comments and discussion.

Why this is important

The current provisional definition from documents circulated at the meeting is "secure tenure is protection from involuntary removal from land or residence except through the legal process." This is problematic for several reasons.

First, it is likely to be interpreted as a 0-1 condition, you either are subject to "due process", or not. Contrast this with the more fruitful vision of tenure as a "bundle of sticks". (The metaphor comes from an Anglo-American legal tradition, but is completely generalizable at this level of abstraction). Consider a person with absolute zero probability of removal without due process, but with no ability to sell, or mortgage, her

property; who cannot upgrade their unit because of regulation constraints and who faces a high probability of removal through an eminent domain action. Contrast her to another person who has a low, but non-zero, probability of summary eviction; but subject to that, this second person is free to sell his property (albeit at a price discounted for this risk), and is free to upgrade and sublet. By the candidate definition, the first person is 'secure', the second is not. But the volume of the second person's property rights, and his tenure security, could easily be, in fact, greater.

It is easy to come up with many additional examples where the first definition breaks down. Instead, let's consider what developing a better measure might entail. Here are some examples of elements of the bundle that might be considered:

- Freedom to use the property
- The right to exclude others from the property
- Right to sell, and to sublet
- Physical security and "defensibility"
- Hedge against inflation
- Value as investment
- Fair and enforceable leasing/rental terms
- Contracts enforced (formally or informally) fairly and rapidly
- A regulatory environment that permits upgrading, and the development at affordable standards

Taking this idea to its extreme, properties within any country can be arranged along a spectrum of such rights. In practice, people in most countries routinely categorize or group tenures into several convenient *groups*, for example, owners in the 'formal' sector,

"informal" owners, primary renters, and sub-letters. Of course these tenure forms will have specific local terms. See, for example, Jimenez (1982, 1984, 1985), Strassman (1982), Renaud (1990), and Angel (2000) among others.

One approach to constructing an index of tenure security and property rights would be as follows. Develop a list of specific elements that more or less capture the ideas I've listed above. Develop a simple additive governing system based on these elements. Malpezzi and Ball 1993, Malpezzi 1996, Angel and Mayo 1996 and Angel 2000 are examples of such scoring systems. (More "sophisticated" scoring is possible, using technologies like principal components. These can and should be tested, though simpler additive scales often work surprisingly well). Within each country, construct a score for each of the major tenure groups, as that country generally reports such data. Report the scores for each tenure category, as well as an aggregate score for the country weighted by population growth.

Additional Indicators

Mark Hildebrand pointed out, correctly, that left to ourselves, data maniacs like myself, Solly Angel, and the late Steve Mayo would happily consume indicators by the dozen. Any one of us could list 50. That's too many. But one is too few. Mark saved the World Bank / UNCHS reports by getting them to focus on 10 indicators. That's better; perhaps we could live with five, but one won't do the trick.

What should be on a slightly longer list? I don't think I can authoritatively come up with such a list without reflection, study, and stealing ideas from others. But some measures of price and rents, relative to incomes, would surely make the cut. Markets with very high *house-price-to-income ratios* are markets they are not performing. See Malpezzi (1990), Renaud (1990), Mayo (1996) and Angel (2000), for example.

I also like *land development multipliers*. When development regulations are "appropriate" (controlling real externalities at reasonable cost), land that is planned, zoned and serviced for development sells for perhaps twice (1.5 – 3?) times equivalently located un-serviced land zoned or planned for agriculture, forest or similar use. In countries like Korea, where development regulations are extremely problematical, this ratio is more like 10.

Tenure security is important, and more broadly defined property right even more so. But so are other things. From my own work, and works by Bertaud, Angel, Renaud, Mayo, Dowall and many others, the regulatory framework, tax and subsidy framework – the system of incentives- matters a lot. (Malpezzi and Mayo 1997, Malpezzi 1998). So do institutions. I don't mean that they can be easily copied from the U.S., Germany or France to other countries. Rather, but institutions must be developed suited to each country that carry out a universal set of required *functions*.

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Subject: Habitat Day, India for the website

10/14/2001 04:13 PM

Habitat Day, India

On October 1, 2001, the Government of India celebrated Habitat Day in New Delhi. The Union Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Mr. Ananth Kumar, the Minister of State, Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya, both the Secretaries in the Ministry, Mr. Chattopadhyay and Mr. Kosal Ram, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, Dr. Brenda McSweeney and Mr. V. Suresh, Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), were among the notables present.

The alliance of SPARC, NSDF and MM had invited 14 slum dwellers (11 women and 3 men) from Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Tirupattur and Pondicherry to participate in the deliberations of the Workshop that followed the inauguration. The CMD of HUDCO brought both Ministers to meet our people even before they went up to the dais. After the inaugural session in which both Ministers spoke of the need for a National Slum Development Policy and the importance of land tenure, the workshop began.

What was most exciting about the workshop was that Mr. Chattopadhyay accepted the suggestion of Sundar Burra, Adviser, SPARC, that the audience hear from the slum dwellers themselves about the conditions of their lives. Sundar felt that instead of like-minded people speaking to like-minded people, it would be both more instructive and more interesting if the voices of the urban poor were directly heard. Alison Barrett, Regional Adviser for South Asia of Cities Alliance, Manjit Singh, Commissioner, Slums, of Delhi and Sundar Burra were members of the panel apart from Ministry officials.

Three women and one man, representing all cities, spoke of their problems of water, sanitation and housing. The woman from Bhubaneswar spoke in Hindi and the others all spoke in Tamil. The CMD of HUDCO, Mr. V. Suresh, translated for the benefit of the audience. There was a lively interaction between the panelists and the slum dwellers and at least 45 minutes were spent on presentations and questions and answers. In a programme of 90 minutes, that was quite impressive! The slum dwellers themselves handled the function with great aplomb and no-one seemed nervous about speaking to a few hundred people in the audience. A number of people came up to Sundar after the Workshop and said that the slum dwellers' presentations and their interactions were the most interesting part of the Workshop.

For us in the alliance, the presence and participation of 14 slumdweller in a national function was important because it democratized the discussions. Moreover, the voices of the poor were heard directly and without the intermediation of others. And both presence and participation were substantive rather than token or ritualistic. On the other hand, for the slumdweller themselves, the event enormously boosted their confidence and one is sure that they will speak of it for days to come with their families, friends and other members of NSDF and MM.

In the afternoon, CMD, HUDCO, invited the group to his office and spent more than an hour explaining and answering questions about HUDCO's role in reaching housing finance to the urban poor.

Mr. Suresh later invited them to a breakfast meeting the next morning. What was special about Mr.Suresh's involvement was his clear and transparent interest in the problems of the urban poor.

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Millennium Declaration Indicators

Goal:

"By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative"

1 - Objectives and definitions

From an estimated population of one billion slum dwellers, the target of the Millennium Declaration is to improve the lives of 10% slum dwellers, i.e. 100 millions slum dwellers, by the year 2020.

Given the fact that the definition of 'slums' varies from one country to another, statisticians have never attempted to use the word 'slums' for measuring the phenomenon. No definition of slum has been provided so far in the use of Census at the international level. The notion of informal versus formal settlements has been used instead in order to measure their population or the area they represent, in legal terms. The durability, quality or the size of housing units has also been used for describing the shelter conditions of a population, indirectly describing what part of the housing stock can be close to what is generally accepted as a 'slum'. The quality of services is also often used to describe the state of city and to point out to the existence of 'slums'.

The Cities Alliance Action plan for Cities Without Slums describes slums as the following: *'Slums are neglected parts of the cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Slums range from high density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition of rights, sprawling at the edge of cities. Slums have various names, favelas, kampungs, bidonvilles, tugurios, yet share the same miserable living conditions'*.

For monitoring purposes, UNCHS (Habitat) has defined a **slum** as the following:

area of a settlement which combine, to various extent, several of the following characteristics:

- **unsecure tenure of its inhabitants;**
- **lack of adequate water supply for its inhabitants;**
- **inadequate sanitation for its inhabitants;**
- **poor structural quality of its housing.**

2 - Indicators

The above definition has be translated in a **set of four indicators** (table 1) which, if analysed together, or combined in a single '**slum**' **index**, provide a relatively comprehensive picture of the incidence of slums in cities, responding to the specific goals contained in the Slum Upgrading Action Plan aiming at improving the lives of 100 million people over the next twenty years.

Table 1: Proposed UNCHS (Habitat) indicators
Goal: improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Sub-goal	Indicator	Definition
1. Improving tenure security	Secure Tenure	percentage of people with secure tenure: (1) <u>with secure tenure</u> : (a) owned and purchasing; (b) private rental, social housing, sub-tenancy; (2) <u>without secure tenure</u> : (c) squatter no rent and squatter rent paid; (d) homelessness and other informal.
2. Improving access to water	Access to water	percentage of people with access to <u>water</u> within 200 meters from their housing unit
3. Improving access to sanitation	Access to sanitation	percentage of people with access to <u>sanitation</u>

*Soll - cities
 Cities to declare that so of being they are considerable
 what did they get rid of last year*

Draft

4. Improving the quality of housing	Permanent structures	percentage of people inhabiting permanent structures, i.e. dwelling units which are likely to <u>last fifteen years or more</u> given normal maintenance and repair, taking into account locational and environmental hazards.
-------------------------------------	----------------------	--

The tentative slum index would be calculated as follows:

Indicator	Formula
Secure Tenure	ST
Access to water	AW
Access to sanitation	AS
Permanent structures	PS
Slum index	$= 100 - (ST + AW + AS + PS) / 4$

Example:

Indicator	Value
Secure Tenure	62%
Access to water	75%
Access to sanitation	46%
Permanent structures	65%
Slum index	38%

The slum index multiplied by the total population of a city provides an estimated number of slum dwellers for this city. It can also be applied to the overall urban population at the country level.

3 - Data collection and reporting process

For immediate reporting, the following existing data will be used:

- 1/ secure tenure, access to water and permanent structures from the Global Urban Indicators Databases 1993 and 1998.
- 2/ access to sanitation and access to water from the Citibase 1993 and 1998.

There will essentially be two data sets coming from two different sets of cities. Both data sets will be weighted in order to achieve representativity. Given the fact that 1998 data does not have permanent structures and that the two different data sets cannot be combined, we cannot come up with one summary composite index. Therefore, a long-term monitoring solution is envisaged.

The **long-term monitoring** will be based on a representative sample of cities (number and name to be statistically established) and elaborated from census data with the assistance of UNSD and National Statistical Offices for secondary analysis. Cities will also be selected on the basis of their participation in UNCHS projects.

Work with UNSD on the census definition and classification for secure tenure and slums should be initiated fairly soon. Even so it is referred to under the long-term monitoring capacity header, work on the development of a representative city sample framework has to start immediately because actual data reporting on the Centre's goal is required by May 2002 latest as input into the Secretary General's report to the General Assembly. UNCHS will need the sample framework in order to carry a proper representative reweighting of our existing data.



"William Cobbett"
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10/03/2001 10:14 AM

Subject: Workshop: Friday 5th

FRIDAY
10:00

Dear All,

This serves to confirm the arrangements for the workshop, this Friday 5th October.

The meeting will take place at the Woodrow Wilson Center {202-691-4000} in the 6th floor Boardroom. We are due to commence at 10h00, and finish by 13h00.

The Center is on the SE corner of the Ronald Reagan Building, at 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. The closest Metro Station is Federal Triangle.

We are looking forward to seeing you, and to a productive discussion.

Regards

William Cobbett

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AIDE MEMOIRE:

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS
WORLD HABITAT DAY 2001

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the 'Cities without slums' initiative.

Cities Alliance
Woodrow Wilson Center.

Washington, DC
Friday, October 5
10h00 – 13h00

INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of the *cities without slums* target in the Declaration that emerged from the Millennium Summit provides a rare opportunity to give slums and urban upgrading a much higher profile on the development agenda, and to address the challenge on a longer-term basis.

In the draft report of the Secretary-General, "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration", reference is made to an annual report charting progress to be submitted to the General Assembly. Every five years, a comprehensive progress report will be submitted.

Members of the Cities Alliance are already well placed to take this international development goal forward:

- The Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held in November 1999 adopted as a target 'demonstrated progress towards adequate shelter for all with secure tenure and access to essential services in every community by 2015';
- The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure launched by UNCHS in Mumbai, India, in July 2000 has established a powerful normative mechanism to spearhead actions in support of this goal;
- In its new urban strategy, *Meeting the Challenge of Poverty in Urban Areas*, the UK Government has strongly supported the Cities Alliance as a global partnership to achieve this goal; and
- The World Bank has proposed that 'secure tenure' be used as a key indicator to measure progress in achieving the Cities Without Slums action plan.

The wider context for this policy intervention are the global trends of decentralisation and democratisation, and the increasingly important role of cities to the economic future of

their national economies. Urbanisation statistics, current and future, point to the inability of many city and national governments to come to terms with the impact of the massive urbanisation of poverty. Promoting the formation of local partnerships between the urban poor and city governments is a central theme of the Cities Alliance and its members.

DISCUSSION

Two indicators are identified in the Secretary General's report, viz.,

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure.

In our view, secure tenure is the most telling indicator, in that it conveys a form of urban citizenship and facilitates slum dwellers' ability to build their assets and income. Convincing local and national governments to extend secure tenure directly addresses the key issue of social exclusion and acknowledges the fact that many urban poor are likely to be renters.

Some of the questions that still need to be addressed include the following:

1. Definition of secure tenure:

We have proposed the following:

Secure tenure is protection from involuntary removal from land or residence except through due legal process.

2. Monitoring progress:

In accordance with the Secretary General's draft roadmap, national governments will submit reports to the UN.

The CA would like to investigate the possibilities for encouraging monitoring at city level, the setting of local targets appropriate to local conditions, ideally utilising partnerships between slum dweller organisations and city governments.

PARTICIPANTS

The purpose of this meeting is to bring together selected practitioners to examine policy issues related to the monitoring of the Cities without Slums action plan. This is seen not as a single, definitive event, but as part of the Cities Alliance approach of building networks and utilising existing knowledge and capacity.

In addition to members of the Cities Alliance secretariat and the Woodrow Wilson Center, there will be staff from the Urban Anchor of the World Bank, a representative of Slum Dwellers International (from Bombay), staff from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and a number of practitioners with extensive experience of the field, including the design and use of indicators.

If you have any queries or comments, please contact William Cobbett on (202) 458 9695 or by email on cobbett@citiesalliance.org

Cobbett
C:\Documents and Settings\WB224060\Desktop\AIDE MEMOIRE OCT 5.doc
September 26, 2001 08:13



Asian Coalition for
Housing Rights
<achr@loxinfo.co.th>

11/05/2001 09:21 AM

Subject: Fact Finding Mission Indonesia

91 b Billy
+ Dewi
+ Andrea

Dear Friends,

Here are some content regarding Fact Finding Mission organize in jarkata from 4-8 November support by UPA, ACHR and organized by UPC for your information.

Regards
Somsook

Note from ted and Wadah :
04/11/01

I enclose here some of the materials we have been preparing for the fact finding mission.

We have got appointments already with the minister of human settlements and the minister of employment and manpower, we are still following up on the response of the ministers of justice and human rights, welfare and women empowerment. The governor does not seem to want to see the mission, but he has assigned his deputy to do this. The WB and ADB have agreed to meet the mission.

A new development in the fact finding is the participation of the Indonesian National Commission on Women. They are participating as a commission. They are open to the possibility that the findings of the fact finding mission can serve as a basis for later action such as complaining to the Human Rights High Commissioner Mary Robinson and the UN Women Committee.

You will notice the document mentions state violence against the poor. Can help us define this, including the sending us portions of UN documents mentioning state violence and defining it?

Urban Poor Consortium
Billy & Moon Block H-1/7
Pondok Kelapa, Kalimalang\par
JAKARTA

ERADICATING POVERTY OR ERADICATING THE POOR?\par
(Some Information on Indonesia and Jakarta)

INDONESIA AT A GLANCE

The Republic of Indonesia is a vast archipelagic nation comprising over 17,500 islands. The country's population estimated at 225 million people in July 2000 is considered one of the world's most populous nations. The population growth

rate in 2000 was estimated at 1.63%. The country consists of a wide diversity of traditions and cultures deriving from more than 300 ethnically distinct groups of which Javanese constitute 45% of total population, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malay 7.5%, and others 26%.

Indonesia's population is unevenly distributed. Almost 60% of the people are concentrated in the island of Java whose size is only about 7% of the total Indonesian land area. The population concentration is due to an imbalance between the number of people and the economy's effective support capability.

Indonesia is among the largest Moslem country in the world of which 88% of the population are Moslem, 5% Protestant, 3% are Roman Catholic, Hindu (2%), Buddhist 1%, and other 1%. Indonesia covers a landmass of 1.9 million km². Nearly 60% of Indonesia's land is forested, and a significant portion is mountainous and volcanic.

1997 Economic Crisis

The economic crisis that started hitting the region in 1997 was the worst economic crisis Indonesia has experienced destroying the country's economic building. The value of the rupiah slid against the US dollar at Rp 11,000 per US dollar.

Only this time, the Indonesian economy was no longer held in the high profile as an ideal model for other third world countries. The myth suddenly collapsed with the actual evidences showing how fragile were the fundamentals of the Indonesian economy. The failure of almost all big-fish entrepreneurs to pay their loans to both local banks and foreign debtors worsened the situation. One by one the conglomerates were declared bankrupt since they failed to pay the companies' liabilities.

The student rallies demanding for the end of Suharto regime continued and pushed Mr. Suharto out of office. That was the starting point when the euphoria for political reform snowballed in entire country. Under the third President of B.J. Habibie, social life, both politics and the economy, did not seem to improve. It even showed that more crises continued to hit further the country's fundamental economy. The government tried hard to rescue the declining economic condition. The many efforts included restructuring loans of conglomerates that had been taken over by the government to help the ailing big companies. Not all of course were successful; the collapse of many corporations forced them to have massive laid-offs.

The crisis had an immediate impact on the poor and near-poor societies. Social tensions and outbreaks of sectarian or political violence intensified following the failure of the government to pursue stern action to control drastic change. Indonesia's record to maintain its GDP growth proved to be so delicate when it dealt with the crisis. The GDP growth continued to further decline after the crisis in 1997.

The main impact of the economic decline is the rise of the unemployment rate. It occurred not just in urban city but also in the rural area.

The unemployment rate continued to increase more in the city than it was in the rural

area. It is understandable since the Indonesian economy is still dominated by agriculture. In spite of a small shift throughout 1990s, the economy remains to be predominantly agrarian. Agriculture still absorbed more employees in term of sectoral employment in Indonesia. The industrial sector has not played a proportionate role in the national level.

Indonesian worker wage has been the lowest wage in Asia. The Indonesian wage is still below 10% or between 5-7% of the total production cost, depending on kind of industry. In 1999, the official data showed that the increasing number of under employment, recorded at 6.03 million, and 18 million of disguised unemployment. But the picture would change if we look closer to the Jakarta province. Jakarta is a region of in-migrants and children of migrants. As the capital city, Jakarta has attracted people from outside the province to pursue a better living standard. Most migrants who lack education would enter in the informal sector such as transport and communication sector.

The informal sector became more attractive to those who live in urban area since it was more difficult to get a job if one has no sufficient skills or educational background. Table.5 shows the employment status of Indonesian workers. It shows that informal sector still covers a larger market share in the Indonesian workers distribution. Informal sector has passed the trial of dealing with the scrisis. They proved to be the one that could survive even during the worst economic crisis. Trading is just one of many informal sector activities. Others include motorbike taxi drivers, pedicab drivers, u-turn parking attendants, street singers, prostitutes, beggars, etc. These kinds of activities tend to mushroom ever since the economic crisis hit the country.

The government has indeed been lacking in attention toward the activities of the informal sector. It would even consider them as a burden to the city government wanting to improve the order and structure of the city.

Ever since the Suharto regime fell, political and social euphoria occurred in the entire country. Anarchism took place in most levels of society. Street vendors, for instance, took over the public spaces that sometimes caused inconvenience. The informal sector immediately grew so fast that sometimes the Jakarta regional government had trouble to take stern action to apply policy to eradicating the so-called disturbed informal sector. Informal sector grew fast following the economic crisis that has occurred since 1997. Society faces a dilemma: whether or not we have to eradicate the informal sector in order to create order and beautify the city? Of course that is not necessary. What needs to be done is to provide them alternatives jobs and not just chase them and ask them to leave.

JARKATA

Jakarta, the capital city, is actually the smallest (in term of land size) province in Indonesia, with an area of 656 sq km, a little more than the Republic of Singapore. But apart from the size, Jakarta is the largest city with an estimated population of 12 million. It is the city where the central government seat is located, the only urban region of the country and the city where the capital role flow. Jakarta has the highest per capita

personal income and consumption. It has the highest proportionate concentration of the highly educated, and the lowest proportion of the work force in the informal sector. It also seems to lead in the gap between rich and poor.

The growth of population of the urbanized area has probably been about 4-5% per annum throughout the last three decades. Naturally, some parts of the DKI show much higher densities. In 1997 the figure has jumped up to 14,133 population density / sq. Km.

Since 1975 the city has been organized into 5 divisions (Wilayah Kota), comprising 43 kecamatan. These are further divided into 265 kelurahan. All these unites are purely administrative.

Jakarta is a region of in-migrants and children of migrants. But the migrant stream into Jakarta has some special characteristics. The migrants have been particularly diverse in their ethnic and regional origins. Many migrants move in the transportation and communication sectors such as pedicab drivers, street vendors, or other connected motor traffic such as drivers, drivers assistance, tyre repairers, mechanics, and parking attendants. Others favor construction work. But probably the largest single group would be found in trade sector.

Urban poor population is estimated at 40% or 4.8 million. Poverty threshold is estimated at Rp. 5 million a month per person, or Rp 20 million for the national average of 4 persons to a family.

In the final years of the Suharto government evictions increased tremendously. The main reasons were rampant land speculation and construction of infrastructure projects. In the final years of the Suharto government evictions increased tremendously. The main reasons were rampant land speculation, and construction of infrastructure projects. Between January 1996 to December 1997, UPC reported a total of 265 evictions affecting 108,863 people.

This magnitude suddenly dropped to near zero at the height of the reformasi and the Asian economic crisis.

Since 1999, however, the campaign to rid the city of informal sector workers such as the pedicabs, street hawkers, beggars and others began to pick up again. The Jakarta regional government introduced a new decree on the so-called PMKS Operation (eradicating those who bear social welfare problems), Yustisi Operation, Socialization, and Technical Assistance Operation. These all operations are aimed at eradicating beggars, street vendors, homeless children, prostitutes, pedicab drivers, as well as to check ID cards, fight against drugs and firecrackers.

This year the government began forcibly evicting slum communities. The main reasons being given are the city's campaign to make the Jakarta a city without slums and the implementation of government projects such as flood control (as in other countries, the project blames the urban poor for the city's flooding and wants to remove them from so-called danger areas).

Here are some data about how the Jakarta regional government has tried hard from 1999 to the present to impose its policy of fighting against the city's poor:

Jakarta regional government planned to clean up the area of National Monument from street vendors. About 1,000 of the vendors fought back against it. From July 13 - August 25, Jakarta regional government imposed new policy to start eradicating the pedicab drivers in Jalan Kebon Kacang. From November 27 - January 16, 2001, DKI regional government recorded to have captured 3,832 poor people consisting of: pedicab (143 unit); homeless and beggars (52); insane and leprosy (23); charity box circulars (12); prostitute (1); illegal u-turn park (11); homeless children (2); illegal settlement (402); informal street vendors: South Jakarta (9,297); Central Jakarta (1,237); West Jakarta (1,503), East Jakarta (8,813)

Aug. 24: Regional government started to chase those (called Jockey) who offered services for cars passing by the main street with restriction passengers. July 13: the pedicab drivers resisted by fighting back against the eradication policy in Jalan Kebon Kacang. April 1 -20: number of poor being captured: homeless and beggars (321); prostitutes (138); jockey (126); u-turn illegal park (281); street singers (131); homeless children (114); street vendors (476); pedicab drivers (59); illegal settlement (290); hoodlums (281); informal traders (3,753)

Nov. 23: at least 350 personnel from North and Central Jakarta districts mobilized to clean up street vendors along the Manggadua street. July 14: clash between personnel from DKI who attempted to clean up illegal car washing along the street of A. Yani. Operation from 5 -14 July: informal traders (2,692); homeless and beggars (224); prostitutes (75); jockey three in one (51); u-turn illegal park (146); street singers (166); charity box circulars (68)

July 19: clash between street vendors in Jalan A. Yani with civilian forces from sub-district Pulogadung. One personal reported injured. January-September: Poor people being chased and detained: 8 pedicab drivers, 536 prostitutes, 544 insane and leprosy, 90 charity box circulars, 697 homeless and beggars; 246 homeless kids; 277 jockey three in one, 438 u-turn illegal parking, 350 street singers.

July 27: clash between street vendors and informal traders in Cengkareng. Three personnel injured and one patrol car damaged as it was stoned by the protesters. January - October: 5,785 people forced to give up homes; 17,355 desperate for losing their hope to live.

In the year 2000, the Jakarta regional government has spent budget of RP2.4 billion for the operation to eradicating pedicab drivers. The Jakarta regional government believed about 6,000 pedicab drivers operated in the city. 13 August - 18 October: the Jakarta operation to eradicating pedicab caused 9,373 people loss their jobs; 28,119 suffered from losing their hope to live.

Informal sector: January - September, it has recorded that 34,117 street vendors captured and 48 car washing places become target of operation.

Account of State Violence* Against the Urban Poor of Jakarta: 2001

Very intense and high-handed repression and war against the urban poor in Jakarta that started mid-August 2001 continue until today. The authority of the metropolitan city has drawn up a detailed plan for the second semester of 2001, with the end of November 2001 as the deadline to clean Jakarta of the poor. The operation involves

the mobilization of thousands of municipality guards, hundreds of policemen and the military, armed with tear gas pestol, gun and rubber stick, dozens of open trucks, vans and police cars.*

Since August 2001, confiscation of pedicabs, demolition of side-street food stalls, car wash services, arrests of street children, street musicians and others who earn a living on the street, and forced evictions and arson in poor settlements have become a day to day occurances. The operation often happens by midnight or early morning from 02.00 a.m. to 04.00.a.m. when people are asleep.

The authority also uses race sentiment to pit the poor against each other, in addition to using thugs to terrorized them. Thousands of households have become victims of the state violence. The issue has become national and is widely covered by the media. However, attempts to stop the violence have not succeeded despite different means and ways that we do. The following are an account of activities that the urban poor network of Jakarta, the Becak Drivers Union of Jakarta and the UPC are doing lobby the governor for a dialogue so as to find mid ground for a just and sustainable solution. the governor refused any dialog with civil society groups.

Rally and dialog with the Coordinating minister of social affairs and the minister of labour for them to mediate a dialog with the local authority and to stop the repression and violence. The ministers gave promises to discuss the issue with the governor. The meeting between the ministers and the governor did take place but the conclusion remained in favor of the governor's policy.

Information dissemination through mass media to mobilize public support. the majority of Jakartans support the urban poor and are against the repressive approach of the governor.

Lobby the President so as she would give the urban poor an audience and support. The great assistance of ACHR, LOCOA and other network of the UPC has resulted in quite a number of letter of protest being sent to the President and Jakarta governor.

Rally to the World Bank and the UN who launched the City Alliance program, the main goals of which are to foster cities in the world to maintain pro-poor policy; goor urban governance; and prosperous cities without slum. It is to show them that their ambitious program has taken its first casualty, the urban poor of Jakarta due to the interpretation of the governor of the idea of city with slum, i.e., evicting them and drive them out of the city. The Bank sent a letter to Jakarta governor reminding him not to use violence in addressing poverty issue.

Attack on government offices by the evicted urban poor. Ten village-head offices in North, West and Central Jakarta damaged, the glass windows were broken and some of the municipality guard's cars were burnt. Incidents of physical confrontations between the urban poor and the municipality guards happened several times where the vans and cars of the guards were burnt by the people.

: The authority continues the violence; nine becak (pedicab)drivers and four street

musicians are in police custody. The urban poor network organises public kitchen in four municipalities, i.e., West Jakarta, North Jakarta, Central Jakarta and East Jakarta from the fourth week of September to the second week of October. Around three thousand lunch boxes are distributed every day to becak drivers and others who lost their income. Donation from individuals and groups were also attempted, although with little success. The activity has helped greatly to reach out to the victims and to consolidate the urban poor groups.

Becak cooperatives: the Becak drivers union of Jakarta plan to buy secondhand becaks for the drivers to rent and pay in daily installment. It is also a means of resistance and to maintain the existence of becak in Jakarta remain to be seen, since it is still to be implemented soon.

Fact Finding Mission: A team that consists of four outstanding and well known persons in Asia is invited to participate in a fact finding mission. They are: Mr. Jess Robredo, the Mayor of Naga city in Bicol, Philippines, and a Magsaysay awardee.

Mr. Won Soon Park, a well known human rights lawyer, Korea

Mrs. Saparinah Sadli, a university professor and president of the Indonesian Commission of Women's Rights

Mr. Soetandyo Wignjosebroto, a university professor and member of the Indonesian Commission of Human Rights.

The mission will commence in November 4 and finish its work on November 9, 2001. They will meet the Vice President of Indonesia, five ministers (settlement, social welfare, human rights, women's affairs, labour), the governor of Jakarta, Jakarta City Council, civil society organisations and individuals and multilateral donors such as World Bank and ADB.

57 people from among becak drivers, side-street food vendors, street children, squatters and other urban poor of Jakarta representing 10.000 urban poor of Jakarta take the case to the court. There are 8 paralegal lawyers, 4 women and 4 men from among the urban poor will represent the people. The first court session will take place on 1 November 2001.

The urban poor are more solid and organized. The outcome of the suit is still remain to be

Update on Casualties

Confiscated becak (13 August - 31 October 2001) Central Jakarta 1927

North Jakarta 2426

West Jakarta 2683

East Jakarta 2147

Total number who lost jobs 9183

Total family members who lost means of living 27.549

Other informal economic activities
Food vendors (evicted, demolished) 34.117 (Jan-Sept 2001)
Car wash service (demolished)
Total number who lost job 34.165
Total family members lost means of living 102.495

Urban poor arrested/in police custody (Jan-Sept2001)
street sex workers 544
lepers and mentally disturbed 90
alms collectors 697
beggars and homeless 70
difables 246
street children 438
informal traffic policemen 350
street musicians 386
others 3357
Total number lost jobs 8004
family members lost means of living 1440

Houses demolished 5.785 (Jan - Oct 2001)

Total family members who lost shelter: 17.355*

Chronology of Urban Poor Resistance

5 September 2001-09-26 Pademangan Subdistrict, North Jakarta

Confiscation of becak started at 02.00 a.m. One becak driver was shot by the police in a physical confrontation that followed. Becak drivers, street vendors and others retaliated, they attacked Pademangan sub-district office, resulted in glass windows, the floor and the front gate of the office all broken.

Teluk Gong, North Jakarta

Confiscation operation started by 04.30 a.m. One becak driver who alerted his friends by beating the lamp post was gang-beaten by around 20 municipality security guards; his skull was 10cm fractured.

7 September 2001

Muara Angke, North Jakarta

A physical confrontation between becak drivers, food vendors and others with municipality security guards has resulted in 5 becak drivers badly injured.

11 September 2001 Muara Baru, North Jakarta Hundreds of becak drivers demonstrated at the Muara Baru village office that resulted in the village head agreed to stop becak eviction in the area.

13 September 2001

Jelambar Baru, West Jakarta

Confiscation of becaks happened in Jelambar Baru the day before. Hundreds of becak drivers, food vendors and others attacked Jelambar Baru village office. The glass

windows, doors and roof were broken.

15 September 2001

Municipality Office of East Jakarta

More than 500 becak drivers, street vendors, street children and others attacked East Jakarta municipality office, resulted in glass doors, windows and roof were broken and 1 bus ruined.

One becak driver was badly hurt in the head, 4 others were detained in the Jakarta police headquarters. They were interrogated, beaten and was jailed in a very small room together with around 15 more people.

17 September 2001

Kalianyar, West Jakarta

Municipality guards confiscated a number of becaks in Kalianyar. Hundreds of urban poor, the majority of whom were becak drivers then attacked the village office. They threw stones to the building, the glass windows and doors of the office. Three becak drivers were arrested, one was released on 21 September, the other two were still detained in the police precinct of Tambora, West Jakarta. The two were beaten.

25 September 2001

Angke, North Jakarta

1 becak in Angke, North Jakarta and 5 in Kwitang, Central Jakarta was confiscated.

26 September 2001 Sunter, Central Jakarta

16 becaks were confiscated, the operation involved hundreds of policemen, mobile brigade, the army and municipality guards.

3 October 2001 Penjaringan, North Jakarta

A physical confrontation happened between hundreds of becak drivers, street vendors and people from the surrounding poor communities against municipality guards who were administering becak confiscation operation in Muara Baru. One police car and two vans of the guards were ruined. Two becak drivers were arrested in West Jakarta police precinct.

12 Oktober 2001 Salemba, Central Jakarta

A becak driver was gang-beaten by a group of municipality guards, his becak was confiscated, and he was hospitalized from bad injury all over his body.

13 Oktober 2001

Kwitang, Central Jakarta, Around 200 municipality guards failed to confiscate becak in Kramat IV street, Kwitang, Central Jakarta. A score of becak drivers resisted and threatened to attack the guards. The village head mediated but failed, the guards had to leave with no success.

23 October 2001 Warakas, North Jakarta

A physical confrontation between municipality guards and becak drivers at around midnight. One guard was badly injured and hospitalised.

23 October, 2001 Rawa Badak, North Jakarta Three becaks were confiscated.

25 October 2001, Rajawali Street, North Jakarta
Ten becaks were confiscated.

29 October 2001 Teluk Gong, North Jakarta
10 Trucks of municipality guards, 2 trucks of Mobile Bridges and 1 truck of the Army
confiscated 90 becaks.

Forced Eviction of Poor Communities

4 October 2001: Fisherfolk Community in Ancol Timur, North Jakarta
At 6.00 a.m.. around 200 municipality guards, some North Jakarta policemen, village
guards and goons, equipped with 1 bulldozer and 3 trucks, 2 fire trucks and tear gas
started a forced eviction in the community. The community tried to negotiate but they
refused. At 6.30 a.m. they started the demolition, and finished at 5.30 p.m.

The eviction resulted in 4 people injured: Ms. Nas who was hurt on her head from
stones thrown by the guards; Mrs. Jenah who was chased by the guards ctepped on a
nail and hurt her foot; Novi, an NGO activist who was unconscious from being brutally
attacked by the guards; and Heru who was badly injured. The children in the community
could not continue their school, and families lost their income.

29 - 31 October 2001: Kayu Manis, East Jakarta\par
The community in Kayu Manis is a squatter community a long a river bank. On 12
October 2001 they received a notice from the municipality to clear out from the area.
The next day a fire broke out in the community, burning more than 400 houses.\par
\pard\qj\par

\pard\lang1024\b 29 - 31 October 2001: Tanggul Jagung, Teluk Gong, North
Jakarta\par
\lang1057\b0\par

\pard\fi360\qj\lang1024 Tanggul Jagung was a squatter community of around 1200
households that is situated a long a river bank. Some two weeks ago, the North Jakarta
municipality issued a notice for the community to clear out and move out from the area
without giving any alternative for relocation or compensation. The people resisted.

On 29 October 2001 fire broke out in the community, burned around 300 houses down.

On 31 October 2001 the municipality continued the eviction process. Around 150
policemen and 200 municipality guards equipped with 1 bulldozer, rubber bullet pistols
and sticks started the demolition. A physical conflict started at 10.30 a.m., and at 11.30
the guards started the fire that burned down the rest of the houses. In sum, around 500
houses including the community mosque was burned down. Five community members
were shot by rubber bullets; one was hospitalized and the other four are missing.

29 - 30 October 2001: Rawa Das, Pondok Kopi, East Jakarta

Monday, 29 October 2001, 900 demolition crews that involved the police, municipality guards, the military and local thugs, equipped with trucks buldozer, tear gas, rubber bullets and ropes demolished the houses in one part of the community that consisted of around 2000 households. The community resisted. Two women and 8 men were badly injured. Eight people were arrested. Three were released on 30 October, the rest are still in the East Jakarta police precinct.

On 30 October 2001 the demoliton crews demolished another 270 houses. The number of the demolition crews was bigger, i.e., 1800 personnels. The thugs were armed with swords, sticks and daggers. The community could not fight any more, but shouted and cried.\par

\pard\qj\par

Sources: UPC (field data and clippings of media report, 2001)\lang1033\

PLEASE NOTE: ACHR's E-MAIL ADDRESS HAS CHANGED!
PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS FROM NOW ON!!!!

achr@loxinfo.co.th

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cc: Achrsec@Email.Ksc.Net

Mark Hildebrand
09/12/2001 10:55 AM
30575 TUDCA

Subject: Re: millennium indicators - revised

Dear Nefise,

As suggested I have looked at the options and am pleased to advise you that I could be Nairobi on 24-25 October (I would arrive Tuesday evening, departing Thursday evening). Please let me know soon if this timing can be made to work on your end, and if so, I will set up my itinerary accordingly. I do hope this will work since given other commitments I really don't have much flexibility. Thanks and hope to see you soon.

Best regards,

Mark
"Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@unchs.org>



"Nefise Bazoglu"
<Nefise.Bazoglu@unchs.org>
09/11/2001 07:50 AM

To: Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
cc: "Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>, Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org,
"Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>, "Christine Auclair"
<Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>
Subject: Re: millennium indicators - revised

Dear Mark,

I am glad that you can afford to explore with other options for face-to-face interaction, because, I am not going to the Marakesh meeting. Daniel can brief you on the latest thinking on the indicators, but, it would still be much better if we have another chance to exchange on the progress on both sides. Much as we have reached a clearer understanding as to what would be the "meaningful" indicator(s), a number of technical questions still remain for us to resolve, in Nairobi.

I can also imagine that there are some political/organizational dynamics which you might wish to share with us. As such, I would really appreciate if you can try to come to Nairobi, despite your demanding travel schedule. Please tell us the time-slots during which you are available, so that we can also invite someone from the UNSD who can advise us on the opportunities/constraints of the census data, to the same meeting. (Guenter, let us discuss this). As we need to finalize this exercise, latest by December, we have to schedule the meeting not later than 15 November. Perhaps you can consider coming to Nairobi, after the Marakesh meeting??

Thanks for the quick answer, and look forward to seeing you.

Best
Nefise

mhildebrand@worldbank.org

09/10/01 11:58 PM

To: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@unchs.org>
cc: cobbett@citiesalliance.org
Subject: Re: millennium

indicators -

revised

Dear Nafise,

Its great to hear from you. I have been away for several weeks and have still not caught up, but did want send you a quick note. I think we have made some important progress in focusing this agenda with relation to the Cities Without Slums goal in the Millennium Declaration. But there certainly is still a way to go to keep this process focused and make it useful to local communities.

I very much like the idea of our meeting together to think this through. I have a pretty difficult schedule over the next several months, but am ready to explore the options with you. As you know the next meeting of our Steering Committee will take place on 18 October during the IFUP conference in Marrakesh.

Will you be there? If so we could take advantage of that occasion to meet perhaps on the 17th or 19th. If this doesn't work lets look at the options.

Daniel will be here later this week for the ACC meeting which will give us and a chance to catch up with him on this and other matters.

Both Billy and I are looking forward to following up with you on this and to seeing you soon.

Best regards,

Mark

To: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
cc: "Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>
Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
"Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>
"Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>



"Guenter Karl"
<Guenter.Karl@unchs.org>

Subject: Definition of Slum in recent India census and data from census

09/05/2001 02:53 AM

Dear Mr. Banthia,

it was a great pleasure to meet you in New York at the Symposium. I would like to come back to the issues we discussed during that meeting. You told me you would send me the census publication which contains the definition(s) of slums you used in your recently completed census. I would also like to know when would be the earliest possible date where you would be able to compile comprehensive data on slums for the whole of India, based on the recent census.

I gather it will take long time for the publication to arrive in Kenya all the way from India. Would you be so kind and send me the relevant definitions you used by E-mail.

Thanks a lot in advance

With best regards

Guenter O. Karl
Coordinator
Global Urban Observatory and Statistics Section
Urban Secretariat
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Visit websites: www.unchs.org
www.urbanobservatory.org
www.unchs.org/habrdd/statprog.htm

To: Orgindia@Vsnl.Net
cc: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
"Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>
"Inge Jensen" <Inge.Jensen@Unchs.Org>
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Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
"Gulelat Kebede" <Gulelat.Kebede@Unchs.Org>
"Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>



"Guenter Karl"
<Guenter.Karl@unchs
.org>

Subject: Habitat's Millenium Indicators

09/04/2001 06:14 AM

Dear Nefise,

thank you for E-mails and well-received substantive contribution on the above subject. During our last task force meeting, I distributed UNSD's paper to the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities entitled "Reporting on the Review of Global Progress towards the Millennium Declaration Goals" to the members of the task force. Unfortunately, I was unable to download the Report into a file which would have allowed me to attach it. You can find the full text at: www.un.org/Depts/acccsub, user name accscsa, password docs, document no. SA/2001/14.

Allow me to pull out some relevant sentences from this document which will make it clear to us what degree of freedom we have.

DESA and UNDP will prepare the quantitative assessments on development goals that will be required for annual reports of the SG; first report due September 2002.

"The Statistics Division of DESA will provide the statistical basis for a review of global progress towards the Millennium Declaration Goal. DESA will also provide substantive analysis of the statistical data."

"Indicators for monitoring implementation of the Millennium Declaration will have to be implemented on the basis of established data sources of the national statistical services, which are the ultimate providers of any information basis."

"The UN Statistics Division is reviewing these data for periodicity, consistency and reliability. The benchmark year adopted for trend analysis is 1990"

" agencies should take particular care to make sure they (data series) are based on a reliable and documented national source"

It is important to note that at the point where all goals are listed, the data sources for Habitat's Millennium goal are reported as UNCHS and UNSD

Based on the discussion we had in our small group (Christine, Eduardo) and your input, I think basic services (with its components) and security of tenure are good candidates for Habitat's Millennium Indicators. We have data at the city level on basic services in both the Urban Indicators and Statistics Programme (Human Settlements Statistics Questionnaire 1995 and 1999). The latter is in close collaboration with UNSD. In the case of the Urban Indicators Programme we have even data at the informal sector level, although with low coverage. There are for more than 100 cities data on tenure types which will be the basis for measuring security of tenure. We can use the GUO network to gather data for the Millennium Indicators to improve our coverage for our first reporting May 2002.

Habitat's Millennium Indicators are different from the others because they will be at the city or even sub-city level which should allow us to be exempted from the most of the above-cited national data sources stuff.

Finally, the envisaged quantitative research at the the sub-city level should be formulated in such a way that annual data collection for our Millennium goals is fully supported.

Best regards
Guenter

Guenter O. Karl
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To: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
cc: Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
"Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>
"Eduardo Moreno" <Eduardo.Moreno@Unchs.Org>
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unchs.Org>
"Inge Jensen" <Inge.Jensen@Unchs.Org>
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"Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
"Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>



"Nefise Bazoglu"
<Nefise.Bazoglu@unc
hs.org>

Subject: Re: millenium indicators - revised

09/04/2001 03:23 AM

Dear Mark,

I have been silently following your correspondence with Christine and Tanzib, regarding the indicators, but was not able to join the discussions so far. You will find some of my ideas on the composite index, and the use of contextual/relative indicators, to measure each component of the index, which, I am aware, makes the task and logistics of data-gathering very difficult. But let us do think about it.

Please also consider my invitation to Nairobi, so that we finalize our decision as soon as possible. I know you are very busy, but I think the effort will be worth it. We can decide on the dates according to your , and Billy's availability. I don't think the Vienna meeting should bind us in setting the date. We can always send our inputs later. What is at stake, is reaching to a consensus on an indicator, and prepare ourselves to report on it on an annual basis.

It was very nice meeting you in NY, and hope to see you in Nairobi.

Best

Nefise

----- Forwarded by Nefise Bazoglu/UNCHS/NBO/UNO on 09/04/01 09:35 AM -----

Nefise Bazoglu

09/04/01 09:36

Auclair/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON,

AM

Daniel

To: cobbett@citiesalliance.org

cc: Christine

Guenter Karl/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON,

Biau/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON

Subject: Re: millenium indicators

revised

Dear Billy,

How are you?? and how was the marathon you have participated in, last June?

Listen, each time I wrote a mail about the indicators issue, I tried to mail it to you, but was not successful. then I got distracted by other urgent fire-fighting activities, and admittedly, did neglect both you and Mark. Apologies. However, I am in complete agreement with you that, you both should be on board, regarding these discussions.

I would even go further and suggest that you and Mark come to Nairobi after we make a little progress, and we finalize our decisions and methodology on the millenium indicator(s). I have tried a combination of virtual and face-to-face communication/consultation , for the formation of a strategy paper of the flagship reports; and it has worked very well. So, in order to realize the 'face-to-face' communication, it would be very good if both you and Mark can come. It will save us a lot of time, if not the personal effort and separation from family, on your part.

Kindly forward this message to Mark, in case I am not successful in getting this mail to him, as well.

Cheers

Nefise

Christine,

I hope I can make my point more clear in this version of the forwarded message.

thanks

Nefise

----- Forwarded by Nefise Bazoglu/UNCHS/NBO/UNO on 09/04/01 08:23 AM -----

Nefise Bazoglu

Auclair/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON

09/03/01 05:02

Karl/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON,

PM

Daniel

To: Christine

cc: Guenter

Farouk Tebbal/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON,

Biau/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Inge

Jensen/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Edmundo

Ortega/UNON/NBO/UNO@UNON

Subject: Re: millenium indicators

-

revised(Document link: Nefise

Bazoglu)

Dear Christine,

Thanks for the draft on measuring progress on the millenium goal set by Habitat. My comments:

1. I think you are on the right track by considering multiple dimensions rather than only one , ie, secure tenure. The fact that , since the last 2-3 decades the phenomenon of slums has diversified, and manifests itself in myriads of types. They come with a combination of three variables, in my opinion. That is:

- . tenure type
- . access to services

. physical characteristic of the house/neighborhood

Thus, in my opinion , the slums form hybrid categories as a result of the combinations of the above variables. IE, some households might have secure tenure, but could be deprived of services, and/or the house itself ,physically, cannot protect its residents from climatic extremes, etc. Or, they might not have secure tenure, but do enjoy reasonably good transportation, water, sanitation, garbage collection. Or, households might have secure tenure, enjoy access to services, but the houses themselves are built in highly dangerous/disaster zones, in terms of industrial pollution or geology.

Therefore I would suggest that the task-force considers constructing a composite index of the above variables.

2. These three generic variables could be measured by either global or contextual indicators. That is, the way inhabitants experience 'inaccess to services' could be experienced differently from country to country. In some countries where the sanitation services are doing reasonably well, it might be the lack of a system of garbage disposal, that makes the residents suffer from illnesses, unpleasant smell, etc. As such, for that particular country, the indicator could be "proportion of households with no access to appropriate garbage disposal". I am afraid if we take "proportion of households with access to sanitation", only, many cities which do experience a slum-life , vis a vis access to OTHER services, would not be considered as slums, and in turn, we will have underestimated the situation in a particular city. For example we will have missed on the emerging slums in Western Europe, in middle-income countries of the Middle East. Then, only the MOST destitute situations, which the world knows by anecdotal evidence, anyway, will be reflected in the values of the indicators.

Thanks

Nefise

Christine
Auclair
Karl/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON
Bazoglu/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON
revised

To: Guenter
cc: Nefise
Subject: millenium indicators -

09/03/01 09:30
AM

I attach a revised draft of the millenium indicators.
Best,

Christine

(See attached file: millenium indicators.doc)



- millenium indicators.doc

To: Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
cc: Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
"Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>
"Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>



"Christine Auclair"
 <Christine.Auclair@un-
 nchs.org>

Subject: Re: millenium indicators

09/04/2001 03:26 AM

Dear Nefise,

Thank your comments and suggestions which will help in our selection process.

In fact, I initially proposed an index for this exercise, our City Development Index being a first possibility, the CDI often being cited as a good index of urban poverty. We also have the CDI data for 1993 and 1998 in the GUIDatabase - I believe that the availability of data (already collected by our agency) is a requirement for this exercise. However, main objections on the CDI relate to the fact that it includes variables on education and mortality which are human development variables (Health and Education sub-indices - see below) which do not direct human settlements issues - although UNCHS is the only UN agency which collect this information at the CITY level. Also, the CDI has no variables related to tenure security:

Index	Formula	
Infrastructure		25*Water
connections	+ 25*Sewerage + 25*Electricity + 25*Telephone	
Waste	Wastewater treated*50 + Formal solid waste disposal*50	
Health	(Life expectancy - 25)*50/60 +(32 - Child mortality)	
	*50/31.92	
Education	Literacy*25 + Combined enrollment*25	
Product	(ln City product - 4.61)*100/5.99	
City development		(Infrastructure
index + Waste index + Education index + Health index + City Product		index)/5

The two indicators which I am proposing on 'secure tenure' and 'access to basic services' relate directly to the issue of slum improvement, with data disaggregated by sex (men and women-headed households). They cover the first two dimensions which you propose.

The third dimension which you suggest to include - the physical characteristics of the house - is poorly covered by statistics / indicators. We use to collect the floor area per person but we have realised that the size of the house is not correlated with development - floor area per person being often higher in some African countries as compared with HIC (ex: Japan). Guenter might have more insight on statistics related to the quality of walls/roofs, etc. I believe that access to services provides a good proxy measure of 'shelter' conditions. Now, we can consider building an index around secure tenure / access to services and other variables. I am sure that more ideas will come soon. Let's discuss further...

Christine

(See attached file: millenium indicators.doc)

Nefise Bazoglu
Auclair/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON
09/03/01 05:02
Karl/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Farouk
PM

To: Christine

cc: Guenter

Tebbal/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Daniel
Biau/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Inge
Jensen/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON, Edmundo
Ortega/UNON/NBO/UNO@UNON
Subject: Re: millenium indicators

- revised

(Document link: Christine Auclair)

Dear Christine,

Thanks for the draft on measuring progress on the millenium goal set by Habitat. My comments:

I think you are on the right track of considering multiple dimensions rather than only one , ie, secure tenure. The fact that , since the last 2-3 decades the phenomenon of slums has diversified, and comes with many types. They come with a combination of three variables, in my opinion. That is:

- . tenure type
- . access to services
- . physical characteristic of the house
- . the gender dimension is also important in many settings

Thus, in my opinion , the slums form hybrid categories for the combinations of the above variables. IE, households might have tenure, but could be deprived of services, and/or physically could not be used as a shelter during rainy seasons, etc. Or, they might not have tenure, but do enjoy reasonably good transportation, water, sanitation. These same households , also might have been built out of sturdy material.

Therefore I would suggest that the task-force considers constructing a composite index of the above variables.

Thanks

Nefise

Christine
Auclair
Karl/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON
Bazoglu/UNCHS/NBO/UNO@UNON

To: Guenter

cc: Nefise

revised

09/03/01 09:30

Subject: millenium indicators -

AM

I attach a revised draft of the millenium indicators.
Best,

Christine



- millenium indicators.doc

To: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
cc: "Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>
"Eduardo Moreno" <Eduardo.Moreno@Unchs.Org>
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unchs.Org>
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Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org



"Christine Auclair"
<Christine.Auclair@un
nchs.org>

Subject: Next meeting on Millenium indicators

09/04/2001 10:04 AM

Dear Colleagues,

In preparation for our next meeting on millenium indicators (Thursday 6 at 2 p.m. in room M230), please find attached a draft paper for discussion.
Best regards,

Christine Auclair
Indicators Advisor
Global Urban Observatory & Statistics Section
Urban Secretariat - UNCHS (Habitat)
P.O. Box 67553 - Nairobi - Kenya
tel: 254-2-623694
fax: 254-2-623080
www.unchs.org/guo

(See attached file: millenium indicators.doc)



- millenium indicators.doc

To: "Eduardo Moreno" <Eduardo.Moreno@Unchs.Org>
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unchs.Org>
"Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>
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"Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
cc: Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
Tchowdhury@Worldbank.Org
Daniel Biau <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>



"William Cobbett"
<cobbett@citiesallian
ce.org>

Subject: Re: Next meeting on Millenium indicators

09/04/2001 10:14 AM

Dear Christine,

Thanks for the recent spate of emails, keeping us in the loop. This is the first day back at the office for a lot of people, and Mark and I will only have a chance to discuss this material only later today or tomorrow.

In the meantime, I am sending you copies of the background material that we prepared, when Mark was successful in proposing that the Bank support secure tenure as an indicator. As you will see, we proposed a definition, that was devised from the Campaign's concept document, which as already been submitted to the Human Settlements Commission. There is a growing acceptance of secure tenure, as evidenced in both the UNDG paper, as well as the DFID policy documents, Commonwealth Declarations etc.

It is very important that UNCHS leads from the front on this issue, and in a very proactive manner. Ideally, it would be more logical to have secure tenure as the first indicator, and access to services as the second.

Mark and I will review all of the recent emails and come back to you with any additional comments asap.

regards

Billy(See attached file: Secure tenure MDG.doc) (See attached file: Millennium Development Goals.doc)



- Secure tenure MDG.doc



- Millennium Development Goals.doc

To: "Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>
cc: "Eduardo Moreno" <Eduardo.Moreno@Unchs.Org>
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unchs.Org>
"Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>
"Inge Jensen" <Inge.Jensen@Unchs.Org>
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Daniel Biau <Daniel.Biau@Unchs.Org>

Millenium Declaration Indicators

Goal:

"By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative"

'Slums are neglected parts of the cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Slums range from high density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition of rights, sprawling at the edge of cities. Slums have various names, favelas, kampungs, bidonvilles, tugurios, yet share the same miserable living conditions'¹.

Given the fact that the definition of 'slums' varies from one country to another and that the notion remains too vague to be adopted internationally for comparison purposes, statisticians have never attempted to use the word 'slums' for measuring the phenomenon. The notion of informal versus formal settlements has been used instead in order to measure their population or the area they represent, in legal terms. The quality or the size of housing units has also been used for describing the shelter conditions of a population, indirectly describing what part of the housing stock can be close to what is generally accepted as a 'slum'. Finally, the quality of services is generally used to describe the state of city and to point out to the existence of 'slums'.

Although no definition of slum is recognised internationally, it is crucial to measure what slums represent and to assess the living conditions of slum dwellers.

In a first stage, this can be done through:

- a measure of the tenure status of city dwellers: 1/ formal owners and tenants (households with security of tenure) and 2/ informal dwellers (households without security of tenure).
- a measure of the level of services enjoyed by urban dwellers living in informal and formal settlements.

These two measures will provide quantitative indications on the level of tenure security of households in a city and on the level of services enjoyed by the city dwellers, responding to the specific goal contained in the Slum upgrading action plan aiming at improved basic municipal services for 100 million people over the next twenty years.

Proposed indicators - phase one

Goal: improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Sub-goal	Indicator	Definition
1. Improving access to basic services	Access to services in formal and informal settlements	percentage of households which: (a) have access to water within 200 m from their housing unit; and, within their housing unit, are connected to: (b) <u>sewerage</u> ; (c) electricity; and (d) <u>telephone</u> .
2. Improving tenure security	Secure Tenure	percentage of women- and men-headed households with or without secure tenure: (1) <u>with secure tenure</u> : (a) owned and purchasing; (b) private rental, social housing, sub-tenancy; (2) <u>without secure tenure</u> : (c) squatter no rent and squatter rent paid; (d) homelessness and other informal.

In a second stage of the Millenium Declaration Indicators exercise, UNCHS, together with UNSD, National Statistical offices, and other partners, can undertake the following:

- defining the notion of 'slum' for statistical purposes;
- testing data collection in a sample of cities;
- collect 'slum' data on a large scale through National Statistical Offices and other bodies on a regular basis.

¹ From Cities alliance for Cities Without Slums, Action Plan

Indicator 1: Access to services

Reporting chapter: *SHELTER*

Habitat Agenda commitment: *Promote access to basic services*

Significance: The quality and reliability of local services are taken for granted in highly industrialized countries, but limited access to, or poor quality of, infrastructure services in developing countries can be major impediments to business productivity, and major sources of frustration to the population. The poorest households in developing countries generally cannot afford household connections of telephone and electricity, and often only have access to primitive or communal water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal systems. As well as reducing the quality of life in settlements, the absence of connection to basic services makes communities living in informal settlements particularly vulnerable to disease and epidemics.

Definition: **percentage of households which: (a) have access to water within 200 m from their housing unit; and, within their housing unit, are connected to: (b) sewerage; (c) electricity; and (d) telephone.**

Methodology: This information is usually collected through the census or households surveys, or directly from the utility providers. Other sources might be specific surveys carried out for urban infrastructure studies and urban development projects. In developing cities where informal settlements occupy a relatively important part of the city, it will be useful to get the results for households living in these particular settlements. Household connection will probably greatly differ from other settlements and results might suggest that specific policies should be undertaken in informal areas.

Gender: This indicator can address gender through disaggregation by sex of the household head. The question will be: What is the percentage of men and women-headed households which have access to basic services ?
In situations where there is no water in the house, it is normally women and girls who have to provide it. Providing readily available clean water reduces the burden for women and girls, and increases the time women have for productive work. It is a factor of human resource productivity. This also applies to solid waste collection and electricity. Indicators of access to infrastructure in general already measure the level of services which have an impact on women's quality of life.

Collection level: City level

Data availability: *UNCHS Global Urban Indicators Database: Data collected on a five-year basis, Data available for 1993 and 1998*

Indicator 2: Secure Tenure

Habitat Agenda commitment: *Provide security of tenure*

Significance: The primary information needed for monitoring security of tenure is the share of different tenure status among urban dwellers. Among the safest tenure are ownership and tenants in social housing and when rental regulations are protective enough, private tenancy can offer a fairly safe tenure to households. The most common precarious tenure statuses are homelessness and squatter.

Households with secure tenure	a. Percentage of formal owners
	b. Percentage of formal tenants
Households without secure tenure	c. Percentage of squatters
	d. Percentage of other informal

Definitions: percentage of woman and man-headed households in the following tenure categories: (a) owned and purchasing; (b) private rental, social housing, sub-tenancy and rent free; (c) squatter no rent and squatter rent paid; (d) homelessness and other informal.

- a. **Formal owners: Owned** refers to households with a clear title or ownership (formal housing) of the house and land they occupy, possibly through a company structure or as condominiums or strata title, or long leasehold of land. **Purchasing** refer to owner-occupiers in formal housing with a formal mortgage over the property.
- b. **Formal tenants: Private rental** is households in (formal) housing for which rents are paid to a private landlord who is the legal owner. **Social housing** includes all households in public, parastatal or NGO-owned or operated housing, including government employee housing and housing owned or operated by co-operatives. **Sub-tenancy** refers to households who are renting from another household who is renting the premises.
- c. **Squatter: Squatter - without rent** refers to households in squatter housing, or housing which has no title to the land on which it stands, and who pay no rents. **Squatter - with rent** refers to households in squatter housing who pay rent.
- d. **Other informal:** includes homeless, nomads, persons living in institutions or hotels, and any other tenures. Homeless refers to persons without shelter. These persons usually carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in streets, in doorways, on piers or in some open areas, such as park.

Methodology: This information is usually collected through the census or households surveys. Other sources might be specific surveys carried out for housing studies. In the absence of such sources, an evaluation might be carried out using several indirect sources collected through public housing boards (on social housing), housing finance institutions (on 'purchasing' owner-occupiers), real-estate agencies (on the private stock), non-governmental organisations (especially on squatters and homeless), etc.

Gender: Tenure type by sex of household is an essential part of the basic information on the status of men and women in human settlements. In many countries, female-headed households suffer from a lower and more precarious tenure status than male-headed households, which leads to insecurity for themselves and their dependents. Many studies have shown that, in developing countries, female-headed households predominate in informal settlements.

Collection level: City level

Data availability: *UNCHS Global Urban Indicators Database:* Data collected on a five year basis, Data available for 1993 and 1998

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 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
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. 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	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
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 immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	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) [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 [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

UNO Ab



Mark Hildebrand
11/24/99 04:56 PM

Extn: 30575 TWURD
Subject: Cities Without Slums

Dear Ms. Mauras,

Further to your telephone conversation with Tony Pellegrini yesterday, I am please to provide you below with the benchmarks which we established in designing the Cities Without Slums Action Plan.

The Action Plan targets improving 100 million lives by the year 2020, with an estimated investment cost of US\$ 50 billion, supported by grant funding of US\$ 295 million.

The benchmarks broken down in 5-year periods are:

Lives Improved (in millions)

	During Period	Cumulative
2000-2005	6	6
2006-2010	13	19
2011-2015	27	46
2016-2020	54	100

Upgrading Investments (US\$ billions)

	During Period	Cumulative
2000-2005	2.5	2.5
2006-2010	6.5	9
2011-2015	14	23
2016-2020	27	50

Support in Grants (in US\$ millions)

	During Period	Cumulative
2000-2005	115	115
2006-2010	75	190
2011-2015	60	250
2016-2020	45	295

The basic assumption behind these grant funding costs was that these costs need to be more front-loaded, helping to lay the groundwork that will then pay off during future years (such as a 2-year period of grant-funded technical assistance and capacity building, leading to an investment project that will improve peoples' lives over an ensuing multi-year implementation period).

Last week Klaus Toepfer mentioned to me that he had discussed this during the recent ACC meeting (I believe with John Ruggie?) and I was getting ready to send your offices some material. In the meantime I understand from Tony that you already have a copy of our action plan. I would, however, like to discuss with you some of our next steps in this regard. For your further information I have attached two short briefs on our forthcoming events in Berlin related to mobilizing resources and political commitment. I called your office today and left you my office and home phone numbers and would appreciate your calling

back whenever it is convenient for you. Please also let me know if you require additional information.

I will look forward to hear from you in this regard,

Mark Hildebrand



Briefing.doc MOF Berlin brief.doc

To: Mauras@Un.Org
cc: Anthony J. Pellegrini
Lesly Puyol
Gaetano Leone

**HIV
POVERTY
GLOBAL WARMING
ILLITERACY
SLUMS**



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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

DATE:	May 15, 2001	NO. OF PAGES: 7 (including cover sheet)	MESSAGE NO.:
TO:	Ms. Vijaya Ramachandran		FAX NO.: 419-781-7720
Title:			
Organization:	United Nations		
FROM:	Mark Hildebrand		FAX NO.: 202-522-3224
Title:	Manager		Telephone: 202-473-0575
Dept/Div:	Cities Alliance		Dept./Div. No:
SUBJECT:	Cities Alliance – Cities Without Slums		

MESSAGE:

Please see attached.

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET AND MESSAGE

DATE: May 15, 2001 **NO. OF PAGES:** 7 **MESSAGE NO.:**
(including cover sheet)

TO: Ms. Vijaya Ramachandran **FAX NO.:** 419-781-7720
Title:
Organization: United Nations

FROM: Mark Hildebrand **FAX NO.:** 202-522-3224
Title: Manager Telephone: 202-473-0575
Dept/Div: Cities Alliance Dept./Div. No:

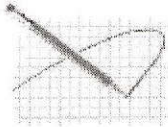
SUBJECT: Cities Alliance – Cities Without Slums

MESSAGE:

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Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Re: Our meeting

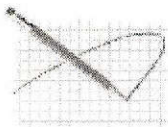
07/16/2002 09:36 AM
30575 TUDCA

Tony and Peter,

As I mentioned in my note to you a few minutes ago I met with OED on this exercise last month. The person at OED who initiated this meeting was Soniya Carvalho (who came with Dilawar Fajauri, Manuel Panalver and Tack van Holst Pelekaan). Just to give you a sense of this before we meet I have attached below the note which I sent to Soniya after our meeting. I see this as a real opportunity and will be delighted to help if I can.

Mark

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 07/16/2002 09:30 AM -----



Mark Hildebrand

06/17/2002 02:26 PM
30575 TUDCA

To: Soniya Carvalho
cc: "William Cobbett" <Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org>, C. Fallert Kessides
Subject: Re: Our meeting

Soniya,

As promised here is the note I sent to Eric Swanson and I have also attached below David Satterthwaite's presentation which Christine mentioned.

Mark

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 06/17/2002 02:16 PM -----



Mark Hildebrand

06/07/2002 06:01 PM
30575 TUDCA

To: Eric V. Swanson
cc:
Subject: MDG note

Eric,

Here's a few quick inputs for your note to Nick Stern with reference to the Cities Without Slums MDG goal - Target 11 which calls for:

"By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers"

The two indicators for this goal are:

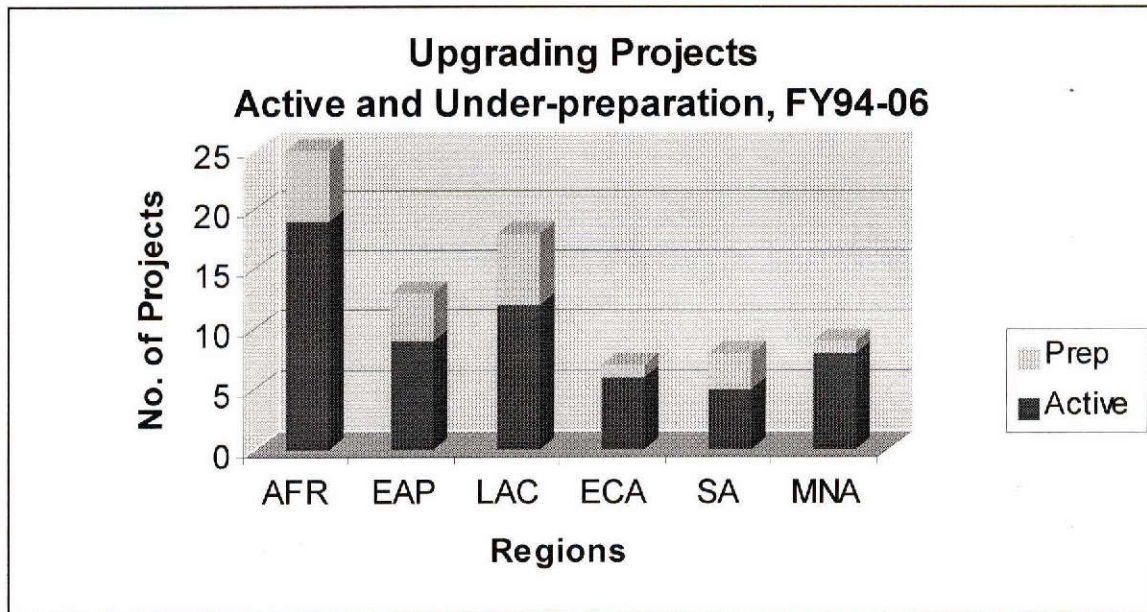
Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (WHO-UNICEF); and
Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (UN-Habitat)

The Bank's WDR 2003 highlights the importance of this MDG in its Chapter 6 - "Getting the Best from Cities" with a particular focus under the section on "Inclusion and access to assets - Challenging the Institutional Roots of Urban Slums" on the issue of security of tenure (see especially "Empowerment through access to assets - security of tenure")

Last month (May 23) the Cities Alliance hosted a roundtable discussion at the Bank on "Secure Tenure

for the Urban Poor" which was convened by Mamphela Ramphela and Anna Tibaijuka, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat. This roundtable included lawyers and economists who are prominent members of the International Research Group on Law and Urban Space (IRGLUS), who highlighted a range of options that exist to improve security of tenure for the urban poor, and the discussion focused on practical ways in which Bank operations can support this process.

The following table show the Bank's current portfolio of projects with slum upgrading components which will directly contribute to this MDG target:



Upgrading (projects & components)	
Total projects	80
Active projects FY94-02	59
Projects under preparation FY03-06	21
Total Loan Amount for Active Projects	\$4603.5
Total Loan Amount for Prep Projects	\$1116.3
Total Loan Amount	\$5719.8
Beneficiaries Identified in Active projects (FY94-01) * FY02 numbers not yet available	3,755,000

	Active FY94-02	Prep FY03 06
AFR	19	6
EAP	9	4
LAC	12	6
ECA	6	1
SA	5	3
MNA	8	1
	80	21



t-water-poverty-wb.pdf

David Satterthwaite
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London WC1H 0DD, UK

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Fax: 44 20 7388 2826 (international); 020 7388 2826 (UK)
E-Mail: David@iied.org

For details of the Human Settlements Programme's publications, including its journal Environment and Urbanization, see <http://www.iied.org/human/index.html>

To: Anthony Pellegrini <Apellegrini@Centennial-Group.Com>

MDG/AR

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News Release No:
2002/086/S

Contact Person:
Eduardo Doryan (212) 986-8309
edoryan@worldbank.org

World Bank Joins United Nations in Implementing Millennium Development Goals Guide To Development In 21st Century

WASHINGTON, September 19, 2001--The World Bank announced today that it is joining the United Nations as a full partner in implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which aim to improve the lives of the world's poor.

*"The Millennium Development Goals offer concrete targets for everyone to rally around in the global fight against poverty," said **World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn**. "But reaching the goals will require action from both rich and developing countries. Rich countries must boost foreign aid to the developing world, remove barriers to the exports of developing countries, encourage private investment, and make the benefits of science and technology available to all the world's peoples. Developing countries, meanwhile, must put in place the right economic policies, work to improve governance, invest in their people, and create an environment that is conducive to growth and development."*

The MDGs were endorsed by 189 countries at the September 2000 UN Millennium General Assembly in New York. They aim to cut by half the proportion of people in extreme poverty worldwide by 2015, provide education, improve health, and preserve the environment. The goals provide a unique opportunity for coordinating the efforts and combining the resources of a diverse range of development partners to maximize their impact.

For its part, the World Bank has been fully engaged in the international effort to define the goals, said **Eduardo Doryan, the Bank's Special Representative to the UN** in New York.

"By joining the UN in implementing the MDGs, the Bank aims to put the goals at the heart of its development agenda," Doryan said. "Having a well crafted set of goals, targets and indicators emphasizes the importance of monitoring performance against outcomes and adopting effective means of reaching agreed goals. We will encourage our member countries to adapt these goals to their own situations and to incorporate them in poverty reduction strategies that address the needs of the poorest people."

To learn more about the MDGs, visit <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/pi1380.doc.htm>

SEARCH

SITE MAP

SHOWCASE



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger	
Target 3: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers	6: Proportion of people with secure tenure

Definition:

Secure tenure is protection from involuntary removal from land or residence except through due legal process.

Source: UNCHS *Global Campaign for Secure Tenure* (UNCHS, Nairobi 1999).¹

Measurement:

Measurement occurs at **national** level, allowing for *due legal process* to be rendered consistent with national or customary/traditional legal systems;²

Technical background

This is a thoroughly pro-poor indicator, as in most societies it is overwhelmingly the poor that have insecure tenure, and who face forcible and arbitrary eviction;

Secure tenure brings the poor vastly improved access to protection under the rule of law;

Secure tenure significantly improves economic opportunity for the poor, especially when codified as secure property rights. This is absolutely central to the building of assets.³

¹ See also the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2, of the South African Constitution, article 26: "No one may be evicted from their home...without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions".

See also DFID Policy statement "Meeting the challenge of poverty in urban areas" which states "...eviction from land or property must not take place without recourse to the legal process..." (DFID, April 2001, pg 37);

² Tenure is currently monitored through the UNCHS Global Indicators Database. See www.urbanobservatory.org

³ See Hernando de Soto's recent "The Mystery of Capital" 2000, also recent research commissioned by DFID "Innovative approaches to secure tenure for the urban poor", presented at the UN in New York, June 2001; also recent research undertaken on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany (through GTZ) and the Republic of Egypt, "Tenure security in Egypt" (Cairo, 2001)

Millennium Development Goals

Note on the Outcome Goal and Indicator of the Cities Without Slums initiative

The Outcome Goal: The Millennium Declaration incorporates the “Cities Without Slums” initiative and explicitly endorses its goal in section III under ‘Development and poverty eradication’. The sixth bullet under paragraph 19 reads: *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the ‘Cities Without Slums’ initiative.*

This goal was put forward to the Summit by the Secretary-General in his report “We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century” which set the agenda for the Summit (ref A/54/2000, section III. D. “Upgrading the Slums” paragraphs 134 to 138 and Table 1).

137. The World Bank and the United Nations have joined forces to respond to this challenge, by building a global alliance of cities and their development partners. An ambitious “Cities Without Slums” action plan was launched in December 1999, with President Nelson Mandela as its patron. It aims to improve the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. (The key features of this plan are presented in the table.) It requires world leaders to commit themselves to, and the international development community to focus on, improving the living conditions of the urban poor.”

138. I strongly support the Cities without Slums initiative and ask all Member States to endorse it and to act on it.

The General Assembly again reaffirmed its commitment to this goal last month in its “Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium” adopted at the conclusion of its Special Session on the review of the Habitat Agenda (ref A/S-25/7/Rev.1). (A number of Member States also highlighted this goal in their country statements to this Special Session.)

Stakeholders: In addition to UN Member States, a number of NGOs and CBOs (such as SPARC and ACHR) are strongly committed to this goal – in particular Slum Dwellers International (SDI) which is a federation of networks of community based organizations. The members of the CG of the Cities Alliance (all the G7, plus Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, WB, UNCHS and the world’s 4 major organizations of local authorities) made a special commitment to support implementation of the Cities Without Slums action plan when it was launched by Nelson Mandela in Berlin in 1999.

Indicator: *“Proportion of people with access to secure tenure”* Secure tenure is the most meaningful, and is widely accepted as, the most relevant indicator. Secure tenure is not only the starting point for sustainable slum upgrading, it is fundamental to giving the poor security and the ability to build their assets and income. This is consistent with the other indicators in the proposed text, as well as with the UN’s “Global Campaign for Secure Tenure” which was endorsed by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements in 1999, and by the UN General Assembly during its Special Session on Istanbul+5 last month. DFID has also explicitly endorsed this indicator its recently published strategy to achieve urban poverty reduction “to achieve the international

development targets in a clear, focused and realistic way” (ref: Foreword by Clare Short to “Meeting the Challenge of Poverty in Urban Areas, April 2001, as well as paras 1.3.4 to 1.3.12). This DFID paper also cites the adoption of a target which includes “secure tenure” by the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held in South Africa in November 1999. Secure tenure was also incorporated in the “UN system-wide strategy for halving extreme poverty” prepared by the UNDG in October 2000, as a practical follow-up to the Millennium Declaration. The first of five priority areas in this UNDG document is: *Promoting Rights and Responsibilities and Empowering the Poor to Reduce Poverty* recognizes security of tenure as a key advocacy issue/indicator.

As it is in the Millennium Declaration this goal and indicator should be placed under the outcome goals for poverty eradication:

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger	
Target 3: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	6: Proportion of people with access to secure tenure

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger	
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UN-HABITAT



United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 11, Indicator 31: Proportion of Population with Secure Tenure

Just under half the world's population lives in cities. There is a continued rapid growth of urban populations worldwide, but especially in the less developed regions. By 2020, 55.7% of the world's population will be living in urban areas. For the developing regions the percentage of people living in urban areas will increase from 39.9% in the year 2000 to 50.8% by 2020. Estimates show that as many as 712 million people lived in urban slums in 1993, the baseline year. **By 2001, the number reached 837 Million.** Regionally, UN-HABITAT estimates that more than 56% of Africa's urban population were living in slum conditions in the baseline year.

Slums are the most perceptible expression of urban poverty, physical and environmental deprivation. Physical conditions of slum neighbourhoods, and slum housing are the most visible indicators of human suffering, experienced by approximately one-third of the urban population globally. Hundreds of households may share a single toilet or a source of water. Aside from adding to the burdens of daily life of slum dwellers, these conditions are associated with higher incidence of preventable diseases, higher infant mortality, lower educational attainment, unemployment and social exclusion. Physical conditions of slum dwellings exacerbate the vulnerability of residents to extremes of climate and the ravages of fire.

Most important is the legal-social vulnerability of slum dwellers who cope daily with risk of eviction. Localized studies in the slums of Nairobi show that, more than half of the slum dwellings are built on illegally occupied land, either directly squatted upon by the families themselves, or indirectly, by the often well-to-do slum lords. Measurement of the security of tenure, the legal basis of occupancy, has been done through a proxy measure of tenure status. UN-HABITAT has found that this measurement method is not a reliable indicator of the legal secure tenure. However, those who indicate that they are neither owners or renters are almost certainly households at the highest level of risk of eviction. Data collected by UN-HABITAT on tenure status (the proxy measure for security of tenure) shows that on average 94% of households were recorded as being either owners or renters. A recent (December 2001) independent enumeration of an informal settlement in Nairobi noted that 91% of residents had secure tenure according to the proxy measure based on tenure status. However, the same study noted that no one in the settlement had legal secure tenure. Caution is therefore advised in interpretation of the results shown below. UN-HABITAT is reviewing the methodology for the collection of this important indicator in view of the recent findings noted above. Estimating slum dwellers on the basis of tenure status alone yields an estimate of **40 Million slum dwellers**. This clearly under reports the true magnitude of slum dwellers.

Estimates of the **total slum dwellers** based on the UN HABITAT **Secure Tenure Index (a composite index of housing condition, access to services and legal compliance of structure)** confirm that as many as 30% of the urban population in 1993 were living in inadequate housing conditions. The Millennium Development Goal is to improve significantly the lives of 100 million of the estimated 712 million slum dwellers identified in 1993. The estimated 40 Million measured through tenure status are considered to be **slum dwellers to be at high risk of eviction**.

Major Area	1993 Urban Population ('000)	Proxy Measure of Secure Tenure 1993	Population with Secure Tenure 1993 ('000)	Secure Tenure Index 1993	Population Living in Slums 1993 ('000)	% Slum Pop at High Risk of Eviction 1993	Population at High Risk of Eviction 1993 ('000)
Africa	224,592	94.8%	212,913	56	125,771	5.2%	6,540
Asia + Oceania	1,143,933	91.2%	1,043,267	37	423,255	8.8%	37,246
Europe	526,926	98.5%	519,022	4	21,077	1.5%	316
LAC	336,326	97.7%	328,591	26	87,445	2.3%	2,011
Northern America	221,739	100.0%	221,739	1	2,217	0.0%	-
Total	2,453,515	94.4%	2,316,118	29	711,519	5.6%	39,845



"Nefise Bazoglu"
 <Nefise.Bazoglu@unh
 abitat.org>

05/23/2002 07:49 AM

Subject: MDG- Draft report.

copy to Billy

*4
 see 2002
 add*

Dear all,

I would like to share with you the first draft of the SG's report on the MDGs. We hope that through this high-profile report, representing the whole of UN system, we can disseminate our common message to the world's decision makers and other actors. We are cognizant of the room for improvement, in conveying our message, and in backing it up with much more rigorous data. However, even opening space for 'urban development' within the larger realm of development issues, is a big feat, which started with putting the target on slums, back in 2000. The challenges of measurement/definitions are still valid for future efforts, but at least, the initial steps gave acceptable results.

Please contact Guenter Karl, Harvey Herr and myself, should you have any comments, especially on pages 35-38, regarding target 11. We will try and accommodate the comments, granted that the UN EGM agrees. As you can see from the huge listserve, that there were many actors involved in this, who have gone through a long process of working together, and negotiating.

Best regards,

Nefise Bazoglu
 UN-HABITAT
 Chief, Urban Secretariat
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 Fax: + 254 2 623080
 Email: Nefise.Bazoglu@unhabitat.org
 NAIROBI

----- Forwarded by Nefise Bazoglu/UNCHS/NBO/UNO on 05/23/02 11:45 AM -----

<p>"Stefan Schweinfest" diana.alarcon@undp.org, doyle2@un.org, ghysp@unaids.org, brian.hammond@oecd.org, harvey.herr@unhabitat.org, loh.unescap@un.org, malik.unescap@un.org, cmcdonald@imf.org,</p>	<p><schweinfest@un.org> 05/23/02 05:16 AM</p>	<p>To: abouzahrc@who.int, brinkman@un.org, dasgupta@un.org, sakiko.fukuda-parr@undp.org, linda.ghanime@undp.org, vanessa.gray@itu.int, nhappe@imf.org, djohns@unicef.org, johnsonl@ilo.org, gjones@unicef.org, alpha@gamasc.com, guenter.karl@unhabitat.org, lawrence@ilo.org, leete@unfpa.org, eloaiza@unicef.org, john_mcarthur@harvard.edu, john_mcarthur@ksg.harvard.edu,</p>
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<me@un.org>, "Sabine Warschburger"
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<devries@un.org>

cc:

Subject: MDG- Draft report.

Dear colleagues,

Permit me to start this e-mail with an indicator that is NOT included in the MDG list: This e-mail is adressed to 90 recipients from approximately 25 different offices or agencies. [I acknowledge that the second number has conceptual problems, but I am glad to announce that the first one suffers from virtually no uncertainty - I did count Prof. Sachs' two e-mail adresses only once!]. Most of these colleagues have very actively contributed to the process of producing this draft report and I boldly interpret this high number as a broad committment from many experts inside and outside the UN system to make this report the best we possibly and responsibly can at this point in time. We from the UNSD team would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your contributions and your cooperation.

As announced at the expert meeting in April, we are circulating today below the following components of our document "Millennium Development Goals : Data and Trends 2002:

1. A complete draft MDG report. (59 text pages)
2. A revised list of indicators as a result of the April discussions (changes with respect to the 16 April version are highlighted in red)
3. A table with global data.
4. A brief statistical note describing in general terms issues related to data availability and accuracy. (7 pages)

We will circulate seperately TOMORROW a proposed shortform of this report (6 textpages), which will serve the Executive Office of the Secretary General as proposal for the GA-report text.

The draft MDG report is of course based on your submission of the storylines. However, in some areas we had to reduce your proposed text in order to maintain the focus on the MDGs, on the available data and on the analysis of recently observed trends. We also made an attempt to harmonize and balance the presentations. The draft is now twice as long as originally planned, however, we did not attempt to reduce it further, as we feared substantive information would get lost.

We have not yet been able to fully check consistency in the terminology everywhere nor to make the presentation neat in terms of tables/charts/footnotes etc. We will work on these editorial aspects in the coming days. We are, however, confident that the draft material is ready for your substantive review.

We would like to invite you to particularly focus on the areas of your expertise in both the MDG report text and in the data table. You are of course welcome to comment on any part of the draft and in particular on the statistical note. Given the timeconstraints, we would like to ask you to be as specific as possible in your proposals and to the extent possible use the "WORD track changes" feature. We also strongly encourage that you consult on major issues with your partner agencies to avoid last-minute discrepancies. Depending on the nature of your comments, we leave it to your discretion, whether you want to send your comments to the entire list, to a sub-set of stakeholders or only to us.

Unfortunately we can't offer any discretion regarding the deadline: We need to have received your comments by close of business (New York time) MONDAY 27 May 2002. Our office will turn over the finalized report to the Secretary General's Office on 31 May 2002.

Thank you again for your cooperation.
Best regards.
Stefan Schweinfest
UN Statistics Division.

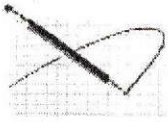
(See attached file: MDG_Report_22May.doc) (See attached file: MDGsLISTMay22.doc) (See attached file: TABLE_data.XLS) (See attached file: Statistical_Note.doc)

(See attached file: MDG_Report_22May.doc) (See attached file: MDGsLISTMay22.doc) (See attached file: TABLE_data.XLS) (See attached file: Statistical_Note.doc)



MDG_Report_22May.do MDGsLISTMay22.doc TABLE_data.XLS Statistical_Note.doc

To: "Daniel Biau" <Daniel.Biau@Unhabitat.Org>
"Farouk Tebbal" <Farouk.Tebbal@Unhabitat.Org>
"Paul Taylor" <Paul.Taylor@Unhabitat.Org>
"Alioune Badiane" <Alioune.Badiane@Unhabitat.Org>
"Rolf Wichmann" <Rolf.Wichmann@Unhabitat.Org>
"Anna Tibaijuka" <Anna.Tibaijuka@Unhabitat.Org>
"Urban Secretariat Profs" <Urban_Secretariat_Profs%Unon@Unon.Org>
"Axumite Gebre-Egziabher" <Axumite.Gebre-Egziabher@Unhabitat.Org>
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Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
Jflora@Worldbank.Org
M-Mutter@Dfid.Gtnet.Gov.Uk
Tchowdhury@Worldbank.Org



Thomas L. Zearley
04/18/2002 10:26 AM

Subject: Story 3--Jeffrey Sach's comments on need for urban-based poverty reduction

Yesterday the noted economist, Jeffrey Sach, gave a speech to Bank staff. Among other things, he argued for a bolder approach to population control policy and a focus on urban-based poverty-reduction strategy, saying that the rural-based strategy does not address the plight of the cities destination of "last resort" for the world's poor. regards, tom



Story 3



Jeffrey Sachs Calls for Large and Long-Term Resource Transfers to Fight Poverty

Addresses ESSD Week on the 'Economics of Sustainability'

April 18, 2002—"When 2015 arrives, we are all going to cut the ribbon together and this institution is going to play a crucial role," economist Jeffrey D. Sachs told an audience at the Bank on Tuesday.

The Harvard professor was recently appointed as Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the Millennium Development Goals. He has also been named director of the Columbia University Earth Institute. Sachs has said that with political will, financial backing, good programming, the goals can be met.

"For the first time, we're getting results oriented, not process-oriented," said Sachs in his Distinguished Lecture Series keynote speech, "The Economics of Sustainability," as part of the World Bank's ESSD

Week/Sustainable Development Month.

But only a 100 percent debt cancellation for the poorest countries and an additional massive infusion of funds for primary healthcare and education can save them from their sure collapse, said Sachs. "I am saying we need a new mindset□We need a large scale infusion of money from rich to poor countries for an extended period."

Sachs said there were three distinct definition for "sustainable development": debt sustainability, project or donor sustainability, and sustainable development that simultaneously preserves the ecosystem. "We have a system on debt sustainability that is not sustainable," he said, adding that the poorest people in the world are not going to enjoy the benefits of economic development "without the continuous sustained funds from the donor governments."

The developed world, he said, "went into the battle for development with unrealistic precepts. We took the view that all countries could benefit from globalization with a little help from the fringes. The overwhelming notion was that one does not need large transfers of money." He added that this model was reinforced by convictions that the problems were bad governance, weak institutions, anything that was the barrier to development.

"Recent history has shown that this is not the case," he underscored. The only way to ensure rising standards of living is to take care of basic healthcare and education, sustain donor support for the next 20 years, and increase funding of scientific research in the environment of the poorest countries. "We need to do it for healthcare, hunger, universal children's education, access to clean drinking water and sanitation," he said.

Sachs, who chaired the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, said that the cost of introducing a minimal health care program in a developing country□meaning, 70 percent coverage of key interventions□is \$35 to \$40 per person, per year. For a country like Malawi, that means 20 percent of GNP, money that simply doesn't exist. "We need to understand that the poor are too poor to pay for their own healthcare," he said.

Large-scale transfers of resources are needed, said Sachs. The Commission reached the amount of \$25 billion a year in assistance, what he says is 1 cent of every \$10 for rich countries, to save 8 million lives□the beneficiaries of the most minimal health interventions.

Expanding this kind of analysis to all the MDGs, will mean a doubling of development assistance. But, he stresses, the donor community needs to be realistic about what can

be done locally and realize that it must plan to cover the recurrent costs for some 20 years. It is possible says Sachs, with partnership, realism and demanding good governance to not just reach specific goals but to actually create a base in which economic development can go forward.

"For the first time, we can visualize the end of absolute poverty," said Sachs. "We have to help create a generation of healthy and educated children with parents alive." He stressed the importance of delivering AIDS drugs to those who need them and the end of the practice, currently official policy of treating infants but not mothers for HIV.

Addressing the question of how we achieve sustainable development, Sachs stressed foremost the economic relationship between poverty and environmental destruction, saying that the first place to seek environmental sustainability is in poor countries. The poverty trap is directly related to resource destruction, whether deforestation or soil degradation. Thus, investment in human beings in the most basic ways is the sine qua non of the trap of environmental destruction. He also argued for a bolder approach to population control policy and a focus on urban-based poverty-reduction strategy, saying that the rural-based strategy does not address the plight of the cities—destination of "last resort" for the world's poor.

In addition to a "green revolution" for arid and semi-arid zones, Sachs called for a science of human ecology, what he called the physical ecological dimension of human society. "Poor people live in fragile ecologies, that's why they're poor," he said. "We need a new way to understand this that's less economics, more physical science."

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To: Easurhl
Mark Hildebrand
Jemal-Ud-Din Kassum
Jeffrey S. Gutman



Mark Hildebrand
05/15/2001 10:10 AM

Extn: 30575 INFCA
Subject: Re: data on slums 

Dear Ms. Ramachandran,

Please find below the information which you requested. I am forwarding two relevant messages, the first which I sent to John Ruggie on 15 February 2000 is copied below. This message includes the capital investment costs (mainly physical improvements in infrastructure and housing, as well as social infrastructure) which are calculated in the Cities Without Slums action plan at \$500 per person, as well as the related technical cooperation costs which were estimated at \$10 per person (this figure is larger than what was estimated in the original plan - as you will note from my exchange on this point with John). Both of these figures are spread over the 20 year plan period, but the technical cooperation costs are front loaded in the plan given the need to strengthen local capacity up front.

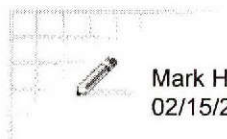
The second message (which I am faxing since I don't have electronically) is a note which I sent to Ms. Mauras in November 1999, which breaks down our Cities Without Slums targets in five year periods. The last section of that message entitled "Support in Grants" does not reflect the \$10 per person cost (but the earlier figure of \$3 per person - which we adjusted based upon John's query).

There is one point in your message below which is a potential red flag. We should be very careful not to refer to slum removal. Indeed slum upgrading is the opposite of slum removal - which is most often carried out by force. The Cities Without Slums action plan is a plan for the *in situ* improvements of slums - a process which normally involves providing the slum dwellers with secure tenure and working with them and local authorities to improve their living conditions. The effort is made to move only the minimum of number of households required to ensure public access, safety and security (from floods, landslides, etc.), so that the urban poor can build on the assets of their investments in their home and remain as close as possible to their places of work. It is a process of inclusion - bringing these communities within the networks of infrastructure and services which are available in the "formal" part of the city. It is also important to keep in mind that the costs of building new housing is normally 15 times the costs of slum upgrading - which why so many governments and local authorities are adopting policies to promote upgrading.

We would be pleased to provide you with any further information. I will be in New York with some of my colleagues for the GA special session for Istanbul+5 (6-8 June), and if it would be helpful, would be happy to meet with you during these days.

Best regards,

Mark



Mark Hildebrand
02/15/2000 05:15 PM

Extn: 30575 TWURD
To: "John G. Ruggie"
Subject: Costs - Cities Without Slums - as a commitment of the Millennium Summit [Virus checked] 

John,

Excellent question. I think the number that would need to be increased is the amount required globally to prepare these projects - assuming the involvement of the relevant UN system actors plus the regional banks, plus the World Bank. Help me think it through. Here are some elements. In all sectors the Bank invests over \$20 billion per year - preparation of these investments costs roughly \$400 million per year (20%). The Cities Without Slums action plan investment figure is \$50 billion over 20 years (upgrading investments from all sources of approx \$500. per person X 100 million people). 2% would lead to a preparatory cost of \$1 billion spread over 20 years, or \$10. per person. There are many definitional issues regarding preparatory costs - up to engineering designs (which can alternatively often be included in the investment costs), so we have to take a stab at a number to keep it simple and clear. In my view the number for project preparation should be between \$5 and \$10 per person. In either case our present number below of \$300 million over 20 years **is** too low and should be adjusted to between \$500 million and \$1 billion. As we did in the original plan, these costs need to be front loaded, with more in the earlier years, since we need to assume we will build capacity at the local level and gain efficiency and momentum with experience in scaling-up which can be replicated at lower preparatory costs as time goes on.

What would you suggest? Also one day if you have time we have to talk about fund raising and put our heads together on this one. thanks,

Mark

"John G. Ruggie" <ruggie@un.org> on 02/15/2000 09:15:09 AM



"John G. Ruggie" <ruggie@un.org> on 02/15/2000 09:15:09 AM

To: Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Re: Cities Without Slums - as a commitment of the Millennium Summit [Virus checked]

Thanks, Mark. I notice that you didn't increase any of the numbers. You're comfortable with where they are? (As a former Dean who did a lot of fundraising, I'm always looking for ways to hit people up).

mhildebrand@worldbank.org on 14/02/2000 05:57:13 PM

To: John G. Ruggie/NY/UNO@UNHQ

cc:

Subject: Re: Cities Without Slums - as a commitment of the

Millennium Summit

John,

Further to my note to you of 12 February, just so you have this all in one place, please find below a copy of the note on "benchmarks" for the Cities Without Slums action plan which I had sent to Marta Mauras last November.

Mark

Mark Hildebrand
11/24/99 04:56 PM
Extn: 30575 TWURD

To: Mauras@Un.Org
cc: Anthony J. Pellegrini, Lesly Puyol, Gaetano Leone
Subject: Cities Without Slums

Dear Ms. Mauras,

Further to your telephone conversation with Tony Pellegrini yesterday, I am please to provide you below with the benchmarks which we established in designing the Cities Without Slums Action Plan.

The Action Plan targets improving 100 million lives by the year 2020, with an estimated investment cost of US\$ 50 billion, supported by grant funding of US\$ 295 million.

The benchmarks broken down in 5-year periods are:

(Embedded image moved to file: pic01923.pcx)

The basic assumption behind these grant funding costs was that these costs need to be more front-loaded, helping to lay the groundwork that will then pay off during future years (such as a 2-year period of grant-funded technical assistance and capacity building, leading to an investment project that will improve peoples' lives over an ensuing multi-year implementation period).



- pic01923.pcx

"Vijaya Ramachandran" <vijaya1@worldnet.att.net> on 05/11/2001 03:11:50 PM



"Vijaya Ramachandran" <vijaya1@worldnet.att.net> on 05/11/2001 03:11:50 PM

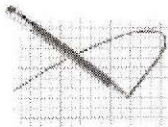
To:
Subject: data on slums

Mr. Hildebrand:

I am working on a Panel on Financing for Development convened by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. I am writing to request from you, any data you may have on the cost of slum removal and rebuilding. I recall from working with John Ruggie on the Millennium Report that you had some data on this subject. Many thanks for your help.

Vijaya Ramachandran
Tel: 202-686-2630
Fax: 419-781-7720

To: "Vijaya Ramachandran" <Vijaya1@Worldnet.Att.Net>



Eric V. Swanson

Subject: MDG Steering Committee meeting

06/05/2002 04:19 PM
33832 DECDG

Mark,

I need to prepare a short note for Nick Stern on MDG related activities in the Bank. Is there anything that you would like me to include from your group? If you can send me a short paragraph by Friday, I'll include it in the note.

Best wishes,

Eric

Eric V. Swanson
Program Manager
DEC Development Data Group
(voice) 202 473 3832
(fax) 202 522 1785
(email) eswanson@worldbank.org

To: Mark Hildebrand

WDR 2003

Ch 6 Goals to Better Cities

reducing urban inequality

Inclusion of access to assets

- analyzing the impact

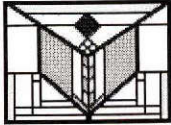
plans of urban slums

para 66 # 5

- WDR 2013
- Tenure series
- Study

840

on 50% of African urban pop
~~1/3 of the world's urban pop~~
lives in slums



Christianna Johnnides Subject: Re: Upgrading Facts and Stats

04/26/2002 09:34 AM
35667 TUDUR

Mark,

The figures (previously sent) are the loan amounts given for each project, so that **definitely** includes more than just upgrading. It is very difficult to dis-aggregate this number without speaking with the TMs and thoroughly going through all the project documents. Just by looking at the data quickly, General Water and Sanitation, is the sector which appears the most, followed by Water Supply.

The total project costs in thousand millions or billions:

Total Project Costs for Prep	Total Project Costs for Active	Combined Total Project Cost
1,855	8,301	10,156

Christianna,

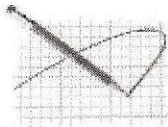
This is really helpful. Just to make sure I am reading this correctly - the total amount of active slum upgrading projects is \$4.6 billion with \$1.1 billion under preparation? Do you have the total project amounts? Should we assume that all of these amounts include components beyond upgrading?

Thanks,

Mark

Christianna Johnnides
Urban Development
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433
(202) 473-5667

To: Mark Hildebrand
cc: John W. Flora
James F. G. Ford
Roberto Chavez



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Re: Upgrading Facts and Stats

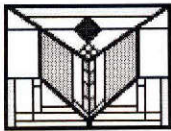
06/06/2002 08:22 AM
30575 TUDCA
*** DRAFT ***

Billy,

this info should go into our note for Eric. I will explain when we get together.

mark

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 06/06/2002 08:22 AM -----



Christianna Johnnides

04/26/2002 09:34 AM
35667 TUDUR

To: Mark Hildebrand
cc: John W. Flora, James F. G. Ford, Roberto Chavez
Subject: Re: Upgrading Facts and Stats

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Thanks,

Mark

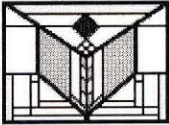
Christianna Johnnides
Urban Development
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433
(202) 473-5667

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 06/06/2002 08:24 AM -----



Christianna Johnnides

To: John W. Flora
cc: Mark Hildebrand, James F. G. Ford, Roberto Chavez



04/25/2002 06:53 PM
35667 TUDUR

Subject: Upgrading Facts and Stats

John,

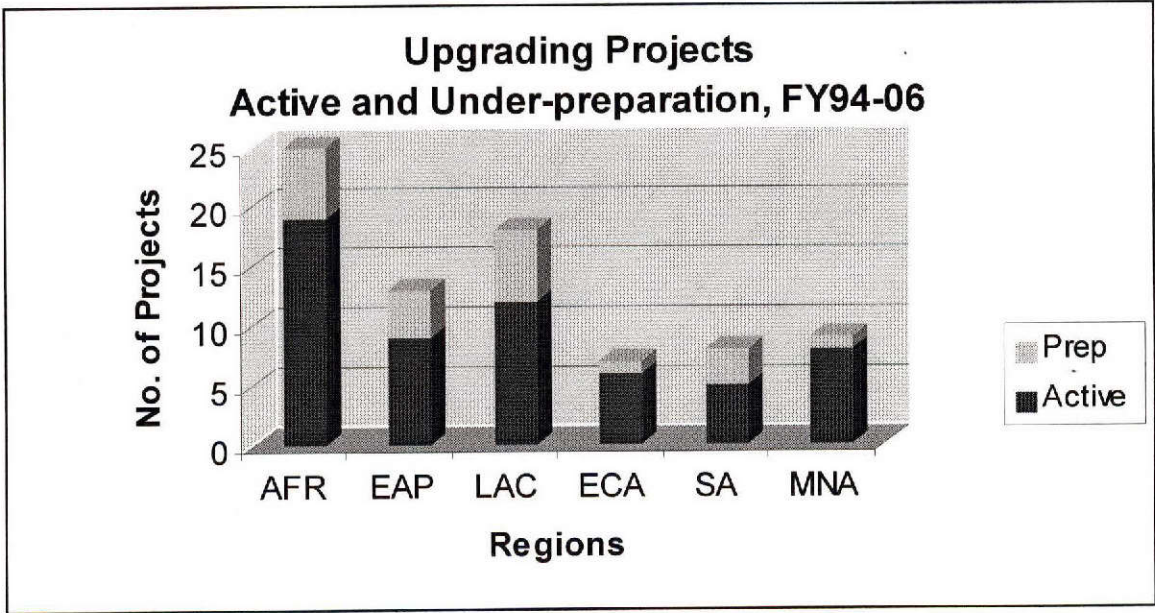
As a follow-up to my previous email, I have aggregated some of the upgrading data. Let me know if you need more.

Upgrading (projects & components)

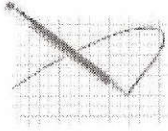
Total projects	80
Active projects FY94-02	59
Projects under preparation FY03-06	21
Total Loan Amount for Active Projects	\$4603.5
Total Loan Amount for Prep Projects	\$1116.3
Total Loan Amount	\$5719.8
Beneficiaries Identified in Active projects (FY94-01) * FY02 numbers not yet available	3,755,000

	Active FY94-02	Prep FY03 06
AFR	19	6
EAP	9	4
LAC	12	6
ECA	6	1
SA	5	3
MNA	8	1
	80	21

*Goal 1 will be...
up 2...
part of the...*



Projects for Cities Alliance.
 Christianna Johnnides
 Urban Development
 The World Bank
 1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433
 (202) 473-5667



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Re: MDGs

07/16/2002 09:27 AM
30575 TUDCA

Tony,

This is great news. Is Peter working with the centennial group now? I am really looking forward to catching up with him - and you for that matter. However, I just got back from China over this weekend - where I was with Keshav and co. and I am leaving tomorrow night for a few days in Dakar, so I can't do lunch with Peter on Thursday. But, I will be back in DC over the weekend and would be pleased to do lunch sometime early next week. Tuesday might be better for me than Monday, but just let me know what would work best for Peter. I knew a little about this exercise since OED approached us on this a few weeks ago and I met with them. Let me know what might work best for Peter.

Mark

Anthony Pellegrini <apellegrini@centennial-group.com>



Anthony Pellegrini
<apellegrini@centennial-group.com>

07/16/2002 08:05 AM

To: Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org
cc:
Subject: MDGs

Dear Mark,

OED asked us to help with their next Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE), which looks at how the MDGs are being reflected in Bank strategy, sector work and lending. We are covering Transport, Water, Urban and other sectors. Peter Kimm will do the Urban Sector.

Can you see him this week to get him started? He proposes lunch on Thursday if you are free.

Tony

To: Anthony Pellegrini <Apellegrini@Centennial-Group.Com>

MAG 5

Tanzib Chowdhury

Subject: International Workshop on Statistical Capacity Building

06/13/2002 02:11 PM
31046 TUDUR

Dear Nefise and Mark,

On June 5 and 6, the World Bank co-hosted an international roundtable centered on the theme of how to better measure, monitor, and manage for development results. The roundtable, held in Washington, was sponsored by the Multilateral Development Banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank) in cooperation with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

On June 6, I attended the workshop on statistical capacity building on Mark's suggestion. The workshop was very well attended by representatives from other development banks, UN agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO) and other international agencies. The workshop, chaired by the Head of Statistics Department, engaged partners in a discussion on how to improve statistical systems to support better monitoring and evaluation (please see attachment for agenda).

I found the presentations and discussions useful. While the workshop focused on key issues relating to national statistical capacity building, there was considerable overlap with the challenges and responses at the municipal level. Some of the key messages of the workshop and implications for the urban indicators initiatives:

- **Need to balance international monitoring processes (with respect to measuring progress towards the MDGs) with efforts to address individual country needs.** Everyone agreed that country needs should come first and we should avoid getting trapped by our institutional requirements. This is consistent with the GUO's twin-track approach to supporting both global monitoring and locally-driven indicators systems.
- **Promote country level dialogue and coordination between agencies supporting different data collection systems** (e.g. DHS, CWIQ, MICS). As the Director of Guyana's National Statistical Office pointed out: "Every donor agency has its own agenda - the country is the loser." This is also the case at the city level where often multiple agencies are collecting similar data sets as part of different urban development or indicators projects within the same jurisdiction. The Local Urban Observatory, in principle, is an excellent vehicle for promoting a more coordinated approach to data collection and application - but it does require coordination among donors and not only the local stakeholders. Whether we are working on urban indicators at national or city level, I think it would be helpful to begin the process by establishing a coordination mechanism among donors and perhaps a "code of good conduct" in-country.
- **Establish a Task Team under the umbrella of the PARIS21 consortium to increase coordination on indicators and statistical capacity building.** (The multi-donor PARIS21 initiative aims to strengthen international coordination to achieve effective national statistical systems).
Re - urban indicators: Donor coordination is also required at the international level as well as country level. The GUO convened its own international roundtable during the World Urban Forum for this specific purpose. This is a process which should be strengthened and perhaps aligned with PARIS21's coordination efforts with the GUO represented on the Task Team.

National-Local Linkages

During the workshop, I emphasized the need to coordinate and integrate our efforts at local government level with national statistical capacity building programs given the potential synergies. The suggestion appeared to be well received. One option for achieving this could be through the PRSP process. Numerous PRSP processes note that reliable and timely poverty data is rarely available at national levels, let alone at lower levels of aggregation. Many PRSPs have subsequently enhanced the statistical capabilities of national governments by updating aggregate poverty data through household-consumption

surveys. The PRS process recognises the need to focus specific attention on urban areas both in the analysis of poverty and in the formulation of development strategies. However, despite the demand for disaggregated data which is able capture the nature of urban poverty, most PRSPs have been unable to collect such data. In this context, the GUO could perhaps consider working more closely with the PRSPs in order to strengthen local government statistical systems as part of a national program to build PRSP monitoring capacity (e.g. Uganda is developing a national poverty monitoring system which includes local government as a key player; Macedonia has shown an interest in mainstreaming urban statistics into national poverty monitoring system).

Regards,

Tanzib



Statistics Workshop Final Agenda May 31 2002

To: "Nefise Bazoglu" <Nefise.Bazoglu@Unchs.Org>
Mark Hildebrand
cc: "Guenter Karl" <Guenter.Karl@Unchs.Org>
"Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@Unchs.Org>
John W. Flora
James F. G. Ford
C. Fallert Kessides
Taimur Samad

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Thursday, June 6, 2002, 12:30-4:00 pm

Room MC2-800

Workshop Objective: To discuss the challenges facing the statistical community in responding to the focus on managing for development results—a focus that is increasing the demand in governments and international agencies for statistical information. Key issues include (a) responding to the need for better data in the short term, while working toward a sustained improvement in statistical capacity; (b) reconciling data needs of international agencies, including issues of consistency and comparability, with national needs and priorities; and (c) increasing support and coordinating efforts for statistical capacity building.

Chairperson and Rapporteur: Mr. Tony Williams, Head of Statistics, UK Department for International Development

AGENDA

12:45-1:00 pm **Introduction: Unlocking Data—How Can We Address the Need for Better Measurement?** (Chairperson)

1:00-2:00 pm **Measuring and Monitoring for Results: The International Perspective**

- Monitoring Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (Presenter: Mr. Jan Vandemoortele, Social Development Group Leader, UNDP)
- Using All Our Resources: How Can We Improve the Quality of Data? (Presenter: Mr. Gareth Jones, Chief, Strategic Information, Division of Policy and Planning, UNICEF)

2:00-2:30 pm **Statistical Capacity Building: A Regional Perspective**

- Building Statistical Capacities for Improving the Measurement and Monitoring of Development and Aid Effectiveness (Presenter: Mr. Nagarajah Gnanathurai, Assistant Chief Economist, Development Indicators and Policy Research Division, ADB)

2:30-3:00 pm **Building Support for Statistical Capacity**

- Financing and Sustaining National Statistical Programs (Presenter: Mr. Antoine Simonpietri, Manager, PARIS21)

3:00-3:30 pm **Group Discussion**

3:30-4:00 pm **Summary Findings and Concluding Remarks** (Chairperson)

Strengthening our focus: Support to country teams

The Millennium Development Goals represent a global consensus on key outcomes for the international community in the next 15 years. This focus on outcomes is consistent with our increased emphasis on development effectiveness and was fully endorsed by the Bank's management at this year's Strategic Forum. To sharpen our focus on MDGs, Vice Presidents have agreed to accelerate implementation at the country, regional, and corporate levels.

At the country level, Bank assistance in achieving the MDGs should be based on ambitious but feasible objectives and a coherent plan of action supported by clients, donors, and civil society. Guided by the country's CDF, PRSP, or other development plan, all CASs should explicitly link proposed actions to the MDGs relevant to the following four categories: income poverty; health; education; and environment. The actions proposed in the CAS should be formulated after explicitly taking into account the multi-sectoral determination of these outcomes. The targets selected by each country should be ambitious but tempered by a realistic assessment of the enabling environment locally, including the country priorities and commitment.

Help to country teams in preparing their country assistance strategies is available from many sources. This note lists some of them. Additional information will be found on the Bank's internal MDG website.

Data and Tools

The MDGs specify 48 indicators for monitoring progress toward the goals. Most are available in the World Bank's databases, although for many countries there are gaps. The DEC Development Data Group works with network experts and international agencies to obtain data that are comparable across countries and over time. Bank staff can access country, regional, and global data on the MDG indicators from several sources:

- **The internal MDG website**

<http://sima/mdg>

Provides background documents on the goals, Excel tables organized by goal, indicator, and region, and charts showing progress to the principal targets.

- **MDG country profiles**, also available at <http://sima/mdg>

A two page presentation of all available data. Previously available for the international development goals, these tables are currently being updated to include MDG indicators. (Sample copy attached.)

- **Sectoral databases**

Specialized databases offering more detailed statistics on poverty, health, education, and gender are available on the Bank's internal data site: <http://sima/data/frames/On-the-fly-tables.htm>. Look for DAPeR, HNPStats, EdStats, and GenderStats. A database for Latin American countries with disaggregated data by income or wealth quintile and by gender and location (urban/rural) is also under preparation as part of SimSIP (see below).

- **Simulation models**

For more information about using SimSIP, see <http://www.worldbank.org/simsip>. Information on training for SimSIP is given below.

Research and special studies

- **Public service delivery**

The DEC Research Group has a number of research efforts underway that will help to identify effective strategies for achieving the goals. Information on DEC research programs is available at

Queries about MDG indicators

Bank staff who have been involved in the development of the MDGs can answer questions about sources, definitions, and interpreting the MDG indicators:

Eric Swanson, DECDG, (x33832), General issues, international coordination

Shaohua Chen, DECRG, (x32579), Poverty

Barbara Bruns, HDNED, (x31825), Education

Karen Mason, PRMGE, (x34966), Gender

Eduard Bos, HDNHE, (x33431), Health, mortality, and nutrition

Jonathan Halpern, EWDWS, (x84442), Water and sanitation

Mark Hildebrand, TUDCA, (x30575), Secure tenure

Kirk Hamilton, ENV, (x32053), Environment

<http://www.worldbank.org/research/projects/publicspending/default.htm>. Of particular interest for work on the MDGs is a new project on Public Services for Human Development. This project examines the effectiveness of public service delivery and investigates workable alternatives, public or private, at the local level to improve learning, health status, and social protection. For more information, contact Ritva Reinikka (DECRG, x33328).

- **Cost of achieving the MDGs**

The World Bank and other international organizations have prepared estimates of the additional development assistance needed to put countries on track to reach the goals. Most estimates agree on an additional amount of around \$50 billion a year, but the basis for some of the estimates differ. The Bank's estimates and underlying assumptions are summarized in a new working paper. Simulation tools for costing at the country level are also available as part of SimSIP.

- **MDG country studies**

Six studies in PRSP countries are underway. They will examine key issues facing developing countries as they implement programs to achieve their own goals and the MDGs.

Capacity building

- **Building an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system**

The MDGs provide long-term goals. Many countries need to set realistic near term goals that advance them along the path toward the MDGs. One of the key tools is a results-based monitoring and evaluation system. The Bank has several programs underway to help countries design and build M&E systems that will support the tracking and measurement of development goals and sharpen focus on results. The M&E Improvement Program in OPCS and the Evaluation Capacity Development Program in OED help countries diagnose opportunities for and challenges to building results-based M & E systems. Contacts: Jody Kusek (OPCS, 84728) and Ray Rist (OED, 85625).

- **Setting intermediate targets**

The HD network has been examining intermediate indicators for the health and nutrition goals. A report on a consultative meeting with experts from the UN and other agencies, "Monitoring the health, nutrition and population goals using the PRSP framework," and background documents are available on the HNP sector web page: <http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/HDNet/HD.nsf/SectorPages/HNP>.

The *PRSP Sourcebook* contains useful discussion of intermediate indicators and links between outcomes in health, education, social protection, water and sanitation, along with other sectors relevant to the MDGs. The discussion of poverty monitoring, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening statistical systems will also be useful to country teams developing strategies to assist PRSP countries in reaching their development goals. The PRSP sourcebook is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/sourctoc.htm>.

- **Improving statistical capacity**

The ability of many countries to set and monitor progress toward their development goals is limited by the lack of reliable indicators. The World Bank, in collaboration with members of the PARIS21 consortium, has a program of grants, financed by the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, and technical assistance to strengthen statistical agencies. Contact: Misha Belkindas, (DECDG, x37611).

Training

Forthcoming courses and events of interest to operational staff:

- **Poverty, Targets, Evaluation, and Costing:** Three seminars on using SimSIP, a set of Excel-based tools for simulations related to poverty and social indicators in the Bank. Dates: 19 February (Poverty analysis and goal setting); 5 March (Outcome evaluation and education costing); 19 March (Costing and trade-offs simulations and debt analysis). SimSIP is also being integrated into workshops by WBI in Africa and South Asia in March 2002, and in Latin America in April 2002, as well as in WBI Washington-based courses. Contact: Quentin Wodon (x31446).
- **Macro-modeling for Poverty Reduction**, includes a session on linkages to the SimSIP model. Dates: 25-27 February. Contact: Michael Lewin (x38684).
- **Designing and Building Performance Based Monitoring and Evaluation Systems** to be offered to Bank staff this calendar year. Contact: Ray Rist (x85625)
- **HD Week** (4-8 March) will include several training sessions on the MDGs, such as Monitoring the HD Goals Using the PRSP Framework, and Meeting the Education MDGs.
- **ESSD Week** (10-14 April) will include a session on the MDGs and the environment.

Millennium Development goals

country profile

Bangladesh					
	1990	1995	1999	2000	annual % change 1990-2000
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<i>2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day and malnutrition values</i>				
Population below \$1 a day (%)	..	29.1	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	5.9	..	..	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	..	8.7	..	..	..
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	65.8	57.4	61.3	..	-0.8
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	..	..	..	..	..
2 Achieve universal primary education	<i>2015 target = net enrollment to 100</i>				
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	64.0	..	103.9	..	5.4
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	..	..	..	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	43.6	47.0	50.0	50.7	1.5
3 Promote gender equality	<i>2005 target = education ratio to 100</i>				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	72.5	..	95.2	..	3.0
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	59.1	62.0	64.7	65.4	1.0
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	14.6	20.6	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.3	9.1	..	..	..
4 Reduce child mortality	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 under 5 mortality by two-thirds</i>				
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	136.0	116.0	94.0	82.6	-5.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	90.6	74.1	66.0	60.0	-4.1
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	65.0	79.0	71.0	..	1.0
5 Improve maternal health	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by three-fourths</i>				
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	600.0	..	..	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	7.0	14.0	14.0	..	7.7
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<i>2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc.</i>				
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) ^a	..	..	0.0	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	39.9	45.0	53.8	..	3.3
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	610.0	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	..	220.0	246.0	..	..
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	25.0	..	..
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>				
Forest area (% of total land area)	9.0	..	..	10.2	1.3
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	0.8	0.8	..	..
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	8.5	9.6	10.8	..	2.6
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	3.1
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	91.0	..	..	97.0	0.6
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	97.0	..	..	53.0	-6.0
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..
8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>				
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.6
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	1.0	1.5	..

General indicators

Population	110.0 million	120.1 million	128.8 million	131.1 million	1.7
Gross national income (\$) ^b	30.6 billion	38.0 billion	45.4 billion	47.9 billion	4.8
GNI per capita (\$) ^b	280.0	320.0	350.0	370.0	3.0
Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and over)	35.0	38.1	40.7	41.4	1.7
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	-2.7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54.8	58.3	59.8	61.2	1.1
Aid (% of GNI)	7.0	3.4	2.6	..	-10.9
External debt (% of GNI)	41.5	42.0	36.1	33.3	-2.2
Investment (% of GDP)	17.1	19.1	22.2	23.0	3.0
Trade (% of GDP)	19.9	27.9	31.9	33.2	5.1

Source: World Development Indicators database - February 2002, World Bank

Notes: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. a. Average of high and low estimates. b. Growth rates calculated from constant price GDP using the least-squares method.

Goal 1 targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day; halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4 target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5 target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 targets: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS; have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 targets: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources; halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8 targets: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system; address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries; address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states; deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term; in cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth; in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries; and in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goals and Targets	Indicators*
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than 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
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. 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	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
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 immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 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 TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
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	25. Change in 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) [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 [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally

Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries

Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states

(through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

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

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 communications

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.

Official Development Assistance

- 32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]
- 33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
- 34. Proportion of ODA that is untied
- 35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
- 36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries

Market Access

- 37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
- 38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
- 39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
- 40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt Sustainability

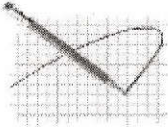
- 41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
- 42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- 43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- 44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

- 45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds


- 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

- 47. Telephone lines per 1000 people
- 48. Personal computers per 1000 people

* Some indicators, particularly for goals 7 and 8 remain under discussion. Additions or revisions to the list may be made in the future. 19/02/02



Eric V. Swanson

Subject: Re: MDGs: support for country teams 

02/20/2002 05:40 PM
33832 DECDG

Mark,

Yes -- I hope I got it right. Here's the current version. As you suggested, we have attached the full listing of the MDGs to the packet. In the Country Profiles we'll have to give more thought to how we show the urban/rural data.

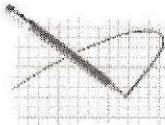
Eric



Support for Country MDG work rev 4.1

Eric V. Swanson
Program Manager
DEC Development Data Group
(voice) 202 473 3832
(fax) 202 522 1785
(email) eswanson@worldbank.org

To: Mark Hildebrand



Eric V. Swanson
Sent by: Estela Driz
Zamora

Subject: Invitation to workshop on statistical capacity building, 6 June 2002

06/03/2002 04:40 PM
33832 DECDG

Dear Colleagues,

On Thursday June 6, we will be conducting an important workshop on statistical capacity building in conjunction with the MDB Roundtable on Better Measuring, Monitoring and Managing for Development Results (June 5 and 6). The workshop will engage our partners from the other development banks and international organizations in a discussion on how to improve statistical systems to support better monitoring and evaluation.

I would like to invite you to participate in the workshop, which will be held from 12:30 to 4:00pm on Thursday, in MC2-800.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to attend, as we will be providing boxed lunches.

Please note that while space is limited in the Roundtable itself, the proceedings of the sessions will be broadcast through the Bank's internal web, and there will be some space in the ED's lounge where a video connection will be set up for Bank officials and staff.

Thank you very much.

Looking forward to hearing from you.



Statistics Workshop Final Agenda May 31 2002

Eric V. Swanson
Program Manager
DEC Development Data Group
(voice) 202 473 3832
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To: Kirk E. Hamilton
Katherine Bolt
Jonathan D. Halpern
Mark Hildebrand
Jeni Klugman
Simone Cecchini
Meike Van Ginneken
Haeduck Lee
cc: Elizabeth Crayford



"Christine Auclair" <Christine.Auclair@unchs.org> on 06/14/2001 08:17:34 AM

Subject: Global Urban Indicators Database 2

Dear all,

Please find attached the latest version of the Global Urban Indicators Database 2 for its inclusion in our GUO Databases CD ROM 2001. I will send you the CD-ROM as soon as it is ready.

Kindest regards,

Christine Auclair
Indicators Advisor
Global Urban Observatory & Statistics Section
Urban Secretariat - UNCHS (Habitat)
P.O. Box 67553 - Nairobi - Kenya
tel: 254-2-623694
fax: 254-2-623080
www.urbanobservatory.org
www.unchs.org
(See attached file: 1998 indicators.xls)



- 1998 indicators.xls

To: Tchowdhury@Worldbank.Org
Ckessides@Worldbank.Org
Cobbett@Citiesalliance.Org
Mhildebrand@Worldbank.Org

Global Urban Indicators Database 2 (1998 data)

URBAN INDICATORS/ QUALITATIVE DATA

Region	CITY	Country	Tenure Types				Evictions		House price
			Formal Ownership	Tenancy	Squatters	Other	Number of households evicted (from 1993-1998)	% evicted from squatters	income ratio
AFRICA	Abidjan	Côte d'Ivoire							18.0
AFRICA	Accra	Ghana							14.0
AFRICA	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	38.1%	60.2%	0.0%	1.7%	579		
ARAB STATES	Algiers	Algeria	50.6%	42.6%	5.9%	0.9%			
ASIA	Alwar	India	70.0%	10.0%					
INDUSTRIALISED	Amal	Sweden					257		2.9
LATIN AMERICA	Ambato	Ecuador							
ARAB STATES	Amman	Jordan	58.2%	39.1%	0.6%	2.1%			6.1
INDUSTRIALISED	Amsterdam	Netherlands	13.9%	86.1%	0.0%	0.0%			7.8
INDUSTRIALISED	Ankara	Turkey	58.2%	33.1%	0.0%	8.7%	1829		4.5
AFRICA	Antananarivo	Madagascar	48.5%	39.0%	0.0%	12.5%			13.9
ASIA	Apia	Samoa	90.0%	6.0%	0.0%	4.0%			10.0
LATIN AMERICA	Armenia	Colombia	56.1%			1.0%			5.0
TRANSITION	Astana	Kazakhstan	62.0%		28.0%	4.0%			8.6
TRANSITION	Astrakhan	Russian Federation	51.5%	48.5%	0.0%	0.0%			5.0
LATIN AMERICA	Asuncion	Paraguay	62.5%	27.7%	0.0%	9.8%			10.7
INDUSTRIALISED	Atlanta	USA	63.5%	36.5%	0.0%	0.0%			2.10
INDUSTRIALISED	Aversa	Italy							3.5
ARAB STATES	Baghdad	Iraq							
AFRICA	Bamako	Mali							
ASIA	Bandung	Indonesia							7.6
ASIA	Bangalore	India	62.3%	17.2%	8.0%	12.5%			13.8
ASIA	Bangkok	Thailand	35.8%	41.4%	17.9%		36739	18.00%	8.8
AFRICA	Bangui	Rep. Centrafricaine	68.8%	25.1%	0.0%	6.1%			
AFRICA	Banjul	Gambia	64.3%	27.5%	7.5%	0.7%			11.4
LATIN AMERICA	Baracoa	Cuba	93.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.8%			
INDUSTRIALISED	Basel	Switzerland							12.3
LATIN AMERICA	Belem	Brazil							

Global Urban Indicators Database 2 (1998 data)

URBAN INDICATORS/ QUALITATIVE DATA

Region	CITY	Country	Tenure Types				Evictions		House price
			Formal Ownership	Tenancy	Squatters	Other	Number of households evicted (from 1993-1998)	% evicted from squatters	income ratio
INDUSTRIALISED	Belfast	United Kingdom	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%			3.6
TRANSITION	Belgorod	Russian Federation	51.0%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%			4.0
TRANSITION	Belgrade	Yugoslavia	84.7%	11.8%	2.3%	1.2%			13.5
ATIN AMERICA	Belize City	Belize							
INDUSTRIALISED	Berlin	Germany							
FRICA	Bignona	Senegal	67.6%	15.5%	14.0%	2.9%			2.5
INDUSTRIALISED	Birmingham	United Kingdom	69.0%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	543		3.4
INDUSTRIALISED	Birmingham-USA	USA	70.4%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%			
TRANSITION	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan	84.6%		6.0%	4.6%			
FRICA	Bobo-Dioulasso	Burkina Faso	46.1%	53.9%	0.0%	0.0%			
INDUSTRIALISED	Boston	USA	60.1%	39.8%	0.0%	0.1%			2.90
TRANSITION	Bourgas	Bulgaria	89.0%				12	12.00%	5.1
FRICA	Brazzaville	Congo	38.4%	49.5%	10.1%	2.0%	13	10.00%	
ATIN AMERICA	Bridgetown	Barbados	86.3%	13.4%	0.0%	0.3%		82.00%	4.4
TRANSITION	Brno	Czech Republic					215		
TRANSITION	Budapest	Hungary		17.0%	0.0%		200	0.00%	3.6
ATIN AMERICA	Buenos Aires	Argentina	69.6%	22.5%	5.7%	2.2%			5.1
FRICA	Bujumbura	Burundi	47.7%	49.3%	3.0%	0.0%			7.5
FRICA	Bulawayo	Zimbabwe							
ASIA	Butwal	Nepal	50.0%	34.2%	15.3%	0.5%			10.3
TRANSITION	Bydgoszcz	Poland	53.5%	7.0%	0.0%	39.5%	384		4.3
ATIN AMERICA	Cajamarca	Peru	68.0%	22.0%	8.5%	1.5%	10		3.9
ATIN AMERICA	Camaguey	Cuba	84.0%	0.7%	10.3%	5.0%			
INDUSTRIALISED	Cardiff	United Kingdom	72.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	202		3.2
ARAB STATES	Casablanca	Morocco							
ASIA	Cebu	Philippines	86.0%	9.0%	5.0%	0.0%			13.3
FRICA	Chegutu	Zimbabwe							3.4
ASIA	Chennai	India				9.0%	1320	100.00%	7.7

Global Urban Indicators Database 2 (1998 data)

URBAN INDICATORS/ QUALITATIVE DATA

Region	CITY	Country	Tenure Types				Evictions		House price
			Formal Ownership	Tenancy	Squatters	Other	Number of households evicted (from 1993-1998)	% evicted from squatters	income ratio
SIA	Chiang Mai	Thailand	77.0%	19.5%	3.0%	0.5%	148	7.36%	6.8
RANSITION	Chisinau	Moldova	75.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5.0%			
SIA	Chittagong	Bangladesh	50.0%						8.1
ATIN AMERICA	Cienfuegos	Cuba	87.0%	9.3%	3.3%	0.4%			4.0
ATIN AMERICA	Ciudad Habana	Cuba	93.0%	13.0%		1.0%			8.5
ATIN AMERICA	Ciudad Juarez	Mexico							1.4
INDUSTRIALISED	Cologne	Germany							4.3
SIA	Colombo	Sri Lanka	58.0%	29.0%	0.0%	13.0%	284		
ATIN AMERICA	Colon	Panama							14.2
ATIN AMERICA	Comodoro Rivadavia	Argentina					28		
FRICA	Conakry	Guinea							
ATIN AMERICA	Cordoba	Argentina	57.0%	28.0%	0.0%	15.0%			6.8
FRICA	Cotonou	Benin							
ATIN AMERICA	Cuenca	Ecuador	64.2%	26.8%	0.0%	9.0%			4.6
FRICA	Dakar	Senegal	36.6%	53.5%	5.0%	4.9%	7	0.00%	3.5
ARAB STATES	Damascus	Syrian Arab Rep.							10.3
SIA	Delhi	India					13000	100.00%	
INDUSTRIALISED	Des Moines	USA							
SIA	Dhaka	Bangladesh							16.7
ARAB STATES	Doha	Qatar							
FRICA	Douala	Cameroon							13.4
INDUSTRIALISED	Duisburg	Germany							3.2
FRICA	Durban	South Africa							
FRICA	East Rand	South Africa							
INDUSTRIALISED	Edinburgh	United Kingdom	61.0%	37.0%					3.5
INDUSTRIALISED	Eindhoven	Netherlands					0	0.00%	5.6
FRICA	Entebbe	Uganda	72.0%	20.0%	5.0%	3.0%			10.4
INDUSTRIALISED	Erfurt	Germany							2.6



Mark Hildebrand

Subject: Urban MDG

04/25/2002 06:22 PM
30575 TUDCA

My name is Mark Hildebrand and I manage something called the Cities Alliance which is a coalition of cities and their development partners <http://www.citiesalliance.org> The Alliance's first product was the "Cities Without Slums" action plan which the Secretary-General strongly endorsed in his report "We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" (paras 134-138 and Table 1). The Millennium Declaration incorporated the "Cities Without Slums" goal in section III under 'Development and poverty eradication' under para 19 - "By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the 'Cities Without Slums' initiative." (I worked with John Ruggie in this process, who was Doyle's predecessor.)

After the Summit (for reasons which are not entirely clear) this goal was incorporated in the roadmap as MDG Target 11 under Goal 7. The indicators listed are access to improved sanitation (30) and access to secure tenure (31). The latter being pushed from our side, given its powerful linkages particularly to the ability of the urban poor to benefit from economic growth and build their assets and income.

I very much enjoyed your speech at the Bank last week and especially your call for an urban based poverty strategy (if you look at our website you will note we picked this up in our current newsletter). This is about as hard a sell around here as getting everyone out of their tanks, but is no less important both for poverty reduction as well sustainable development. As you may be aware Anna Tibaijuka was also in Washington last week and she briefed me on her discussion with you during the senior officials meeting in Rome week before last. I just thought I would try to make contact with you in the hope that we might find an early opportunity to discuss the next steps in the process you envisage in your new capacity as advisor to the SG and to see if we might be able to help in some way.

Hope to hear from you in this regard,

Mark Hildebrand
Manager
The Cities Alliance
(202) 473-0575

To: Jeffrey_Sachs@Harvard.Edu

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators
(DESA Technical Version, April 6, 2002)

Goals and targets

Indicators

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (WB ests.)
2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) (WB estimates)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (WB ests.)

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 (UNICEF, WHO)
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO ests.)

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (UNESCO ests.)
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (UNESCO ests.)
8. Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds (UNESCO ests.)

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

9. Ratio of literate females to males 15-to-24-year-olds (UNESCO ests.)
10. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (UNESCO)
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (IPU)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF)
14. Infant mortality rate (UNICEF) ^{a/}
15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles (UNICEF)

^{a/} This indicator is largely duplicative of 13 and can therefore be considered technically as lower priority.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, 16, the maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio (UNICEF, WHO ests.)

17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (UNICEF, WHO) ^{a/}

a/ An additional, technically reliable measure of preventive maternal health is the contraceptive prevalence rate.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

18. HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women ^{b/} (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO)
19. Contraceptive prevalence rate ^{b/} ^{c/} (UN Pop. Division)
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS ^{d/} (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO).

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 ^{e/} (WHO)
22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures ^{f/} (WHO)
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (WHO)
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) ^{g/} (WHO)

a/ Pregnant women seeking antenatal care are chosen for HIV surveillance because they provide easy access to left-over blood samples, and because they are fairly representative of the general population. Even in the least developed countries the coverage of antenatal care is high. In recent years a series of population-based studies in urban and rural communities have made it possible to validate the results of sentinel surveillance in pregnant women. These studies offer important insights into the differentials of HIV infection by age and sex. They also confirm that sentinel surveillance in pregnant women yields remarkably robust estimates for HIV prevalence in the general population of reproductive age.

b/ The effectiveness of the HIV/AIDS prevention efforts can reliably be measured by the indicator "Percent of respondents aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

c/ Only the "Use of condoms" measure in the contraceptive prevalence rate is a good indicator of HIV/AIDS prevention or transmission.

d/ Includes special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, for which a good measure is available, "Ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school".

e/ Ninety per cent of global deaths from malaria occur in Sub-Saharan Africa and ninety per cent of deaths from malaria in Africa are in children under five years old. It is therefore desirable to form the series on death rates on children under five years.

f/ In most of Sub-Saharan Africa, where 90 per cent of malaria deaths occur, a key indicator of prevention and treatment is per cent of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets. Appropriate treatment means treatment initiated within 24 hours of onset of recognition of disease with correct regimen of an anti-malaria drug known to have a high (greater than seventy-five percent) probability of eliminating parasites in that particular setting.

g/ DOTS is the brand name of the principal WHO-recommended control strategy for TB. The five elements of the DOTS strategy are: political commitment, diagnosis of patients by sputum smear microscopy, treatment of active TB cases by standardized short-course chemotherapy, establishment and maintenance of a reliable drug supply use of a standardized recording and reporting system.

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	25.	Proportion of land area covered by forest (FAO)
		26.	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (UNEP-IUCN)
		27.	Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per \$1 mi. int'l (UNSD, IAEA, World Bank)
		28.	Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat)
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, urban and rural (WHO)
Target 11.	By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	30.	Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (WHO)
		31.	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented) (HABITAT and UNSD)

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12.	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States</i>	
	Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally	Official development assistance	
Target 13.	Address the special needs of the least developed countries	32.	Total net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income and total net ODA to LDCs as percentage of OECD/donors' GNI (OECD)
	Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33.	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC countries to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) (OECD)
		34.	Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (OECD)
Target 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (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)	35.	ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs (OECD)
		36.	ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs (OECD)
Target 15.	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of	37.	Market access Proportion of total OECD/DAC imports from

developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

developing countries (by value and excluding arms) and from LDSs, admitted free of duties (WTO, UNCTAD, World Bank)

38. Average tariffs imposed by OECD/DAC developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (WTO, UNCTAD, World Bank)

39. Agricultural support estimate for OECD/DAC countries as percentage of their GNI (OECD)

40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity ^{a/}

Debt sustainability

41. Debt relief under HIPC initiative, US\$ (IMF)

42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (World Bank)

43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief ^{b/}

44. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (IMF)

Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds, each sex and total (ILO)

Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)

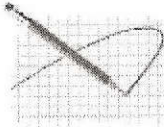
Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)

48. Personal computers in use per 100 population (ITU ests.)
Internet users per 100 population (ITU estimates)

^{a/} This indicator is not considered technically feasible at present but research has been undertaken by OECD on how it could be done.

^{b/} Cannot be reliably compiled; will be eliminated from the public version of MDG indicators.



Mark Hildebrand

04/17/2002 09:34 AM
30575 TUDCA
*** DRAFT ***

Subject: Re: MDG Indicators List for Participants(Final)

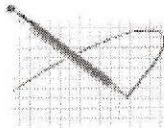
W B Hildebrand
+ Anna
+ Eric

Billy,

I just spoke to Eric and will brief you. While we were talking he sent me this. Lets discuss

Mark

----- Forwarded by Mark Hildebrand/Person/World Bank on 04/17/2002 09:34 AM -----



Eric V. Swanson

04/17/2002 09:32 AM
33832 DECDG

To: Mark Hildebrand

cc:

Subject: Re: MDG Indicators List for Participants(Final)

Mark,

This is the note from Nefise commenting on the proposed indicator list (which is attached at the very bottom on this email).

Eric

Eric V. Swanson
Program Manager
DEC Development Data Group
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(fax) 202 522 1785
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----- Forwarded by Eric V. Swanson/Person/World Bank on 04/17/2002 09:29 AM -----



"Nefise Bazoglu"
<Nefise.Bazoglu@unh
abitat.org>

04/12/2002 10:08 AM

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Subject: Re: MDG Indicators List for Participants(Final)

Dear Stefan,

Thank you for your note and the attachments, resulting from the EGM, on 18-22 March. Please allow me to comment on two points:

1. The table of indicators reflect the agreed indicator, on goal 7, target 11, on slum dwellers, although we want to make a slight modification to the wording: Instead of "proportion of urban population with access to secure tenure", we would like to replace it with : "proportion of slum dwellers with secure tenure".

2. During the EGM, we discussed that, UN-HABITAT was launching on a plan to strengthen its monitoring system, in order to be able to report on this goal with more reliable, valid and representative data. It was also discussed that UN-HABITAT, the lead agency on reporting on this indicator, concedes that "slum existence" manifests itself, in a combination of multiple dimensions, including, services, tenure and shelter; and not only 'security of tenure'. The recommendation of Tim Holt, the chair of the EGM, to Michael Doyle, on 22 March, was that , in the event that the monitoring systems are strengthened, the GA could consider leaving more room for the further review of indicators, under Target 11. In the two attachments sent, this is not reflected.

Much as I am tempted to suggest that we add another footnote to indicator 31, to incorporate the point 2, above, I tend to agree with Gareth, that, too many footnotes can be (have been) distracting. Having said this, there is no other modality through which we can put this on record. The only other way, could be, including , point 2 above, in the minutes of the EGM. Kindly advice.

Best regards,

Nefise Bazoglu
UN-HABITAT
Chief, Urban Secretariat
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Fax: + 254 2 623080
Email: Nefise.Bazoglu@unhabitat.org
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<warschburger@un.org>,
rmonasch@unicef.org
cc: "Hermann Habermann"

"Nikhil Seth" <seth@un.org>
Subject: MDG Indicators List for
Participants(Final)

Message sent on behalf of Mr. Doyle, Assistant Secretary General, Executive Office of the Secretary General and Mr. Robert Johnston, Statistics Division to the participants of the expert group meeting on millennium indicators, New York 19-22 March 2002.

Dear participants,

Let us take this opportunity to thank you once again, for your valuable contributions to this process. In particular we appreciate the cooperative spirit with which you have participated in this sometimes delicate process. Thanks to your efforts we can consider the resulting indicator list with the extensive footnotes a technically more solid document.

We have now finalized the list of indicators as a result of the expert group meeting. As per the mandate of the General Assembly there was no room for changes in the actual indicator list regarding goals 1-6. The results of the expert group meeting are, therefore, reflected in the extensive footnotes, which accompany this indicator list now. Given that the GA had left more room for the review of the indicators under goal 7 and 8, all the recommendations by the expert group have actually been incorporated in the actual list of indicators.

Given the time constraints, we suggest that this list be considered the final working list for the first global report. There will be further opportunities to refine the footnotes and to elaborate meta data, in order to reflect agency views, before the end of April.

We would like to invite all those agencies responsible for data series in their respective areas to provide us the necessary information (including regional and global totals) by the agreed upon deadline of 15 April 2002. An invitation for the 29/30 April meeting, which will discuss the analysis of the data trends will be sent to your agencies shortly.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

(See attached file: MDGsLISTApril8.doc) (See attached file: Memo on div of labor April82002.doc)

(See attached file: MDGsLISTApril8.doc) (See attached file: Memo on div of labor April82002.doc)



MDGsLISTApril8.doc Memo on div of labor April82002.c



About the goals

Background to the goals

Many of the targets of the MDGs were first set out by international conferences and summits held in the 1990s. They were later compiled and became known as the International Development Goals. (For a review of progress on the International Development Goals see www.paris21.org/betterworld.) In September 2000 the member states of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration. Following consultations among international agencies, including the World Bank, the IMF, the OECD, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognized the Millennium Development Goals as part of the road map for implementing the Millennium Declaration.

Links to more information

- [Complete listing of the MDG goals, targets, and indicators](#)
- [United Nations Millennium Declaration \(9/2000\)](#)
- [United Nations Roadmap Report on the Millennium Declaration \(9/2001\)](#)
- [World Bank Press Release on the MDGs \(9/2001\)](#)
- [UN General Assembly Resolution on the Roadmap Report \(11/2001\)](#)
- [OECD/DAC statement on the MDGs and Statistical Capacity Building \(12/2001\)](#)

MDG Indicator Tables

This web site provides access to Excel files containing tables and graphs of the MDG indicators. The files are organized by goal and by Bank region. Each file includes separate worksheets for each indicator with country timeseries and regional aggregates from 1990 to the latest year--where data are available. For some indicators, charts display trend lines and progress towards one of the targets. To see the files, click on one of the goals listed on the left.

Important data notes

Many of the indicators represent work in progress. In some cases observations are sparse and still being compiled, or serve as benchmarks rather than timeseries; in others they are not yet available in the Bank, or are not yet adequately collected. It is hoped that the monitoring of progress towards the Goals will stimulate more interest in collecting good data

List of goals and targets

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.

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

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
8. Illiteracy 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.

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. Ratio of women to men in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Under-five mortality rate
14. Infant mortality rate
15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

16. Maternal mortality ratio
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

18. HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women
19. Contraceptive prevalence rate
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. Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses 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)

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 (urban/rural)

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States.

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.

Indicators for targets 12-15

Official development assistance

32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors gross national product (targets of 0.7 % in total and 0.15 % for LDCs)

33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

34. Proportion of ODA that is untied.

35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states

36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries.

Market access

37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas

38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing

39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries

40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled

42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief

44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45. Unemployment rate of 15 to 24 year olds

Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable bases

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

47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people

48. Personal computers per 1,000 people

Water/Sanitation for Targets 10-11

WATER/SANITATION
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