

Responding to the Millennium Development Goals

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The Message



- The Eight Millennium Development Goals form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's leaders and all the world's leading development institutions.
- The UN Millennium Summit 2000 established a time bound (2015) and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, environmental degradation etc. These goals are now placed in the heart of the global agenda.
- The paper suggests that FIG should carefully consider how we can best contribute to reaching the MDGs. FIG should identify their role in this process and spell out the areas where the global surveying profession can make a significant contribution.
- It is proposed to establish a Task Force to develop a FIG policy in this area in cooperation with the UN agencies and especially the World Bank.

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

Kofi Annan, 2005

The UN Millennium Development Goals

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

The framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of annual progress

The MDGs is a powerful concept towards development, security and human rights for all.

The first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal – global partnership for development – is about the means to achieve the first seven.

Surveyors play a key role in in terms of providing some of fundamental preconditions for development.

These preconditions are embedded in the MDGs and spelled out in the targets and indicators for achieving the MDGs.

FIG should make the world understand the important contribution of the surveying profession in this regard.

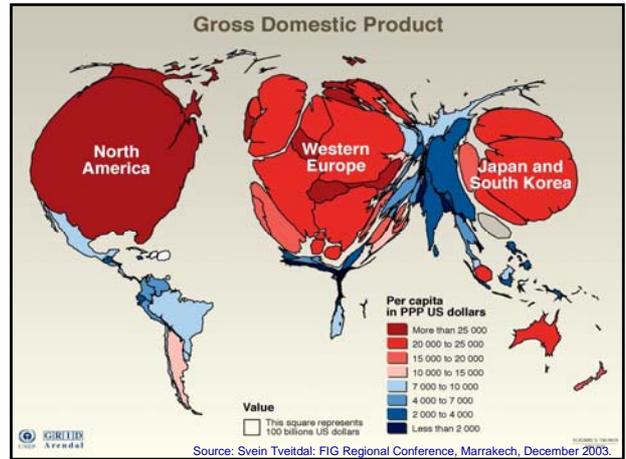
The UN Millennium Development Goals

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
 - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
- Goal 4: Reduce Child mortality**
- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health**
- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**
- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
 - Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
 - Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**
- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally
 - Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States
 - Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
 - In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decendant productive work for youth
 - In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
 - In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies— especially information and communications technologies

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability^a

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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] |
| 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>Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC, and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States</p> <p>(through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through bilateral and international arrangements in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> <p>Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>[Some of the indicators listed below will be measured separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), African landlocked countries and small island developing States]</p> <p>Official development assistance</p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD DAC donor's gross national product (target of 0.7% to total and 0.15% for LDCs)</p> <p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing States</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries</p> <p>Market access</p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>38. Average tariff 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>Debt sustainability</p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p>42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p>43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p>44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p> <p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds</p> <p>Debt sustainability</p> <p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p> <p>47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people</p> <p>48. Personal computers per 1,000 people</p> <p><i>(Other indicators to be decided)</i></p>





The role of FIG

- FIG should identify its role in achieving the MDGs and spell out the areas where the global surveying profession can make a significant contribution.
- Issues such as tenure security, pro-poor land management, and good governance in land administration are all key issues to be advocated in the process of reaching the goals.
- Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development are all key tools.

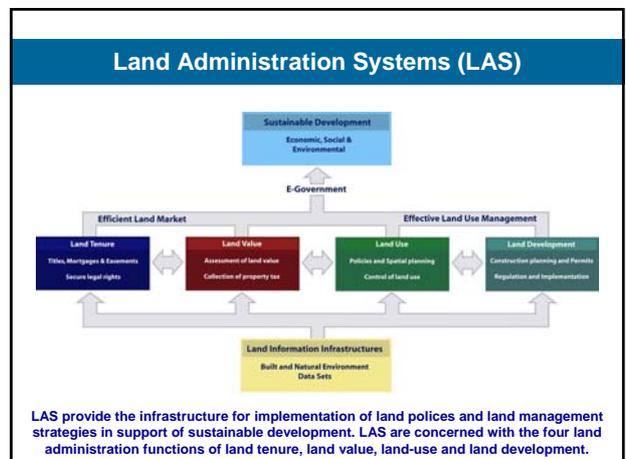
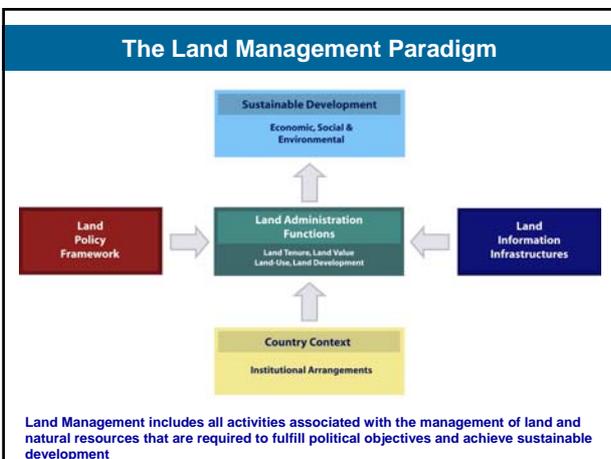


FIG Publications ...



...The role of FIG

- FIG should work closely with the UN agencies and especially the World Bank in merging our efforts of contributing to the implementation of the MDGs.
- The World Bank Development Agenda plays a key role in implementing the MDGs. The FIG/WB cooperation is widely recognised especially in the area of land administration. I suggests that we increase this cooperation and develop some more formal relations
- I suggest that we aim to develop a WB/FIG special event in 2008 at the WB Headquarters in Washington that will focus on implementing the MDGs and show how we are working in parallel especially in the area of capacity development in land administration.

Other more targeted areas of cooperation

- The UN-Habitat agenda on Global Land Tool Network for pro-poor land management.
- UNDP, FAO, UNEP on projects related to urban/rural interrelationship and environmental sustainability.
- UN OOSA (UN Office for Outer Space Affairs) in relation to issues like disaster and risk management.

A proposed FIG Task Force

- FIG already shares the global responsibility of implementing the MDGs. FIG should, however, develop a more focused approach in this area.
- FIG should establish a Task Force for analysing, explaining and presenting a FIG response to the MDGs.
- The Task Force shall cooperate with the UN agencies and especially the World Bank in developing a FIG policy document including a strategy for implementation and advice of the FIG council on necessary action.

The future belongs to our children

