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Sweden's Report on the
Millennium Development Goals 2004



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Millennium Development Goals 2004

Foreword

We – the rich countries – must take our responsibility to report on our achievements toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially on the Goal 8-agenda and the Monterrey Consensus. For a long time we have demanded accountability and transparency from developing countries. The new era, with internationally agreed goals and targets, will require that also the rich countries systematically review their own accountability and transparency. Reporting on this agenda is all about making sure we live up to our promises. This report is an effort in that direction.

The purpose of this report is to stimulate debate, both nationally and internationally, on global issues and on the achievements toward the MDG's. The report is written with a broad audience in mind.

The MDGs, outlined from the Millennium Declaration, put people's needs and rights in focus of the world's leaders. Men, women and children have the right to live their lives in dignity, free from hunger, from fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights. Human rights and democracy are central to achieving the MDGs.

The unique value of the MDGs lies in the fact that they are time-bound, measurable and internationally agreed. The MDGs show that we know where to go, and that we have the means to get there – if the political will exists.

In Sweden, we have responded to the international agenda for global development by an effort to translate it into national policy. Since December 2003, Sweden has a coherent policy

for global development with a single overarching goal for all areas of policy and political decision-making: to contribute to an equitable and sustainable global development. It provides us with a solid platform to take an even stronger and more active part in contributing to the achievement of the MDGs.

One Swedish priority in working toward achieving the MDGs is the empowerment of women. Sexual and reproductive health and rights, the promotion of gender equality and addressing imbalance of power, have a great effect on all of the MDGs.

Not long ago, I visited a village in Rajasthan, India. There I met 15 girls who gather once a week to talk about being a girl and about growing up. They told me about their dreams for the future, about getting a family, having children and becoming a doctor.

These girls live on less than one dollar a day. They lack fundamental rights – even in comparison with their brothers. Their chance of getting an education is very slim.

The future of these girls is at the core of the Millennium Development Goals – everyone's right to take an active part in shaping their own future.

Carin Jämtin

Minister for International
Development Cooperation

Introduction

At the Millennium Summit at United Nations headquarters in New York in 2000, world leaders from 189 nations agreed on a Millennium Declaration. The Declaration, which later was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, calls for a holistic perspective on global development. Global issues like peace and security, poverty reduction, health, education, environment, human rights and democracy, require global solutions.

In order to implement the Millennium Declaration a road map was set out by the Secretary

General of the United Nations containing eight specific goals, the Millennium Development Goals. Added to these are the outcomes of recent international conferences on financing for development (Monterrey, Mexico March 2002), sustainable development (Johannesburg, South Africa September 2002) and international trade (Doha, Qatar in November 2001). The Millennium Development Goals can be seen as an agenda for global development efforts with poverty reduction as the main objective.

THE EIGHT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS TO BE FULFILLED BY 2015 ARE:¹

- 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.
- 2. Achieve universal primary education**
Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.
- 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.
- 4. Reduce child mortality**
Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five.
- 5. Improve maternal health**
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate.
- 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.
- 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse loss of environmental resources. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
- 8. Develop a global partnership for development**
Commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, nationally and internationally. Develop an open trading and financial system that is rule-based and non-discriminatory. Addressing the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)², landlocked-countries and small islands developing States. Addressing, the debt problem, youth employment, the provision of essential drugs and make available new technologies.

¹ Annex 2 provides a full list of the eight Millennium Development Goals and the 18 targets and 48 indicators linked to them. This list of targets and indicators has been compiled jointly by the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Most targets are to be achieved by 2015. The base year for calculations is 1990. Nationally adapted indicators have in addition been chosen in order to measure the progress of each target.

² The least developed countries (LDCs) is a group of 50 countries classified by the UN as being the poorest in the world. 34 of these countries are in Africa. Approx. 600 million people live in these countries.

By being time-bound and measurable, the MDGs provide a joint platform for cooperation between rich and poor countries, as well as international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Bank. The Goals are vital to improve coordination and efficiency within global cooperation. For the goals to be achieved by 2015, rich and poor countries alike must fulfil their commitments. Great effort and effective measures will be required by governments, civil society, networks, organisations and the private sector. The collective political will of the world's countries to prioritise sustainable global development ahead of short-term national interests will be decisive.

Developing countries have the main responsibility for achieving the MDGs on a national basis, but high-income countries also need to contribute with increased levels of aid and by modifying their policies, i.e. on agricultural issues, debt management, trade regulations and investment policies. Policies in these areas are of

more significance for promoting development than development assistance in individual cases.

This report is part of an international effort to monitor the Millennium Development Goals. The purpose of national reports on the MDGs is to galvanize actions among politicians, decision-makers, civil society and the media in the efforts to achieve the Goals. More than 65 developing countries have so far compiled reports on their actions to fulfil the Goals. It is of equal importance that also rich countries report on how they are contributing to the MDGs, especially regarding the development of a global partnership for development focussing on fair trade, debt relief and development assistance.

This report covers Sweden's contributions to the fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal 8 – actions to be undertaken by the high-income countries. The report also contains Goal 7 on environmentally sustainable development. Examples of Swedish contributions to goals 1–6 are provided in annex 1.

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Millennium Development Goal 8:



Develop a global partnership for development

The main issues of this Goal concern the development of an open, trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory; addressing the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), landlocked countries and small island developing States; and enhancing debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries. Rich countries should in cooperation with developing countries develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth and ensure that developing countries are given access to affordable medicines and new technology, information and communications technology in particular.

A coherent Swedish policy for global development

National policy, to an increasing extent, concerns transboundary issues where national, regional and global perspectives and interests intertwine. Decisions made at national level have an international effect and vice versa. This puts greater demands on coherence between the policies at national, regional and global levels. A coherent policy for global development is more effective because it utilises knowledge and experiences from different areas and the various contributions can strengthen one another.

In 2003, the Swedish government introduced a Bill to Parliament called *Shared Responsibility:*

*Sweden's Policy for Global Development*³. The Bill, broad in its scope, forms the basis for a coherent Swedish policy for global development and can be seen as a Swedish response to the global challenges formulated in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. *Sweden's Policy for Global Development* was passed by Parliament in December 2003, and has a single common goal for all policy areas: to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development. The objective is to coordinate the different policy areas and to utilise the synergy effects such coordination produces. Sweden is one of the first countries in the world to formulate such a comprehensive policy.

³ Government bill 2002/03:122; act of parliament 2003/04:UU3



Two perspectives will permeate the policy: a rights perspective and the perspectives of poor people. The policy should be based on the right of all women, men and children to a dignified life free from poverty, and the needs, interests, knowledge and capabilities of poor women, men and children should form the basis for our joint efforts to reduce poverty.

Progress on the implementation of *Sweden's Policy for Global Development* is to be submitted to Parliament in the form of an annual report. The first report will be presented to Parliament in the autumn of 2004. A citizen's forum with representatives from the parliamentary parties, the government, authorities, non-governmental organisations, private sector, researchers, groups of experts and other interested parties will be set up with the aim of promoting a broad public debate on the Swedish policy. The creation of an independent evaluation function of the Swedish development assistance is also being considered.

It is important that rich countries, as well as developing countries, are subjected to international scrutiny with regard to policy and the implementation of pledges. Sweden therefore develops and supports research surrounding coherent policies, a relatively new research area. It is crucial that not only rich countries scrutinise each other, but that the research program also involves researchers from developing countries. Sweden is positive towards the interest of individual developing countries in evaluating the donors' joint policies. Sweden also supports the ongoing work to develop a Commitment to Development Index⁴, that can be used as a tool for international efforts towards a more effective global policy. In addition, Sweden takes part in international research on policy coherence and

will for example co-finance a project by the OECD Development Centre assessing the impact of rich countries' policies on growth and poverty reduction in developing countries.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Sweden has for a long time advocated that development assistance should be targeted to the poorest countries. The overarching objective of Swedish development cooperation stated in the new policy bill on global development, is to contribute to an environment supportive of poor people's own efforts to improve their quality of life. Swedish development cooperation should promote and be characterized by respect for human rights, democracy and good governance, gender equality, the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment, economic growth and social development and social security. Special efforts will be made in the areas of conflict prevention and global public goods.

More than a quarter of the Swedish bilateral development assistance is dedicated to social sectors and services like basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation. About one third of the development assistance is channelled through multilateral institutions. In the future bilateral and multilateral channels should be seen in a holistic coherent perspective with no sharp dividing lines between the two. Sweden emphasizes the importance of a strong poverty reduction focus, a gender equality perspective and a human rights perspective irrespective of channel.

Development assistance continues to have great significance in supporting and supplementing the efforts of developing countries to improve

⁴ The Center for Global Development in Washington and the journal Foreign Policy have together compiled this index over the joint policies of rich countries with regard to the developing countries (can be found in the May/June number 2004 of Foreign Policy first launched in 2003).

the living conditions of their people. Rich countries must therefore do a great deal more to fulfil their pledges on increased assistance. Sweden's development assistance has increased rapidly in nominal terms from around SEK 12.5 to 19.5 billion⁵ in five years. During 2004, Sweden will allocate some 0.86 percent of its Gross National Income (GNI) to development assistance. The aim is to reach 1.00 percent of GNI within the next few years. Another goal, already achieved, is that at least 0.25 percent of GNI should go to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Sweden is one of five countries that have achieved the target set by the United Nations of 0.7 percent of GNP in development assistance. If all countries allocated 0.7 percent of GNP, development assistance would increase by over USD 100 billion a year compared with some 55 billion USD as of today. Within the European Union (EU), Sweden is working together with other member states to draw up plans for achieving the 0.7 percent target in compliance with the

European Council decree in Barcelona in 2002. The EU answers for more than half of the world's development assistance and can therefore play a positive role in relation to other donors.

Development assistance tied to the purchase of donor country goods and services often increases the costs for the developing country. Sweden is therefore working internationally for further untying of development assistance. In 2001, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD adopted a recommendation that all development assistance to the Least Developed Countries should be untied. Sweden was one of the countries that vigorously pursued the issue. The DAC is now discussing further steps to untie development assistance. The EU has also made a decision in principle to untie EC development assistance⁶. The amount of tied development assistance on Sweden's part is on average at 10 percent, a low figure compared with other OECD countries. Swedish food assistance is untied.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INDICATORS

Indicators for Sweden	1990	1995	2000	2002
Net ODA, total, as percentage of Gross National Income	0.91	0.77	0.80	0.83
Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of Gross National Income	0.35	0.22	0.24	0.26
Percentage of ODA to landlocked countries	15.7	17.1	14.7	17.4
Percentage of ODA to small island developing states	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.8
Proportion of multilateral ODA (as % of total net ODA)	31,3	30,2	31.0	37.2
Proportion of bilateral aid that is untied (%)	78.5	93.9	85.4	78.5

⁴ SEK 12.5 billion is the figure for 1998 and 19.5 billion for 2002.

⁶ EC (European Community) assistance concerns the assistance managed by the EU Commission.

More effective development cooperation

A more effective development assistance is crucial. This can be achieved through a better focus on poverty reduction; improved coordination between donors; simplified and harmonized aid procedures; more support to general programs and sectors instead of individual projects and by becoming more results-oriented.

The coordination of development assistance works best in developing countries under local leadership. The basis for more effective and coordinated development assistance should be the national strategies and plans for poverty reduction drawn up by the developing countries. These strategies and plans should form the basis of all development cooperation. A critical part of future Swedish support is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to improve their own strategies and plans in poverty reduction and development. This includes support to government administration, the involvement of national parliament and the participation of civil society in prioritising and formulating the plans.

Development assistance procedures need to be better aligned and harmonized. A summit meeting in Rome in February 2003 among donor countries and international organisations agreed on an international plan for implementing such more coordinated and simplified development assistance procedures. The objective is to reduce the administrative burden for the developing countries to administer development assistance. Sweden has taken a leading role in this work. The aim is to ensure that all development actors adapt to the procedures in the developing countries. One such example is Zambia where Sweden and some other countries together with the Zambian authorities have drawn up a plan for implementing such a system.

Sweden has also led the way with regard to delegated cooperation, which also contributes to

reducing the administrative burden for the developing countries. Delegated cooperation means that other countries administer the Swedish contributions, as in Malawi and Rwanda, where the governments of Norway and the United Kingdom manage Swedish contributions.

An open trading and financial system

International trade creates important possibilities for developing countries to export and import services and goods, which can contribute to economic development and sustainable poverty reduction. Through direct and indirect barriers to trade and through various subsidies, the possibilities for the developing countries to export their goods are however reduced.

Trade regulations have great impact on the economic progress of developing countries. Sweden's line of policy is a free, transparent global trade, including agricultural and fishery products, industrial goods and services. Trade subsidies, export subsidies and environmentally damaging subsidies must be removed.

Clear international trading rules are of importance for economic development in poor countries. By safeguarding non-discrimination, transparency and guaranteeing settlement of disputes the multilateral trading system, embodied in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), protects in particular small and poor countries that would otherwise have difficulties in defending their interest in relation to more influential players on the international trade arena. The WTO is, however, still skewed towards the interest of the richest members in the world. WTO-rules still continue to allow the OECD countries to protect their own markets and to subsidize their economies in a fashion that discriminates against poor countries. Continued efforts are needed to ensure that interests of developing countries are taken into account in the negotiations.

Sweden is part of the EU common trade policy. Through the EU, Sweden is determined to improve the international trading system in order to make it more beneficial for poor countries and poor people. Sweden is committed to fulfilling the trade-related targets of the MDGs and the development obligations from WTO's fourth ministerial meeting in Doha in November 2001. These ambitions mean, among other things, that OECD-countries must open up, at a faster pace, markets of special interest to the poorest countries. Ending export support systems and reforming trade distorting subsidies is also part and parcel of making it possible for poor countries to compete on equal terms. Although reform and liberalization of rich countries' trade policy is of the essence, there is also great untapped potential in reducing trade barriers between developing countries. The EU member states and other high-income countries also have to strengthen their development cooperation in the trade field in order to help build the capacity that poor countries need to pursue their interests in international trade negotiations.

Within the EU, Sweden puts great emphasis on substantially improved market access for poor countries. The EU must take the lead by reforming its agricultural policy and make substantial reductions in tariff, in particular in sectors where poor countries have a comparative advantage. One achievement was the unilateral initiative by the EU in 2001 to open up its market completely to export from the world's Least Developed Countries the so-called "Everything But Arms" initiative. It is a Swedish ambition to continue to improve the rules governing this initiative and the preferential market access to the EU by, for example, simplifying the rules of origin.

In 2003 and 2004 Sweden lent its political and financial support to the Cotton Initiative presented by a group of West African countries

that demanded the right to compete on equal terms on the world markets. The aim is to end all trade-distorting subsidies as well as export support within the cotton sector.

But even when formal market access exists, poor countries' market entry is low. One important reason is complex entry requirements consisting of, for example, nuisance duties and an elaborate web of non-tariff barriers. Therefore simplification of trade regulations is a priority for Sweden. The recently established EU helpdesk for developing country exporters is one step towards making entry costs and requirements known. Sweden is setting up a new function, the Open Trade Gate Sweden, to guide developing country exports around practical trade barriers in Sweden and the EU, thus simplifying the market entry of developing countries.

The potential of developing countries to influence international trade negotiations is hampered by low negotiating capacity and experience. The chances of making use of the existing market access is often limited by inadequate production capacity and marketing knowledge. Therefore it is of great importance that developing countries' efforts to upgrade their trade related capacity, both as regards negotiations and practical trading skills is supported through development cooperation. Sweden is the largest donor to the WTO technical assistance programs, which are targeted at meeting the immediate needs of developing countries in negotiations. Sweden is also among those countries that have established the Organisation Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC) whose task it is to provide tailored support in negotiations to LDC and countries with weak representation at the WTO in Geneva. Greater focus is also put on trade capacity in Sweden's bilateral development cooperation programs. Sweden supports the Integrated Framework on technical assistance for

LDC. The Integrated Framework (IF) is a process that was established to support LDC governments in trade capacity building and integration of trade issues into overall national development strategies. Through the framework, different international institutions combine their efforts with the efforts of LDCs and donors to

respond to the trade development needs of LDCs.

Sweden supports developing countries, and in particular the LDCs, in their efforts to greater benefit from international trade in order to create resources and employment. Trade support consists of strengthening the production and

TRADE INDICATORS

Indicators for EU and Sweden	1990	1995	2000	2002
Percentage of EU** imports (by value and excluding arms and oil) from developing countries, admitted free of duties (% of duty free trade)		33.6*	52.4	47.0
Percentage of EU** imports (by value and excluding arms and oil) from LDCs, admitted free of duties (% of duty free trade)		94.0*	97.5	96.7
Average tariffs imposed by the EU** on:				
a) agricultural products				
- Developing countries (excluding LDCs)		13.4*	11.7	11.1
- LDCs		3.3*	3.0	2.2
b) textile products				
- Developing countries (excluding LDCs)		6.9*	6.2	5.4
- LDCs		0.0*	0.0	0.2
c) clothing products				
- Developing countries (excluding LDCs)		10.6*	10.2	9.6
- LDCs		0.0*	0.0	0.9
Agricultural support estimate for the EU** as percentage of GDP	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
Agricultural support estimate for the EU** In volume (US\$ billion)	132.8	145.9	100.1	112.6
Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA provided to help build trade policy and regulations capacity ***			0.6 ⁽²⁰⁰¹⁾	0.2
Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA provided to help build trade development capacity ***			0.3 ⁽²⁰⁰¹⁾	0.1

Source: OECD, WTO

*1996

** global data for the whole European Union

*** series available as from 2001

export capacity of the countries; improving the infrastructure for trade; increasing export capacity through more export goods; implementing educational contributions and strengthening the institutions that are required in order to fully benefit from international trade.

Sustainable debt burden

Sweden has for a long time been involved in the work to assist poor countries to return to sustainable levels of indebtedness. Early on, the Swedish government decided to provide grants instead of loans in its development assistance in order to avoid increasing the debt burden of the developing countries. Therefore Sweden does not have large debt claims in developing countries today, but continues, in spite of this, to contribute financially to debt relief, as well as to provide budget support to poor indebted countries.

The debt issue is still a high priority for Sweden, and has been so since the 1980s. Sweden was one of the initiators of debt relief within the framework of the Paris Club⁷ and granted bilateral interest relief to some of the debt-burdened countries at an early stage.

Debt relief is provided to poor and indebted countries that have sound economic policies clearly oriented towards poverty reduction. The relief is intended to support the country's own initiatives in achieving a manageable debt-burden, thus improving their possibility of combating poverty and creating a favourable platform for sustainable development.

Debt relief granted only by a few countries is not enough in order to achieve a sustainable debt situation for the poorest countries. Therefore, Sweden is demanding a reasonable distribution of burden regarding debt relief between all the rich countries and for all creditor countries to contribute to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

Sweden was one of the driving forces in the process that led to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) decision to introduce the HIPC debt relief initiative in 1996. The aim of the initiative is to create a long-term sustainable debt situation for the poorest countries through a coordinated international effort. Funds released through debt relief are earmarked for poverty reducing measures. On several occa-

DEBT INDICATORS

Indicators for Sweden	1990	1995	2000	2002
Debt forgiveness as a percentage ¹⁾ of ODA	1.5	0.3	0.0 ²⁾	0.0
HIPC debt relief as a percentage of net ODA ³⁾			1.8 ⁴⁾	0.0
Proportion of grants (% of total gross ODA)	100	100	99	100

Source: OECD

¹⁾ Bilateral debt relief. Sweden does not have large debt claims in developing countries.

²⁾ For 2001 the corresponding figure is 2.6.

³⁾ Multilateral debt relief through the HIPC-initiative. Contributions are based on the IMF's and the World Bank's estimated financing need for the initiative but also on the equal burden sharing among creditors.

⁴⁾ 2001 (the data series starts in 2001).

⁷⁾ The Paris Club, formed in 1956, is an informal group of official creditors whose role is to find coordinated and sustainable solutions to the payment difficulties experienced by debtor nations. The creditors are generally industrialised countries (OECD countries).

sions, Sweden has contributed to the HIPC Trust Fund for debt relief amounting to in total SEK 545 million plus the Swedish contribution of USD 18 million to the EU. Sweden has announced that it is prepared to contribute with an additional amount of SEK 300 million to the Trust Fund.

Linked to the HIPC initiative, Sweden, in cooperation with a number of other donors, has financed efforts on local capacity building activities related to debt management.

Productive work for young people in developing countries

The labour market is becoming increasingly worse for young men and women throughout the world. According to figures from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), around 66 million young people are without work. This concerns in particular developing countries where 85 percent of the world's young live. In general, unemployment is 2–3 times higher for young people than for adults. Sweden cooperates with the ILO within various initiatives to improve employment opportunities and enterprise. Sweden has contributed to the establishment of a global network – the Youth Employment Network – in support of the implementation of the commitments in the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs concerning work for young people.

Broad-based employment creation will become a focus area in Swedish development cooperation over the next few years. The issue at hand is to support the creation of employment opportunities to the growing populations of the poor developing countries, without compromising basic labour standards.

Access to healthcare, including essential medicines

Health promoting initiatives are of great significance for economic development and poverty reduction. One important area is preventive public health systems that can provide everybody with access to fundamental healthcare including vital medicines at a reasonable price.

Sweden works both bilaterally and multilaterally within the health sector. Important contributions are also made within the framework of EU development assistance. Sweden is one of the largest donors supporting research on tropical diseases and other causes of ill health in poor countries with weak health systems. The World Health Organisation (WHO) is an important partner. Sweden supports poor countries in their quest for reasonably priced medicines. Sweden cooperates with WHO in providing reference substances for drug control to the authorities of developing countries that produce pharmaceutical products.

Sweden supports the cause of developing countries within the WTO TRIPS agreement, which draws up the regulations for patents etc. The agreement should be applied in a way that supports a country's right to protect public health. Poor countries should be able to introduce extraordinary measures, such as compulsory licensing of patented drugs, to ensure supply during national health crises. At the WTO meeting in Doha 2001, as well as in later negotiations, Sweden has pursued the issue of countries with a national health crisis being permitted to produce drugs without having to pay license fees. In 2003, the WTO drafted such an agreement. It gives poor countries the possibility of importing

generic copies of drugs against diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis during national health crises.

Access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

Information and communications technologies (ICT) are potentially powerful tool for economic growth and cost-effective development within several areas. It is of great importance for developing countries to be able to utilise the potential of ICT for economic and social development and for the achievement of the MDGs. Sweden is one of the leading countries in the field of ICT for development, and has the ambition to develop ICT as a strategic area for its development

cooperation. A special ICT-secretariat has been set up within the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) with the task of integrating ICT as an inherent and important part in all its cooperation programs. ICT has played an important role within public administration assistance for some time, but also has an important role to play within e.g. healthcare, education and the democratisation process. Sweden participates in a number of international cooperation initiatives surrounding the use of ICT for development including the UN ICT Task Force, and is also engaged in the work with the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

Non-official Resource Flows to Developing Countries

Migrants' transfers of money and knowledge

Many millions of people from poor countries move, legally or illegally, to wealthier countries to find work on the formal or informal market. Many of them send a part of their wages to their former home countries. These money transfers (remittances) increased rapidly during the 1990s, including from Sweden. In total the transfers increased from about USD 60 billion 1998 to about USD 90 billion 2003, according to World Bank figures. Although many transfers are not registered at all, the registered transfers amount to more than the total sum of the international development assistance on an annual basis. Sweden advocates a lowering of the transfer fees on these money flows and a strengthening of the development effects the flows potentially can have.

Today, we have insufficient knowledge of how people move within countries and across international borders and the consequences thereof. In order to learn more about the economic signi-

ficance of migration and how it affects developments in the country of origin and the host country. Sweden has initiated research into this area. The Expert Group on Development Issues (EGDI) at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs is currently carrying out a survey on the significance of international migration for economic development in developing countries

Migration can lead to a loss of human resources for the country of origin, as well as a loss in initial investments in education. This is often referred to as "brain drain". There are also positive examples of migrants returning home bringing new knowledge and financial resources with them and thus contributing to a "brain gain". When it comes to healthcare staff, Sweden works through the WHO to contribute to a positive "brain circulation" of health-care staff. Measures must be taken to strengthen the contribution of migrants to their countries of origin, e.g. in the shape of business contacts and sharing of knowledge and experience.

Sweden also supports the migration and development initiative taken by the UN Secretary General. A Global Commission on International Migration has been established with Swedish support.

Foreign direct investments in developing countries

Private capital flows greatly exceed the annual total flows of official development assistance. Private investments by high-income country companies are, in many developing countries, crucial for employment, expertise, the transfer of technology and economic growth. Countries that can utilise this investment flow have better chances of developing. All countries should therefore improve their efforts to create better conditions for investment in developing countries and for the private sector to take an active part in development work.

High risks are an obstacle for investing in developing countries. The private and public sectors therefore need to cooperate to reduce these risks. Swedish companies investing in developing countries may get access to political risk insurance provided by the Export Credit Guarantee Board (EKN). Swedfund International contributes to the development of viable companies in developing countries by making venture-capital investments in the form of equity participation and loans. The possibilities for Swedish enterprises to engage in the poorest countries can be improved by this type of cooperation between authorities and the private sector, improved exchange of knowledge and experience and more effective interplay between development policies and economic policies.

The private sector's contribution to poverty reduction is strengthened through corporate social responsibility, e.g. respecting fundamental human rights in the workplace. In 2002, Sweden

launched an initiative entitled the "Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility", the purpose of which is to encourage Swedish companies to adhere to OECD guidelines for multinational companies and the principles of the UN Global Compact. Through a constructive cooperation between the private business sector, labour organisations, non governmental organisations and the government, the Partnership strives to promote Corporate Social Responsibility concerning human rights, a sound environment, efforts to combat corruption and the quest for decent economic and social conditions. Sweden also plans to become actively involved in the work of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in following up resolutions on corporate responsibility from the UN summit in Johannesburg.

Development cooperation and development education through Swedish NGOs and civil society

Sweden has a long and strong tradition of public international solidarity. Popular movements, the Church of Sweden and different missionary organisations, research institutes, trade unions, the cooperative movement and many other solidarity and development cooperation organisations have all played a crucial role in forming the Swedish international development cooperation. Their often long-term presence and close cooperation with local organisations, enables them to cooperate more directly with poor people and communities, and develop initiatives based on local needs.

In Sweden, the government and the Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) have enjoyed close cooperation for many years. Government contributions to NGO development cooperation initiatives amount to some SEK 900 million (approx. USD 120 million) a

year. Continued cooperation with NGOs is a necessary element in fulfilling the MDGs. NGOs often play a key role in informing and educating the public on global and national commitments, such as the commitments formulated in the MDGs.

Sweden has initiated a Millennium Development Goals campaign under the slogan "The Chance of a Lifetime". The campaign is run in close cooperation between the government offi-

ces and various non-governmental organisations and companies in Sweden. The aim of the campaign is to contribute to the fulfilment of the MDGs through improved knowledge and increased cooperation between various actors. Strong Swedish support for the MDGs is also an important signal to other countries, which in turn can contribute to the strengthening of the global opinion for the fulfilment of the Goals.

INDICATORS FOR OTHER RESOURCE FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Indicators for Sweden	1990	1995	2000	2002
Volume of remittances by migrants (SEK million) ⁹	82	113	315	341
Volume of Foreign Direct Investment to developing countries (US\$ million)*	117	202	789	558
Foreign Direct Investment to developing countries as percentage of GNI*	0.05	0.09	0.35	0.25
Grants by Private Voluntary Organisations/NGOs/ Foundations as a percentage of GNI	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01

⁹ Source: The Swedish Central Bank. It is not possible to correctly register the income that immigrants earn in Sweden and send home. The figures are based on the applications for transfer but the limit on these applications has been set at SEK 150 thousand since 2002. Even if corrections have been made the amounts transferred are probably larger than shown. Large sums are also transferred informally.

Global Public Goods

A growing number of development challenges are transboundary. Environmental problems, financial instability, infectious diseases and international terrorism are examples of issues that cross national borders. There is a growing need for coordinated efforts and multilateral forms of cooperation to tackle those challenges. Knowledge, resources and practical solutions must be mobilised through joint responsibility and a new type of cooperation between countries, regions and organisations.

There are a large number of global public goods that are not sufficiently developed in order to achieve the goal of equal and sustainable development. Safety at sea is one example where unclear regulations threaten safety as well as life under the surface. Financial instability is another example where the financial vulnerability of developing countries could affect their development negatively and contribute to financial unrest. International air safety on the other hand is an example of a global public good where

internationally agreed regulations and standards have helped facilitate and make worldwide communication safer.

Sweden is a driving force internationally on global public goods. Together with France, Sweden has set up an international Task Force on Global Public Goods. Its mission is to investigate how the most important global public goods are produced and maintained, and to present proposals on how they can be better managed and financed in order to combat poverty and contribute to equitable, sustainable development. Sweden provides significant financial and intellectual support to this Task Force and the secretariat is situated in Stockholm.

Global public goods is a priority area within the Swedish policy for global development. Sweden will continue to focus on global issues concerning rules and regulations for economic cooperation and within the areas of environment and health.

Millennium Development Goal 7:

Ensure Environmental Sustainability – Sweden's actions

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Measures shall be implemented with an emphasis on forest, biological diversity, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. Reduce by half the number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Environmental sustainability

Sweden works on three levels regarding global environmental sustainability: through international organisations and international agreements and conventions; at the national domestic level; and through development cooperation with developing countries. The text below is mainly focused on what Sweden is doing domestically.

Sweden's national environmental policy is based on fifteen environmental quality objectives. The objectives illustrate the focus of environmental initiatives at all levels in Sweden, within the EU and on the international arena. The objectives include issues like sustainable forestry, reduced climate impact and a non-toxic environment. The Swedish government compiles an annual progress report to Parliament on the

objectives. The environmental objectives will be updated in 2005.

In 2002, the Environmental Objectives Council was set up to coordinate efforts to achieve the environmental quality objectives. The Council includes representatives of the agencies responsible for the objectives, other sectoral agencies, county administrative boards, local authorities, the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise and NGOs. The Council draws up an annual progress report for the government on the status of the environment.

In accordance with international commitment, Sweden has produced a national strategy for sustainable development. The first strategy was presented in 2002. The strategy recognizes all three dimensions of sustainable development: the environmental, social and economic dimen-

sions. The strategy was reviewed and handed over to Parliament in April 2004.

In December 2003, the Swedish government set up a special coordinating secretariat on sustainable development. Its task is to coordinate the work of all Ministries on sustainable development and to be a driving force in national and international efforts on sustainable development.

In Sweden's new policy for global development, special emphasis is placed on global environmental problems, in particular climate change, toxic chemicals and the loss of biological diversity. Sweden also pursues other issues, globally and locally, such as sustainable consumption and production patterns in order to minimize the negative influence that our resource-demanding lifestyle has on nature. Sweden promotes the participation of all countries, including the poorest countries, in multilateral environmental cooperation.

Sweden was actively involved in the preparations for the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development adopted in 2001 and in the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002. Sweden is working on the priority issues from the Johannesburg Plan of Action, which for the first two years involve water, sanitation and housing. The energy issue will be in focus during the next period. Sweden has also long been one of the ten main donors to the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP).

Biological diversity

Depletion of biological diversity is chiefly the result of human activity and constitutes a serious threat to future developments. Sweden has increased its national investment in nature conservation and the preservation of biological diversity. Between 1999 and 2002, 86,000 hectares of land was listed as a nature reserve. Sweden now has a

greater area protected for the benefit of biological diversity than that used for agriculture.

Sweden has a long coastline, many lakes and watercourses, which implies a special responsibility for water-based ecosystems. The Swedish government has so far failed in its attempt to win support within the EU for reducing the fishing pressure, but Sweden has led the way in introducing more selective fishing equipment. The fishing pressure is too great even in Swedish waters but a recently adopted government proposal regarding coastal and freshwater fishing provides measures for improving the situation. Sweden has been a driving force within the UN Convention on biological diversity.

From a global perspective, the poorer a person or a society is, the more they are dependent on preserving and utilising the biological diversity available, for their own survival. The work involving protection of the environment and biological diversity within the framework of Swedish development cooperation is therefore of vital importance in reducing poverty.

Efficient energy consumption

Swedish energy policies aim to create conditions for efficient and sustainable energy consumption with a low negative impact on health, environment and climate and to facilitate the transition to an ecologically sustainable society. Sweden's power supply will be secured through energy systems based on sustainable – preferably domestic and renewable – energy sources and efficient energy consumption.

The use of electricity from renewable energy sources is to increase by 10 TWh by 2010 from the 2002 level. In order to achieve this objective, Sweden has introduced a market-adjusted Green Certificate system to promote the production of electricity from renewable sources. Electricity produced by wind generators, solar

energy, geothermal energy, sea wave energy, hydroelectric power and biofuel entitles the producers to a Green Certificate. To promote the environmental production of electricity, consumers have to buy a certain percentage of Green Certificate electricity.

Climate change

The emission of greenhouse gases is large and it increases in the atmosphere at such a rate as to threaten extensive climate change in the long term. Emissions of carbon dioxide, the dominating greenhouse gas, have fallen by 40 percent in Sweden since 1970. During the 1990s and into the new millennium emissions have been kept down chiefly due to a carbon dioxide tax. Sweden has for many years invested in energy sources that do not contribute to the greenhouse effect. The use of biofuel increased rapidly during the 1990s. Sweden has used economic control measures in its climate work for some time. Within EU cooperation, Sweden promoted the trading in emission rights system that has just been introduced.

Sweden has signed the UN Convention on climate change and the Kyoto Protocol. The convention's overall objective is to stabilise the

amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to a level that avoids a dangerous impact on the earth's climate. Under the convention, industrial countries have undertaken to lead the way in the efforts against climate change and to support developing countries. Sweden has been very active in climate negotiations and contributes to the implementation of the Convention in developing countries through e.g. the Global Environmental Fund (GEF).

Chemicals

For several decades Sweden's environmental policy has put great emphasis on the issue of chemicals. A non-toxic environment objective means that within a generation the environment should be free from substances and metals created or extracted by society constituting a threat to environmental health. The objective forms the basis for Sweden's position in international negotiations, e.g. with regard the global chemicals strategy decreed at the Johannesburg summit and the new EU chemicals legislation.

Sweden is a driving force in the negotiations for a global chemicals strategy that should be ready in 2005, and in bringing to force global measures against mercury. Sweden has ratified

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Indicator	1990	1995	2000
Percentage of land area covered by forest	65.9		65.9
Percentage of surface area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area		0.08 ⁽¹⁹⁹⁷⁾	
Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)	3.2	3.5	4.4
Carbon dioxide emissions (metric ton per capita) and consumption of ozone – depleting CFCs (ODP tons)	6.6	6.6	6.3

Source: FAO, UNEP, World Bank, UNFCCC, UNSD

the Stockholm Convention on long-lasting organic compounds, the convention on toxic boat bottom paint and the Rotterdam Convention on the export and import of toxic chemicals.

The handling of chemicals is inadequate in most developing countries and some countries in Eastern Europe. It is therefore crucial to bring into force a preventive chemical control before the chemicals are released onto the market. This would not only reduce the health and environmental risks in the countries concerned but also reduce the risks in other countries. Adequate chemical control is essential for the development of sustainable production and consumer patterns. Sweden supports educational initiatives and the creation of appropriate structures for handling chemicals in countries with which a close cooperation is established.

Support to housing and safe drinking water

There is a widespread lack of good housing in developing countries that offers sufficient protection. Urban populations are rapidly increasing and within the next twenty years the number of people living in unsanitary slum areas is expected to double. The figure is at present one billion people. Sweden takes an active part in monitoring the UN-HABITAT⁸ program for housing development, and has increased the budget support to the program in recent years.

Sweden participates, through Sida and UN-HABITAT, in the development of models for support to better housing and the building of

local infrastructure in poor areas. A Swedish supported housing program in Central America enables poor people to get loans to improve, extend or build new dwellings and improve the local environment by, for example, installing water and wastewater systems. Similar models are also used in South Africa and India.

Water has been a high priority issue within Swedish development cooperation for 30 years. Support has mainly covered the water and sanitation sector but now it also includes support to water resources management in a broader perspective, including cooperation on transboundary water resources. Sweden recognizes water as a key to improved health as well as to economic growth within a society. Sweden therefore emphasizes the need to prioritize water-related issues within national poverty reduction strategies.

In 2004 Sweden adopted a new water and sanitation strategy for development cooperation. A large part of Swedish assistance to countries in southern Africa is directed to water resource management, transboundary cooperation in particular.

On an international level Sweden cooperates with the World Bank and UN organisations as well as with the Global Water Partnership, a network formed through a Swedish initiative in which institutions and states develop a common approach to solving water problems.

⁸ UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Millennium Development Goals 1-6:

Supporting Efforts in Developing Countries

MDG 1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015. Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.

Many poor countries have undergone a positive development during the past decades. During the 1990s the proportion of extremely poor people fell by 30 percent to 23 percent of the world population. Great strides have been made in East Asia, China, Vietnam and Southern Asia. But one person in five throughout the world still survives on less than one US dollar a day. In Africa, the Goal is far from reached.

To achieve the goal of halving poverty by 2015, Sweden, in cooperation with other countries, must contribute to promoting the opportunity for poor women and men, and poor families and communities, to improve their own situation in order to escape poverty.

For many years Swedish development cooperation has focused on poverty reduction. The objectives for Swedish development cooperation have in general been formulated through broad-based political unity. As far back as the government

bill 1962:100, the objective was to “improve the living standard of poor people”.

When the Swedish Parliament adopted Sweden’s policy for global development in 2003, it was decided that the specific goal for Sweden’s development cooperation is to contribute to an environment supportive of poor people’s own efforts to improve their quality of life. The Swedish development cooperation will also be permeated by a rights perspective and by the perspectives of poor people. This means that the need, rights, interests and conditions of poor individuals, groups and poor countries should form the basis of the efforts to contribute to poverty reduction.

MDG 2

Achieve universal primary education

Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.

Eight out of ten children in developing countries begin primary school. A great success rate compared to a few decades ago. But only a third of these children complete their schooling. The drop out rate is larger for girls than for boys.

More than a hundred million children do not attend school at all. Three out of five children who do not attend school are girls. Africa is further away from achieving the target of schooling for all by 2015 than any other continent.

Raising the level of education is a crucial step in the development of poor countries. Knowledge gives people the chance to claim and to participate in the building of a democratic society and to improve their economic and social development.

Education policy in Sweden has gone hand in hand with economic policy and formed the foundation for the development of Swedish democracy. This experience motivates a special Swedish commitment within this area.

Sweden will continue to support the strengthening of educational systems in poor countries through non-discriminatory, obligatory and free basic education of good quality. For many years, Swedish support has prioritised basic education, including non-formal education and adult education. 80 percent of Swedish support goes to primary education. Girls' education has been given special priority. Swedish support goes, to an increasing extent, to sector programs where the contributions from various donors partly finance the countries' own educational systems.

Sweden participates in the global initiative called Education For All-Fast Track Initiative, the aim of which is to achieve the MDG 2 on universal primary education. Cooperation and joint action with other donors improves the chances of fulfilling the Goal. From July 2004, Sweden will co-chair the presidency of the initiative for one year. A priority issue for Sweden will be gender equality and education.

MDG 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

Gender discrimination is a root cause of poverty and a major obstacle to equitable and sustainable development. The target of promoting gender equality within the educational sector is directly connected to the main goal of overall equality between the sexes. Gender-equal education is the key to improving gender equality within the community and within society as a whole. In Latin America and several other regions, the target has been achieved, or is well on the way to being achieved. South Asia has come a long way. Many countries in Africa have also made good progress but the continent will probably not achieve the Goal in time at present rate.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Sweden is one of the world's most gender-equal countries. Considerable progress has been made in strengthening the position of women in most areas. The ideological principle of gender equality that is so strongly rooted in Swedish society has also had an impact on our international commitments and actions. The promotion of gender equality has thus been a primary goal of Swedish development cooperation for many years.

Sweden supports several efforts to strengthen women's rights and access to resources. Special priority is given to women's access to credit and advisory programs within the framework of developing small enterprises. Through women's

networks, Sweden also supports organisations and exchange programs between various vocational groups and women Members of Parliament. The right of girls to education is a requirement within all educational programs supported by Sweden. Because poverty is a major cause of girls being denied schooling, efforts within other areas contribute to ensuring that girls have a chance of attending school.

MDG 4 **Reduce child mortality**

Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under five by 2015.

An estimated 30,000 children die every day from preventable diseases and around 1.5 million infants die every year from insufficient breastfeeding. Africa has the largest proportion of deaths among children under five (more than 40 percent of the total) and the continent is still a long way from achieving the Goal. Many of the diseases contracted by children are common diseases and thus cheap to prevent using the correct measures. However, HIV/AIDS, in southern and eastern Africa in particular, puts a great deal of pressure on healthcare resources thus limiting the resources for other health care efforts. Many children die of AIDS or lose their parents to the pandemic.

Swedish development cooperation supports health care directed to mothers and children. Sweden is actively involved in improving the capacity of poor countries to develop their own healthcare systems. Important areas for Swedish support include preventive healthcare, such as improved hygiene, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and the control of insects that are vectors for contagion.

Breastfeeding improves the health of both mother and child and prevents frequent preg-

nancy. Sweden supports programs in this area in cooperation with authorities, NGOs and the WHO. Sweden also supports programs involved in solving the problem of vertical transmission, i.e. the transmission of the HIV infections from mother to child through breastfeeding.

MDG 5 **Improve maternal health**

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

Around 600,000 women still die every year from complications arising from pregnancy and childbirth. Nearly 100,000 more die from unsafe abortions. The risks are greatest in Africa and Asia. It is difficult to measure progress but one way is to study the proportion of women who have the opportunity of giving birth at maternity clinics and are attended to by trained midwives with life-saving skills.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) is a special priority area within Swedish health development cooperation. The right of women to have control over their own bodies, sexuality and reproduction is a crucial health issue. SRHR covers HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, access to contraceptive services of good quality and to safe abortions. Sweden regards it as vital to also focus on young people, in particular with regard to the man's role and his engagement in his partner's reproductive health and his child's development. To work with attitudes towards masculinity and issues concerning sexual orientation is also important.

The training of midwives and improvements of maternity clinics has contributed to reducing the number of maternal deaths. Sweden supports the strengthening of the midwife's role in several

countries. Sexuality education is supported through a number of projects, with special emphasis on young people. Access to a variety of contraceptives that are affordable and of good quality, information and counselling are other areas that are well supported, like the possibilities for safe abortion care and post abortion complications.

MDG 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The spread of HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest threats to development, especially in poor countries. Around 40 million people are HIV/AIDS infected, 26 million in Africa alone. In Sub-Saharan Africa more women than men are infected due to the imbalance of power between men and women and to the prevalence of sexualised violence, including women and girls being subjected to rape, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations.

More than 14 million children have lost one or both parents. The epidemic spreads and intensifies poverty, destroys social progress and undermines the possibility for food security and for economic and social development. The average life expectancy of the worst affected countries in southern Africa has fallen dramatically. There is a clear connection between HIV/AIDS and poverty. Preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS is therefore fundamental. This is an enormous but not impossible task. It requires great efforts from all parties concerned in a multitude of areas. Countries such as Thailand, Cambodia and Uganda have shown that coordinated programs

give positive results. Malaria and tuberculosis also claim millions of lives every year. Both can be restricted with relatively cheap medicines and methods, but require well functioning healthcare systems.

The international community must greatly improve the possibility for poor people to receive care and treatment for AIDS including more equitable access to the previously very expensive anti-retroviral medicines. Rich countries provide treatment for AIDS but the majority of HIV/AIDS-infected people live in poor countries where the possibility of treatment is small or non-existent. The “3 by 5” initiative by the WHO and UN’s joint aids program UNAIDS, aims at providing 3 million people with anti-retroviral treatment by 2005. Sweden supports this initiative, also financially, as an important step in providing poor people with the possibility of treatment for AIDS.

Sweden has had a strategy for combating AIDS since 1999 and has greatly increased its political and financial support to various initiatives such as UNAIDS and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. During recent years, Swedish support for special HIV/AIDS initiatives has risen by several hundred percent. In order to further strengthen and coordinate the work involving HIV/AIDS, the Swedish government has appointed a HIV/AIDS ambassador. The increased support directly targets those who risk poverty, exclusion, stigmatisation and hunger due to the epidemic. Because the disease affects developments at all levels of society, contributions to combat HIV/AIDS will form a fundamental part of all development programs supported by Sweden. A regional HIV/AIDS team for Sub-Saharan Africa has been established at the Swedish Embassy in Lusaka in collaboration with Norway.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day¹ 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	<ol 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	<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. Ratios 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
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
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. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate² 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS³

¹ For monitoring at the national level to be augmented by an indicator measured against national poverty lines.

² Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF – WHO).

³ To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10–14 who are attending school.

GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS

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

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^a
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
26. Ratio of land area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
27. Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

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 least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.

Official development assistance

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs
37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs

^a Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

<p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twentysecond special session of the General Assembly)</p>	<p>Market access</p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</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>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity^v</p> <p>Debt sustainability</p>
<p>Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p>Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15–24 year-olds, each sex and total^{vi}</p>
<p>Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</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 and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p>

^v OECD and WTO are collecting data that will be available from 2001 onwards.

^{vi} An improved measure of the target is under development by ILO for future years.



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