

ANNEXES



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ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

Selected indicators

	Population density (people per km ²)			Agricultural production (index, 1999-2001=100)		
	1990	2003	% change 1990-2003	1990	2003	change 1990-2003
World	40.7	48.1	18.2	80.6	106.2	31.8
Asia and the Pacific	62.0	74.0	19.4	-	-	-
ESCAP regional members and associate members						
Afghanistan	27.1	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	285.0	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	108.4	-	-	114.8	-
Australia	2.2	2.6	16.5	73.7	95.6	29.7
Azerbaijan	-	99.7	-	-	118.0	-
Bangladesh	845.2	1,060.7	25.5	73.7	106.7	44.8
Bhutan	12.8	18.6	45.6	94.9	95.8	0.9
Brunei Darussalam	48.8	67.6	38.7	33.0	105.2	218.8
Cambodia	54.2	75.9	40.0	66.1	116.6	76.4
China	121.7	138.1	13.5	59.8	112.2	87.6
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea	165.7	187.8	13.3	109.4	110.1	0.6
Fiji	40.3	45.7	13.4	109.5	92.6	-15.4
French Polynesia	53.8	66.4	23.3	113.7	111.6	-1.8
Georgia	-	73.8	-	-	105.9	-
Guam	243.8	293.9	20.5	75.6	103.7	37.2
Hong Kong, China	5,474.6	6,541.3	19.5	-	-	-
India	285.7	358.0	25.3	75.1	105.1	39.9
Indonesia	98.4	118.5	20.4	80.7	116.4	44.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	33.2	40.6	22.0	68.6	110.6	61.2
Japan	338.8	350.0	3.3	110.4	95.3	-13.7
Kazakhstan	-	5.5	-	-	109.1	-
Kiribati	99.1	132.0	33.2	67.3	101.0	50.1
Kyrgyzstan	-	26.3	-	-	102.6	-
Lao PDR	17.9	24.5	37.0	64.3	110.6	72.0
Macao, China	17,714.0	21,143.0	19.4	-	-	-
Malaysia	55.4	75.4	36.1	73.6	113.5	54.2
Maldives	710.0	976.9	37.6	71.7	131.6	83.5
Marshall Islands	254.8	289.6	13.6	-	-	-
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	136.8	177.4	29.8	0.0	100.1	-
Mongolia	1.3	1.6	17.7	96.6	65.0	-32.7
Myanmar	61.6	75.1	21.9	61.1	118.7	94.3
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	126.9	172.5	35.9	77.3	111.9	44.8
New Caledonia	9.2	12.3	33.6	80.6	101.4	25.8
New Zealand	12.9	15.0	16.3	77.0	111.6	44.9
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	159.0	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	140.1	192.6	37.5	70.4	104.3	48.2
Palau	-	43.0	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	8.8	12.1	38.2	77.7	105.0	35.1
Philippines	204.7	273.3	33.5	80.5	111.6	38.6
Republic of Korea	434.2	485.3	11.8	80.2	91.2	13.7
Russian Federation	-	8.5	-	-	106	-
Samoa	56.5	62.9	11.3	99.4	103.3	3.9
Singapore	4,547.8	6,343.3	39.5	325.0	105.2	-67.6
Solomon Islands	11.4	16.3	43.2	79.6	104.3	31.0
Sri Lanka	251.7	297.6	18.2	90.7	103.5	14.1
Tajikistan	-	44.8	-	-	137.1	-
Thailand	108.8	121.4	11.5	76.8	110.5	43.9
Timor-Leste	49.8	59.0	18.5	86.1	108.1	25.6
Tonga	133.3	141.0	5.8	98.6	102.2	3.7
Turkey	73.0	91.9	25.9	88.8	103.5	16.6
Turkmenistan	-	10.3	-	-	118.0	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	61.8	-	-	107.2	-
Vanuatu	12.1	17.2	42.7	112.8	94.0	-16.7
Viet Nam	203.4	249.8	22.8	58.1	117.3	101.9

	Energy use (million tonnes of oil equivalent)			Energy intensity (kg of oil equivalent per constant 2000 PPP US\$1000 GDP)			Energy use per capita (thousand kg of oil equivalent per capita)		
	1990	2002	% change 1990-2002	1990	2002	% change 1990-2002	1990	2002	% change 1990-2002
World	8,616.77	10,196.82	18	0.36	0.31	-13	1.63	1.63	0
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESCAP regional members and associate members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	1.94	-	-	209	-	-	0.63	-
Australia	87.54	112.71	29	243	210	-14	5.13	5.73	12
Azerbaijan	-	11.73	-	-	464	-	-	1.44	-
Bangladesh	12.82	21.00	64	99	95	-4	0.12	0.15	25
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	1.46	2.16	48	-	-	-	5.68	6.15	8
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	879.92	1,228.57	40	485	219	-55	0.78	0.96	23
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea	32.87	19.54	-41	-	-	-	1.65	0.87	-47
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	2.56	-	-	228	-	-	0.49	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	10.66	16.38	54	94	94	0	1.87	2.41	29
India	365.38	538.31	47	253	200	-21	0.43	0.51	19
Indonesia	94.84	156.09	65	235	241	3	0.53	0.74	40
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	68.78	133.96	95	275	326	19	1.26	2.04	62
Japan	445.92	516.93	16	155	157	1	3.61	4.06	12
Kazakhstan	-	46.46	-	-	551	-	-	3.12	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	2.54	-	-	323	-	-	0.51	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macao, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	22.46	51.75	130	224	242	8	1.23	2.13	73
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	10.68	12.58	18	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	0
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5.81	8.52	47	312	265	-15	0.32	0.35	9
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	13.91	18.01	29	245	218	-11	4.04	4.57	13
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	43.42	65.81	52	258	234	-9	0.40	0.45	13
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	26.16	42.01	61	110	131	19	0.43	0.53	23
Republic of Korea	92.65	203.50	120	235	258	10	2.16	4.27	98
Russian Federation	-	617.84	-	-	537	-	-	4.29	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	13.36	25.31	89	300	263	-12	4.38	6.08	39
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	5.52	8.18	48	143	126	-12	0.34	0.43	26
Tajikistan	-	3.25	-	-	549	-	-	0.52	-
Thailand	43.86	83.34	90	176	201	14	0.79	1.35	71
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	53.01	75.42	42	179	176	-2	0.94	1.08	15
Turkmenistan	-	16.61	-	-	702	-	-	3.46	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	51.74	-	-	1,277	-	-	2.05	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	24.32	42.65	75	303	239	-21	0.37	0.53	43

	Water exploitation index (total water withdrawals, % of total actual renewable water resources)	Industrial water intensity (m ³ water withdrawn for industrial use per 1995 US\$ GDP from industry)	Industrial organic water pollution intensity (kg industrial organic water pollution (BOD) per 1995 US\$1 000 GDP from industry)		
	2000	2000	1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
World	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-
ESCAP regional members and associate members					
Afghanistan	36	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	28	0.10	-	-	-
Australia	5	0.02	0.79	0.30	-62
Azerbaijan	57	3.06	-	10.66	-
Bangladesh	7	0.04	9.77	8.35	-15
Bhutan	0	0.03	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1	0.02	17.67	5.21	-71
China	22	0.31	15.53	4.33	-72
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea	12	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0	0.02	4.22	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	6	1.34	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-	-	-
India	34	0.28	6.77	4.65	-31
Indonesia	3	0.01	3.34	2.86	-14
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	53	0.05	1.98	1.08	-45
Japan	21	0.01	0.30	0.27	-10
Kazakhstan	32	0.63	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	49	0.54	10.94	12.28	12
Lao PDR	1	0.31	-	-	-
Macao, China	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	0.03	1.63	1.07	-34
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1	0.63	8.87	12.86	45
Myanmar	3	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5	0.05	14.04	8.08	-42
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1	-	1.35	0.97	-28
Niue	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	76	0.21	3.12	2.29	-27
Palau	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0	-	-	-	-
Philippines	6	0.09	3.63	2.59	-29
Republic of Korea	27	0.01	1.06	0.50	-53
Russian Federation	2	0.36	2.92	3.98	36
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	0.67	0.30	-56
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	25	0.07	7.08	6.67	-6
Tajikistan	75	0.90	-	-	-
Thailand	21	0.03	2.57	1.80	-30
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	4.98	-	-
Turkey	18	0.08	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	1	0.06	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	116	0.42	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	8	1.62	-	3.23	-

	CO ₂ intensity (kg per 2000 PPP US\$ of GDP)			CO ₂ emissions per capita (metric tons per capita)			SO ₂ intensity (metric tons anthropogenic SO ₂ emissions per 1995 US\$ GDP)		
	1990	2000	% change 1990-2000	1990	2000	% change 1990-2000	1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
	World	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESCAP regional members and associate members									
Afghanistan	-	-	-	0.15	0.03	-80	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	0.47	-	-	1.13	-	15.78	3.74	-76
Australia	0.74	0.69	-7	15.59	17.97	15	4.66	5.71	23
Azerbaijan	-	1.40	-	-	3.61	-	-	48.43	-
Bangladesh	0.12	0.14	17	0.14	0.22	57	6.08	4.53	-25
Bhutan	-	-	-	0.21	0.49	133	15.93	8.97	-44
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	22.64	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	0.02	-	0.05	0.04	-20	7.53	8.02	7
China	1.33	0.58	-56	2.12	2.21	4	63.81	32.85	-49
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea	-	-	-	12.26	8.48	-31	-	-	-
Fiji	0.25	0.18	-28	1.10	0.89	-19	1.85	1.28	-31
French Polynesia	0.13	0.09	-31	3.11	2.31	-26	-	-	-
Georgia	-	0.62	-	-	1.17	-	6.36	4.22	-34
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	0.23	0.19	-17	4.59	4.96	8	-	-	-
India	0.47	0.44	-6	0.79	1.05	33	18.24	16.94	-7
Indonesia	0.41	0.43	5	0.93	1.31	41	5.14	6.43	25
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.85	0.87	2	3.90	4.87	25	-	-	-
Japan	0.37	0.36	-3	8.67	9.34	8	0.42	0.45	7
Kazakhstan	-	1.75	-	-	8.05	-	80.25	90.57	13
Kiribati	-	-	-	0.30	0.28	-7	2.48	1.75	-29
Kyrgyzstan	-	0.60	-	-	0.94	-	24.36	16.76	-31
Lao PDR	0.05	0.05	0	0.06	0.08	33	9.12	22.12	143
Macao, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.55	0.69	25	3.04	6.21	104	6.54	3.74	-43
Maldives	-	-	-	0.72	1.82	153	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.12	4.23	3
Mongolia	1.83	1.94	6	4.74	3.13	-34	14.46	11.87	-18
Myanmar	-	-	-	0.10	0.19	90	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	0.03	0.11	267	0.03	0.15	400	16.41	14.91	-9
New Caledonia	0.40	0.35	-13	9.59	7.84	-18	-	-	-
New Zealand	0.41	0.42	2	6.83	8.31	22	1.46	1.40	-4
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.40	0.39	-3	0.63	0.76	21	8.58	10.01	17
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0.32	0.20	-38	0.61	0.47	-23	6.61	6.55	-1
Philippines	0.19	0.25	32	0.73	1.01	38	9.29	7.79	-16
Republic of Korea	0.61	0.60	-2	5.63	9.08	61	7.11	6.90	-3
Russian Federation	-	1.36	-	-	9.86	-	32.28	27.23	-16
Samoa	0.15	0.16	7	0.78	0.81	4	-	-	-
Singapore	0.94	0.63	-33	13.76	14.70	7	6.23	9.56	53
Solomon Islands	0.23	0.21	-9	0.51	0.39	-24	3.78	2.50	-34
Sri Lanka	0.10	0.16	60	0.24	0.55	129	3.83	6.46	69
Tajikistan	-	0.80	-	-	0.64	-	1.82	2.64	45
Thailand	0.39	0.52	33	1.72	3.27	90	6.85	7.61	11
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.17	0.19	12	0.80	1.21	51	2.31	2.38	3
Turkey	0.49	0.53	8	2.56	3.29	29	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	2.03	-	-	7.45	-	17.62	9.96	-43
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	3.18	-	-	4.81	-	37.98	31.34	-17
Vanuatu	0.18	0.13	-28	0.45	0.41	-9	4.74	1.24	-74
Viet Nam	0.28	0.36	29	0.34	0.73	115	11.84	8.81	-26

	Ecological footprint (global hectares per capita)	Biocapacity (global hectares per capita)	Ecological deficit/ surplus (global hectares per capita)
	2002	2002	2002
World	2.2	1.8	-0.4
Asia and the Pacific	1.5	1.0	-0.5
ESCAP regional members and associate members			
Afghanistan	0.1	0.3	0.2
American Samoa	-	-	-
Armenia	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Australia	7.0	11.3	4.4
Azerbaijan	1.5	1.2	-0.3
Bangladesh	0.5	0.3	-0.2
Bhutan	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-
Cambodia	0.5	0.7	0.2
China	1.6	0.8	-0.8
Cook Islands	-	-	-
DPR Korea	1.5	0.7	-0.8
Fiji	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-
Georgia	0.7	1.2	0.5
Guam	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	-
India	0.7	0.4	-0.4
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	-0.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2.3	0.8	-1.5
Japan	4.3	0.8	-3.5
Kazakhstan	3.5	4.0	0.6
Kiribati	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	1.3	1.4	0.1
Lao PDR	0.8	1.4	0.5
Macao, China	-	-	-
Malaysia	2.4	3.3	0.9
Maldives	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-
Mongolia	2.7	11.6	8.9
Myanmar	0.9	1.3	0.4
Nauru	-	-	-
Nepal	0.6	0.5	-0.2
New Caledonia	-	-	-
New Zealand	6.0	15.2	9.2
Niue	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Palau	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1.5	2.1	0.6
Philippines	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Republic of Korea	4.3	0.6	-3.8
Russian Federation	4.4	7.0	2.6
Samoa	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	0.8	0.4	-0.5
Tajikistan	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Thailand	1.4	1.0	-0.4
Timor-Leste	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-
Turkey	2.0	1.4	-0.5
Turkmenistan	3.1	3.4	0.3
Tuvalu	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	1.8	0.8	-1.0
Vanuatu	-	-	-
Viet Nam	0.8	0.8	0.0

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ANNEX III

Glossary

3R Initiative. An initiative by the Government of Japan adopted by the G8 in 2004. The initiative aims to promote the “3Rs” (reduce, reuse and recycle) globally, so as to build a sound-material-cycle society through the effective use of resources and materials. *Reducing* means choosing to use things with care to reduce the amount of waste generated. *Reusing* involves the repeated use of items or parts of items which still have usable aspects. *Recycling* means the use of waste itself as resources.¹

Access to an improved water source, Proportion of the population with (Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10, indicator 30). The percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected well and springs.²

Access to improved sanitation, Proportion of the urban and rural population with (Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10, indicator 31). The percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.³

Access to secure tenure, Proportion of households with (Millennium Development Goal 7, target 11, indicator 32). Equal to 1 minus the ratio of the urban population that lives in slums as a proxy indicator of insecurity of tenure. Secure tenure refers to ownership of homes (including those covered by mortgages), private rental, social housing or subtenancy. In the absence of data on numbers of slum dwellers, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme produces estimates based on a

definition of slums as agreed by the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators in 2002.^{4,5}

Afforestation. Establishment of forest on land not previously classified as forest. It implies a transformation from non-forest to forest.⁶

Arable land. Any land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). Abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. “Arable land” data are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.⁷

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). A measure of the amount of oxygen required or consumed for the microbiological decomposition (oxidation) of organic material in water.⁸

Biocapacity or biological capacity. Refers to the total of the biological production capacity per year of a given area.⁹

Biological diversity. The variety of life forms, the ecological roles they perform and the genetic diversity they contain.¹⁰

Biomass fuel. Material derived from plants or animals such as wood, animal dung and crop residues which is deliberately burnt by humans for use as fuel.¹¹

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 9, Indicator 28). The total amount of CO₂ emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country. The CO₂ emission estimates of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States of America (used in this publication to report on MDG7, Target 9, Indicator 28) cover emissions from consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels, cement production and gas flaring. National reporting of CO₂ emissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories covering all sources of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests).¹²

Carrying capacity. The maximum level of a biological population that an ecosystem can sustain. It can also be referred to as the capacity of the environment to support humans, including its capacity to assimilate the waste from production and consumption.¹³

Certified emission reduction (CER) unit. A unit used for estimating the contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions of an approved project under the Kyoto Protocol. One CER unit of any greenhouse gas has a global warming potential (i.e. potential to influence climate change processes) equal to one metric ton of CO₂. Global warming potentials of various greenhouse gases are established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.¹⁴

Chemical oxygen demand (COD). A measure of the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic matter present in water or wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed by a chemical oxidant in a specified test. This measure does not differentiate between stable and unstable organic matter and thus does not necessarily correlate with biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)¹⁵

Clean development mechanism (CDM). An economic instrument that provides incentives for technology transfer and investment from developed countries to the developing countries for projects aimed at reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. It is one of the three “flexibility mechanisms” (the two others are Joint Implementation (JI) and Emissions Trading (ET)) established under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁶

Consumer price index (CPI). An indicator of changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services that households acquire, use or pay.¹⁷

Debt service, Total. The sum of principal repayments and interest paid in foreign currency,

goods or services on long-term debt (having a maturity of more than a year), interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund.¹⁸

Deforestation. The conversion of forest to another land use or the long term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the 10 per cent threshold.¹⁹

Dependency ratio (water). The proportion of total natural renewable water resources originating outside the country. This indicator does not consider the possible allocation of water to downstream countries.²⁰

Dietary energy supply (DES). A proxy indicator for levels of nourishment of a given population; the average daily food intake of a given country’s population. Calculated by FAO by dividing the caloric equivalent of the food available for human consumption of a given country (determined by tallying how much of each food commodity the country produces, imports and withdraws from stocks, subtracting the amounts that were exported, wasted, fed to livestock or used for other non-food purposes), by the total population.²¹

Digital access index (DAI). An index measuring the average ability of individuals in a country to access and use information and communication technology. The lower the level of access, the lower the index value; the maximum value is one, and the minimum, zero.²²

Ecolabelling. A system for certifying the environmental performance of a product/service and for communicating this to the public. Ecolabelling schemes are based on examination of the environmental impact of a product/service across its entire life cycle and are intended to influence consumer choices and support “green” procurement activity.²³

Ecological deficit or surplus. The difference between an ecological footprint and the biological capacity (biocapacity) of the area covered by the population being considered. An ecological deficit is incurred where the biological capacity is less than the ecological footprint; an ecological surplus is found

where the ecological footprint is less than the biological capacity.²⁴

Ecological footprint. A measure of environmental pressure arising from the consumption activity of a specified population. Intended to indicate the amount of productive land required to provide resources to support consumption activity and to assimilate the resultant waste products. The ecological footprint is expressed in 'global hectares.' Each global hectare corresponds to one hectare of biologically productive space with "world average" productivity.²⁵

Ecosystem services. The combination of marketable goods such as fish and fuel wood and the benefits that flow to society from ecosystem processes such as nutrient recycling, regulation of climate, flood mitigation and maintenance of biodiversity.²⁶

Electricity consumption per capita. Gross electricity production, in per capita terms, which includes consumption by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Also included is total electric energy produced by pumping installations without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping.²⁷

Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP (PPP) (Millennium Development Goal 7, target 9, indicator 25). Also referred to as **energy intensity.** Commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent of a given country, divided by the total GDP of that country (converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity (ppp) conversion factors).²⁸

Exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Areas of sea extending 200 nautical miles from the coast of maritime states, codified in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. States exercise special rights over the resources contained within their EEZs, including the right to set limits on fishing activities.²⁹

Forest plantation. A forest stand established by planting and/or seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. They are either of introduced species (all planted stands), or intensively managed

stands of indigenous species which meet all the following criteria: one or two species at plantation, even age class, and planted with regular spacing.³⁰

Forest, Proportion of land area covered by (Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 9, indicator 25). Forest areas as a share of land area with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 percent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of five meters. This indicator includes both natural forests and forest plantations.³¹

Forests. Land areas spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 per cent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. Does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.³²

Gender-related development index (GDI). A composite index that mirrors the Human Development Index in composition, but adjusts for gender inequalities, i.e. the disparity between men and women in life expectancy, literacy and gross enrolment, and income.³³

Gross domestic product (GDP). The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.³⁴

Gross national income (GNI). The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.³⁵

Human Development Index (HDI). A composite index measuring average levels of socio-economic development of a country in three basic dimensions

of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.³⁶

Irrigated area. Land areas equipped to provide water to crops. Includes areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, spate irrigation areas, and equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms.³⁷

Land area. The total area of a country, excluding area under inland water bodies. The definition of inland water bodies generally includes major rivers and lakes.³⁸

Marine capture. The nominal catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in marine areas.³⁹

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Time-bound and quantified targets for addressing key dimensions of poverty: income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion, and for promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. Agreed to by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Millennium Summit in 2000.⁴⁰

Ozone-depleting substance (ODS). Any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer as a result of its chemical interaction with ozone. Stratospheric ozone absorbs biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.⁴¹

Ozone-depleting potential (ODP). An indicator of the potential ozone-depletion activity caused by a chemical. Calculated by determining the ratio of the impact on ozone of the chemical in question compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11 (identified as having an ODP equal to 1.0).⁴²

Ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in metric tons of ozone-depleting potential, consumption of (Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 9, Indicator 28). The sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual ozone-depleting substances (metric tons of each individual substance, as defined in the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, multiplied by a factor reflecting its ozone-depleting potential).⁴³

People affected by disaster. Persons requiring immediate assistance, i.e. requiring basic survival

needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance following a disaster.⁴⁴

Poverty. The lack of basic human capabilities; illiteracy, malnutrition, abbreviated life span, poor maternal health, illness from preventable disease. Indirect measures are lack of access to goods, services, infrastructure energy, sanitation, education, communications and drinking water.⁴⁵

Protected area; Area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area, ratio of (Millennium Development Goal 7, target 9, indicator 26). Nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area (total area) of a country. Covers areas of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.⁴⁶ Categories of protected area include (I) Strict Nature Reserve: protected area managed mainly for science; (II) Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection; (III) National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation; (IV) Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features; (V) Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention; (VI) Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation; (VII) Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems.⁴⁷

Purchasing power parity (PPP). A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes.⁴⁸

Renewable water resources, total actual and natural. Refers to water resources that are replenished by natural or human processes. Total actual renewable water resources represents the sum of internal renewable water resources and incoming flow originating outside the country, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries

through formal or informal agreements or treaties. This gives the maximum theoretical amount of water actually available for the country. The figure may vary with time and refers to a given period and not to an inter-annual average. Total **natural** renewable water resources refers to the sum of internal renewable water resources and the natural incoming flow originating outside of the country. Non-renewable water resources are not replenished at all or, for a very long time by nature. Generally, they are aquifer sources which have a negligible rate of recharge.⁴⁹

Salinization. A net increase in salt concentration in the topsoil leading to declining productivity or biodiversity. Salinization can be a result of the clearing of native vegetation, the overuse of irrigation, or the evaporation of saline groundwater.⁵⁰

Slums. Contiguous settlements where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and access to basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by public authorities as an integral or equal part of the urban area.⁵¹

Threatened species. Refers to species listed as critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable i.e. those facing an extreme high risk, very high risk or high risk of extinction in the wild, respectively, according to the relevant criteria for population size, range and maturity as established under the IUCN Red List system.⁵²

Total area. A measure of the land area plus inland water area of a country, comprising inland water and tidal areas. Land area, rather than total area, should be used as a basis for calculations such as population density.⁵³

Waste minimization. A preventive waste management approach focused on changes in lifestyles and in production and consumption patterns.⁵⁴

Water use per capita. The annual gross quantity of water produced and used for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes divided by the population of the country.⁵⁵

Water withdrawal (also called water abstraction). Gross amount of water extracted from any source, either permanently or temporarily, for a given use. It can be either diverted towards distribution networks or directly used. It includes consumptive use, conveyance losses, and return flow.⁵⁶

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ANNEX IV

Climate change impacts in selected countries/subregions*

* Reflects both ongoing and projected impacts, probability of impacts vary. See references for more information

	Areas of impact			Other impacts
	Land and agriculture	Water resources	Coastal zones	
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in rice yield ranging from -6% decrease to 14% increase. Increased vulnerability of agricultural areas to floods, cyclones and storm surges. Increasing salinity of soils due to reduced upstream freshwater supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt-water intrusion in aquifers 		
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in incidence of alien/invasive pests and crop and livestock diseases. Decrease in crop productivity and in the quality of agricultural lands due to sediments of landslides. Increase in yield of wet season rice but reduced yield of dry season rice. Increase in flooding during wet season which can affect rice growing areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in rainfall intensity. Increased run-off. Soil erosion. Acceleration of sedimentation in reservoirs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glacier retreat and associated flooding. Increase in monsoonal storms and flooding could aggravate occurrence of landslides.
Cambodia			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in coastal erosion and vulnerability to storm surge. Coral bleaching. Impacts on tourism and fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising vulnerability to extreme weather Increase in incidence of vector-borne and infectious disease, malnutrition and hunger.
Central Asian countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in productivity and biomass of natural desert vegetation and soil organic matter. Net gains in potential rainfed cereal land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in precipitation. Degradation of water quality. Increase in flood magnitude and frequency during rainy season but low flows during dry season. Increase in irrigation water demand. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat to human health from dust aerosols Glacier retreat.

	Areas of impact		
	Land and agriculture	Water resources	Coastal zones
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in incidence of drought and soil erosion. • Loss in agricultural diversity. • Intensification of desertification. • Net gain in potential rainfed cereal land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in run-off. • Increase in water deficiencies in many areas. • Drops in the level of certain lakes. • Salinization groundwater aquifers. • Droughts and floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the migration patterns of important bird and animal species.
Fiji		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreat in permafrost and glaciers, ascending snowline.
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in agricultural production attributed to increased flooding, erosion, loss of arable land, accelerated evapo-transpiration. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in incidence of infectious and non-infectious diseases, heat stress, skin cancer, alteration of immune response, and cataracts.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in plant productivity. • Geographic shift in rice production areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of water quality of rivers and lakes. • Acceleration of blue-green algae growth and consequent eutrophication of waterbodies. • Saltwater intrusion of freshwater aquifers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal inundation and increased vulnerability to storm surges. • Altitudinal distribution of sub-alpine conifers and cool-temperate deciduous tree species may be affected. Changes in the distribution of forest can affect biodiversity resources. • Increase in total energy consumption • Decrease in gas and kerosene consumption • Intensification of urban heat islands • Increase in hazards to human health such as vectors, parasites, pathogens, pesticides pollutants, and pollen production.
Malaysia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased water deficit (by 30-35%) during dry season. • Increase in flooding due to over spills of dams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapse of resource base in coastal areas. • Tourism and fishery industries affected.

Areas of impact				
Land and agriculture	Water resources	Coastal zones	Forests and biodiversity	
Other impacts				
<p>Mongolia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incidence of droughts and decreases in crop yields. Drop in pasture productivity by 15%. Increase in the potential for desertification and extreme cold (dzud). Decreased livestock grazing time (of 0.7-2.0 hrs.) causing slowed weight gain or weight decreases Disruption of irrigation system, due to decreased availability of glacier melt water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water resources peak in 2040, then decrease rapidly due to glacier melt. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in forest and grass land vegetative cover due to change in precipitation. Increasing incidence of pests. 	
<p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in agricultural productivity. Increase in crop diversification options. Increase in water-use efficiency. Localized droughts and floods. Increased pest activity and disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in domestic and irrigation water demand. Disasters (floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, windstorms, glacial lake outbursts). Increased variability of hydropower production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in rainfall in western parts, reduced rainfall in eastern areas. Shrinking glaciers, change in seasonal river flows causing change in irrigation and power supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in erosion pressure on fragmented native forests of drier lowland environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in air-conditioning and heating use allows more balanced electricity supply. Maori sacred land may be degraded.
<p>New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drastic decline in agricultural production. Shortening of the crop life cycle. Destruction of irrigation infrastructure and crops attributed to increased flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in run-off which will boost hydropower production, but will also cause flooding, waterlogging, and salinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of mangroves - serious implications for fisheries export. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in erosion and landslides attributed to excessive rainfall. 	
<p>Pakistan</p>				

Areas of impact

	Land and agriculture	Water resources	Coastal zones	Forests and biodiversity	Other impacts
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid post-harvest deterioration of crops. • Increase in water loss through evaporation. • Increase in occurrence of droughts. • Leaching and loss of soil fertility. • Increased agricultural pest activity. • Shortening of the crop life cycle, causing smaller produce and lower overall yield. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt water intrusion of groundwater aquifers. • Reduced rainfall, increased rainfall variability • Loss of freshwater in coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inundation of low lying land, including the atoll islands due to extreme weather events. • Coral bleaching. • Loss of coastal defenses • Loss of wetlands, changes to the fisheries. • Relocation of coastal communities. • Damage to coastal infrastructure due to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of cloud forests, due to elimination of specific geographical and climatological zones through alterations in temperature or precipitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in hazards to human health, particularly vector borne diseases. • Increase in ENSO phenomenon impact, catalyzing frost and droughts. • Increase in occurrence of cyclones.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in agricultural productivity in rain-fed areas (-14 to +14%). • Increase in soil erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinization of groundwater aquifers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inundation of many low-lying coastal areas (Current sea level rise of 1.4 cm/year) and submergence of small islands. • Vulnerability to storm surges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to forested areas by lowland farmers which will intensify deforestation. • Soil erosion due to the conversion of forest lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse effects on infrastructure facilities, such as ports, harbours, and coast protection structures like revetments and sea-walls.
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in crop diversification options for fruit and vegetables. • Diminishing harvest of temperate - weather fruits. • Tree variety diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in rainfall during wet season. • Increase in water shortage during dry season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inundation of coastal areas and cities due to sea-level rise. • Changes in the dominance of fish species. • Increased incidence of red-tide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the distribution of tree-species in alpine and sub-alpine forests. • Loss of habitat and biodiversity for alpine and sub-alpine forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to energy-related and other infrastructure due to permafrost retreat.
Russian Federation					

Areas of impact				
Land and agriculture	Water resources	Coastal zones	Forests and biodiversity	
Other impacts				
<p>Sri Lanka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of crops and soil erosion due to floods and landslides. • Changes in cropping patterns. • Decreased yields of tea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in rainfall. • Increase in demands for water from humans and natural ecosystems caused by higher average temperatures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of mangroves. • Increase in rainfall due to increased intensity of monsoon circulation. • Increase in flooding from storm surges. • Elimination of most Sri Lankan endemic species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in timber production, biodiversity, recreational opportunities, and watersheds. • Alteration of forest-influenced hydrological cycles. • Droughts, forest fires • Increased insect population. • Increased incidence of diseases. 	
<p>Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in crop productivity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreat and erosion of mangrove and sandy coasts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant changes in the distribution of forest that could affect their productivity. 	
<p>Viet Nam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of paddy rice irrigation system • Increase in soil erosion and changes in soil fertility. • Increase in incidence of pests that could harm agriculture sector. • Opportunity for cultivation at higher elevations, loss of present crop varieties. • Increased desertification in dry humid areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in physical characteristics of tidal rivers. • Change in run off (increase in north; drought in middle and south). • Changing river flow in Viet Nam due to change in water availability in upstream neighbouring countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious impact on shrimp and crab farms. • Increase in pressure on coastal fisheries. • Decline in coastal flora and fauna and unique habitats. • Accelerated erosion along the coasts and in river mouths, marshlands, small islands coral reefs. • Increase in salinization of groundwater aquifers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial to complete loss of mangrove and cajeput forests. • Reduction or loss of important ecosystems in low-lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in vulnerability to extreme weather events (typhoons, droughts, floods and cold outbreaks in northern regions). • Increase in hazards to human health (prolonged stress imposed on the body's heat-adjusting system; impacts on cardio-vascular, respiratory, nervous and digestive systems).

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ANNEX V

Sources for economic, social and environmental indicator tables (chapters 6 to 10)

Economic indicators (Tables 6.1, 7.1, 8.2, 9.1 and 10.1)

GDP growth rate	Based on data from: Asian Development Bank (2005). <i>Asian Development Outlook 2005</i> (Manila, ADB); and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Database April 2005. Downloaded from < http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/01/data/ > on 1 May 2005.
GNI per capita	United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Database. Downloaded from < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Introduction.asp > on 1 May 2005.
Consumer Price Index annual change, %	Based on data from: International Labour Organization, LABORSTA Database. Downloaded from < http://laborsta.ilo.org/ > on 1 May 2005.
Unemployment rate	Asian Development Bank (2005). <i>Asian Development Outlook 2005</i> (Manila, ADB); and International Labour Organization, LABORSTA Database. Downloaded from < http://laborsta.ilo.org/ > on 1 May 2005.
Merchandise trade	United Nations Statistics Division, COMTRADE database. Downloaded from < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/comtrade/ > on 1 May 2005; and International Monetary Fund (2004). <i>International Financial Statistics Yearbook</i> (Washington DC, IMF).
Total debt/GNI	Calculated based on data from: Asian Development Bank (2005). <i>Asian Development Outlook 2005</i> (Manila, ADB); and United Nations Statistics Division National Accounts Database. Downloaded from < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm > on 1 May 2005.
ODA received	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2005). <i>Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1999/2003: 2005 Edition</i> (Paris, OECD).
Foreign direct investment, net inflows	Asian Development Bank (2005). <i>Asian Development Outlook 2005</i> (Manila, ADB); and World Bank (2005). <i>World Development Indicators 2005</i> (Washington DC, World Bank).
Structure of GDP	Asian Development Bank (2005). <i>Asian Development Outlook 2005</i> (Manila, ADB); World Bank (2005). <i>World Development Indicators 2005</i> , (Washington DC, World Bank); and World Bank (2004). <i>World Development Indicators 2004</i> , (Washington DC, World Bank).

Social indicators (Tables 6.2, 7.2, 8.4, 9.2 and 10.2)

Total population	United Nations Population Division, <i>World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision Population Database</i> . Downloaded from < http://esa.un.org/unpp/ > on 25 March 2005.
Population growth rate	United Nations ESCAP (2005). "2005 ESCAP Population Data Sheet." Downloaded from < http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/database/data_sheet/2005/index.asp > on 20 April 2005.
Urban population, %	United Nations Population Division, <i>World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision Population Database</i> . Downloaded from < http://esa.un.org/unpp/ > on 25 March 2005.
Slum population, % of urban	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2003). <i>Slums of the World: The Face of Urban Poverty in the New Millennium</i> (Nairobi, UN-HABITAT).
Human Development Index	United Nations Development Programme (2004). <i>Human Development Report 2004</i> (New York, UNDP).
Primary school enrollment rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2005). <i>Highlights: Millennium Development Goals</i> , < http://www.uis.unesco.org >. Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.
Population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption, %	World Bank, PovcalNet. Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 August 2005.
Life expectancy at birth	United Nations Development Programme (2004). <i>Human Development Report 2004</i> (New York, UNDP).
Under-five mortality rate	United Nations Children's Fund, <i>The State of the World's Children</i> (annual). Data compiled and estimated by UNICEF based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, www.measuredhs.com), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, www.childinfo.org), WHO and UNICEF sources. Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 29 December 2005.
Population with dietary energy supply below minimum energy requirement	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, <i>The State of Food Insecurity in the World</i> (Rome, annual). Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.
Access to improved drinking water sources	2004 data update, World Health Organization/ United Nations Children's Fund (WHO/UNICEF) (2000). <i>Global water supply and sanitation assessment 2000 report</i> (Geneva and New York, WHO/UNICEF). Updated data available at < www.childinfo.org >. Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.

Social indicators (Tables 6.2, 7.2, 8.4, 9.2 and 10.2)

Gender-related Development Index	United Nations Development Programme (2004). <i>Human Development Report 2004</i> (New York, UNDP).
Digital Access Index	International Telecommunications Union (2003). "ITU Digital Access Index: World's First Global ICT Ranking," Press Release, 19 November 2003, accessed at < http://www.itu.int/newsarchive/press_releases/2003/30.html > on 20 March 2005 (Geneva, ITU).

Environmental indicators (Tables 6.3, 7.3, 8.5, 9.3 and 10.3)

332 Protected areas, % of land area	United Nations Statistics Division, calculated from UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre data. Downloaded from the Millennium Indicators Database < http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.
Forest area, % of land area	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database < http://faostat.fao.org/ >. Downloaded from the Millennium Indicators Database < http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.
Land use	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database < http://faostat.fao.org/ >. Downloaded on 20 April 2005.
Renewable water resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations AQUASTAT: FAO's Information System on Water and Agriculture database < http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/main/index.stm >. Downloaded on 20 April 2005.
Water withdrawal	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, AQUASTAT: FAO's Information System on Water and Agriculture database < http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/main/index.stm >. Downloaded on 20 April 2005.
Threatened species	World Conservation Union (IUCN). <i>2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</i> . Downloaded from < http://www.redlist.org/info/tables/table5.html > on 3 July 2005.
Population with access to improved sanitation, %	World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (2000). <i>Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 report</i> (Geneva and New York, WHO/UNICEF). Updated data available at < www.childinfo.org >. Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.
Energy intensity	World Bank, <i>World Development Indicators</i> (annual). Downloaded from the United Nations Statistics Division Millennium Developing Goals Indicator Database < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp > on 30 March 2005.