



## Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2003

### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The first Millennium Development Goal is to halve extreme poverty and hunger in the world by 2015. The data present a contrast between considerable reductions in extreme poverty in eastern and south-eastern Asia and stagnation or even increases in extreme poverty in other developing regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, nearly half the population lives on one dollar or less a day. In western Asia, the proportion was only 2 per cent in 1990, but it rose to an estimated 8 per cent in 1999.

Statistics on adequacy of food supplies and nutrition show regional differences similar to those of poverty rates, with eastern and south-eastern Asia experiencing significant declines in both the prevalence of under nutrition and child malnutrition and other regions experiencing only small declines or even increases. In south-central Asia, for example, 53 per cent of children under five were underweight in 1990; by 2000, this figure had fallen only to 47 per cent. In western Asia the situation worsened markedly.

[How the indicators are calculated](#) [Country data](#)

#### Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty

Between 1990 and 1999, the number of people living on less than one dollar a day fell by an estimated 226 million in Asia (excluding western Asia) but increased by 102 million in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, western Asia and the former centrally-planned countries of eastern Europe (see table 1).

The largest reduction in extreme poverty was in eastern Asia, numerically dominated by China, where the number of extremely poor fell from 384 to 232 million, or from 33 to 18 per cent of the population. This reduction accompanied an increase in gross domestic product (GDP) in the region of nearly 140 per cent in ten years.

The rate of increase of GDP in eastern Asia was nearly four times the rate of increase in Africa, over twice the rate in southern and south-eastern Asia and over three and one-half times the rate in Latin America and the Caribbean, while central and western Asia and the former centrally-planned economies of Europe experienced declines.

In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty worsened as low rates of economic growth were

#### Poverty indicator

Extreme poverty in this goal is measured in monetary terms against a threshold of roughly one dollar per day, standardized across countries for comparable purchasing power. This is considered to be the monetary equivalent of the minimum a person needs to survive.

#### Chart 1. Countries where more than 50 per cent of the population live on less than a dollar a day

Percentage of population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day, 1990/2000

Nicaragua	82.3
Uganda	82.2
Ethiopia	81.9
Mali	72.8
Nigeria	70.2
Central African Rep	66.6
Zambia	63.7
Niger	61.4
Burkina Faso	61.2
Gambia	59.3
Burundi	58.4

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2003* (Washington D.C.). Estimates compiled by the World Bank from its poverty database of country data. This indicator is available from <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

accompanied by high rates of population increase. Aggregate GDP in the region increased by 29 per cent, but on a per capita basis it was virtually unchanged and the number of people living in extreme poverty increased by 74 million. There are currently more than 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa living on less than one dollar a day. The transition economies of Europe experienced sharp drops in both GDP and GDP per capita and the drop in per capita GDP in western Asia was accompanied by an increase in extreme poverty from 2 to 8 per cent of the population.

The Latin American and Caribbean economies grew by 38 per cent in the decade, or 17 per cent on a per capita basis, but the rate of extreme poverty remained unchanged at 11 per cent.

**Table 1. Extreme poverty and growth of gross domestic product (GDP) by region, 1990 and 1999**

Regions <sup>a</sup>	Total population living on less than \$1 a day (million)		Proportion of population living on less than \$1 a day (per cent)		Change in GDP 1990-2000 (per cent)	
	1990	1999	1990	1999	Total	Per capita
<i>All low- and middle-income countries</i>	1,292	1,169	30	23	..	..
Northern Africa	3	3	2	2	28	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	241	315	47	49	29	0
Latin America/Caribbean	48	57	11	11	38	17
Eastern Asia	384	232	33	18	137	114
South-central Asia	506	479	41	33	43	18
South Asia	...	...	...	...	60	32
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	-23	-31
South-eastern Asia	103	56	24	11	59	34
Western Asia	3	13	2	8	18	-6
European transition countries	4	13	1	4	-29	-28

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2003* (Washington D.C.), based on its poverty database of country data, GDP estimates based on constant prices in United States dollars by the United Nations Statistics Division from its National Accounts Database, available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb>. Both sets of country indicators are available from <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

<sup>a</sup> High-income economies as defined by the World Bank are excluded. Oceania is excluded due to the limited data available. Countries and other entities are classified by the World Bank as low-income if their gross national income per capita in 2001 was \$745 or less, measured by the World Bank Atlas method (<http://www.worldbank.org/data/aboutdata/working-meth.html>); the cut-off for middle-income is \$9,205.

### *Gender dimension*

The measure of one dollar a day poverty is based on income or consumption data for the household as a whole. A full understanding of the gender dimension of poverty is not yet possible using this type of data. In some regions, however, there is considerable evidence of differences in access to resources and in consumption by sex and age within households. In addition, households headed by women face many obstacles to equal income and employment opportunities. At the same time, women are usually the primary care-givers for relatives and children. These factors compound the vulnerability of all poor people, men and women.

## Prospects

If the rate of poverty reduction of the 1990s continues, the outlook for poverty reduction in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean is bleak, while the prospects for Asia, except for western and central Asia, are encouraging. In the transition economies of Europe and Asia (former Union of the Soviet Social Republics), economic growth has recovered but it is uncertain whether it will be sustained and its impact on poverty is not yet known.

Given the large populations of the eastern and south-eastern Asia regions, it appears likely that global rates of extreme poverty will fall to less than half the 1990 level by the target date of 2015 even if there is little progress, or even further regression, in the world's other developing regions. "Success" by this measure would still leave hundreds of millions of people without enough to live on, including some 315 million people in sub-Saharan Africa, half that region's population.

At the same time, economic growth alone will not change the obstacles that trap millions in poverty. Entrenched poverty will endure even as per capita national production and income rise if large numbers of people do not have access to food, land and credit, to basic social services including health and education, and to transport; are unable to find remunerative employment or to sell what they produce at equitable prices; and lack political influence. The value of economic growth as a tool to reduce extreme poverty depends on government policies and a broad array of public and private investment to address these needs.

Pro-poor growth is the objective of national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) drawn up by developing country governments in partnership with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. PRSPs now form the basis for lending and debt relief by these institutions. As of mid-2003, 32 developing countries had produced such strategies, with another 21 embarked on the process. The key features of PRSPs are:

- Participatory process, involving the views of civil society, the private sector, disadvantaged groups and national governments in control of their own development agenda, focusing on national priorities and needs.
- A focus on poverty with medium-term targets of 3 to 5 years, often related to the longer-term aims of the Millennium Development Goals.
- Increased spending on social services to increase the human development assets of poor people.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have concluded that the PRSPs have resulted in a shift in spending priorities towards expenditures targeted at reducing poverty<sup>1</sup>. Between 1999 and 2001, 14 countries which had the relevant data registered increases in "poverty-reducing spending" averaging 1.4 per cent of GDP and 3.9 per cent of total government spending<sup>2</sup>. This has resulted for instance in an increased number of schools and greater teacher incentives in rural areas in Uganda, higher primary school enrolment rates for girls in Burkina Faso and expanded health centres and vaccination programmes in Mauritania. It has also produced increased investment in rural areas and in the agricultural sector, such as rural electrification in Burkina Faso and programmes to increase access to land for women in Viet Nam and Tanzania.

The application and enhancement of PRSPs will contribute to the attainment of the poverty goal but the full scope of measures and resources needed is likely to be extensive and is only partly understood at present.

## Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Reducing hunger and malnutrition is among the first objectives in pursuing the Millennium Development Goals. Alleviating hunger must be an integral part of poverty reduction as a goal in itself and as an essential prerequisite to improving labour productivity and the earning capacity of individuals.

Minimal standards of nutrition comprise the cornerstone for survival, health and development for current but also for succeeding generations. Properly nourished children learn more easily, grow into healthy adults and in turn give their children a better start in life. Adequate nutrition is particularly important for the health of women during pregnancy and after childbirth and to ensure the physical and mental well being of their children. Governments seeking to accelerate economic development in a sustained way need to ensure that their countries' children are healthy.

The availability of food is the first pre-condition for adequate nutrition but it is not sufficient. Malnutrition results from a range of circumstances. In order to make poverty reduction strategies work, they must address food access, physical and economic availability, and safety.

The analysis of undernourishment is based on the estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for 1990-1992 (benchmark period) and 1998-2000. The figures are estimates of the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.<sup>3</sup> The data on child malnutrition are based on the estimates of underweight prevalence (low weight-for-age) prepared by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).<sup>4</sup> This indicator is related not only to food deprivation but also to other factors such as infections, adequate family care and environmental conditions. In addition, the quality of food intake, such as micro-nutrients, is as important as the quantity.

### Food deprivation

FAO estimates for 1998-2000 indicate that 17 per cent of the population in developing countries suffered from undernourishment—defined as food consumption insufficient to meet minimum levels of dietary energy requirements—down from 20 per cent in 1990-1992 (see table 2).

However, this improvement mainly reflects the large reductions in undernourishment achieved in eastern and south-eastern Asia with their very large populations. In the other developing regions and the majority of developing countries, the number of undernourished increased during the 1990s, as in sub-Saharan Africa and south-central Asia. In absolute terms, the number of undernourished people in the developing world fell by just 20 million over this period.

#### Hunger and nutrition indicators

The hunger target is monitored on the basis of two indicators: the first refers to the minimum food consumption a person needs to lead a normal and healthy life and is based on data on food availability and inequality in access to food; the second refers to child malnutrition, measured as low weight-for-age on the basis of child weight in an international reference population.

**Table 2. Undernourishment in developing regions and countries in transition, 1990-2000**

Regions	Number of people undernourished (millions)		Percentage population undernourished		Change in GDP 1990-2000 (per cent)	
	1990-1992	1998-2000	1990-1992	1998-2000	Total	Per capita
<i>Developing regions</i>	819	799	20	17	...	...
Northern Africa	6	6	5	5	28	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	166	196	35	33	29	0
Latin America/Caribbean	59	55	13	11	38	17
Eastern Asia	198	128	16	10	137	114
South-central Asia	304	334	25	24	43	18
South-eastern Asia	77	64	17	12	59	34
Western Asia	9	15	7	10	18	6
Oceania	1	1	25	27	...	...
<i>Least developed countries</i>	196	246	37	38	...	...
<i>Landlocked developing countries</i>	...	105	...	33	...	...
<i>Small island developing States</i>	9	10	25	25	...	...
<i>Transition countries</i>	...	30	...	7	...	...

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, "World and regional trends", *Millennium Indicators Database*, available from <http://millenniumindicators.un.org> (accessed December 2003); based on data provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

## **An agenda for greater food security**

Over the period 1990-2000 the estimated proportion of population undernourished fell significantly in eastern and south-eastern Asia to 10 and 12 per cent, respectively, but there was negligible progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition in the other developing regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, south-central Asia and Oceania, undernourishment rates of one quarter to one third of the population persisted. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the rate of 13 per cent in 1990-1992 fell to 11 per cent, while in western Asia, the rate increased from 7 to 10 per cent.

What can be done to achieve progress in the lagging regions? At the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey 18-22 March 2002, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme called for priority to be given to reducing hunger, supporting agricultural and rural development and documenting the debilitating effects of hunger on both individual productivity and overall economic growth. They argued that, unless hunger is dealt with effectively, prospects for achieving other MDGs, such as universal education, improved maternal health and environmental sustainability, will be severely compromised. The dependence on agriculture is greater in those countries where hunger is most prevalent. Growth of the agricultural sector is therefore essential to reducing poverty and ensuring food security.

Public investment in infrastructure, agricultural research, education and extension is needed to stimulate private investment, agricultural production and resource conservation; but public expenditures for agriculture and rural development in developing countries do not mirror the importance of the sector to the national economies or to the livelihood of their populations and the trend is worsening. Government expenditures on agriculture come closest to matching the economic importance of the sector in those countries where hunger is least prevalent. Official development assistance (ODA) to agriculture declined by 48 per cent between 1990 and 1999 in real terms, even though it is particularly critical for agriculture since the sector is largely bypassed by foreign private investors.

External assistance to agriculture appears unrelated to need. In 1997-1999, countries where less than five per cent of the population was undernourished received more than three times

as much assistance per agricultural worker as countries where more than 35 per cent of the population was undernourished. Moreover, although external assistance to agriculture per agricultural worker declined across all categories in the 1990s, the countries with the highest prevalence of undernourishment were the hardest hit. In those countries, assistance per agricultural worker declined by 49 per cent in real terms to less than 40 per cent of the level in countries with the lowest prevalence of hunger.

According to FAO's draft outline for an Anti-Hunger Programme<sup>5</sup>, public investment of \$US24 billion a year is required to jump-start an accelerated effort that could reach the hunger reduction goal. As a point of comparison, developed countries expended more than \$US300 billion to support their own agriculture in 2001. FAO has estimated that achieving the hunger reduction goal would yield at least \$US120 billion per year in benefits as a result of longer, healthier and more productive lives for several hundred million people freed from hunger.

The priority activities and estimated annual expenditures outlined in the draft Anti-Hunger Programme proposal include:

- Raising farm productivity in poor rural communities \$ 2.3 billion.
- Promoting sustainable use of natural resources \$ 7.4 billion.
- Investing in rural infrastructure and market access \$ 7.8 billion.
- Improving agricultural research and extension and nutrition education \$ 1.1 billion.
- Improving access to food for the most needy \$ 5.2 billion.

If the cost of the programme were shared between developed and developing countries, this would imply a 20 per cent increase in developing countries' budgets for agricultural and rural development and a doubling of donor funding to agricultural and rural development. This aid increase would restore ODA flows to agriculture to their levels of the 1980s.

The Anti-Hunger Programme outlines a twin-track approach to reduce the number of hungry people rapidly and sustainably. First, it would provide access to food and deliver immediate relief to the more than 200 million hard-core hungry people. Second, it would channel investment into sustainable agriculture and rural development, raising productivity, incomes and hope in the rural areas in the developing world where more than three-quarters of the world's poor and hungry people live.

## Child malnutrition

Young children are most vulnerable to malnutrition and face the greatest risk of its adverse consequences. In some regions, estimates of underweight children by UNICEF are double the rates for the undernourished population as a whole estimated by FAO. Children who suffer from growth retardation as a result of poor diets and/or recurrent infections are more susceptible to several infectious diseases, such as diarrhea and pneumonia. Their plight is largely invisible: three quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished, showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. About 60 per cent of child deaths are related to malnutrition<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, for those children who survive, frequent illness saps their nutritional status, locking them into a vicious cycle of recurring sickness and faltering growth.

During the 1990s considerable progress was made in the reduction of child malnutrition in eastern Asia and some progress in south-eastern Asia, with declines in those regions from 19 to 11 per cent and 38 to 29 per cent respectively. However, the rate in south-eastern Asia (29 per cent) is still nearly as high as sub-Saharan Africa (31 per cent), where it actually rose slightly in the last decade. In the other developing regions there was little or no progress. Latin America and the Caribbean and northern Africa had already achieved rates around 10 per cent in 1990, and achieved further reductions in the decade following. For the other regions, sub-Saharan Africa's current rate of nearly one third and south-central Asia's rate of nearly one half changed very little, while western Asia's increased from 14 to 18 per cent (see table 3).

Twenty-two countries, including some of the most populous, achieved reductions of 25 per cent or more over the decade. The largest decline, in eastern Asia, was due largely to a dramatic improvement in China because of better distribution of food, better health facilities and access to improved drinking water.

In absolute numbers, the number of malnourished children in developing countries declined from 178 million at the beginning of the 1990s to 153 million at the end of the decade, due mainly to the fall in China. In other parts of the world, the number increased over the decade. In sub-Saharan Africa, continuing high population growth rates contributed to an increase in the number of underweight children from 27 million in 1990 to 34 million in 2000. Half of all malnourished children live in south-central Asia and more than one fifth in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Chart 2. Countries where over 30 per cent of children under five are underweight

Percentage of children 0-4 who are moderately or severely underweight, 1990/2001

Angola	31
DR Congo	31
Mauritania	32
Madagascar	33
Viet Nam	33
Burkina Faso	34
Myanmar	35
Nigeria	36
Pakistan	38
Laos	40
Mali	40
Niger	40
Eritrea	44
Cambodia	45
Burundi	45
Yemen	46
India	47
Ethiopia	47
Afghanistan	48
Bangladesh	48
Nepal	48
Korea, DPR	60

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Indicators Database*, available from <http://millenniumindicators.un.org> (accessed December 2003); based on data provided by United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization.

**Table 3. Children under five suffering from moderate and severe underweight**

Region	Children under five suffering from moderate and severe underweight (per cent)		Population undernourished (per cent)	
	1990	2000	1990-1992	1998-2000
<i>Developing regions</i>	33	28	20	17
Northern Africa	10	9	5	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	31	35	33
Latin America/Caribbean	11	8	13	11
Eastern Asia	19	11	16	10
South-central Asia	53	47	25	24
South-eastern Asia	38	29	17	12
Western Asia	14	18	7	10

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, "World and regional trends", *Millennium Indicators Database*, available from <http://millenniumindicators.un.org> (accessed December 2003); based on data provided by United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization.

### *Gender dimension*

Data from 102 countries show that there is little difference in malnourishment between boys and girls and, in most countries, boys are more often underweight than girls, probably due to biological differences. In some countries, however, mainly in south Asia, this pattern is reversed. A preference for boys seems to lead to girls being nutritionally disadvantaged in at least two ways: girls may receive "second choice" of available food, after brothers and/or parents, leading to inadequate nutritional intake when resources are scarce; and girls may receive less medical and other care than their brothers, leading to greater ill-health with potential nutritional effects.

There are urban/rural differentials in most countries. On average, the underweight prevalence rates are more than one and a half times higher in rural areas than in urban areas, highlighting the need for greater and more targeted investments in rural health.

### **An agenda for ending child malnutrition**

The three pillars for improving nutritional status are sufficient food intake freedom from illness and adequate family care. Key strategies for achieving the latter include improved breastfeeding and weaning practices. In order to reduce malnutrition in a sustained manner, there is also a need for micro-nutrient supplementation and fortification, medical services to reduce infectious diseases, improvements in access to clean water and sanitation, and education.

### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> International Monetary Fund and International Development Association, "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers – Detailed Analysis of Progress in Implementation", available from <http://poverty.worldbank.org/prsp/docs/3789/>, pp.1, 24-26 (Washington D.C., September 15, 2003).

<sup>2</sup> Poverty reducing spending typically includes primary education, basic health, rural development and water and sanitation.

<sup>3</sup> See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2002* (Rome, 2002).

<sup>4</sup> See United Nations Children's Fund, *Progress since the World Summit of Children. A Statistical Review* (New York, 2002).

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fao.org/WorldFoodSummit/sideevents/papers/Y6820E.htm>

<sup>6</sup> See World Health Organization, *World Health Report 2002: Reducing risk, promoting healthy life* (Geneva, 2002).

## How the indicators are calculated

### Measuring dollar-a-day poverty

The World Bank's poverty measure, the "dollar-a-day" poverty line, began with its *World Development Report 1990*. The data set is based on national socio-economic surveys. Most surveys used for calculating this indicator measure consumption, including consumption from own production—an important source of income in most countries. Consumption is preferred to income for measuring poverty because it reflects what households spend and consume.

The dollar-a-day poverty line was chosen as representative of typical poverty lines prevailing in a sample of low-income countries. Based on the World Bank's purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates for consumption, the international poverty line is now set at \$1.08 a day in 1993 prices. The PPP rates, based on the relative prices of consumption goods in each country, are more representative of the purchasing power of a dollar than market exchange rates, especially in very poor countries. However, PPP rates are a product of a complex and error-prone data collection process. Furthermore, different methods of deriving PPP rates can change the relative value of expenditures between countries.

To estimate poverty in a country, the international poverty line is converted to local currency units using the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates and applied to distributions of consumption per person constructed from household survey data. Adjustments to the data are often required. For example, population weights are needed to obtain an estimate of the distribution of individual consumption per person from household consumption data. Because surveys are not conducted at the same time or at regular intervals in all countries, it is also necessary to adjust consumption estimates to a common reference year to calculate regional and global aggregates.

The benchmark years for assessing poverty trends are 1990 and 1999. The poverty estimates in this report were produced by the World Bank in 2003, based on survey data from various years over the period 1990-2001 and incorporating the latest survey results from countries.

### Hunger estimates

Estimates of the proportion of undernourished in the total population are regularly prepared by FAO for monitoring the food security situation in 99 developing countries. The estimate of the proportion of people with insufficient food involves specifying: (a) food supply (from national level data); (b) inequality in access to food (from household survey data); and (c) country food needs (taking into account dietary energy requirements and data on anthropometric characteristics and demographic composition of the population). FAO prepares country estimates, which are then aggregated to obtain regional and global estimates.

National estimates of nutrition within countries use a wide variety of methods, depending on available data and research. Because of the differences in methodology and sources across countries, these estimates are not used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for international comparisons.

### Estimates of child malnutrition

The data presented in this report are for the benchmark years 1990 and 2000, and were proposed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO). They take account of new trend data that have become available in some developing countries.

National estimates of child malnutrition, as measured by stunting and underweight prevalence, are available from various sources: international organizations (such as UNICEF, WHO and World Bank), non-governmental organizations (such as Helen Keller International, Macro International and Doctors without Borders), ministries of health and other national

institutions, and research and academic institutions. Estimates from different institutions may differ. Further discussion and collaborative work on data collection and analysis among agencies and countries are needed in order to harmonize the results and produce a common and more reliable set of estimates for the future.

## References and international data comparisons\*

### Poverty indicators

CANBERRA GROUP ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATISTICS (2001). *Expert Group on Household Income Statistics: Final Report and Recommendations*. Ottawa. Available from <http://www.lisproject.org/links/canbaccess.htm>.

CHEN, SHAOCHUA, and MARTIN RAVALLION (2002). *How Did the World's Poorest Fare in the 1990s?*, Working Paper No. 2409, pp.1-5. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Available from <http://www.worldbank.org/research/povmonitor/publications.htm>.

HESTON, ALAN, ROBERT SUMMERS and BETTINA ATEN (2002). *Penn World Tables 6.1*. Internet site <http://datacentre2.chass.utoronto.ca/pwt>.

RAVALLION, MARTIN, and SHAOHUA CHEN (1996). What Can New Survey Data Tell Us about Recent Change in Distribution and Poverty? *World Bank Economic Review*. Washington, D.C. 11/2:357-82.

SWEDEN, STATISTICS SWEDEN (1996). *Engendering Statistics: A Tool for Change*. Stockholm.

UNITED NATIONS (1992). *Handbook of the International Comparison Programme*. Series F, No. 62 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.XVII.12). Available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/pubs>. (A, C, E, F, R, S)

UNITED NATIONS (2001). *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development. Sales No. E.01.II.A.6. Available from <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm>.

UNITED NATIONS (2003). *Millennium Indicators Database*. Statistics Division Internet site <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (2003 and annual). *Human Development Report*. New York: Oxford University Press. Available from <http://hdr.undp.org>.

UNITED NATIONS, COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD BANK (1994). *System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993)*, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.4), paras.9.45, 16.80-16.83. Available with updates from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993>.

WORLD BANK (2001). *Poverty Reduction and the World Bank: Progress in Operationalizing the World Development Report 2000/01*. Washington, D.C. Available from <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/library/progr/2000-01/execsum.htm>.

WORLD BANK (2003 and annual). *World Development Indicators*. Print and CD-ROM. Table 2.6. Washington, D.C. Available in part from <http://www.worldbank.org/data>.

WORLD BANK (2003). *Data and Statistics*. Internet site <http://www.worldbank.org/data>. Washington, D.C.

WORLD BANK (2003). *Poverty Reduction Strategy Sourcebook*, vol. 1, *Core Techniques: Poverty Measurement and Analysis*. Washington, D.C. Available from <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/sourcons.htm>.

### Hunger indicators

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (2002). *FAO Methodology for Estimating the Prevalence of Undernourishment*. In *Proceedings of the International Scientific Symposium on Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Under nutrition*. Rome.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (annual). *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome. Available from [http://www.fao.org/sofi/sofi/index\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/sofi/sofi/index_en.htm).

UNITED NATIONS (2001). *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development. Sales No. E.01.II.A. Available from <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm>.

UNITED NATIONS (2003). *Millennium Indicators Database*. Statistics Division Internet site <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (2003). *Progress since the World Summit for Children*. New York. Available from <http://www.childinfo.org>.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (annual). *The State of the World's Children*. New York.

WORLD BANK (2003 and annual). *World Development Indicators*. Print and CD-ROM. Washington, D.C. Available in part from <http://www.worldbank.org/data>.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (1985). *Energy and Protein Requirements: Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation*. World Health Organization Technical Report 724. Geneva.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (1986). *The Growth Chart: A Tool for Use in Infant and Child Health Care*. Geneva.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (2002 and annual). *World Health Report*. Geneva. Available from <http://www.who.int/whr/en>.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (2003). *Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition*. Internet site <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb>. Geneva.

\* Capital letters A, C, E, F, R, S in parentheses indicate publications available in files at <http://unstats.un.org> under "Publications" in the languages shown, referring to Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.