

Table 1. The Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals	Targets
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1. Halve proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 per day. Target 2. Halve proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 3. Ensure that boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and all levels of education by 2015.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 5. Reduce by 2/3 under-five mortality rate.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6. Reduce by 3/4 maternal mortality ratio.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 7. Have halted and begun to reverse spread of HIV/AIDS. Target 8. Have halted and begun to reverse incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9. Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse loss of environmental resources. Target 10. Halve proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Target 11. Have achieved a significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States. Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Table 2. Headcount Ratio in Selected Asian Countries (latest estimates)

DMC	Population in Poverty (%) (National Poverty Line) ^a			
	Total	Urban	Rural	
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	4.6	2.0	4.6	(1998)
Mongolia	35.6	39.4	32.6	(1998)
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia	35.9	18.2	40.1	(1999)
Indonesia	18.2	14.5	21.1	(2002)
Lao PDR	38.6	26.9	41.0	(1997)
Malaysia	7.5	3.4	12.4	(1999)
Myanmar	22.9	23.9	22.4	(1997)
Philippines	30.4	(2003)
Thailand	9.8	4.0	12.6	(2002)
Viet Nam	28.9	6.6	35.6	(2002)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	49.8	36.6	53.0	(2000)
Bhutan	25.3 ^f	(2000)
India	28.6	24.7	30.2	(2000)
Nepal	30.9	9.6	34.6	(2004)
Pakistan	32.6	25.9	34.8	(1999)
Sri Lanka	25.0	15.0	27.0	(1996)

Source: Asian Development Bank, 2005a

Table 3. Environmental Damages and Its Impact Caused by Intensive Agriculture

Environmental damage	Impact
Soil erosion	Low productivity, salinity, water-holding capacity
Sediment damage	Reservoir siltation, increased navigation channel siltation, floods, increased costs of road maintenance, habitat degradation
Over irrigation	Depletion of groundwater, water logging, salinization
Agrochemical damage	Worker health, water contamination, weed choking, cost of mending damage
Soil compaction	Low soil productivity
Deforestation	Soil erosion, crop damage from high wind, loss of genetic diversity
Wetland drainage	Decreased water purification service, genetic diversity loss
Air pollution	Odour, smoke, ozone layer depletion

Source: Karp, et.al., in Crucefix 1998.