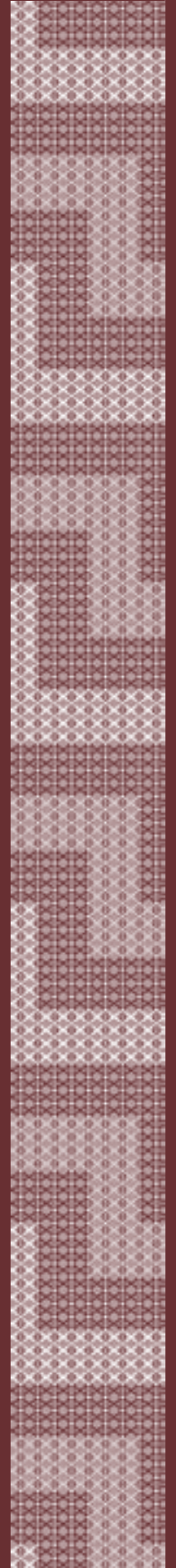


THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

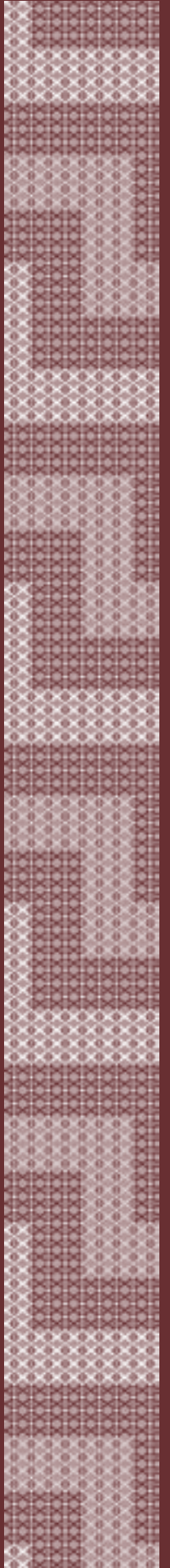


Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1 - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day.	Indicator 1: Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day Indicator 2: Poverty gap ratio Indicator 3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2 - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Indicator 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.	Indicator 6: Net enrolment ratio in primary education Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 Indicator 8: Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Indicator 10: Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old Indicator 11: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Indicator 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.	Indicator 13: Under-five mortality rate Indicator 14: Infant mortality rate Indicator 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.	Indicator 16: Maternal mortality ratio Indicator 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.	Indicator 18: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years Indicator 19: Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 19a - Condom use at last high-risk sex 19b - Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS Indicator 20: Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years
Target 8 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	Indicator 21: Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria Indicator 22: Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures Indicator 23: Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis Indicator 24: Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under the Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Indicator 25: Proportion of land area covered by forest Indicator 26: Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area Indicator 27: Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (PPP) Indicator 28: Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs Indicator 29: Proportion of population using solid fuels

annex I

Target 10 - Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	Indicator 30: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural Indicator 31: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11 - Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	Indicator 32: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 12 - Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. This includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.	Official Development Assistance Indicator 33: Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income Indicator 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) Indicator 35: Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied Indicator 36: ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs Indicator 37: ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their GNIs
Target 13 - Address the special needs of the LDCs, which includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.	Market access Indicator 38: Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty Indicator 39: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries Indicator 40: Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP Indicator 41: Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 14 - Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions.	Debt sustainability Indicator 41: Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Indicator 42: Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiatives (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) Indicator 43: Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative Indicator 44: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
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.	Indicator 45: Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, male and female and total
Target 16 - In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.	Indicator 46: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 17 - In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.	Indicator 47: Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population Indicator 48: Internet users per 100 population Indicator 49: Personal computers in use per 100 population
Target 18 - In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies.	

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS



Alignment

Involves donor countries supporting the policies, strategies and systems of recipient countries. Alignment strengthens local ownership over aid and reduces transaction costs. Alignment and harmonisation are central elements of NZAID's development policy and strategy. (see also 'harmonisation')

Asia Development Assistance Facility (ADAF)

ADAF is a regional programme under which funding from New Zealand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) can be disbursed to New Zealand individuals, businesses and organisations that have an established partnership with an organisation in Asia to respond to development needs identified by the Asian partner.

Bilateral aid

Official development assistance provided to a partner country as part of a country to-country programme agreed between the respective national governments.

Biodiversity

The number and variety of plant and animal species that exist in an environment or in the world generally.

Biosecurity

Protecting a country's biological systems from exotic pest and disease incursions.

Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing Platform for Action was adopted by 189 UN member states at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The Platform established a global agenda to promote equality and empowerment for women and provides the international blueprint for the protection of women's rights.

Civil society

Non-government groups in a society. These include community-based groups, women's or youth groups, professional organisations, rights organisations, business associations, activist groups and media organisations.

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

CGIAR aims to mobilise agricultural science towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger through agricultural growth and natural resource management.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and

the European Commission, on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and United States.

Debt relief

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or reorganisation:

- a. Debt cancellation is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans
- b. Debt rescheduling is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal or interest payments are due are delayed or rearranged
- c. Official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors. The Paris Club has devised increasingly generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries, most recently agreeing new terms for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (see also Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative)

Education For All (EFA)

An internationally agreed programme which emphasises improved access to quality education that is accessible to all children. New Zealand is working with partner countries to make sure they have the resources and technical support they need to achieve the EFA goals by 2015. Countries can achieve the EFA goals by:

- developing priorities for the effective delivery of basic education;
- maintaining support for education up to tertiary level; and
- supporting initiatives that improve access for women and girls.

Good governance

The exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels in a manner that is participatory, transparent and accountable.

Globalisation

The growing interconnectedness of the modern world through increased flows of goods, services, capital, people and information.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)

The Global Fund was created in 2002 to finance a major increase in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The total value of goods and services produced within a country.

Gross National Income (GNI)

Gross National Income comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. its Gross Domestic Product), together with its income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

Harmonisation

Involves donor countries working together to produce common strategies, processes and practices. Harmonisation and alignment are central elements of NZAID's development policy and strategy. (see also 'alignment')

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC)

An initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 1996 to eliminate unsustainable debt in the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. Revised in 1999 to deliver twice as much debt relief as the original initiative. (see also 'debt relief')

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post-emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short and longer-term population displacements arising out of emergencies.

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

The Plan of Implementation is the second of the two multilateral outcome documents of the World Summit. The Plan of Implementation covers the various aspects of sustainable development, such as poverty eradication, patterns of consumption and production, natural resources, health, and the underpinning need to make globalisation work to promote sustainable development.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

In the mid-1960s, 24 developing countries were identified as having particularly severe long-term constraints on development. They were assessed on three criteria: per capita GDP, manufacturing base and literacy. Inclusion on the list of LDCs is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life. The total number of LDCs at 31 March 2004 was 49.

Maternal health

The prevention of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Mauritius Strategy

The Mauritius Strategy sets out a programme of action for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

A set of eight international development goals for 2015, adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and endorsed by the IMF, World Bank and OECD. These are set out in full in Annex 1.

Multilateral aid

Aid channeled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries.

Non-government organisations (NGOs)

Private, not-for-profit groups, which are active in development work.

NZAID

New Zealand's international aid and development agency (NZAID) is also known by its Maori name Nga Hoe Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti – the paddles that bring growth from afar. This name reflects New Zealand's Pacific heritage and the partnership principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Official development assistance (ODA)

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, which meet the following tests:

- a. It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective
- b. It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

Non-communicable disease

Non-communicable diseases have emerged as a significant threat to health and poverty elimination. Diseases such as diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease and obesity

now represent the greatest burden to the health of Pacific communities and place enormous pressure on health systems and economies. Growing rates of mental illness, substance abuse and psychological stress, also classified as non-communicable diseases, intensify this burden and add to the difficulties Pacific nations face in effectively eliminating poverty.

Pacific Enterprise Development Facility

Helps with the design and delivery of business support to small and medium sized enterprises.

Pacific Islands Forum

The Pacific Islands Forum is the key political organisation in the Pacific. It brings together at an annual meeting the 16 Heads of Government of the independent and self-governing States of the Pacific.

Partners

The individuals and/or organisations that collaborate to achieve mutually agreed objectives.

Poverty

The Copenhagen Declaration describes absolute poverty as “a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information.” The World Bank identifies “extreme poverty” as being people who live on less than US\$1 a day and “poverty” as less than US\$2 a day.

Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP)

PRSPs aim to describe a country’s macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as external financing needs and major sources of financing.

Pro-poor economic growth

Pro-poor economic growth is a type/pattern of economic growth that maximises the benefits to poor people by involving them - as producers, labourers and consumers - in the growth process. The degree to which growth is pro-poor depends on two interrelated components, an overall average growth component and a distribution component.

Regional Trade Facilitation Programme

Assists economies of the Pacific Islands countries and territories to integrate into the global economy.

Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)

A SWAp is a process designed to increase local leadership and achieve greater integration of funding agency and

government effort in a given sector. It is a comprehensive sector strategy that is

- owned, coordinated and led by the partner government;
- aligned with a sound macroeconomic framework;
- linked to a well-managed sector expenditure programme;
- supported by significant donor funding to the sector;
- managed through existing partner government systems; and
- participated in by all key stakeholders.

Sustainability

The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed; the probability of long-term benefits; the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time.

Trade Aid

New Zealand’s leading alternative trading organisation

World Food Programme (WFP)

The WFP was established by the UN in 1963 and is dedicated to eradicating world hunger. The WFP endeavours to provide food aid and save lives in refugee and emergency situations, and to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the world’s most vulnerable people.

ADAF	Asian Development Assistance Fund	NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency	ODA	Official Development Assistance
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
AusAID	The Australian Agency for International Development	PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
ARV	Anti-retroviral drugs	PBA	Performance Based Allocation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	PFnet	People First Network
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons	PFS	Pacific Forum Secretariat
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research	PIAF	Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	PICTA	Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development	PICTIC	Pacific Island Countries Trade and Investment Commission
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	PNG	Papua New Guinea
DSF	Debt Sustainability Framework	PRIDE	Pacific Regional Initiative for the Development of Basic Education
EC	European Commission	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EFA	Education for All	RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands
EPI	Expanded Immunisation Programme	RTFP	Regional Trade Facilitation Programme
ESP	Education Strategic Plan	SDPOA	Sustainable Development for New Zealand Programme of Action
EU	European Union	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
FDI	Foreign direct investment	SPARTECA	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
FIAS	The World Bank's Foreign Investment Advisory Service	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FICs	Pacific Forum Island Countries	SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	TB	Tuberculosis
GNI	Gross National Income	TCF	Textile, Clothing and Footwear
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries	TRIP	Trade-Related Aspects of International Property Rights
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development	UN	United Nations
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
IDA	International Development Association	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IDT	International Development Targets	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
IMF	International Monetary Fund	VASS	Voluntary Agency Support Scheme
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation	VWC	Vanuatu Women's Centre
LDC	Least Developed Country	WHO	World Health Organisation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	WTO	World Trade Organisation
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade		
MFN	Most Favoured Nation		
MLGHSSE	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlements and Environment (Fiji)		
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation		