

Appendix 3

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 \$1 a day

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

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

Goal 3 : Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4 : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005; in all levels of education, no later than 2015

Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality

Target 5 : Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Goal 5 : Improve maternal health

Target 6 : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

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

Target 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Goal 7 : Ensure environmental sustainability

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

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

Target 11 : Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8 : Develop a global partnership for development

- Target 12 : Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally)
- Target 13 : Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports, enhanced program of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction)
- Target 14 : Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)
- 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 communication technologies

References

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) 1999. *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank*. November. Manila.
- _____. 2000. *Rural Asia: Beyond the Green Revolution: A Study of Rural Asia Overview*. Manila
- _____. 2001. *Moving the Poverty Reduction Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific; The Long-Term Strategic Framework of ADB (2001–2015)*. Manila.
- _____. 2002. *Methodology for Development Planning in Poverty Blocks under the New Poverty Strategy in the PRC*. Manila.
- _____. 2004. *Enhancing the Fight Against Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank*. Manila.
- _____. 2004. *Key Indicators of Poverty in Asia: Measurement, Estimates and Prospects*. Manila
- _____. 2004. *Review of the Asian Development Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila.
- _____. 2005. *Assessing the Impact of Transport and Energy Infrastructure on Poverty Reduction*. Manila.
- _____. 2005. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Country Assistance Program Evaluation Reports*. Manila.
- _____. 2005. *Key Indicators 2005: Labor Markets in Asia: Promoting Full, Productive and Decent Employment*. Manila.
- _____. 2005. *Poverty in the Philippines: Income, Assets and Access*. Manila.
- _____. 2005. *Practice Note on Results-based Country Strategies and Programs*. Manila.
- _____. 2006. *Further Enhancing Country Strategy and Program and Business Processes*. Manila.
- ADB Special OED Evaluation Study. 2006. *Pathways out of Rural Poverty and the Effectiveness of Poverty Targeting*. Manila.
- ADB, Economics and Research Department. 2006. *Poverty and Development Indicators: Statistics Glossary*. Available at: <http://www.adb.org/Statistics/Poverty/glossary.asp>.
- Chambers, Robert. 1994. *The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal*. World Development. Vol. 22(7): 953–969.
- Chatterjee, Shiladitya. 2005. Poverty Reduction Strategies—Lessons from Asia-Pacific on Inclusive Development. *Asian Development Review*. 2005.
- _____. *Growth, Structural Change and Optimal Poverty Interventions*. ADB Occasional Paper Number 13. Manila.
- Coady, David, Margaret Grosh, and John Hoddinott. 2004. *Targeting of Transfers in Developing Countries: Review of Lessons and Experience*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Coudouel, A. and J. Hentschel. 2000. Poverty Data and Measurement. In World Bank (2000), *Poverty*.

- Reduction Strategy Sourcebook. Washington DC. Available: www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies.
- Deaton, Angus. 2005. Measuring poverty in a growing world (or measuring growth in a poor world). *Review of Economics and Statistics* 87(1): 1–19.
- . 2001. Counting the World's Poor: Problems and Possible Solutions. *World Bank Research Observer* 16(2): 125–147.
- Deaton, A., and M. Grosh. 2000. Consumption. In Grosh, M. and Glewwe, P. (eds) *Designing Household Survey Questionnaires for Developing Countries* (pp. 91–133). Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Deaton, A., and S. Zaidi. 2002. Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis. Living Standards Measurement Study, *Working Paper No. 135*. Washington, DC.
- Dollar, David, and Kray, Aart. 2000. *Growth is Good for the Poor*. World Bank.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, and United Nations University. 2004. Human energy requirements—Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation (17–24 October 2001). *FAO Food and Nutrition Technical Paper Series*, No. 1. Rome.
- Filmer, D., and L. H. Pritchett. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data—or tears: An application to educational enrollments in states of India. *Demography* 38(1): 115–132.
- Foster, James. 1984. On Economic Poverty: A Survey of Aggregate Measures. *Advances in Econometrics* 3, 215–251.
- Grosh, M., and P. Glewwe. 2000. *Designing Household Survey Questionnaires for Developing Countries*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Kanbur, Ravi. 1987. Measurement and Alleviation of Poverty, with an Application to the Effects of Macroeconomic Adjustment. *IMF Staff Papers* 34(1), March, 60–85.
- Lanjouw, J., and P. Lanjouw. 2001. How to compare apples and oranges: Poverty measurement based on different definitions of consumption. *Review of Income and Wealth* 47(1): 25–42.
- Lanjouw, P., and M. Ravallion. 1995. Poverty and household size. *The Economic Journal* 105 (433): 1415–1434.
- Litchfield, Julie A. 1999. *Inequality: Methods and Tools*. March. Text for World Bank's website on Inequality, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Performance. Available: www.worldbank.org/poverty/inequal/index.htm
- Morduch, Jonathan. 2000. Reforming Poverty Alleviation Policies. In Anne Krueger, ed., *Economic Policy Reform: The Second Stage*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- . 2005. Concepts of Poverty (draft chapter). *UN Handbook on Poverty Measurement*.
- Naya, Seiji. 2002. *The Asian Development Experience: Overcoming Crises and Adjusting to Change*. Manila: ADB.
- Oshima, Harry T. 1993. *Strategic Processes in Monsoon Asia's Economic Development*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

- Quibria, M.G. 2002. *Growth and Poverty: Lessons from the East Asian Miracle Revisited*. ADB Research Institute Paper 33. Tokyo: ADB Institute.
- Ravallion, Martin. 1992. Poverty Comparisons. A Guide to Concepts and Methods. Living Standards
- _____. 1994. *Poverty Comparisons*. Chur, Switzerland: Harwood Academic Press.
- _____. 2003. Measuring aggregate welfare in developing countries: how well do national accounts and surveys agree? *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 85(3): 645–652.
- Measurement Study, *Working Paper No. 88*. World Bank.
- Sen, Amartya K. 1976. Poverty: An Ordinal Approach to Measurement. *Econometrica* 44: 219–231.
- _____. 1987. *The Standard of Living*. The Tanner Lectures. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stedman Jones, Gareth. 2004. *An End to Poverty: A Historical Debate*. London: Profile Books.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2004. Dollar a day: How much does it say? In *Focus*, September 2004, International Poverty Centre. Available: www.undp.org/povertycentre/newsletters/infocus4sep04eng.pdf.
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), UNDP, and ADB. 2005. *A Future Within Reach: Reshaping Institutions in a Region of Disparities to Meet the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific*. United Nations. Thailand.
- Weiss, John. 2005. *Poverty Targeting in Asia: Experiences from India, Indonesia, the Philippines, People's Republic of China and Thailand*. ADB Institute: Tokyo.
- World Bank. 1998. *Using Disaggregated Poverty Maps to Plan Sectoral Investments*. Washington DC. Available: <http://www1.worldbank.org/prem/PREMNotes/premnote5.pdf>.
- _____. 2004. PRSP Sourcebook. Washington DC. Available: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPRS/0,,contentMDK:20175742~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:384201,00.html>.
- _____. 2004. *World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People*. Washington DC.
- Yee, John, Tabor Steve, and Joel Nave. 2004. *Rural Development Policies in Asia and the Pacific: Lessons Learned and Future Course of Action*. FAO Regional Ministerial Roundtable Meeting on Spearheading Subregional Cooperation for Eradication of Poverty and Food Insecurity in Asia and the Pacific.