

BOX I.1 THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The goals for international development aim at a world free of poverty. Set in quantitative terms, the goals come from the agreements and resolutions of the world conferences organized by the United Nations in the 1990s and reconfirmed at the Social Summit in Geneva in June 2000. The goals will not be easy to achieve, but progress in some countries and regions shows what can be done. The message is that if some countries can make great strides in reducing poverty in its many forms, others can as well. But it will take hard work. Success will require, above all, stronger voices for poor people, economic stability and growth that favors them, basic social services for all, open markets for trade and technology, and good use of the resources for development.

This material is based upon A Better World for All: Progress Towards the International Development Goals published jointly by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank (June 2000). For more information, visit www.paris21.org/betterworld.

<p>Reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half between 1990 and 2015</p>	<p>As growth increased globally in the mid-1990s, poverty rates fell—rapidly in Asia, but little or not at all in Africa. Income inequality is a barrier to progress in Latin America.</p>	<p>People Living on Less Than \$1 a Day (percent)</p>
<p>Enroll all children in primary school by 2015</p>	<p>Although enrollment rates continue to rise, they have not risen fast enough. Per current trends, more than 100 million school-age children will not be in school in 2015.</p>	<p>Net Primary Enrollment Rate (percent)</p>
<p>Make progress towards gender equality and empower women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005</p>	<p>Getting more girls through school is an essential first step to empowering women. The gender gap has narrowed, but girls' enrollment remains significantly behind that of boys.</p>	<p>Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary School (percent)</p>
<p>Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015</p>	<p>For every one country that cut infant and under-5 child mortality rates fast enough to reach the goal, 10 lagged behind—and another one moved backwards, often because of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Mortality Rate for Children Under Age Five per 1,000 Live Births</p>
<p>Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015</p>	<p>Skilled care during pregnancy and delivery can do much to avoid many of the half-million maternal deaths each year. The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel rose slowly in the 1990s.</p>	<p>Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (percent)</p>
<p>Provide access for all who need reproductive health services by 2015</p>	<p>Contraceptive use is one indicator of access to reproductive health services. With increasing access to such services, the rate of contraceptive use is rising in all regions.</p>	<p>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)</p>
<p>Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015</p>	<p>Despite their commitments at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, fewer than half the world's countries have adopted environmental strategies, and even fewer are implementing them.</p>	<p>Countries with Environmental Strategies (percent)</p>