Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

Progress, Prospects, and Policy Implications

June 2002

Global Poverty Report 2002

African Development Bank
in collaboration with the World Bank
with contributions from the Asian Development Bank
the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Monetary Fund
and the Inter-American Development Bank

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by an African Development Bank team led by Henock Kifle and including Mohammed Hussain and Hailu Mekonnen, with contributions from J. Litse, Z. El Bakri, and N. Makonnen. World Bank staff collaborating on the report's preparation were Amar Bhattacharya, Alan Gelb, Makiko Harrison, Robert Liebenthal, Eric Swanson, and Xiao Ye. Bruce Ross-Larson was the principal editor, with Meta de Coquereaumont, Wendy Guyette, and Stephanie Rostron.

Contents

Executive summary

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have elicited great interest and attracted broad support from the international community. At the recent Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, world leaders reaffirmed their clear and unequivocal support for the goals. The experience of the last decade has shown that achieving them will be difficult but not impossible. The countries of Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean are on course to fulfill many of the MDGs. But few African countries are likely to meet most of them.

There are, however, considerable variations in the prospects of individual African countries. Those that have implemented sound economic policies and improved their systems of governance have seen an acceleration in growth and poverty reduction and are likely to make significant headway in the future. There are, by contrast, other countries where policy improvements have yet to be secured, largely due to conflicts and poor governance, and where little progress on the MDGs is likely.

Accelerated progress toward meeting the MDGs will require action by African countries and intensified support from the international community. African countries need to act in three main areas:

- Deepening macroeconomic reforms, and enhancing domestic competitiveness and efficiency, as foundations for a favorable investment climate and pro-poor growth.
- Strengthening democratic institutions and systems of public budget and financial management to ensure that governments are accountable to their people, especially for the effective use of public resources.
- Investing adequate resources in human development.

In the reforming countries, a more effective framework for channeling increased assistance is being put in place, consisting of country-owned Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) at the national level and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) at the regional level. These countries will need the support of the international community if their progress is to be sustained and accelerated—and if they are to improve their economic and social performance and move toward the MDGs.

The Monterrey conference resulted in new commitments by the international community to increase official development assistance. The challenge ahead is to ensure that these commitments actually become available, and are deployed more effectively than in the past, to reinforce good performance by African countries. Toward this end, the following measures could be considered:

- First, allocate at least half of new aid to Africa. For the 30 or so African countries judged to be in a position to use external assistance effectively, it is estimated that an increase of $20–$25 billion in official development assistance—from the current $13 billion to $33–$38 billion—would be required to enable them to reach the MDGs. For the remaining countries—those in conflict or facing serious governance problems—assistance for post-conflict rehabilitation and institution building is needed to begin laying the essential groundwork for development.
- Second, future assistance should be more predictable. Despite the growing use of medium-term expenditure frameworks in African countries, most donor funding is still committed annually, with the amount and timing rarely communicated in advance.

- Third, development partners should harmonize their procedures and instruments for the shared objective of poverty reduction and thereby improve the efficiency of aid.
- Fourth, the quality of assistance in support of the PRSP process needs to be improved.
- Fifth, given the important contribution that trade can make to growth and poverty reduction, industrialized countries need to reduce agricultural subsidies and remove remaining trade barriers, especially for the poorest countries.
- Sixth, because many heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) faced serious terms-of-trade losses in the last year with the slowdown in the world economy, it is essential to ensure that if the debt relief provided and the terms of the new financing indeed result in sustainable debt.
- Seventh, developed countries should continue to support the production and supply of essential global and regional public goods. Actions at the country level need to be complemented by global and regional efforts to address problems of communicable diseases, low levels of agricultural technology, and environmental degradation.

The NEPAD presents a major opportunity to deepen past reform efforts and establish a new relationship for development with the international community. The commitment of African leaders to peace, democracy, and sound economic management bodes well for the continent. The NEPAD should therefore be fully supported by the international community to re-energize Africa's development efforts and to help African countries accelerate their progress toward attaining the MDGs.

CHAPTER 1

Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The Millennium Development Goals call for reducing the proportion of people living on less than $1 day to half the 1990 level by 2015—from 29 percent of all people in low- and middle-income economies to 14.5 percent. If achieved, this would reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty to 890 million.

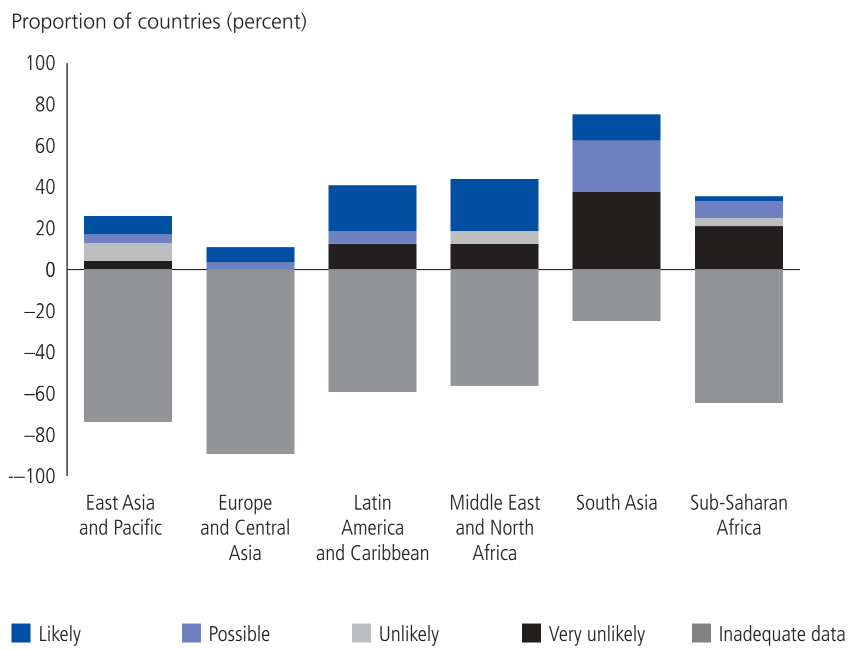
The proportion of people living in extreme poverty fell to 23 percent in 1999, but progress was uneven and poverty remains deep and widespread. Large gains were made in China and in other parts of Asia, but elsewhere the number of people living on less than $1 a day increased. At the end of the decade there were almost 500 million people in South Asia and 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa living in extreme poverty.

Malnutrition and undernourishment are closely linked to income poverty. Most regions have made dramatic progress in reducing the proportion of underweight children, one measure of malnutrition, during the past three decades, but progress has slowed. In 2002, an estimated 150 million children under five in developing countries are malnourished. At current rates of improvement there will still be 140 million underweight children in 2020.

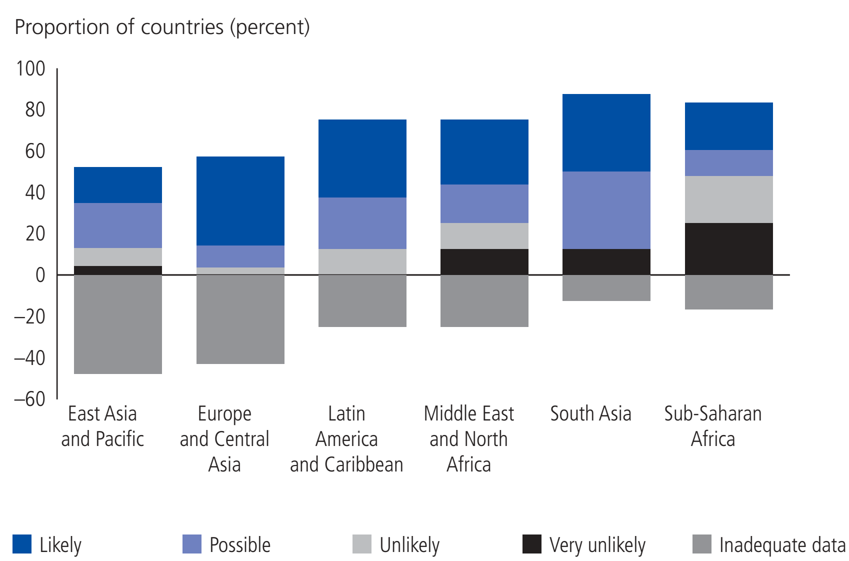
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

The Conference on Education for All, held in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990, pledged to achieve universal primary education by 2000. But in 1999 there were still 120 million primary-school-age children not in school, three-quarters of them in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

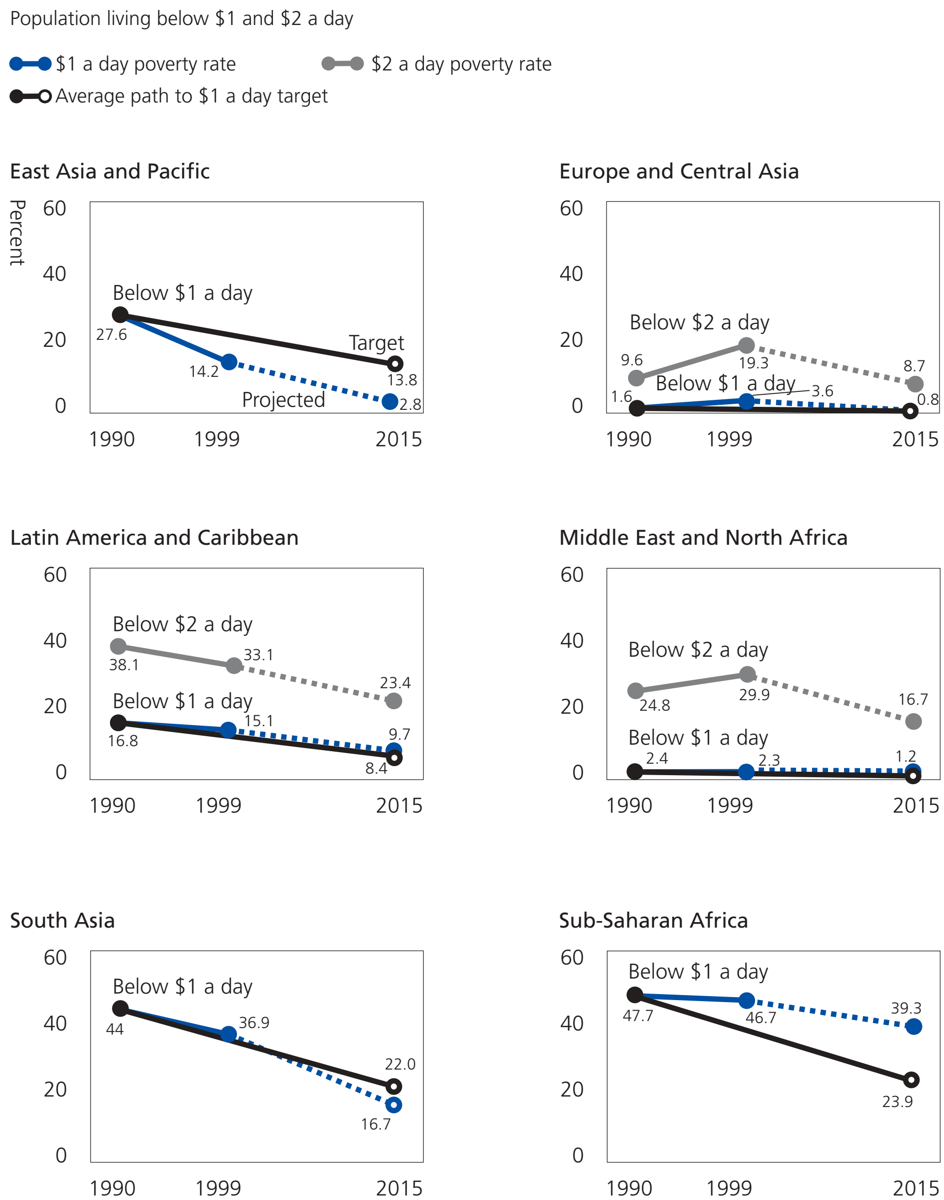
Progress toward reducing malnutrition among children under five



Progress toward universal primary education



Poverty: Progress and prospects, 1990–2015



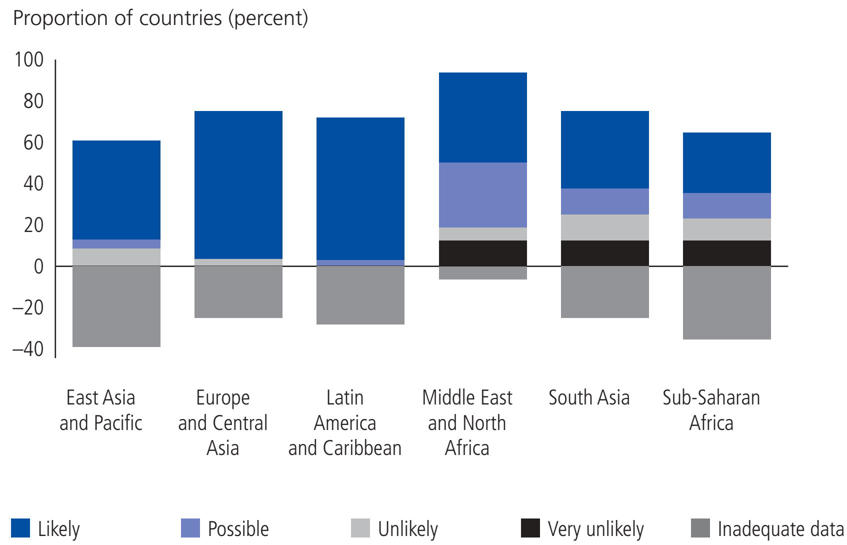
The Millennium Development Goals set the more realistic but still difficult deadline of 2015 for all children to complete a full course of primary schooling. In many places schools fail to enroll all children or to retain them, and there can be large gap between reported enrollment, attendance, and completion rates. About 80 developing countries have built sufficient schools to place all of their primary-age children, but only about 27 of those countries retain at least 95 percent of the age group through to completion of primary education.

Since 1990, 17 developing countries have seen completion rates stagnate or decline. Progress has been greatest in middle-income countries and slowest in the low-income countries of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In most low-income countries, girls are less likely to attend school than boys. And even when girls start school at the same rate as boys, they are more likely to drop out—often because parents think boys' schooling is more important or girls' work at home seems more valuable than schooling. Concerns about the safety of girls and traditional biases against educating them can mean that they never start school or do not continue beyond the primary stage. That's why more young girls are illiterate than boys. The Millennium Development Goals call for eliminating the enrollment gap between boys and girls in primary and secondary education by 2005, and at all levels of education by 2015. Latin America, East Asia, and Europe and Central Asia are close to achieving this goal. But it is unlikely that the world as a whole will achieve the first target date. Female youth literacy rates are less than male rates in all regions except Latin America and the Caribbean. The gap is greatest in South Asia.

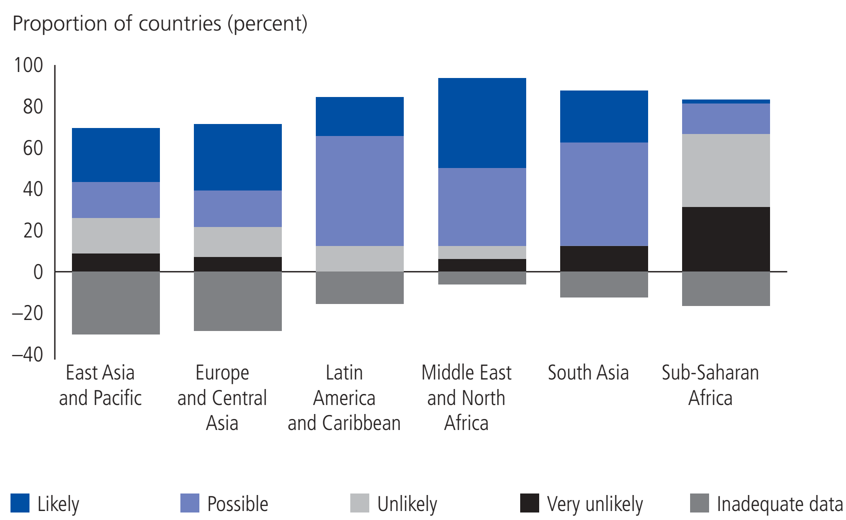
Progress toward gender parity in primary and secondary education



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Deaths of infants and children decreased rapidly from 15 million a year in 1980 to about 11 million in 1990. But progress slowed almost everywhere in the 1990s, and in parts of Africa infant and child mortality rates have increased. At the end of the 20th century only 37 developing countries were making fast enough progress to reduce under-five child mortality to a third of its 1990 level by 2015. The World Health Organization estimates that more than two-thirds of these deaths from a combination of malnutrition and disease are readily preventable in high-income countries or with more competent public services. For instance, in some parts of the world vaccination coverage has begun to de-

Progress toward reducing under-5 mortality rates



BOX 1

Assessing progress toward the Millennium Development Goals

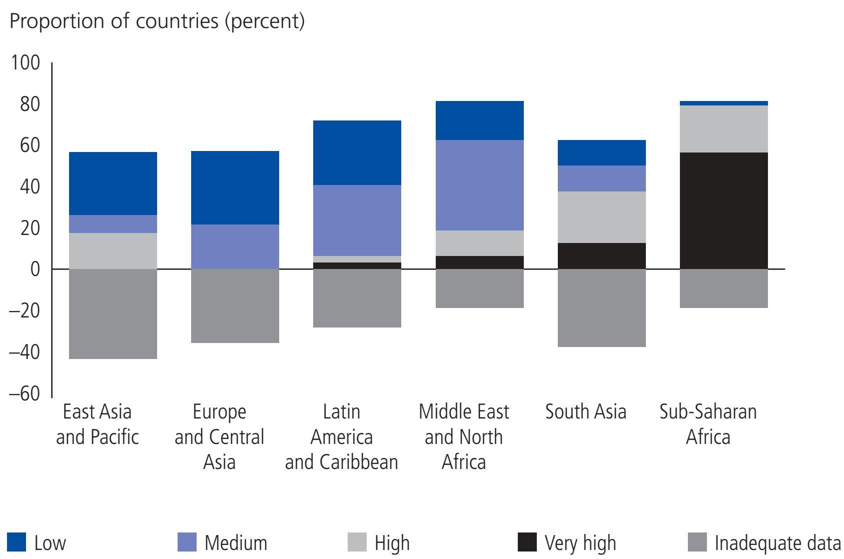
The bar charts in this report show the prospects of countries reaching specific targets of the Millennium Development Goals. The assessments are based on the rate of progress over the past decade, except for maternal mortality ratios and HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, for which prospects have been assessed based on level alone because of the lack of time-series data. The assessments were made country by country, and the results were added to show regional differences. Starting at the top of each bar, countries in dark blue ("likely") made progress in the 1990s fast enough to attain the target value in the specified period or had low rates of maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS prevalence. Countries in light blue ("possible") made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals in the time specified. Continuing at the same rate, they will need as much as twice the time as the "likely" countries to reach the goals. Countries in dark gray ("unlikely") made still slower progress. To reach the goals, they will need to make progress at unprecedented rates. Countries in black ("very unlikely") have experienced worsening conditions since 1990, or they currently have very high maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS prevalence. Countries in light gray lack adequate data to measure progress. Improvements in the statistical system of these countries are required.

cline. In 1999, 55 countries had not attained 80 percent measles vaccination of children under one year; another 48 reported no data.

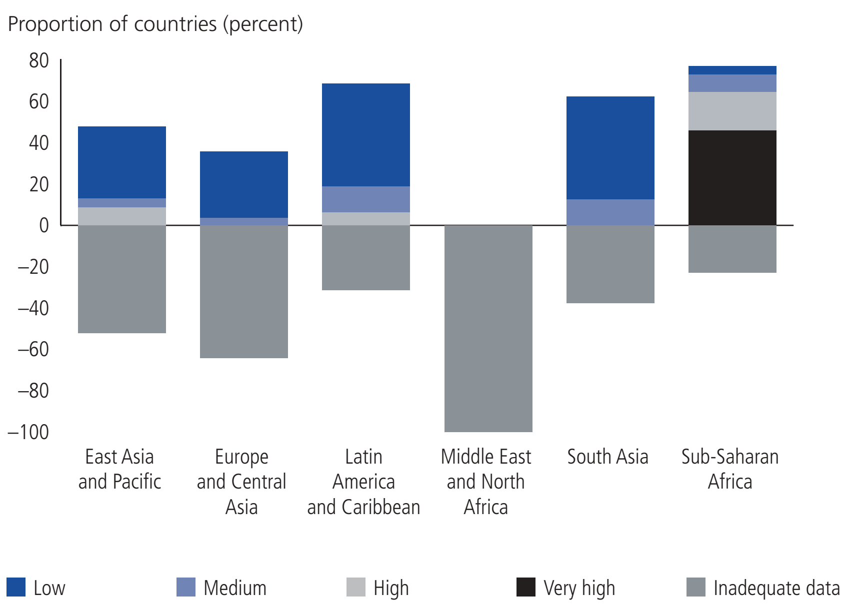
Goal 5: Improve maternal health

WHO and UNICEF estimate that more than half a million women in developing countries die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth, the leading causes of death and disability among women of reproductive age. In 1995 more than half of all maternal deaths occurred in Africa, and more than 40 percent in Asia. Because maternal mortality rates are difficult to measure, trends over time are often assessed by the proportion of births attended by a skilled health care provider. Significant progress was made during the 1990s: in developing countries the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel rose from 42 to 53 percent. But in Sub-Saharan Africa there has been no significant change, and the rates in much of South Asia remain very low. Many actions are needed to reduce maternal deaths: wider spacing of pregnancies, better nutrition and prenatal care, and greater availability of skilled birth attendants and emergency facilities.

Maternal mortality ratios, 1995



HIV/AIDS prevalence, 1999



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

With an estimated 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS and 20 million deaths since the disease was identified, AIDS poses an unprecedented public health, economic, and social challenge. By infecting young people disproportionately—half of all new HIV infections are among 15- to 24-year-olds—and killing so many adults in their prime, the epidemic undermines development. WHO estimates that there were 2.3 million AIDS-related deaths in 2001 in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the adult prevalence rate has reached 8.4 percent. The Caribbean is the second most affected region, at 2.2 percent. But the epidemic is growing fastest in Europe and Central Asia, especially in the Russian Federation.

Malaria, endemic in more than 100 countries, affects approximately 300 million people each year. Pregnant women and their unborn children are at particular risk, because malaria causes prenatal deaths, low birth weight, and maternal anemia. Death rates are highest among children under age five: in 2000 there were 906,000 deaths worldwide, 880,000 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Prevention and prompt treatment can do much to prevent deaths and relieve the burden of malaria on developing countries.

Tuberculosis is the main cause of death from a single infectious agent among adults in developing countries. It kills 1.7 million people every year, often those in their most productive years, between 15 and 24. Over the past decade the incidence of tuberculosis has grown rapidly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. On present trends there will be about 10 million new cases worldwide in 2005. The directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) protocol has proven effective in treating tuberculosis, but in 1999 fewer than half the people in the 23 countries most affected had access to it.

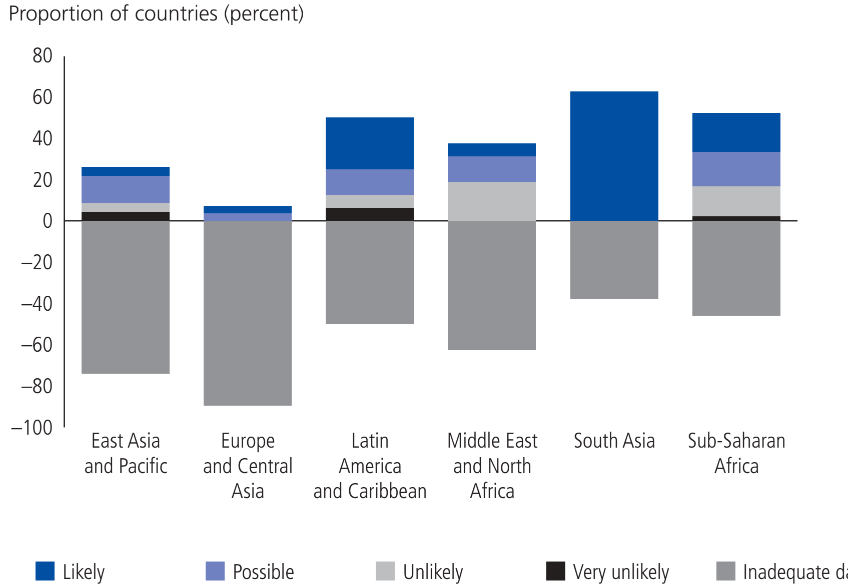
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The environment provides goods and services that sustain human development—so we must ensure that development sustains the environment. This is particularly true for poor people whose livelihoods rely heavily on environmental services. In addition, they are disproportionately affected by the impacts of degradation. The sustainable use of natural resources can improve the lives of the poor in many ways, including reducing vulnerability, increasing income, and improving health. Progress has been made in many areas, but challenges persist and new ones are emerging.

Access to a safe and reliable water supply is a key determinant of health. Over the last decade nearly one billion people gained access to an improved water source. But 1.1 billion people still lack access. Of these, more than 40 percent live in East Asia and the Pacific, 25 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 19 percent in South Asia. Despite the achievements of the last decade, 1.5 billion more people must gain access to safe drinking water to reach a global coverage rate of 90 percent by 2015, and the quality of water must be improved for many more.

Access to improved sanitation facilities has also increased, but 2.4 billion people still lack sanitary means of disposing of human wastes, including more than half of all those living in Asia. About 80 percent of those lacking adequate sanitation live in rural areas, but the problem is also severe in crowded and rapidly growing urban settlements.

Progress toward access to safe water



Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Achieving the MDGs will require greater international cooperation and assistance by the industrial countries. While much will depend on the actions of developing countries and on the policy frameworks they have in place, the support of the international community is critical. This is particularly so for low-income countries—most of them in Africa—that face serious resource constraints and enormous challenges in meeting the MDGs. Assistance is required in increasing official development assistance (ODA), removing trade barriers, and ensuring that current debt relief efforts—particularly the HIPC Debt Initiative—meet their goals of debt sustainability.

Despite the commitment of the international community to the international development goals that preceded the MDGs, the real value of aid to developing countries is down about 8 percent in the past decade. And in 2000 only half of all aid went to low-income economies (with an income per capita of less than $755), an average of only $12 a person. Recent studies show that achieving the MDGs

BOX 2

Monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals

For the Millennium Development Goals to serve their purpose as guideposts for development efforts, progress must be regularly monitored using reliable data and subjected to critical evaluation, leading to revisions in policies and strategies aimed at achieving the MDGs. At the country level, monitoring progress toward the goals set in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or other country-owned development programs is the responsibility of governments, with the engagement of civil society and their international partners. At the global level, monitoring is a shared responsibility of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the international financial institutions, which gather and disseminate internationally comparable data.

At the recent Roundtable Conference on Better Measuring, Monitoring and Managing for Development Results, cohosted by the multilateral development banks and the OECD, participants noted that country ownership and international partnership are crucial for achieving development results. They agreed on the need for donors and development agencies to address results at the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of the program and project cycle. They also stressed the need to support capacity building in statistics and monitoring and evaluation. Because no single agency has all of the resources or knowledge needed to monitor and evaluate progress on all dimensions of the MDGs, collaboration and shared responsibilities among international partners are crucial. It is important, therefore, that the multilateral development banks continue to support improvements in country statistical capacity and monitoring and evaluation techniques and to encourage public dissemination of results.

The Millennium Declaration calls for the Secretary General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on progress toward all the goals of the Millennium Declaration, including those embodied in the MDGs. To support this effort, international agencies, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the regional development banks, have agreed to share data and analysis of global trends of the MDG indicators. At the country level, the UNDP is undertaking a series of MDG reports. The reports document current trends and significant constraints on a country's ability to reach the MDG targets.

Both the global and country reports will provide useful public information on progress toward the MDGs, but they cannot supersede the responsibility of countries to report on progress toward their own goals. Furthermore the international financial institutions need to form an independent assessment of development progress in their areas of responsibility. The World Bank, drawing on the work of the multilateral development banks, the IMF, and the UN and other partners, will also continue to provide a comprehensive report on progress toward the MDGs to its board, to the Development Committee, and to the international community.

would require doubling present ODA flows. Debt relief under the HIPC Initiative would also need to be enlarged and sustained. And the industrialized countries would need to reduce the agricultural subsidies and remove the remaining protectionist trade barriers that still discourage exports, particularly from the less developed countries.

Even if tariffs and quotas are greatly reduced, many developing countries will still face difficulties realizing the benefits. One estimate suggests that if trade protection were reduced by half, developing countries would gain about $200 billion by 2015. But only $2.4 billion of this would go to Sub-Saharan Africa, and only $3.3 billion to South Asia outside India. To make trade an effective source of growth, developing countries need to increase the efficiency of their trading sectors. Developed countries can help by providing "aid for trade" and sharing knowledge needed to establish competitive export industries.

The donor community has taken important new initiatives to support the efforts of developing countries as they seek to meet the MDGs. The U.S. government passed the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the European Community adopted the Everything but Arms Initiative for the least developed countries, and the enhanced HIPC Debt Initiative is now under implementation. And in the context of the recent Monterrey Conference, both the European Community and the United States have pledged to increase substantially their ODA. These are important initiatives that will need to be sustained and deepened to enable the donor community to fulfill its pledge of supporting the MDGs.

CHAPTER 2

Regional prospects

Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean has the highest average income among developing regions and social indicators that approach those of the high-income economies. By 2015 many countries are likely to achieve universal primary education, and most will have achieved gender equality at the primary and secondary levels. The challenge for these countries is to improve the quality of education, increase early childhood investments, and expand enrollments in secondary school. Spending on health and education has increased over the past decades but without commensurate improvements in outcomes. Based on past trends, only six countries are likely to achieve the goal of reducing mortality rates for children under age five by two-thirds, although at least 17 more could achieve the goal with modestly increased efforts. Maternal mortality ratios, averaging around 190 deaths per 100,000 live births, are higher than expected in a relatively wealthy region and have not improved much in the past decade.

Without accelerated growth the region may fall far short of the goal of halving poverty. In the 1990s, the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day declined from 17 percent to 15 percent, but their numbers rose. This slow progress resulted from modest growth of GDP per capita—at only 1.6 percent a year—combined with high and worsening inequality of income and a relatively low overall rates of savings. Without improvements in the distribution of income, GDP growth will have to more than double for the region to achieve the poverty target in 2015.

Inequality in the region is a serious obstacle to poverty reduction and social development. Child malnutrition remains serious in the low-income countries and in poorer regions and indigenous populations of some middle-income countries. Average schooling for the poorest 20 percent of the population is only 4 years. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in adults has stabilized at around 0.5 percent, but the rates in the Caribbean are four times the regional average. Additional efforts will be needed to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals are achieved by the region's most disadvantaged groups and localities.

Asia

Many countries in Asia, especially in East Asia, have maintained high growth rates over extended periods. Combined with slower population growth, they have sharply reduced the number of people living in poverty. Between 1990 and 1999, the percentage of people in East and South Asia subsisting on less than $1 a day fell from 29 percent to 24 percent. Better living conditions were also reflected in increasing school enrollment ratios and adult literacy rates, falling under-five mortality, a general rise in female life expectancy, and greater gender equality in schools. But wide disparities remain, and some countries in South Asia still experience intolerably high levels of under-five mortality, child malnutrition, illiteracy, and gender inequality. Even in fast-growing East Asia, 25 percent of the people still lack access to an improved water source, and 53 percent lack access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Asia is well positioned to achieve many of the targets for the Millennium Development Goals. It has strong economic fundamentals, declining population growth rates, an emerging middle class, and high savings rates, making it an attractive destination for capital inflows. Other challenges include rapid urbanization, which will demand vastly increased investment in urban infrastructure—and graying populations, which will oblige governments to invest in health care and old age security systems. Beyond these common challenges are those unique to groups of countries. The economic health of the newly industrialized economies is directly linked to the performance of the global economy. The heavily indebted countries of the region depend on meaningful debt relief. Small island states, with less favorable prospects, will require high levels of official capital flows.

Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union

The countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union had a tumultuous decade. In the first part of the 1990s, real incomes fell sharply, poverty increased, and for millions of people education and health services deteriorated. But there was enormous variation across the region. Poverty rates, measured by the $2 a day poverty line, reached more than 40 percent in some parts of Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Moldova. Life expectancy fell dramatically in the Russian Federation, the Baltic countries, Belarus, and Ukraine, but improved slightly elsewhere. As economic recovery set in after 1998, some of the negative trends began to reverse. Infant mortality rates have declined, and literacy levels and school enrollment rates remain generally higher than in other middle-income countries. A growing concern: the spread of HIV/AIDS. In 2000, the number of people living with the disease increased by 700,000, or by about two-thirds.

Given the severe deterioration in living standards in the first half of the 1990s, achieving some of the targets set by the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 will be challenging. In particular, the reduction of poverty rates in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Moldova will require sustained growth, fiscal consolidation (including debt restructuring) to free resources for targeted support to the poor, and further structural reforms supported by official development assistance. In Eastern Europe the EU accession countries are likely to achieve many of the health and education targets. Closer integration with the economies of Western Europe will provide good investment opportunities and should ensure that standards of living continue to grow. Even the collapse of state industries has produced benefits: carbon dioxide emissions have been greatly reduced, although the energy efficiency of the region remains the lowest in the world.

Africa

Of the developing regions, Sub-Saharan Africa faces the greatest challenge of meeting the MDGs. On present trends, only the five countries of North Africa—with significantly lower poverty levels and better access to education, health, and other social services—are on course to meet the poverty reduction and social development goals. Sub-Saharan countries are unlikely to meet the poverty reduction goal fully, while progress on the social development goals is more varied, with a number of countries poised to meet them.

Running at an average economic growth rate of about 3.3 percent a year in the recent past, most Sub-Saharan African countries will not achieve the goal, and the number of the poor in the region is likely to increase. But 14 countries registered average growth rates of more than 5 percent during 1995–2001. Although they are unlikely to achieve the poverty goal completely, they can—on present trends—be expected to make substantial progress toward it. At the other extreme are countries, which due to persistent conflicts or severe governance problems, are falling away from the MDGs.

CHAPTER 3

Policies and progress toward the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

Macroeconomic and structural policies

The last decade has shown that a stable macroeconomic environment—reflected in low inflation, market-determined exchange rates, low fiscal deficits, and prudent monetary policy—is required to raise growth rates. Africa, as a whole, has registered notable progress. The average growth rate for the region in 1995–2001 is estimated at around 4 percent, up from 1 percent in the first half of the 1990s. The region's average inflation rate stood at 12.2 percent in 2001, down from a high of 41.4 percent in 1994. And fiscal deficits have come down to –2.5 percent in 2002, down from a high of 6.9 percent in 1993. African governments have pursued prudent macroeconomic policies despite the large exogenous shocks facing many of them in recent years, evident in the serious terms of trade losses.

Despite these achievements, the average growth rate for the continent is about half that required to make significant inroads in reducing poverty. Most studies show that average regional growth rates of 6–8 percent are needed for that. African countries need to maintain and deepen the sound macroeconomic policy frameworks that many have adopted. Indeed, as Mozambique, Senegal, and Uganda show, it is possible to raise and sustain growth rates to desirable levels when governments are committed to sound policies—and when these policies are adequately supported by the international community.

The World Bank and African Development Bank have adopted similar systems for assessing the policy stance and institutional performance of African countries by evaluating performance in four clusters: governance and the public sector, structural and market reorientation, macroeconomic policies, and policies for growth with equity and for poverty reduction (box 3). While each institution performs this assessment independently, recent analysis reveals a strong and positive correlation between the two assessments in all clusters and in the overall ranking of countries.

On African Development Bank ratings, 22 African countries,[1] classified as group A, had high ratings, indicating stronger policies and institutions to support development; 15 countries, classified as group B, had intermediate ratings; and classified as group C, 15 countries, most experiencing political and economic instability, have yet to institute good policies and adequately functioning institutions. As the results in table 1 show, the countries in groups A and B with high overall ratings are also outperforming the others in economic management, economic performance, and social development.

This finding gains in significance when the "oil factor" is taken into account. In countries with rich oil resources, investors are not likely to be deterred by inadequate policies, weak institutions, or even conflicts. This oil factor masks the close correlation between sound policies and institutions and economic performance (table 1).

While group A countries have generally performed better than the other countries, the nonoil countries in that group stand out as the strongest performers when compared with their counterparts in the other groups (see table 1). They have the smallest budget deficits, the lowest inflation, and the largest saving and investment ratios. They also have the highest rates of GDP growth and export growth and the lowest current account deficit. And they

BOX 3

Country Performance Assessment Framework

The World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADF) have independently devised frameworks for assessing the policy stance of borrowing countries and the institutional framework in place. The Country Performance Assessment (CPA) framework is used to help ensure that scarce development resources are channeled to countries that are able to use them effectively. The system is used to allocate International Development Association (IDA) and ADF resources, taking into account the performance of countries as well as their need. The CPA framework has two parts: the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) and the Country Portfolio Performance Assessment (CPPA). The CPIA rating criteria are grouped in four clusters: macroeconomic policies, structural policies, policies for growth with equity and poverty reduction, and good governance and public sector performance. The CPPA, in turn, aims to assess the degree to which projects and programs are implemented effectively.

Using the CPA framework, the Bank evaluates the quality and sustainability of a country's policies and programs in their impact on access of the poor to productive assets and social services, the main objective being the reduction in poverty and income inequality. The evaluation includes pro-poor policies and programs related to primary education, preventive health care, gender equality, and regional equity. The evaluation also examines the government's readiness to implement policies in favor of labor-intensive economic activities, to safeguard and reshape critical poverty-related spending when implementing major stabilization or adjustment programs, and to target subsidies or other specific remedial programs for those who may be unable to take advantage of pro-poor and public expenditure policies, as well as the extent to which sound national environmental action plans are implemented.

Good governance and public sector performance—especially aspects directly concerned with ensuring accountability for the effective use of financial resources through better budgeting, monitoring, and auditing—are receiving greater weight in the performance assessment.

Given the Monterrey consensus on providing the necessary resources for poor countries that design and implement effective poverty reduction strategies, the CPA framework represents an important tool for facilitating the allocation of assistance across countries. It may thus be useful to adopt the tool to harmonize donor intervention mechanisms and procedures, thus improving the chances for increasing the efficiency of international resources devoted to the achievement of MDGs.

TABLE 1

Economic reorientation, policy stance, and economic performance (averages, 1995–2001)

		Policy stance				Economic performance						
Country group by CPIA ranking	Number of countries	Fiscal deficit as % of GDP [a]	Growth of money supply [b] (%)	Consumer price inflation rates [c] (%)	Gross national saving as % of GDP [a]	Investment ratio as % of GDP [a]	Real GDP growth rate [a] (%)	Real export growth rate [d] (%)	Exports [e] (billions of US dollars)	Growth export value [e] (%)	Current account as % of GDP [e]	Debt service ratio [e] (%)
Group A	**22**	**–3.1**	**11.6**	**9.2**	**18.1**	**20.1**	**3.8**	**6.0**	**88.0**	**4.0**	**–2.0**	**18.7**
Oil exporters	4	–2.9	9.0	4.6	21.4	22.8	5.0	7.6	25.7	5.3	–1.6	15.4
Nonoil exporters	18	–3.2	12.7	10.2	16.5	18.7	4.1	5.6	62.2	3.5	–2.2	20.1
Group B	**15**	**–1.0**	**16.9**	**11.0**	**20.5**	**21.1**	**3.2**	**4.4**	**46.7**	**9.6**	**0.2**	**23.8**
Oil exporters	2	0.4	19.0	15.3	25.6	23.9	3.3	4.6	31.0	14.6	2.8	27.7
Nonoil exporters	13	–3.6	12.9	10.3	11.2	16.0	3.0	3.9	15.7	2.5	–4.4	17.7
Group C	**15**	**–7.5**	**14.2**	**37.9**	**16.5**	**23.2**	**3.6**	**4.1**	**14.2**	**10.3**	**–6.5**	**22.8**
Oil exporters	6	–7.8	10.9	93.9	21.2	29.3	4.0	4.3	12.3	12.1	–7.5	22.0
Nonoil exporters	9	–7.0	17.2	14.1	6.3	9.9	0.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	–4.4	27.3

a. Weighted average using GDP.

b. Weighted average using relative GDP weight in the group.

c. Percentage change in the geometrical index of the group.

d. Weighted by export value.

e. Direct calculations using group aggregates.

Source: ADB Research and Statistics Divisions.

TABLE 2
Ratings and social development

Country groups by CPIA ranking	Number of countries	Primary school enrollment[a] (%)	Ratio of girls to boys enrolled[a] (%)	Infant mortality rates[a] (per 1,000 births)	Maternal mortality rates[b] (per 100,000 live births)	Neonatal care with skilled staff[a] (%)	% of population with access to health services[c]	% of population with access to safe water[c]	% of population with access to sanitation[c]	% of women ages 15–49 using contraceptive[b]
		Social Indicators (latest years available)								
Group A	**22**	**92.8**	**86.6**	**80.2**	**543.7**	**43.5**	**70.3**	**72.0**	**67.1**	**34.9**
Oil exporters	4	99.4	85.6	52.5	616.8	58.3	91.6	83.1	88.7	43.4
Nonoil exporters	18	90.2	87.0	88.6	511.7	47.9	63.8	65.8	60.6	32.0
Group B	**15**	**84.1**	**84.9**	**90.6**	**522.7**	**34.4**	**69.0**	**67.8**	**59.6**	**20.7**
Oil exporters	2	86.6	84.3	75.9	501.5	26.3	73.5	66.4	65.1	18.2
Nonoil exporters	13	81.1	85.5	95.0	549.2	45.5	62.2	69.7	52.0	23.8
Group C	**15**	**59.5**	**74.2**	**93.6**	**276.4**	**46.0**	**58.0**	**70.7**	**34.4**	**10.1**
Oil exporters	6	65.0	76.7	87.2	122.9	60.0	58.5	77.7	36.9	9.8
Nonoil exporters	9	40.6	65.9	116.1	910.0	23.4	55.0	35.5	21.7	10.7

a. Weighted average using the population under 15 years.

b. Weighted average using female population ages 15-49 years.

c. Weighted averages using total population.

Source: ADB Research and Statistics Divisions.

BOX 4

Examples of progress in Africa

A sampling of African countries shows what a difference better economic and social policies can make for progressing toward the Millennium Development Goals.

Uganda
- GDP growth averages 6 percent a year in the 1990s
- GDP growth per capita averages 3.3 percent
- Proportion of poor comes down from 56 percent in 1992 to 35 percent in 2000
- Primary enrollment rises from 2.5 million in 1995 to 6.7 million in 2000
- Proportion of nonsalary spending reaching schools more than doubles, from about 40 percent to about 90 percent
- Proportion of children stunted comes down from 51 percent in 1992 to 40 percent in 2000
- Seroprevalance (HIV) rates come down from 30 percent in 1992 to 8.3 percent in 2000

Mozambique
- GDP growth averages nearly 6 percent a year in the 1990s
- Net flows of foreign direct investment shoot up from almost nothing to average about $200 million a year by the end of the 1990s

Mauritania
- Despite a dispersed populace, primary school enrollments reach 90 percent, and school access 93 percent
- Most social indicators up in the past two years

Burkina Faso
- Performance exceeds targets for vaccinations in 2001
- Tuberculosis vaccination rate of 84 percent of infants, against the target of 80 percent
- Measles and yellow fever vaccinations at 65 percent, against the targets of 60 percent

Chad
- Girls' gross primary enrollment rate rises to 58 percent in 2001, up from 31 percent seven years before

have better social indicators (table 2). And these are the countries making important headway toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (box 4).

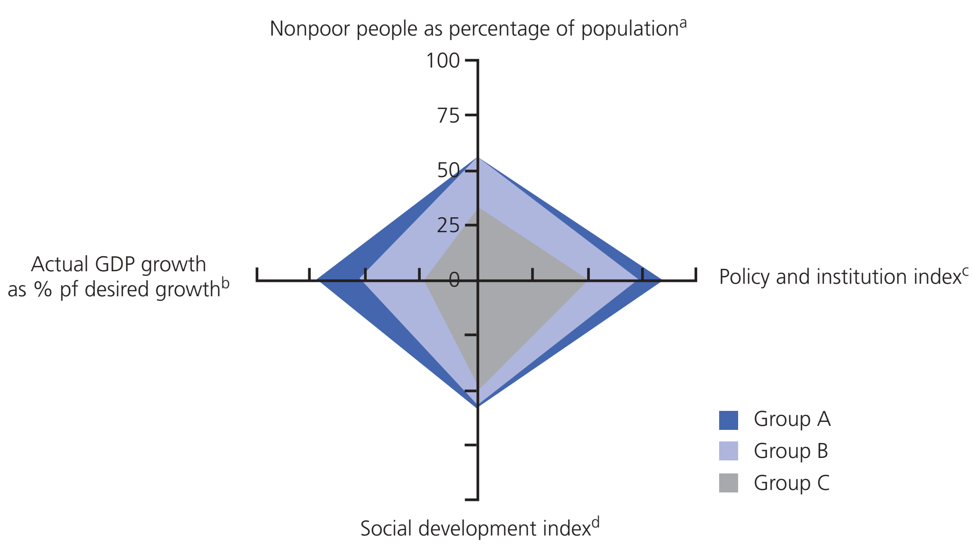
Despite the relative improvements in economic performance and social development for reforming countries, the overall levels for all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa—in income and other social indicators—remain very low. Except for the differences between best and worst performers, economic indicators, especially social indicators, for most Sub-Saharan countries are comparable—as borne out by the diamond (figure 1). So, while there is some relationship between growth and improvements in social indicators, the level of social development in even the best performing countries is still too low. Some important exogenous factors have contributed to these outcomes: the deteriorating terms of trade, the lower aid flows, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Underlying the limited progress are the problems of countries in conflict, weak states, and policy reversals in some previously strong economic performers.

Continued and accelerated progress toward meeting the MDGs will require further progress in a number of areas, including:

- Deepening macroeconomic reforms and enhancing domestic competitiveness and efficiency, as foundations for pro-poor growth.
- Strengthening democratic institutions and systems of public budget and financial management to ensure that governments are accountable to their people, especially for the effective use of public resources.
- Investing adequate resources in human capital development.

In addition to achieving faster growth rates, it is essential that economic growth be broad-based to maximize its impact on reducing poverty. The challenge for policymakers is thus to design and implement comprehensive and country-owned pro-poor growth policies. These policies should be based on a clear understanding of the various features of poverty and the diversity of its causes. These include high levels of inequality in access to productive assets and social services—and vulnerability to in-

Figure 1. Policy ratings and socio-economic development



a. The average of the nonpoor in each group. The nonpoor are measured as one minus the average head count ratio in each group. The poverty line used is $1 a day. Data for this indicator are not available for all countries. The average for each group is therefore represented by the average for the countries with available data in each group.
b. Actual GDP growth as a ratio of the target rate of growth required for achieving the MDG on poverty. The computation was done for each country, and the results were then averaged for each group of countries. In theory this indicator can exceed 100 percent.
c. ADB and Bank Group CPIAs were averaged over 1999–2001 and transformed into an index by dividing the average CPIA for each country by the best score, such that the country that has the highest CPIA scores 100 percent and other countries lower than this. This index was then averaged for each group.
d. The simple average of three indicators: primary school enrollment, literacy rate, and under-five mortality rate. Among the other social indicators these three were chosen because their data are most complete. For each indicator, data were transformed into indices and averaged to arrive at a composite indicator, which was then averaged for each group.

ternal and external shocks and to dislocations of large groups of people because of persistent political instability. They also include the overall sense of powerlessness and lack of dignity or freedom of the poor due to bad governance, social injustice, and gender-insensitive cultural norms.

National and international efforts should address the basic structural impediments to pro-poor growth: the low levels of agricultural technology, the underdeveloped infrastructure base, the weak institutions. They should also address the bad governance and hostile economic environment that undermine the potential of the private sector to generate income and employment. A healthy balance should be struck between focusing on the productive sectors to promote pro-poor growth and delivering social services to enhance equity across different groups in society.

Rural development

In many African countries, the development of rural areas should be at the center of broad-based growth strategies. Recent estimates indicate that the majority of people in rural Sub-Saharan Africa have incomes ranging from \$0.33 to \$0.80 a day. The rural poor are not only income-poor. They are deprived of basic necessities. They lack essential capacities, as reflected in low educational enrollment rates, low literacy rates, high infant and maternal mortality, and inadequate access to sanitation and potable water. They have low access to such productive assets as land and credit. And they are likely to be affected most by such exogenous shocks as natural disasters and civil wars and conflicts.

The major elements of a strategy for rural development include the adoption of modern agricultural technologies, the diversification of crop and animal production systems, the efficient management of natural resources, and the improvement of land and labor productivity for farm and nonfarm activities. Because the lack of adequate, affordable, and reliable infrastructure services is pervasive in rural Africa, policies for their development should also be an integral part of the broad-based growth strategy.[2] Accordingly, investments in all-weather roads, telephone services, rural electrification, and clean water supply and sanitation should enhance access to markets for inputs and outputs, improve the delivery of social services of high quality, facilitate the flow of vital information on markets, attract nonfarm business enterprises, and promote the processing and diversification of agricultural products.

In many countries, more efficient farming practices would be stimulated by regularizing land ownership. And in almost all countries, there is a clear need to promote the independent access of women to land. These measures should speed up the process of rural transformation, employment generation, and the social and economic empowerment of rural households—thus contributing to the achievement of the income and social dimensions of MDGs.

Private sector development

Given the contributions of a vibrant private sector to economic growth and poverty reduction, a broad-based growth strategy must aim at creating an enabling environment for its emergence. Particular stress should go to creating an attractive investment climate for domestic and foreign capital.

The private sector can contribute to poverty reduction in two major ways. First, it can be the engine of economic growth with strong contributions to employment and higher incomes, especially for those involved in agricultural production and trade. Given the critical role of women in agricultural production and the delivery of social services—both primarily private sector-related activities—support for women can contribute to the achievement of all the MDGs, both directly and indirectly. The private sector can contribute to the development of infrastructure and the efficient delivery of social services, including education, health, water, and energy.

To realize the private sector's potential, it is essential to create an enabling environment conducive to increasing investment and promoting both national and domestic entrepreneurs. The enabling environment should include better macro and sectoral policies, greater institutional capacity, reformed legal and judicial systems, and improved social and physical infrastructure. As part of this effort, a special effort should be made to promote small and medium-size enterprises, which account for approximately 60 percent of the workforce in urban areas and 25 percent of industrial output. Because they provide employment for workers with limited formal training and use local inputs generally produced by the poor, their further development is essential for employment generation and poverty reduction.

Policies for good governance

The importance of good governance for economic growth and poverty reduction is now generally accepted. Participatory democratic systems and the rule of law are essential to ensure that leaders are held accountable to the people and that open and transparent systems exist for the management of public resources. Such systems are also required to create an enabling environment for the private sector—by ensuring respect for property rights and by creating legal and judicial systems that enforce contractual obligations and create a level field for private enterprise.

African countries have made considerable progress in improving systems of political and economic governance, but there have also been serious setbacks. More than 40 countries have conducted multiparty presidential or parliamentary elections. And though democratic traditions have yet to set firm roots in all countries, the progress has been encouraging in many. There has also been progress in creating more effective and transparent systems for the management of public resources—evident in improvements in basic macroeconomic indicators. But corrupt practices continue to exact heavy economic costs by distorting the operation of free markets, hampering economic development, and impairing the ability of institutions to deliver efficient services to the public. The capacity of the state—in administrative, regulatory, and technical capacities—is still inadequate in many countries.

Good governance also has a direct bearing on poverty, for poor people are often direct victims of bad governance. Due to their lack of representation, they tend to be left out of public expenditure programs, especially those related to access to productive assets and the delivery of social services. But they are first in line to benefit from good governance. Effective public budget and financial management together with mechanisms for ensuring accountability in the use of resources are critical aspects of public actions to reduce poverty.

In light of the critical importance of good governance for continuing economic and social progress, African countries must forge effective participatory forms of governance and empower their citizens through popular participation and decentralization. In economic management, efforts must continue to establish effective and transparent systems of financial supervision and legal accountability, effective administration systems, a functioning legal framework, and predictable regulatory structures. All these call for an effective civil service capable of meeting the challenges of development. Efforts to overcome some of the challenges of improving governance in Africa will require the support of the international community, particularly in eliminating corruption and excessive military spending and preventing and resolving conflict and war.

Human development policies

Education

Policies for human development generate direct benefits and create the basis for faster growth. But the education goal may not be attained in many African countries because of socioeconomic constraints. These include disparities in access to education resources within a country, fiscal constraints that prevent raising the pay of teachers, and limited infrastructure as well as unattractive living conditions in rural areas. All contribute to the deterioration in pupil-teacher ratios, undermining the quality and quantity of education.

As set out in the Education for All strategy (box 5) and in subsequent work, countries

BOX 5

Financing Education for All By 2015: Sub-Saharan Africa

At the Dakar Education for All Forum in April 2000, 189 countries committed themselves to eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and improving the welfare of their people by 2015. The second of the goals is "Achieve universal primary education" with the specific target of "ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling." An important question about the attainments of this goal is: What would be required to achieve it, in incremental domestic and international financing? Due to the strong international interest in this issue, a number of previous studies have attempted to analyze the likelihood of the MDG being met by employing different methodologies for estimating the incremental costs. Estimates of the incremental global financing requirements have varied widely, from $7 billion to $15 billion annually.

A recent study by World Bank staff on 33 Sub-Saharan African countries (for 2001 to 2015) used a different approach, involving the use of primary school completion rate and making room for policy reform to improve the delivery of primary school services. The study estimated the magnitude of external funding (taking into account the effects of AIDS) needed to help 33 of Africa's poorest countries attain the Education for All goal by 2015. The target is to ensure that by that date all children would have access to a complete cycle of primary schooling (lasting at least five years or, if the cycle is longer, six years).

The estimates showed that, in total, the external financing gap ranges between $1.6 billion and $2.1 billion annually, including financing to defray the extra costs imposed on the education system by the AIDS epidemic totaling between $433 million and $557 million. Under the status quo scenario, the 33 African countries would fall short by a total of $2.3 billion. The shortfall in capital financing averages around $720 million annually while the shortfall in total recurrent spending would rise from $529 million in 2001, to $3.2 billion in 2015. Under the quality-enhancing measures only, the external financing shortfall would be $4.1 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the estimate under the status quo scenario. In the scenario of quality-enhancing and efficiency-enhancing measures, the external financing shortfall would be $2.6 billion a year, implying that fully three-fourths of the cost of quality improvements can be financed with improvements in the efficiency of service delivery.

What do these results suggest?

- Change the mix of donor assistance by shifting a larger share of external assistance to recurrent budget support. In turn, countries would need to show greater budgetary transparency and better monitoring of outcomes, building on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process and Poverty Reduction Support Credits.
- Re-evaluate the effectiveness of current arrangements, especially project-based mechanisms, for resource transfer from donor countries to support progress toward the Education for All goal in Africa.
- Make steady progress in improving in service delivery as a quid pro quo for continued external support.
- Monitor closely the progress of Education for All-related outcome indictors, including entry and survival rates in primary schooling, and implement reforms to improve the quality of learning environments and the efficiency of service delivery.

Source: Adapted from A. Mingat, R. Rakotomalala, and J-P Tan. 2002. "Financing Education for All by 2015: Simulations for 33 African Countries." World Bank, Africa Region, Human Development Department, Policy and Sector Analysis Support Team, Washington, D.C.

with the highest rates of primary completion share several characteristics, including:

- Devoting a higher share of national resources to public primary education.
- Having reasonable unit costs.
- Paying teachers a competitive salary that is commensurate with their professional qualifications.
- Having higher spending on complementary, nonsalary inputs.
- Having a manageable pupil-teacher ratio.
- Having average repetition rates below 10 percent.

The experience of better performing countries suggests that raising key service delivery and domestic resource mobilization parameters closer to acceptable benchmarks can improve internal efficiency, lower unit costs, raise the quality of education, reduce repetition rates, and boost completion rates for primary education. Although these benchmarks can serve as a common frame of reference for all countries, a balanced mix of policy actions should take specific county circumstances into account.

The structural transformation of African economies should also be supported by the reinforcement of higher education systems and the creation of centers of excellence to enable African countries to participate in the growing global knowledge economy. This requires a focused approach to enhancing learning outcomes and to expanding knowledge, not simply improving enrollment and retention.

Gender

The poverty and human capital dimensions of the MDGs involve women, both directly and indirectly. The promotion of gender equality is therefore expected to contribute to the achievement of several goals at the same time. Accordingly, a general policy framework is required to reduce the marginalization of women, helping them participate effectively in economic, political, and social life and increasing their involvement in the development of policies that affect their lives.

Achieving this requires conscious allocations of public resources in favor of women and of production areas where women are most concentrated. In short: gender-sensitive budgeting. The objective is to restructure and target the allocation of public expenditures to promote women's economic opportunities, ensure equal access to productive resources, and address the basic social, educational, and health needs of women. This will also facilitate more open and transparent budget processes, as in South Africa.

To address the cultural, political, and economic constraints women face in their educational attainment, specific measures should focus on introducing incentive systems that promote girls' access to schools. Policies should be promoted for the construction and management of girl-friendly schools—both physically and with flexible schedules to accommodate girls' household tasks.

Health

A high proportion of Africans suffer from preventable diseases that reduce productivity and increase spending. Better health has several benefits. It increases the ability of children to learn, and it enables workers to be more productive. The health-related goals for reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases are justified by their effect on productivity, not just their impact on basic human welfare.

Containing HIV/AIDS, the leading cause of death in Sub-Saharan Africa, should feature prominently in policies for achieving all of the MDGs. The pandemic has contributed to deaths of teachers, health workers, and farmers—forcing the closure of schools and health clinics and undermining food security. It has also left a large number of orphans. The development community has tended to concentrate on reversing the spread of AIDS primarily through preventive activities. While preventive measures should be given the highest priority, it is important to recognize that millions living with the disease could, through the greater use of anti-retrovirals, be reintegrated into the productive system. Besides requiring resources for purchases of drugs, that approach will call for reorganizations of health services.

Malaria also demands urgent action. Ninety percent of malaria cases occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, with most of the deaths among young children. So efforts to control malaria should be an integral part of the MDG-related policies. Similarly, with the incidence of tuberculosis highest in Africa, specific policies need to be developed and implemented to address it. In general, those policies should address the inequitable patterns of disease risks and consequences—and pursue aggressively a more equitable distribution of benefits from programs dealing with HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

Policies for sustainable management of natural resources

In many African countries the natural resource base is eroding fast. The major causes: deforestation, desertification, and overgrazing, causing rapid soil erosion and making clean water scarce. Natural resource management policies should encourage the poor to protect the environment, starting with the promotion of secure land tenure. Developed countries should provide additional assistance to help African countries counter environmental degradation and promote the sustainable use of land and water resources by helping them gain access to such facilities as the Global Environmental Facility.

Sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty in the long run

All the foregoing policies are essential for attaining the MDGs, but African countries will have to do even more, for long-term sustained economic growth requires the structural transformation of their economies. Today, 80 percent of African countries depend on just two primary commodities for more than half their export earnings. They need to diversify their production base and increase their exports of manufactures, while continuing to exploit the comparative advantage they enjoy in primary commodities. Those efforts will require the support of their major trading partners. Subsidies and trade barriers by industrial countries tilt the field against African countries, even though many of them cannot now take advantage of trade liberalization because of structural and institutional constraints.

Low-income African countries require assistance in making large investments in trade-creating and -facilitating infrastructure, such as telecommunications and transportation, and in trade-related government institutions, such as customs and tax administrations and export promotion and servicing units. Technical and financial assistance are also needed to foster strong private-public partnerships capable of building dynamic export sectors and acquiring new competitive advantages in products and services where world demand is high.

Notes

1. Including four North African countries (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).

2. In Sub-Saharan Africa, less than half the rural population has access to safe drinking water, over two-thirds lack adequate sanitation services, only about 5 percent of have access to modern electricity, and the disparity in "teledensity" (number of telephone lines per person) between urban and rural areas is as high as 60:1.

CHAPTER 4

More effective development assistance—the cost of attaining the Millennium Development Goals

Accelerating growth and improving health and education outcomes will require more—and more effective—resources. Private investment and lending can help, but they are not enough to meet the needs of the poorest countries. For those countries, development assistance provided directly by rich countries or through multilateral institutions fills a critical need.

How much more aid will be needed to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? The answer depends on how effectively it is used. Currently, almost half of all official development assistance goes to middle-income countries, which are likely to achieve the goals without additional assistance. And aid flows to some of the largest poor countries are so small in comparison to the size of their economies that additional aid will make little difference.

A recent study at the World Bank found that additional resources are needed in about 65 low-income countries, many of them in Sub-Saharan Africa.[1] In 1999 they had a total population of 1 billion, an average income per capita of less than $400, and received about $18 billion in aid. Additional aid could raise their growth rates and increase their spending on health, education, and water and sanitation services, accelerating progress in many countries that would otherwise fall short. Of these 65 countries, 43 with adequate policies and institutions (as assessed by World Bank staff) could use additional aid effectively. For them the additional aid needed is on the order of $39 billion a year.

The remaining 22 countries will need to improve their policies and reform their institutions to use aid effectively. If they do so, additional aid of $15 billion (beyond the $3 billion they currently receive) would allow them to reach the goals. So, an additional $54 billion a year would be needed to reach the MDGs, or twice the 2000 level of official development assistance.

These estimates assume that the productivity of investment and private capital flows remain unchanged. But as countries improve their economic policies and political governance, the productivity of investment and private capital inflows will tend to rise, and capital flight to fall. Foreign aid can also increase the productivity of investment if it allows domestic resources to be used more efficiently. And under a good policy environment, aid can be a catalyst for attracting private capital, which in turn can raise the productivity of investment through the acquisition of improved technology and managerial know-how. So, to the extent that the productivity of investment and private capital inflows is increased and capital flight is reduced, the requirements of external assistance for attaining the poverty goal will be lower than estimated.

Cost of meeting the goals in Africa

Recent work by the African Development Bank provides estimates on the additional resources required by African countries for achieving the poverty goal.[2] Although the approach differs from the one used by the World Bank study discussed above, its results point to similar orders of magnitude.

For the 30 or so countries in need of additional external assistance and judged to be in a position to use aid effectively, it is estimated that an increase of $20-25 billion in official development assistance would be required. Taking account of the global estimates presented at the Monterrey conference, these estimates suggest that at least half of the global increment in aid should be allocated to African countries. That would be on top of the $16 billion in official development assistance that Africa currently receives, of which $13 billion goes to Sub-Saharan Africa, $11 billion to good performers. The remaining countries face civil conflict or difficult political situations, which make them unlikely to be eligible for substantial aid increases in the near future.

These are broad orders of magnitude, which depend on country performance, especially improvements in the efficiency with which aid is used, improved domestic resource mobilization, and increases in foreign private investment. More specific country assessments would need to be done in the context of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. In addition, the costs of regional initiatives, such as the fight against communicable diseases, need to be taken into account.

Countries in this group are expected to maintain their policy and institutional stances and further deepen the reform process. Policy reversals and institutional setbacks will mean lower efficiency and compromise on reaching the targets, despite greater financial assistance. So, future allocations of additional aid to individual countries in this group should be contingent on maintaining and improving economic and political governance, as well as improving the effectiveness of using resources.

Sixteen countries, most experiencing political and economic instability, are deemed not to have sound policies and adequately functioning institutions. Their capacity to use aid effectively and to progress toward the MDGs hinges on their ability to improve their policies and institutions. Now receiving $1.6 billion a year, they will require specially tailored assistance for conflict resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, building of institutions of political and economic governance, and deepening of political and economic reforms. For post-conflict countries, special measures would ensure the provision of basic social services.

International assistance to Africa

While the efforts to achieve the MDGs will come primarily from African countries themselves, the ongoing support of the international community remains critical. Africa's development partners should continue to play a significant role in seven areas.

First, in line with recent commitments at the Monterrey conference, industrial countries should intensify efforts to reverse the large decline in official development assistance to Africa and increase it to levels required to help countries meet the MDGs. They should also work together to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid through better alignment of effort. Donors often do not coordinate the requirements they set for their assistance, dealing with different actors within countries. It is important therefore that aid be better aligned under the framework of national strategies.

Second, future assistance should be more predictable. Despite the growing use of medium-term expenditure frameworks in African countries, most donor funding is still committed annually, with amounts and timing rarely communicated in advance. Even with the annual commitments, there is uncertainty because a recipient country's failure to meet one condition could lead to the withholding of funding, with severe consequences for budget implementation.

Third, development partners should harmonize their procedures and instruments for the shared objective of poverty reduction, thereby improving the efficiency of aid. Today, most donor programs and procedures are fragmented. And in many cases the diversity of donor-driven programs has strained government capacity to respond to demands for reports. In the late 1990s, for example, the multilateral development banks alone required some 9,000 audit reports annually from client countries.

Fourth, there is a need to improve the quality of assistance to the PRSP process, including participation, poverty data and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, realism in poverty reduction targets, and linking actions to available resources. In the last two years the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the UN system, multilateral institutions, bilateral donors, and national and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have worked together to realize the potential of PRSPs for reducing poverty and increasing development effectiveness. Efforts are under way to harmonize lending instruments, streamline procedures, and coordinate PRSP-related capacity building efforts in a country-led environment. Such efforts, to be linked to achieving the MDGs, should be widened and deepened, especially where political liberalization has created conditions for the ownership of poverty policies by stakeholders. Overall, such support should reduce the transaction costs of delivering aid, help build the capacity for sound fiscal management, and provide countries with the funds to prepare and implement good PRSPs.

Fifth, Africa's international development partners should facilitate the establishment of a more open and equitable trade regime. Trade policies can contribute to poverty reduction through their effect on economic growth and income distribution. Trade can thus be an engine for growth and poverty reduction. Indeed, African countries with relatively open policies have grown faster than those with restricted trade policies.

But several African countries are not well integrated into the global market. Due to imperfections in domestic and international trade, their share in world trade has declined. Some of the constraints are national rigidities, including infrastructure constraints and dependence on a narrow range of commodities with declining prices. Oil-exporting countries have also seen volatile prices, introducing fluctuations in their export earnings.

Even countries that have diversified their exports suffer from problems of quality and lack knowledge of export markets and appropriate technology. African exporters of agricultural products face the high subsidies in developed countries exporting similar agricultural products. For example, in 1998/99, rich countries subsidized cotton production by $5 billion. It is therefore crucial to provide a level playing field for agricultural production and exports, so that African countries can increase the resources for their poverty reduction efforts.

Developed countries also need to support Africa's efforts to diversify exports by reversing the trend toward escalating tariffs on processed products and by reducing the restrictions on labor-intensive manufactures. The U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act and the European Union's "All Exports but Arms" initiatives are steps in the right direction. Other measures include supporting capacity building at the country level so that African countries can take advantage of the opportunities that globalization and expanded trade provide.

Sixth, on debt relief, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative has begun to release resources for investments aimed at reducing poverty. Because many HIPCs faced serious terms-of-trade losses in the last year with the slowdown in the world economy, it is essential see whether the debt relief provided, as well as the terms of new financing, have indeed resulted in debt relief. As is the case for Burkina Faso, additional debt relief at the completion point may be required for other countries.

Seventh, developed countries should continue to support the production and supply of essential global and regional public goods. Actions at the country level need to be complemented by global efforts to address problems of communicable disease, low levels of agricultural technology, and environmental degradation. Recent efforts to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the resurgence of malaria, and tuberculosis are steps in the right direction. The global community should also collaborate in protecting the environmental commons, especially for the mitigation of land degradation in many rural areas where most of the poor derive their livelihood. In addition, Africa's development partners need to push for a "green revolution" in Africa by supporting the development and dissemination of new agricultural technology and farm production and management systems. This should reduce food insecurity and improve the nutritional status of children, contributing to lower child mortality.

Toward a new partnership

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) provides an opportunity for African countries and their development partners to re-launch Africa's development efforts, based on mutually agreed principles and objectives. This homegrown initiative is anchored on a sober assessment of the development challenges that African countries face in a rapidly globalizing world economy. It represents the determination by African leaders to assume ownership of their development, in partnership with the international community. Within this framework, African leaders have committed themselves to peace, security, sound economic management, and good governance. They have also identified priority areas for action that are consistent with the continent's development challenges.

The NEPAD represents an important vehicle for creating a new partnership between Africa and its development partners, based on the principles of binding commitments to obligations and targets within a mutually agreed timeframe for implementation. Already mobilizing wide political support, it could provide a means for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of international assistance. Indeed, its peer review mechanism should help ensure that countries respect their commitments. The NEPAD thus has a great potential for creating an effective framework for cooperation and collaboration to reduce poverty and to help countries achieve the MDGs. It thus deserves the full support of Africa's development partners.

Notes

1. Shantayanan Devarajan, Margaret J. Miller, and Eric V. Swanson, 2002, "Goals for Development: History, Prospects, and Costs," World Bank, Office of Vice President, Human Development Network, and Development Data Group, Washington, D.C.

2. For each country in a sample of 47 African countries the additional foreign exchange requirements are estimated as the net outcome of three main elements: the growth of imports that will result from growing at the desired poverty-reducing growth rate, the portion of imports that will be financed by export volume growth, and the effect of changes in the terms of trade, domestic inflation, and exchange rate on the amount of required resource.

Statistical annex

TABLE A1
Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals I

Economy	GNP per capita $ 2000	Population millions 2000	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1990–95	1995–2000	Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1990–94	1995–2000	Net primary school enrollment rate % 1990–94	1995–2000	Primary school completion rate % 1990–94	1995–2000	Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1990–94	1995–2000
East Asia & Pacific	**1,060**	**1,855.2**	**0.0**	**3.6**	**19**	**10**	**96**	**91**	**98**	**108**	**87**	**89**
Cambodia	260	12.0	2.1	1.1	..	45	..	104	..	60	..	79
China	840	1,262.5	11.6	7.1	17	10	95	91	99	108	86	89
Hong Kong, China *	25,920	6.8	3.7	0.4	..	..	91	90	..	..	..	95
Macao *	14,580	0.4	4.4	–3.1	..	..	81	83	..	..	98	96
Fiji	2,160	0.8	2.7	1.3	8	..	99	101	102	..	95	..
Indonesia	570	210.4	5.8	–2.3	..	34	97	95	92	91	90	91
Kiribati	940	0.1	0.6	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	101
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	22.3	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	8,960	47.3	6.0	3.0	..	..	96	93	96	96	93	92
Lao PDR	290	5.3	4.3	3.6	40	..	69	76	..	64	76	79
Malaysia	3,370	23.3	6.8	1.1	22	20	102	98	90	..	98	99
Mongolia	390	2.4	–2.5	2.0	12	13	75	85	..	82	120	116
Myanmar	..	47.7	..	..	31	28	..	..	..	..	95	97
Papua New Guinea	670	5.1	6.3	–1.8	..	..	..	85	53	59	79	79
Philippines	1,040	75.6	0.6	1.1	30	32	96	101	89	92	..	..
Samoa	1,420	0.2	–0.2	3.0	..	..	..	96	..	..	97	97
Solomon Islands	640	0.4	1.9	–3.7	..	..	..	..	66	..	78	..
Thailand	2,010	60.7	7.7	–1.5	19	18	..	77	93	84	94	96
Tonga	1,630	0.1	3.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	93
Vanuatu	1,100	0.2	–0.6	–2.0	..	..	..	106	86	..	86	94
Vietnam	390	78.5	6.7	5.0	45	34	..	97	..	..	..	88
South Asia	**440**	**1,355.1**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**53**	**49**	**..**	**..**	**75**	**74**	**69**	**78**
Afghanistan	..	26.6	..	..	..	49	29	..	..	8	39	43
Bangladesh	370	131.1	2.8	3.4	68	48	64	104	50	70	72	95
Bhutan	590	0.8	3.3	3.9	..	19	..	16	23	..	..	81
India	450	1,015.9	4.5	3.9	53	47	..	..	75	76	69	75
Maldives	1,960	0.3	5.1	5.4	39	45	..	..	112	..	96	97
Nepal	240	23.0	2.6	2.1	..	47	..	..	..	57	62	69
Pakistan	440	138.1	1.7	0.4	40	38	..	..	..	..	47	..
Sri Lanka	850	19.4	4.4	3.7	38	33	..	102	100	100	100	99
Europe & Central Asia	**2,010**	**474.3**	**–5.6**	**2.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**91**	**88**
Albania	1,120	3.4	5.4	3.4	..	8	..	102	97	89	94	94
Armenia	520	3.8	–11.0	4.8	..	3	..	..	..	82	..	..
Azerbaijan	600	8.0	–16.9	6.3	..	17	..	96	47	101	102	95
Belarus	1,280	10.0	–9.8	7.1	..	..	85	..	97	93	..	96
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,230	4.0	..	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..

TABLE A1

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals I (continued)

Economy	GNP per capita $ 2000	Population millions 2000	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1990–95	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1995–2000	Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1990–94	Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1995–2000	Net primary school enrollment rate % 1990–94	Net primary school enrollment rate % 1995–2000	Primary school completion rate % 1990–94	Primary school completion rate % 1995–2000	Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1990–94	Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1995–2000
Bulgaria	1,520	8.2	–0.2	–0.4	..	..	86	93	90	92	94	93
Croatia	4,620	4.4	–1.3	4.6	1	1	82	84	79	79	97	97
Czech Republic	5,250	10.3	1.7	0.6	1	..	91	90	89	109	97	97
Estonia	3,580	1.4	–5.5	6.4	..	..	92	96	93	88	101	96
Georgia	630	5.0	–22.0	7.5	..	3	..	..	..	90	91	95
Hungary	4,710	10.2	0.5	4.3	..	..	83	82	..	102	97	96
Kazakhstan	1,260	14.9	–8.6	3.2	..	4	..	..	..	100	..	97
Kyrgyz Republic	280	4.9	–14.9	3.5	..	11	..	85	..	..	103	98
Latvia	2,920	2.4	–11.2	5.8	..	..	81	94	74	86	100	98
Lithuania	2,930	3.5	–11.3	4.0	..	..	..	94	86	95	99	96
Macedonia, FYR	1,820	2.0	–4.9	2.3	..	6	94	96	89	91	94	93
Moldova	400	4.3	–16.9	–2.4	..	..	..	..	66	81	99	98
Poland	4,190	38.7	4.4	5.1	..	..	97	97	100	96	95	94
Romania	1,690	22.4	1.6	–1.8	6	..	87	94	..	98	97	96
Russian Federation	1,690	145.6	–10.1	1.2	4	3	93	..	90	..	..	74
Slovak Republic	3,700	5.4	–0.2	3.9	..	..	..	..	96	97	99	97
Tajikistan	180	6.2	–21.1	–0.1	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..
Turkey	3,080	65.3	1.7	1.9	10	8	96	100	92	..	78	79
Turkmenistan	750	5.2	–14.3	1.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	690	49.5	–15.5	–1.1	..	3	..	..	58	..	..	106
Uzbekistan	620	24.8	–6.7	1.8	..	19	..	..	..	100	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	940	10.6	..	0.4	..	2	69	..	72	96	96	96
Latin America & Caribbean	**3,670**	**515.7**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**..**	**9**	**91**	**97**	**..**	**..**	**98**	**99**
Antigua and Barbuda	8,960	0.1	2.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	184
Argentina	7,480	37.0	3.8	1.4	2	5	..	107	..	96	..	100
Belize	2,890	0.2	2.8	1.2	6	..	99	99	90	82	96	97
Bolivia	990	8.3	1.5	1.1	15	8	91	97	74	77	89	..
Brazil	3,590	170.4	2.4	0.7	..	6	90	98	..	71	..	100
Chile	4,590	15.2	6.6	2.8	1	1	86	88	94	92	97	95
Colombia	2,030	42.3	3.2	–1.2	..	7	78	87	72	85	105	101
Costa Rica	3,830	3.8	3.8	3.5	2	5	87	89	73	89	97	97
Cuba	..	11.2	..	..	..	..	96	97	..	..	100	97
Dominica	3,190	0.1	1.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Dominican Republic	2,120	8.4	2.9	5.8	10	6	..	87	..	82	..	103
Ecuador	1,190	12.6	0.8	–2.2	..	14	92	97	94	96	97	98
El Salvador	2,000	6.3	4.6	1.1	11	12	75	81	..	76	99	95
Grenada	3,830	0.1	0.2	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	107
Guatemala	1,700	11.4	1.6	1.4	..	24	..	83	37	56	85	85
Guyana	860	0.8	7.2	2.0	18	12	90	85	92	86	106	97
Haiti	510	8.0	–7.1	0.1	27	17	22	80	28	40	..	..
Honduras	860	6.4	0.4	0.0	18	25	90	..	66	67	103	..
Jamaica	2,760	2.6	0.5	–1.2	5	4	95	92	90	89	100	99
Mexico	5,110	98.0	–0.5	3.8	..	8	101	102	89	89	96	97
Nicaragua	..	5.1	–1.1	2.3	11	12	80	77	45	65	..	..
Panama	3,280	2.9	2.6	1.9	6	8	91	..	87	..	96	..
Paraguay	1,440	5.5	0.8	–1.9	4	..	89	92	65	86	95	96
Peru	2,080	25.7	5.0	0.6	11	8	87	103	..	90	93	94
Puerto Rico	..	3.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE A1

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals I (continued)

Economy	GNP per capita $ 2000	Population millions 2000	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1990–95		Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1990–94		Net primary school enrollment rate % 1990–94		Primary school completion rate % 1990–94		Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1990–94	
			1990–95	1995–2000	1990–94	1995–2000	1990–94	1995–2000	1990–94	1995–2000	1990–94	1995–2000
St. Kitts and Nevis	7,200	0.0	5.4	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..
St. Lucia	4,090	0.2	1.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	112	97	108	102
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2,750	0.1	1.5	3.4	..	27	..	..	140	..	104	..
Suriname	1,790	0.4	–0.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
Trinidad and Tobago	5,160	1.3	0.3	4.6	..	..	91	93	100	81	98	100
Uruguay	6,080	3.3	3.5	1.5	4	..	92	92	95	98	103	108
Venezuela, RB	4,310	24.2	–0.9	–1.6	5	4	88	84	91	78	101	101
Middle East & North Africa	**2,090**	**295.2**	**–0.1**	**1.2**	**..**	**15**	**..**	**83**	**81**	**86**	**83**	**84**
Algeria	1,580	30.4	–2.0	1.6	9	6	96	94	82	91	85	91
Bahrain	..	0.7	2.4	0.3	..	..	102	97	101	91	97	99
Djibouti	880	0.6	–5.9	–1.7	..	18	32	32	32	28	74	70
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,490	64.0	1.8	3.5	10	4	88	92	77	99	84	88
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,650	63.7	1.0	1.9	..	11	99	90	94	92	85	88
Iraq	..	23.3	..	..	12	..	79	80	63	55	75	75
Jordan	1,720	4.9	3.3	–0.1	6	5	69	64	..	..	97	96
Lebanon	4,010	4.3	4.7	0.9	..	3	..	78	..	70	..	100
Libya	..	5.3	..	..	..	5	96	..	..	..	..	100
Morocco	1,180	28.7	–1.4	1.5	10	..	70	79	47	55	71	78
Oman	..	2.4	0.2	..	24	23	71	66	..	76	92	94
Saudi Arabia	7,230	20.7	–2.1	–1.0	..	..	62	59	60	69	86	89
Syrian Arab Republic	950	16.2	4.3	0.8	12	13	92	93	98	90	86	88
Tunisia	2,100	9.6	1.7	4.2	..	4	98	98	75	91	88	93
West Bank and Gaza	1,650	3.0	..	–0.7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	420	17.5	2.3	2.6	39	46	..	61	..	40	37	47
Sub-Saharan Africa	**470**	**658.9**	**–1.0**	**0.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**51**	**..**	**78**	**80**
Angola	430	13.1	–9.7	3.2	..	41	..	57	39	..	..	81
Benin	370	6.3	1.0	2.4	..	29	57	64	23	39	..	61
Botswana	3,650	1.6	0.6	4.4	..	17	93	81	110	102	103	102
Burkina Faso	210	11.3	0.9	3.0	33	34	31	34	19	25	62	66
Burundi	110	6.8	–6.4	–2.3	..	..	52	38	46	43	80	81
Cameroon	580	14.9	–4.2	2.4	15	22	..	..	57	43	82	81
Cape Verde	1,330	0.4	3.8	3.6	14	..	..	99	..	117	96	..
Central African Republic	280	3.7	–1.1	0.8	..	23	53	53	28	19	63	..
Chad	200	7.7	–3.7	0.7	..	39	..	55	19	19	44	53
Comoros	380	0.6	–2.5	–1.2	19	26	52	50	35	33	..	82
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	50.9	..	0.0	..	34	61	32	48	40	67	80
Congo, Rep.	570	3.0	–3.7	–2.8	..	..	..	..	61	44	88	87
Côte d’Ivoire	680	16.0	–1.4	0.7	24	..	47	59	44	40	..	69
Equatorial Guinea	710	0.5	5.6	32.9	..	..	..	83	46	..	87	68
Eritrea	180	4.1	1.3	–0.5	41	44	29	34	19	35	78	78
Ethiopia	100	64.3	3.7	1.9	48	47	23	35	22	24	63	61
Gabon	3,190	1.2	–0.4	–1.3	..	12	..	..	71	80	95	95
Gambia, The	340	1.3	–1.7	1.7	..	26	55	61	40	70	70	80
Ghana	330	19.3	1.5	2.1	27	25	..	..	63	64	..	..
Guinea	450	7.4	1.9	1.6	..	33	37	46	16	35	45	56
Guinea-Bissau	180	1.2	0.2	–4.7	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Kenya	350	30.1	–1.0	–0.7	23	22	..	..	63	58	..	96
Lesotho	580	2.0	1.7	1.2	21	16	73	60	64	69	117	112
Liberia	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	71
Madagascar	250	15.5	–1.6	0.7	45	40	59	63	34	27	..	96

TABLE A1

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals I (continued)

Economy	GNP per capita $ 2000	Population millions 2000	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1990–95	GDP per capita average annual % growth 1995–2000	Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1990–94	Child malnutrition weight for age children under 5 % 1995–2000	Net primary school enrollment rate % 1990–94	Net primary school enrollment rate % 1995–2000	Primary school completion rate % 1990–94	Primary school completion rate % 1995–2000	Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1990–94	Ratio female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school % 1995–2000
Malawi	170	10.3	–0.5	1.6	28	25	103	..	30	50	85	..
Mali	240	10.8	–0.1	3.1	..	27	29	42	11	23	63	66
Mauritania	380	2.7	1.5	0.9	48	23	54	60	34	46	77	90
Mauritius	3,660	1.2	3.7	4.0	..	15	95	93	129	111	98	98
Mayotte	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	230	17.7	1.5	8.4	..	26	39	41	30	36	71	72
Namibia	2,030	1.8	1.2	1.8	26	..	91	86	70	90	104	103
Niger	180	10.8	–2.6	0.1	43	40	23	26	18	20	57	64
Nigeria	260	126.9	–1.2	–0.2	39	27	..	..	72	67	80	..
Rwanda	230	8.5	–11.8	3.4	29	27	75	91	34	..	97	100
São Tomé and Principe	290	0.1	–1.2	–0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Senegal	490	9.5	–1.0	2.5	22	13	50	59	..	41	75	78
Seychelles	7,050	0.1	1.3	0.6	..	6	..	..	..	..	98	96
Sierra Leone	120	5.0	–5.5	–7.1	29	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
Somalia	..	8.8	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,060	42.8	–0.6	0.6	..	9	103	102	76	98	102	102
Sudan	350	31.1	5.6	4.4	34	..	..	46	..	35	80	86
Swaziland	1,370	1.0	–0.3	0.5	..	..	92	77	71	81	..	96
Tanzania	270	33.7	–1.4	1.3	29	29	48	48	..	59	96	97
Togo	290	4.5	–2.5	–1.0	..	25	78	88	41	63	62	67
Uganda	300	22.2	4.0	3.0	..	23	..	87	39	61	..	88
Zambia	310	10.1	..	0.0	25	24	77	73	..	80	..	89
Zimbabwe	440	12.6	..	0.0	16	13	..	..	97	113	91	94

.. Not available

* Not included in regional aggregate.

TABLE A2

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals II

Economy	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1990–94	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1995–2000	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live birth adjusted 1995	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1990–94	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1995–2000	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 male 1999	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 female 1999	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 1999	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1995–2000	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1995–2000
East Asia & Pacific	**55**	**45**	**..**	**19**	**10**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**142**	**70**	**75**	**38**	**47**
Cambodia	119	120	43	..	45	2.4	3.5	560	..	30	..	18
China	47	39	85	17	10	0.1	0.0	103	71	75	29	38
Hong Kong, China *	..	..	100	..	..	0.1	0.0	91	..	..	..	..
Macao *	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	31	21	100	8	8	..	..	..	..	47	..	43
Indonesia	73	51	47	..	34	0.0	0.0	282	69	76	54	66
Kiribati	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	48
Korea, Dem. Rep.	74	90	99	..	32	..	..	176	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	10	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	69	..	92	..	63
Lao PDR	170	170	60	40	40	0.0	0.1	171	..	90	..	46
Malaysia	21	11	98	22	20	0.6	0.1	111	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	102	71	99	12	13	..	..	205	..	60	..	30
Myanmar	130	126	93	31	28	1.0	1.7	169	64	68	45	46
Papua New Guinea	93	75	33	..	..	0.1	0.2	250	42	42	82	82
Philippines	62	39	98	30	32	0.0	0.1	314	87	87	74	83
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	99
Solomon Islands	36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	34
Thailand	41	33	95	19	18	1.2	2.3	141	71	80	86	96
Tonga	27	23	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Vanuatu	70	40	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	100
Vietnam	50	34	79	45	34	0.3	0.1	189	48	56	73	73
South Asia	**111**	**96**	**49**	**53**	**49**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**191**	**80**	**87**	**25**	**37**
Afghanistan	257	279	..	..	49	..	..	325	..	13	..	12
Bangladesh	116	83	14	68	48	0.0	0.0	241	91	97	37	53
Bhutan	..	..	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	62	..	69
India	98	88	49	53	47	0.4	0.6	185	78	88	21	31
Maldives	84	34	90	39	45	..	..	..	..	100	..	56
Nepal	118	105	32	..	47	0.1	0.2	209	66	81	21	27
Pakistan	132	110	..	40	38	0.1	0.0	177	84	88	34	61
Sri Lanka	23	18	94	38	33	0.0	0.1	59	66	83	82	83
Europe & Central Asia	**24**	**25**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**0.4**	**..**	**85**	**..**	**90**	**..**	**..**
Albania	45	31	..	..	8	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
Armenia	21	17	..	..	3	..	..	58	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	43	21	..	..	17	..	..	62	..	..	..	..
Belarus	16	14	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	80	..	100	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..
Croatia	12	9	..	1	1	0.0	0.0	61	..	95	..	100
Czech Republic	10	7	..	1	..	0.1	0.0	19	..	..	..	..
Estonia	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	21	..	..	3	..	..	72	..	76	..	99
Hungary	14	11	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	40	99	99	99	99
Kazakhstan	35	28	100	..	4	0.1	..	130	..	91	..	99
Kyrgyz Republic	42	35	..	..	11	..	..	130	..	77	..	100
Latvia	20	17	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	105	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	67	..	67

TABLE A2
Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals II (continued)

Economy	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1990–94	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1995–2000	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live birth adjusted 1995	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1990–94	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1995–2000	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 male 1999	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 female 1999	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 1999	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1995–2000	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1995–2000
Macedonia, FYR	26	17	93	..	6	..	..	50	..	99	..	99
Moldova	29	22	..	..	..	0.3	0.1	130	..	100	..	..
Poland	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
Romania	30	23	..	6	..	0.0	0.0	130	..	58	..	53
Russian Federation	23	19	..	4	3	0.3	0.1	123	..	99	..	..
Slovak Republic	13	10	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	28	..	100	..	100
Tajikistan	82	30	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..
Turkey	67	43	76	10	8	..	..	38	80	83	87	91
Turkmenistan	68	43	..	..	12	..	..	90	..	58	..	100
Ukraine	..	16	..	..	3	1.3	0.8	73	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	48	27	..	..	19	..	..	97	..	85	..	100
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	22	15	90	..	2	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	**49**	**37**	**..**	**..**	**9**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**75**	**81**	**85**	**72**	**78**
Antigua and Barbuda	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	96
Argentina	28	22	97	2	5	0.9	0.3	55	..	79	..	85
Belize	49	38	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	76	..	42
Bolivia	116	79	48	15	8	0.1	0.0	238	74	79	55	66
Brazil	49	39	..	..	6	0.7	0.3	70	82	87	72	77
Chile	20	12	..	1	1	0.3	0.1	26	90	94	97	97
Colombia	36	23	85	..	7	0.4	0.1	51	87	91	82	85
Costa Rica	16	13	97	2	5	0.6	0.3	17	..	98	..	96
Cuba	13	9	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	15	..	95	..	95
Dominica	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	59	47	..	10	6	2.6	2.8	135	78	79	60	71
Ecuador	51	34	64	..	14	0.4	0.1	172	..	71	..	59
El Salvador	54	35	87	11	12	0.7	0.3	67	..	74	..	83
Grenada	37	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	97
Guatemala	68	49	35	..	24	1.2	0.9	85	78	92	77	85
Guyana	90	73	..	18	12	..	..	..	..	94	..	87
Haiti	131	111	20	27	17	4.9	2.9	361	46	46	25	28
Honduras	53	44	47	18	25	1.4	1.7	92	84	90	..	77
Jamaica	32	24	..	5	4	0.6	0.4	8	..	71	..	84
Mexico	46	36	92	..	8	0.4	0.1	39	83	86	69	73
Nicaragua	59	41	61	11	12	0.2	0.1	88	70	79	76	84
Panama	..	24	..	6	8	1.6	1.4	54	..	87	..	94
Paraguay	33	28	..	4	..	0.1	0.0	68	63	79	89	95
Peru	75	41	53	11	8	0.4	0.2	228	72	77	64	76
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	96
St. Lucia	24	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	26	20	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	93	..	96
Suriname	39	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	83
Trinidad and Tobago	24	19	..	..	..	0.8	0.6	12	..	86	..	88
Uruguay	24	17	..	4	4	0.4	0.2	29	..	98	..	95
Venezuela, RB	27	24	..	5	4	0.7	0.1	42	..	84	..	74
Middle East & North Africa	**72**	**54**	**..**	**..**	**15**	**..**	**..**	**66**	**84**	**89**	**78**	**83**
Algeria	55	39	77	9	6	..	..	45	..	94	..	73
Bahrain	23	11	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	..	178	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	100	..	91
Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	52	46	10	4	..	..	39	94	95	87	94
Iran, Islamic Rep.	72	41	74	..	11	..	..	54	86	95	81	81

TABLE A2

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals II (continued)

Economy	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1990–94	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1995–2000	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live birth adjusted 1995	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1990–94	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1995–2000	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 male 1999	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 female 1999	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 1999	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1995–2000	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1995–2000
Iraq	50	121	87	12	..	..	..	156	..	85	..	79
Jordan	34	30	..	6	5	..	..	11	97	96	98	99
Lebanon	40	30	89	..	3	..	..	24	..	100	..	99
Libya	42	32	76	..	5	..	..	24	71	72	97	97
Morocco	83	60	40	10	10	..	..	119	75	82	62	75
Oman	30	22	91	24	23	..	..	10	37	39	84	92
Saudi Arabia	45	23	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	95	..	100
Syrian Arab Republic	59	29	77	12	13	..	..	85	..	80	..	90
Tunisia	52	30	81	..	4	..	..	37	80	..	76	..
West Bank and Gaza	53	26	..	..	15	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	130	95	16	39	46	..	..	108	66	69	39	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	**159**	**162**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**4.5**	**9.2**	**339**	**49**	**55**	**55**	**55**
Angola	..	208	17	..	41	1.3	2.7	271	..	38	..	44
Benin	167	143	..	..	29	0.9	2.2	266	..	63	20	23
Botswana	62	99	..	..	17	15.8	34.3	702	95	..	61	..
Burkina Faso	229	206	41	33	34	2.3	5.8	319	53	..	24	29
Burundi	180	176	24	..	..	5.7	11.6	382	65	..	89	..
Cameroon	141	155	..	15	22	3.8	7.8	335	52	62	87	92
Cape Verde	..	48	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	74	..	71
Central African Republic	157	152	46	..	23	6.9	14.1	415	59	60	30	31
Chad	209	188	..	..	39	1.9	3.0	270	..	27	18	29
Comoros	104	80	..	19	26	..	..	..	88	96	98	98
Congo, Dem. Rep.	155	163	..	..	34	2.5	5.1	301	..	45	..	20
Congo, Rep.	..	106	..	..	..	3.2	6.5	318	..	51	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	150	180	45	24	24	3.8	9.5	375	65	77	49	..
Equatorial Guinea	206	167	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	53
Eritrea	140	103	21	41	44	..	..	272	..	46	..	13
Ethiopia	211	179	3	48	47	7.5	11.9	373	22	24	13	15
Gabon	94	89	80	..	12	2.3	4.7	289	..	70	..	21
Gambia, The	127	110	..	..	26	0.9	2.2	260	..	62	..	37
Ghana	119	112	44	27	25	1.4	3.4	281	56	64	60	63
Guinea	215	161	31	..	33	0.6	1.4	255	45	48	55	58
Guinea-Bissau	246	211	50	..	..	1.0	2.5	267	..	49	..	47
Kenya	97	120	45	23	22	6.4	13.0	417	40	49	84	86
Lesotho	148	143	50	21	16	12.1	26.4	542	..	91	..	92
Liberia	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	170	144	57	45	40	0.0	0.1	236	44	47	36	42
Malawi	220	193	55	28	25	7.0	15.3	443	49	57	73	77
Mali	238	218	46	..	27	1.3	2.1	261	55	65	70	69
Mauritania	..	164	..	48	23	0.4	0.6	241	37	37	30	33
Mauritius	25	20	97	..	15	0.0	0.0	68	100	100	100	99
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	238	200	..	..	26	6.7	14.7	407	..	60	..	43
Namibia	84	112	68	26	26	9.1	19.8	490	72	77	33	41
Niger	335	248	15	43	40	0.9	1.5	252	53	59	15	20
Nigeria	136	153	..	39	27	2.5	5.1	301	49	57	60	63
Rwanda	..	203	26	29	27	5.2	10.6	381	..	41	..	8
São Tomé and Principe	90	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	139	129	47	22	13	0.7	1.6	258	72	78	57	70
Seychelles	21	14	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	323	267	..	29	..	1.2	2.9	274	..	28	..	28
Somalia	215	195	..	..	26	..	..	365	..	..	..	..

TABLE A2

Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals II (continued)

Economy	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1990–94	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth 1995–2000	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live birth adjusted 1995	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1990–94	Birth attended by trained health staff % 1995–2000	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 male 1999	Prevalence of HIV ages 15–24 female 1999	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 1999	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved water source % of population with access 1995–2000	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1990–94	Access to improved sanitation source % of population with access 1995–2000
South Africa	73	79	82	..	9	11.3	24.8	495	..	86	..	86
Sudan	125	..	86	34	34	..	..	195	67	75	58	62
Swaziland	115	119	..	..	..	..	..	564	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	178	149	..	29	29	4.0	8.1	340	50	54	88	90
Togo	142	142	..	..	25	2.2	5.5	313	51	54	37	34
Uganda	165	161	38	..	23	3.8	7.8	343	44	50	84	75
Zambia	197	186	51	25	24	8.2	17.8	495	52	64	63	78
Zimbabwe	77	116	69	16	13	11.3	24.5	562	77	85	64	68

.. Not available.

* Not included in regional aggregate.