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This book is dedicated to

**Ms. Catherine Bertini**

2003 World Food Prize Laureate

*Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 1992–2002*

*UN Under Secretary General 2003*

*Global Humanitarian*

*Dedicated Public Servant*

Ms. Catherine Bertini (center) with Kenneth Quinn (left), President, the World Food Prize, and John Miranowski, book coeditor.
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Foreword

The partnership between the World Food Prize Foundation and the series editors began in 2001, when the editors shared a vision for filling a void on the intersection of research and public policy on food and agriculture. They envisioned an annual publication that addressed frontier research issues in food and agriculture and their relevance to contemporary food policy challenges from both domestic and global perspectives. The editors’ vision for their publication fit well with The World Food Prize’s goal to disseminate rich and diverse food policy presentations made at its International Symposium held in Des Moines, Iowa, each October around World Food Day.

Food and agricultural policy issues are at the center of many global security and economic welfare issues today. Yet, few domestic and international leaders are fully aware of the challenges and opportunities in global food production, domestic and global food security, and the potential human suffering possible when key food and agriculture policy issues are not resolved. The first volume of Perspectives in World Food and Agriculture 2004 was launched at The World Food Prize International Symposium, October 16–17, 2003, in Des Moines. We are looking forward to the launch of this volume in 2005.

Founded by Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, the World Food Prize prides itself on bringing together global experts, policymakers, academic specialists, and business leaders to address cutting edge issues at the intersection of agricultural development, human deprivation, and international security. Topics recently explored at the World Food Prize International Symposium often were harbingers of issues that later became center stage in global diplomatic forums—and at the heart of regional disputes. Those topics included

- The Role of Genetically Modified Crops in Feeding Developing Countries (2000)
- The Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Production in Africa (2001)
- The Threat of Agroterrorism (2001)
- Global Water Insecurity and Its Implications for Peace in the Middle East (2002)
The rich and diverse information, commentary, and expert recommendations for improvements in global food security are now available to a broad audience through this distinguished publication series of Drs. Miranowski and Scanes. The insights and analyses of the leading figures on the frontiers of feeding the hungry and insuring food security, both domestically and globally, will now be available around the world. Given the focus of the 2003 International Symposium on the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations, I would like to call your attention to two addresses from the 2003 International Symposium. The first address, given by Dr. Jeffry Sachs, Director of the United Nations Millennium Project and Director of Columbia University’s Earth Institute, focuses on the Millennium Development Goal to end world hunger by 2015. He estimates that it would cost the rich world about $75 billion per year until 2015 to accomplish this goal and make the world much safer as well. The second address is by the 2003 World Food Prize Laureate and United Nations Under Secretary General Catherine Bertini. Her Laureate Lecture entitled, “Educate Girls,” highlights what a $1 billion investment per year can accomplish over 12 years in increasing growth, reducing infant mortality, increasing yields, improving health and nutrition, slowing population growth, improving literacy, and decreasing the spread of AIDS, simply by educating girls. Both lectures illustrate what can be achieved in reducing poverty, insuring food security, and improving world security with a modest investment from the rich countries. These issues should be at the core of food, agriculture, and global security policy deliberation.

Combined with many excellent contributions in the frontiers of research in food and agriculture and the interface with food policy, John Miranowski and Colin Scanes have assembled a remarkable collection on the food and agriculture policy interface in Perspectives in World Food and Agriculture, Volume 2. Their vision in creating this series, combined with the foresight of Blackwell Professional Publications who made it a reality, is to be commended. The World Food Prize is proud to be a partner with them in this endeavor.

Kenneth M. Quinn
Ambassador (ret.)
President, The World Food Prize
Preface

Perspectives in World Food and Agriculture, Volume 2, brings together a series of essays and reviews on the frontiers of the food system in the industrialized and developing worlds, together with statistical data on the present state of world agriculture. The volume is a partnership with the World Food Prize, and we are delighted to include the World Food Prize logo on the cover.

The volume is divided into the following sections:

Section I: Frontiers in Addressing World Hunger and Poverty
Section II: Frontiers in Addressing Health and Nutrition
Section III: Frontiers in Food, Agriculture, and Global Climate Change
Section IV: Frontiers in Agriculture and Rural Development in Industrialized Countries
Section V: Trends and Outlook for World Food and Agriculture

Section I, “Frontiers to Addressing World Hunger and Poverty,” considers the Millennium Development Goals as adopted by the United Nations. These relate to reducing food insecurity from the present estimates of over 800 million people who are hungry and malnourished together with goals related to reducing poverty and disease, improving education and access to safe water. Most of the essays are based on presentations at the 2003 World Food Prize Symposium. These critical topics are addressed from various standpoints, including the following:

- The perspective of the United Nations (Sakiko Fukuda-Parr) and its Millennium Development Goals Committee (Jeffrey Sachs)
- The perspective of the U.S. federal government with views specifically from the Agency for International Development (Administrator Andrew Natsios) and the Department of Agriculture (Secretary Ann Veneman), and from the Governor of Iowa (Tom Vilsack)
- The government of Uganda, an African nation (His Excellency Wilberforce Kisamba-Mugerwa)
• Nongovernmental organizations addressing hunger in the U.S. and world and its relationship to environmental sustainability and health issues
• Analyses of globalization on hunger and achieving a hunger-free world by two former winners of the World Food Prize (Per Pinstrup-Andersen, presently at Cornell University, and M. S. Swaminathan, one of the founders of the green revolution in India)

Section II, “Frontiers in Addressing Health and Nutrition,” includes an essay based on the presentation made by Catherine Bertini on her receipt of the 2003 World Food Prize. Her chosen topic “Educate Girls” provides both a moral imperative and very practical advantages stemming from the education of girls to economic development. Charles J. Arntzen from Arizona State University discusses the innovative approach that he pioneered—namely, the use of crops to deliver vaccines. In addition, there are reviews addressing the issue of banning antibiotics in livestock production. One describes the impact of the ban in Denmark from the Danish veterinarian (Hanne-Dorthe Emborg and Henrik C. Wegener) responsible for the implementation of the policy. The second is from a team of agricultural economists (Dermot J. Hayes and Helen H. Jensen) who address the issue from an economic impact viewpoint.

Section III, “Frontiers in Food, Agriculture, and Global Climate Change,” includes two essays. Cynthia Rosenzweig and Daniel Hillel from Columbia University comprehensively discuss the impact of global climate change on agriculture throughout the world. Luther Tweeten, one of the foremost agricultural economists, discusses agonomic techniques and how they impact farmer profitability and the reduction of greenhouse gases.

Section IV, “Frontiers in Agriculture and Rural Development in Industrialized Countries,” includes a chapter on the history of agriculture (from domestication to present) by Colin S. Scanes and Richard Willham; the latter author having an extensive record of publication on the history of livestock production from its earliest time. Bruce Babcock (Director of the Center for Agriculture and Rural Development) discusses U.S. farm policy and its implications for the world. Mark Drabenstott of the Federal Reserve Bank considers U.S. rural policy and its future directions.

Section V, “Trends and Outlook for World Food and Agriculture,” is by John Beghin and his colleagues at the Food and Agriculture Policy
Research Institute. This provides a comprehensive presentation of indicators of and commentary on the state of world food and agriculture.

It is hoped that this volume will be useful to a diverse readership, including the following: policymakers (national and international); officials and administrators (government, nongovernment organizations, universities, and research institutions); farmers and commodity organizations; agricultural-related businesses; agricultural scientists (universities, research institutes and industry); agricultural educators; undergraduate and graduate students of agriculture (particularly in perspectives/capstone courses) and the general public interested in food and agricultural issues. This volume is the second of a series.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editors of this volume are indebted to the Advisory Council members for their invaluable assistance. The Advisory Council consists of a group of eminent agriculturists and agricultural researchers from across the world, and is comprised of the following individuals:

**Dr. Ronald Cantrell**, Director-General, International Rice Research Institute. Dr. Cantrell is a prominent plant scientist. He was formerly Head of Agronomy at Iowa State University and with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

**Dr. Jiaan Cheng**, Vice President, Zhejiang University, China. Dr. Cheng is the President-Elect for the International Consortium of Agricultural Universities.

**Dr. Csaba Csaki**, World Bank. Dr. Csaki is a prominent agricultural economist. He is presently with the World Bank.

**Dr. Eddy Decuypere**, Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium. Dr. Decuypere is a prominent animal scientist.

**Dr. Ralph Hardy**, National Agricultural Biotechnology Council, U.S.A. Dr. Hardy is a prominent plant scientist. He is presently President of the National Agricultural Biotechnology Council and was formerly Vice President of Research for DuPont.

**Dr. Stanley Johnson**, Iowa State University, U.S.A. Dr. Johnson is a prominent agricultural economist. He is presently Vice Provost for Extension at Iowa State University. He was formerly Director of ISU’s Center of Agricultural Research and Development.

**Dr. Dmytro Melnychuk**, Rector, National Agricultural University, Ukraine. Dr. Melnychuk is Rector of the Agricultural University of Ukraine and an Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Science. He is President of the Global Consortium of Higher Education and Research for Agriculture.
Dr. Susan Offutt, USDA Economic Research Service. Dr. Offutt is a prominent agricultural economist. She is presently Administrator of USDA’s Economic Research Service.

Dr. Rajendra Singh Paroda, CGIAR, Dr. Paroda was formerly Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Dr. Per Pinstrup-Andersen, International Food Policy Research Institute. Dr. Pinstrup-Andersen is a prominent agricultural economist. Until recently, he was Director-General of the International Food Policy Research Institute. In 2001, he received the World Food Prize.

Dr. Kenneth Quinn, World Food Prize. Dr. Quinn heads The World Food Prize Foundation. He was with the U.S. State Department and was formerly U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia.

Dr. Timothy Reeves, Director-General, CIMMYT. Dr. Reeves is a prominent agronomist focusing on sustainable agriculture. He was until recently Director-General of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

Dr. Ismail Seragelden, President, Alexandria Library, Egypt. Dr. Seragelden, an economist, was formerly Vice President of the World Bank.
I

Frontiers in Addressing World Hunger and Poverty
The following papers are from a symposium sponsored by the World Food Prize. The symposium focused on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The Millennium Development Goals are based on the United Nations Millennium Declaration 2000. The goals with specific targets are the following:

**GOAL 1**
**ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

The Millennium Development Goals call for reducing the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day to half the 1990 level by 2015—from 28.3% of all people in low and middle income economies to 14.2%. The Goals also call for halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.

**TARGET 1**
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day.

**TARGET 2**
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

**GOAL 2**
**ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

children were still not in school, 56% of them were girls and 94% were in developing countries—mostly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Development Goals set a more realistic, but still difficult, deadline of 2015 for when all children everywhere should be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Education is development. It creates choices and opportunities for people, reduces the twin burdens of poverty and diseases, and gives a stronger voice in society. For nations it creates a dynamic workforce and well-informed citizens able to compete and cooperate globally, opening doors to economic and social prosperity.

**TARGET 3**

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

**GOAL 3**
**PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

Women have an enormous impact on the well-being of their families and societies, yet their potential is not realized because of discriminatory social norms, incentives, and legal institutions. Although their status has improved in recent decades, gender inequalities remain pervasive.

Gender inequality starts early and keeps women at a disadvantage throughout their lives. In some countries, infant girls are less likely to survive than infant boys because of parental discrimination and neglect, even though biologically infant girls should survive in greater numbers. Girls are more likely to drop out of school and to receive less education than boys because of discrimination, education expenses, and household duties.

**TARGET 4**

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.
GOAL 4
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

More than 10 million children die each year in the developing world, the vast majority from causes preventable through a combination of good care, nutrition, and medical treatment. Mortality rates for children under 5 years old dropped by 19% in the past two decades, but the rates remain high in developing countries.

TARGET 5
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

GOAL 5
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Worldwide, more than 50 million women suffer from poor reproductive health and serious pregnancy-related illness and disability. And every year more than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. Most of the deaths occur in Asia, but the risk of dying is highest in Africa.

TARGET 6
Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

GOAL 6
COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES

HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are among the world’s biggest killers, and all have their greatest impact on poor countries and poor people. These diseases interact in ways that make their combined impact worse. Effective prevention and treatment programs will save lives, reduce poverty, and help economies develop.

The economic burden of epidemics—such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS—on families and communities is enormous. Estimates suggest that tuberculosis costs the average patient 3 or 4 months of lost earnings,
which can represent up to 30% of annual household income. Malaria slows economic growth in Africa by about 1.3% a year. When the prevalence of HIV/AIDS reaches 8%—about where it is for 13 African countries today—the cost in growth is estimated at about 1% a year.

**TARGET 7**
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**TARGET 8**
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

**GOAL 7**
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The environment provides goods and services that sustain human development so we must ensure that development sustains the environment. Better natural resource management increases the income and nutrition of poor people. Improved water and sanitation reduce child mortality, and better drainage reduces malaria. It also reduces the risk of disaster from floods. Managing and protecting the environment thus contribute to reaching the other Millennium Development Goals. Fortunately, good policies and economic growth, which work to improve peoples’ lives, can also work to improve the environment.

**TARGET 9**
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the losses of environmental resources.

**TARGET 10**
Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**TARGET 11**
Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
GOAL 8
DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

What will it take to achieve the Millennium Development Goals? A lot. Economies need to grow to provide jobs and more incomes for poor people. Health and education systems must deliver services to everyone—men and women, rich and poor. Infrastructure has to work and be accessible to all. And policies need to empower people to participate in the development process. Success depends on the actions of developing countries, which must direct their own development, but there is also much that rich countries must do to help.

This is what Goal 8 is for—it complements the first seven.

Goal 8 calls for an open, rule-based trading and financial system, more generous aid to countries committed to poverty reduction, and relief for the debt problems of developing countries. It draws attention to the problems of the least-developed countries and of landlocked countries and small island developing states, which have greater difficulty competing in the global economy. It also calls for cooperation with the private sector to address youth unemployment; ensure access to affordable, essential drugs; and make available the benefits of new technologies.

TARGET 12
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system. It includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally.

TARGET 13
Address the special needs of the least developed countries, including tariff and quota-free access for least-developed countries’ exports, an enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC s and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

TARGET 14
Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable
Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly).

**TARGET 15**

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

**TARGET 16**

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

**TARGET 17**

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

**TARGET 18**

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

**NOTES**

1. World Food Prize Symposium 2003, Des Moines, Iowa.
The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are quite a breakthrough in the fight against global poverty. They come from the Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations held in September 2000. Nearly 160 heads of state gathered to spell out their vision for the 21st century for peace, democracy, and human rights, and an end to poverty. They committed to do their utmost to pursue this vision. An essential element of this declaration was the commitment to fight poverty as a matter of collective—not just national—responsibility of world leaders, pledging,

We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty, therefore, to all the world’s people, especially the most vulnerable and particularly the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.

The MDGs contain eight specific goals for hunger, income poverty, education, gender equality, environment, child survival, health, and partnership. There have been many other U.N. declarations and goals, but nothing as comprehensive as this, nor have any garnered as much political commitment with as many heads of state personally signing on. These MDGs are also a breakthrough because they are not just expressions of general idealism but are quantitative objectives with a timetable for their achievement and measurable indicators of progress, such as halving the proportion of people who are hungry by the year 2015. These goals also include action to be taken by the rich countries. Goal 8 on global partnership spells out the obligations of the rich countries: to expand access to markets for exports from developing countries, reduce the debt burden, promote access to technology, and
increase aid. This is very significant. Without this goal, I would doubt whether we would have the MDGs at all. From the point of view of developing countries, there is little point in having the world community setting objectives that they are to achieve if there is not an accompanying commitment by the rich countries for the actions that they would take. Ultimately, Goal 8 is the weakest of the goals because there are no hard numeric targets and no timetable. But it was a critical element in the negotiations at the U.N., and that it is there at all is very significant. To date, the progress in meeting this eighth goal has been woefully inadequate. The collapse of trade talks in Cancun is an example of this lack of progress. I will get back to these issues later.

Now let us how we are doing to reach these goals by 2015. I want to start by pointing out that the fight against world poverty has been much more successful than most people realize. There has been more progress in the 20th century than ever before in history. Extreme poverty has virtually been eliminated in the developed world. In the developing countries over the last 30 years, life expectancy increased by 8 years. Illiteracy was cut nearly in half to 25%. And in East Asia, the number of people surviving on less than $1 a day was almost halved in one decade, the 1990s (Table 2.1).

I emphasize these successes to convince you that generational leaps of progress have been our history and that the MDGs are realistic and achievable goals, not just dreams. China, with a population of over a billion people, increased life expectancy from 41.9 to 62.1 years between 1954 and 1971. That’s a leap of over 20 years in less than two decades. Even more impressive is that this was done with an increase in incomes from $418 to $512; that is just over $100 (in PPP 2001). The “trendalyzer charts” show this progress very dramatically. These charts are on our website at www.undp.org. Globally, progress continues to be made in reducing poverty.

Does this mean that we can assume that the MDGs will be achieved? The simple answer is “No.” If we take these global figures apart, we see that although some countries have moved ahead fast, another group of countries have stagnated and have gone backward. This divide between the successful countries and the stagnating countries (or even the stagnating countries that in some years have gone even backward) is becoming increasingly stark. Progress is too slow in many countries of the world, especially in Africa. At the current pace of progress, sub-Saharan Africa would not reach the income poverty goal until 2147, and the child mortality goal until 2167—about 150 years after the target date.