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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations and Acronyms; Executive Summary; Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); 1 Overview: Building Momentum toward the Millennium Development Goals; 2 Spurring and Sustaining Economic Growth; 3 Scaling Up Service Delivery; 4 Realizing the Development Promise of Trade; 5 Increasing Aid and Its Effectiveness; 6 Strengthening and Sharpening Support from International Financial Institutions; References; Boxes; Millennium Development Goals; 1.1 A five-point agenda for accelerating progress toward the MDGs 2.1 Growth is central to sustained poverty reduction2.2 South Asia shows that stronger growth and better service delivery are key to the MDGs; 2.3 Do poverty traps account for Africa's underdevelopment?; 2.4 A gush of oil rents and surge in public investment do not ensure sustained growth; 2.5 Political commitment is central to breaking the conflict cycle; 2.6 Better macroeconomic policies and stronger institutions are associated with longer growth accelerations; 2.7

Challenges for fiscal policy in oil-producing Sub-Saharan countries
 2.8 Fiscal transparency has improved in Africa, but much remains to be done
 2.9 Strengthening expenditure monitoring under the enhanced HIPC Initiative; 2.10 Comparing business regulations in two resource-dependent economies: Angola and Botswana; 2.11 High returns to investment climate improvements in Uganda; 2.12 How does governance affect per capita incomes in Africa, and vice versa?; 2.13 The Economic Commission for Africa's governance indicators and agenda; 3.1 Sub-Saharan Africa shows that fast progress is possible in closing the gender gap; 3.2 Reducing child mortality in Mozambique
 3.3 Improving sanitation in India's slums
 3.4 Attracting doctors to rural areas in Thailand; 3.5 IMF programs and MDG progress; 3.6 Scaling up service delivery in low-income countries under stress (LICUS); 3.7 Rewarding schools for MDG outcomes; 4.1 The varying effects of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; 4.2 Why has rapid export growth failed to significantly reduce poverty in Madagascar?; 4.3 Many of the rents created by trade preferences accrue to importers; 5.1 The U.S. Millennium Challenge Account-poised to deliver
 5.2 Estimates of MDG financing needs vary widely, but all point to the need for a major increase
 5.3 Addressing absorptive capacity in Ethiopia; 5.4 Scaling up development efforts; 5.5 Alignment and harmonization: country examples show a wide variety of approaches; 5.6 Mozambique's performance assessment framework-for donors; 5.7 Proposals for additional debt relief-moving beyond HIPC; 6.1 Profile of the "Big 5" multilateral development banks; 6.2 Independent evaluation of the World Bank's role in poverty reduction strategies
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Sommario/riassunto

The year 2005 marks an important juncture for development as the international community takes stock of implementation of the Millennium Declaration-signed by 189 countries in 2000-and discusses how progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be accelerated. The MDGs set clear targets for reducing poverty and other human deprivations and for promoting sustainable development. What progress has been made toward these goals, and what should be done to accelerate it? What are the responsibilities of developing countries, developed countries, and international financial institutions? Global Monitoring Report 2005 addresses these questions. This report, the second in an annual series assessing progress on the MDGs and related development outcomes, has a special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa-the region that is farthest from the development goals and faces the toughest challenges in accelerating progress. The report finds that without rapid action to accelerate progress, the MDGs will be seriously jeopardized-especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is falling short on all the goals. It calls on the international community to seize the opportunities presented by the increased global attention to development to build momentum for the MDGs. The report presents in-depth analysis of the agenda and priorities for action. It discusses improvements in policies and governance that developing countries need to make to achieve stronger economic growth and scale up human development and relevant key services. It examines actions that developed countries need to take to provide more and better development aid and to reform their trade policies to improve market access for developing country exports. And it evaluates how international financial institutions can strengthen and sharpen their support for this agenda. Global Monitoring Report 2005 is essential reading for development practitioners and those interested in international affairs.
