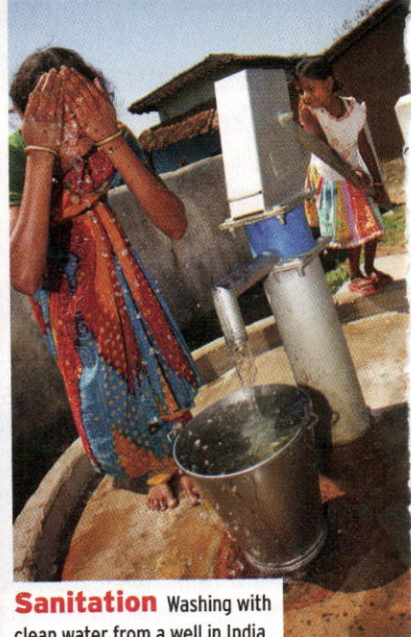
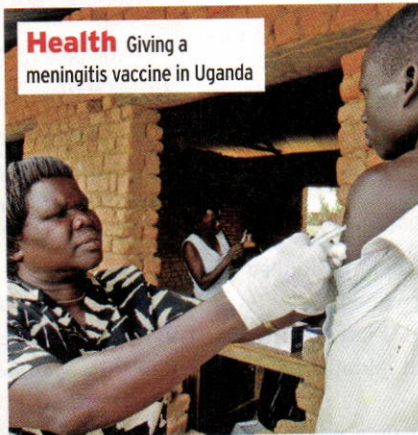


Education

A classroom in Kenya

**Sanitation** Washing with clean water from a well in India**Farming** Improved techniques are increasing crop yields: Nepalese rice farmers near the capital, Kathmandu.**Health** Giving a meningitis vaccine in Uganda**Technology** An eye exam by smartphone in rural Kenya

THE END OF Extreme Poverty?

Here's a good-news story you don't hear much about: We're making huge strides in defeating the worst of the world's poverty **BY NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF**

Imagine having to pick just one of your children to save, while leaving the others to face death.

In Cambodia, I met a woman whose daughter had just died of malaria and who was left caring for seven children and grandchildren. She showed me her one anti-malaria mosquito net

and told me how every evening she agonizes over which children to squeeze under it—and which ones to leave out and expose to malarial mosquitoes.

That's the kind of excruciating question that extreme poverty forces on families.

For thousands of generations, a vast majority of humans have lived brief, illiterate lives marked by disease, disability, and the loss of children. As recently as 1980, just over half the people in the developing world lived in extreme

poverty, defined as surviving on less than \$1.25 a day in today's money.

Yet in a time of depressing news worldwide, here's one area of amazing progress: According to the World Bank, the share of people in the developing world living in extreme poverty has been reduced from 1 in 2 in 1980 to 1 in 5 today. Now the aim is to reduce that to almost zero by 2030.

There will still be poverty, of course, just as there is far too much poverty lingering in America. But the extreme

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