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The attached Joint Staff Assessment (JSA) of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Progress Report on the Kyrgyz Republic highlights the poverty diagnosis and macroeconomic framework. Poverty developments have been particularly encouraging in the rural areas, where the majority of Kyrgyzstan's poor live, with a relatively larger reduction in the poverty

level, and reductions in extreme poverty and expenditure inequality. The IMF staff welcomes the work initiated to improve costing and prioritization and poverty analysis. This Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper on the Democratic Republic of Congo discusses economic policies and development. The macroeconomic and budget framework has been developed to take into account the effects of sectoral policies to maintain macroeconomic stability, a necessary condition for laying the foundation of economic growth and poverty reduction. It is based on the profile of public spending, the assessment of costs for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2020, and the sector-based economic growth theories taking into account the uncertainties of the international environment and the real potential of the Congolese economy. It is found that it allows for a realistic programming of public spending while highlighting the main budgetary choices proposed by the government. The strengths and abilities children develop from infancy through adolescence are crucial for their physical, emotional, and cognitive growth, which in turn help them to achieve success in school and to become responsible, economically self-sufficient, and healthy adults. Capable, responsible, and healthy adults are clearly the foundation of a well-functioning and prosperous society, yet America's future is not as secure as it could be because millions of American children live in families with incomes below the poverty line. A wealth of evidence suggests that a lack of adequate economic resources for families with children compromises these children's ability to grow and achieve adult

success, hurting them and the broader society. A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty reviews the research on linkages between child poverty and child well-being, and analyzes the poverty-reducing effects of major assistance programs directed at children and families. This report also provides policy and program recommendations for reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half within 10 years. Guinea's 2007-10 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is intended to reestablish strong, sustainable economic growth in a favorable political and institutional context. The percentage of underweight children under age five has increased from 25.8 percent in 2005 to 26.1 percent in 2008, indicating a slight increase in malnutrition. The coverage of vaccination against measles for children under age one declined from 85.3 percent in 2007 to 65.4 percent in 2008. The number of health centers nationwide remains unsatisfactory despite a modest increase from 399 in 2007 to 410 in 2009. Côte d'Ivoire's government decided on the National Development Plan to give a new impetus to its development policy. This new strategy is based on an ambitious and realistic recovery and development program centered on private and public investment. The institutional monitoring framework for the implementation of the 2012-15 NDP includes five organs working together for a vibrant, sustained, inclusive, and all-embracing economic growth. The total cost of investments arising out of the proactive scenario, "the Triumph of the Elephant," stands at 11,076 billion with equal share given to public and private sectors. This book focuses on the causes of starvation in general and

famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines is shown to be fundamentally defective, and the author develops an alternative analysis. This Joint Staff Advisory Note on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Togo, discusses that the new Strategy for Boosting Growth and Promoting Employment (SCAPE) presents the overarching reference framework for the Government's development agenda and reflects the authorities' aspiration to become, over the next 15-20 years, a middle income country, in which the rule of law and human rights are respected. The SCAPE draws upon the results of a nationally representative household survey (QUIBB). Being comprehensive, the SCAPE offers less in terms of prioritization. In light of persistent capacity constraints and limited financing, it would have been advantageous if the SCAPE had presented a clearer perspective on the Government's role in the development process, if a more focused growth and social development strategy had been articulated, and if SCAPE's implementation mechanisms had been closer aligned with existing decision-making mechanisms. The IMF staff suggests that the SCAPE's analysis could be supplemented with additional analyses on the impact of SCAPE policies on poverty, inequality and (rural) employment. The progress made by Moldova toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has not been uniform since 2007. Domestic economic and political crises are likely to undermine the achievement of several MDG targets set for 2010 and 2015. The goals were to reduce extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal access to general secondary education, promote gender equality and empower woman, and so on. After

growing dramatically in 1998–1999, poverty in Moldova began to decline in 2000. Addressing the environmental challenges and risks is imperative for Moldova. This Joint Staff Advisory Note focuses on Republic Of Moldova's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS unifies in one document the government's poverty reduction strategy and development vision. The NDS argues that Moldova needs to add productivity-enhancing investment and exports as growth drivers to its traditional consumption-based growth model. The strong pace of growth observed in the mid-2000s was driven by domestic consumption fuelled by remittances. The NDS calls for a shift from the current consumption-based growth model toward one based on raising investments, increasing productivity and competitiveness, developing export industries, and promoting a knowledge-based society. With over one billion people currently living below the poverty line, a significant proportion of which are in Commonwealth countries, the problem of poverty assumes dramatic proportions, with the potential for social and economic destabilisation. This Commonwealth-wide study examines the mechanisms employed to tackle the seemingly intractable problem of poverty. At its centre is an overview of Commonwealth experiences in poverty alleviation and this leads to a number of recommendations for Commonwealth action. This paper focuses on Haiti's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and 2014–2016 Three-Year Investment Program. The Haiti Strategic Development Plan presents the new framework for the planning, programming, and management of Haitian development, the vision and the strategic guidelines

for the country's development, and the four major work areas to be implemented to ensure the recovery and development of Haiti. The Three-Year Investment Program, 2014-2016 (PTI 2014-2016) concerns implementation of the Strategic Plan for Development of Haiti and more specifically implementation of the government's priorities for the period. This Joint Staff Advisory Note reviews Senegal's Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II), and provides advice on key priorities for strengthening the updated strategy and promoting its effective implementation. The PRSP-II, covering 2006-10, builds on lessons learned during the implementation of the 2003-05 Senegal Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP-I). The PRSP-II pushes the poverty reduction agenda forward so as to meet the objective of raising economic growth to about 7 percent per year necessary to halve poverty by 2015. This paper presents the Poverty Reduction Strategy Implementation Progress Report for Côte d'Ivoire. Since the end of the crisis in April 2011, Côte d'Ivoire has gradually recovered economic activity and social cohesion, as reflected in the reopening of banks, schools and health centers, markets, and industrial enterprises. Financing of the poverty reduction strategy is provided largely through budget resources and assistance from the government's technical and financial partners (TFP). Assistance from the TFP may also take the form of project grants or program grants. The overarching objective of Bhutan's Tenth Five-Year Plan (10FYP)-which is also the Royal Government of Bhutan's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)-is to sustain this trajectory and reduce poverty

further. Political stability, prudent economic management, and development of the hydropower sector delivered robust economic growth during the 9FYP. Favorable economic performance was underpinned by sound macroeconomic policies. The 10FYP forecasts an average fiscal deficit of about 3 percent of GDP, the same as in the 9FYP and in line with the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB)'s strategic fiscal policy goals. This paper on Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper discusses the economic, social, and environmental performance of policies, the political and institutional environment, and the constraints weighing on its growth as well as the challenges to be addressed. The shortage of basic infrastructure, especially in the rural areas, is due to elevated costs and low investments. This is compounded by the high cost of individual sanitation infrastructure, the poverty of households, and the limited resources of local communities. The investment rate that sometimes reaches interesting levels remained constant at an average of around 22 percent, in real terms. The modern economy of the Republic of Djibouti is based on rents directly or indirectly originating from the international port of Djibouti and from the country's strategic position. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper discusses that the growth recorded over the last five years is essentially driven by the increase in foreign direct investment—but especially by the activities of the Port of Djibouti. The informal economy constitutes a major proportion of the economic activities of Djibouti and provides a livelihood for much of the Djibouti population. Over the past two decades, the percentage of the world's

population living on less than a dollar a day has been cut in half. How much of that improvement is because of—or in spite of—globalization? While anti-globalization activists mount loud critiques and the media report breathlessly on globalization's perils and promises, economists have largely remained silent, in part because of an entrenched institutional divide between those who study poverty and those who study trade and finance. *Globalization and Poverty* bridges that gap, bringing together experts on both international trade and poverty to provide a detailed view of the effects of globalization on the poor in developing nations, answering such questions as: Do lower import tariffs improve the lives of the poor? Has increased financial integration led to more or less poverty? How have the poor fared during various currency crises? Does food aid hurt or help the poor? *Poverty*, the contributors show here, has been used as a popular and convenient catchphrase by parties on both sides of the globalization debate to further their respective arguments. *Globalization and Poverty* provides the more nuanced understanding necessary to move that debate beyond the slogans. This paper discusses the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and National Development Strategy (NDS) for the Republic of Moldova. The NDS "Moldova 2020" presents a vision of cohesive long-term sustainable economic development based on a diagnostic study of constraints to economic development. Areas such as health, culture, social protection, and environmental protection are crucial for the country's sustainable development. The focus of the NDS is to increase the budget coverage of adequate

policies in these sectors as a result of accelerated economic development. Such a focus also requires the sustainability of foreign assistance currently provided to the country. The 5th edition features an enhanced chapter on instruction and achievement; greater emphasis on the thinking, community, and learning patterns involved in breaking out of poverty; plentiful citations, new case studies, and data: more details findings about interventions, resources, and causes of poverty, and a review of the outlook for people in poverty---and those who work with them. The paper discusses the Joint Staff Assessment (JSA) of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Progress Report for Honduras. The first PRSP Progress Report of the Government of Honduras presents a complete review of the government's implementation of the PRSP to date and updates the PRSP for 2004-07. The report presents a comprehensive assessment of challenges encountered in implementing the poverty reduction strategy in Honduras. It reports on progress made to date and candidly identifies factors related to less-than-satisfactory Poverty Reduction Strategy implementation. One-in-seven adults and one-in-five children in the United States live in poverty. Individuals and families living in povertyÊnot only lack basic, material necessities, but they are also disproportionately afflicted by many social and economic challenges. Some of these challenges include the increased possibility of an unstable home situation, inadequate education opportunities at all levels, and a high chance of crime and victimization. Given this growing social, economic, and political concern, The Hamilton Project at

Brookings asked academic experts to develop policy proposals confronting the various challenges of America's poorest citizens, and to introduce innovative approaches to addressing poverty. When combined, the scope and impact of these proposals has the potential to vastly improve the lives of the poor. The resulting 14 policy memos are included in The Hamilton Project's Policies to Address Poverty in America. The main areas of focus include promoting early childhood development, supporting disadvantaged youth, building worker skills, and improving safety net and work support. This poverty reduction strategy paper on Nicaragua shows that the main obstacles to poverty reduction are related to culture, historical, and structural factors, as well as weak public policy. The lack of proper physical infrastructure, the weaknesses in the energy matrix, the flaws in the health, education, and potable water systems, and the precarious presence of state institutions in the territory have all contributed to the lack of success in poverty reduction. The country's potential in agriculture and natural resources are the main areas of opportunity regarding economic growth and poverty reduction. This paper examines the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) for Mali. The PRSP is an expression of the government's desire to engage in development activity that is more intense, more organized, more consensus-based, and more effective, and capable of bringing about lasting poverty reduction. Although redistribution activities and social protection systems are necessary in the short term to reduce the impact of poverty, it is above all a matter of integrating these activities into long-term

strategies that will put the poor in a position to help further their own economic and social well-being. This paper presents a Joint Staff Assessment of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) for Bangladesh. The I-PRSP lays out a broader vision for the future along with a medium-term economic strategy. The IMF staff considers that Bangladesh's I-PRSP constitutes a cohesive policy framework to increase growth and reduce poverty. However, some weaknesses remain to be addressed in the transition to the full PRSP. It will be important to more sharply prioritize near-term policies in key sectors and antipoverty programs, and incorporate their cost into the medium-term budget framework. This Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper on Uganda discusses that the National Development Plan (NDP), Uganda's current Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, was introduced in 2010/11 and originally intended to cover five fiscal years, until 2014/15. The NDP emphasises the need to accelerate economic growth to create jobs, increase average income and provide the financial resources required to expand public investment and service delivery. However, several macroeconomic and implementation challenges have reduced infrastructure investment, economic growth and job creation below the levels targeted by the plan. The key strategic objectives of the plan will be maintained over the next two years, with focus placed on strengthening public investment management, creating fiscal space for infrastructure projects and enhancing the development of practical skills among the labour force. The recalibrated macroeconomic framework outlined in Section IV will

help guide fiscal policy and economic management as the next National Development Plan is being finalised. NDP II will be launched before the 2016/17 fiscal year and will guide budgetary priorities and programmes over the medium term. This book focuses on the causes of starvation in general and famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines is shown to be fundamentally defective, and the author develops an alternative analysis. The development policy of Cape Verde has evolved in a setting of severe structural constraints and persistent restrictions, with potential impediments to growth. The ongoing process of change adopts a transformation strategy closely linked to the consolidation of a democracy based on sound institutions. Democratic strengthening is essential and presupposes the consolidation of good governance as a key factor in any development strategy. Executive Directors consider that effective implementation of the poverty reduction and growth strategy has been made in Cape Verde. This paper discusses progress on Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-15) of Bangladesh. For the broad picture of performance of the Sixth Plan during the first three years in terms of achieving major development targets relating to economic growth, employment and poverty reduction is generally positive. The economy has made further solid progress in these areas, which is reassuring. Progress has also been made in transforming the economy from a rural-based agrarian economy to one that is more modern urban-based manufacturing and services-based. Export performance is on track, which has provided the impetus for the expansion of the manufacturing sector. This Joint

Staff Advisory Note focuses on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) for Kenya. Kenya's second Medium Term Plan (MTP-2) that covers 2013–2017 seeks to build on the successes of the MTP1. It aims to accelerate growth to reach double-digit levels, to create jobs for the Kenyan youth, and to further reduce the still high poverty levels. It highlights that to reduce maternal mortality, the MTP-2 outlines measures such as free maternal healthcare at the point of delivery and incentives for school enrolment.

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