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Policies to Address Poverty in America International Monetary Fund

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.

Growth and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa Brookings Institution Press
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.

The Economics of Poverty Traps INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
"A study prepared by the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)."

Globalization and Poverty International Monetary Fund

One-in-seven adults and one-in-five children in the United States live in poverty. Individuals and families living in poverty not 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.

Shock Waves International Monetary Fund

An essential, and impossible-to-ignore, examination of one of the most pressing, harmful, and heartbreaking problems facing our country: the widespread poverty among American

children. By official count, more than one out of every six American children live beneath the poverty line. But statistics alone tell little of the story. In *Invisible Americans*, Jeff Madrick brings to light the often invisible reality and irreparable damage of child poverty in America. Keeping his focus on the children, he examines the roots of the problem, including the toothless remnants of our social welfare system, entrenched racism, and a government unmotivated to help the most voiceless citizens. Backed by new and unambiguous research, he makes clear the devastating consequences of growing up poor: living in poverty, even temporarily, is detrimental to cognitive abilities, emotional control, and the overall health of children. The cost to society is incalculable. The inaction of politicians is unacceptable. Still, Madrick argues, there may be more reason to hope now than ever before. Rather than attempting to treat the symptoms of poverty, we might be able to ameliorate its worst effects through a single, simple, and politically feasible policy that he lays out in this impassioned and urgent call to arms.

The Other America Peter Lang

This paper reviews the Poverty Reduction Strategy Annual Evaluation Report 2005 for Moldova. Economic growth and income redistribution policies promoted in the context of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGPRS) implementation contributed to higher incomes and improved access of population to social services, which led to higher living standards and poverty reduction in Moldova. During 2002-04, poverty rates decreased by 14.5 percentage points. By 2004, only 26.5 percent of the population of Moldova was poor. The most essential decrease took place in 2002-03.

A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

The story of a kind of poverty in America so deep that we, as a country, don't even think exists--from a leading national poverty expert who "defies convention" (New York Times)

Niger OUP Oxford

In this collection of essays poverty is viewed not merely as an economic predicament but as a "system with measurable properties," of which a low income level is only one. Affecting individuals or entire regions, many of the attributes of poverty can be seen either as causes or as effects of low income. In order for governmental and institutional attempts to have any chance of success, the system of poverty must be much better understood. Working programs directed at particular problems of the poor are examined and assessed with an account of the findings of recent research that shows how these programs could be improved.

Guinea Penguin

Ending poverty and stabilizing climate change will be two unprecedented global achievements and two major steps toward sustainable development. But the two objectives cannot be considered in isolation: they need to be jointly tackled through an integrated strategy. This report brings together those two objectives and explores how they can more easily be achieved if considered together. It examines the potential impact of climate change and climate policies on poverty reduction. It also provides guidance on how to create a "win-win" situation so that climate change policies contribute to poverty reduction and poverty-reduction policies contribute to climate change mitigation and resilience building. The key finding of the report is that climate change represents a significant obstacle to the sustained eradication of poverty, but future impacts on poverty are determined by policy choices: rapid, inclusive, and climate-informed development can prevent most short-term impacts whereas immediate pro-poor, emissions-reduction policies can drastically limit long-term ones.

Hand to Mouth Oxford University Press

The Government of the Republic of Niger has implemented the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), which describes the country's macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction. This strategy is based on the conviction that poverty can be reduced through strong and sustained economic growth that creates wealth and jobs. The study is the outcome of a concerted analysis. The first part outlines the diagnosis and key factors of poverty and the second part presents the major challenges, vision, overall goals, and strategic pillars.

World Bank Publications

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.

The End of Poverty AHA! Process

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have shown strong signs of growth resilience in the aftermath of the recent global crisis. Yet, this paper finds evidence that growth has more than proportionately benefited the top quintile during PRSP implementation. It finds that PRSP implementation has neither reduced poverty headcount nor raised the income share of the poorest quintile in Sub-Saharan Africa. While countries in other regions have been more successful in reducing poverty and increasing the income share of the poor, there is no conclusive evidence that PRSP implementation

has played a role in shaping these outcomes.

Poorly Understood International Monetary Fund

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.

Poverty and Famines Knopf

Poverty and Famines OUP Oxford

Education and Its Poverty-reducing Effects

World Bank Publications

Presents the original report on poverty in America that led President Kennedy to initiate the federal poverty program

The Measure of Poverty National Academies Press

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.

Togo: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper-Joint Staff Advisory Note International Monetary Fund

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.

Poverty University Press of Kentucky

For anyone wanting to learn, in practical terms, how to measure, describe, monitor, evaluate, and analyze poverty, this Handbook is the place to start. It is designed to be accessible to people with a university-level

background in science or the social sciences. It is an invaluable tool for policy analysts, researchers, college students, and government officials working on policy issues related to poverty and inequality.

Rural Poverty Research Paper Series

International Monetary Fund

"Book and man are brilliant, passionate, optimistic and impatient . . . Outstanding."

—The Economist The landmark exploration of economic prosperity and how the world can escape from extreme poverty for the world's poorest citizens, from one of the world's most renowned economists Hailed by Time as one of the world's hundred most influential people, Jeffrey D. Sachs is renowned for his work around the globe advising economies in crisis. Now a classic of its genre, *The End of Poverty* distills more than thirty years of experience to offer a uniquely informed vision of the steps that can transform impoverished countries into prosperous ones. Marrying vivid storytelling with rigorous analysis, Sachs lays out a clear conceptual map of the world economy. Explaining his own work in Bolivia, Russia, India, China, and Africa, he offers an integrated set of solutions to the interwoven economic, political, environmental, and social problems that challenge the world's poorest countries. Ten years after its initial publication, *The End of Poverty* remains an indispensable and influential work. In this 10th anniversary edition, Sachs presents an extensive new foreword assessing the progress of the past decade, the work that remains to be done, and how each of us can help. He also looks ahead across the next fifteen years to 2030, the United Nations' target date for ending extreme poverty, offering new insights and recommendations.

Handbook on Poverty + Inequality Poverty and Famines

The Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN) of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Preparation Status Report (PSR) on Burundi explains progress in developing the full PRSP as set out in the PSR. The PSR describes the actions that have been taken, or are under way, with the support of technical assistance, to improve the information base on the prevalence, characteristics, and perceptions of poverty in Burundi. The PSR also describes the considerable progress that has been achieved in improving the government's capacity to monitor and evaluate public social expenditures and other poverty-reducing outlays.