

Paper On Poverty

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[Poverty Reduction Indicators: a discussion paper](#) Penguin

How low-income people cope with the emotional dimensions of poverty Could a lack of close, meaningful social ties be a public—rather than just a private—problem? In *Social Poverty*, Sarah Halpern-Meekin provides a much-needed window into the nature of social ties among low-income, unmarried parents, highlighting their often-ignored forms of hardship. Drawing on in-depth interviews with thirty-one couples, collected during their participation in a government-sponsored relationship education program called Family Expectations, she brings unprecedented attention to the relational and emotional dimensions of socioeconomic disadvantage. Poverty scholars typically focus on the economic use value of social ties—for example, how relationships enable access to job leads, informal loans, or a spare bedroom. However, Halpern-Meekin introduces the important new concept of “social poverty,” identifying it not just as a derivative of economic poverty, but as its own condition, which also perpetuates poverty. Through a careful and nuanced analysis of the strengths and limitations of relationship classes, she shines a light on the fundamental place of core socioemotional needs in our lives. Engaging and compassionate, *Social Poverty* highlights a new direction for policy and poverty research that can enrich our understanding of disadvantaged families around the country.

[Poverty and Famines](#) Pergamon

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.

[The Measure of Poverty](#) International Monetary Fund

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are prepared by member countries in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF. Updated with annual progress reports, they describe the countries macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. This country document for Bangladesh is being available on the IMF website by agreement of the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

[Understanding Urban Poverty: What the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers Tell Us](#) Combat Poverty Agency

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[Haiti](#) International Monetary Fund

Over the past decade there has been a worrying increase in poverty in the industrialised countries of the "North", while many of the developing countries of the "South" have experienced some improvement. This collection argues that there are a number of likenesses between the predicaments of North and South, and that these warrant further investigation and analysis.

[Senegal](#) NYU Press

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.

[The Measure of Poverty](#) OUP Oxford

This report is based on the progress of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program (EDPRP) in Georgia. It highlights the status of measures intended for rapid and sustainable economic development in the country through further fine-tuning of administrative mechanisms, increase of transparency, improvement of the business climate, and liberalization of the economy. It explains the ongoing and planned reforms in the sectoral spectrum and rehabilitation of post-conflict zones. Economic processes have developed positively resulting in acceleration of the economic growth rate in the country.

[Nicaragua](#) International Monetary Fund

The real-life Nickel and Dimed—the author of the wildly popular “Poverty Thoughts” essay tells what it's like to be working poor in America. ONE OF THE FIVE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS OF THE YEAR—Esquire “DEVASTATINGLY SMART AND FUNNY. I am the author of Nickel and Dimed, which tells the story of my own brief attempt, as a semi-undercover journalist, to survive on low-wage retail and service jobs. TIRADO IS THE REAL THING.”—Barbara Ehrenreich, from the Foreword As the haves and have-nots grow more separate and unequal in America, the working poor don't get heard from much. Now they have a voice—and it's forthright, funny, and just a little bit furious. Here, Linda Tirado tells what it's like, day after day, to work, eat, shop, raise kids, and keep a roof over your head without enough money. She also answers questions often asked about those who live on or near minimum wage: Why don't they get better jobs? Why don't they make better choices? Why do they smoke cigarettes and have ugly lawns? Why don't they borrow from their parents? Enlightening and entertaining, *Hand to Mouth* opens up a new and much-needed dialogue between the people who just don't have it and the people who just don't get it.

[Georgia](#) International Monetary Fund

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.

[Hand to Mouth](#) Routledge

What if the idealized image of American society a land of opportunity that will reward hard work with economic success is completely wrong? Few topics have as many myths, stereotypes, and misperceptions surrounding them as that of poverty in America. The poor have been badly misunderstood since the beginnings of the country, with the rhetoric only ratcheting up in recent times. Our current era of fake news, alternative facts, and media partisanship has led to a breeding ground for all types of myths and misinformation to gain traction and legitimacy. *Poorly Understood* is the first book to systematically address and confront many of the most widespread myths pertaining to poverty. Mark Robert Rank, Lawrence M. Eppard, and Heather E. Bullock powerfully demonstrate that the realities of poverty are much different than the myths; indeed in many ways they are more disturbing. The idealized image of American society is one of abundant opportunities, with hard work being rewarded by economic prosperity. But what if this picture is wrong? What if poverty is an experience that touches the majority of Americans? What if hard work does not necessarily lead to economic well-being? What if the reasons for poverty are largely beyond the control of individuals? And if all of the evidence necessary to disprove these myths has been readily available for years, why do they remain so stubbornly pervasive? These are much more disturbing realities to consider because they call into question the very core of America's identity. Armed with the latest research, *Poorly Understood* not only challenges the myths of poverty and inequality, but it explains why these myths continue to exist, providing an innovative blueprint for how the nation can move forward to effectively alleviate American poverty.

[Poverty and Exclusion in North and South](#) MIT Press

Volume I, *Wealth and Poverty*, addresses domestic or internal development problems.

[Education, Inequality and Poverty: a response to the Green Paper on Education \(1993\)](#) International Monetary Fund

This paper discusses monetary implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in Liberia. Liberia's PRS articulates the government's overall vision and major strategies for moving toward rapid, inclusive, and sustainable growth and development during the period 2008–11. This paper provides the context for the PRS by describing the conflict and economic collapse, the transition beyond conflict, and the initial progress achieved during the past two years. It stresses that Liberia must create much greater economic and political opportunities for all its citizens and ensure that growth and development are widely shared.

[Republic of Moldova](#) International Monetary Fund

This Joint Staff Advisory Note focuses on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Rwanda. Rwanda's second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2) covers FY2013/14–2017/18. It builds on the lessons learned in the implementation of the EDPRS 1. Among the positive lessons, the authorities point to the importance of ownership of the strategy including aid-financed programs, home-grown initiatives, community-based solutions, and an adequate institutional and legal framework. The overall objectives of the EDPRS 2 are to accelerate growth and further reduce poverty, including extreme poverty.

[Rwanda](#) Combat Poverty Agency

This paper discusses Second National Poverty Reduction Strategy II (NPRS-II) (2012–2016) for Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. A comparison of the results of the 2000 and 2010 poverty profile, based on the average income method, shows that there was progress in reducing poverty, albeit far less than expected. The ratio of the incidence of poverty decreased from 53.8 percent in 2000 to 49.6 percent in 2010, representing a reduction of 4.2 percentage points, which is far below the target set in the NPRS-I for 2010, and also shows relative improvement in the depth of poverty.

[The Measure of 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.

[Education, Inequality and Poverty](#) National Academies Press

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.

[Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) 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, Inequality and Development Oxford University Press

The main focus of this book is on the causation of starvation in general and of famines in particular. The author develops the alternative method of analysis—the 'entitlement approach'—concentrating on ownership and exchange, not on food supply. The book also provides a general analysis of the characterization and measurement of poverty. Various approaches used in economics, sociology, and political theory are critically examined. The predominance of distributional issues, including distribution between different occupation groups, links up the problem of conceptualizing poverty with that of analyzing starvation.

A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty International Monetary Fund

What circumstances or behaviors turn poverty into a cycle that perpetuates across generations? The answer to this question carries especially important implications for the design and evaluation of policies and projects intended to reduce poverty. Yet a major challenge analysts and policymakers face in understanding poverty traps is the sheer number of mechanisms—not just financial, but also environmental, physical, and psychological—that may contribute to the persistence of poverty all over the world. The research in this volume explores the hypothesis that poverty is self-reinforcing because the equilibrium behaviors of the poor perpetuate low standards of living. Contributions explore the dynamic, complex processes by which households accumulate assets and increase their productivity and earnings potential, as well as the conditions under which some individuals, groups, and economies struggle to escape poverty. Investigating the full range of phenomena that combine to generate poverty traps—gleaned from behavioral, health, and resource economics as well as the sociology, psychology, and environmental literatures—chapters in this volume also present new evidence that highlights both the insights and the limits of a poverty trap lens. The framework introduced in this volume provides a robust platform for studying well-being dynamics in developing economies.

Poverty and Policy University of Chicago Press

The joint staff Advisory Note on Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper reviews policies and strategies required to push forward the authority's agenda for high, sustained, and inclusive growth and poverty reduction. The private sector is recognized as the main engine of growth in the Senegalese economy. The strategy is clearly focused on improving the investment climate, fostering entrepreneurship, and facilitating access to financial services for small and medium-sized enterprises, and consolidating support institutions. Senegal's water and sanitation sector is one of the most developed in sub-Saharan Africa. The urban water Millennium Development Goal has been achieved, with access for 98 percent of the urban population, and the goal for rural water access is within reach.