

1: Economic Development | Global Communities

Fostering Development in a Global Economy The Development Dimension A series of OECD books analyzing the development aspects of policies in other domains, such as economic, financial, environmental, agricultural or trade policies.

Our programs increase incomes and support local economies, being especially mindful of the needs of youth, women and marginalized groups. We use a systems-based approach that relies on comprehensive analysis, local capacity building, market facilitation and sustainable solutions identified and implemented in collaboration with the private sector and local partners. Our work focuses in six main areas: Enterprise, Value Chain and Market Systems Development Using a market facilitation approach, Global Communities works MSMEs to leverage opportunities for growth through improvement in production, quality control and business management and facilitation of new market linkages. We build the capacity of new and growing entrepreneurs with technical skills development, management training, access to finance and access to market information—leading to increased sales, employment and incomes. Global Communities also works with innovative and influential enterprises to facilitate activities that lead to growth for firms throughout the value chain. We work with the private sector to customize technical training programs, provide soft skills and entrepreneurship training, and place trained youth in internships and apprenticeships for on-the-job learning and skills development. Through linking private sector firms, training providers, government and vulnerable youth in a collaborative action approach, we foster systemic change in the transition of disadvantaged youth to sustainable livelihoods by improving the alignment between the demand for and supply of skills in the marketplace. Livelihoods and Resilience Global Communities takes a comprehensive approach to build resilience and reduce household vulnerability, working with households who have experienced or are at risk of economic, social, health and environmental shocks and those dealing with factors such as disability or lower social status. We build and protect livelihoods and assets while linking people to local networks of social, health and education services that provide critical safety nets. Using a market-based approach to income generation, Global Communities also mobilizes savings, provides technical training, develops cooperatives and market linkages, and promotes entrepreneurship. Financial Inclusion Global Communities is an innovator in providing locally appropriate financial solutions. We operate a range of models from assisting community savings and lending groups with technical support and linkages to formal financial institutions to operating development finance institutions DFIs to providing loan guarantees. Local Economic Development We work with communities to develop and execute local economic development strategies that drive inclusive economic growth, providing jobs and market opportunities for local citizens and privately owned firms. We engage the government, the private sector and civil society in defining local economic development priorities and designing targeted interventions that lead to more vibrant local economies and broad-based economic growth. Cooperative Development Global Communities takes a comprehensive approach to promoting cooperative enterprises. We build the capacity of primary cooperatives, support apex organizations to strengthen their operations, foster growth through new partnerships, engage in policy development and collaborate with universities on research initiatives to foster academic engagement in the sector. Our programming is based on a common philosophy rooted in five dimensions of cooperative development governance, management, production, marketing and membership that provide a sustainable foundation for commercial and social capital growth. Leaning on the seven Rochdale Principles, our programs also provide capacity building activities that foster civic engagement, gender parity and financial inclusion. Recent Economic Development Work Agribusiness Investment for Market Stimulation AIMS is a five-year initiative to bolster trade in key agricultural sectors in Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi by increasing access to financing and markets for small and medium-sized agribusinesses. Funded by the U. In partnership with the Eastern Africa Grain Council and business development service providers, Global Communities builds the capacity of agribusinesses and improves access to regional markets through enhanced buyer-seller linkages and access to market information. The project applies an integrated market-systems model to improve the capacity of youth

and service providers across the value chain. Key objectives are to: Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Ashaiman and Tema; and 2 provide increased coordination and support for a better enabling environment by construction sector stakeholders. Participants engage in a wide variety of activities such as savings mobilization groups, agricultural production assistance and nutrition training.

2: About Us - Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. **Planet** We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations. **Prosperity** We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. **Peace** We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. **Partnership** We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people. The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by

We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business. We resolve, between now and , to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire

world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law as well as an enabling environment at national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected. Our shared principles and commitments

The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof. The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent. Our world today

We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of

millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy. Almost fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, and some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the MDGs, including the off-track MDGs, in particular by providing focussed and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what these did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the MDGs. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets. The new Agenda We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities We will respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing states, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments.

3: Green economy Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform

*Development Dimension Fostering Development in a Global Economy: A Whole of Government Perspective [Oecd] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. In this collection of reflections from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which is comprised of developed nations.*

SSA could reap significant benefits from its growing population if the transition is well managed. The majority of countries made slow progress in modern contraceptive uptake. While family planning was widely credited with improving the health of women and children, few national leaders recognized the broader role of family planning in accelerating and sustaining national economic growth and fostering competitiveness in the global economy. Today, there are encouraging signs that things are beginning to change. Many countries have made impressive gains in expanding the reach of their family planning programs. Innovative planning and advocacy tools are raising the visibility of family planning, helping policymakers and leaders recognize the multiple cross-sectoral benefits of family planning. It expands current thinking by presenting both direct and plausible impacts of family planning on labor market productivity, as well as labor market efficiency, national infrastructure, and institutions. The report also presents a status update of the progress made in 21 SSA countries over the last five years and features a new analysis that examines the potential role of family planning in reducing inequities in four countries: Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria. More African countries are experiencing healthy increases in modern contraceptive use. Over the period to , the number of countries where the modern contraceptive prevalence rate mCPR increased by an average of more than one percentage point per year more than doubledâ€”from four to 10 countriesâ€”compared to the previous decade. A large working age population and favorable dependency ratio can propel economic growth provided there are sufficient jobs. Family planning helps countries free up resources to make the infrastructure investments needed to produce high-quality productive jobs, while reducing the number of future workers entering the job market. Family planning could help position African countries to benefit from the technology revolution. Mobile technology is transforming the lives of Africans. The global technology revolution is already changing demand for labor and the nature of employment, especially in African cities. Reducing fertility gives countries the breathing room to invest in education and workforce developmentâ€”human capitalâ€”and in the technology infrastructure to equip them to better meet the changing demands of the 21st century. Family planning fosters stronger national institutions. Reduced fertility translates into more stable population growth rates, eased pressures on the job market, fewer unemployed youth, and as a consequence, an environment more conducive to cultivating strong democracies. Shifts in age structure from a youthful population to a more mature one helps lay the foundation for social and political stabilityâ€”a cornerstone of robust national institutions. Inclusive family planning and development programs can help close the fertility gap between the rich and the poor. The primary African example is Rwanda, where the fertility and age structures of the rich and the poor are converging and approaching those of higher-income countries. In contrast, in countries like Uganda and Nigeria, fertility and age structure inequities remain large; high dependency ratios of the poorest segments of the population, coupled with low family planning program service uptake, compromise their ability to access and benefit from economic opportunities. Family planning programs need to prioritize accessibility for all. Smaller families and slower population growth build resilience to natural and manmade shocks and stresses. Family planning can help mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change, water scarcity, land degradation, and rapid urbanization in two ways: Family planning is an important tool in aligning demographic trends and development strategies. However, keeping family planning integral to development will require an engagement of multiple ministries, the authors argue. Ministries of planning and development need to analyze the development implications of different demographic scenarios, making these the basis of their policies and programs. Likewise, ministries such as education, agriculture, food security, health, youth, and environment, among others, should analyze the impacts of family planning programs on their sector and determine how they can help support this crucial development intervention.

4: IMF and the World Trade Organization

Development Dimension Fostering Development in a Global Economy: A Whole of Government Perspective, Best E-Book, Development Dimension Fostering Development in a Global Economy: A Whole of Government Perspective By Oecd This is very good and becomes the main topic to read, the readers are very takjup and always take inspiration from the contents of the book Development Dimension Fostering.

This represented the first time that a holistic strategy to meet the development needs of the world has been established, with measurable targets and defined indicators. The goals imply that every state has a set of obligations to the world community to meet and that other states, who have achieved those goals, have an obligation to help those who have not. As such they may represent an extension of the concept of human rights. Each goal uses indicators based on statistical series collected and maintained by respected organisations in each relevant field usually the UN agency responsible but also the OECD, IMF and World Bank The MDGs have catalysed a significant amount of action, including new initiatives such as Millennium Promise. Most of these initiatives however work in small scale interventions which do not reach the millions of people required by the MDGs. Recent praise has been that it will be impossible to meet the first seven goals without meeting the eighth by forming a Global Partnership for Development. No current organisation has the capacity to dissolve the enormous problems of the developing world alone – especially in cities, where an increasing number of poor people live – as demonstrated by the almost nonexistent progress on the goal of improving the lives of at least Million slum dwellers. Sustainable Development Goals The MDGs served a successful framework to guide international development efforts, having achieved progress on some of the 8 goals. For example, by the extreme poverty rate had already been cut into half. Before adoption, unlike the MDGs, the SDGs had been in discussion for months, involving civil society actors, NGOs, as well as an opening summit involving intergovernmental negotiations. This emphasis on sustainability has also led to more cross-sector partnerships, and combined international efforts across areas of environmental, social, cultural, political, and economic development. Education is another important aspect of international development. It is a good example of how the focus today is on sustainable development in these countries; education gives people the skills required to keep themselves out of poverty. International development, on the other hand, seeks to implement long-term solutions to problems by helping developing countries create the necessary capacity needed to provide such sustainable solutions to their problems. A truly sustainable development project is one which will be able to carry on indefinitely with no further international involvement or support, whether it be financial or otherwise. International development projects may consist of a single, transformative project to address a specific problem or a series of projects targeted at several aspects of society. Promoted projects are ones which involve problem solving that reflects the unique culture, politics, geography, and economy of a region. More recently, the focus in this field has been projects that aim towards empowering women, building local economies, and caring for the environment. Under the former system, poor countries were encouraged to undergo social and economical structural transformations as part of their development, creating industrialization and intentional industrial policy. Poverty reduction rejects this notion, consisting instead of direct budget support for social welfare programs that create macroeconomic stability leading to an increase in economic growth. The concept of poverty can apply to different circumstances depending on context. Poverty is the condition of lacking economic access to fundamental human needs such as food, shelter and safe drinking water. While some define poverty primarily in economic terms, others consider social and political arrangements also to be intrinsic – often manifested in a lack of dignity. International economic inequality[edit] See also: South-South cooperation International development institutions and International Organisations such as the UN promote the realisation of the fact that economic practices such as rapid globalisation and certain aspects of international capitalism can lead to, and, allegedly, have led to an economic divide between countries, sometimes called the North-South divide. Such organisations often make it a goal and to help reduce these divides by encouraging co-operation amongst the Global South and other practices and policies that can accomplish this. For example, when economic growth boosts development and

industrialisation , it can create a class divide by creating demand for more educated people in order to maintain corporate and industrial profitability. Thus the popular demand for education, which in turn drives the cost of education higher through the principle of supply and demand , as people would want to be part of the new economic elite. Higher costs for education lead to a situation where only the people with enough money to pay for education can receive sufficient education to qualify for the better-paying jobs that mass-development brings about. This restricts poorer people to lesser-paying jobs but technological development makes some of these jobs obsolete for example, by introducing electronic machines to take over a job, such as creating a series of machines such as lawn mowers to make people such as gardeners obsolete. Dignity Modern poverty reduction and development programmes often have dignity as a central theme. Dignity is also a central theme of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights , the very first article of which starts with: What will it take?.

5: Attracting, fostering and inspiring talent for a global economy - University Research Corridor

The program for the Economic Symposium, "Fostering a Dynamic Global Economy," is now available. Papers and presentations for this year's symposium will be posted as they are available. Papers and presentations for this year's symposium will be posted as they are available.

6: International Economic Development Council - ED_Journal

Economic diversification is very relevant for poorer developing countries to create jobs and foster economic development. That need has been recognized in key internationally agreed development goals.

7: International development - Wikipedia

While family planning was widely credited with improving the health of women and children, few national leaders recognized the broader role of family planning in accelerating and sustaining national economic growth and fostering competitiveness in the global economy.

8: Fostering a Dynamic Global Economy

"Attracting, Fostering, and Inspiring Talent for the Global Economy," a study, released today at the Detroit Regional Chamber's Mackinac Policy Conference, reports that the URC ranks first in medical degrees, second in advanced degrees in high-tech fields such as engineering and sciences, first in total degrees awarded, and first in.

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