

ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORLD BANK IN COMBATING GLOBAL POVERTY pdf

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(1) the role and effectiveness of the world bank in combating global poverty tuesday, may 22, u.s. house of representatives, committee on financial services, washington, d.c.

Esther Duflo back row, second from left, co-author of *Poor Economics*, with Rwandan coffee farmers. As the critics never fail to point out, billions of dollars have been spent on aid but the poor are still with us. There is no one thing that can end poverty. And certainly no one thing that is within the capacity of you, or us, or any particular person or institution. The fight against poverty is not a crusade, with a well-identified and specific enemy, be it unbridled capitalism, rogue governments, over-regulation, hunger or malaria. All of these probably have something to do with the persistence of poverty. But none are easy to fix and, more importantly, even if they were fixed, poverty would still be with us. Fighting poverty is to fight, with patience and deliberateness, the many problems that make the lives of poor people difficult: The list goes on. These problems are concrete but hardly glamorous, possible to solve, but often without a known solution. No one person can solve all of them and, in any case, getting them all fixed will not end poverty tomorrow and maybe not even in 50 years. But if we could give up the lofty goals and empty promises, and focus all our energies on the concrete steps we are able to take here and now to improve the lives of the poor worldwide, we would at the very least bring some real comfort to the lives of many millions. And perhaps out of all that, in some unexpected corner of some unheralded economy after all, who in thought the world economy one day would rise and fall with growth in China? Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched. History has shown us that if it works correctly, only a market-based system, no other, is able on a consistent basis to deliver economic growth and put a meaningful dent in poverty. In this regard, I believe that we should dedicate our time, efforts and policy-making to the removal of barriers, including corruption, cronyism, opaque processes and subsidies, that prevent capitalistic mechanisms from working. Combating the ills that undermine the efficient workings of a market economy is essential to transforming a country from desperately poor to an economic powerhouse that meaningfully reduces poverty. Furthermore, a properly working economic system, without the deadweight losses associated with these barriers, drives substantial investment in education, healthcare and infrastructure, all of which reduce poverty. Such a system does not exist at present, as virtually every nation is guilty of perpetuating these ills, albeit to varying degrees. The use of multibillion dollar farm subsidies in the US and Europe, which hurt poor, agricultural-based countries, and pervasive corruption and cronyism, which hamper growth and prove distortional in developing and developed economies alike, are just some of the barriers that limit trade and hinder investment and capital flows and thus ensure that poverty persists across the world. Thus, in the absence of these barriers economies will flourish and poverty will be banished. It also created the workless class. Once, capital needed workers to work its mills and factories. But years later, many of them needed to be laid off. It needed the quick movement of capital into countries with cheaper labour and into new technologies: Capital needed governments that would "buy off" these abandoned workers. So they modified the benefit system to warehouse them, the great unneeded, turning Britain into, among other things, a land of abandoned communities, abandoned families, abandoned factories and abandoned opportunity. The morale of millions was atomised. The skills and solidarity of their forefathers, honed in colliery, factory and mill, were lost. Warehoused, these new poor became the butt of every moraliser and do-gooder, and each politician declared they would rescue or drive out these people from their failed lives. For welfare to work, it has to be seen as a springboard, not a concrete safety net. You have to fare well on welfare in order to say farewell to welfare. The one thing that would bring poverty to its knees would be the reinvention of the welfare state so that work once more became central to wellbeing. Investing in education and communities would help overturn more than 30 years of social reversal and end the separation of the poorest among us into ghettos of need. Make sure that work skills, education and social training are increased while on welfare, not diminished. Celebrate those who have escaped benefit and poverty so that

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others can be encouraged by their example. Support the charities and projects that get people mobile rather than just holding their hands and commiserating with their plight. Remove the able-bodied from the benefit equation so that those who are less capable can have more done for them. And free people up so that they do not suffer the human rights abuse that is the reality of poverty. Essentially, what is needed is a significant reduction in the quite obscene levels of inequality that prevail today. These inequalities are to be found between nations and within them. The average incomes of high-income countries in Europe, North America and Japan are more than 70 times the average income of low-income countries. Moreover, within both rich and poor countries, poverty is perpetuated by inequalities between classes, among wage and salary earners, by gender, and between ethnic and racial groups. A fairly modest redistribution of resources from the privileged to the deprived would be enough to eliminate poverty in high- and middle-income countries. Such a redistribution should not consist just of a cash transfer though obviously this would help, but should include redistribution of resources to improve the health, the education, the assets and the productivity of the poor so that the improvement in their lives can become self-sustaining. A range of policies is known to be effective in reducing inequality and eliminating poverty – land redistribution, cash transfers, food subsidies, employment and credit schemes and minimum wages, among others. It is not knowledge but the decision to introduce them comprehensively and generously that is needed. If every country could reduce their inequalities to those experienced, for example, by Sweden, this would be sufficient to eliminate poverty and to create conditions for truly inclusive growth. Yet unfortunately, as a result of the way the global economy is organised, inequality is not falling but rising in most countries today. Success in this fight will require the application of advanced technologies information, communications, transport, agronomy, genomics, materials science, among others, management and a mix of private markets and public initiatives. The millennium development goals have helped tremendously. The next set of goals making up the post agenda can help to complete the job. From the point of view of development practice, the most important single step will be to develop rich and reliable information systems that use nearly real-time data on vital events, disease incidence, school attendance, crop performance and other factors to monitor developments. In the public sector, fighting poverty is increasingly a public management challenge. Health and education systems need to deliver real services in real time. Infrastructure – safe water, sanitation, roads and power – needs to function and to be repaired when broken. Smart subsidies eg for agricultural inputs or lifeline tariffs for water and power need smart metering and pricing strategies. All of this depends on quality information and feedback from data into revised actions. The current GSM networks will be 3G or higher in the next few years. This step up will make possible a far higher level of reliability and sophistication of services and data collection and processing. E-education, e-government, e-health, e-banking and e-agriculture will all play their role. The information revolution will also make possible the introduction of smart grids in poor countries even ahead of the more complex incumbent systems in rich countries, with time-of-day pricing for solar power and other highly effective ways to cut costs through smart energy delivery. We are now introducing smart metering for water and other services as well, all made possible by breakthroughs in information technology, metering and systems design. A key weakness of the international millennium development goal process was the lack of timely data. The development community has traditionally lived on the processing of household surveys typically with a several year lag. This time lag, where data on mortality rates, school attendance and the like is several years old by the time it is released, is unacceptable and unworkable and, most importantly, no longer necessary. We need data not for reports but for management. Data that is two or three years out of date by the time it arrives is nearly useless for management, at least if we take seriously our objectives to end poverty. With timely and reliable data, public management can be greatly strengthened and public agencies, within the countries and globally, can be better held accountable for their parts of the development puzzle. Many children lack a winter coat. This want of basic resources, set against a backdrop of cultural abundance, makes children feel profoundly humiliated. We need to see this issue not only in terms of fundamental human rights, but also in terms of neurodevelopment. Children living in chronically distressed households, deprived of any positive

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stimulation, are being psychologically, as well as biologically, damaged. The current government is focusing its distribution of state benefits on forcing parents to take jobs. If the parent fails to gain employment and benefits are withdrawn as a sanction, the most adversely impacted will, yet again, be the children, who become pawns in the power play between government and the perceived "workshy". The propensity to be judgmental about poverty is blinding us to the potential solutions within our grasp. Why not set up "exchange stations" within local authorities? Wealthy companies and individuals donate their surplus goods, which are then redistributed to those in need. All restaurants and food outlets could donate surplus food to the local authority dining room, where the most disadvantaged turn up for meals or takeaway boxes of food. Through specialist membership schemes, the poorest families could have low-cost or free gas, electric and TV licence access. They require immediate and practical interventions to soothe their rumbling bellies and burning shame. So let me give a supremely dull answer: Some of the facts we need to know are "what do poor people really think are the priorities in their lives, when asked? The development bunch rarely asks that question. If polled, what people say is, I want a decent job or I want to not have to pay the corrupt policeman on the corner a bribe today. Then if the international community worked to tackle the things the poorest actually say are their real everyday concerns, that could be transformative. The open data that matters to the poor also includes things like: If they know this they can see whether that money is actually getting through. If the poorest were armed with this information it would be vastly and practically empowering. We need to get with the times "mobile telephony has accelerated the ability of even the most marginalised to access data. Open data can empower people here in the UK also. In fact, smart aid has helped save 5. These kinds of facts are impressive and empowering, but scandalously nobody knows them. The way forward to a brave new world free from the ever-present fear of poverty was signposted by education. Now in my 60s, with a lifetime in the law, politics and diplomacy behind me, equal access for all to a good education still seems to me to be the best starting point in the fight against poverty. Cultural oppression, global imbalances in human and technological capacity and structural injustice are all challenged by education. And not just primary education, which, in recent decades, has all too often been seen as a goal in itself. My paternal grandfather was illiterate but wise enough to prioritise higher education for all his children regardless of gender. He was also a skilled enough farmer to know that maximising the yield and quality of his cocoa meant embracing change prompted by the nearby West African Cocoa Research Institute.

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2: Helping Countries Combat Corruption: The Role of the World Bank

The role and effectiveness of the World Bank in combating global poverty: hearing before the Committee on Financial Services, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Tenth Congress, first session, May 22,

As of [update] , according to the UN, roughly million people remain in extreme poverty based on this metric. The new global poverty line uses updated price data to portray the costs of basic food, clothing, and shelter needs around the world as accurately as possible. For example, when used to measure headcount ratio i. Not to mention the fact that there may be missing data from the poorest and most fragile countries which may muddle the picture even further. To address these problems, several alternative instruments for measuring extreme poverty have been suggested which incorporate other factors such as malnutrition and lack of access to a basic education. This tool is useful as development officials, using the "M0 measure" of the method which is calculated by multiplying "the proportion of people who are poor by the percentage of dimensions in which they are deprived" , can determine the most likely causes of poverty within a region. In contrast, data from the Chhukha District of Bhutan reveals that income is a much larger contributor to poverty as opposed to other dimensions within the region. Since the mids, there has been a steady decline in both the worldwide poverty rate and the total number of extreme poor. The y-axis represents the percentage of people living in Extreme Poverty globally. This reduction in extreme poverty took place most notably in China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Vietnam. These five countries accounted for the alleviation of million people out of extreme poverty between and " more than the global net total of roughly million. This statistical oddity can be explained by the fact that the number of people living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa rose from million to million over the same period. Since , the total number of extreme poor has declined by 50 million per year, on average. Moreover, in , for the first time in recorded history, poverty rates began to fall in every region of the world, including Africa. Changing the date took advantage of rapid population growth and a huge poverty reduction in China during the s. If we remain on our current trajectory, many economists predict we could reach global "zero" by " , thus "ending" extreme poverty. This is because changes in consumption and distribution throughout the developing world over the next two decades could result in monumental shifts in global poverty, for better or worse. Additionally, some believe the rate of poverty reduction will slow down in the developing world, especially in Africa, and as such it will take closer to five decades to reach global "zero". Exacerbating factors[edit] There are a variety of factors that may reinforce or instigate the existence of extreme poverty, such as weak institutions, cycles of violence and a low level of growth. Recent World Bank research shows that some countries can get caught in a "fragility trap", in which the above factors prevent the poorest nations from emerging from low-level equilibrium in the long run. Thus, to end extreme poverty, it is also important to focus on the interrelated problems of fragility and conflict. As fragile nations are unable to equitably and effectively perform the functions of a state, these countries are much more prone to violent unrest and mass inequality. Additionally, in countries with high levels of inequality a common problem in countries with inadequate governing institutions , much higher growth rates are needed to reduce the rate of poverty when compared with other nations. Looking further, some analysts project extreme poverty will be increasingly concentrated in fragile, low-income states like Haiti, Yemen and the Central African Republic over the coming years. To help low-income, fragile states make the transition towards peace and prosperity, the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, endorsed by roughly forty countries and multilateral institutions, was created in This "New Deal", represents an important step towards redressing the problem of fragility as it was originally articulated by self-identified fragile states who called on the international community to not only "do things differently", but to also "do different things". Armed conflict can have severe effects on economic growth for a plethora of reasons " it destroys assets, creates unwanted mass migration, destroys livelihoods and diverts public resources towards war fighting. On average, a civil conflict will also cost a country roughly 30 years of GDP growth. In , a prevalent finding in a report by the

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World Bank was that extreme poverty is most prevalent in what they call low income countries. In these countries the World Bank found that progress in poverty reduction is slowest, the poor live under terrible conditions and the most affected persons are children age 12 and under. Prior to the launch of the conference, the office of Secretary-General Annan released a report entitled *We The Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*. In this document, now widely known as the Millennium Report, Kofi Annan called on the international community "to adopt the target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, and so lifting more than 1 billion people out of it, by 2015". Citing studies that show "an almost perfect correlation between growth and poverty reduction in poor countries", Annan urged international leaders to indiscriminately target the problem of extreme poverty across every region. Notably, the conference brought together more than Heads of State. While world leaders at the summit were encouraged by the reduction of poverty in some nations, they were concerned by the uneven decline of poverty within and among different regions of the globe. Post Development Agenda[edit] With the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals approaching in 2015, the international community is focused on accelerating efforts to achieve the goals laid out in the original MDGs. Overall, there has been significant progress towards reducing extreme poverty, with the MDG 1 target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half, met "five years ahead of the deadline" 1 million fewer people lived in conditions of extreme poverty in 2010 than in 2000. However, at the global level 1. In the report, the HLP wrote that: Ending extreme poverty is just the beginning, not the end. It is vital, but our vision must be broader: We recommend to the Secretary-General that deliberations on a new development agenda must be guided by the vision of eradicating extreme poverty once and for all, in the context of sustainable development. Thus, the report determined that a central goal of the Post-Millennium Development agenda is to "eradicate extreme poverty by 2030". However, the report also emphasized that the MDGs were not enough, as they did not "focus on the devastating effects of conflict and violence on development" the importance to development of good governance and institution nor the need for inclusive growth The report notes this change could be made to reflect the fact that escaping extreme poverty is "only a start". Specifically, the Commission argued, "long-term poverty reduction requires inclusive and sustainable growth. Growth should create decent jobs, take place with resource efficiency and within planetary boundaries, and should support efforts to mitigate climate change. Moreover, the CAP pledged that it would "commit to ensure that no person is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities". This program, which was unanimously adopted by the conference attendees, argued for internal reforms in LDCs meant to encourage economic growth to be complemented by strong international measures. However, despite the major economic and policy reforms initiated many of these LDCs, in addition to strong international aid, the economic situation of these countries worsened as a whole in the 2000s. Recognizing the problems that plagued the LDCs over the past decade, the conference formulated a new set of national and international policies to accelerate the growth rates of the poorest nations. In the 21st century, the capital flow into emerging economies has increasingly become dominated by foreign direct investment and remittances, as opposed to bilateral and multilateral assistance. Moreover, since the 1980s, significant structural changes have taken place on the international stage. With the creation of the G20 conference of the largest economic powers, including many nations in the Global South, formerly "undeveloped" nations are now able to have a much larger say in international relations. Furthermore, the conference recognized that in the midst of a deep global recession, coupled with multiple crises energy, climate, food, etc. Thus, the UN considered the participation of a wide range of stakeholders not least the LDCs themselves, crucial to the formulation of the conference. First, to end extreme poverty by 2030, an objective that echoes the sentiments of the UN and the Obama administration. Additionally, the WBG set an interim target of reducing extreme poverty to below 9 percent by 2020. Second, to focus on growth among the bottom 40 percent of people, as opposed to standard GDP growth. This commitment ensures that the growth of the developing world lifts people out of poverty, rather than exacerbating inequality. Since the World Bank recognizes better jobs will result in higher income and thus,

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less poverty, the WBG seeks to support employment training initiatives, small business development programs and strong labor protection laws. However, since much of the growth in the developing world has been inequitable, the World Bank has also begun teaming with client states to map out trends in inequality and to propose public policy changes that can level the playing field. Children who experience under-nutrition from conception to two years of age have a much higher risk of physical and mental disability. Thus, they are often trapped in poverty and are unable to make a full contribution to the social and economic development of their communities as adults. The OCHA seeks to prevent "confusion" in relief operations and to ensure that the humanitarian response to disaster situations has greater accountability and predictability. To do so, OCHA has begun deploying Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams to provide a solid architecture for the international community to work through. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights of refugees by ensuring anyone can exercise the right to seek asylum in another state, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or resettle in a third country. On average, WFP brings food assistance to more than 90 million people in 75 countries. The WFP not only strives to prevent hunger in the present, but also in the future by developing stronger communities which will make food even more secure on their own. Moreover, the WHO deals with pressing issues ranging from managing water safety, to dealing with maternal and newborn health. This includes expanding access to electricity to more than 20, additional households which already live without power. FtF aims to reduce poverty and undernutrition each by 20 percent over five years. Through PEPFAR, the United States has ensured over five million people have received life-saving antiviral drugs, a significant proportion of the eight million people receiving treatment in relatively poor nations. In pursuit of these goals, USAID has increased global political participation by training more than 9, domestic election observers and providing civic education to more than 6. To do so, USAID seeks to increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights and determine their own life outcomes. To do so, DfID focuses on the creation of jobs, empowering women and rapidly responding to humanitarian emergencies. Some specific examples of DfID projects include governance assistance, educational initiatives, and funding cutting-edge research. In alone, DfID will support "freer and fairer" elections in 13 countries. DfID will also help provide 10 million women with access to justice through strengthened judicial systems and will help 40 million people make their authorities more accountable. By , DfID will have helped 9 million children attend primary school, at least half of which will be girls. To name but a few notable organizations: In alone, Save the Children reached over million children through their work, including over 52 million children directly. The report states that "To eradicate extreme poverty, massive global investment is required in social assistance, education and pro-poorest economic growth". ONE, the organization cofounded by Bono , is a non-profit organization funded almost entirely by foundations, individual philanthropists and corporations. This non-governmental organization works prominently in Africa; their mission is to improve local community organizations and it works to reduce impediments to the development of the country. Oxfam helps families suffering from poverty receive food and healthcare to survive. There are many children in Africa experiencing growth stunting, and this is one example of an issue that Oxfam targets and aims to resolve.

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3: Is it possible to end global poverty? - BBC News

The World Bank's Policy Role The annual donor subsidy embodied by the Bank, on the order of \$ billion, is trivial relative to the economies and budgets of both recipients and donors.

They share the same goal of raising living standards in their member countries. Their approaches to this goal are complementary, with the IMF focusing on macroeconomic issues and the World Bank concentrating on long-term economic development and poverty reduction. What are the purposes of the Bretton Woods Institutions? The goal of the conference was to establish a framework for economic cooperation and development that would lead to a more stable and prosperous global economy. While this goal remains central to both institutions, their work is constantly evolving in response to new economic developments and challenges. The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and provides policy advice and capacity development support to help countries build and maintain strong economies. The IMF also makes loans and helps countries design policy programs to solve balance of payments problems when sufficient financing on affordable terms cannot be obtained to meet net international payments. IMF loans are short and medium term and funded mainly by the pool of quota contributions that its members provide. IMF staff are primarily economists with wide experience in macroeconomic and financial policies. The World Bank promotes long-term economic development and poverty reduction by providing technical and financial support to help countries reform certain sectors or implement specific projects—such as building schools and health centers, providing water and electricity, fighting disease, and protecting the environment. World Bank assistance is generally long term and is funded both by member country contributions and through bond issuance. World Bank staff are often specialists on particular issues, sectors, or techniques. Framework for cooperation The IMF and World Bank collaborate regularly and at many levels to assist member countries and work together on several initiatives. In 1971, the terms for their cooperation were set out in a concordat to ensure effective collaboration in areas of shared responsibility. The Boards of Governors decide how to address international economic and financial issues and set priorities for the organizations. This committee was established in 1971 to advise the two institutions on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in low-income countries. They also issue joint statements and occasionally write joint articles, and have visited several regions and countries together. IMF and Bank staffs collaborate closely on country assistance and policy issues that are relevant for both institutions. Similarly, Bank advice on structural and sectoral reforms is considered by the IMF in its policy advice. The staffs of the two institutions also cooperate on the conditionality involved in their respective lending programs. Under the plan, Fund and Bank country teams discuss their country-level work programs, which identify macroeconomic and sectoral issues, the division of labor, and the work needed in the coming year. A review of Bank-Fund Collaboration underscored the importance of these joint country team consultations in enhancing collaboration. They continue to help low-income countries achieve their development goals without creating future debt problems. Setting the stage for the development agenda. Each institution has committed to new initiatives, within their respective remits, to support member countries in reaching their SDGs. They are also working together to better assist the joint membership, including through enhanced support of stronger tax systems in developing countries, and support of the G Compact with Africa—in collaboration with the African Development Bank—to promote private investment in Africa. The IMF and the World Bank are also working together to make financial sectors in member countries resilient and well regulated.

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4: Extreme poverty - Wikipedia

Poverty Reduction and Economic Management THE WORLD BANK SEPTEMBER Helping Countries Combat Corruption The Role of the World Bank.

The number of undernourished people in the world has been on the rise since 1970, reaching an estimated 800 million in 2008. As a result, food prices continued to decline through 2002. But beginning in 2003, prices for most grains began to rise. Although there was an increase in production, the increase in demand was greater. Food stocks became depleted. And then, in 2005, food production was dramatically affected by extreme weather incidents in major food-producing countries. By 2006, world cereal production had fallen by 2%. In 2007, rapid increases in oil prices increased fertilizer and other food production costs. As international food prices reached unprecedented levels, countries sought ways to insulate themselves from potential food shortages and price shocks. Several food-exporting countries imposed export restrictions. Certain key importers began purchasing grains at any price to maintain domestic supplies. The primary aim of the Task Force is to promote a comprehensive and unified response of the international community to the challenge of achieving global food and nutrition security. Progress continues in the fight against hunger, yet an unacceptably large number of people still lack the food they need for an active and healthy life. That means one in nine people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life. Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to health worldwide – greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Measuring global progress against targets The year 2008 marked the end of the monitoring period for the two internationally agreed targets for hunger reduction: The global mobilization behind the Millennium Development Goals has produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history. The MDG target of reducing by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty was achieved in 2005, well ahead of the deadline. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half. One in seven children worldwide are underweight, down from one in four in 1990. As can be seen from the above results of the MDGs, there was much progress in relation to food and hunger between 1990 and 2005. However, a lot more work needs to be done. That work will now be the focus of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Zero Hunger Challenge was launched to inspire a global movement towards a world free from hunger within a generation. Some of the components of this goal are: Ending hunger, and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious food; Ending all forms of malnutrition; Doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers; Ensuring sustainable food production systems; Increasing investment in agriculture; Correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets; Adopting measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets. World Bank Investment in agriculture and rural development to boost food production and nutrition is a priority for the World Bank Group. The Bank Group works with partners to improve food security and build a food system that can feed everyone, everywhere, every day. Activities include encouraging climate-smart farming techniques and restoring degraded farmland, breeding more resilient and nutritious crops and improving storage and supply chains for reducing food losses The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO Achieving food security for all is at the heart of the efforts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization FAO – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. Its three main goals: All IFAD-funded programmes and projects address food and nutrition security in some way. IFAD has supported about 1 billion poor rural women and men over the past three decades.

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5: Poverty and Health

The importance of predictability is stressed in World Bank, World Development Report The State in a Changing World, New York: Oxford University Press, See A. Shleifer and R. Vishny, "Corruption," Quarterly Journal of Economics, , , Å•

Conditional Cash Transfers, widely credited as a successful anti-poverty program, is based on actions such as enrolling children in school or receiving vaccinations. Instead, there is less excuse for neglectful behavior as, for example, children are prevented from begging on the streets instead of going to school because it could result in suspension from the program. Currently modern, expansive welfare states that ensure economic opportunity, independence and security in a near universal manner are still the exclusive domain of the developed nations. Funding tends to be used in a selective manner where the highest ranked health problem is the only thing treated, rather than funding basic health care development. The diseases then treated are ranked by their prevalence, morbidity, risk of mortality, and the feasibility of control. The argument occurs because once these people are treated, they are sent back to the conditions that led to the disease in the first place. By doing this, money and resources from aid can be wasted when people are re-infected. To prevent this, money could be spent on teaching citizens of the developing countries health education, basic sanitation, and providing adequate access to prevention methods and medical infrastructure. Not only would NGO money be better spent, but it would be more sustainable. These arguments suggest that the NGO development aid should be used for prevention and determining root causes rather acting upon political endeavours and treating for the sake of saying they helped. Policy becomes much more oriented toward what will get more aid money than it does towards meeting the needs of the people. Debt relief One of the proposed ways to help poor countries that emerged during the s has been debt relief. Given that many less developed nations have gotten themselves into extensive debt to banks and governments from the rich nations, and given that the interest payments on these debts are often more than a country can generate per year in profits from exports, cancelling part or all of these debts may allow poor nations "to get out of the hole". Apprenticeships clearly build needed trade skills. If modest amounts of cash and land can be combined with a modicum of agricultural skills in a temperate climate, subsistence can give way toward modest societal wealth. As has been mentioned, education for women will allow for reduced family size—“an important poverty reduction event in its own right. While all components mentioned above are necessary, the portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing moving out of poverty society: Yet, many well-developed western economies are moving strongly away from the essential apprenticeships and skill training which affords a clear vocational path out of modern urban poverty. Microloans[edit] One of the most popular of the new technical tools for economic development and poverty reduction are microloans made famous in by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. The idea is to loan small amounts of money to farmers or villages so these people can obtain the things they need to increase their economic rewards. Between and around 1, saving and credit groups SCGs were formed, with over 17, members; these SCGs increased their access to microcredit for taking up small-scale farm activities. Because women and men experience poverty differently, they hold dissimilar poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by development interventions and poverty reduction strategies. Strategies to empower women[edit] Several platforms have been adopted and reiterated across many organizations in support of the empowerment of women with the specific aim of reducing poverty. Encouraging more economic and political participation by women increases financial independence from and social investment in the government, both of which are critical to pulling society out of poverty. With legitimate claims to land, women gain bargaining power, which can be applied to their lives outside of and within the household. The neutrality of this article is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. June See also: Political corruption Efficient institutions that are not corrupt and obey the rule of law make and enforce good laws that provide security to property and businesses. Efficient and fair governments would work to

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invest in the long-term interests of the nation rather than plunder resources through corruption. Comparative research has found that the scale is correlated with higher rates of economic development. Data from nations have shown several measures of good governance such as accountability, effectiveness, rule of law, low corruption to be related to higher rates of economic development. Examples of good governance leading to economic development and poverty reduction include Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, South Korea, and Vietnam, which tend to have a strong government, called a hard state or development state. Multinational corporations are regulated so that they follow reasonable standards for pay and labor conditions, pay reasonable taxes to help develop the country, and keep some of the profits in the country, reinvesting them to provide further development. The United Nations Development Program published a report in April which focused on good governance in poor countries as a key to economic development and overcoming the selfish interests of wealthy elites often behind state actions in developing nations. The comparative analysis of one sociologist [85] suggests that broad historical forces have shaped the likelihood of good governance. Ancient civilizations with more developed government organization before colonialism, as well as elite responsibility, have helped create strong states with the means and efficiency to carry out development policies today. On the other hand, strong states are not always the form of political organization most conducive to economic development. Another important factor that has been found to affect the quality of institutions and governance was the pattern of colonization how it took place and even the identity of colonizing power. International agencies may be able to promote good governance through various policies of intervention in developing nations as indicated in a few African countries, but comparative analysis suggests it may be much more difficult to achieve in most poor nations around the world. The efficacy of this approach to poverty reduction is controversial. Community and monetary economist Thomas H. Toronto Dollars are sold and redeemed in such a way that raise funds which are then given as grants to local charities, primarily ones oriented towards reducing poverty. Toronto dollars can be given as gifts to welfare recipients who perform volunteer work for charitable and non-profit organizations, and these gifts do not affect welfare benefits. There are several fundamental proposals for restructuring existing economic relations, and many of their supporters argue that their ideas would reduce or even eliminate poverty entirely if they were implemented. Such proposals have been put forward by both left-wing and right-wing groups: Inequality can be reduced by progressive tax. Following his recommendations, international organizations such as the Global Solidarity Network are working to help eradicate poverty worldwide with intervention in the areas of housing, food, education, basic health, agricultural inputs, safe drinking water, transportation and communications. The Campaign believes that a human rights framework, based on the value of inherent dignity and worth of all persons, offers the best means by which to organize for a political solution to poverty. Makes camps of anti-poverty. Also one approach to reduce poverty was with Norplant, a form of birth control, which was approved in the United States on December 10, Norplant prevents pregnancy for up to five years by gradually releasing a low dose of the hormone into the bloodstream. Can Contraception Reduce the Underclass? So why not make a major effort to reduce the number of children, of any race, born into such circumstances? Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty", within two years of Norplant being approved thirteen state legislatures had proposed some twenty measures to implant poor women with Norplant and a number of these bills would pressure women on welfare to use the device either by requiring implantation as a condition of receiving benefits or by offering them a financial bonus. Every state made Norplant available to women for free through Medicaid or other forms of public assistance and to teenage girls through school programs that presented Norplant as the most reasonable option. Efforts were also made to provide Norplant to women without Medicaid. Climate change and poverty The increase in extreme weather events, linked to climate change, and resulting disasters is expected to continue. Disasters are a major cause of impoverishment and can reverse progress towards poverty reduction.

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6: How the United Nations Fights Global Poverty

The World Bank plays an important role in shaping the global debate on combating poverty, and the indicators and data that the Bank collates and makes available shape opinion and actual policies in client countries, and.

Corruption and Economic Development Corruption is a complex phenomenon. Its roots lie deep in bureaucratic and political institutions, and its effect on development varies with country conditions. But while costs may vary and systemic corruption may coexist with strong economic performance, experience suggests that corruption is bad for development. This chapter looks at the complex nature of corruption, its causes, and its effects on development. How do we define corruption? The term corruption covers a broad range of human actions. To understand its effect on an economy or a political system, it helps to unbundle the term by identifying specific types of activities or transactions that might fall within it. In considering its strategy the Bank sought a usable definition of corruption and then developed a taxonomy of the different forms corruption could take consistent with that definition. It is also abused when private agents actively offer bribes to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit. Public office can also be abused for personal benefit even if no bribery occurs, through patronage and nepotism, the theft of state assets, or the diversion of state revenues. This definition is both simple and sufficiently broad to cover most of the corruption that the Bank encounters, and it is widely used in the literature. Bribes are one of the main tools of corruption. They can be used by private parties to "buy" many things provided by central or local governments, or officials may seek bribes in supplying those things. Firms may bribe to win a contract or to ensure that contractual breaches are tolerated. Bribes can influence the allocation of government benefits, whether monetary benefits such as subsidies to enterprises or individuals or access to pensions or unemployment insurance or in-kind benefits such as access to certain schools, medical care, or stakes in enterprises being privatized. Bribes can be used to reduce the amount of taxes or other fees collected by the government from private parties. Such bribes may be proposed by the tax collector or the taxpayer. In many countries the tax bill is negotiable. Bribes may be demanded or offered for the issuance of a license that conveys an exclusive right, such as a land development concession or the exploitation of a natural resource. Sometimes politicians and bureaucrats deliberately put in place policies that create control rights which they profit from by selling. Bribes can also be extorted by the threat of inaction or delay. Bribes can change the outcome of the legal process as it applies to private parties, by inducing the government either to ignore illegal activities such as drug dealing or pollution or to favor one party over another in court cases or other legal proceedings. The government benefits purchased with bribes vary by type and size. Contracts and other benefits can be enormous grand or wholesale corruption or very small petty or retail corruption, and the impact of misinterpretation of laws can be dramatic or minor. Grand corruption is often associated with international business transactions and usually involves politicians as well as bureaucrats. The bribery transaction may take place entirely outside the country. Petty corruption may be pervasive throughout the public sector if firms and individuals regularly experience it when they seek a license or a service from government. The bribes may be retained by individual recipients or pooled in an elaborate sharing arrangement. The sums involved in grand corruption may make newspaper headlines around the world, but the aggregate costs of petty corruption, in terms of both money and economic distortions, may be as great if not greater. Theft of state assets by officials charged with their stewardship is also corruption. An extreme form is the large-scale "spontaneous" privatization of state assets by enterprise managers and other officials in some transition economies. At the other end of the scale is petty theft of items such as office equipment and stationery, vehicles, and fuel. The perpetrators of petty theft are usually middle- and lower-level officials, compensating, in some cases, for inadequate salaries. Asset control systems are typically weak or nonexistent, as is the institutional capacity to identify and punish wrongdoers. Theft of government financial resources is another form of corruption. Officials may pocket tax revenues or fees often with the collusion of the payer, in

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effect combining theft with bribery, steal cash from treasuries, extend advances to themselves that are never repaid, or draw pay for fictitious "ghost" workers, a pattern well documented in the reports of audit authorities. In such cases financial control systems typically have broken down or are neglected by managers. Political and bureaucratic corruption. Corruption within government can take place at both the political and the bureaucratic levels. The first may be independent of the second, or there may be collusion. At one level, controlling political corruption involves election laws, campaign finance regulations, and conflict of interest rules for parliamentarians. These types of laws and regulations lie beyond the mandate and expertise of the Bank but nevertheless are part of what a country needs to control corruption. In the extreme case state institutions may be infiltrated by criminal elements and turned into instruments of individual enrichment. Isolated and systemic corruption. Corruption in a society can be rare or widespread. If it is rare, consisting of a few individual acts, it is straightforward though seldom easy to detect and punish. In such cases noncorrupt behavior is the norm, and institutions in both the public and private sectors support integrity in public life. Such institutions, both formal and informal, are sufficiently strong to return the system to a noncorrupt equilibrium. In contrast, corruption is systemic pervasive or entrenched where bribery, on a large or small scale, is routine in dealings between the public sector and firms or individuals. Where systemic corruption exists, formal and informal rules are at odds with one another; bribery may be illegal but is understood by everyone to be routine in transactions with the government. Another kind of equilibrium prevails, a systemic corruption "trap" in which the incentives are strong for firms, individuals, and officials to comply with and not fight the system. And there may be different degrees of coordination between those taking bribes, ranging from uncontrolled extortion by multiple officials to highly organized bribe collection and distribution systems. Antibribery laws notwithstanding, there are many countries in which bribery characterizes the rules of the game in private-public interactions. Fraud and bribery can and do take place in the private sector, often with costly results. Unregulated financial systems permeated with fraud can undermine savings and deter foreign investment. They also make a country vulnerable to financial crises and macroeconomic instability. Entire banks or savings and loan institutions may be taken over by criminals for the purpose of wholesale fraud. Popular support for privatization or the deepening of financial markets can be eroded if poor regulation leads to small shareholders or savers withdrawing when confronted by insider dealings and the enrichment of managers. And a strong corporate focus on profitability may not prevent individual employees soliciting bribes from suppliers. Furthermore, when corruption is systemic in the public sector, firms that do business with government agencies can seldom escape participating in bribery. While noting the existence of fraud and corruption in the private sector and the importance of controlling it, this report is concerned with corruption in the public sector. Public sector corruption is arguably a more serious problem in developing countries, and controlling it may be a prerequisite for controlling private sector corruption. In the long run, controlling corruption in the private sector may require improvements in business culture and ethics. What are the causes of corruption? Still, corruption tends to flourish when institutions are weak and government policies generate economic rents. Some characteristics of developing and transition settings make corruption particularly difficult to control. The normal motivation of public sector employees to work productively may be undermined by many factors, including low and declining civil service salaries and promotion unconnected to performance. Dysfunctional government budgets, inadequate supplies and equipment, delays in the release of budget funds including pay, and a loss of organizational purpose also may demoralize staff. The motivation to remain honest may be further weakened if senior officials and political leaders use public office for private gain or if those who resist corruption lack protection. Or the public service may have long been dominated by patron-client relationships, in which the sharing of bribes and favors has become entrenched. In some countries pay levels may always have been low, with the informal understanding that staff will find their own ways to supplement inadequate pay. Sometimes these conditions are exacerbated by closed political systems dominated by narrow vested interests and by international sources of corruption associated with major projects or equipment purchases. The dynamics of corruption in the public sector can be depicted in a simple model. In

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transition economies economic rents can be enormous because of the amount of formerly state-owned property essentially "up for grabs. Finally, accountability is typically weak in these settings. The ethical values of a well-performing bureaucracy may have been eroded or never established. Rules on conduct and conflict of interest may be unenforced, financial management systems which normally record and control the collection of revenues and the expenditure of budgeted resources may have broken down, and there may be no formal mechanism to hold public officials accountable for results. The watchdog institutions that should scrutinize government performance, such as ombudsmen, external auditors, and the press, may be ineffectual. And special anticorruption bodies may have been turned into partisan instruments whose real purpose is not to detect fraud and corruption but to harass political opponents. A defining characteristic of the environment in which corruption occurs is a divergence between the formal and the informal rules governing behavior in the public sector. The Bank is unaware of any country that does not have rules against corruption, although not all countries have all the rules that may be necessary. These range from laws making it a criminal offense to bribe a public official to public service regulations dealing with the expected behavior of public officials, conflicts of interest, the acceptance of gifts, and the duty to report fraud. Organic laws, often embedded in constitutions, cover budgeting, accounting, and auditing, supported by laws and regulations on public procurement and the safeguarding of public assets. In addition, there are laws on the conduct of elections and the appointment of judges, and codes governing the conduct of legislators. Some of these laws are a colonial inheritance, some have been adapted from countries with a similar legal tradition, and some are additions to existing laws for example, providing for special anticorruption commissions and other watchdog bodies. Where corruption is systemic, the formal rules remain in place, but they are superseded by informal rules. Government tender boards may continue to operate even though the criteria by which contracts are awarded have changed. Seen in this light, strengthening institutions to control corruption is about shifting the emphasis back to the formal rules. This implies acknowledging that a strong legal framework to control corruption requires more than having the right legal rules in place. It means addressing the sources of informality, first by understanding why the informal rules are at odds with the formal rules and then by tackling the causes of divergence. In some countries the primary reason for divergence may be political, a manifestation of the way power is exercised and retained. This limits what the Bank can do to help outside the framework of its projects. In other countries the reason may be weak public management systems and inappropriate policies, which the Bank can help improve. What do economics and political science tell us? The political sensitivity surrounding issues of governance underscores the need for such a foundation. The body of research addressing the economic effects of corruption has grown significantly in recent years. The research is both macroeconomic and microeconomic, theoretical and empirical. Its conclusions depend in part on what the researcher views as the bottom line: One strand of literature explores, primarily from a theoretical perspective, the likely economic effects of different forms of corruption.

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9: Combating Corruption

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*House Hearing, th Congress: The Role and Effectiveness of the World Bank in Combating Global Poverty [U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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