DOWNLOAD PDF MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapter 1 : Macroeconomic Policies for Poverty Reduction: The Case of Sudan | UNDP in Sudan

Poverty is a multidimensional problem that goes beyond economics to include, among other things, social, political, and cultural issues. Therefore, solutions to poverty cannot be based exclusively on economic policies, but require a comprehensive set of well-coordinated measures.

Policies to reduce poverty In summary, to reduce poverty, government policies could include: Means-tested welfare benefits to the poorest in society; for example, unemployment benefit, food stamps, income support and housing benefit. Regulation of labour markets, for example, statutory minimum wages Free market policies to promote economic growth â€" hoping rising living standards will filter to the poorest in society. There are two major types of poverty: Absolute poverty â€" when people have insufficient income to afford the necessities of life, such as food, rent and clothing. Relative poverty â€" when people have income significantly less than the average income for society. Some policies, such as promoting economic growth may be successful in reducing absolute poverty but less successful in relative poverty. Economic policies in more detail 1. Sustained economic growth The argument is that promoting economic growth increases total income in society, creating more jobs and income which could be redistributed. In the past years, economic growth has been a major factor in reducing the levels of poverty which were seen in pre-war Britain and the US. However, it is not necessarily the case that income and wealth will trickle down to the poorest. There is a concern that economic growth could widen relative poverty because it benefits the highly skilled and wealthy classes more than those at the bottom. Inequality and economic growth 2. Reduce Unemployment Unemployment is a major cause of poverty because the unemployed have little income, relying on state benefits. Unemployment can be reduced through both supply-side policies, such as free training schemes for those who are structurally unemployed. Poverty and unemployment are often geographical problems, with depressed areas seeing higher levels of poverty. Policies to overcome geographical poverty could include government subsidies for firms to set up in depressed areas. Also building better infrastructure transport and communication in depressed areas can provide an economic stimulus to create new jobs. See also Policies for reducing unemployment 3. This enables cuts in regressive taxes e. This can be an effective way for reducing relative poverty. However, critics argue higher income taxes create a disincentive to work. This is because higher tax makes work less attractive and reduces the opportunity cost of leisure. Therefore people work less and enjoy more leisure. This is known as the substitution effect. Similarly higher corporation tax may discourage investment in the UK However, this is disputed by other economists, who point out that higher tax reduces incomes and this may encourage people to work more, to maintain their income. This is known as the income effect Evidence suggests that higher income tax has little incentive on the supply of labour, suggesting labour supply is relatively inelastic. However, it also depends at what level income tax is set. There is certainly a level where higher income tax will reduce incentives to work. Other problems with increasing income tax, include tax evasion and the fact firms may adjust wages to compensate for the higher taxes. Increasing benefits to the poor Means tested benefits involve increasing welfare benefits to those on low incomes. For example, universal tax credit, food stamps or child benefit. Advantages of means tested benefits: They allow money to be targeted to those who need it most. It is cheaper than universal benefits and reduces the burden on the taxpayer. However, the problem with using benefits to reduce poverty include: Means tested benefits are often unpopular because people are stigmatised as being poor. Also, it may create a disincentive to earn a higher wage because if you do get a higher paid job you will lose at least some of your benefits and pay more tax. The poverty trap occurs where people on low incomes are discouraged from working extra hours or getting a higher paid job because any extra income they earn will be taken away in lost benefits and higher taxes. Some relatively poor may fall just outside the qualifying limit. Also, not everyone entitled to means-tested benefit will collect them because of ignorance or difficulties in applying. The government used to prefer universal benefits because it avoided the above problem, and people feel if they contribute towards taxes they deserve their benefits regardless of their wealth. However, in recent years, the welfare state has faced increased demands due to demographic factors leading to more calls for means-tested benefits. Cash benefits by income decile. This is an effective way of increasing the incomes of the low paid and therefore reducing wage inequality. A related concept is the Voluntary Living Wage â€" an attempt to encourage firms to pay higher wages. However, the problem is that it may cause unemployment because firms may not be able to afford the workers. If it does cause unemployment, poverty could worsen. However, if firms have monopsony power, then they will be able to afford higher wages. These are important public services which are provided free at the point of use or subsidised. They mainly involve education and health care. Free education enables those from low-income families to gain skills and qualifications which can help lead to better jobs and higher incomes in the future. The idea is to ensure everyone has a minimum income guarantee, but without any disincentives of losing means tested benefits from working more. Universal basic income UBI Policies to reduce poverty in developing economies To reduce poverty in developing economies, the focus may be on different policies. Education â€" greater spending on education and training can enable higher skilled workforce. Foreign Aid â€" aid from developed countries can be used to invest in better health care and education. However, some argue aid can encourage dependency. Diversification of economy away from agriculture to manufacturing. This enables greater economic development but may be difficult to do without the right skills and infrastructure.

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poverty reduction â€" with macroeconomic policy having no direct impact on rates of poverty. The investigation herein considers a larger set of policy variables.

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 sizeâ€"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 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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Chapter 3 : Macroeconomic Policy and Poverty Reduction

policies to be pur sued in support of poverty reduction, including in the areas of education, health, and rur al inf rastruct ure. G iven that poverty is multidim ensional, the action plan w ill also.

All subsequent meetings will also be held from hours to hours and hours to hours. These are requested to register and obtain meeting badges with photo at the registration counter, located on the ground floor, UNCC, from Participants who are not able to register during the time indicated above are requested to do so upon their arrival at UNCC and before going to the conference room. Only the names of duly registered participants will be included in the list of participants. Online registration Participants are requested to register online at https: Participants are encouraged to submit their photo in advance, which will speed up the registration process. Furthermore, please kindly note that prior online registration is mandatory in line with standard United Nations security procedures to facilitate security clearance and entrance to the premises. A document containing tips on completing the online registration on behalf of another participant can be accessed from the https: For identification and security reasons, all participants are requested to wear their meeting badges at all times during meetings, social functions and in the United Nations complex. The loss of a meeting badge should be communicated to the Conference Management Unit, located on the ground floor of the UNCC behind the registration counter, so that a new one can be issued immediately. During the official mourning period of one year, Thai citizens are encouraged to wear black and others may also choose to do so. Visitors are advised to be respectful of Thai customs and may choose to wear black or plain, modest clothing out of respect. Thailand has laws against making negative comments about the institution of the monarchy. These laws are strictly enforced and are applicable to spoken, written and electronic communication, including social media, as well as gestures. Participants who may need further assistance from UNESCAP on their visa application should contact the meeting organizer for necessary actions. Participants who wish to apply for a visa on arrival at Suvarnabhumi International Airport valid for 21 nationalities listed in the above table should follow the below requirements: The applicant must possess a passport with the validity of at least six months and must be in possession of a valid return ticket with date of departure within 15 days of the date of entry; The applicant must fill out an application form, which is available at the Visa-on-Arrival counter at Suvarnabhumi International Airport, supply one recent passport-sized photograph and a fee of Baht 2, The information provided above is accurate as of June Furthermore, in line with security procedures for United Nations staff, travel notification through the Travel Request Information Process TRIP is required prior to any official travel to a non-phase area. Light tropical clothing would be appropriate. The conference rooms where the meetings are to be held are air-conditioned and the temperature is maintained in the range of degrees Celsius degrees Fahrenheit. A hybrid socket is almost universally found, which accepts a combination of the above plug types. Delegates are strongly encouraged to carry their own adapters for use with laptops and other electrical appliances as the Secretariat will not be able to provide these. In case of need, adapters can be purchased from shops in the city dealing in electronic and electrical items. A valid vaccination certificate means that the vaccine was administered at least 10 days prior to travel to the affected country. The International Health Certificate must also be submitted together with the visa application form.

Chapter 4 : Front Matter : Macroeconomic Policy and Poverty Reduction:

This pamphlet excerpts a chapter on macroeconomic policy from the Poverty Reduction Policy Source book, a guide prepared by the World Bank and IMF to assist countries in developing and strengthening their poverty reduction strategies.

Introduction Poverty is a multidimensional problem that goes beyond economics to include, among other things, social, political, and cultural issues see Box 1. Therefore, solutions to poverty cannot be based exclusively on economic policies, but require a comprehensive set of well-coordinated measures. Indeed, this is the foundation for the rationale underlying comprehensive poverty reduction strategies. Because economic growth is the single most important factor influencing poverty, and macroeconomic stability is essential for high and sustainable rates of growth. Macroeconomic stability by itself, however, does not ensure high rates of economic growth. In most cases, sustained high rates of growth also depend upon key structural measures, such as regulatory reform, privatization, civil service reform, improved governance, trade liberalization, and banking sector reform, many of which are discussed at length in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Sourcebook, published by the World Bank. Growth associated with progressive distributional changes will have a greater impact on poverty than growth that leaves distribution unchanged. Physiological deprivation involves the non-fulfillment of basic material or biological needs, including inadequate nutrition, health, education, and shelter. A person can be considered poor if he or she is unable to secure the goods and services to meet these basic material needs. The concept of physiological deprivation is thus closely related to, but can extend beyond, low monetary income and consumption levels. Social deprivation widens the concept of deprivation to include risk, vulnerability, lack of autonomy, powerlessness, and lack of self-respect. Poverty reduction strategies need first to be articulated i. The amount of finance, much of which will be on concessional terms, is, however, not necessarily fixed during this process: Nonetheless, in situations where financing gaps remain, a country would have to revisit the intermediate objectives of their strategy and reexamine their priorities. Except in cases where macroeconomic imbalances are severe, there will usually be some scope for flexibility in setting short-term macroeconomic targets. However, the objective of macroeconomic stability should not be compromised. Growth Matters Economic growth is the single most important factor influencing poverty. Numerous statistical studies have found a strong association between national per capita income and national poverty indicators, using both income and nonincome measures of poverty. Moreover, the study found that the effect of growth on the income of the poor was on average no different in poor countries than in rich countries, that the povertyâ€"growth relationship had not changed in recent years, and that policy-induced growth was as good for the poor as it was for the overall population. These studies, however, establish association, but not causation. In fact, the causality could well go the other way. In such cases, poverty reduction could in fact be necessary to implement stable macroeconomic policies or to achieve higher growth. Studies show that capital accumulation by the private sector drives growth. No magic bullet can guarantee increased rates of private sector investment. Cross-country regressions using a large sample of countries suggest that growth, investment, and productivity are positively correlated with macroeconomic stability Easterly and Kraay, Although it is difficult to prove the direction of causation, these results confirm that macroeconomic instability has generally been associated with poor growth performance. Without macroeconomic stability, domestic and foreign investors will stay away and resources will be diverted elsewhere. In fact, econometric evidence of investment behavior indicates that in addition to conventional factors i. Macroeconomic Stability Macroeconomic stability exists when key economic relationships are in balanceâ€"for example, between domestic demand and output, the balance of payments, fiscal revenues and expenditure, and savings and investment. These relationships, however, need not necessarily be in exact balance. Imbalances such as fiscal and current account deficits or surpluses are perfectly compatible with economic stability provided that they can be financed in a sustainable manner. There is no unique set of thresholds for each macroeconomic variable between stability and instability. Rather, there is a continuum of various combinations of levels of key macroeconomic variables e. While it may be relatively easy to identify a country in a state of macroeconomic instability e. Finally, macroeconomic stability depends not only on the macroeconomic management of an economy, but also on the structure of key markets and sectors. To enhance macroeconomic stability, countries need to support macroeconomic policy with structural reforms that strengthen and improve the functioning of these markets and sectors. Macroeconomic Instability Hurts the Poor In addition to low and sometimes even negative growth rates, other aspects of macroeconomic instability can place a heavy burden on the poor. Inflation, for example, is a regressive and arbitrary tax, the burden of which is typically borne disproportionately by those in lower income brackets. The reason is twofold. First, the poor tend to hold most of their financial assets in the form of cash rather than in interest-bearing assets. Second, they are generally less able than are the better off to protect the real value of their incomes and assets from inflation. In consequence, price jumps generally erode the real wages and assets of the poor more than those of the non-poor. Moreover, beyond certain thresholds, inflation also curbs output growth, an effect that will impact even those among the poor who infrequently use money for economic transactions. This phenomenon typically operates through shocks to the human capital of the poor. In Africa, for instance, there is evidence that children from poor families drop out of school during crises. Similarly, studies for Latin American countries suggest that adverse terms-of-trade shocks explain part of the decline of schooling attainment see, for example, Behrman, Duryea, and Szeleky, Composition and Distribution of Growth Also Matter Although economic growth is the engine of poverty reduction, it works more effectively in some situations than in others. If the benefits of growth are translated into poverty reduction through the existing distribution of income, then more equal societies will be more efficient transformers of growth into poverty reduction. A number of empirical studies have found that the responsiveness of income poverty to growth increases significantly as inequality is lowered. Others have suggested that greater equity comes at the expense of lower growth and that there is a trade-off between growth and equity when it comes to poverty reduction. Conventional wisdom has been that growth in sectors of the economy where the poor are concentrated will have a greater impact on reducing poverty than growth in other sectorsâ€”indeed, this is almost a tautology. For example, it is often argued that in countries where most of the poor live in rural areas, agricultural growth reduces poverty because it generates income for poor farmers and increases the demand for goods and services that can easily be produced by the poor. The links may be more complex over the long run, however. While faster growth in agriculture may address rural poverty in the short-term, reliance on agricultural activity may also intensify output variability, which, in turn, would contribute to increasing rather than decreasing poverty. A more diversified economy with a vibrant manufacturing sector might offer the best chances for a sustainable improvement in living standards in the long run. What are the implications of these empirical findings for macroeconomic policy? First, in light of the importance of growth for poverty reduction, and of macroeconomic stability for growth, the broad objective of macroeconomic policy should be the establishment, or strengthening, of macroeconomic stability. Policymakers should therefore define a set of attainable macroeconomic targets i. In cases where macroeconomic imbalances are less severe, a range of possible targets may be consistent with the objective of stabilization. Second, most developing countries will likely have substantial scope for enhancing the quality of growth, that is, the degree to which the poor share in the fruits of such growth, through policies aimed at improving income distribution. As these topics pertain more broadly to political economy, rather than exclusively to macroeconomics, they are beyond the scope of this pamphlet. But they reinforce the point that economic growth alone is not sufficient for poverty reduction and that complementary redistributional policies may be needed to ensure that the poor benefit from growth. Finally, while issues regarding the composition of growth also go beyond strict macroeconomics, several general policy observations can be made. There is a general consensus that policies that introduce distortions in order to influence growth in a particular sector can hamper overall growth. The industrial policies pursued by many African developing countries in the s have long been discredited World Bank, Instead, strategies for sector specific growth should focus on removing distortions that impede growth in a particular sector. In addition, policymakers should implement policies that will empower the poor and create the conditions that would permit them to move into new as well as existing areas of opportunity, thereby allowing them to better share in the fruits of economic growth. The objectives of such policies should include creating a stable environment and level playing field conducive to private sector investment and broad-based economic growth; removing the cultural, social, and economic constraints that prevent the poor from making full use of their existing asset base and accessing markets; and increasing the human capital base of the poor through the provision of basic health and education services. Macroeconomic Stability and Economic Growth Broadly speaking, two considerations underlie macroeconomic policy recommendations. First, there needs to be an assessment of the appropriate policy stance to adopt in a given set of circumstances i. Second, there is the choice of specific macroeconomic policy instruments that would be beneficial for a country to adopt e. In practice, these two considerations are closely linked. Adjusting a policy stance is often done via the adoption of a new instrument or the modification of an existing one. These situations can be put into three broad classes: This Section briefly discusses how macroeconomic policies can contribute to stability. For countries that enjoy stable macroeconomic conditions, there is somewhat greater flexibility in the choice of appropriate stance for macroeconomic policy. The central issue for these countries will be to ensure that the financing of their poverty reduction strategies does not jeopardize macroeconomic stability, which will be discussed in the last section of this pamphlet. Sources of Instability There are two main sources of economic instability, namely exogenous shocks and inappropriate policies. For example, many low income countries have a narrow export base, often centered on one or two key commodities. Even diversified economies, however, are routinely hit by exogenous shocks, although, reflecting their greater diversification, shocks usually need to be particularly large or long-lasting to destabilize such an economy. At times, economic crises are the result of both external shocks and poor management. Stabilization In most cases, addressing instability i. However, if the source of instability can be clearly identified as a temporary shock e. Since there is often a considerable degree of uncertainty surrounding such a judgment, it is usually wise to err somewhat on the side of caution by assuming that the shock will largely persist and by basing the corresponding policy response on the appropriate adjustment. In most circumstances where adjustment is necessary, both monetary or exchange rate and fiscal instruments will have to be used. In particular, successful adjustment to a permanent unfavorable shock that worsens the balance of payments will often require a sustained tightening of the fiscal stance, as this is the most immediate and effective way to increase domestic savings and to reduce domestic demandâ€”two objectives typically at the center of stabilization programs. Adjustment policies may contribute to a temporary contraction of economic activity, but this contingency should not be used to argue against implementing adjustment policies altogether, as the alternative may be worse. Attempting to sustain aggregate demand through unsustainable policies will almost certainly aggravate the long-run cost of a shock, and could even fail in the short run to the extent that it undermines confidence. In the long run, greater benefits to the poor are to be had as a result of the restoration of macroeconomic stability. The appropriate policies to protect the poor during adjustment are to maintain, or even increase, social expenditures and to adopt, where feasible, compensatory measures that would insulate or offset temporary adverse impacts to the fullest extent possible. In some cases, a lack of financing will drive the pace of stabilization. Where financing is not a constraint, however, policymakers will need to assess and carefully weigh various factors on a case-by-case basis in choosing the most appropriate pace of stabilization. Elements of Macroeconomic Stability Macroeconomic policies influence and contribute to the attainment of rapid, sustainable economic growth aimed at poverty reduction in a variety of ways. By pursuing sound economic policies, policymakers send clear signals to the private sector. The extent to which policymakers are able to establish a track record of policy implementation will influence private sector confidence, which will, in turn, impact upon investment, economic growth, and poverty outcomes. Prudent macroeconomic policies can result in low and stable inflation. Inflation hurts the poor by lowering growth and by redistributing real incomes and wealth to the detriment of those in society least able to defend their economic interests. High inflation can also introduce high volatility in relative prices and make investment a risky decision. Unless inflation starts at very high levels, rapid disinflation can also have short-run output costs, which need to be weighed against the costs of continuing inflation.

Chapter 5 : Policies to reduce poverty | Economics Help

Macroeconomic Policy and Poverty Reduction This pamphlet excerpts a chapter on macroeconomic policy from the Poverty Reduction Policy Source book, a guide prepared by the World Bank and IMF to assist countries in developing and strengthening their poverty reduction strategies.

Chapter 6 : Poverty reduction - Wikipedia

ernance, macroeconomic policies and poverty reduction, energy and environment and gender within the overarching framework of the Millennium Development Goals.

Chapter 7 : Macroeconomic Policies for Poverty Reduction: Syria | UNDP

*Macroeconomic Policy, Growth and Poverty Reduction [Terry McKinley] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. In the late 20th century, structural adjustment policies became the West's received wisdom as a solution to the economic problems of the South.*