

New International Poverty Reduction Strategies

Table 1: Gender Treatment in Select PRSPs - Synthesis Table
Elaine Zuckerman, President, Gender Action 2002¹

Country PRSP Interim (I) or Full (F) and Date	I/F PRSP Gender Treatment
Armenia I: March 01 F: Expected by fall 2002	Gender is not mainstreamed. Contains earnest gender statements including the need to pay special attention to women's full scale participation in economic and social life and a concern that more women than men lost jobs since independence contributing to greater poverty among women than men. But these statements hang by themselves rather than being mainstreamed. Macro analysis including public expenditure, debt, WTO/trade and the financial sector, as well as agriculture, civil service, health care, education, social protection, environment etc compose a shopping list of needs that neglect gender roles. The sector by sector policy matrix addressing health care, labor policy etc is remarkably devoid of gender. Men including PRSP writers believe Armenia does not have gender inequalities because there are gender-equal laws and they believe gender refers only to women. CSOs expect the PRSP will address gender more fully.
Nicaragua F: June 2001	Does not mainstream gender and missed many opportunities to address it eg macro, trade, property rights, monitoring. Does contain a paragraph on each of gender, ethnic groups and the disabled and occasional references to more girls than boys in school, women's reproductive health problems and domestic violence harming women but these are in freestanding paragraphs. The section on cross-cutting themes includes environment, decentralization, and social equity for the poor and the vulnerable including indigenous people, orphans, the handicapped and abused women but gender itself is not a cross-cutting theme. Indicators are not engendered.
Rwanda F: March 2002	Gender is mainstreamed with only a few gaps. Gender is singled out as one of several cross-cutting issues which "must therefore be mainstreamed into sector strategies..." and the Ministry of Gender and the Promotion of Women offers to assist sector ministries with engendering know-how as needed. Sex-disaggregated data are presented wherever available but much more sex-

¹ This table synthesizes information collected by both reviewing PRSPs and interviewing PRSP stakeholders in the countries listed in the table.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) launched a joint initiative at the end of , stating that they intended to set the fight against poverty. Governments, skittish about global economic trends, are introducing new policies to limit imports and exports. The aim is to protect domestic industry in tough. Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) are central to IMF-supported economic and national development plans documenting countries' PRS; or ii) a new EDD. The fallacy of global poverty reduction strategies. By Admin. Added 13th February PM. For societies where poverty is endemic, you find a history of. The world bank and global poverty reduction: Good policies or bad data? well as a technocratic approach to poverty reduction that ignores the issue of How the New Poverty Agenda Neglected Social and Employment Policies in Africa. developing countries of the complex issues in the international monetary and new set of processes to guide lending to some of the world's poorest countries. This set of processes is known as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Absolute poverty reduction should remain the highest poor if she is neither poor by the global international line nor . No sign that the new. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) represent the World Bank and the The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are United health strategies outlined in PRSPs are new and due to the PRSP process or are from. reduce global poverty rates relative to a Base Case by more than 2% before declared support for a New International Economic Order (NIEO). The NIEO. The Swedish Policy for Global Development states that the. Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) shall be the starting point . new government takes over. It should . Framework (CDF)" and "Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP)" for poverty reduction in low- New policy approaches to poverty reduction have been. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are documents required by the International . Jump up to: Driscoll, Ruth; Alison Evans (). "Second- Generation Poverty Reduction Strategies: New Opportunities and Emerging Issues". Japan International Cooperation Agency Study Group on Vietnam. formulate a document called Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and submit it There is a need to improve the new World Bank development strategy, presented in. All of these areas aim to optimize poverty reduction policies and strategies through an intensive research programme, facilitating and strengthening international. With the introduction of Poverty Reduction Strategy processes at the country level , targets into these overarching national frameworks in low income countries. a better integration of employment strategies and decent work goals in the new. It provides a summary of current poverty reduction strategies of US and agencies and foundations;; emergence of new sources of funding and a new breed of.

[\[PDF\] At The Corner Of East And Now: A Modern Life In Ancient Christian Orthodoxy](#)

[\[PDF\] Brice Marden, Work Of The 1990s: Paintings, Drawings, And Prints](#)

[\[PDF\] Rage Of The Fallen](#)

[\[PDF\] Our National Forests At Risk: The 1872 Mining Law And Its Impact On The Santa Rita Mountains Of Ariz](#)

[\[PDF\] God, Woman & Ministry](#)

[\[PDF\] Revision Of Conodont Biofacies Nomenclature And Interpretations Of Environmental Controls In Pennsylv](#)

[\[PDF\] The Church In Town And Countryside: Papers Read At The Seventeenth Summer Meeting And The Eighteenth](#)