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Soggetti	Poverty - Guinea Demographic Economics: General Demography Education Education: General Government Policy Health economics Health Health: General Population & demography Population and demographics Population Poverty & precarity Poverty and Homelessness Poverty reduction strategy Poverty Provision and Effects of Welfare Program Social Services and Welfare Social welfare & social services Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General Guinea Economic conditions Guinea Economic policy Guinea

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Note generali	<p>Cover title.</p> <p>Title on added t.p.: Poverty reduction strategy paper, PRSP-2 (2007-2010) / Republic of Guinea, Ministry of the Economy, Finances and Planning.</p> <p>"Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are prepared by member countries in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF"--Cover.</p> <p>"January 2008."</p>
Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; TABLE OF CONTENTS; 1. LIST OF MAPS; Map 0.1: Administrative map of Guinea; Introduction; I. Diagnosing Poverty; 1.1. Financial profile of poverty; 1.2. Poverty according to area of residence; Map 1.1: Incidence of poverty (P0) by administrative region; Map 1.2: Incidence of poverty (P0) by prefecture; 1.3. Poverty and access to education; Map 1.3: Incidence of poverty (P0) by sub-prefecture; 2. LIST OF TABLES; Table 1.1: Incidence of public spending on education; 1.4. Poverty and access to health care services; Table 1.2: Weight of spending on education in household budgets</p> <p>1.5. Poverty and AIDS:1.6. Poverty and access to socio-economic infrastructure; 1.6.1. Poverty and access to drinking water; 1.6.2. Poverty and access to energy services; Map 1.4: Number of modern, functional water supply points per 1000 inhabitants; Map 1.5: Availability of electricity in 2006; 1.6.3. Poverty and access to communication technologies; 1.6.4. Poverty and access to public transportation services; 1.6.5. Poverty and access to decent housing; 1.6.6. Poverty and access to sanitation services; 1.7. Poverty and employment; 1.8. Poverty and agricultural activities</p> <p>1.9. Poverty and food security 1.10. Poverty, gender and equity; 1.11. Poverty and governance; Table 1.3: Economic and social development indicators: international comparison; Table 1.4: Changes in development indicators in Guinea; Table 1.5: Poverty indicators in Guinea: variations according to urban/rural residence / variations according administrative regions; II. Overall Context, Lessons Learned from PRSP-I and Objectives; 2.1. Political context; 2.2. Economic context; 2.3. Lessons to be drawn from the evaluation of PRSP-I; Table 2.1: Principal macroeconomic indicators; 3. LIST OF BOXES</p> <p>Box: 2.1: Principal lessons to be learned from implementation of PRSP-I</p> <p>2.4. Implementation of the MDGs; Box: 2.2: The MDG by 2015; 2.5. Principal challenges of PRSP-2; Table 2.2: Evaluation of the Chances of Attaining the MDGs; Box: 2.3: Coordination and links between the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Emergency Minimum Program; 2.6. Participatory process; 2.7. Objectives; Box: 2.4: Overall Objective of the PRS; Table 2.3: Main objectives of the PRSP; III. Improving Governance and Institutional and Human Capacity-Building;</p> <p>3.1. Improving political and democratic governance</p> <p>3.1.1. Boosting the capacities of republican institutions 3.1.2. Promoting human rights; 3.1.3. Preserving and consolidating stability and security; 3.1.4. Promoting and strengthening civil society; 3.1.5. Promote dialogue, strengthen the capacities of political parties and establish standards to govern the electoral process; 3.2. Strengthening of economic governance; 3.2.1. Strengthening of macroeconomic analytical and forecasting capabilities; 3.2.2. Strengthening of strategic planning capabilities; 3.2.3. Strengthening the ability to produce</p>

statistics

3.2.4. Enhancing fiscal planning and management capabilities

Sommario/riassunto

The health of the population in Guinea is also one of the determinants of poverty, owing to its impact on the ability of the population to work with vigor. There are large disparities depending on the urban/rural residence and administrative region. In terms of the poverty level of households, consultation rates among households in the first and second quintiles (the poorest 40 percent) are considerably lower (67.7 percent and 74.3 percent, respectively) than the national average. Health sector financing remains weak.