



Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Economics

**EVALUATION OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S POVERTY REDUCTION
STRATEGY PAPERS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Görkem Durak

Master's Thesis

Ankara, 2016

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KABUL VE ONAY

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ÖZET

DURAK, Görkem. *Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri Kapsamında Sahra Altı Afrika Ülkelerinin Yoksulluğu Azaltma Belgelerinin Değerlendirilmesi*, Master Tezi, Ankara, 2016.

1999'dan bu yana, Dünya Bankası ve Uluslararası Para Fonu'nun müşterek çabasıyla aşırı borçlu fakir ülkelerin imtiyazlı borçlar ve borç yükü indirimine ulaşmalarına yardım etmek için Yoksulluğu Azaltma Strateji Belgeleri (YASB) yayınlanmaktadır. Strateji belgelerinin hazırlanmasında hükümetin ve bütün paydaşların katılımı beklenmektedir. Bu tezde, YASB'lerin Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleriyle uyumunun değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. İçerik analizi kullanılarak, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri (SKH) perspektifinden YASB'lerin içeriğinin zamanla iyileşip iyileşmediği araştırılmaktadır. 1999 ve 2016 yılları arasında Sahra Altı Afrika'nın 33 ülkesinin nihai YASB'leri bir kontrol listesine göre incelenmiştir. Kontrol listesi SKH'lerinden oluşturulmuş ve YASB'lerini incelemek için 82 farklı politikası dikkate alınmıştır. Ek olarak, bu çalışma SKH'lerin kapsamlı bir gözden geçirmesini de sunmaktadır. Çalışmanın bulguları SKH'lere bağlılığın zamanla arttığını göstermiştir. Ayrıca, çalışma sürdürülebilir kalkınma, iklim değişimi, okyanusların sürdürülebilir kullanımı, sürdürülebilir kalkınma için küresel ortaklık ve sürdürülebilir enerji gibi yeni konuların strateji belgelerinde yetersiz olarak yer aldığını açığa çıkarmıştır. Gelecekte, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerinin ülkelerin kalkınma hedeflerini gerçekleştirmesi için bir ivme yaratacağı ve ülkelerin yaşam kalitelerini çevreye zarar vermeden iyileştireceği beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler

Yoksulluğu Azaltma Strateji Belgeleri, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri, Sahra Altı Afrika, Uyum İndeksi, İçerik Analizi, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma.

ABSTRACT

DURAK, Görkem. *Evaluation of Sub-Saharan Africa's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in the Framework of Sustainable Development Goals*, Master's Thesis, Ankara, 2016.

Since 1999, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) have been introduced as a collective effort of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help the heavily indebted poor countries to access the concessional loans and debt relief. The strategy papers are expected to be prepared by government with participation of all stakeholders. In this thesis, it is aimed to evaluate the PRSPs alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. Using content analysis, it is attempted to find that whether the scope of the PRSPs is increasing or decreasing through time from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) perspective. The full PRSPs, published between 1999-2016, of the 33 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are assessed according to a checklist. The checklist is created from SDGs, and 82 different policies were taken into account to evaluate the PRSPs. In addition, this study provides a comprehensive review of SDGs. The results of the study show that the degree of commitment to SDGs increases with time. Also, the study reveal that new issues such as sustainable production, climate change, sustainable use of oceans, global partnership for sustainable development and sustainable energy take part in the strategy papers inadequately. In the future, it is expected that the SDGs create a momentum for countries to fulfill their developmental goals and help countries to ameliorate their quality of life without damaging the environment.

Key Words

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, Sustainable Development Goals, Sub-Saharan Africa, Alignment Index, Content Analysis, Sustainable Development .

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFR	Africa
APR	Annual Progress Report
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
COP21	United Nations Conference on Climate Change
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
EAP	East Asia Pacific
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EHIPC	Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ICSU	International Council for Science
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
JSAN	Joint Staff Advisory Note
JSAs	Joint Staff Assessments
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean
MAD	Mean Absolute Deviation
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MNA	Middle East and North Africa
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSD	Mean Squared Deviation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NYC	New York Consensus
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OED	Operations Evaluation Department
OWG	Open Working Group
Oxfam	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PM	Particulate Matter
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessments
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PWC	Post-Washington Consensus
SAR	South Asia Region
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCED	The UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WC	Washington Consensus
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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INTRODUCTION

Every morning in Africa, a gazelle wakes up, it knows it must outrun the fastest lion or it will be killed. Every morning in Africa, a lion wakes up. It knows it must run faster than the slowest gazelle, or it will starve. It doesn't matter whether you're the lion or a gazelle-when the sun comes up, you'd better be running (McDougall, 2009, p. 11).

For human beings running is not enough to improve the quality of life. A human should do more than that and for most of the circumstances, individual efforts cannot guarantee what is required for a decent life. Besides, our needs are not only limited with physiological needs¹. These requirements should be handled by the collective efforts of individuals, governments and international organizations. The importance of the present research is to compare the acts of these major international actors. And these acts are limited by selecting the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), the joint product of the IMF and the World Bank, and the result of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit which is *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the PRSPs alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. In doing so, it is attempted to find out whether the scope of the PRSPs is increasing or decreasing with time. Additionally, the current research investigates whether the African countries are still living in a 'lost decade' as they suffered during the 1980s. The main reason why the issue in question is assessed as valuable to be analyzed lies in starting of a new development paradigm, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The thesis tries to make an important contribution to the existing literature. The

¹ According to Abraham Maslow, the human needs are classified as physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization.

PRSPs have been searched and examined in few studies; however, there is no study that attempts to analyze the PRSPs in the framework of the SDGs. In addition to previous studies as mentioned in the third chapter, the study is the first research which assesses the alignment of PRSPs with SDGs. In this context, the results of the current study have a unique characteristic. Moreover, detailed review of the SDGs is also among the issues which are analyzed in the study. Besides, preparing of PRSPs are also scrutinized in order to contemplate the nature of the poverty reduction strategies.

This thesis is composed of three chapters. The framework of the study is formulated in order to understand the process of the SDGs and the PRSPs in a historical perspective.

In the first chapter, in order to make a clear evaluation of the relationship between Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is needed to express the idea behind the sustainability and sustainable development terms. It is pointed out that sustainability dates back to ancient times. In this connection, the chapter starts with summarizing the history of sustainability and sustainable development. It enriches the topic by giving examples such as books of prominent economist and writers and these are Plato's *The Republic* (380 BC), Marcus Terentius Varro's *On Agriculture*, German mining engineer Georgius Agricola's *De Re Metallica* (1556) , Hans Carl von Carlowitz's *Sylvicultura Oeconomica* (1713), George Perkins Marsh's *Man and Nature* (1864), Alfred Russell Wallace's *The Wonderful Century* (1898), Rachel Carson's *The Silent Spring* (1962), Paul Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb* (1968), Edward Goldsmith and Robert Allen's *A Blueprint for Survival* (1972), Fritz Schumacher's *Small Is Beautiful* (1973) and Club of Rome's *The Limits to Growth* (1972).

After emphasizing the importance of each work, the recent progress is given in the framework of the UN approach about the sustainable development. The continuum starts with the United Nations Conference on Human Environment (1972) and explains other UN's efforts for sustainable development until 2016.

Afterwards, 17 global goals and 169 associated targets are reviewed. Connection between SDGs and targets, policy analysis of targets and SDGs, similarities and differences between SDGs and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and criticism of the SDGs are pointed out. The chapter ends by highlighting the structure of Africa's population and economy. Because of the harsh economic conditions, countries in Africa are the focal point of this study. For this reason, figuring out this the new development paradigm, the SDGs, is vital to improve the quality of life in Africa.

The second chapter explains the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Before expressing the structure and process of PRSPs, it gives information about the history and evolution of poverty reduction in a historical perspective. It has two main sections, and the first one provides the historical knowledge starting from 1700. The time period is cut in three stages. The first period covers the time until French Revolution, the second one is between French Revolution and the establishment of Bretton Wood twins, and the last one is after 1950s which could be seen as the rise of the development economics. Each period is backed up by significant works. These are Adam Smith's famous *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759), Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais' *The Marriage of Figaro* (1784), Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* (1838), Henry George's *Progress and Poverty: An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depressions and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth: The Remedy* (1879), John Kenneth Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* (1958) and Michael Harrington's *the Other America* (1962).

After having expressed the poverty reduction, the structure of the PRSPs are studied. The structure is illustrated by describing the process of preparing, monitoring, financing and evaluation of strategy papers. The second chapter of this study ends with comparison of the PRSPs of Republic of Uganda, Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe to envisage what a PRSP should include and offer.

To make a precise assessment, SDGs and PRSPs are examined elaborately in the first and second chapter. The first two chapters give the underlying

information and the third chapter is like a cohesion of the previous chapters that presents results about the main focus of study.

The third chapter consists of three sections. The first one is the literature review of PRSP assessment. Since the PRSP publications were started in 2000, there is not much study in this area. Each research studies different number of countries and PRSPs. Furthermore, these researches focus on distinctive subjects by using unique criteria. The focus of researches includes ownership, environment, growth, the Washington Consensus, the Post-Washington Consensus², Millennium Development Goals, globalization and social protection. In this thesis, the focus is Sustainable Development Goals, which is not studied before.

The second section of the third chapter is the data and methodology. In this section, scope and borders of the study are given. The time border of the study is between 1999 and 2016 for only Sub-Saharan Africa³. In this region, there are 34 countries in PRSP process; and all of them have published full PRSPs⁴ except Central African Republic. 73 full PRSPs is selected to assess the alignment of the PRSPs with SDGs' policies.

The method of the study describes the designing of checklist, scoring, indexing and organizing the strategy papers for analysis in a detailed manner. In this research, content analysis method is used to calculate the alignment of SDGs' policies in PRSPs. The PRSPs of the 33 countries are assessed according to a checklist. This checklist is created from SDGs, and it has 17 headings, and each heading has four or five targets. As a result, there are 82 targets to evaluate the PRSPs.

² For more information, see Durak (2016), Fine (2001), Rodrick (2006) and Van Waeyenberge (2006). Especially, Fine's *Neither the Washington Nor the Post-Washington Consensus: An Introduction* contains a review of the Washington Consensus and the Post-Washington Consensus.

³ According to the classification of the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>). Classification was obtained from World Bank Website by 2016.

⁴ Apart from Interim-PRSPs, the full PRSPs are the end results of the process. For this reason, the study takes into consideration only the full PRSPs.

The third section of the last chapter is labeled as results and analysis. Comparison of strategy papers and countries are shown in this last section. Moreover, trend analysis, comparison between generations of strategy papers, and ranking of SDGs in PRSPs are given to understand the alignment of countries with the Sustainable Development Goals.



CHAPTER I

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In order to make a healthy assessment of the relationship between Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is important to comprehend the idea behind the sustainability term. Therefore, this chapter starts with background information about sustainability and sustainable development. A brief historic summary is given by expressing books of prominent writers and economists. Subsequently, the UN's sustainable development process is described in a chronological order starting from the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in 1972 up to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in 2015.

Afterwards, 17 global goals and 169 associated targets are analyzed and criticism of economists is documented. After studying the goals and targets, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development that was held in Ethiopia is studied briefly. The chapter is finalized by thoroughly examining the structure of Africa's population and economy. Due to the harsh economic conditions and their relative backwardness, countries in Africa are the focal point in development studies. For this reason, figuring out the new development paradigm, the SDGs, is vital to improve the quality of life in Africa.

1.1. SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1.1. History of Sustainability: According to the Oxford dictionary, sustainability is able to be maintained at a certain level or rate⁵. This popular term has been used for many years. In ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamian, Greek and Egyptian, environmental issues were questioned by prominent

⁵ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com>

philosophers. In *The Republic*, Plato pictured humans being born from earth to express the role of the earth as a mother. It can be inferred that not only alive ones are connected, also the earth is connected with living beings. In addition to Plato, Strabo and Columella discussed different side of environmental problems and mentioned about results of human activities such as mining, farming and logging (Pisani, 2006, p. 85). In Varro's *On Agriculture*, it was stated that the evil effects can be lessened by care. This can be seen as a spark of sustainability.

In *De Re Metallica*, German mining engineer Georgius Agricola mentioned about the devastating impact of mining activities and particularly stated that water used in ore-washing poisons the streams and brooks. The first book about forest management was written by Hans Carl von Carlowitz. In his book, *Sylvicultura Oeconomica*, Carlowitz suggested the sustainable use of forest resources. He warned that deforestation in the name of making more farmland for profit would eventually cause irreplaceable damage to nature.

The 18th century was a start of concern for overpopulation and resource shortages. Thomas Robert Malthus claimed that due to different growth types of population and resources, catastrophic checks would be happened on overpopulation. He stated that if production and population are not equal, the great law of our nature will try to keep these effects equal (Malthus, 1789, p. 5). Although new technologies increase the output curve upward, Malthusian Theory of Population is still on the research agenda because of the environmental limits of nature.

George Perkins Marsh's *Man and Nature* can be seen as an original source for the conservation movement⁶. Marsh asserted that the earth was given to humankind for 'usufruct', not for wasteful use. Marsh wanted to conserve nature for the humankind, not for the sake of the nature itself, which is similar to the idea of sustainable development (Pisani, 2006, p. 86).

In Alfred Russell Wallace's *The Wonderful Century*, 'the plunder of earth' chapter

⁶ The conservation movement is consisting of protecting natural resources, animals, fungus, plants and their habitats.

discussed the harm and exploitation done by human kind. Water shortage for irrigation and infant deaths were extensively mentioned in the book. Wallace stated that a million people forced to suffer a lifelong deficiency for healthy existence (Wallace, 1899, p. 379).

In short, sustainability term can be traced back to ancient times. After the Industrial Revolution, possible depletion of critical resources gave rise to awareness of sustainability (Pisani, 2006, p. 87). Furthermore, the 1973 oil crisis worsened the situation of resource scarcity and paved the way for sustainability term to flourish.

1.1.2. History of Sustainable Development: Although sustainable development has been the issue for last 50 years, it has linkages with crucial economic subjects such as poverty, environment, population, economic growth, rural development and urbanization. According to Todaro and Smith, sustainable development is “a pattern of development that permits future generations to live at least as well as the current generation, generally requiring at least a minimum environmental protection” (Todaro & Smith, 2012, p. 467).

After the Second World War, damaged countries started to recover from war wounds. ‘The Idea of Progress’ started to spread around the world and create the willingness to improve material well-being. Nonetheless, the illusion of ‘progress’ encourages free market and exploitation of non-developed countries. Moreover, technological progress caused awful damage to the environment as well. In *The Silent Spring* (1962), written by Rachel Carson, it is stated that the history of life was mutual effect between living things and nature. “Since the mid-1940s over 200 basic chemicals have been created for use in killing insects, weeds, rodents, and other organisms described in the modern vernacular as ‘pests’; and they are sold under several thousand different brand names” (Carson, 1962, p. 7). The book also gave some examples about harmful effect of pesticide uses. Paul Ehrlich’s *The Population Bomb* (1968) started with an alert about starvation. It advised policy to solve the population problem, and it created a general awareness about environmental and population problems. *A Blueprint for Survival* (1972), written by Edward Goldsmith and Robert Allen, was a ground

breaking environmentalist book. It was clearly stated that the ecosystem was disturbed, resources were depleted, food supplies were not adequate, and therefore, social chaos was possible. To solve these issues, the book proposed the term 'stable society' instead of 'industrial society'.

Small Is Beautiful (1973), the popular book written by Fritz Schumacher, opposed the idea of GDP growth was good. In fact, Schumacher's perception about the economy came from 'Buddhist economics'. He valued human and labor higher than output. In 1972, the Club of Rome issued a report named *The Limits to Growth*. In the report, it is stated that industrialization, pollution, world population, food production and resource depletion are assumed to grow exponentially, while resources increase linearly. (Meadows, Meadows, Randers, & Behrens, 1972, p. 55). The purpose of the report was to make general predictions. Each decade, they continued to publish reports as a series. Such efforts, in turn, created awareness about sustainable development and with the United Nations Conference on the Human Development, a new era was started.

1.1.3. History of Sustainable Development in the United Nations: This evolving process started with Conference on Human Environment and have not ceased until nowadays. From time to time, sustainable development slightly lost its popularity because of economic and security concerns such as 9/11 attack. However, some international institutions and organizations commit itself to this field and hardly worked to create an awareness. Below, brief summary of international attempts of the UN are documented.

1.1.3.1. The United Nations Conference on Human Environment: The Conference was held in Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972. The purpose of the conference was to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the conservation and improvement of the human environment (United Nations, 1972, p. 3). United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) was founded as a result of this conference.

1.1.3.2. The International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources: In 1980, the organization published the World Conversation Strategy. The strategy

was prepared with the cooperation, advice and financial assistance of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The objective of the strategy was to “maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems, preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems” (IUCN, 1980, p. 12). This attempt can be seen as a major leap forward to integrate the development and environment concerns into an umbrella concept of ‘conversation’ (Mebratu, 1998, p. 501).

1.1.3.3. The World Charter for Nature: In 1982, the charter was accepted by General Assembly of the UN. It claimed that mankind is part of the nature and his life depends on the functioning of the natural systems per se. Furthermore, it is also stated that civilization was rooted in nature, living in harmony with nature gave human beings opportunities for the development of their creativity (United Nations, 1982, p. 2).

1.1.3.4. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED): The commission, which is also known as Brundtland Commission was founded in 1984 to create ‘a global agenda for change’. In 1987, the Commission published the path breaking ‘*Our Common Future*’ which enhanced our understanding on the relationship between environment and economics as the World Conversation Strategy. The Brundtland Report mainly focused on two key issues: basic needs of the poor people and environment’s capacity to meet the needs of present and future (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p. 16).

1.1.3.5. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED): The Conference, which is also known as ‘the Earth Summit’ or ‘the Rio Conference’, was held in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992. With the help of the momentum of the Brundtland Report, global institutionalization of sustainable development was commenced. The Rio Conference adopted the Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Agenda 21 was the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development (United Nations, 1992a, p. 3). The Rio Declaration consisted of 27 principles to set up a new global association by establishing of a new standard of coordination between the states, societies’ key actors and people (United Nations, 1992b, p. 1). ‘Harmony with

Nature' was the spirit of the conference and this spirit constituted a background for the foundation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), and the Statement of Forest Principles.

1.1.3.6. The General Assembly 19th Special Session: In 1997, as a result of the special session, also known as Earth Summit+5, 'Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21' was proclaimed. In the resolution stage, it was expressed that there had been some positive results since 1992, but the situation in 1997 was worse than the previous one (United Nations, 1997, p. 1).

1.1.3.7. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD): In 2002, the summit was held in Johannesburg to refresh the engagement to sustainable development in a global way. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) was the outcome of the summit. In the plan, commitment to the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 was stated. The plan integrated Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with sustainable development and showed a major shift in the approach of sustainable development. "Ironically, it could be said that WSSD succeeded where Rio failed, but failed where Rio succeeded" (Drexhage & Murphy, 2010, p. 9).

1.1.3.8. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD): In 2012, world leaders and participants from governments, NGOs and other groups came together in Rio de Janeiro. The conference, also known as Rio+20, promoted the improvement of sustainable development. The resolution of the conference was called *The Future We Want*. The Future We Want clearly stated that "with the full participation of civil society, renew our commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations" (UN General Assembly, 2012, p. 1). The green economy policies, establishment of high-level political forum for sustainable development, strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were the by-products of the conference.

1.1.3.9. The United Nations Sustainable Development Summit: The conference was held in New York, in September 2015. At the end of the conference *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* was issued. The agenda seemed to be an action plan for people, planet and prosperity. It consisted of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to achieve what Millennium Development Goals cannot.

1.1.3.10. The United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21): In December 2015, the conference was held in Paris in order to integrate the fight against the climate change. It was stated that the implementation of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol was urgent to boost pre-2020 ambition⁷. The Paris Agreement can be seen a complementary item for the SDGs. In the 13th sustainable development goal, the urgency of strengthening the resilience to climate-related hazard is clearly highlighted. In the agreement, it was expressed that “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change” (UN General Assembly, 2015a). In addition, fostering climate resilience, increasing the ability to adopt the negative effects of climate change and mitigating the greenhouse houses were stated in the agreement.

1.2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

The idea of setting new goals instead of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was the outcome of the Rio+20 summit in 2012. The United Nations General Assembly appointed the Open Working Group (OWG) to forge sustainable global goals. The OWG met for the first time in March 2013. The OWG coordinated and worked together with the private sector, the UN agencies, civil society and the UN's web site of My World survey⁸. The working group

⁷ In 2011, UNFCCC Parties decided to hold global temperature rise below 2°C.

⁸ Participants choose six issues among the 16 options (<http://vote.myworld2015.org>).

concluded its work and published a draft text in September 2014 (Pogge & Sengupta, 2015, p. 56).

The lack of environmental concerns of MDGs, the world needed a new blueprint for development. The SDGs not only brought new perception about the environment, but also highlighted the importance of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Even though MDGs covered the gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, the MDGs were not comprehensive as SDGs in this area. "They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental" (UN General Assembly, 2015b, p. 1). This inseparable pillars of sustainable development are well specified in the SDGs compared to the MDGs.

In 2015, after the three-day UN summit on sustainable development, 17 global goals and 169 associated targets were signed by 193 countries to guide global sustainable development for 15 years. The SDGs replaced the MDGs, which were influential between 2000-2015. In the *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, it is explicitly stated that the SDGs will tackle the unfinished business of the MDGs. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary-General, said that the real test of commitment will be the implementation of SDGs. These ambitious goals' purpose is to end poverty in all of its forms, provide gender equality and deal with problems of nature in a sustainable way.

The resolution of the UN General Assembly published a document titled as *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. People, planet and prosperity are the center of gravity of the Agenda. Eradicating poverty is strongly highlighted for sustainable development and seen as an unavoidable necessity of it. 'Harmony with nature' is stated to indicate the prosperity can only be thoroughly achievable. The term can be traced in the World Charter for Nature published in 1982, and the UN Conference on Environment and Development organized in 1992.

Needless to mention that *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for*

Sustainable Development took its power from the previous charters, declarations, summits and conferences. Integrated and indivisible goals' powerful roots are the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Declaration on the Right to Development; the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development; Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, and finally the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UN General Assembly, 2015b, p. 5). Documents referred in the *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* are shown in the Appendix A.

Last but not least, due to their geographic conditions such as African countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries face different problems. Moreover, the Agenda expressed that conflicted countries need special attention. For example, in Syria, it will not be wise to give priority to deforestation while they have been in a civil war since March 2011 and have more than 4 millions⁹ displaced citizens.

1.2.1. Review of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets: The SDGs are broader than the MDGs were, and include targets such as good governance, achieving gender equality and sustainable use of ecosystems. These goals and targets are designed for all countries, but the priorities may change according to the problems that a particular country faces.

1.2.1.1. Connection between Goals and Targets: The SDGs have 169 targets and all of them could not be considered as unique. While some of them connected

⁹ Data was obtained from Syria Regional Refugee Response Website by 2015. (<http://data.unhcr.org/>)

to each other loosely, others interlinked more strictly. “Out of the 107 targets, 60 explicitly refer to at least one other goal than the one to which they belong. 19 targets link three goals or more” (Blanc, 2014, p. 5).

Table 1 Links between the SDGs through Targets.

Rank	Sustainable Development Goal	Connections
1	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	14
2	10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	12
3	1. End poverty in all its form everywhere	10
4	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	10
5	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8
6	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	8
7	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	8
8	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	7
9	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	7
10	11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	6
11	13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	6
12	5. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	6
13	16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	6
14	7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	3
15	9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	3
16	14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	2

Source: UN Division for Sustainable Development.

Table 1 provides information about the ranking of SDGs. Because of the variety of the connections, it can be argued that leading goals are the most important of them. In addition to connections, there are strong linkages between gender and education on the one hand, and poverty and inequality on the other (Blanc, 2014, p. 8).

1.2.1.2. Policy Analysis of Targets and Goals: Between 2000 and 2015 we had MDGs, which consist of 8 goals and 21 targets, but now we have SDGs which has 17 goals and 169 targets. In the SDGs, it can be detectable that some of the targets are repetition and some of them are new.

Some of the sentences have strong verbs to achieve the mentioned target, while some have only an ambition to reach a certain level. For example, it can be seen that eradication of extreme poverty is explicitly predicted to be solved completely, but for the global maternal mortality ratio, it is expected to be less than 70 per 10.000 live births. This means that some targets are not perfectionist and only achieving a critical level is assumed as satisfactory.

Table 2 Policy Analysis of the Targets.

Sustainable Development Goal	End	Level
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	6	1
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	5	3
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	7	6
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	6	4
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	6	3
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	4	4
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	1	4
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	6	6
9. Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	0	8
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	5	5
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	2	8
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	5	6

13. Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.	3	2
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	3	7
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	7	5
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	5	7
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	6	13
	77	92

In table 2, each target is categorized according to their meaning. The targets which directly expressed to end of an issue are shown under the 'end' column. On the other hand, targets which aims a certain level of accomplishment is enough are shown under the 'level' column. For instance, under the first goal, eradicating extreme poverty (target 1.1) is classified in end column, while reducing at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty (target 1.2) is counted in level column.

SDG-1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG-5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and SDG-2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture have the strongest expressions in perception of dealing the issues. Besides, *SDG-9 Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, SDG-11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and SDG-7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all* have the weakest interpretations of the targets. It can be concluded that strong expressions root from the previous blueprint for development, the MDGs, and this can be a sign of a determination to solve the previous issues such as poverty and hunger problems. Moreover, the weakest expressions make contributions in a realist perspective and lower the aim and the expectations about these fields.

For overall evaluation, 54.5% of the targets are expected to reach a certain level, while 45.5% of the targets are expected to solve the mentioned issue completely.

Therefore, it could be inferred that the SDGs only give importance to specific areas and claiming the number of the targets are too much for a guideline of development is misleading.

1.2.1.3. Similarities and Differences between SDGs and MDGs: Both MDGs and SDGs focus on bigger issues. Like MDGs, eradicating extreme poverty lies in the center of SDGs. The poverty threshold is 1.25 \$ in the SDGs as it was defined in the MDGs. But SDGs is more comprehensive and more transformative for the planet when it is compared to the MDGs. In addition, the approach of isolating the issues is left aside. Henceforth, all SDGs are connected to each other and more integrated.

In Table 3, the connection between the old and the new approach of development is shown. The numbers in the first and the last column of the table represent each MDGs and SDGs. It is clear that goals about **planet, justice** and **prosperity** are elaborately defined and supported by targets of SDGs.

Table 3 Classification of Goals according to Subjects.

MDGs	Subject	SDGs
1	(Dignity) End poverty and fight inequality	1
3		5
2	(People) Ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children	2
4		3
5		4
6		
7	(Planet) Protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children	6
		12
		13
		14
		15
8	(Partnership) Catalyze global solidarity for sustainable development	17
	(Justice) Promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions	16
	(Prosperity) Grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy	7
		8
		9
		10
		11

Source: The Guardian. SDGs: changing the world in 17 steps – interactive.

According to David Le Blanc, the SDGs are different from the MDGs in 3 areas. First, the degree of agreement is weaker in the SDGs. Due to the hardship of implementing sustainable development, fewer countries will agree on the SDGs. Especially in developed countries, it is not probable to observe the future gains trading for immediate losses. No one wants to give up the perks of growth in the name of the future generations' survival.

Second, more emphasis is given to collective action problems in the SDGs. Fisheries, climate change and trans boundary pollution cannot be dealt only relying with national actions. Regional and global commons should be managed with the help of international cooperation (Blanc, 2012, p. 18).

Third, the perspective of the MDGs and the SDGs is different in type of assistance. In the MDGs, developed countries were seen as a model for developing countries, and in order to achieve the goals, their steps were taken as main guidelines for development. For the SDGs, however, problems are defined as 'common problems' and they can only be solved by common action (Blanc, 2012, p. 20).

Furthermore, in the SDGs, some targets are expected to solve the problem completely while in the MDGs, the halfway was considered as sufficient to achieve a target. But this can only be seen as the improvement of the development process, not the total accomplishment of it. The new target started where the previous one finished the half of the way. Moreover, vulnerability of conflict-affected areas play a major problem for the development process. It is explicitly stated in the SDGs to support peaceful and inclusive communities for sustainable development.

1.2.1.4. Criticism of the Sustainable Development Goals: Thomas Pogge and Mitu Sengupta claimed that the SDGs should be designed for structural reforms of the global institutional order (Pogge & Sengupta, 2015, p. 57). Nonetheless, they stated that the present structure of the world economy is not sufficient to reach this aim. Furthermore, it is mentioned that 'strong human rights language' is needed to enlarge the SDGs' ambition and impact. Additionally, they proposed

recommendations for improving specific goals. For example, SDG-16 *promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* must be supported with concrete responsibilities for developed countries and international organizations.

Moreover, Fukuda-Parr and McNeill questioned the governance, responsibility and accountability of the SDGs. They stated that international organizations are responsible for the reduction of global poverty and they should find a solution to this ensuing problem. They further argued that reducing inequality between countries is as important as reducing it within the country. They also claimed that “issues of the global commons and global institutions are only indirectly relevant to most of the goals and targets” (Fukuda-Parr & McNeill, 2015, p. 7).

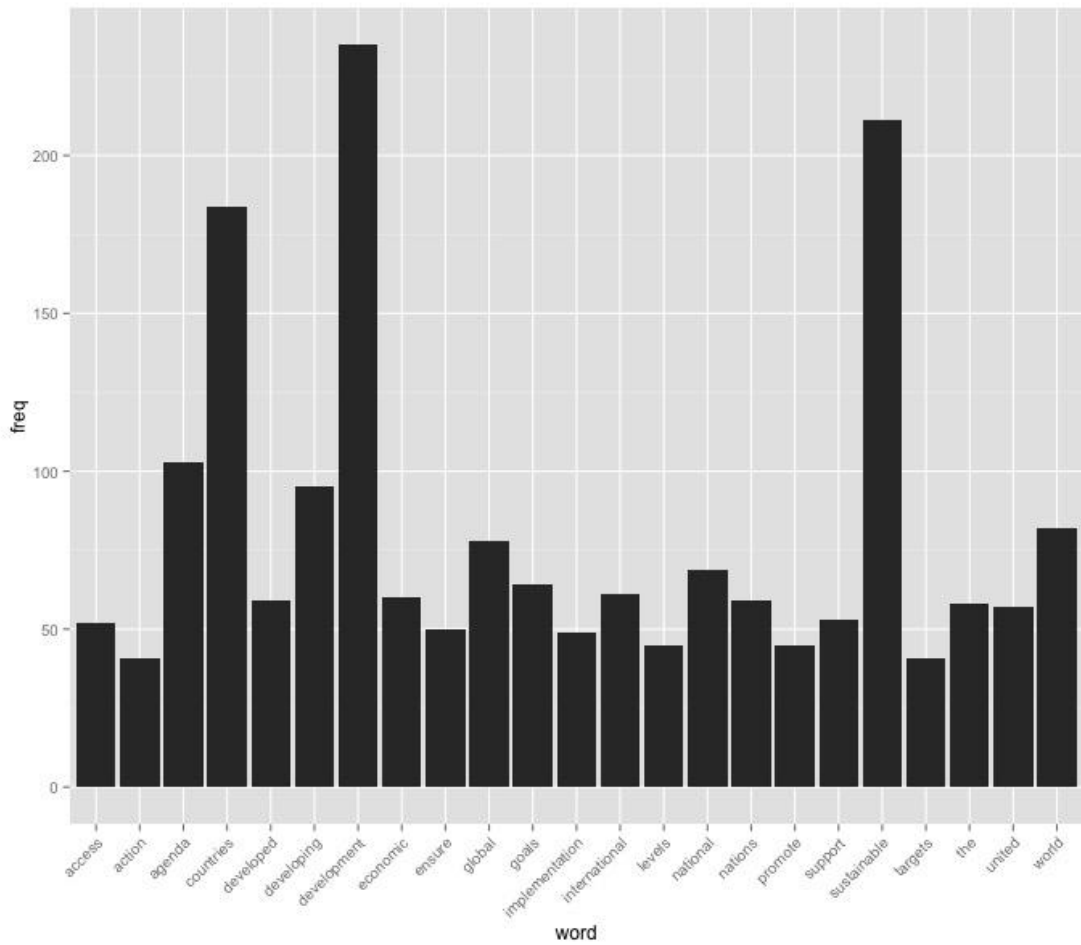
Some targets of the SDGs are not clear and the area of responsibility is not definite. For example, the target 7.1 proposed that ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy. Who will ensure and what can be done to achieve this target is not certain. In addition, using the term ‘modern’ is not adequate to contemplate the outcome.

1.2.1.5. Text Analysis with R Programming: In this analysis, text mining package of R¹⁰ was used to identify frequent words in *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. This analysis is conducted in order to identify the specific words in a written text. It is possible that these most frequent words could help to see what the text is mainly about and on which subjects it is concentrated. *Transforming Our World* might not need text mining, because it has less than 40 pages and not hard to understand what is about. But for PRSPs¹¹, reading the text is not feasible for analysis. Therefore, text mining is conducted to compare SDGs and PRSPs.

¹⁰ R is a kind of software program used for statistical computing. To conduct analysis, R has more than 7500 packages. The CRAN package repository has 7567 packages by November 2015. Each package is coded for a certain job.

¹¹ The PRSPs of all countries has more than 19300 pages.

Figure 1 Transforming Our World. Word frequency >40.



Text mining results gave us that the document title as *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* has used 1968 different term. 'Development', 'sustainable', 'countries' and 'agenda' are the most frequent ones. Terms that appeared more than 40 times are shown in Figure 1. 'Wordcloud()' command helped to plot Figure 2. In this figure most frequent 100 words are shown.

The conference's structure comes from Financing for Development meetings in Monterrey¹² and Doha¹³. It is stated that the resource mobilization is an important part of the international public financing. Like successful and timely the Green Climate Fund, resource mobilization plays vital role in solving common problems. It also states that it is needed to standardize and strengthen data on domestic and international resource mobilization (United Nations, 2015c, p. 5). In addition to resource mobilization, combating tax evasion, improving tax collection, widening the revenue base and stopping illicit financial flows are the other significant decisions of the Agenda.

The Agenda also highlights the importance of the private sector alignment with regulatory frameworks and public policies. It is stated that this alignment supports the sustainable development. In addition to private business, private investment and innovation are seen as leading drivers of inclusive economic growth, productivity and job creation. Furthermore, international trade is considered as an engine for development under the supervision of World Trade Organization (WTO). It is expressed that appropriate trade policies have the potential to promote decent work and productive employment, food security, women's empowerment, and therefore, contribute to the accomplishment of the SDGs.

Finally, the Agenda identified cross-cutting areas such as social protection, hunger and malnutrition, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, productive employment and decent work for all, the ecosystem and peaceful societies. It is stated that the implementation of one will help to another which will in turn create a synergy.

1.2.3. The Economic Outlook of Africa: According to the World Bank's data¹⁴, Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only) is home for 973.4 million people and its GDP is \$1.712 trillion. On the other hand, the population of the Netherlands is

¹² The International Conference on Financing for Development (2002) was held in Monterrey, Mexico. The conference was an indicator for international development cooperation.

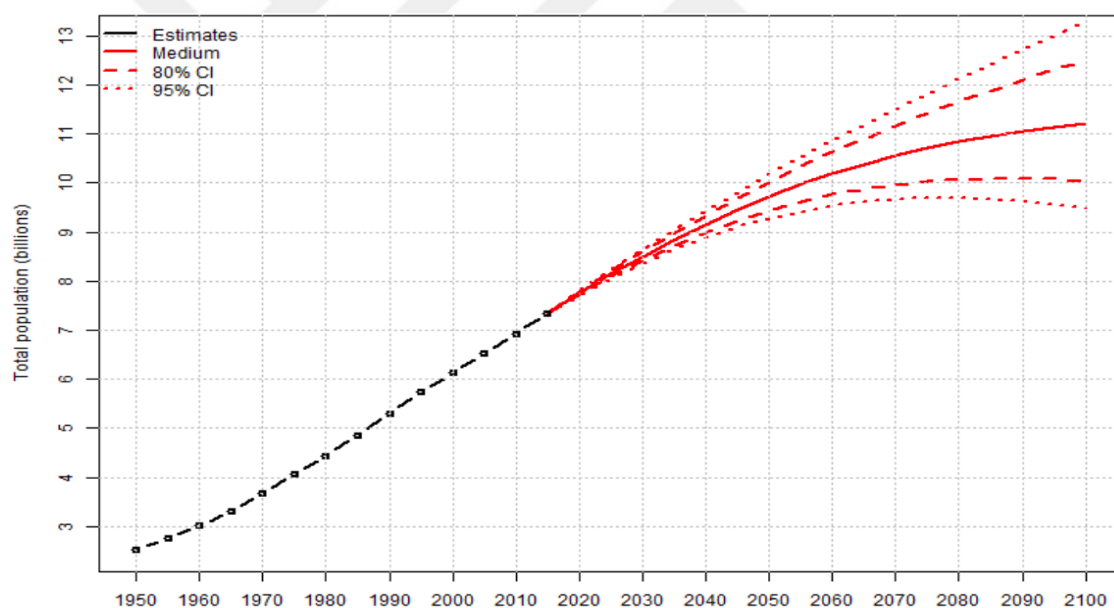
¹³ The Doha Development Round (2001) was commenced by the WTO to reduce the trade barriers.

¹⁴ <http://data.worldbank.org/region/SSA> (by December 2015).

16.85 million people and its GDP is \$869.5 billions¹⁵. Rough calculation shows that half of the Sub-Saharan Africa can only achieve the Netherlands' GDP. The life expectancy of the Sub-Saharan Countries is 53 while it is 72 in Europe and Central Asia (developing only) region. This outlook clearly highlights the importance of Africa region for development concerns.

In 2015, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Sciences published the *World Population Prospects* report. The estimations foresee that the world population will be 9,725 million and the population of Africa will be 2,478 million. In Figure 3, the population trend is growing and in 2050, the quarter of the world population will be living in Africa (United Nations, 2015d, p. 1).

Figure 3 Population of the World: estimates, 1950-2015, Medium-variant Projection and 80 and 95 per cent Confidence Intervals, 2015-2100.

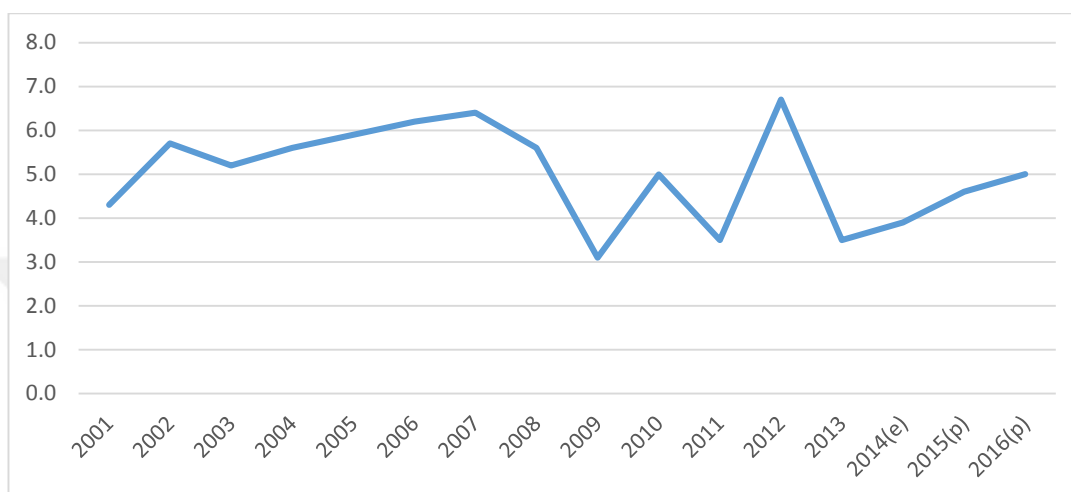


Source: UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.

¹⁵ <http://data.worldbank.org/country/netherlands> (by December 2015)

The Africa's¹⁶ macroeconomic outlook is shown in the Figure 4. Due to economic crisis in 2008, the upward trend of growth stopped. Estimated growth rate for 2014 is 3,9. Furthermore, projected growth rate for 2015 is 4,6 and for 2016 is 5¹⁷.

Figure 4 Africa's Economic Growth between 2001 and 2016, % GDP.



Note: (e) estimates; (p) projections.

Source: Statistic Department, African Development Bank.

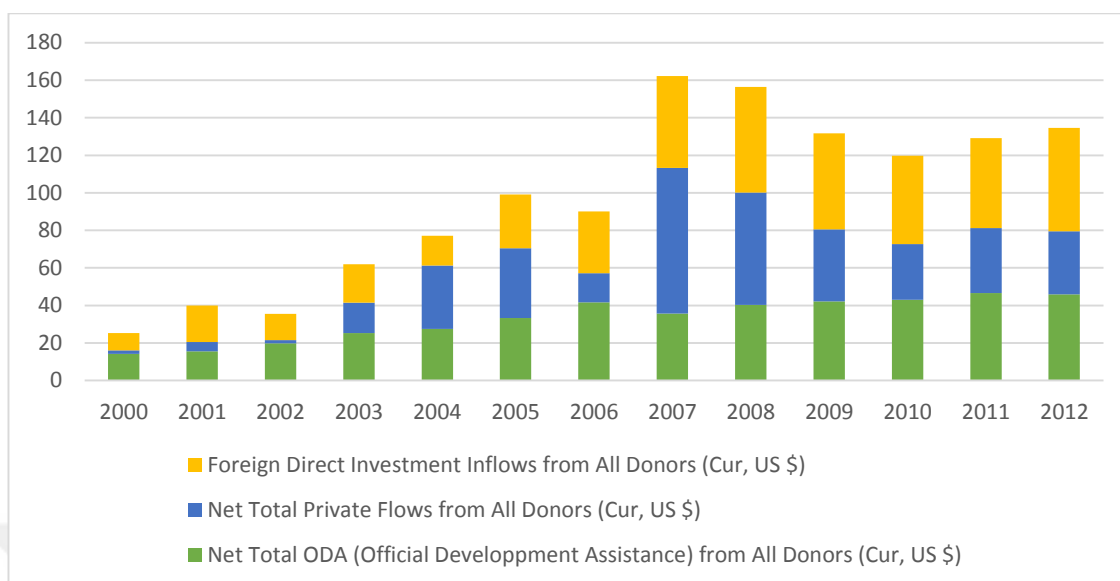
According to Africa Development Bank's report, it is expressed that external financial flow had increased relatively in Africa until 2007. After financial crisis of 2007 the external financial flow has not been stable. According to the estimations, share of total external flows in GDP was 7.3% in 2014, which was 8.2% in 2013 (African Development Bank, 2015, p. iii). Figure 5 shows the total amount of FDI, net private total and net total ODA for 2000-2012 period¹⁸.

¹⁶ Country list of Africa is shown on the African Economic Outlook's web page. <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries>

¹⁷ By May 2016.

¹⁸ By December 2015

Figure 5 External Financial Flows to Africa, 2000-2012 (Billions).



Source: Statistic Department, African Development Bank.

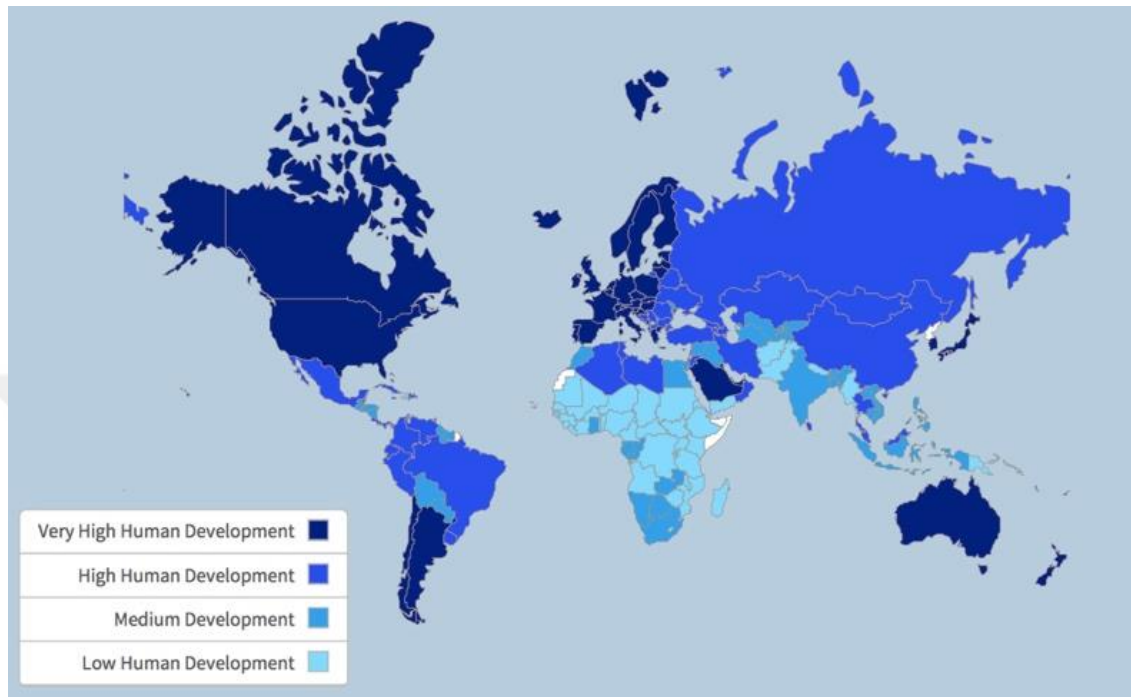
Greater effort has been devoted to human development for Africa, but the progress is not sufficient to reach development gains. Due to high vulnerability to political, economic and social risks, it is hard to keep human development stable. To understand the poverty situation of Sub-Saharan Africa, results of Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI)¹⁹ are given in the Appendix B.

In December 2015, *Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development* was issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since 1990, the UNDP has been issuing Human Development Index (HDI). Countries are classified by four different groups; 0.000-0.550 for the low human development, 0.550-0.699 for the medium human development, 0.700-0.699 for the high human development and lastly 0.800 or greater for the very high human development (UNDP, 2015, p. 204). “It should be mentioned that HDI does not measure absolute levels of human development; but it rather ranks the countries relative to the lowest and highest levels of attainment” (Mihci & Taner, 2014, p. 860). The figure of world map shows the situation of HDI. As it is seen,

¹⁹ Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative designed MPI to measure poverty. It indicates the poor people in a population and complements the traditional way of measuring poverty.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the most delicate region when it is compared to other regions.

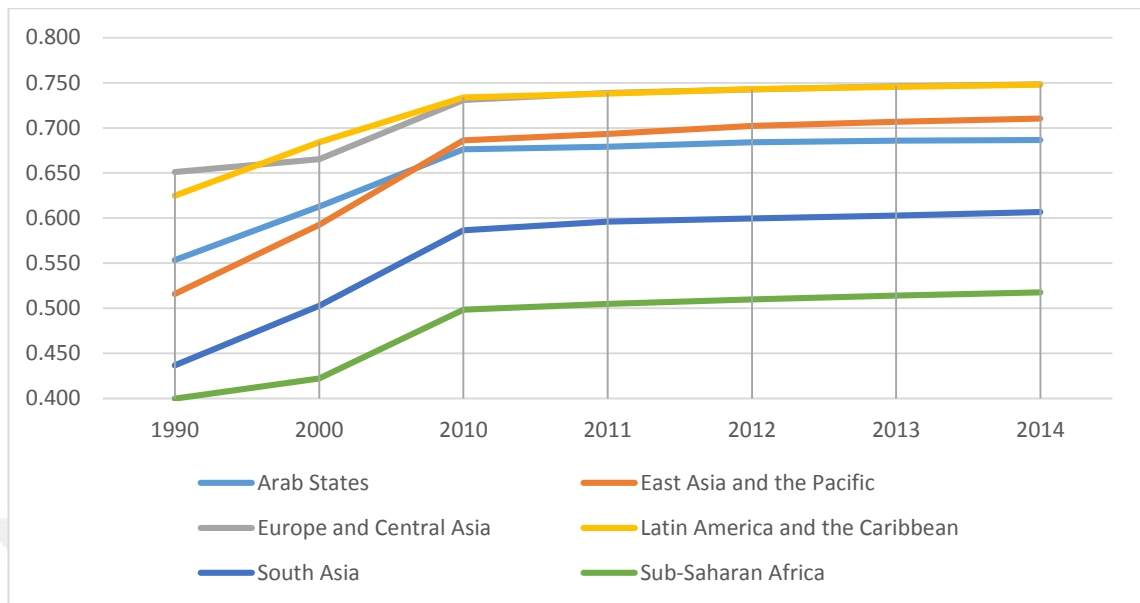
Figure 6 Human Development Indexes by Countries.



Source: United Nations Development Programme.

The Figure 7 demonstrates the Human Development Indicators by region. The highest HDI of Sub-Saharan Africa is 0.518, and it is worse than the 1990' indicators of other regions except South Asia. In 2013 South Asia moved up to medium development from low human development. That left Sub-Saharan Africa the only region, which is still in the low human development category. While progress has been made in Sub-Saharan Africa region, considerable deficiencies remain. Henceforth, big push in coping with the remaining gaps of human development is expected from the SDGs.

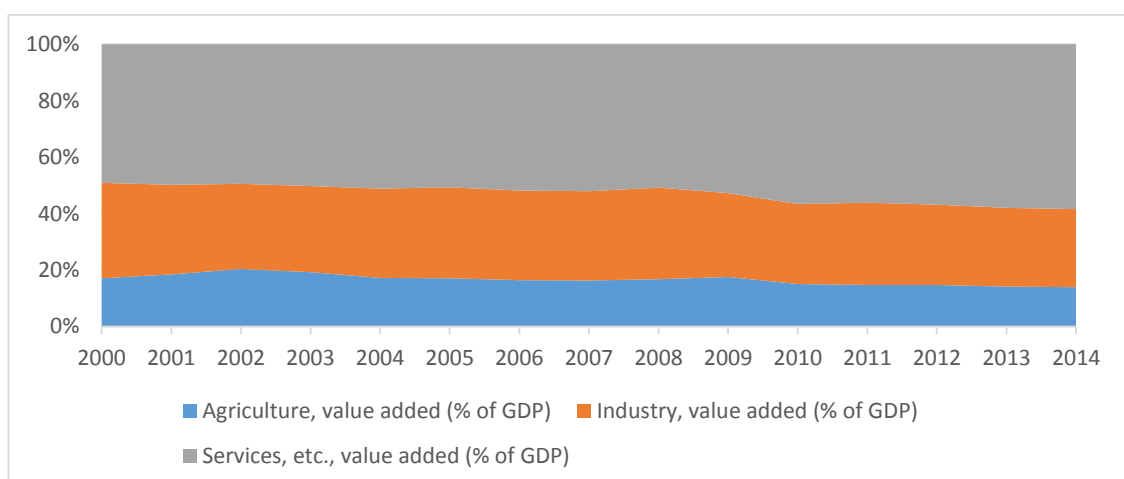
Figure 7 Trends in the Human Development Index, 1990-2014.



Source: Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development (2015, p. 215).

The sectorial structure of Sub-Saharan Africa has changed little between 2000 and 2014. It is dominated by activities of natural resource and services. Services and agriculture have remained stable, but the industry has decreased as it is shown in the Figure 8.

Figure 8 Shares of Economic Activities of Sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Africa's economic structure is different from the rest of the world, and it necessitates serious approach for solving development issues. In addition to rapid population growth, resource scarcity, urbanization, poverty and decades of warfare are the leading problems. Even it has rich mineral resources, the economy of the Continent is trapped in a vicious cycle. Radical and transformative measures should be implemented for sustainable development. Therefore, growing urban areas can only be taken under control by energy, land management and good governance.

Capacity and knowledge, stable and strong institutions, promotion of international and national policies and financial investments are the four pillars for achieving the SDGs (Munang & Andrews, 2014, p. 11). Decision makers must take into consideration these four pillars in order to make progress in sustainable development path. Africa, the least developed region of the globe, is therefore the main focus of the development. For true sustainable development, the huge flow of cash is not enough; also, the knowledge capacity has an important role in improving the well-being of individuals and societies.

CHAPTER II

POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS

The most challenging question of our age is still how to end poverty²⁰, even though International Financial Institutions started to work with local governments to reach a concrete solution. According to the World Health Organization's definition, poverty is "the condition of lacking basic human needs such as nutrition, shelter, healthcare, and access to clean water" (2007 Human Development Report, 2007, p. 2). This condition of poor people is getting worse and the growing gap between poor and rich threatens equality. According to Oxfam²¹, 62 people have the same wealth of 3.6²² billion people in 2015 (Hardoon, Fuentes-Nieva, & Ayele, 2016, p. 2). This number was 388 individuals in 2010. This clearly shows that extreme and rising inequality is on the way.

This chapter is composed of two main sections. The first one is the historical information about the poverty reduction. The time period of historical information is starting from the 1700s and these years are divided by three main periods due to changes in the approach of the poverty reduction. The breaking points of Ravallions' study was used in poverty reduction in a historical perspective (2011, p. 7). The second section is about the PRSPs. In this section, a brief background, the process of preparing, financing, monitoring, evaluation and challenges of the PRSP are given. In the last part of the chapter, the PRSPs of Republic of Uganda, Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Democratic Republic of São Tomé and

²⁰ According to Adam Smith, the poverty is lack of "not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life, but whatever the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people, even of the lowest order, to be without" (Smith, 1776, p.479).

²¹ Oxfam was established in the middle of the World War II to lobby the British government for the relaxation of Allied blockade. Oxfam's duty is to explore answers to poverty and injustice.

²² According to GeoHive the World population is approximately 7.5 billion people by 2016. It can be concluded that these 62 people have the half of the world's wealth (<http://www.geohive.com/default.aspx>).

Príncipe are examined and compared with each other in order to contemplate what a PRSP should include and offer.

2.1. BACKGROUND AND EVOLUTION OF POVERTY REDUCTION

Poverty today is a popular subject and International Financial Institutions (IFI) such as World Bank has been dealing this issue since it was established in Bretton Woods Conference (1944). Like World Bank, the IMF helps countries to overcome economic difficulties by providing loans. In addition, the UN issued SDGs to create a framework for development. According to UN's estimations, 836 million²³ people still suffer from extreme poverty and struggle to fulfil the basic needs such as education, health and access to sanitation and water. It can be seen that the UN is determined to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere. However, the situation was not like that in the last 300 years²⁴. The history witnessed the rise and fall of this popularity. Thanks to Google Ngram Viewer²⁵, it is possible to observe the frequency of words or phrases and view the results in graphs.

Figure 9 Poverty Word in Google Books, 1700-2000.



²³ The details for the poverty are available in Sustainable Development Web site, Facts and Figures. (<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>)

²⁴ Last 300 years is selected to represent the Age of Enlightenment and French Revolution assisted to increase the value and agency of human being.

²⁵ Google Ngram Viewer is an online tool to search a word or a phrase in Google digitized books published since 1500. For detailed information: <http://google.about.com/od/n/a/Google-Books-Ngram-Viewer.htm> .

Above, the poverty was searched in English in Google Books between 1700-2000. As it is seen the first peak was in 1790. The Age of Enlightenment and French Revolution could explain this outcome. After that peak, the usage of the word poverty subject started to diminish. The lowest level was in 1955. That is not a surprise in decreasing attention for poverty during the world wars. After 1955, the momentum could be explained by the rising effect of the civil rights movement in the United States. There is a downward trend in the late 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s. This downward trend might be explained by leading free market/neo-liberal approach. Eventually, the trend was upward and it gained its popularity.

2.1.1. First Poverty Reduction Period: Poverty has been a phenomenon for centuries, and the importance of this issue has been changed from time to time. In *The Republic*, Plato was aware of the poverty issue and its effects in human life. In 1700s, the poverty was seen as a motivation for poor people to work and society thought that poverty was mandatory and beneficial for a country's economic progress. Moreover, philosopher and economist Bernard de Mandeville expressed that the schooling of young workers was socially wasteful during these days. Philippe Hecquet²⁶ stated that poor people were like shadows in a painting to provide the crucial contrast. Just like Mandeville, Joseph Townsend claimed that poverty was a good thing, because it compelled poor people to work. "The poor know little of the motives which stimulate the higher ranks to action—pride, honor and ambition. In general, it is only hunger which can spur and goad them onto labor" (Townsend, 1786, p. 23). People were suffering from poverty, but there was no effort to stop it until the end of 1700s.

At the end of 1700s, the silence about poverty started to crack and traces of this progress can be observed at that time. Rousseau was concerned with economic inequality and its consequences within society. His social contract addresses the institutions of economic justice indirectly (Scholz, 2012, p. 13). In *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Adam Smith stated "Nature, when she formed man for society,

²⁶ He was a medical reformer in France. He lived between 1661 and 1737.

endowed him with an original desire to please, and an original aversion to offend his brethren. She taught him to feel pleasure in their favourable, and pain in their unfavourable regard” (Smith, 2002, p. 135). According to him, humans are social creatures and poverty causes pain by creating an unfavorable regard. In 1778, the audience was on the side of servants and questioned the privileges of aristocrats in *The Marriage of Figaro*²⁷. Immanuel Kant claimed the idea that every human being should be treated “as an end vital, never as means” (Kant, 1785, p. 62).

The late 1700s was under influence of French Revolution. The mottoes²⁸ of French Revolution influenced the French mathematician and philosopher Marquis de Condorcet. His ideas and writings support the principal goals²⁹ of the Age of Enlightenment. He took sides with the free basic education for all and equal rights for women and all races. Nevertheless, these ideas were seemed radical and far from implementation.

New ideas about poverty reduction emerged in this period. These ideas created new opportunities for further researches. However, the contribution was not sufficient and only established the moral status of poverty elimination. Important ideas appeared in the writings of Immanuel Kant, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith, Marquis de Condorcet, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, François-Noël Babeuf and others. Nonetheless, they were still far from reaching a tangible solution for reducing poverty.

2.1.2. Period between Two Poverty Reduction Periods: The previous period helped society to realize the condition of the poor and it changed their attitudes towards poverty. “Social novels (such as Dickens’s, 1838, *Oliver Twist*) and qualitative observational studies (such as Friedrich Engels, 1845) described the poor health environments and harsh working conditions of English industrial cities

²⁷ The play was written in 1778, but it had not been played because of censorship until 1784. It was seen as a forerunner of French Revolution.

²⁸ *Liberté, égalité, fraternité.*

²⁹ These goals are liberty, progress, reason, tolerance, fraternity, and ending the abuses of the church and state (Outram, 2006, p. 29).

in the mid-19th century” (Ravallion, 2013, p. 19). In addition to social novels, social sciences associations such as the American Social Science Association (1865), the American Economic Association (1885) and the British Economics Society (1890) were founded. Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree studied the conditions of England’s poor. They set poverty lines and show the living conditions of poor people relative to those lines. Alfred Marshall saw poverty as the most challenging barrier to achieve modern civilization. He stated that “the study of the causes of poverty is the study of the causes of the degradation of a large part of mankind” (Marshall, 1961, p. 7).

In 1879, Henry George’s *Progress and Poverty: An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depressions and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth: The Remedy* was published. The book contains economic analysis, proposals for the distribution of wealth and a guide to public policy. He stated that technological progress widened the gap between rich and poor and this made struggle for existence harder. He added that landowners had the opportunity to make profit because of the rising rents. “Land is required for the exertion of labor in the production of wealth. Therefore, to control the land is to command all the fruits of labor, except only enough to enable labor to continue to exist” (George, 1879, p. 162). To relieve social distress, George proposes six solutions, which were in fact seen as ineffective remedies³⁰ by himself. At the final analysis, he expressed that making land common property is the true remedy.

2.1.3. Second Poverty Reduction Period: After the Second World War, the rise of the development economics and the establishment of the Bretton Wood twins created an awareness for poverty reduction. In the late 1950s, the Civil Rights Movement started to end discrimination and racial segregation in the United States. Unlike the first antipoverty enlightenment, the second one flourished when the circumstances were more suitable. People were fighting for their rights not only in developing countries, but also in developed countries.

³⁰ These were more efficient government, unions or associations, cooperation, government regulation, redistribution of land and better education.

In 1958, John Kenneth Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* was published. The book argued that while the American private sector was getting rich, the public sector was getting poor. Thus, physical and social infrastructure became insufficient for its citizens. According to Galbraith, old people were poor because of physical or mental disability and they were trapped in geographic pockets of poverty (Galbraith, 1958, p. 236). In 1962, Michael Harrington's *the Other America* was published and in his book the situation of poverty clearly pictured. "Tens of millions of Americans are, at this very moment, maimed in body and spirit, existing at levels beneath those necessary for human decency. If these people are not starving, they are hungry, and sometimes fat with hunger, for that is what cheap foods do. They are without adequate housing and education and medical care" (Harrington, 1962, p. 17). Galbraith and Harrington formulated their theories on data, surveys and analytic works, thanks to technological knowledge and this make the awareness of poverty possible. As a result of these theories, US President Lyndon B. Johnson started new social programs under the name *War on Poverty* policy.

In 1964, the United States President Lyndon B. Johnson introduced *War on Poverty*. Johnson stated that poverty was a national problem and unity of national and local focus was needed in order to eliminate this problem. The main aim of this 'war' was to cure the symptoms of poverty not to relieve them. By creating job opportunities, enhancing quality of life and increasing productivity, *the War on Poverty* tried to attack the essence of poverty. Until Vietnam War, the program was funded and besides its positive effects, it shifted the public opinion about poverty reduction policies.

In 1975, Tony Atkinson expressed that inequality took little attention from economists. In 1980s, developmental issues became secondary because of the disappearance of private sector's capital flow to developing countries. "The World Bank stressed 'efficient industrialization' as the key economic policy." (Peet, 2009, p. 141). It was compiled with Adam Smith's idea that industrialization would increase productivity. Decreased social expenditures in order to implement structural adjustment programs, however, created income inequality and

disappointing results for poverty. Because of these policies, the life condition in Africa worsened, and later, it was defined as 'lost decade' for the Continent.

In 1990, the motto of World Bank was defined as "our dream is a world free of poverty". The market-friendly approach underwent some changes in 1990s. State intervention and good governance were the new concepts of development. Governments have a responsibility in the areas of the health, education and poverty; therefore, they should be part of the development as a complement to international organization's development strategies. Under the World Bank presidency of Wolfensohn (1994-2005), the role of the government in development increased. In the same year, the World Bank issued *World Development Report: Poverty*. The United Nations Development Programme started to publish *Human Development Reports*.

In 2000, world leaders came together to ratify Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals were consisting of goals and 21 targets. The progress between countries were irregular by 2015. Some countries were successful in achieving goals; others were not. The deadline for MDGs was 2015 and it is replaced by new goals called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The new goals are consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets. The previous goals, MDGs, were lack of environmental/social concerns. The new goals became the new blueprint for economic development. In addition to environmental concerns, they also include gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

2.1.4. Origins of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Approach: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are comprehensive, results-oriented frameworks for reducing poverty. National governments prepare and issue the strategy papers. In 1999, The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank introduced this country-owned paper approach for countries to access to concessional loans and debt relief. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process is part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. "Countries participating in the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative were required to draft and implement a PRSP in order to be eligible for access to concessional loans and debt relief" (Elkins & Feeny, 2014, p. 229).

To be involved in the PRS, the IMF replaced the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) with the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) in 1999. The same year, the World Bank President Wolfensohn introduced the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF).

Table 4 Chronology of World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Poverty-Related Programs.

Year	World Bank	IMF
1960s	International Development Association, 1960 Robert McNamara, President, 1968–1981	
1980s		Structural Adjustment Facility, 1986; Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), 1987
1990s	Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA), 1994 James D. Wolfensohn, President, 1995–2005 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), 1996	HIPC 1996
	Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (EHIPC), September 1999	ESAF replaced by Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, September 1999
	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), November 1999	EHIPC PRSPs

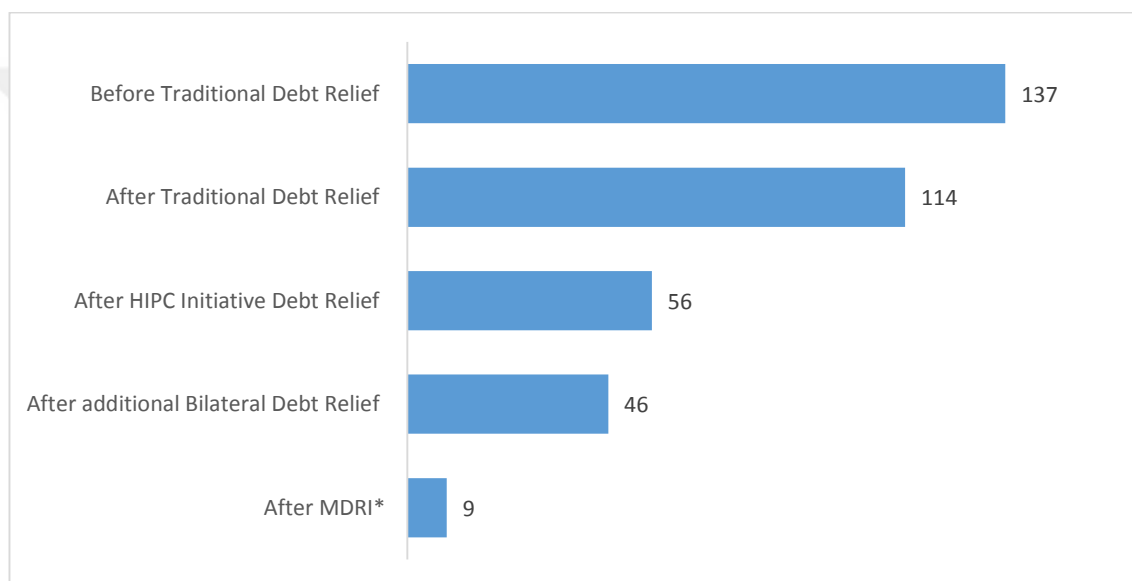
Source: Blackmon (2008, p.188).

Table 4 presents progress of poverty related programs of leading International Financial Institutions, The World Bank and IMF.

2.1.4.1. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: The first initiative was launched in 1996 and enhanced by IDA and IMF in 1999. It changed the debt-burden thresholds downward. Thus, the initiative enabled more countries available for higher amounts of debt relief. In 1999 enhancement, six-year structure was changed and replaced by a 'floating completion point' which allows countries to finish the debt process less than six years. The main of this change is to increase the ownership and create an incentive to speed up the reforms. In order to qualify for debt relief by using the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, a country

should prepare a PRSP. Moreover, it should demonstrate its intention to use the resources for poverty reduction and involve participation by civil society and domestic stakeholders in the preparation process. Once the *ex-ante* conditions are reached and PRSP is approved by the boards of the World Bank and IMF, eligible countries begin receiving debt relief. By 2012, 39 countries were potentially eligible to get debt relief of the HIPC Initiative. Most of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 10 Debt Stocks of the 36 Post-decision-point HIPCs, in US\$ Billion, End-2012 PV Terms.



Source: HIPC Initiative country documents; IDA and IMF staff estimates

*MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative's main aim was to provide additional support to HIPCs to fulfill the MDGs.

2.1.4.2. The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF): The World Bank President Wolfensohn proposed the CDF in 1999. The framework is not a blueprint and each country should decide on their programs and priorities. According to CDF, cooperation of the government, civil society, external assistance agencies and private sector are needed for effective use of financial and human resources. The PRSPs are based on CDF and they promote poverty reduction strategies in a country-owned way. One should express that the PRSPs are the operational hands of the CDF. Owing of the policy by country, effective

partnership including bilateral and multilateral development agencies, giving equal weight to social problems and transparent focus on development results are the core principles of the CDF.

2.1.4.3. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF): In 1999, PRGF was established to reduce poverty and make an economic growth center object of lending operations. The PRGF took place of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF). The new facility designed to be pro-poor and encourage the ownership of poverty reduction strategies. PRGF-supported programs that aimed to strengthen the governance were in line with PRSPs. PRGF-supported programs cover the areas where the IMF is the primary responsible. Advising consists of structural reforms³¹, financial and prudent macroeconomic policies.

2.2. STRUCTURE OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER

In order to access the concessional loans and debt relief, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank introduced the PRSPs in 1999. The papers are an operational tool for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which established in 1996 to change the debt-burden thresholds downward. “The production of a PRSP became a condition for receiving concessional credits and grants, including debt relief via the HIPC Initiative” (Abdulai & Hulme, 2015, p. 531).

In 2000, Uganda, Mauritania and Burkina Faso published their PRSPs. Between 1999 and 2016, 117 PRSPs were published and 73 of them were belonged to Sub-Saharan Africa. These strategy reports and their publication dates are shown in Appendix D and E. During this period, 67 countries have been in the PRSP process and 34 of these countries in Sub-Saharan Africa region. In Figure 11, the countries that are in PRSP process colored in red. Four PRSPs were prepared for Mauritania and Senegal. The other countries have less than 4

³¹ Exchange rate and tax policy, budget execution, fiscal management, fiscal transparency, and tax and customs administration compose the structural reforms.

PRSPs. In 2008, 15 PRSPs were prepared and that was the peak of this fifteen-year period for all countries. For only Africa, the peak was in 2007 and 11 PRSPs were prepared to start poverty reduction process. The Appendix F gives the dates of PRSPs for Africa.

Figure 11 PRSP Countries.

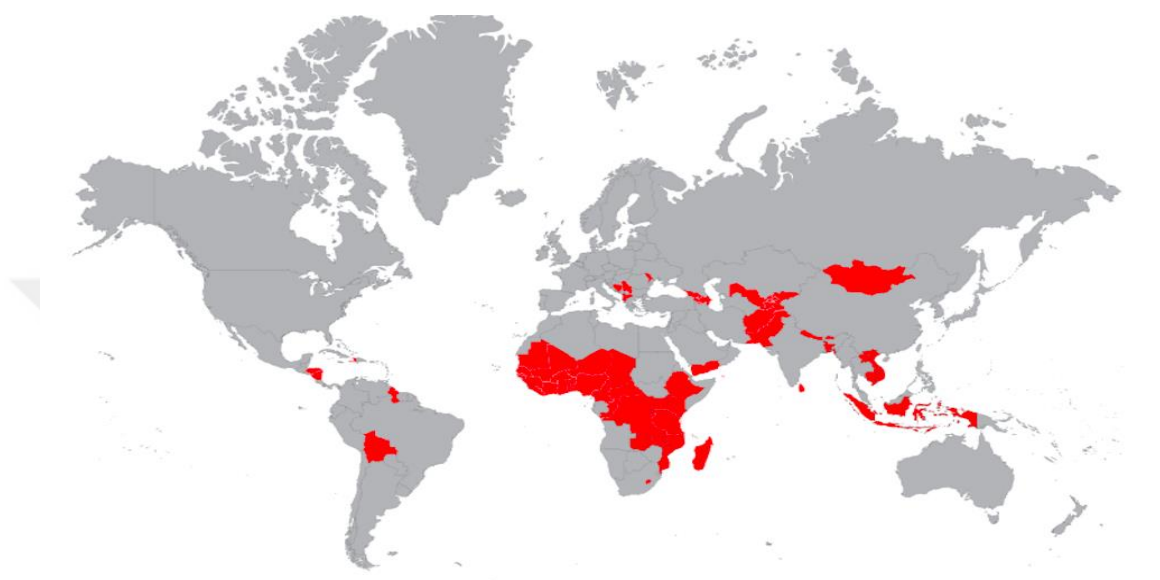


Table 5 represents the distribution of countries and their PRSPs by region. Like in the world map in the Figure 11, the problematic countries are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. Subsequently, the South and Central Asia follow African region.

Table 5 Regional Distribution of PRSPs.

Region	Country	Full PRSP
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	73
East Asia Pacific	6	8
Europe and Central Asia	11	15
Latin America and Caribbean	7	9
Middle East and North Africa	2	3
South Asia Region	7	9
Total	67	117

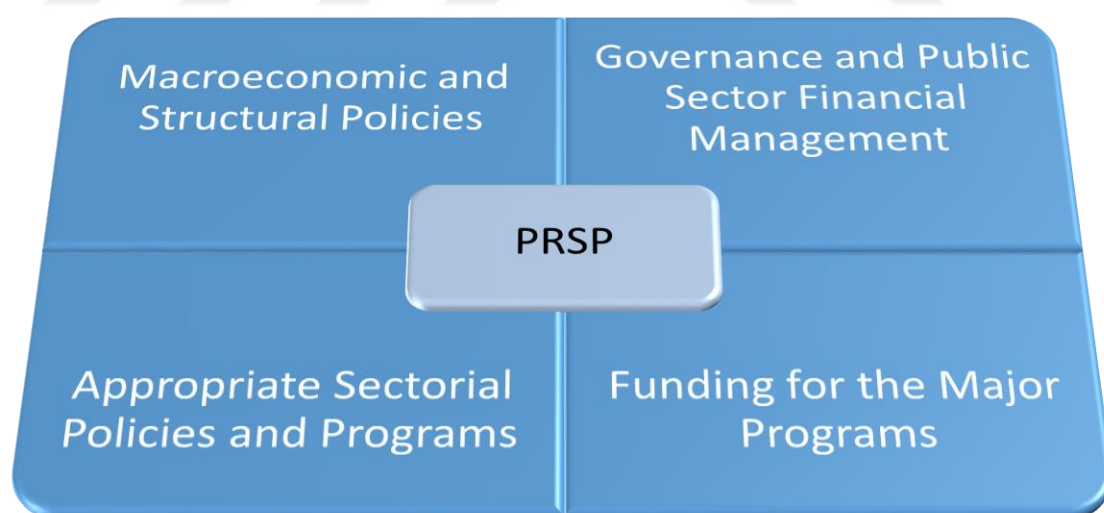
2.2.1. The Process of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: “Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) provide a framework for domestic policies and

programs to reduce poverty in low-income countries, as well as for development assistance to these countries” (Klugman, 2002a, p. v). A country’s PRSP should contain how the donor funding will be used in order to reduce poverty.

The principles underpinning the PRSP program suggest that these strategies should be:

- *country-driven and -owned, predicated on broad-based participatory processes for formulation, implementation, and outcome-based progress monitoring;*
- *results-oriented, focusing on outcomes that would benefit the poor;*
- *comprehensive in scope, recognizing the multidimensional nature of the causes of poverty and measures to attack it;*
- *partnership-oriented, providing a basis for the active and coordinated participation of development partners (bilateral, multilateral, nongovernmental) in supporting country strategies; and*
- *based on a medium- and long-term perspective for poverty reduction, recognizing that sustained poverty reduction cannot be achieved overnight (Klugman, 2002a, p. 3).*

Figure 12 Key Areas for PRSP.



In the hearth of the PRSP, there are four key areas to cover. Figure 12 shows these four areas. To support sustainable growth, macroeconomic and structural policies are crucial. Defining appropriate sector policies and programs are

important as financing them. Joint Staff Assessments (JSAs) are conducted by these four areas.

Full PRSPs are expected to summarize the priority public actions over a three-year horizon by inclusion of tables (a) presenting the country's macroeconomic framework; (b) summarizing the overall public expenditure program (capital and recurrent) and its allocation among key areas; and (c) setting out key policy actions and institutional reforms and target dates for their implementation (a policy matrix) (Klugman, 2002a, p. 4).

The PRSP process is consisting of three main phases. The first phase is 'formulation'. It takes 9-24 months to finish this phase. During this period, all stakeholders define the main points of the strategy, and poverty analysis is conducted to understand the situation. The second phase is 'implementation'. This period covers 3-5 years. During this period, decided strategy of formulation is implemented. Last phase is 'monitoring and evaluation'. This ongoing process follows the progress all the time, and government writes each year progress report. Evaluation phase has the power to influence the subsequent PRSP if it is decided to be proceed.

Figure 13 PRSP Process.



In PRSP process, there are other documents such as Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), PRSP Preparation Status Report, Annual Progress Report (APR) and Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN). The Figure 13 shows all processes of formulating, implementing, evaluating and reformulating order.

2.2.1.1. Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP): Interim PRSP is prepared by countries for themselves to create a roadmap for full PRSP. It avoids delays of international financial institution's concessional assistance. This preliminary step in preparing PRSP allows countries to define their objectives and

goals and express the action to address them.” Although many countries have kept to the original intentions of the I-PRSP, many have gone beyond a simple roadmap to conduct participatory processes for the I-PRSP itself and to start the process of actually developing poverty reduction strategies” (Klugman, 2002a, p. 242). Goals are set, participation processes are implemented, strategy is formulated and poverty reduction impact is evaluated in this stage. A typical I-PRSP also includes a description of the poverty problem within the country, current government strategies for poverty and a timeline to prepare full PRSP.

2.2.1.2. PRSP Preparation Status Report: If the preparation time between I-PRSP and the full PRSP is longer than a year, PRSP Preparation Status Report should be prepared to define the updates on the preliminary strategy of I-PRSP.

2.2.1.3. Annual Progress Report (APR): The Annual Progress Report (APR) is prepared by governments to report the progress on poverty reduction strategy. The report explains implemented actions and its change in indicators. Ideally, it is prepared every 12-18 months and before launching subsequent PRSP.

2.2.1.4. Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN): The Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN) is prepared by the Executive Boards of IMF and IDA to give a feedback to the country. Its main aim is to strengthen the implementation of poverty reduction strategy. The staff of the IMF and the Bank review and evaluate performance and progress according to indicators and PRS benchmarks.

2.2.2. Financing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: A comprehensive PRSP should include the budget for implementing strategies. National and international resources can support the funding projects. The resource support of international donors adds to governmental budget instead of supporting one project directly.

To combat corruption, budget preparation should be transparent and back by budget audits. The coordination between government and front line must be improved to increase the effectiveness of the budget. To be specific, measures

should be taken to tackle systematic problems of the procurement system, financial management and monitoring of public spending.

2.2.3. Monitoring and Evaluation: PRSP is a long-term program that needs monitoring and evaluation to improve the quality of subsequent strategies in following PRSPs. For this reason, it is correct to mention that the time lag during the implementation is both good for developing the current strategy and learning from the experiences. Planned activities, achieved projects and the impact of the project in the long term can be checked regularly to complete monitoring. Unlike monitoring, evaluation is done at intervals to check the outcomes of the projects and plans.

To set up a poverty monitoring system, goals, indicator and targets should be defined in the beginning of creating a PRSP. “Thus, once poverty is measured and the poor are identified, the next steps in the PRSP are to choose public actions and programs that have the greatest impact on poverty, identify indicators of progress, and monitor change in a systematic manner” (World Bank, 2014b, p. 13).

MDGs were good examples for setting up goals. Since 2000, the, MDGs have been a valid example of goals, indicators and targets. It is likely that the leading paradigm for defining goals and target, the SDGs will be on stage after 2016. Goals should be specific about the area like ‘eradicating extreme poverty’. A good indicator³² should be precise, direct, and relevant, and furthermore, it can be tracked. In addition, targets should be achievable in a given time in that country. Lastly, setting these goals, indicators and target should be supported with reliable data. Without reliable data, it will be hard to evaluate the impact of current strategy and renew the following PRSPs.

³² To assess the quality of indicator, SMART can be used. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound constitutes the SMART indicators. They were first appeared in George T. Doran’s *Management Review* (1981).

2.2.4. Challenges for Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: As it is expressed before, the PRSP should contain the participatory process of stakeholders, the poverty profile of the country, priorities and targets to eliminate poverty and a plan to monitor and evaluate this process. It is not smooth and easy as it looks, possible problems can occur due to the countries' economic, social and political structure.

Figure 14 Challenges for Implementing PRSP.

Limits in Management

- Corruption
- Nontransparent budget
- Legitimacy and credibility
- Insufficient civil participation
- Unavailable donor community
- Irresponsible decision makers

Limits in Knowledge and Capacity

- Lack of expertise
- Limited human resources
- Weak monitoring and evaluation
- Unreliable data

Figure 14 is created after reading the criticisms of the PRSP progress and the strategy papers. It categorizes the problems and limitations are grouped in two different groups. The first one is limits in managements and governance. Fight against corruption and lawlessness, accountability and transparency in fiscal management, establishing functioning markets, supporting civil organizations and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regulatory reforms to facilitate of accessing the credit and assessing the accountability of governance can overcome these obstacles. The problems in second group requires special attention. In particular, to increase human capital, reforms in health, education, rural development and infrastructure are particularly needed.

2.2.5. Text Analysis with R Programming: Like for *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the statistical computing program

process in formulation period. The second one is the clear definition of the poverty profile and priorities of the country. The third one is the targets of proposed policies. And the last one is to question the adequacy of monitoring and evaluation plan.

The countries are selected according to a rational. The PRSP of Republic of Uganda is selected because it is the first PRSP in Africa. The PRSP of Islamic Republic of Mauritania is selected due to the fact that it is in the middle of the 15-year period of the PRSP process. The last PRSP of Africa is belonging to the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, and that is the reason of its selection.

2.2.6.1. PRSP of Republic of Uganda (2000): The PRSP of Uganda was prepared by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in 2000. It consists of 67 pages and starts with information about the poverty reduction strategy. In the paper, it is mentioned that preparation of poverty reduction strategy can not be done with one decision-making institution in the center. In order to stimulate dialogue and debate among stakeholders, 'Participatory Action Plan' was prepared. "This includes consultations at the central government level as well as with local governments, with donors, with Parliamentarians, and with civil society, as well as the development of adequate feedback mechanisms to ensure that all stakeholders have contributed effectively to the drafting process" (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda, 2000, p. 6). General consultative workshops and regional meetings for district officials were held by the ministries, donors, NGOs, civil society, private sector, media, urban and national authority delegates, politicians and district officials.

The paper expresses the dimensions of poverty as a general definition and highlights the poverty profile and priorities in the country. Income poverty, ignorance of the lives of the poor people, illiteracy, unhealthy conditions of poor, ineffective public policy for poor people are defined as the problematic areas of Uganda. National vision to eradicate poverty contains decreasing income poverty, improving the educational performance of Ugandans, raising the health

of the people, giving a right to speak to poor groups. To achieve these goals, four pillars are contemplated. These are creating a structure for economic transformation and growth, security and good governance, enhancing the ability of poor people to raise their revenues and improving the standard of the poor.

To monitor the evaluation of the PRSP, targets were defined as performance indicators. Intermediate output targets are in the area of education, health and water and shown in tables. For three-year period, long term targets were mentioned, but not supported by tables and numbers.

The monitoring strategy is structured in three levels. These are the *outcomes* of poverty eradication of the action plan, *outputs* intended to achieve these outcomes and *inputs* required for reducing poverty. In the paper, there is no evaluation plan for poverty reduction.

2.2.6.2. PRSP of Islamic Republic of Mauritania (2007): The PRSP of Islamic Republic of Mauritania was prepared by the government of Mauritania in 2006. Mauritania has 4 PRSPs, and this PRSP is the second one. It is more comprehensive than the first PRSP of Mauritania and the PRSP of Uganda (2000). Moreover, the economic structure and targets were well-defined through using tables and it has 166 pages.

Participation is an essential component of ownership. It is stated that “the participatory approach facilitated the involvement of categories of stakeholders who previously had no chance to debate economic and social development issues” (IMF, 2007b, p. 53). The State-Civil Society-Private Sector Coordination Committee and the Thematic Technical Groups were established to create a forum to discuss poverty issues of Mauritania. At the *wilaya*³³ level, workshops were organized. However, there were some setbacks in participation and these were an *ad hoc* structure of participation; inadequate presentation of women, NGOs, communities and young people; lack of participatory evaluations and user

³³ Administrative division. Province.

satisfaction surveys; and limited budget for the participation process. In the report, the importance of Sectorial Technical Committees, the Thematic Technical Group, the interregional concentration workshops, the national concentration meetings, community-level concentration activities and meetings of the standing coordination and concentration committees are highlighted to promote the participatory approach (IMF, 2007b, p. 115).

In the report, it is mentioned that poverty has 3 dimensions. Poverty in living conditions, poverty in income and poverty in wealth and the environment are the dimensions of the poverty according to the report. The report adds that there are some obstacles such as demographic, geographic, natural and administrative factors to diminish poverty rapidly. The priority objectives of the PRSP are to reduce rural and urban poverty, achieve a specific annual growth rate, assure access to basic education, reduce the illiteracy of adults, diminish the infant mortality, increase the coverage of potable water in urban, rural and semi urban areas, and enhance food self-efficiency (IMF, 2007b, p. 59). In brief, the priority areas are composed of health, education, infrastructure and water supply. These priorities are supported by National Land-Use Planning Strategy, Master Plan for Development of the Mauritanian Coast and National Action for Program for the Development.

In the PRSP of Mauritania, long-term PRSP targets are shown in the annex of the report. Priority objectives and performance indicators are grouped in 8 categories and consist of 69 targets for 2010 and 2015. The targets are grouped as living conditions and standards, stimulating growth, education and literacy, health and nutrition, safe drinking water, environment and sustainable management of natural resources, good governance and institutional capacities and specific objectives for rural areas and at-risk neighborhoods. Furthermore, the rate of progress of some MDGs indicators are shown in the annex of the report (IMF, 2007b, p. 135).

In the report, the monitoring and evaluation plan and its objectives are adequately

defined. Interministerial Poverty Reduction Committee, *Concertation*³⁴ Committee on Poverty Reduction, Donors' Committee, Poverty Reduction Technical Committee and Sectorial Technical Committees are responsible for monitoring. Overall process and duties of each committee are well-defined in the report. The aims of the evaluation are to measure the changes and evaluate the effectiveness of the policies. Mauritanian Center on Policy Analysis is responsible for the evaluation.

Apart from the PRSP of the Uganda (2000), the PRSP of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (2007) has some different features. The report of Mauritania made a self-diagnosis of participation problems. In addition, it gives information about the weakness and strengths of the previous implementation of the PRSP and underlines the learned lessons from the first PRSP implementation. One can observe the effect of Islam in the report. It sees *zakat*³⁵ as a poverty reduction tool.

2.2.6.3. PRSP of Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe (2014): The PRSP of São Tomé and Príncipe was prepared in 2012 and published by the IMF in 2014. It has 136 pages and was the second PRSP of the country. Moreover, the economic structure and five-year strategy of the country are well-defined by explaining each program separately.

In the report, it says that the report was prepared by the participatory spirit, but the details of the process is not clear in the report. It refers to the first PRSP, and in the first PRSP, it states that Steering and Supervisory Committee, Government/Civil Society/Private Sector Concertation Committee, Government/Development Partners Concertation Committee, Drafting Committee and Permanent Secretariat for Coordination prepared the PRSPs (IMF, 2005a, p. 6). Citizen participation is supported by programs. Promoting civil society and its participatory involvement are to strengthen civil society and

³⁴ Consultation.

³⁵ Almsgiving.

promote the participation in good governance, in partnership with private and government sector.

The poverty profile of the country is shown by district supported with social dimension of poverty. Gini index is used to show the change of inequality. In addition to this information, political instability, imbalances between the executive and the parliament, failure to monitor the regulations governing deputies, need to update legislative texts, restrictions on the media, an outdated legal framework, the deficit in the administration of justice are expressed and explained as an overview of the current situation. MDGs are set as a priorities and back by four strategic pillars of intervention. These are “reform of public institutions and strengthening of good governance policy; promotion of sustainable and integrated economic growth; development of human capital and improvement of basic social services and strengthening of cohesion and social protection” (IMF, 2014, p. 62).

In the PRSP of São Tomé and Príncipe, the MDGs are defined as main targets and for each target a certain level or percentage is shown. Ministerial Council, National Consultative Council, Technical Coordination Commission, the Poverty Reduction Observatory and Focal points³⁶ are appointed to monitor and evaluate the PRSP process. It is expressed that in order to assure efficiency of the PRSP monitoring and evaluation, strengthening the human capabilities in these areas and coordinate the circulation of information are important.

2.2.6.4. Comparison of Sample PRSPs: As it is mentioned before, the PRSPs of Uganda, Mauritania and São Tomé and Príncipe were examined by using four leading criteria in the PRSP process. The above-mentioned PRSPs have distinctive aspects due to region, experience and time period.

³⁶ “The focal points are technical agencies that provide support to the Poverty Reduction Observatory and are tasked with ensuring the coordination of interventions by the various organizations involved in the implementation of programs and projects under the National Poverty Reduction Strategy” (International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 99).

Table 6 Comparison of Sample PRSPs.

	Republic of Uganda (2000)	Islamic Republic of Mauritania (2007)	Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe (2014)
Participatory process	Participatory Action Plan	The State-Civil Society-Private Sector Coordination Committee and the Thematic Technical Groups	Steering and Supervisory Committee, Government/Civil Society/Private Sector Concertation Committee, Government/Development Partners Concertation Committee, Drafting Committee and Permanent Secretariat for Coordination.
Poverty profile and priorities	<p>Profile: Income poverty, ignorance of the lives of the poor people, illiteracy, unhealthy conditions of poor, ineffective public policy for poor people</p> <p>Priorities: Framework for economic transformation and growth, security and good governance, increasing the ability of poor to raise their incomes and improving the quality of the poor.</p>	<p>Profile: Poverty in living conditions, poverty in income and poverty in wealth and environment.</p> <p>Priorities: health, education, infrastructure and water supply.</p>	<p>Profile: Based on Household Consumption Survey.</p> <p>Priorities: MDGs and reform of public institutions and strengthening of good governance policy; promotion of sustainable and integrated economic growth; development of human capital and improvement of basic social services and strengthening of cohesion and social protection.</p>
Targets	Intermediate output targets are in the area of education, health and water.	Indicators are grouped in 8 categories and consist of 69 targets.	MDGs
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Monitoring: Outcomes of poverty eradication of action plan, outputs intended to achieve these outcomes and inputs required for reducing poverty.</p> <p>Evaluation:-</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation: Interministerial Poverty Reduction Committee, Concertation Committee on Poverty Reduction, Donors' Committee, Poverty Reduction Technical Committee and Sectorial Technical Committees. Evaluation: Mauritanian Center on Policy Analysis.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation: Ministerial Council, National Consultative Council, Technical Coordination Commission, Poverty Reduction Observatory and Focal points.</p>

The Table 6 presents the difference between sample PRSPs in this chapter. Generally, one can observe the various kinds of name for institutions, even though their duties almost the same. It is a sign of local act of strategy production. For defining poverty profile, Uganda and São Tomé and Príncipe determined a wider scope than Mauritania. Target defining is under the influence of the MDGs. MDGs' duty became a guideline in defining the targets with time. Lastly, there is no information about who is responsible for the evaluation for the PRSP of Uganda. But the PRSPs of other countries are well defined.

The economic outlook of Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe and Uganda is given in the Table 7 just to see what happened during the PRSP process. In the table, along with the economic values of the publication year, values of one year before and after the publication year are given. These indicators are not enough to understand economic situation in a country. Analyzing the impact of the PRSPs by using World Development Indicators could be part of a future study.

Table 7 Economic Outlook of Sample Countries.

Indicator Name	Country Code ³⁷	-1	Publication Year (0)	+1
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	MRT	15,65	0,14	-1,47
	STP	1,95	2,26	N/A
	UGA	4,81	-0,03	1,85
IBRD loans and IDA credits (DOD, current US\$ millions)	MRT	130	203	242
	STP	14	13	N/A
	UGA	2042	2114	2309
IMF charges (INT, current US\$ thousands)	MRT	754	569	199
	STP	14	6	N/A
	UGA	3401	3369	2332
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	MRT	6,24	7,25	7,34
	STP	8,10	6,98	5,25
	UGA	5,77	3,39	1,86

Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank (2015).

³⁷ MRT: Mauritania, STP: São Tomé and Príncipe and UGA: Uganda.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS

In the previous chapters, SDGs and PRSPs are examined elaborately to make a precise assessment. The current chapter consists of three sections. The first one gives the literature review on PRSPs assessment. The second one is data and method. In this section, scope and borders of the study are given. These borders are time period, country, region, number of sub-goals in checklist and number of strategy papers. On the other hand, method describes the designing of checklist, scoring, indexing and organizing the strategy papers for analysis. The third section presents main findings and proceeds with an evaluation of them. Comparison of strategy papers and countries are shown in this section. Moreover, trend analysis, comparison between generations of strategy papers, and ranking of SDGs in PRSPs are given to understand the alignment of countries with the Sustainable Development Goals.

3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW ON PRSP ASSESSMENT

Steward and Wang's research analyzes ownership in PRSPs. The PRSPs are reviewed according to a checklist which has four parts; economic management, public sector governance and management, financial sector reform and social sector reform. As a result, it is stated about the PRSPs that "they may give the appearance of greater ownership, but so long as there is no significant underlying change, such a change in perceptions about ownership, which could make IFI designed programmes more effective and thereby empower them, is likely to be short lived" (Steward & Wang, 2003, p. 1). The paper criticizes some governments because of their view about the environment. It expresses that some countries see the environment as a luxury good and roadblock for development (Steward & Wang, 2003, p. 23).

Bojö and Reddy analyze the environmental issues in 28 PRSPs. In their study, natural resource degradation and poverty, environmental health, vulnerability, gender and environment, property rights, incentive and empowerment are looked as key linkages to assess the performance of the PRSPs. At the end of the research, brief examples of good practices are given (Bojö & Reddy, 2003, p. 19).

Furthermore, Tharakan and MacDonald focus on the link between poverty and environment. The scope of the research is limited only with four PRSPs. According to them, “given the importance of natural resources and the environment in the lives of the poor, it is of critical importance to assess the extent to which P-E³⁸ dynamics have been incorporated into the policies and plans contained in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)” (Tharakan & MacDonald, 2004, p. 3)

On the other hand, Gottschalk examines the 15 PRSPs in the framework of growth and poverty reduction perspective. The study focuses on the growth targets, the monetary framework, fiscal framework and exchange-rate policy of the PRSPs. “The article initially shows that most PRSPs have set quite ambitious growth and poverty reduction targets, but that the sources of growth and/or resources required to meet these targets are not always clearly identified” (Gottschalk, 2005, p. 440).

However, Sumner’s analysis focuses on 50 PRSPs to examine 10 Washington Consensus policies. “Overall, although strict monetary and fiscal policy and privatization are rarely absent, trade liberalization is not included in over a quarter of PRSPs and a third do not include FDI deregulation or capital account liberalization” (Sumner A. , 2006, p. 1408). The research further states that there are some ‘missing’ policies in the PRSPs and gives probable causes to explain them. First, the PRSPs might have skipped some policies even though it should be comprehensive. Second, these policies have been changed due to recent

³⁸ Poverty-Environment.

changes on liberalization. Third, these countries might reach the peak of liberalization.

Eggen and Bezemer contribute to the literature by focusing the coordination between the United Nations and the World Bank/IMF. As to the authors, “the quantitative evidence suggests that PRSPs appear to become more effective over time, and that more focused PRSPs, more participatory PRSP formulation, and better proposed policy actions may enhance their effectiveness in achieving MDGs” (Eggen & Bezemer, 2007, p. 1).

Hugé and Hens study the sustainability in 13 PRSPs. “The results reveal an insufficient integration of the ecosystem services concept, of biodiversity and of climate issues. Property rights, gender issues, water and energy are as a rule well elaborated” (Hugé & Hens, 2007, p. 247). In the research, 54 percent commitment towards sustainable development is found out.

Yet another researcher, Kishore investigates the link between poverty and environment. 16 PRSPs of 11 countries are analyzed and depending on the analysis, it suggested that “the level of environmental mainstreaming illustrates an improvement, especially in those countries that have had more time with PRS implementation and have benefited from budget support directed towards environmental issues” (Kishore, 2007, p. 25).

Additionally, Fukuda-Parr examines 22 PRSPs and their alignment to the MDGs. For content analysis, 10 criteria are used for evaluation. The study finds out that the PRSPs show a high level of commitment in education, water and health.

The analysis found a high degree of commitment to MDGs as a whole but both PRSPs and donor statements are selective, consistently emphasizing income poverty and social investments for education, health and water but not other targets concerned with empowerment and inclusion of the most vulnerable such as gender violence or women’s political representation (Fukuda-Parr, 2010, p. 26).

Moreover, Sapkota analyzes the key element of globalization in 13 PRSPs. “Using a content analysis, the paper finds that trade openness gained the highest priority in the PRSPs, followed by foreign investment, aid, tourism, and, lastly,

migration” (Sapkota, 2011, p. 999). The study of Sapkota points out that if a country has a good experience of globalization, it is likely to show positive attitude in the PRSP.

Finally, Elkins and Feeny make a sound contribution by reviewing systematically 81 PRSPs published for 58 countries. “The paper extends existing analyses by examining strength of PRSP policy alignment to three development paradigms: The Washington Consensus, the Post-Washington Consensus and the New York Consensus” (Elkins & Feeny, 2014, p. 229). The end result of the research is that the MDGs are the dominant paradigm in PRSPs, and it is argued that the hegemony of the Washington Consensus and Post-Washington Consensus is broken down and gradually weakened. In most recent research, Elkins reviews the social protection problem in PRSPs. “It uses a unique scorecard system to assess the degree of adoption of social protection programmes in the 87 PRSPs in 59 countries from 2000-2011” (Elkins, 2014, p. 854). The research finds out that social protection is high in PRSPs, if the country has a high level of income, low levels of ethnic diversity and high level of governance.

Table 8 Literature Review of PRSPs Assessments.

Researcher	Country	PRSP	Criterion	Focus	Period
Stewart and Wang (2003)	27	30	33	Ownership	N/A
Bojö and Reddy (2003)	28	28	17	Environment	2000-2003
Tharakan and MacDonald (2004)	4	4	19	Poverty- Environment	2001-2003
Gottschalk (2005)	15	15	4	Growth, Poverty Reduction	2000-2003
Sumner (2006)	50	50	10	WC	N/A
Eggen and Bezemer (2007)	44	44	9	MDGs	2000-2005

Hugé and Hens (2007)	12	13	85	Sustainability	2000-2005
Kishore (2007)	11	16	17	Environment	2000-2006
Fukuda-Parr (2010)	22	22	10	MDGs	N/A
Sapkota (2011)	13	13	6	Globalization	2002-2008
Elkins and Feeny (2014)	58	81	2	WC/PWC/NYC	2000-2008
Elkins (2014)	59	87	4	Social Protection	2000-2011
Durak (2016)	33	73	82	SDGs	2000-2015

In the Table 8, literature review for PRSPs assessment is presented. For each research, number of countries, PRSPs and evaluation criteria are given. In addition to this information, focus of studies and the time period is demonstrated. As it is seen, the PRSPs are reviewed and analyzed by many researchers in different aspects. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that the contribution of the present research is to evaluate the strategy papers' alignment to SDGs.

3.2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

3.2.1. Data: All of the PRSPs were accessed by using the IMF web site³⁹. The PRSP publication date of the IMF was taken as a publication date of the strategy papers even though it might have been published by governments earlier than the publication date of the IMF. The name of the PRSPs can be different from each other due to regional differences such as Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (IMF, 2008), Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (IMF, 2010a) and Stratégie de Relance du Développement et de Réduction de la Pauvreté⁴⁰

³⁹ Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are publicly available both in web site of World Bank and the IMF <http://go.worldbank.org/LYE7YNYBH0> (World Bank, 2016), <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.aspx> (IMF, 2016).

⁴⁰ Strategy for Relaunching Development and Reducing Poverty.

(IMF, 2009) . Besides, only full PRSPs are the target sample of the present research, other documents such as Joint Staff Advisory Notes, Interim PRSPs and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Annual Progress Reports are excluded in order to focus on full PRSPs.

The scope of the research covers the strategy papers which were published between 1999 and 2016 for Sub-Saharan Africa⁴¹. The page numbers of PRSPs of Sub-Saharan Africa vary from 42 (Mozambique-2011) to 449 (Uganda-2010) and the average page number is 181 for strategy papers.

73 full PRSPs were selected to calculate alignment of the PRSPs with SDGs' policies for Sub-Saharan Africa. In the first year of this process, 2000, Uganda, Mauritania and Burkina Faso took the lead by publishing their full PRSPs. Mauritania and Senegal have four PRSPs, while other countries have less than four PRSPs. Lastly, the final strategy paper belongs to São Tomé and Príncipe for this fifteen-year period.

3.2.2. Methodology: In this research, content analysis method is used to calculate the alignment of SDGs' policies in PRSPs. "Content analysis is a systematic, replicable data reduction technique that can be used to determine the presence of a particular concept within a body of text" (Sapkota, 2011, p. 1003). In this research, the particular concept is Sustainable Development Goals and body of text is the PRSPs that were published between 1999 and 2016 in Sub-Saharan Africa region. A similar evaluation method of Bojö and Reddy is used for this research (Bojö & Reddy, 2003, p. 12). But it is important to keep in mind that scoring the policies in the strategy papers can not give a comprehensive idea about the poverty reduction process of a country. The gravity of effect lies in implementing more than planning. As a result, the scoring method according to a checklist has a shortcoming and open to criticism.

To prepare data for assessment, the research consists of three consecutive stages. The first stage is designing a checklist by using targets of Sustainable

⁴¹ According to classification of the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>). Classification was obtained from World Bank Website by 2016.

Development Goals. The second stage is scoring and indexing the PRSPs according to the checklist. In the last stage, the indexes of each strategy paper and country are organized for further advanced analysis.

3.2.2.1. Designing a Checklist by Using Sustainable Development Goals: The SDGs are consisting of 17 global goals and 169 associated targets. Among the 169 targets, 82 policies are selected for the checklist to evaluate the strategy papers. Each goal has four or five targets. In order to increase the effectiveness of the checklist, selected targets are chosen to cover the associated goal. For example, SDG-15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss has 12 targets. To evaluate the policies of SDG-15, only five representative target policies are selected for checklist which are terrestrial ecosystem, forest management/deforestation, desertification, biodiversity loss and land degradation. Sustainable Development Goals Checklist can be found in Appendix C.

3.2.2.2. Scoring and Indexing the PRSPs: If a policy is stated in a strategy paper, it gets 1 point. If not, it gets zero point for the evaluation. In this research identifying or mentioning a problem is seen as a start of a handling that issue. That is why the strategy paper gets the point only by representing the problem.

The full point is 82 for a strategy paper. Each strategy paper's score is divided by 82 to get an index between 0 and 1. The mathematical explanation of this calculation is shown below:

$$PRSP\ Index_i = \frac{\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 73 \\ 0 < j < 83}} Score(i, j)}{82}$$

In the equation, the i stands for country and j stands for the selected policy.

3.2.2.3. Organizing the Results for Advanced Analysis: At the end of the scoring and indexing, the 73 strategy papers are ranked according to their indexes. To understand the differences between countries, country index is calculated. A country index is calculated via two different ways. The first one is 'average index'

which is calculated by arithmetic average of its strategy papers. The second one is the 'collective index' which is a combination of a country's strategy papers. In other words, mentioning of a problem or a policy in any strategy paper of a country is enough to get 1 point, even though that policy is not mentioned in the other strategy paper of that country. For example, the indexes of Mali are as follows:

Table 9 Calculation of PRSP Average Index (Mali).

Country	Date	Index
Mali	2003	0,598
Mali	2008	0,671
Mali	2013	0,817

Table 10 Calculation of PRSP Collective Index (Mali).

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	2003	2008	2013	Result
7.1. Affordable and reliable energy			1	1
7.2. Renewable energy	1	1	1	1
7.3. Cleaner fossil-fuel				0
7.4. Energy infrastructure	1		1	1
7.5. Energy efficiency		1	1	1

The calculation of collective index is shown in the above table. For instance, among the three strategy papers of Mali, only one strategy paper gets 1 point for target 7.1, and the result is 1 for that target. On the other hand, the three strategy papers get no point for target 7.3, and the result is zero. According to these indexes, the average index is 0,695, on the other hand the collective index is 0,854. Due to the nature of the calculation of collective index, it can be equal or greater than the average index.

3.3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.3.1. Comparison of Strategy Papers: 73 strategy papers are ranked by evaluating the alignment of SDGs according to the checklist. The Table 11 shows the date and index of each the country along with the ranking. At the top of the list, it can be seen that the majority of strategy papers are the recent ones while the bottom of the list is filled with the older ones. This can be explained by the increasing dominance of the Millennium Development Goals. However, in some strategy papers such as Rwanda (IMF, 2002, p. 85), the MDGs are mentioned but the commitment is not shown elaborately by adapting the targets as national goals. Besides, initial strategy papers which have no trace of MDGs in them, get low index scores in this evaluation (Benin-2003, Burkina Faso-2000, Burundi-2007, The Gambia-2002, Malawi-2002, Mali-2003, Mauritania-2000, Mozambique-2001, Senegal-2002, Tanzania-2001 and Uganda-2000). These strategy papers cannot be seen at the top of the twenty places on the list. In addition, adaptation lagging of MDGs created a considerable variation in the value of indexes (0,293-0,915). The average index score of the 73 strategy papers is 0,691 and 41 of them are above the average.

Table 11 PRSP Index Ranking, by Strategy Paper.

Rank	Country	Date	Index	Rank	Country	Date	Index
1	Ghana	2012	0,915	38	São Tomé and Príncipe	2014	0,707
2	Burundi	2012	0,890	39	Tanzania	2006	0,707
3	Congo, Rep	2012	0,866	40	Togo	2010	0,707
4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2013	0,866	41	Lesotho	2012	0,695
5	Zambia	2007	0,841	42	Guinea Bissau	2011	0,683
6	Chad	2010	0,817	43	Mozambique	2007	0,683
7	Mali	2013	0,817	44	Senegal	2013	0,683
8	Uganda	2010	0,817	45	Guinea Bissau	2007	0,671
9	Cabo Verde	2008	0,793	46	Lesotho	2006	0,671
10	Kenya	2010	0,793	47	Mali	2008	0,671
11	Guinea	2013	0,780	48	Nigeria	2005	0,671
12	Niger	2013	0,780	49	Rwanda	2013	0,671
13	Tanzania	2011	0,780	50	Uganda	2005	0,671
14	Burkina Faso	2005	0,768	51	Rwanda	2008	0,659
15	Cote D'Ivoire	2009	0,768	52	Benin	2003	0,646
16	Guinea	2008	0,768	53	Cameroon	2010	0,646
17	Liberia	2008	0,768	54	Madagascar	2003	0,646

18	Mauritania	2013	0,768	55	Madagascar	2007	0,634
19	Niger	2008	0,768	56	Mozambique	2011	0,634
20	Cameroon	2003	0,756	57	Senegal	2002	0,634
21	Malawi	2007	0,756	58	Sierra Leone	2005	0,634
22	Mauritania	2011	0,756	59	Guinea	2002	0,622
23	Senegal	2007	0,756	60	Zambia	2002	0,622
24	Ethiopia	2002	0,744	61	Mali	2003	0,598
25	Gambia, The	2002	0,744	62	Cameroon	2007	0,585
26	Gambia, The	2007	0,744	63	Mozambique	2001	0,585
27	Malawi	2012	0,744	64	Kenya	2005	0,561
28	Ghana	2003	0,732	65	Malawi	2002	0,561
29	Ghana	2006	0,732	66	São Tomé and Príncipe	2005	0,561
30	Benin	2008	0,720	67	Niger	2002	0,549
31	Benin	2011	0,720	68	Rwanda	2002	0,549
32	Burundi	2007	0,720	69	Mauritania	2000	0,488
33	Mauritania	2007	0,720	70	Burkina Faso	2000	0,463
34	Cabo Verde	2005	0,707	71	Senegal	2005	0,439
35	Chad	2003	0,707	72	Tanzania	2001	0,402
36	Comoros	2010	0,707	73	Uganda	2000	0,293
37	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	0,707				

High indexes of recent strategy papers explicitly illustrate that the improvements of the strategy papers can be observed by looking at the rankings for them. But Cameroon (0,756-0,585-0,646), Madagascar (0,646-0,634), Mozambique (0,585-0,683-0,634) and Senegal (0,634-0,439-0,756-0,683) do not show this upward trend like the common tendency. In the Figure 16 and 17, this trend is illustrated for each country.

Figure 16 PRSP Index, by Country.

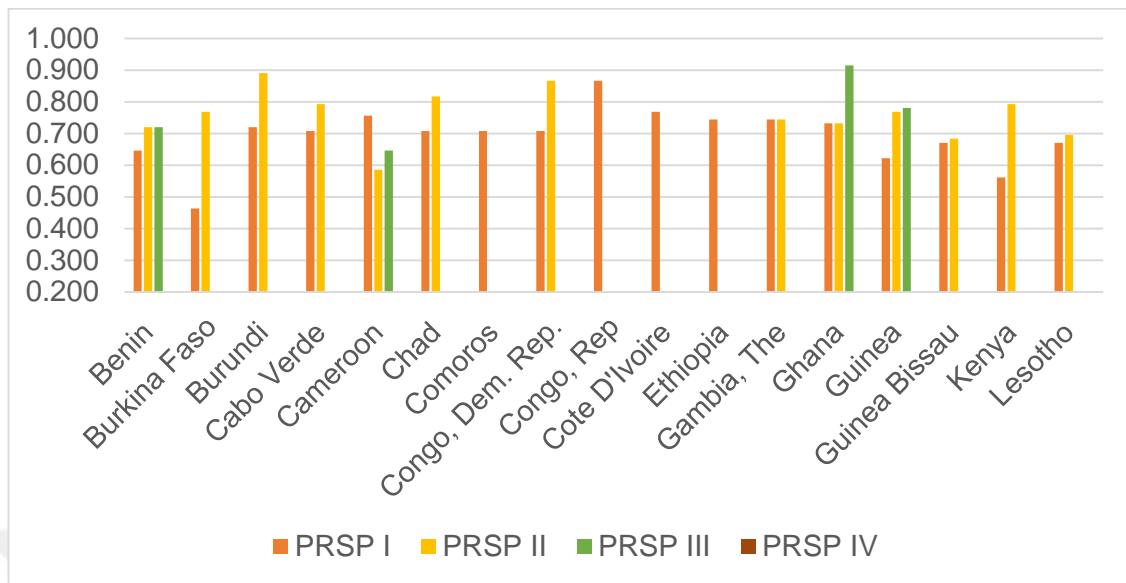


Figure 17 PRSP Index, by Country.



In Cameroon-2003, definition of poor is divided into regions and given in the annexes of the strategy paper. For Adamaoua region “Poverty is lack of industries”, for the center, “It is the inability to have the minimum to feel one’s self, have access to health care, obtaining an education, clean drinking water, adequate housing, clothing”, for Littoral, “Poverty is ignoring the presence and the power of God” (IMF, 2003a, p. 163). These various definitions are directly taken from different population groups during the participatory consultation

phase. Also, in the same strategy papers, freedom is mentioned in terms of business and investment not in terms of individual (IMF, 2003a, p. 57).

In Madagascar-2003, the spiritual and religious values take part in the strategy paper, such as “ny fanahy no mahaolona⁴²”, “very fanahy mbola velona⁴³” and “fiainana kodia very tsihy⁴⁴” (IMF, 2003b, p. 2). The Madagascar-2007 is visually a very well prepared strategy paper. But the graphs and colors could not help to raise the quality of content.

Meanwhile, demobilization is not on the checklist, but it is observed in Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Uganda. Demobilization, reintegration and disarmament of former combatants are extensively expressed in these countries' strategy papers.

3.3.2. Comparison of Countries: Average PRSP index of Republic of Congo makes the country leader among the other Sub-Saharan countries. Republic of Congo has only one PRSP, and it is the last country that started the PRSP process in the region. All other countries of this region published their first strategy papers before Republic of Congo. It seems that being a latecomer creates an advantage, and makes Republic of Congo the leader. In Burundi-2007 strategy paper, violence against women was seen as a scourge for the country and the severity of the situation was shown by giving examples. “By way of illustration, 983 cases were recorded in 2003 compared with 1664 in 2004, and the situation is all the more drastic considering that 43 percent of cases are minors, and 17 percent children under 10 years of age” (IMF, 2007a, p. 9). In the Burundi-2012 strategy paper, mobilizing of population energy by integration of ethnic groups was mentioned to achieve a common future (IMF, 2012a, p. 40). Even though it is important for a bright economic future of a country, the integration of ethnic groups is not a popular policy, therefore only 23 percent of the countries expressed it.

⁴² Spirit makes who we are.

⁴³ A lost, distraught person.

⁴⁴ A life on the road to ruin.

In 2006, the importance of school attendance was emphasized for the education system for Ghana. “It has been decided to eventually make school attendance obligatory for all children for 11 years – from 4 to 15 – including two years of Kindergarten, and three years of Junior High School with a genuine secondary school content” (IMF, 2006, p. vi). In the subsequent strategy paper of Ghana, 2012, ensuring broadband high speed internet connectivity was highlighted. Additionally, internet fraud and other information communication technology related economic crimes mentioned while many strategy papers have no saying about internet connectivity (IMF, 2012b, p. 109).

Table 12 PRSP Average Index Ranking, by Country.

Rank	Country	Index	Rank	Country	Index
1	Congo, Rep	0,866	18	Malawi	0,687
2	Burundi	0,805	19	Lesotho	0,683
3	Ghana	0,793	20	Mauritania	0,683
4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0,787	21	Guinea Bissau	0,677
5	Cote D'Ivoire	0,768	22	Kenya	0,677
6	Liberia	0,768	23	Nigeria	0,671
7	Chad	0,762	24	Cameroon	0,662
8	Cabo Verde	0,750	25	Madagascar	0,640
9	Ethiopia	0,744	26	Mozambique	0,634
10	Gambia, The	0,744	27	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,634
11	Zambia	0,732	28	Sierra Leone	0,634
12	Guinea	0,723	29	Tanzania	0,629
13	Comoros	0,707	30	Senegal	0,628
14	Togo	0,707	31	Rwanda	0,626
15	Niger	0,699	32	Burkina Faso	0,616
16	Benin	0,695	33	Uganda	0,593
17	Mali	0,695			

The first PRSP⁴⁵ of Uganda is the 73rd of all strategy papers. 2nd and 3rd strategy papers of Uganda tripled the first one in page numbers and also improved the index, but the low index of the first strategy paper makes it the last country in the ranking.

There is an interesting finding when the previous and the subsequent tables are compared. In the PRSP average index ranking, Uganda, Tanzania and São Tomé and Príncipe are close the bottom of the list. But when it comes to PRSP collective index ranking table, they make the biggest progress. The reason of this outcome can be explained by saying that these countries focus on different policies and target in each of their strategy papers.

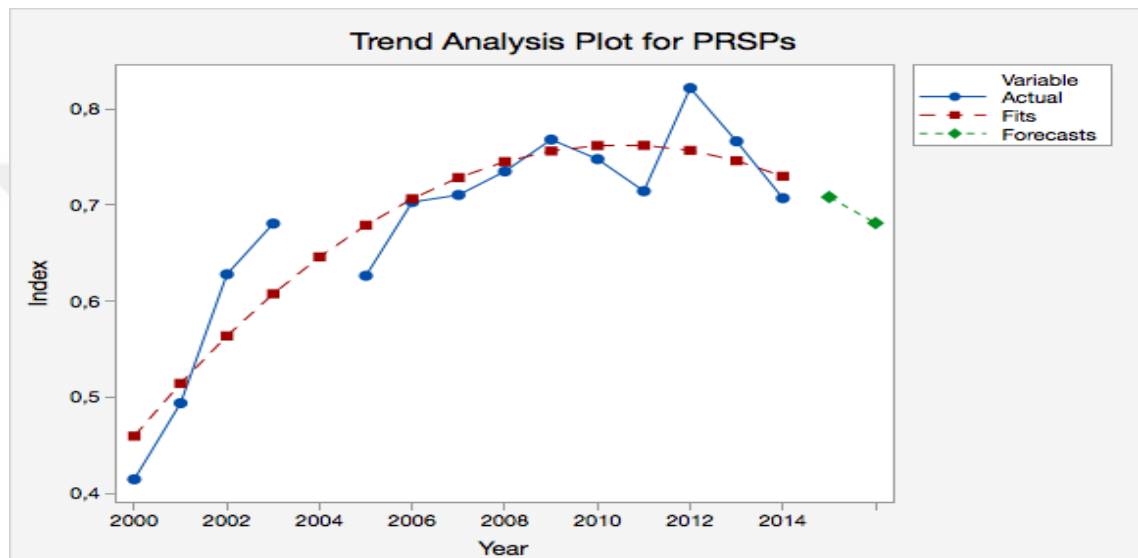
Table 13 PRSP Collective Index Ranking, by Country.

Rank	Country	Index	Rank	Country	Index
1	Ghana	0,951	18	Gambia, The	0,817
2	Congo, Rep	0,915	19	Malawi	0,817
3	Guinea	0,902	20	Senegal	0,817
4	Burundi	0,890	21	Lesotho	0,805
5	Chad	0,866	22	Burkina Faso	0,768
6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0,866	23	Cote D'Ivoire	0,768
7	Mali	0,854	24	Liberia	0,768
8	Niger	0,854	25	Mozambique	0,768
9	Uganda	0,854	26	Rwanda	0,768
10	Zambia	0,854	27	Ethiopia	0,744
11	Cabo Verde	0,841	28	Guinea Bissau	0,744
12	Kenya	0,841	29	Madagascar	0,732
13	Mauritania	0,841	30	Comoros	0,707
14	Tanzania	0,841	31	Togo	0,707
15	Cameroon	0,829	32	Nigeria	0,671
16	São Tomé and Príncipe	0,829	33	Sierra Leone	0,634
17	Benin	0,817			

⁴⁵ PRSP index score is 0,293.

3.3.3. Trend Analysis for PRSPs: In the Figure 18, the actual line is created by Minitab Express⁴⁶ using the average values of indexes of strategy papers for each year. The quadratic⁴⁷ trend line provides the best fit for this model. In 2004, no strategy paper is published by the IMF, that is the reason of the cut in the line. The highest value (0,822) is in 2012 and the lowest value (0,415) is in the beginning of the PRSP process, 2000.

Figure 18 Trend Analysis Plot for PRSPs.



Model Type : Quadratic.

Fitted Trend Equation : $Y_t = 0,399316 + 0,0630302 * t + -0,0027318 * t^2$.

The green line represents the forecasts and yearly average index values tend to decrease. There is a sharp downward trend after 2012. This downward

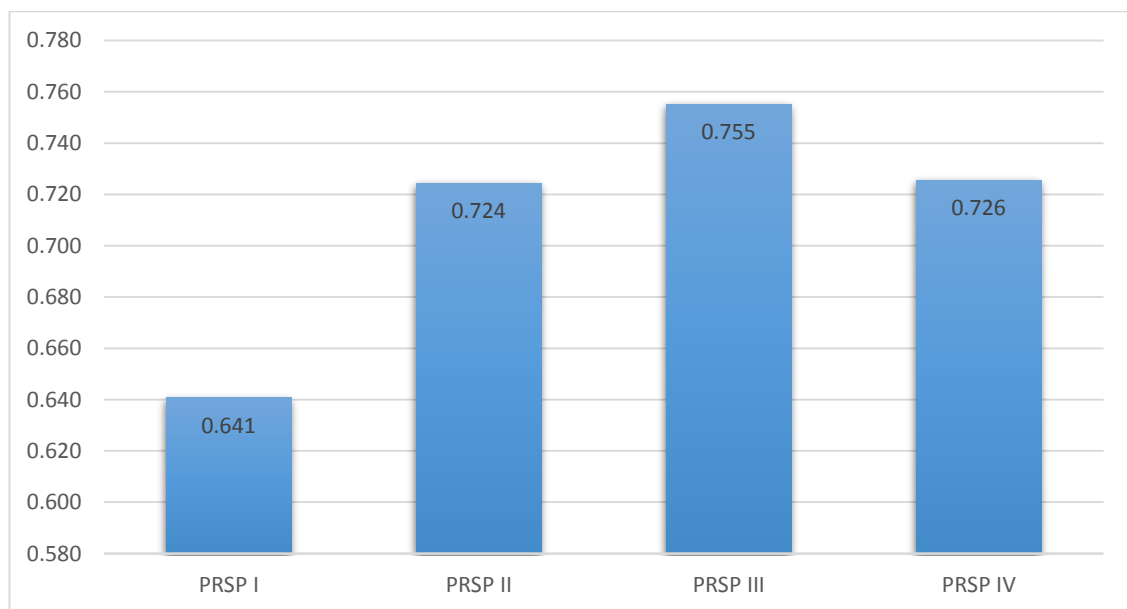
⁴⁶ It is a statistical software program that provides tools such as time series, probability distributions, hypothesis tests, regression, summary statistics, ANOVA and control charts.

⁴⁷ The model type is found by comparing Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) and Mean Squared Deviation (MSD) of trend models. The values of quadratic model (MAPE=5,19, MAD=0,03 and MSD=0,00) are lower than the linear, exponential growth and S-curve trend model. Therefore, quadratic model provides a better fit. (<http://support.minitab.com/en-us/minitab-express/1/help-and-how-to/modeling-statistics/time-series/how-to/trend-analysis/interpret-the-results/key-results/?SID=1468>).

movement raises two different questions. Did governments start this process with motivation to handle the development issues within their countries and lose the enthusiasm? And, did governments finish what they planned and less subject left when they were approaching the deadline of the MDGs? These questions can be answered by observing the capacity of countries adopting SDGs policies in the future PRSPs.

3.3.4. Comparison of PRSPs by Generation: 33 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa prepared their first PRSPs and the average index value of these 33 strategy papers is 0,641. The second strategy papers were prepared by 25 countries and their index score is 0,724. The third generation of PRSPs was published only by 13 countries and their index value is the highest one (0,755). And, the last generation of PRSPs was issued only by 2 countries which is a quite small sample size, and their index score is 0,726. Due to the small sample size, 4th generation of PRSPs can be omitted to draw a conclusion about the general trend.

Figure 19 Average PRSP Index, by Generation.



It can be inferred that governments improved and restored their strategy paper preparing capacity. This may also be interpreted that they learn from the past experiences and respond criticism of joint staff advisory notes. As a

consequence, the commitment to the dominant development paradigm of the governments is increased with time.

3.3.5. Sustainable Development Goals in PRSPs: The traces of 17 Sustainable Development Goals are searched in the 73 PRSPs. The Table 14 provides information about the percentage of SDGs in PRSPs. As it is known, these goals are evaluated by using targets of SDGs. Especially, microfinance, food security, child/maternal mortality, health care services, primary education, literacy, sanitation, economic growth, industrialization, housing, transport system, efficient use of natural resources and debt financing are mentioned and explained very well in most of the strategy papers. On the other hand, tobacco control, intellectual property rights, recycling, cleaner fossil-fuel, decent job, resilient infrastructure, equal wage, race/ethnicity, air quality, food waste, greenhouse gases, international cooperation on science and technology and global macroeconomic stability are not adequately explained or mentioned in the strategy papers. These well-mentioned and inadequately expressed targets of checklist are shown in the Table 14. The percentage of the policies indicates the ratio of mentioning in 73 strategy papers.

Table 14 Checklist Targets for PRSP Evaluation, High and Low Commitment.

Target		Target	
Microfinance	100%	Intellectual Property Rights	29%
Food Security	100%	Recycling	26%
Child/Maternal Mortality	100%	Decent Job	26%
Sanitation	100%	Race/Ethnicity	23%
Housing	100%	Greenhouse Gases	22%
Transport System	100%	Air Quality	12%
Efficient Use Of Natural Resources	100%	Tobacco Control	11%
Debt Financing	100%	International Cooperation On Science And Technology	8%
Health Care Services	99%	Cleaner Fossil-Fuel	7%
Literacy	99%	Resilient Infrastructure	3%
Economic Growth	99%	Equal Wage	3%
Industrialization	99%	Global Macroeconomic Stability	3%
Primary Education	97%	Food Waste	0%

In some strategy papers micro credit term used instead of microfinance. The Mali-2013 strategy paper gives a detailed explanation to promote microfinance. It is expressed that reconstruction and consolidating microfinance institutions, creating an action plan, strengthening the capacities of microfinance institutions are the basic ideas for promoting microfinance (IMF, 2013c, p. 13). Similar to Mali-2013, the Mauritania-2013 also gives importance to microenterprise sector and documents that 7 percent of lending system is microfinance (IMF, 2013b, p. 31).

In the Democratic Republic of Congo-2013 strategy paper, tobacco control is used as a tool for fight against HIV/AIDS (IMF, 2013a, p. 81). In addition, tobacco usage is seen as a problem related to lifestyles in Cote D'Ivoire-2009 strategy paper (IMF, 2009, p. 55).

Most of the strategy papers underlined the importance of vaccination and supply of medicines. In addition to formal treatment, some strategy papers mentioned about promoting pharmaceuticals along with the traditional medicines (IMF, 2012b, p. 81). Also, the Cote D'Ivoire-2009 strategy paper expresses that insufficiency of drugs causes popular 'street drugs' (IMF, 2009, p. 56).

Pre-primary and primary education is not only mentioned, but also policies for this field clearly proposed. Some strategy papers about primary education are really detailed insomuch that 23 of the strategy papers mention about school canteens to increase the quality of education (IMF, 2003c, p. 29).

International Labour Organization (ILO) supports the decent work⁴⁸ for all men and women. Decent work term, an element of SDGs, can be seen in some strategy papers. The Mauritania-2007 strategy paper, put into words decent job term by referring to ILO (IMF, 2007b, p. 104). But adequate definition and commitment is seen in the Mali-2013 strategy paper. "The goal is to significantly increase the number of decent jobs, meaning jobs that provide a living wage,

⁴⁸ According to ILO definition, decent work consists of equal income, workplace security, personal development, social protection for families, social integration, freedom to express concerns and equal opportunities for all.

fundamental rights, and social protection as well as continuous social dialogue” (IMF, 2013c, p. 22). Another Element of SDGs is equal wage. This policy is mentioned only in two strategy papers in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the Uganda-2005 strategy paper, it is expressed that “wage employment has not been growing very fast and inequality among wages is increasing” (IMF, 2005b, p. 24). In the Democratic Republic of Congo-2013 strategy paper, the link between poverty and employment is stated by pointing the 65,3% wage inequality (IMF, 2013a, p. 43).

Resilient infrastructure is only expressed in the strategy papers of Ghana and Rwanda. In the Rwanda 2013 strategy paper, the resiliency of the infrastructure is intended for climate change (IMF, 2013d, p. 34). For this reason, the cabined approved the Green Growth and Climate Resiliency Strategy (IMF, 2013d, p. 85).

In some strategy papers, the importance of air pollution exists, but there is not enough policy for air quality. Improving air quality is stated in a few strategy papers, and the most tangible example is stated by the Kenya-2010 strategy paper. The PRSP explained that according to measurements, the air quality in Kenya is in the WHO recommended levels⁴⁹. “For instance, the PM₁₀ pollution level in Nairobi is about 42⁵⁰ µg/m³ attributed mainly to high concentration of industries and vehicles in the city” (IMF, 2010b, p. 107).

Table 15 Percentage of Sustainable Development Goals in PRSPs.

Sustainable Development Goal	
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	91%
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	89%

⁴⁹ These standards are for particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂), in all WHO regions.

⁵⁰ The standard for PM₁₀ is below 50 µg/m³, 24-hour mean (WHO, 2005, p. 9).

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	88%
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	85%
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	76%
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	76%
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	73%
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	73%
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	68%
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	66%
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	58%
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	58%
13. Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.	58%
9. Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	57%
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	54%
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	53%
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	52%

In the Table 15, the overall representation percentage of 17 SDGs in PRSPs are shown. It can be stated that the subjects such as justice, hunger, education and poverty are well expressed in the strategy papers due to the dominance of the Millennium Development Goals during the publishing years. But new subjects such as sustainable production, climate change, resilient infrastructure,

sustainable use of oceans, global partnership for sustainable development and sustainable energy take part in the strategy papers inadequately.



CONCLUSION

Awareness of overpopulation and resource shortages were started in the 18th century. Since then, however, human kind has been continuously testing the limits of nature via adding new technologies into the prevailing production processes. Especially, the Industrial Revolution caused the depletion of critical resources, and consequently gave rise to the sustainability term. Some economists and writers such as Thomas Robert Malthus, George Perkins Marsh, Alfred Russell Wallace, Rachel Carson, Edward Goldsmith and Robert Allen underlined the issue for the sake of humanity and nature itself throughout the history.

In 1973, the oil crisis gave rise to the problem of resource scarcity and efforts for sustainability became the agenda of the UN. After the United Nations Conference on Human Environment Conference, actions to improve awareness of sustainable development and conservation human environment were started. In 1987, the Brundtland Commission published the famous *Our Common Future*. The report improved our vision on the relationship between economics and environment.

In 1992, The Rio Conference adopted the Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Agenda 21 was the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development (United Nations, 1992a, p. 3) which can be seen as a commencement of global institutionalization of sustainable development.

On September 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit was held and at the end of the summit, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* was issued. The idea of setting new goals was the outcome of the Rio+20 summit in 2012. 17 global goals and 169 associated targets took place of the MDGs, and their function is to complete unfinished mission of the MDGs.

The SDGs are more comprehensive and transformative than the MDGs due to the fact that including subjects such as good governance, achieving gender equality and sustainable use of ecosystems. Among 169 SDGs' targets, 77 of them directly aim to end an issue while 92 of them only targeting a certain threshold level. In this respect, it can be inferred that the SDGs concentrated on leading issues and give a guideline for other areas. In fact, this broader framework justifies the setting of more goals than the previous paradigm, namely the MDGs.

While the UN concentrated its efforts on creating a development paradigm like MDGs, the IMF and the World Bank introduced country-owned and results-oriented paper approach in 1999. This paper is called as PRSP which is the part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. 117 full PRSPs have been published by the IMF and the World Bank since 1999, and 73 of them belongs to Sub-Saharan Africa. Indeed, this picture supports the focus of the present study on Africa.

According to the analysis, setting MDGs as a guideline increased the quality, variety of subjects and vision of strategy papers. Even though the SDGs were not on the table, some governments created policies for sustainable development before the SDGs took place of the MDGs. In 1980s, the African countries were suffered from trust of free market and these years were labeled as 'lost decade' for them. It seems that African countries align, adopt and refresh their policies in a sustainable way before it is too late.

When 73 full PRSPs of Sub-Saharan Africa are ranked by their PRSP alignment index, it is observed that the new strategy papers are on the top of the list. This can be explained by the increasing dominance of the Millennium Development Goals. Nevertheless, lagging adaptation of MDGs created a considerable variation in the value of indexes (0,293-0,915).

For each country, there is a common upward tendency in the index values of the countries for all 33 Sub-Saharan African countries except Cameroon, Madagascar, Mozambique and Senegal. This trend is also evidenced when it

comes to trend analysis of yearly PRSPs' average. However, the trend is gradually going down after 2012, which can be inferred in two different ways. First, the countries greatly achieved to the initial targets because of the successful implementation of policies and less room is left for the subsequent improvements. Second, the motivation of achieving what is expected in MDGs are gradually diminishing and country-owned strategy papers lost its significance. The second one is likely to be true due to the increasing inequalities within the countries. In the future, it is expected that the SDGs create a momentum for countries to fulfill their developmental goals and the variety of further fields of study in PRSPs will flourish. The future studies may take into consideration of evaluating the quality and content of the PRSPs in the framework of SDGs.

In most of the PRSPs subjects, which have already been proposed in the MDGs, are well defined and seriously taken as national goals by governments. However, tobacco control, intellectual property rights, recycling, cleaner fossil-fuel, decent job, resilient infrastructure, equal wage, race/ethnicity, air quality, food waste, greenhouse gases, international cooperation on science and technology and global macroeconomic stability are not appropriately explained or mentioned in the strategy papers. Furthermore, new issues such as sustainable production, climate change, sustainable use of oceans, global partnership for sustainable development and sustainable energy take part in the strategy papers inadequately. With the increase of alignment with SDGs, however, it is expected to cover these issues properly in the following PRSPs.

To recall, the aim of this study has been to analyze the PRSPs alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. As it is stated before, the study makes a non-negligible contribution on the existing literature by evaluating the PRSPs in the framework of SDGs. The findings of this dissertation emphasize the importance of following the development agenda and incorporating globally underlying issues in to the national policies. Moreover, the current study asserts that the selected countries significantly increased their alignment with SDGs by time. But it is important to highlight that the development paradigms which created by developed countries has a great effect on economic development and

International Financial Institutions. As a result, international institution's policy agenda could serve for these developed countries' interests. In this case, eradicating extreme poverty should be more important than the alignment with the actual agenda.

The last but not the least, it is obvious that the PRSPs process gives countries opportunity to take the lead in defining their own poverty reduction strategies. Notwithstanding, the same process presents a unique platform of participation for various kinds of social classes and groups and gives voice to them during the preparation.

Finally, it can be claimed that high degree of commitment will help countries to ameliorate their quality of life without damaging the environment and encourage them to select the 'green' foreign investment options.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Documents Referred in the SDGs

Row	Document	Date
1	The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	1994
2	The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	1994
3	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1994
4	The Beijing Platform for Action	1995
5	The Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	1997
6	The Doha Development Round	2001
7	The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health	2001
8	The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	2003
9	The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology	2003
10	The Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	2009
11	The Green Climate Fund	2010
12	The Future We Want	2012
13	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	2015

Appendix B Sub-Saharan African Countries' Multidimensional Poverty Index Results

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H*A)	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)
	Range 0 to 1	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations
South Africa	0,044	11,1	39,5
Gabon	0,070	16,5	42,5
Swaziland	0,086	20,4	41,9
Ghana	0,139	30,4	45,8
Sao Tome and Principe	0,154	34,5	44,7
Lesotho	0,156	35,3	44,1
Zimbabwe	0,172	39,1	44,0
Comoros	0,173	36,0	47,9
Congo, Rep	0,181	39,7	45,7
Namibia	0,187	39,6	47,2
Kenya	0,229	47,8	48,0
Cameroon	0,248	46,0	53,8
Togo	0,250	49,8	50,3
Nigeria	0,303	53,2	56,8
Benin	0,307	62,2	49,3
Cote D'Ivoire	0,310	58,7	52,8
Gambia, The	0,324	60,4	53,6
Zambia	0,328	64,2	51,2
Senegal	0,332	59,8	55,5
Tanzania	0,332	65,6	50,7
Malawi	0,334	66,7	50,1
Rwanda	0,350	69,0	50,8
Mauritania	0,352	61,7	57,1
Madagascar	0,357	66,9	53,3
Uganda	0,367	69,9	52,5
Liberia	0,374	71,2	52,5
Mozambique	0,389	69,6	55,9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0,401	75,1	53,4
Central African Republic	0,430	77,6	55,5
Burundi	0,454	80,8	56,2
Mali	0,457	77,7	58,9
Guinea	0,459	75,1	61,1
Guinea-Bissau	0,462	77,5	59,6
Sierra Leone	0,464	81,0	57,3
Burkina Faso	0,535	84,0	63,7
Chad	0,554	87,2	63,5
Ethiopia	0,564	87,3	64,6
Niger	0,605	89,3	67,7

Source: Global MPI Interactive Databank (2014/2015 Winter results).

Appendix C Sustainable Development Goals Checklist

Sustainable Development Goal	Score
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	
extreme poverty	
social protection system	
microfinance	
mobilization of resources	
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	
end hunger	
end malnutrition	
food production system	
diversity of seed	
food security	
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	
child, maternal mortality	
health care services	
tobacco control	
vaccine, medicine	
intellectual property rights	
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	
primary education	
vocational education	
achieve literacy	
expand scholarship	
qualified teacher	
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	
violence against women	
women participation to politics, economy, and public life	
sexual and reproductive health	
empowerment of women	
gender equality	
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	
drinking water	
sanitation	
halving wastewater	
increase recycling	

water management	
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	
affordable and reliable energy	
renewable energy	
cleaner fossil-fuel	
energy infrastructure	
energy efficiency	
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	
economic growth	
diversified economy	
micro, small, medium enterprises	
decent job	
youth employment	
9. Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	
resilient infrastructure	
promote industrialization	
increase small scale industry	
increase access to the internet	
research and innovation	
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	
Encourage Official Development Assistance and Foreign Direct Investment	
equal wage	
increase income	
race, ethnicity, origin, and religion	
reduce inequalities	
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	
housing	
transport system	
heritage	
air quality	
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	
public procurement	
sustainable consumption and production	
industrial waste management	
food waste	
efficient use of natural resources	
13. Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.	
natural disaster management	

climate change measures	
early warning	
greenhouse gases	
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	
marine pollution	
coastal ecosystem	
management and protection of ocean, sea, marine, lake, and river	
water, sea resources	
regulate overfishing	
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	
terrestrial ecosystem	
forest management, deforestation	
combat desertification	
halt biodiversity loss	
reverse land degradation	
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	
promote peace	
rule of law	
reduce corruption and bribery	
develop transparent institutions	
fundamental freedoms, human rights	
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	
debt financing management	
international cooperation on science and technology	
multilateral trading system	
global macroeconomic stability	
reliable data	
Total Score	

Appendix D PRSPs of All Countries⁵¹

Row	Country	Region	PRSP I	PRSP II	PRSP III	PRSP IV
1	Afghanistan	SAR	May 2008			
2	Albania	ECA	August 2008			
3	Armenia	ECA	November 2003	December 2008		
4	Azerbaijan	ECA	April 2003			
5	Bangladesh	SAR	November 2005	October 2012	March 2013	
6	Benin	AFR	March 2003	April 2008	October 2011	
7	Bhutan	SAR	August 2004			
8	Bolivia	LCR	March 2001			
9	Bosnia-Herzegovina	ECA	April 2004			
10	Burkina Faso	AFR	May 2000	September 2005		
11	Burundi	AFR	February 2007	August 2012		
12	Cabo Verde	AFR	April 2005	July 2008		
13	Cambodia	EAP	December 2002	July 2006		
14	Cameroon	AFR	August 2003	August 2007	August 2010	
15	Central African Republic	AFR				
16	Chad	AFR	July 2003	July 2010		
17	Comoros	AFR	July 2010			
18	Congo, Re	AFR	August 2012			
19	Congo, Dem. Rep.	AFR	September 2007	July 2013		
20	Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	May 2009			
21	Djibouti	MNA	March 2004	July 2009		
22	Dominica	LCR	August 2006			
23	Ethiopia	AFR	August 2002			
24	Gambia, The	AFR	April 2002	September 2007		

⁵¹ Countries such as Central African Republic, Grenada, Indonesia and Macedonia are also in PRSP process but they have not issued a full PRSP yet.

25	Georgia	ECA	August 2003			
26	Ghana	AFR	March 2003	June 2006	July 2012	
27	Grenada	LCR				
28	Guinea	AFR	January 2002	January 2008	July 2013	
29	Guinea Bissau	AFR	September 2007	December 2011		
30	Guyana	LCR	May 2002			
31	Haiti	LCR	March 2008	June 2014		
32	Honduras	LCR	August 2001			
33	Indonesia	EAP				
34	Kenya	AFR	January 2005	July 2010		
35	Kyrgyz Republic	ECA	December 2002	August 2014		
36	Lao P.D.R	EAP	December 2004	October 2008		
37	Lesotho	AFR	April 2006	May 2012		
38	Liberia	AFR	July 2008			
39	Macedonia, FYR	ECA				
40	Madagascar	AFR	October 2003	February 2007		
41	Malawi	AFR	April 2002	February 2007	August 2012	
42	Maldives	SAR	January 2008			
43	Mali	AFR	February 2003	April 2008	May 2013	
44	Mauritania	AFR	December 2000	January 2007	August 2011	July 2013
45	Moldova	ECA	December 2004	April 2008		
46	Mongolia	EAP	September 2003			
47	Mozambique	AFR	April 2001	January 2007	June 2011	
48	Nepal	SAR	September 2003			
49	Nicaragua	LCR	July 2001	December 2005	May 2010	
50	Niger	AFR	January 2002	May 2008	April 2013	
51	Nigeria	AFR	December 2005			
52	Pakistan	SAR	January 2004			

53	Rwanda	AFR	June 2002	March 2008	December 2013	
54	São Tomé and Príncipe	AFR	September 2005	January 2014		
55	Senegal	AFR	May 2002	May 2005	September 2007	July 2013
56	Serbia & Montenegro	ECA	May 2004			
57	Sierra Leone	AFR	June 2005			
58	Sri Lanka	SAR	December 2002			
59	Tajikistan	ECA	June 2002	March 2009	May 2010	
60	Tanzania	AFR	October 2001	April 2006	January 2011	
61	Timor-Leste	EAP	July 2005			
62	Togo	AFR	February 2010			
63	Uganda	AFR	March 2000	August 2005	May 2010	
64	Uzbekistan	ECA	January 2008			
65	Vietnam	EAP	November 2003	January 2004		
66	Yemen	MNA	May 2002			
67	Zambia	AFR	March 2002	August 2007		

AFR: Africa

EAP: East Asia Pacific

ECA: Europe and Central Asia

LCR: Latin America and Caribbean

MNA: Middle East and North Africa

SAR: South Asia Region

Appendix E PRSPs of Sub-Saharan African Countries

Row	Country	Region	PRSP I	PRSP II	PRSP III	PRSP IV
1	Benin	AFR	March 2003	April 2008	October 2011	
2	Burkina Faso	AFR	May 2000	September 2005		
3	Burundi	AFR	February 2007	August 2012		
4	Cabo Verde	AFR	April 2005	July 2008		
5	Cameroon	AFR	August 2003	August 2007	August 2010	
6	Central African Republic	AFR				
7	Chad	AFR	July 2003	July 2010		
8	Comoros	AFR	July 2010			
9	Congo, Rep	AFR	August 2012			
10	Congo, Dem. Rep.	AFR	September 2007	July 2013		
11	Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	May 2009			
12	Ethiopia	AFR	August 2002			
13	Gambia, The	AFR	April 2002	September 2007		
14	Ghana	AFR	March 2003	June 2006	July 2012	
15	Guinea	AFR	January 2002	January 2008	July 2013	
16	Guinea Bissau	AFR	September 2007	December 2011		
17	Kenya	AFR	January 2005	July 2010		
18	Lesotho	AFR	April 2006	May 2012		
19	Liberia	AFR	July 2008			
20	Madagascar	AFR	October 2003	February 2007		
21	Malawi	AFR	April 2002	February 2007	August 2012	
22	Mali	AFR	February 2003	April 2008	May 2013	
23	Mauritania	AFR	December 2000	January 2007	August 2011	July 2013
24	Mozambique	AFR	April 2001	January 2007	June 2011	
25	Niger	AFR	January 2002	May 2008	April 2013	
26	Nigeria	AFR	December 2005			
27	Rwanda	AFR	June 2002	March 2008	December 2013	

28	São Tomé and Príncipe	AFR	September 2005	January 2014		
29	Senegal	AFR	May 2002	May 2005	September 2007	July 2013
30	Sierra Leone	AFR	June 2005			
31	Tanzania	AFR	October 2001	April 2006	January 2011	
32	Togo	AFR	February 2010			
33	Uganda	AFR	March 2000	August 2005	May 2010	
34	Zambia	AFR	March 2002	August 2007		





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Date:13/06/2016

Thesis Title / Topic: Evaluation of Sub-Saharan Africa's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in the Framework of Sustainable Development Goals.

My thesis work related to the title/topic above:

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ADVISER COMMENTS AND APPROVAL



Prof. Dr. Hakan Mihçı



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