Maureen Paul

Impacts of Service Delivery on the Reduction of Poverty in Asia-Pacific

Research Paper (undergraduate)

GRIN

YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAS VALUE



- We will publish your bachelor's and master's thesis, essays and papers

- Your own eBook and book - sold worldwide in all relevant shops

- Earn money with each sale

Upload your text at www.GRIN.com and publish for free

GRIN

Bibliographic information published by the German National Library:

The German National Library lists this publication in the National Bibliography; detailed bibliographic data are available on the Internet at http://dnb.dnb.de .

This book is copyright material and must not be copied, reproduced, transferred, distributed, leased, licensed or publicly performed or used in any way except as specifically permitted in writing by the publishers, as allowed under the terms and conditions under which it was purchased or as strictly permitted by applicable copyright law. Any unauthorized distribution or use of this text may be a direct infringement of the author s and publisher s rights and those responsible may be liable in law accordingly.

Imprint:

Copyright © 2017 GRIN Verlag
ISBN: 9783668543614

This book at GRIN:

https://www.grin.com/document/376286

Maureen Paul

Impacts of Service Delivery on the Reduction of Poverty in Asia-Pacific

GRIN Verlag

GRIN - Your knowledge has value

Since its foundation in 1998, GRIN has specialized in publishing academic texts by students, college teachers and other academics as e-book and printed book. The website www.grin.com is an ideal platform for presenting term papers, final papers, scientific essays, dissertations and specialist books.

Visit us on the internet:

http://www.grin.com/

http://www.facebook.com/grincom

http://www.twitter.com/grin_com

Abstract

Poverty continues to be a global problem affecting people either directly or indirectly. Even though there are several factors which can be recognized to being the cause, human factors play a huge role in creating it. Asia-pacific is one of the areas with the chief levels of poverty. Even though there are some areas which can be regarded to be having minimal poverty rates, it is imperative to take into contemplation some areas which have significantly been able to nurture economically regardless of the harsh conditions available in the area. The people's republic of china is a pronounced example when it comes to such a case. However much this region might have been able to develop over time, it is imperative to remember that critical measures have been undertaken. Some of the ways this has been made possible include through; Stakeholder involvement in the extermination of poverty in Asia-pacific, the management of urbanization for inclusive development, and Infrastructural development. To them to do so, different stakeholders have actively been involved towards making sure that relevant measures have been undertaken. The regulation of populations in either setting allows the government and other stakeholders to derive relevant plans aimed at enhancing development. This case is not any different to Asia-pacific countries. As such, countries are adequately prepared with strategies of ensuring that all these processes aimed at combatting poverty have sufficiently been integrated into a country's development activities. The aim of this paper is to highlight on how different stakeholders have been competent to act towards get rid of poverty and how these measures have impacted the country's welfare.

Table of contents

1. Introduction 3
2. Statistics Background on Poverty Reduction in the Asia-Pacific 5
3. Stakeholder Involvement in the Eradication of Poverty in Asia-Pacific 7
4. UNDP Rationality Principles 8
5. The Management of Urbanization for Inclusive Development 9
6. Strengthening Responses to Rural Poverty Due To Rural-Urban Migration 10
7. Infrastructural Development 11
8. Conclusion 12
9. References 13

1. Introduction

The Asia-pacific area is commonly composed of individuals that come up with economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). This charge entails all members situated in the Asia as well as the Pacific region. Although the area may look as if to have some nations which can be referred as to be economic giants at the moment, it is necessary to acknowledge the fact that this has not constantly been the case. Traditionally, most nations that today make up the commission were reliant on support from top economic leaders such as the United States and the Great Britain. This case has however continued to decrease as more opportunities continue to be created owing to the various activities which have been initiated over time by key stakeholders with the aim of impacting significant change that is likely to make sure that the millennium development goals.

The Asia-pacific region has achieved tremendous economic growth in over the past few decades. Although this might be the case, it is significant to take note of the fact that Asia continues to be viewed as poor due to the increased population of poor people. Statistically, the region is anticipated to be home to half of the world's poorer margin of individuals.

This has over time called the need for making sure that important measures are adequately taken into place to certify that the issue of poverty is addressed. Based on a 2016 study conducted by the World Bank, 33% of the world's 766 million poor people are believed to be living lower than the poverty line of US $1.9 each day. 9% of these individuals live in in the eastern part of Asia and the Pacific (Wan et al 2016).

Contrary to traditional belief that the poor population was believed to be high in the rural setups, the case continues to change as more and more individuals continue to suffer from the rage of poverty even after migrating to urban areas. The increase of urban poor remains to propagate across Asia-pacific which has to this day risen to different countries across this region. Asian governments have found it very difficult to deal with this menace as it rests to grow each day. This just means that more efforts and resources ought to be integrated into the governing system to make sure that more people can access basic amenities and resources. This instance will remain to be the case since more countries remain to be urbanized and more prosperous (Stoler et al, 2010).

Aside from poverty reduction being a major headache to the Asia-pacific region, this problem persists to be considered as an supreme goal that requires meeting at all scales whether it is locally or internationally. This issue has therefore called the need of encompassing different participants from development institutions situated regionally or nationally.

These institutions may either be governmental, non-governmental or in some cases a partnership between the two. To address this problem, principal actors from around the world have proposed for a shift of growth strategies from growth-centric to pro-poor growth and what has recently been well-thought-out as inclusive growth.

Like most parts of the world, development agencies within Asia-pacific region have encouraged research practitioners to be engaged in programs and projects that are more associated to bringing about the aspect of growth along its vast borders. This has also ensured that such activities are managed, monitored and controlled from the local, regional, national as well as international boundaries (Wan et al, 2016).

Based on the results presented by the World Bank, “the sum of poor between 2005 and 2008-150 million people exited extreme poverty, from 903.4 million to 753.5 million. HCR disbelieved to have fallen from 27.1% in 2005 to 21.9% in 2008 “. Similarly, the statistics also suggest that the rate of poverty fall has been experienced unevenly with some of the nation states in the region being able to benefit from this than others. For instance, the people's republic of china, in East Asia, being able to perform better than any of the other countries in the region. This advantage has also been witnessed too much faster and more widespread in within cities than it has in the countryside. This is a major shortcoming as it simply means that a verge of the total population in this region might be able to enjoy the full benefits of development. Despite the decrease of national poverty proportions in this regions, it is anticipated that some of the groups likely to be affected include vulnerable groups such as women and the minorities (Wan et al, 2016).

2. Statistics Background on Poverty Reduction in the Asia-Pacific

Pakistan

The population of individuals believed to be earning less than $.25 a day was reduced by 12.7% in the year 2011. This percentage was initially thought to be about 35.9% back in the year 2002. Additionally, the number of individuals earning less than each day dropped from 73.9% to 50.7% all through the same time. Although this might sound like a step towards the right track, studies show that about half of the inhabitants in Pakistan still live under conditions which are either vulnerable or live under conditions of utter poverty.

Armenia

The level of poverty is reflected to have drastically dropped from 54% in 2004 to 28% by 2008. This was a positive outcome as more people in the country were able to enjoy the remunerations of development. Some of the key ways in which people were able to take benefit from this include the manner in which more opportunities were presented allowing them to improve their standards of living. Although this position allowed people to enjoy the benefits of development, this tendency was later reversed in the following year (2009). This change includes a 34% growth in poverty rate. This increase was coupled with a double increase at the moment. By the end of the year 2013, 32% of the Armenian population was regarded as poor whereas 2.7% were considered as extremely poor.

Bangladesh

Like other countries in the Asia-pacific countries, the rate of poverty decrease continues to rise and fall from time to time. By 2000, the state showed a poverty alleviation from 48.8% to 31.5% in 2010. Despite this significant change, the country has not fully been able to eradicate the massive rates of poverty in most parts. The state is well-thought-out to have about 17.6% of its population to be living in conditions of extreme poverty (Roy, 2016).

Indonesia

Although the country faces the difficult of poverty, the introduction of sustainable economic development has enabled Indonesia to recover from the shocks brought about by the Asian financial problem of 1998. This recovery allowed the people in the country to overcome an adverse economic challenge. This case has however reformed over time as more than a half of the inhabitants in the country is currently living under $2 each day.

Myanmar

On a global scale, this country is considered to one of the underprivileged countries with a majority of its poor people living in country side areas as compared to those in cities. Aside from the human causes of poverty I the country, natural factors have also heavily played a role in enhancing poverty levels. In general, the geographic location of the country makes it vulnerable to adverse or harsh climatic conditions (Stoler et al, 2010).

Nepal

Nepal is known to have some parts or regions notoriously associated with poverty levels exceeding 40%. The rate of the inhabitants experiencing adverse debt levels is higher in rural levels than in urban setups. This can be projected as 27% in the countryside and 15% in urban areas. This shortcoming also affects specific groups (disadvantaged) such as those referred to as Dalits. This group experiences greater disadvantages than any other in the country.

3. Stakeholder Involvement in the Eradication of Poverty in Asia-Pacific

Poverty eradication has proved to be an important measure towards ensuring countries can meet their millennium development goals. For them to do so, different stakeholders have actively been involved towards ensuring that significant measures have been undertaken.
This case has not been any different to Asia-pacific countries. The United Nations growth bank has over time been able to design appropriate strategies that would allow this region can adequately eradicate instances of poverty. This organization has been able to create UNDP strategic plan supposed to run from 2014 up to 2017.

This plan has been conscripted with a range of objectives which should be met at the relevant time to ensure poverty is adequately eradicated. The means of doing so are also ensured at providing the measures used should be done in a manner that every aspect of inequality and exclusion is significantly addressed (Roy, 2016).

The implementation of relevant policies by the Asian Development Bank is solely "intended to capture the multi-faceted nature of the work that is carried out at the national level, which syndicates inter-country cooperation Inventiveness in discussion with and agreement of the countries involved, and the provision of policy advisory services in support of the enactment of nationwide programs in the region" (Roy, 2016).

Within the Asia-pacific region, other organizations have seen the interest of issuing their assistance towards overseeing that they meet the same goals. For instance these organization is the south Asia link for regional cooperation (SAARC), THE Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the secretariat of the pacific municipal (SPC).

All these organizations have over the years been actively involved in implementing policies that have been able to address problems in Asia-pacific member state regionalization programs. The UNDP ensures that fundamental principles are created to allow such inter-governmental institutions to conduct their various activities with ease.

Aside from this, the UNDP has also encouraged member countries to engage in inter-country

collaborations where poorer countries with the ability to share their ideas and relevant resources and technology with nations who might be well-off than they are. This move might also allow such countries to exchange and share experience levels at a time that is convenient for the recipient country's needs (Roy, 2016).

4. UNDP Rationality Principles

The plan makes sure that there are adequate public goods that might be essential towards the enhancement of integration and cooperation. Through this way, more and more nations might be able to join hands towards finding the best suitable means of achieving the goal of eradicating poverty. The management of inter-country spill-overs and externalities dealt with in an inter-country collaborative means.

This allows organizations/nations to adequately carry out relevant activities towards overseeing that they can significantly take care of their spillovers and externalities. Creating of knowledge and awareness through action and dialogue on pertinent issues that may be e crucial in dealing with issues of development. This technique may work at a greater advantage of ensuring that countries can adequately benefit from the experiences of other nations.

When this is the case, solving poverty-related issues that might be slightly similar to such countries may be easier since appropriate measures are adequately involved in the process (Gilbert, 2011). The advancement of innovation and experiments aimed at ensuring that countries can overcome institutional and informational, and financial barriers that might prove to be too much for a single country to handle.

As such, countries are adequately prepared with strategies of ensuring that all these measures aimed at combatting poverty have sufficiently been integrated into a country's development activities (Roy, 2016). Sharing and generation of development knowledge and ideas, expertise, and experiences between affected countries as well as countries with better growth records.

Through this strategy, countries can share their experiences with each other adequately. This is essential as it goes a long way towards ensuring that such countries can benefit from ideologies and expertise presented by other, more developed, countries.

Relevant Actions That Have Been Undertaken To Enhance Poverty Reduction across Asia-Pacific Region

In order to ensure that countries within Asia-pacific region can address pertinent issues related to high debt levels, relevant stakeholders have been able to undertake adequate measures have been made in order to make sure that they can reduce poverty levels the resulting are some of the areas that have been addressed towards ensuring there is prosperity, and the scales of poverty are adequately reduced (Roy, 2016).

5. The Management of Urbanization for Inclusive Development

It is estimated that more than a half of the Asia and pacific people will inhabit urban areas by the year 2018. The reason behind this projection is based on how much more and more people continue to seek better opportunities in urban setups unlike to those doing so in the rural areas.

If this trend continues, existing resources in urban areas may end up being jeopardized to a point where available resources are stressed to the point that they are no longer able to support development. As a result, this is likely to bring about the issue of multi-development poverty within the region. The difficult of urbanization has therefore been highly associated with exclusion, inequality, and risks.

This has therefore called the need of bringing need of controlling this problem. According to World Bank, “The rural-urban transitions and demographic dynamics taking place across the region and their gendered dimensions have far-reaching implications for both rural and urban areas and family structures and communities” (Roy, 2016).

By managing urban areas, the government might be able to make sure that there are less cases where people get to migrate from rural areas to urban setups. Since cities are the hubs for regional integration, its management is, therefore, crucial to how it functions. This, therefore, demands for the need of ensuring that all activities promoting development are looked into from time to time.

When these activities are controlled, more stakeholders can sustainably make use of the available resources ensuring that there is economic growth. This, therefore, means that

“Efforts to promote inclusive urbanization must successfully deal with inequality and exclusion, the increasing vulnerability of impoverished and slum populations, the increasing and more complex health risks and insufficient infrastructure and services” (Gilbert, 2011).

Similarly, people in urban regions often tend to be the most susceptible to disasters, crises, and shocks. Similarly, rural areas are also susceptible to these shocks making it difficult for them be prepared for what is likely to face them. The regulation of populations in either setting allows the government and other stakeholders to come up with relevant plans aimed at enhancing development.This makes it easier for the available resources to meet their required functions (Roy, 2016).

6. Strengthening Responses to Rural Poverty Due To Rural-Urban Migration

As discussed above, rural to urban migration has over time proven to be a major problem about development activities. The higher the rate of this migrating, the lower the chances of promoting economic growth within any given geographic setting.

Arguably, the higher the migration, the greater the likelihood of emergence of factors likely to limit this increase. Some of this factors include; rise of rates of insecurity, the spread of diseases congestion among much more. An increase in this factor may negatively interfere with how well people can conduct their activities.

To combat this problem, different stakeholders within and without Asia-pacific region have been able to come up with the measure to control the situation. A good way to do this is to ensure that people in rural areas are adequately able to gain the optimal level of satisfaction about economic growth and development. This is crucial as it also goes ahead to ensure that people in rural areas can obtain means of making a living so as they may improve their living standards.

Studies show that “The 2030 Agenda points out the need to increase investment in rural infrastructure and to support positive links among urban, peril-urban and rural areas by reinforcing national and regional growth planning” (Stoler et al, 2010). Some of how governments in this region have been able to control the rate of migration include through the

making of productive sectors such as in agricultural production.

When this is made possible, the rural may be able to offer services as well as resources which may prove to be of significance to the urban sector as well. A good example of this instance includes the way in which cities are likely to provide processed products whereas rural areas provide raw materials for efficient production processes.

7. Infrastructural Development

The government in various countries within the Asia-pacific region have been able to enhance development activities by contracting modern infrastructure in the central hubs. Some of the most imperative infrastructure that has promulgated growth include the building of roads and other means of transport as well as coming up with modern energy sources. This support is crucial as it has enabled various stakeholders to invest more in deferent sectors.
For instance, the conception of means of communication allows investors to interact with ease from any location. Transport facilities have also served a significant role towards ensuring that there is convenient and flexible movement of goods and services from one place to another.

According to traditional studies, “There are promising technological innovations, particularly in the energy and ICT sector, that can more quickly narrow the access gaps and at lower cost than previously” (Roy, 2016).

8. Conclusion

The Asia-pacific region has, like most parts of the world, been affected by the problems of poverty. Owing to this fact, more and re people within these countries continue to suffer the rage of lacking sufficient means of survival. As such, more and more individuals tend to take part in alternative ways of making a living which may at times prove to be life threatening. This thereby leads to growth in crimes hence increased levels of insecurity. Due to this problem, foreign investors are thus reluctant when it comes to investing in these countries. This therefore basically means that these countries end up lagging behind economically (development-wise) when compared to countries from other parts of the globe. These factors have therefore led to the need for designing relevant measures of ensuring that this problem is adequately taken care of. Some of the stakeholders that have taken part in ensuring that this is possible include; government and non-governmental organizations or sometimes both. Active involvement has allowed most of these countries to be able to eradicate severe rates of poverty thereby bettering the situation at hand. If this continues to be the case, most of the countries in this region are likely to do away with this problem completely.

9. References

Gilbert, J. &. (2011). *Agricultural trade reform and poverty in the Asia-Pacific: A survey and some new results.* . Bangkok, Thailand:: United Nations ESCAP.

Roy, K. C. (2016). *Growth, development and poverty alleviation in the Asia-Pacific.* . New York: : Nova Science Publ.

Stoler, A. L. (2010). *Trade and poverty reduction in the Asia-Pacific region: Case studies and lessons from low-income communities.* . Cambridge: : Cambridge University Press.

Wan, G. H. (2016). *The Asian 'poverty miracle': Impressive accomplishments or incomplete achievements.* . Northampton, MA: : Edward Elgar Pub.

YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAS VALUE



- We will publish your bachelor's and master's thesis, essays and papers

- Your own eBook and book - sold worldwide in all relevant shops

- Earn money with each sale

Upload your text at www.GRIN.com and publish for free

GRIN