and Jeffrey Sachs, director of The Earth Institute, together with George Soros, chairman of the Open Society Institute, and Mark Malloch-Brown, an administrator for the United Nations Development program.

Panelists generally focused on three aspects that impede, and in some cases reverse, the growth and well being of developing nations—location, poor trade agreements, and the inability of institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and troubled local government.

Sachs explained—using an alarmingly accurate 225 year-old economic model by Adam Smith—that the areas that suffer the most are geographically land locked with poor market access, and have little opportunity to experience globalization driven wealth. Focus needs to be on the infra-structure of those areas of Africa, Andean nations, and inner Central Asia, said Sachs. It is time to commission delivery. Mark Malloch-Brown articulated not only support of Sachs’ program, but also emphasized the growing notion that well being of countries is not only measured by borders. The United Nations Development Administrator looked forward to the expand- ed role other governments will be forced to play in working closely with developing nations.

“If the whole boundaries of what constitutes governments are about to shift,” Malloch-Brown explained. Africa’s regionalized regions now affect other areas of the world more than ever, he attested, citing health areas of the world more than industrialized regions now affect other areas.

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