

Sub-Saharan Africa



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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola

April 2020

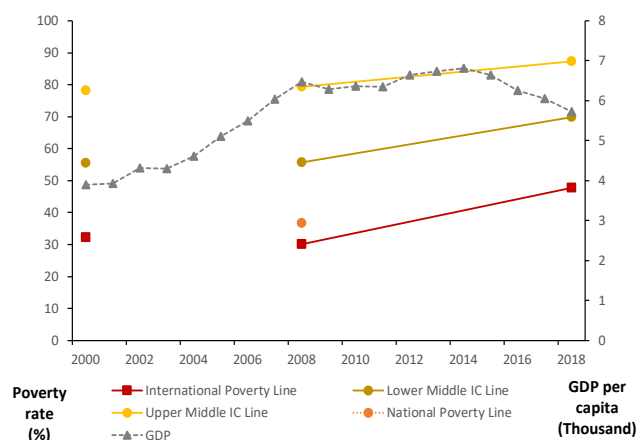
Between 2008-2009 and 2018-2019, the percent of people below the national poverty line changed from 37 percent to 41 percent (data source: IDR 2018-2019). During the same period, Angola experienced an increase in GDP per capita followed by a recession after 2014 when the price of oil declined. Based on the new benchmark survey (IDREA 2018-2019) and the new national poverty line, the incidence of poverty in Angola is at 32 percent nationally, 18 percent in urban areas and a staggering 54 percent in the less densely populated rural areas. In Luanda, less than 10 percent of the population is below the poverty line, whereas the provinces of Cunene (54 percent), Moxico (52 percent) and Kwanza Sul (50 percent) have much higher prevalence of poverty.

Despite significant progress toward macroeconomic stability and adopting much needed structural reforms, estimates suggest that the economy remained in recession in 2019 for the fourth consecutive year. Negative growth was driven by the continuous negative performance of the oil sector whose production declined by 5.2 percent. This has not been favorable to poverty reduction. Poverty is estimated to have increased to 48.4 percent in 2019 compared to 47.6 percent in 2018 when using the US\$ 1.9 per person per day (2011 PPP). COVID-19 will negatively affect labor and non-labor income. Slowdown in economic activity due to social distancing measures will lead to loss of earnings in the formal and informal sector, in particular among informal workers that cannot work remotely or whose activities were limited by Government. Poverty is expected to remain high during the next three years as economic performance worsens. Gini inequality is relatively high and on the rise at 51.3 in 2018-2019.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	8.0	36.6	2008
International Poverty Line 429.3 in Angolan kwanza (2018) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	14.7	47.6	2018
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 723.1 in Angolan kwanza (2018) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	21.5	69.8	2018
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1242.9 in Angolan kwanza (2018) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	26.9	87.2	2018
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		56.3	2018
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		51.3	2018
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		-3.18	2013-2018
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

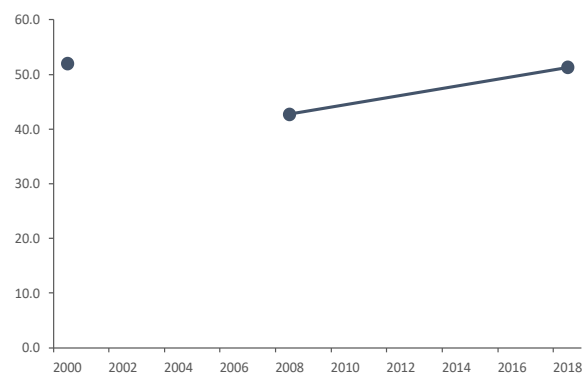
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2000-2018



Source: World Bank using IDREA/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2000-2018

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using IDREA/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2018	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2018
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	68	32	24	76	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	27	73	65	35	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	47.6
Males	53	47	39	61	Education	
Females	52	48	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	27.4
0 to 14 years old	46	54	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	29.8
15 to 64 years old	59	41	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	56	44	35	65	No access to limited-standard drinking water	32.1
Without education (16+)	33	67	58	42	No access to limited-standard sanitation	53.6
Primary education (16+)	43	57	48	52	No access to electricity	52.6
Secondary education (16+)	74	26	19	81		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	96	4	3	97		

Source: World Bank using IDREA/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IDREA/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) in Angola oversees the collection of household budget surveys (HBS) and performs the poverty analysis. The first two rounds of poverty surveys (2000 and 2008-2009) are non-comparable as the methods of data collection and population coverage changed. INE recently finalized the collection of the third HBS. Poverty estimates using the more recent data were released on December 5, 2019. During the period March 2018 - February 2019, the INE conducted two household budget surveys in parallel, (i) Inquérito sobre Despesas e Receitas (IDR 2018-2019), funded by the Government of Angola and (ii) Inquérito de Despesas, Receitas e Emprego em Angola (IDREA 2018-2019), with technical and full financial assistance from the World Bank. The first survey employed the same instruments and methods employed in Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP 2008-2009) as to enable monitoring of poverty over time. The second survey is an improvement to the earlier waves and will serve as the benchmark survey for monitoring poverty in Angola. Therefore, poverty numbers based on IBEP 2008-2009 are not comparable to those based on IDREA 2018-2019.

INE adopts a consumption-based measure of poverty. The poverty line is derived following the cost of basic needs approach. Nominal consumption aggregates are adjusted temporally based on the CPI for Luanda and spatially based on the Fisher index. The final consumption aggregate is based on an adult-equivalence scale. The 2008 HBS data set is available on the INE micro-library database and once all analysis is complete the latest survey will also be updated into INE's micro-library database.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Benin

April 2020

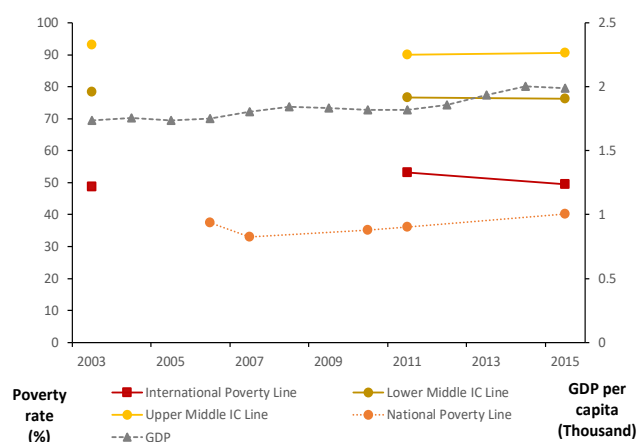
Due to a low per capita GDP growth rate of 2.5 percent over the period 2013-2019, poverty remains widespread in Benin. National headcount fell from 37.5 percent in 2006 to 35.2 percent in 2010 and then increased to 40.1 percent in 2015. However, using the same official consumption aggregates and applying the \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) poverty line suggest that poverty dropped from 53.1 to 49.5 percent (2011-2015). Survey to survey imputations also indicate a declining trend – a decrease in the poverty rate by up to 5 percentage points between 2010 and 2015. Many non-monetary poverty indicators have improved over this period. Although there is some variation in the magnitude of the changes, these factors all point to a decline in poverty between 2006 and 2010, but slower or no poverty reduction in the 2010-2015 period. As a result of an adverse external shock marked by the Nigeria border closure and most importantly the COVID-19 pandemic, real GDP growth is expected to drop to 4.5 percent in 2020 (from 6.4 percent in 2019 and 3.4 percent per capita), but should pick-up to 6.7 percent in 2020. World Bank projections using the \$1.9/day PPP poverty line indicate that poverty headcount rate is expected to decrease from 46.7 percent in 2018 to 41.8 in 2022. In 2015, the Gini index commonly used to measure inequality was estimated at 47.8, which suggests relatively elevated levels of inequality in the country.

Albeit progress has been made regarding education and health, Benin's Human Capital Index remains low. Children in Benin today will live up to only 40.6 percent of their productive potential compared to the counterfactual if they had enjoyed full health, including adequate nutrition, and education. Literacy rates remain particularly low among women and rural residents. Food insecurity is concerning, with 32 percent of children under 5 stunted (35 percent in rural area versus 28 percent in urban area). Access to safely managed water and sanitation is improving (more than 7 households out of 10 have access to improved water sources while half of them do not have toilets), and 37 percent of households have access to electricity (only one fifth in rural area). The Multidimensional Poverty Measurement (MPM) that takes into account the multiple dimensions of poverty deprivations is set at 71.7 percent for 2015 using the national household survey data (EMICoV 2015). This high rate suggests that non-monetary poverty indicators, continue to pose major challenges, despite steady improvements, for the well-being of Beninese population.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	4.2	40.1	2015
International Poverty Line 456.8 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.2	49.5	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 769.4 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.1	76.2	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1322.4 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	9.6	90.6	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		71.7	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-5.20	2011-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		47.8	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-5.26	2011-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.21	2011-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		0.06	2011-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		1.78	2011-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

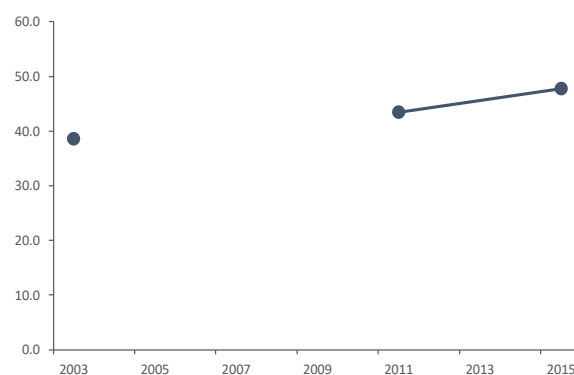
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2015



Source: World Bank using EMICOV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EMICOV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	64	36	28	72	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	40	60	50	50	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	49.5
Males	51	49	40	60	Education	
Females	50	50	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	25.5
0 to 14 years old	44	56	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	61.6
15 to 64 years old	56	44	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	57	43	34	66	No access to limited-standard drinking water	26.9
Without education (16+)	47	53	43	57	No access to limited-standard sanitation	70.7
Primary education (16+)	63	37	29	71	No access to electricity	69.0
Secondary education (16+)	71	29	22	78		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	88	12	9	91		

Source: World Bank using EMICOV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EMICOV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Benin completed a Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey in 2003, and since 2006 implements Integrated Modular Household Living Conditions Survey (EMICoV) based on 18,000 to 20,000+ households (2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, and 2015). Benin calculates over 140 poverty lines, representative at 77 urban/rural Communes' level. According to the Statistical office, this approach meets the government's expectations as the decentralization of government functions is rolled out. The NSO also used a basket defined in the 1980s corresponding to 2400 calories/day/person. Each poverty line is computed using the same basket at the survey year's price. This introduces distortion in welfare comparisons between surveys and strata. The national poverty line is implicit and reaches the same number of poor as when adding up the poor by commune using the multiple lines. Poverty trends obtained from national and international poverty lines (1.90US\$ 2011 PPP, used for international comparisons) are similar, though levels are different (40.1 percent and 49.6 percent respectively), denoting methodological issues due to the national definition of several poverty lines and aggregation of the poor. Benin is implementing the Harmonized households survey adopted by all the member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The field work has now been completed, and updates to poverty trends expected in the first quarter 2020, a delay with regard to the November 2019 forecast due to complex data cleaning issues. A second and comparable survey is planned for 2021-22. The NSO shared its household surveys microdata and metadata (EMICoV 2010-2015) and is open to work with the Bank to improve data access. Benin has expressed interest in participating in the future in a project such as the regional project for statistical capacity building. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the World Bank is preparing jointly with the NSO a high frequency mobile phone survey to help the government and partners monitoring the impact of the pandemic on households.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Botswana

April 2020

Living conditions have improved for the Botswana people, and poverty has fallen significantly. The share of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity declined steadily from 29.8 percent to 18.2 percent between 2002-03 and 2009-10, and to 16.1 percent in 2015-16. This rapid poverty reduction can be attributed mainly to a combination of increasing agricultural incomes, including subsidies, and demographic changes.

Progress in reducing poverty has been accompanied by improvements in shared prosperity. The growth rate of consumption per capita between **2009–10** and 2015-16 for the bottom 40 percentile of the population was 0.42 percent annually, higher than the growth rate of the top 60 percentile. However, Botswana's performance was only in the middle of the worldwide shared-prosperity distribution.

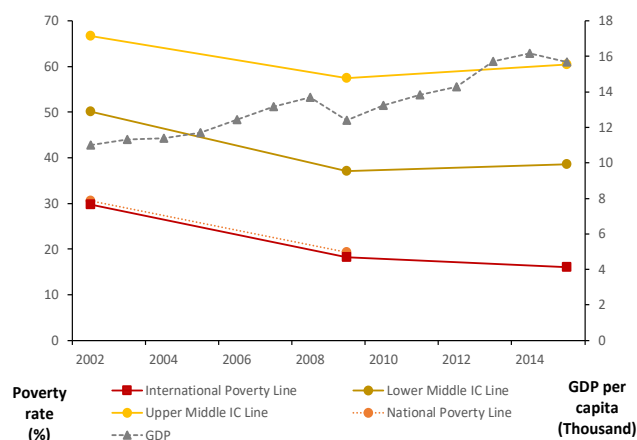
Between 2010 and 2015, inequality, measured by the Gini index, also fell, from 60.5 percent to 53.3 percent. Key to this decline were regional convergence due to fast growth in rural areas and demographic changes. However, Botswana remains one of the world's most unequal countries.

The number of positive tests for coronavirus is rising in Botswana. President Dr Mokgweetsi E.K. Masisi declared a State of Public Emergency which curtails non-essential services and unnecessary movement. The epidemic is likely to have devastating economic consequences on the country. It is estimated that extreme poverty will increase in Botswana by 7% in 2020. Social interventions will have to scale up support to the most vulnerable members of society.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	382.1	19.3	2009
International Poverty Line 10.6 in Botswana pula (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	340.6	16.1	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 17.8 in Botswana pula (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	816.9	38.5	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 30.6 in Botswana pula (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1,280.4	60.4	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		21.3	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.42	2009-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		53.3	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		3.72	2009-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.97	2009-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-3.30	2009-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-0.95	2009-2015

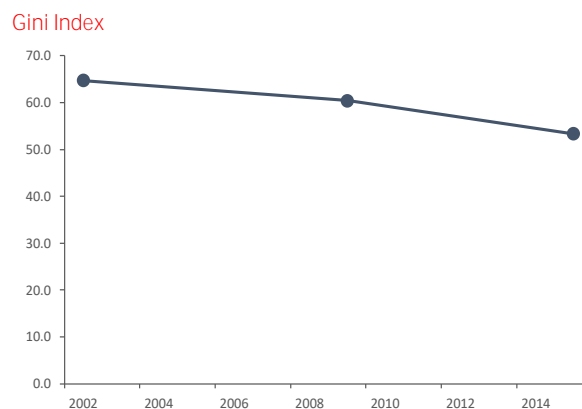
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2015



Source: World Bank using BMTHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2015



Source: World Bank using BMTHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	89	11	31	69	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	75	25	57	43	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	15.7
Males	85	15	38	62	Education	
Females	83	17	42	58	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	4.2
0 to 14 years old	78	22	52	48	No adult has completed primary education	8.2
15 to 64 years old	87	13	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	85	15	44	56	No access to limited-standard drinking water	3.7
Without education (16+)	77	23	55	45	No access to limited-standard sanitation	52.0
Primary education (16+)	84	16	41	59	No access to electricity	35.5
Secondary education (16+)	87	13	34	66		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	3	9	91		

Source: World Bank using BMTHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using BMTHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Botswana's poverty trend is based on two nationally representative household surveys: Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2002-03 and Botswana Core Welfare Indicator in 2009-10 and in 2015-16. National poverty incidence is determined by computing the Poverty Datum Line (PDL), which is based on the cost of a basket of goods and services deemed to be necessary and adequate to meet basic needs for household members.

Potential sources of difference between national poverty incidence and international poverty incidence (USD 1.90 per day at 2011 PPP) include: (1) value of the poverty line in LCU (the national average PDL per household per month in 2009-10 is 882 pula, and the international poverty line per household per month is approximately 768 pula); and (2) adjustment for cost of living differences across space for the national poverty estimates but not in international poverty estimates.

New national poverty estimates based on the 2015-16 Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey are expected this year. With the World Bank support (RAS), the Statistics Botswana is planning to conduct a Continuous Multi-Topic Household Survey in 2019. This survey will collect annual data on labor and poverty.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Burkina Faso

April 2020

In the past decade, Burkina Faso's economic growth has remained strong. Despite security concerns, GDP growth is estimated at 6.0 percent in 2019. This robust economic growth is expected to have reduced poverty. The share of people living on less than \$1.90 a day at the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity declined rapidly from 55.3 percent in 2009 to 43.7 percent in 2014, and is estimated to have further declined to 36.7 percent in 2019.

Such impressive progress in poverty reduction can be partly explained by rural to urban migration and associated changes in occupational structure. The decline in poverty is also evident in a better distribution of wealth. Between 2009 and 2014, the per capita consumption of the bottom 40 percentile of the population (that is, shared prosperity) grew by 5.84 percent annually, a rate that was more than twice as high as the growth rate of the top 60 percentile. Inequality has also fallen, confirming the trend in shared prosperity. Measured by the Gini index, inequality fell from 39.8 in 2009 to 35.3 in 2014. Higher inequality reduction is observed in rural areas. The decline in the overall inequality can be explained by structural factors (e.g. education) and short-term economic policies.

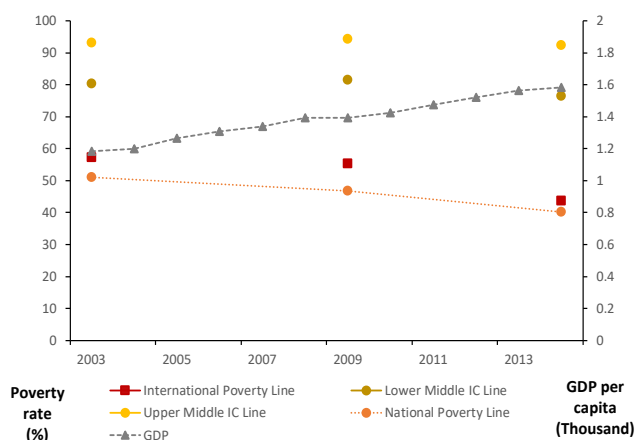
However, the intensifying insecurity in the country has put more people at risk of being displaced and deprived of employment opportunities and access to basic services. Violence against civilians has particularly worsened in 2019 with an average of 30 incidences per month. The number of internally displaced persons in Burkina Faso has reached nearly 300,000 by the end of 2019, triple the number in January.

In addition, as the number of COVID-19 cases rise in Burkina Faso, it will likely have an immediate impact on health outcomes and service delivery for the poor, and long lasting economic and social impacts. The pandemic will expose more people, particularly the poor, to health shocks which have been shown empirically to significantly affect food security. Moreover, the global economic slowdown will negatively affect income of Burkinabe people through a decline in domestic and international demand for agricultural products, especially cotton and cash crops like cashew nuts, compounded by a potential price increase in agricultural input as well as a reduction in remittance flows. The poor will be even more vulnerable because of limited saving capacities and limited access to health and financial services.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	7.1	40.1	2014
International Poverty Line 439.6 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.7	43.7	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 740.4 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.4	76.4	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1272.5 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.2	92.3	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		74.8	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		5.84	2009-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.3	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		2.91	2009-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.59	2009-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		2.93	2009-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		3.58	2009-2014

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

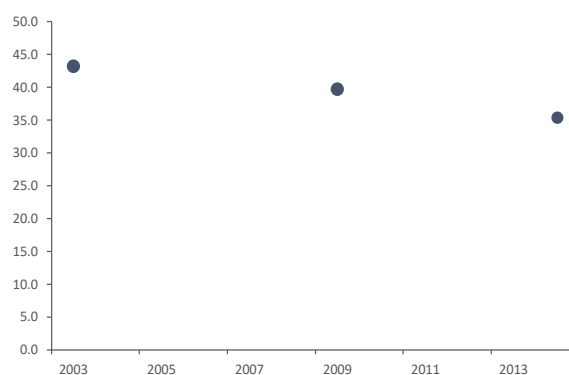
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2014



Source: World Bank using EMC/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EMC/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	Lower Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	15	85	47	53	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	43.7
Males	24	76	40	60	Education	
Females	23	77	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	58.0
0 to 14 years old	19	81	45	55	No adult has completed primary education	64.7
15 to 64 years old	29	71	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	20	80	43	57	No access to limited-standard drinking water	20.6
Without education (16+)	20	80	41	59	No access to limited-standard sanitation	63.3
Primary education (16+)	19	81	35	65	No access to electricity	85.2
Secondary education (16+)	50	50	18	82		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	93	7	N/A*	99		

Source: World Bank using EMC/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EMC/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The official poverty estimates are based on three nationally representative household surveys in 2003, 2009, and 2014. The methods used to collect consumption data (the building block of poverty measure) vary among all three surveys, therefore making it difficult to compare poverty estimates over time, even after some statistical techniques were applied to adjust the data incomparability. Key differences in the survey designs include: (i) number of food items, (ii) recall period, and (iii) length of survey period.

A new household survey is recently collected in 2019 as part of the World Bank's West Africa Household Survey Harmonization project and the LSMS-ISA project. New poverty estimates are under preparation and are expected to be released in FY20. A second and comparable survey is planned for 2021.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Burundi

April 2020

Burundi is one of the poorest countries worldwide. In 2013, 64.9 percent of the population lived below the national poverty line, with half of the non-poor population vulnerable to falling into poverty. Burundi faced an electoral crisis in 2015 that severely contracted the economy. A rapid household survey conducted in 2017 indicates that the crisis did not have a major effect on poverty nationwide. Yet, it resulted in an increase of poverty by 4 percentage points as well as an increase in unemployment from 14.2 percent in 2014 to 23.2 percent in 2017 in Bujumbura, its capital city, where most of the protests took place during the 2015 crisis. Additionally, 72 percent of the population considered themselves poor in 2017, with 22.4 percent considering themselves very poor.

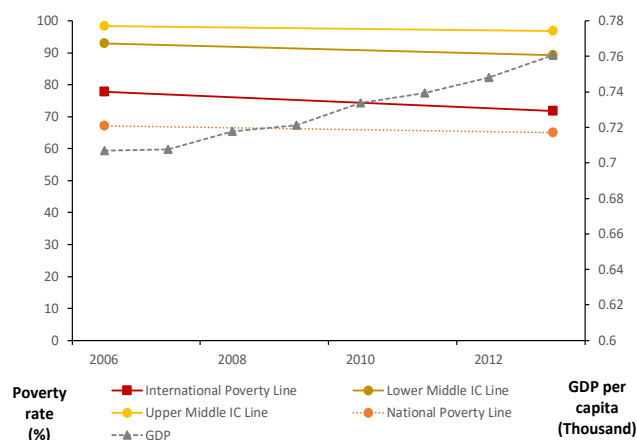
The Gini index is at 38.6 which is below the SSA average of 45 - even though it masks inter-regional inequality. Food insecurity is alarming, with 56 percent of children under 5 stunted. Access to services, including access to safely managed water and sanitation is low, and only about 8 percent of the total population has access to electricity. Albeit progress has been made regarding education and health, Burundi's Human Capital Index remains low. Children in Burundi today will live up to only 38 percent of their productive potential compared to the counterfactual if they had enjoyed full health, including adequate nutrition, and education. Literacy rates remain particularly low among women and rural residents. Agriculture, where 85 percent of the working population are employed, is dominated by small-scale subsistence farming highly vulnerable to climate change and economic shocks. The lack of land followed by the lack of cattle, and high floods and droughts appear as the most striking causes of poverty.

The indirect effects of the recent COVID-19 outbreak could translate into higher unemployment and informality in urban areas as tourism and related services are likely to see cutbacks. Tea and coffee farmers may be hit hard following shocks to aggregate demand. Households are likely to experience decreases in remittances as flows appear affected worldwide, with major providers filing for bankruptcy. Due to border closures and related supply disruptions, higher import prices of consumer products and importantly food are likely to ensue, putting poor households further at risk. An uncontained spread of COVID-19 could impact all households across the income distribution but would be particularly severe for the poor who may be forced to sell productive assets or reduce expenditures on education and food, with long-lasting repercussions to human capital.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.2	64.9	2013
International Poverty Line 1206.9 in Burundi franc (2013) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.8	71.8	2013
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 2032.7 in Burundi franc (2013) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.5	89.3	2013
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3493.8 in Burundi franc (2013) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	9.2	96.8	2013
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		86.8	2013
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		38.6	2013
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.17	2008-2013
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

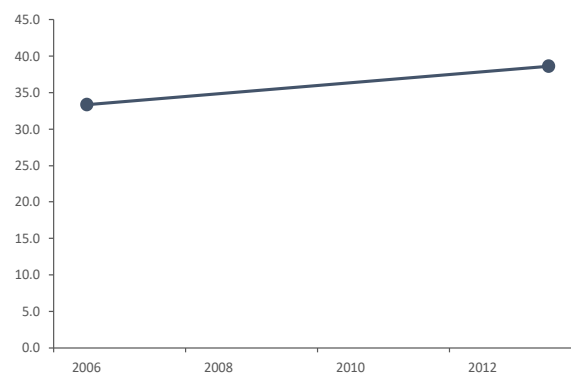
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2006-2013



Source: World Bank using ECVMB/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2006-2013

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ECVMB/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2013	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2013
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	70	30	13	87	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	24	76	43	57	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	71.8
Males	29	71	39	61	Education	
Females	27	73	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	18.9
0 to 14 years old	23	77	45	55	No adult has completed primary education	66.3
15 to 64 years old	33	67	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	43	57	28	72	No access to limited-standard drinking water	20.6
Without education (16+)	25	75	42	58	No access to limited-standard sanitation	94.3
Primary education (16+)	34	66	33	67	No access to electricity	91.8
Secondary education (16+)	59	41	16	84		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	91	N/A*	N/A*	99		

Source: World Bank using ECVMB/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECVMB/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Burundi's Statistical Office (ISTEEBU) conducted four household surveys since the turn of the millennium, namely QUIBB 2006, PMS 2012, ECVMB 2013/14, and a rapid ECVMB 2017 for the analysis of vulnerability and framing antipoverty programs. The first two surveys focus on nonmonetary aspects of welfare and are limited in terms of data collected on living standards such as consumption and income. ECVMB 2013/14 overcomes part of this limitation by collecting data on consumption expenditure of comparable quality to that available in common Household Budget Surveys for the measurement of poverty incidence. The survey includes three phases, with phases 1 and 2 designed to measure employment, living conditions, and the informal sector, and phase 3 designed to assess households' living standards and monetary poverty indicators. Consumption expenditure data, in phase 3, are generally collected after the harvest season, which can lead to an underestimation of poverty, as consumption during this period can be relatively high. The rapid ECVMB 2017 collects information on key indicators of household living conditions and socio-economic characteristics to update indicators on living standards following the 2015 crisis.

The poverty headcount is based on the cost of basic needs approach. The food line is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per adult equivalent per day. The basic needs poverty line adds an allowance for basic nonfood necessities to the food line.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cabo Verde

April 2020

Few countries can match Cabo Verde's development progress over the past quarter of a century. Its Gross National Income per capita (GNI) grew six-fold. Extreme poverty (measured at the national food poverty line of PPP US\$ 2.9 per day) fell by two-thirds from 30% in 2001 (when poverty measurement began) to 10% in 2015. This translates into an annual poverty reduction rate of 3.6%, outperforming any other African country during this period. Using the national poverty line of PPP \$ 5.4 per day, poverty dropped from 57 percent in 2001 to 35 percent in 2015. Extreme poverty based on the international extreme poverty line of US\$ 1.9 PPP per day was estimated to be only 3% in 2015, while it was 15% using the lower middle-income poverty line of US\$ PPP 3.2 per day. Inequality fell as the Gini index dropped from 53 in 2001 to 42 in 2015. Improvements along nonmonetary poverty indicators were even more impressive. Life expectancy at birth at 73, is the third highest in Sub-Sahara Africa, just below Mauritius and the Seychelles.

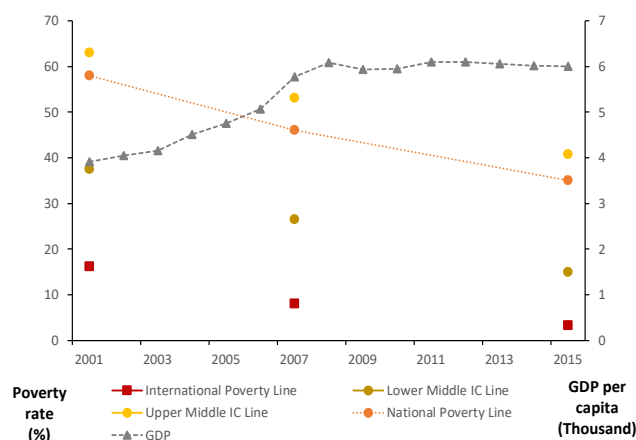
Between 2007 and 2015 poverty reduction slowed down considerably - extreme poverty dropped by only 4 percentage points - following a sharp drop in economic growth due to the strong negative impact of the financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis on tourism earnings. Despite the low economic growth, poverty dropped during this period due to (i) further income growth of those active in the services and industrial sectors, (ii) better earnings of the poor who depend on the agricultural and fisheries sector facilitated by public investments in rural infrastructure, and (iii) improved welfare among the unemployed and **inactive—most** likely due to robust growth in remittances.

In 2016 and 2017, poverty reduction accelerated following a rise in economic growth due to an increase in visitor arrivals and expansion in commerce and manufacturing activities. However, the reduction of extreme poverty slowed down in 2018, 2019 and likely to do so in 2020, due to droughts in the preceding years, leading to contraction of agricultural GDP in all three years. The impact is somewhat softened by the continued moderate economic growth including of the construction sector which employs a considerable amount of the extreme poor, and continued high levels of remittances (12% of GDP in 2018). However, the impact of the COVID19 will increase poverty (using the national poverty line of US\$ PPP 5.4/ day). It is projected to increase by 2.3 percentage points to 33.8 percent in 2020 due to the contraction of services that employs about half of the poor, and a slowdown in construction due to a drop in FDI. Job and income losses will negatively affect the welfare of many, with the poor likely to be hit hardest. Reductions in international remittances due to the economic slowdown in Europe will worsen their situation. Extreme poverty could rise by 0.7 percentage points to 10 percent in 2020.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	186.5	35.0	2015
International Poverty Line 94 in Cabo Verde escudo (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.9	3.2	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 158.3 in Cabo Verde escudo (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	78.2	14.9	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 272 in Cabo Verde escudo (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	214.0	40.8	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		6.4	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		42.4	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.21	2010-2015
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

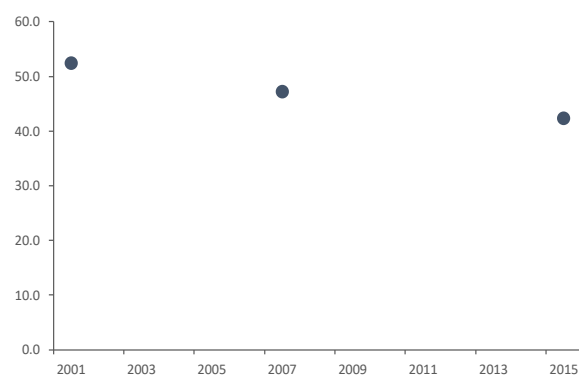
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2015



Source: World Bank using IDRF/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using IDRF/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	99	1	29	71	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	94	6	59	41	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	3.2
Males	97	3	39	61	Education	
Females	97	3	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	2.7
0 to 14 years old	95	5	49	51	No adult has completed primary education	11.7
15 to 64 years old	98	2	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	98	2	33	67	No access to limited-standard drinking water	11.1
Without education (16+)	96	4	47	53	No access to limited-standard sanitation	30.2
Primary education (16+)	97	3	43	57	No access to electricity	9.9
Secondary education (16+)	99	1	33	67		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	100	N/A*	6	94		

Source: World Bank using IDRF/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IDRF/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Cabo Verde completed two comparable household income and consumption expenditure surveys (the IDRF survey) in 2001 and 2015. Both used a two-week food consumption diary and have similar consumption questionnaires. However, the method for incorporating purchased assets in the consumption aggregate differs: in 2001 the actual purchase value was used while in 2015 a user value was calculated. The 2007 QUIBB survey also collected consumption data, but used a shorter questionnaire and no consumption diary, so comparisons with the IDRF surveys require caution. The relatively high nonresponse rate (10 percent) of the IDRF 2015 survey is also a concern. A national poverty report presenting the results of the 2015 survey was released in spring 2018.

Microdata of the IDRF 2015 survey and the annual multi-purpose continuous survey (IMC) are not yet officially shared with users. However, a revised Statistical Law adopted by parliament in January 2019 empowers the national statistics office (INE) to release anonymized micro-data to researchers. A micro-data dissemination policy has been drafted by INE and is pending submission to authorities for approval. Currently, access to the IDRF 2015 anonymized data is granted on an ad-hoc basis. A new household income and expenditure survey is provisionally planned for 2021, benefiting from funding through the Regional IDA loan for statistical development. This will provide an opportunity for harmonizing poverty measurement with other countries in the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), three of which will also conduct a poverty survey that year.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cameroon

April 2020

The economy of Cameroon has proved to be resilient to several shocks thanks to its relative diversity compared to other countries in Central Africa. However, poverty remains high at 37.5 percent in 2014 (using the national poverty line), declining only slightly from 39.9 percent in 2007 and 40.2 percent in 2001. The slow progress is the result of opposite poverty trends at regional level: the considerable drop in poverty in the eastern, western, central and littoral regions, has been offset by an increase in poverty in the northern regions. The growing gap is due to a clustering of investments in the two most populated urban cities and eruption of insecurity concerns in the north. With fast population growth, the number of poor individuals increased to 8.3 million people in 2014, of which 90 percent live in rural areas and 69 percent in the North regions. Nearly 45 percent of the population was living below the \$3.20 a day poverty line in 2014 and about 37 percent was multidimensionally poor.

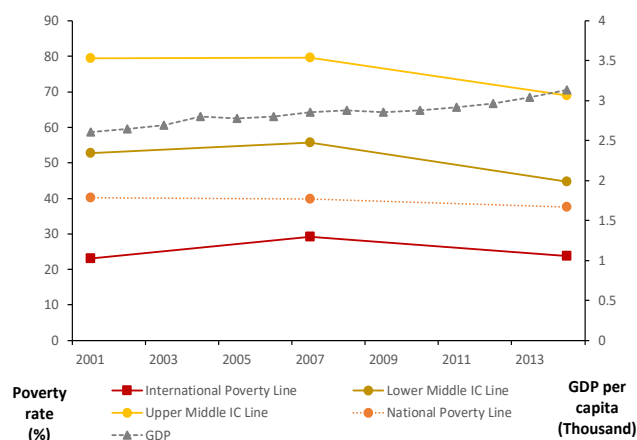
The low impact of growth on poverty reduction is due to increased inequality, with the Gini index increasing considerably between 2007 and 2014 (from 42.8 to 46.6). Growing economic disparities between rural and urban areas and between the northern regions and the rest of the country account for much of this increase. Progress on poverty and equity may be undermined if Boko Haram-related insecurity issues in the Far North and the ongoing secessionist conflict in the anglophone regions continue.

The impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy combined with the decline in international oil prices and in exports of non-oil commodities are expected to lead to a slowdown of economic activity. Measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 pandemic are expected to affect the domestic demand for services (restaurants, hotels, transportation) which are a source of livelihood for a large proportion of poor and vulnerable population. The continued pressures on security expenditure and the fiscal impact of the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic may further affect social spending. Poverty at \$3.20 per day is not expected to increase but the depth of poverty may worsen as a result of the decline of incomes of retailers and informal sector workers who are already poor or vulnerable and will fall further below the poverty line.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	8.3	37.5	2014
International Poverty Line 467.4 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.4	23.8	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 787.2 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	10.1	44.7	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1353.1 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	15.6	68.9	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		36.6	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		1.41	2007-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		46.6	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-2.43	2007-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.34	2007-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		3.84	2007-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		3.51	2007-2014

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

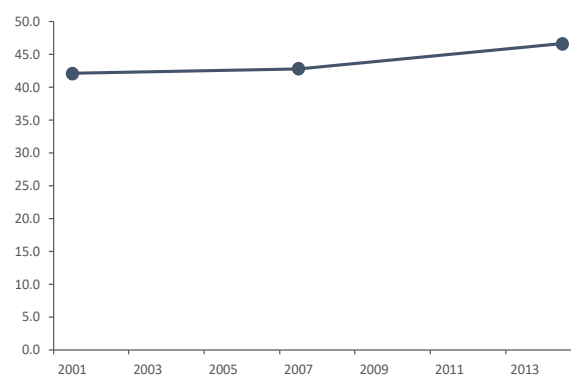
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2014



Source: World Bank using ECAM-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ECAM-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	98	2	10	90	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	61	39	61	39	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	23.8
Males	77	23	39	61	Education	
Females	76	24	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	15.9
0 to 14 years old	70	30	49	51	No adult has completed primary education	24.4
15 to 64 years old	82	18	32	68	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	76	24	46	54	No access to limited-standard drinking water	23.2
Without education (16+)	58	42	63	37	No access to limited-standard sanitation	38.9
Primary education (16+)	81	19	37	63	No access to electricity	1.2
Secondary education (16+)	92	8	19	81		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	99	N/A*	3	97		

Source: World Bank using ECAM-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECAM-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Cameroon Household Survey (ECAM) series provide a strong basis for identifying the poor through poverty profiles and for analyzing the dynamics and dimensions of poverty. The three household surveys (2001, 2007, and 2014) used for these estimates were conducted with the objective of producing sound data for poverty analysis. The sample size of these surveys is between 10,000 and 12,000 households, and the samples are designed to be representative at the regional level (10 regions and the two biggest cities: Douala and Yaounde). The design of the three surveys, the questionnaires, and the methodology of data collection are very similar, making the results easily comparable. However, these surveys are not implemented frequently, with a gap of at least six years between two surveys during the past 15 years. In addition, there is a need to improve the design of the surveys to better consider issues of public policy (labor market, gender, social protection, agriculture, conflict and vulnerability, etc.). The next household survey is planned for 2020 and will be financed through a World Bank project.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Central African Republic

April 2020

When the last poverty survey was conducted in 2008, 66 percent of the population in the CAR lived below the international poverty line (\$1.90 per person per day, 2011 PPP). While poverty levels were already high, the coup in 2013 precipitated an unprecedented political and economic crisis that increased poverty further to an estimated 75 percent. Violent conflict triggered massive forced displacements, state institutions collapsed, and GDP plummeted by 37 percent in 2013. A transitional government paved the way for a new constitution to be adopted in 2015, and a democratically elected government was successfully established in 2016.

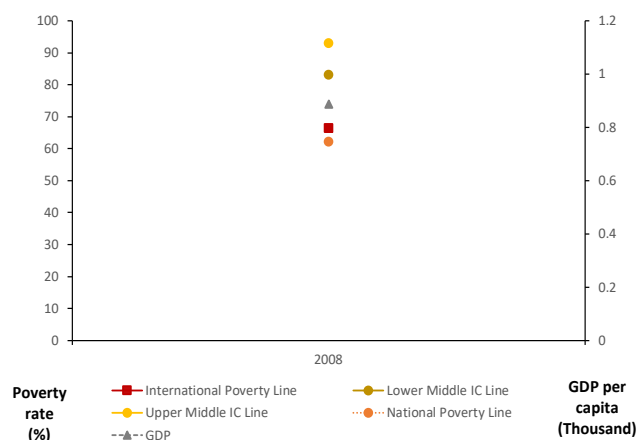
In early February 2019, a new peace accord was signed between the government and 14 armed groups, bringing new hope for stability and recovery. However, CAR remains fragile, and the implementation of the agreement will require steadfast commitment to succeed. The armed groups have controlled much of the territory, and an escalation of conflict and violence in 2017 set off new waves of forced displacement. As of December 2019, 670,000 people were internally displaced and 591,000 were refugees in neighboring countries (UN OCHA). Protracted insecurity has constrained economic recovery and poverty reduction.

Poverty remains pervasive and elevated. Poverty estimates based on GDP per capita trends indicate that over 70 percent of the population lived below the international poverty line in 2019, and the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to undercut economic growth and stall poverty reduction in 2020. COVID-19 related closures and social distancing measures will result in the loss of income for workers, particularly in the service sector (e.g. transport, bars, restaurants, retail, hotels), and price increases stemming from potential supply chain disruptions will hit poor households the hardest. Even prior to COVID-19, nearly half the population required humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity affected about 35 percent of the population in 2019. Furthermore, human development is low in CAR, ranking 188th out of 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index. The 2019 OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) indicates that 79.4% of CAR's population is MPI poor (based on 2010 MICS data), with an intensity or average share of weighted deprivations of 58.6%. Child mortality is the leading contributor to MPI poverty.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	2.7	62.0	2008
International Poverty Line 478.2 in CFA franc (2008) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	2.8	66.3	2008
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 805.4 in CFA franc (2008) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.6	83.1	2008
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1384.2 in CFA franc (2008) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	4.0	92.8	2008
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		74.0	2008
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		56.2	2008
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.67	2003-2008
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

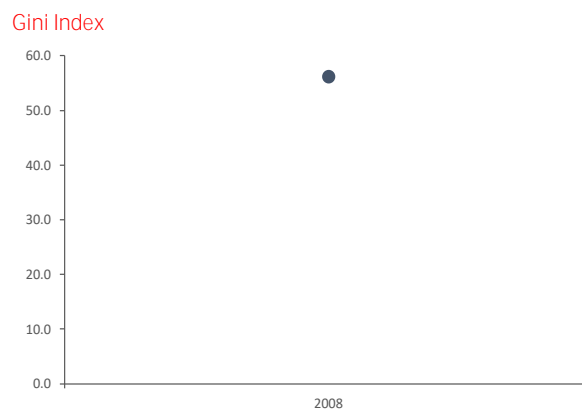
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2008



Source: World Bank using ECASEB/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2008



Source: World Bank using ECASEB/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2008	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2008
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	49	51	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	25	75	50	50	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	66.2
Males	34	66	40	60	Education	
Females	34	66	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	7.8
0 to 14 years old	29	71	45	55	No adult has completed primary education	44.2
15 to 64 years old	38	62	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	35	65	34	66	No access to limited-standard drinking water	45.7
Without education (16+)	N/A*	74	N/A*	N/A*	No access to limited-standard sanitation	24.8
Primary education (16+)	38	62	35	65	No access to electricity	90.9
Secondary education (16+)	52	48	22	78		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	74	26	9	91		

Source: World Bank using ECASEB/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECASEB/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Recent data to monitor consumption poverty and shared prosperity indicators in the CAR are currently not available. The last national household survey suitable for measuring poverty was conducted in 2008. The crisis and continuing insecurity in the CAR have undermined the regular collection of complex national household survey data. However, data production activities are resuming in the CAR with the support of the World Bank's Data for Decision Making project. For instance, the first National Commune Monography Survey was completed in 2016, and the second and third editions were fielded in 2018 and 2019. Other activities include the population census cartography to update the outdated sample frame, and a new household living conditions survey in 2020. Furthermore, the National Statistical Institute with the support of international partners fielded the 2018/2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Chad

April 2020

Poverty and vulnerability are pervasive in Chad. According to the 2011 national household survey, 29 percent of people fall below the food poverty line, 47 percent below the total (also national) poverty line, and 68 percent are considered vulnerable (defined at 1.5 times the national poverty line). Nine out of ten poor live in rural areas and income inequality is greater in urban areas than in rural areas. The difference in per capita daily consumption between the 10th and 90th percentiles is \$4.44 (2011 PPP) in urban areas, while the equivalent difference in rural areas is \$2.78 (2011 PPP). To eliminate food poverty would require a \$0.10 transfer to each of the food poor per day. To eliminate total poverty would require a \$0.27 (2011 PPP) transfer to each of the poor per day.

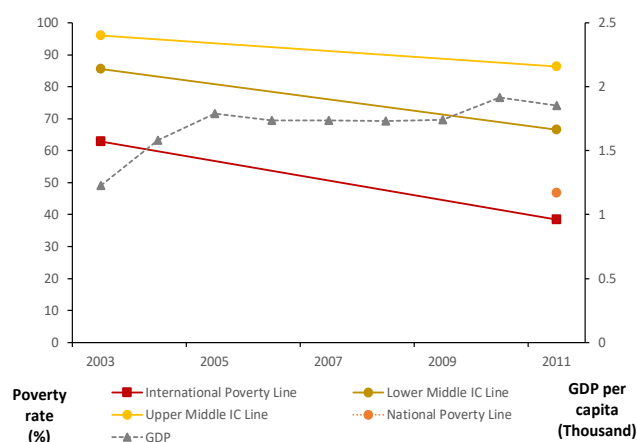
Based on an assessment of data collected from national Household Consumption and Informal Sector Survey in Chad in 2003 and 2011, there have been modest improvements in poverty and vulnerability in Chad. In 2003, 36 percent of the population was food poor, 55 percent was poor, and 76 percent was vulnerable. In 2011, these rates had decreased to 29 percent, 47 percent, and 68 percent respectively. However, due to high population growth, the absolute numbers of poor and vulnerable people have increased. In 2011, approximately 6.8 million people in Chad were vulnerable, compared to 5.7 million in 2003.

An increase in rural-urban migration contributed to the observed poverty reduction during the 2003-2011 period. With the boom in oil revenues, public infrastructure projects spurred an influx of rural Chadians to the country's major cities. These dynamics directly contributed to rural poverty reduction by attracting poor rural workers to higher-paying urban jobs and generated similarly important indirect effects, through higher domestic remittances and increased urban demand for rural goods. Indeed, rural poverty decreased by 6 percentage points from 58.4 in 2003 to 52.5 in 2011. This decline is relatively higher than the poverty reduction of 4 percentage points in urban areas during the same period. The Covid-19 crisis will hurt economic growth and poverty reduction. It will disrupt private sector activities leading to destruction of jobs, and therefore to loss of labor-income. The supply of essential goods may also be affected resulting in high prices that impact the poor population.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	5.7	46.7	2011
International Poverty Line 477.5 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	4.8	38.4	2011
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 804.1 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.2	66.5	2011
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1382.1 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	10.7	86.2	2011
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		85.8	2011
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.3	2011
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.29	2006-2011
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

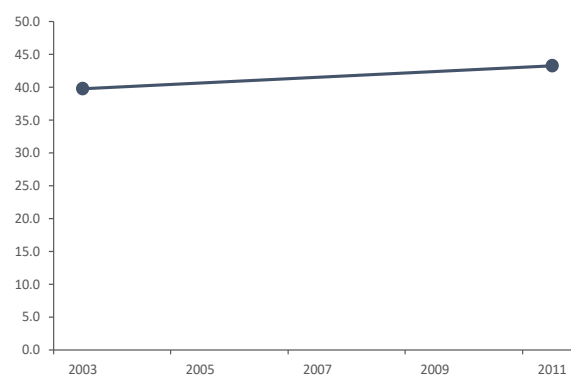
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2011



Source: World Bank using ECOSIT-III/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2011

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ECOSIT-III/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2011	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2011
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	86	14	15	85	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	56	44	46	54	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	38.4
Males	61	39	40	60	Education	
Females	62	38	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	5.9
0 to 14 years old	59	41	42	58	No adult has completed primary education	67.9
15 to 64 years old	64	36	37	63	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	58	42	44	56	No access to limited-standard drinking water	56.0
Without education (16+)	63	37	39	61	No access to limited-standard sanitation	92.7
Primary education (16+)	59	41	42	58	No access to electricity	97.3
Secondary education (16+)	78	22	23	77		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	N/A*	N/A*	97		

Source: World Bank using ECOSIT-III/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECOSIT-III/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In 2011, the total poverty line is defined by the National Statistical Office. It represents the consumption of food required to obtain 2,400 Kcal per day plus the average consumption of non-food items by a population around the food poverty line. Once regional disparities in prices of food are taken into consideration, the total poverty line represents 237,942 francs per person per annum deflated to N'Djamena equivalent prices.

There has been recent progress in the production of social statistics, but the most recent poverty data are now outdated. With financial support from the World Bank through the Chad Statistical Development project, the first consumption-based household survey since 2011 has been implemented in 2018/2019. This survey is part of a regional collaboration with eight other countries in the West African Economic and Monetary Union and Guinea and will generate harmonized estimates for key indicators across these countries. The data collection and data cleaning are completed, and the team is working to have the new poverty numbers by the end of March 2020.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Comoros

April 2020

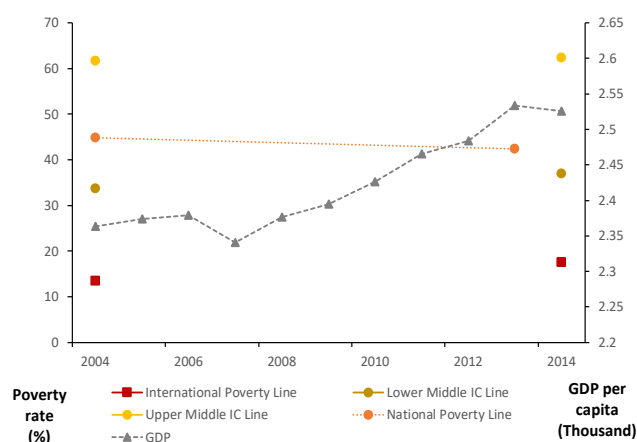
Comoros has made progress in terms of poverty reduction. This is reflected in the improvements observed in households' housing conditions and modern amenities, as well as in multidimensional indicators of poverty. In 2013 about four in ten Comorians lived below the national poverty line and nearly one fourth of the population was in extreme poverty. Comorians are among the largest African diaspora and the country is one of the top three recipients of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa. Remittances account for a large share of GDP (25 percent in 2014), and they have contributed considerably to the decline in poverty as they are largely channeled to finance consumption needs.

The sizable slowdown in economic growth in 2020 due to COVID-19 is expected to increase poverty to 36.9 percent (measured at \$ 3.2 a day per capita), which is equivalent to the level estimated in 2013. The increase in poverty will be likely driven by the expected drop in remittances on which the Comorian poor heavily depends. Thereafter, poverty is projected to decline to 35.9 percent by 2022. In 2013 inequality was high, with a Gini index estimated at 45 and is expected to continue to rise due to the very rapid increase in consumption among the rich. Reversing this trend would require that the main drivers of inequality be addressed, including gaps in educational attainments, job opportunities between urban and rural areas and across islands, and access to basic services. In addition, expected high fertility rates (4.2 births per woman in 2014) pose a significant burden on poor households.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	314.4	42.4	2013
International Poverty Line US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	133.3	17.6	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	280.5	36.9	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	473.3	62.3	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		N/A	N/A
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		45.3	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.07	2009-2014
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

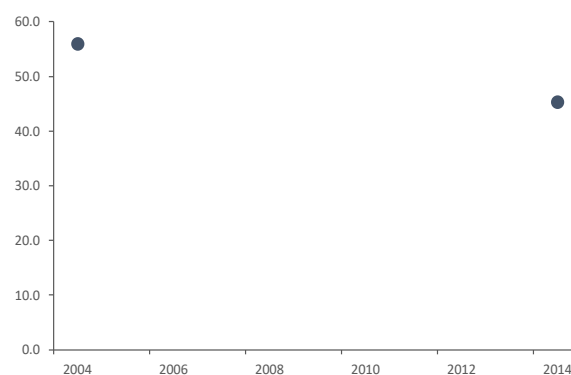
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2004-2014



Source: World Bank using EESIC/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2004-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EESIC/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

	Upper Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population				N/A	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	17.6
Males				N/A	Education	
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	7.3
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education	15.3
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)				N/A	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)				N/A	No access to electricity	N/A
Secondary education (16+)				N/A		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)				N/A		

Source: World Bank using EESIC/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EESIC/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In the 20 years from 1995 to 2014, Comoros completed only three surveys: the 1995 Budget and Consumption-type survey, the 2004 integrated-type survey, and the 1-2-3-type survey implemented in 2013/14. Rigorous analysis of poverty trends is constrained by changes in household surveys' design between 2004 and 2014. Going forward, more frequent and higher quality household surveys would allow a timely and better understanding of poverty, employment, and growth.

The consumption aggregate comprises food consumption as well as expenditures on a range of nonfood goods and services (e.g., clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, education, housing-related expenditures and imputed rent, etc.). However, the consumption aggregate does not include expenditures on larger consumer durable items (such as cars, TVs, computers, etc.), nor does it include expenditures on ceremonies (marriage, funerals, etc.). The poverty line is based on the cost-of-basic-needs approach. The basic needs poverty line—estimated at KMF 25,341 per capita per month—is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per person per day and adds an allowance for basic non-food necessities.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Democratic Republic of Congo

April 2020

Despite sustained GDP growth and some poverty reduction in the **2005–12** period, poverty incidence remains high in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The country experienced an average annual per capita GDP growth rate of 2.6 which resulted in a decline of the proportion of population below the national poverty line from 69.3 percent in 2005 to 64 percent in 2012. However, due to high population growth, the number of poor people increased by 7 million. In addition, the aggregate decline in poverty masks marked regional disparities in poverty trends, with improvement in the northeastern provinces of Orientale and North Kivu and worsening in both Kasai and Maniema provinces.

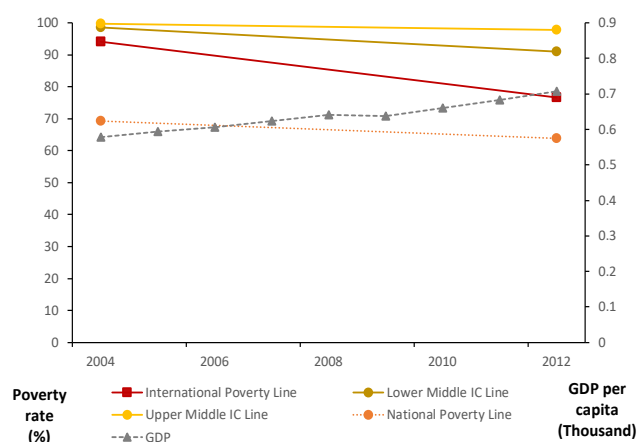
Extreme poverty is estimated to have declined more during the same period. In fact, the international poverty index measured at \$1.90 a day shows a much larger reduction than the official measure – from 94.1 percent in 2005 to 76.6 percent in 2012. However, DRC continues to have the second highest number of poor populations in Sub-Saharan Africa, and one in six persons living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa lives in DRC. Moreover, the country is currently experiencing the largest epidemic of Ebola Virus Disease in its history, with 2045 deaths registered as of September 2019 in both Kivu and Ituri provinces, which will adversely impact social and economic development. The situation will get worse because of the current pandemic of COVID-19 which will further slow growth and increase poverty.

The bottom 40 percent of the population enjoyed a large consumption growth rate of 9.78 percent, while the richest 60 percent recorded a slightly higher growth rate. These result in a shared prosperity premium of -0.1 percent. Because of this very small difference, inequality measured by the Gini index remained basically unchanged.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	44.1	63.9	2012
International Poverty Line 1112.8 in Congo franc (2012) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	52.9	76.6	2012
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1874.2 in Congo franc (2012) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	62.8	91.0	2012
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3221.2 in Congo franc (2012) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	67.5	97.7	2012
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		82.4	2012
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		9.78	2004-2012
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		42.1	2012
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.05	2004-2012
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.55	2004-2012
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		9.83	2004-2012
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		10.03	2004-2012

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

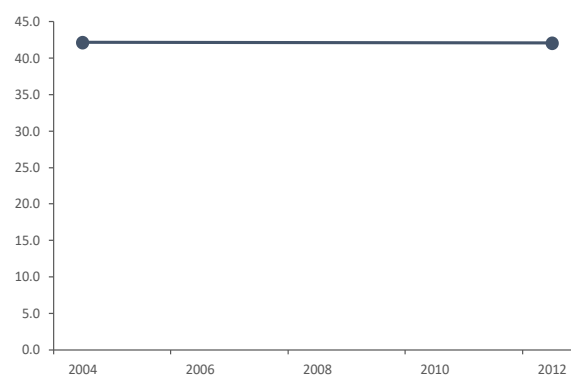
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2004-2012



Source: World Bank using E123/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2004-2012

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using E123/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2012	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2012
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	44	56	18	82	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	11	89	54	46	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	76.6
Males	23	77	40	60	Education	
Females	24	76	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	8.0
0 to 14 years old	18	82	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	22.5
15 to 64 years old	28	72	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	35	65	25	75	No access to limited-standard drinking water	47.9
Without education (16+)	17	83	45	55	No access to limited-standard sanitation	80.0
Primary education (16+)	19	81	43	57	No access to electricity	83.0
Secondary education (16+)	33	67	29	71		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	76	24	6	94		

Source: World Bank using E123/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using E123/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

While the 2005 and 2012 surveys are similar, comparability of consumption aggregates is unclear due to lack of documentation on the methodology adopted in generating previous consumption aggregates, especially for 2004/5 survey. Therefore, the consumption aggregates for 2004/5 survey were recomputed using the same methodology as in 2012. A new household survey for Kinshasa only has been completed in November 2018. While the Government plans to resume the population census by commissioning an evaluation of the activities already accomplished so far under this operation, it is expected to implement a new national household using appropriate technical assistance including the use of a survey expert to update master samples.

Tracking poverty over time also requires not only comparable consumption data, but consistent consumer price index (ideally for food and non-food items) to update poverty lines. However, there is no consistent CPI series in DRC between 2004/5 and 2012 both in terms of geographic coverage and in computation methodology. In the absence of a reliable consumer price index, unit prices from the consumption modules were used to compute price indices for both surveys.

Unlike national poverty rates, international poverty rates are computed using consumption aggregates that do not account for spatial price differences. Therefore, there is a considerable difference between national and international poverty rates both in levels and in trend.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Republic of Congo

April 2020

Despite substantial poverty reduction efforts between 2005 and 2011, the Republic of Congo has continued to perform below its potential given its status as a middle-income country (MIC). The poverty incidence at national poverty line (CFAF 274,113 per equivalent adult in 2011) declined from 50.7 percent in 2005 to 40.9 percent in 2011. This reduction was driven mainly by windfalls from oil revenue, political stability, and public investments. Affecting nearly two million Congolese, poverty is becoming increasingly concentrated in rural and urban slums. Beyond the urban-rural dichotomy, there are also significant differences in welfare among the departments, with pointe Noire and Brazzaville having by far the lowest rate, while the Cuvette-Ouest Lelouma and Cuvette, the highest rates.

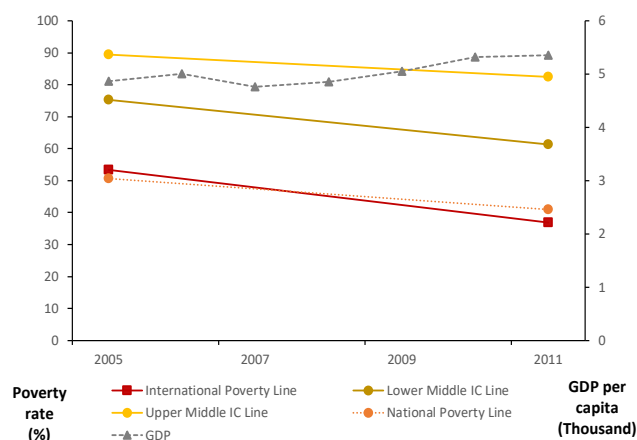
Similar to the national poverty rate, the proportion of the population below the international extreme poverty line of \$1.90 PPP had declined by nearly 16 percentage points over the period 2005-2011, from 53.4 to 37 percent. After a reduction to 35.6 percent in 2015, the trend is projected to have reversed since, due to the economic downturn associated with the recent fall in the price of oil. Despite a moderate economic recovery since 2018, poverty rates remained over 38 percent towards the end of 2010s due to the fact that the economic growth was driven by sectors which do not employ a lot of poor people and population growth remained high. The decline in economic growth following the current COVID-19 pandemic will induce an increase in poverty in the short and medium term.

Inequality remains high because the pattern of growth and prosperity was not fairly shared in the country. When measured by the Gini index, inequality appears to have increased from 47.3 in 2005 to 49 in 2011. Between 2005 and 2011, the bottom 40 percent of the population enjoyed an annual consumption growth rate of 4.3 percent while the total population recorded a slightly higher consumption growth rate of 5.8 percent, which resulted in the shared prosperity premium of -1.5 percent.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	1.8	40.9	2011
International Poverty Line 563.4 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.6	37.0	2011
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 948.8 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	2.7	61.3	2011
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1630.8 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.6	82.4	2011
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		42.7	2011
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		4.30	2005-2011
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		48.9	2011
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.47	2005-2011
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.60	2005-2011
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		5.77	2005-2011
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		6.06	2005-2011

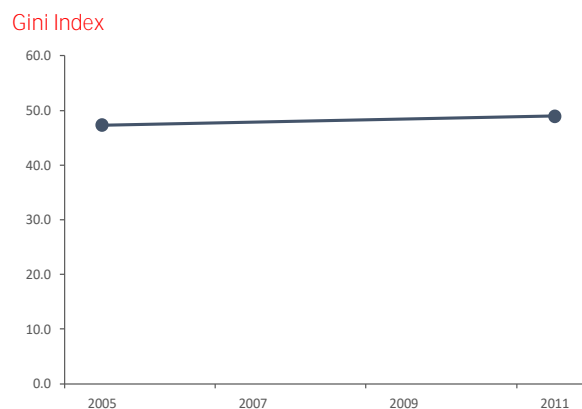
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2011



Source: World Bank using ECOM/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2011



Source: World Bank using ECOM/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2011	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2011
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	80	20	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	29	71	74	26	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	37.0
Males	64	36	39	61	Education	
Females	63	37	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	2.3
0 to 14 years old	55	45	48	52	No adult has completed primary education	13.4
15 to 64 years old	69	31	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	62	38	41	59	No access to limited-standard drinking water	23.4
Without education (16+)	48	52	56	44	No access to limited-standard sanitation	47.3
Primary education (16+)	53	47	50	50	No access to electricity	29.9
Secondary education (16+)	75	25	28	72		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	93	7	9	91		

Source: World Bank using ECOM/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECOM/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Monetary and nonmonetary aspects of poverty and economic vulnerability in the Republic of Congo (ROC) were estimated using data from ECOM 2005 and 2011 surveys. The two household expenditure surveys were conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in 2005 and 2011. They are nationally representative and are broadly comparable. While a population census is about to start with the effective start of the cartographic phase in early March, a new survey is planned for 2020 after the completion of the cartography.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cote d'Ivoire

April 2020

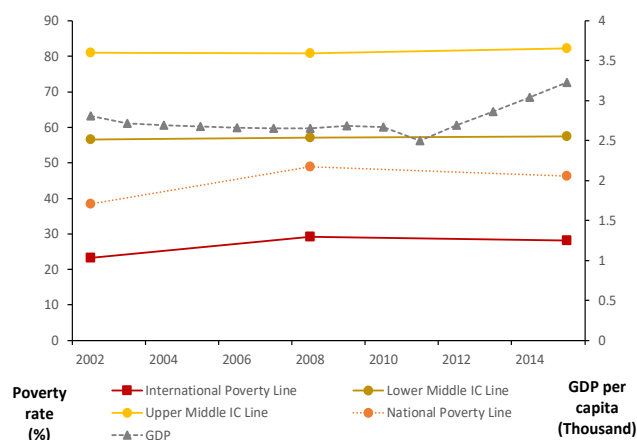
After a decade of political and economic crisis, the Cote d'Ivoire has recorded since 2012, strong economic performance accompanied with substantial poverty reduction. The poverty rate has declined to 28 percent (\$1.90 a day poverty line, 2011 PPP) in 2015, down from an estimated 34 percent in 2011. The poverty rate using the national poverty line was down to 46 percent in 2015. Strong economic growth was a driver of poverty reduction during this period, although the benefits have not been equally distributed. While GDP growth is driven by retails and construction, employment is highly concentrated in agriculture (family farms) and nonagricultural self-employed occupations mostly owned by women with no formal education. The recent deceleration of growth, although at 7 percent, will slow down poverty reduction. Meanwhile the recent increase of farmgate cocoa prices is favorable to poor cocoa farmers and is incentivizing growers. Prospects for cocoa production remain historically high. However, the recent coronavirus outbreak is expected to hamper cocoa consumption in short term in China, the main driver of global cocoa consumption, creating an excess supply that will pressure prices downward. Besides, the expansion of cash transfer program designed to support poor households is expected to reduce the number of those living in poverty. However, the expected elimination of some VAT exemptions might have negative distributional impacts.

The bottom 40 percent of the population in Cote d'Ivoire experienced positive consumption growth between 2008 and 2015. The shared prosperity index of 0.7 percent represents the average annualized growth in mean consumption for the bottom 40 over this period. Furthermore, the consumption growth rate among the bottom 40 exceeded the growth (in the mean) for the overall population by 1.0 percentage points, as indicated by the shared prosperity premium. In line with these changes, inequality is starting to decline slightly. As of 2015, inequality was at a moderate level with a Gini index of 41.5.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	10.7	46.3	2015
International Poverty Line 473.3 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.6	28.2	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 797.1 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.3	57.4	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1370.1 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	19.1	82.3	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		49.9	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.74	2008-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		41.5	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		0.96	2008-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.80	2008-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-0.22	2008-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.05	2008-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

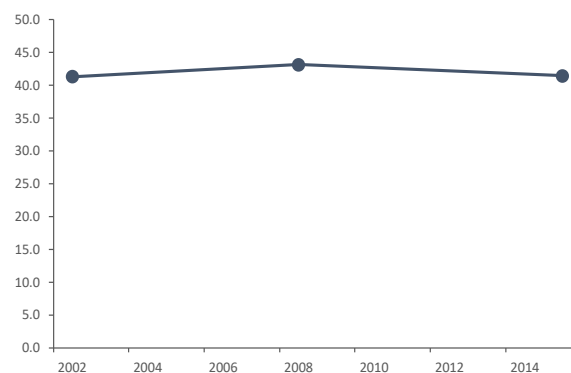
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2015



Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	84	16	25	75	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	60	40	55	45	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	28.2
Males	73	27	39	61	Education	
Females	71	29	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	25.6
0 to 14 years old	63	37	51	49	No adult has completed primary education	53.2
15 to 64 years old	77	23	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	75	25	36	64	No access to limited-standard drinking water	23.3
Without education (16+)	71	29	40	60	No access to limited-standard sanitation	59.5
Primary education (16+)	80	20	31	69	No access to electricity	37.4
Secondary education (16+)	88	12	19	81		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	N/A*	5	95		

Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The international poverty line using 2011 PPP was \$1.90 per day, equivalent to 473 CFAF per day in Côte d'Ivoire in 2015. In general, a country's national poverty line is more appropriate for targeting programs to reach the poorest. The national poverty line for Côte d'Ivoire was set at 75,000 CFAF per person per year in 1985 and adjusted over time for inflation, as measured by the CPI, to 269,075 CFAF per year in 2015. However, due to an overestimation of the CPI adjustment in 2008, when using the national poverty line, the increase in poverty in 2008 and the poverty rate in 2015 published in official sources are biased upwards. As the national poverty line for Côte d'Ivoire in 2015, equivalent to US\$ 2.96 PPP per day (2011), was higher than the international poverty line, the poverty rate using the national poverty line is also higher (46% vs 28% in 2015).

The World Bank is working with the Government to support the Côte d'Ivoire with an IDA Credit of US\$54 million, to improve its statistical system through a regional statistics program with a total financing of US\$370 million. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire is a beneficiary of the World Bank regional program that aims to harmonize and modernize living conditions surveys. For Côte d'Ivoire, data collection of the harmonized Survey was completed in July 2019. The World Bank team is preparing in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, a new poverty assessment report that will produce new poverty lines and poverty numbers for the Côte d'Ivoire. Although some numbers are being circulated, the new poverty numbers endorsed by the World Bank could be available by May 2020.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eswatini

April 2020

Poverty is high and persistent in the Kingdom of Eswatini despite the country's lower-middle-income status. 58.9 percent of Swazis lived below the national poverty line in 2017 (based on 2017 preliminary estimates), following a decline from 63.0 percent in 2009, and 69.0 percent in 2001. Relatively high poverty levels are also confirmed by recent poverty estimates by the World Bank using international poverty lines. About 28.3 percent of Swazis are projected to have been living below the 2011 PPP \$1.90 per person per day poverty line in 2019, and this rises to 51.7 percent when the 2011 PPP \$3.20 per person per day poverty line for lower middle-income countries is used. Rural residents, female-headed households, single-headed households, children, large families, the less educated, and the unemployed are the most prone to being poor.

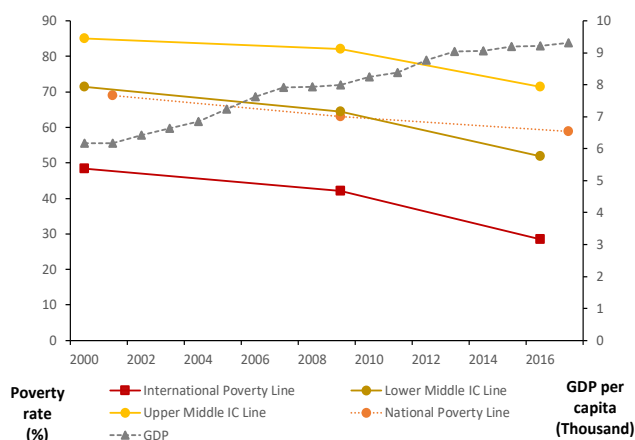
Overall, progress towards poverty reduction continues to be tied to the performance of the agricultural sector which is highly vulnerable to adverse weather conditions. Other challenges to poverty reduction include, among others, slowing economic growth; high inequality; labor markets that are characterized by low labor force participation rates and high unemployment, with the bulk of employment in low value-added activities such as subsistence agriculture; and high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (a prevalence rate of 27.3 percent in 2018). The current COVID-19 crisis, especially if it is prolonged, will lead to higher inflation and loss of jobs, with adverse effects especially on poor and vulnerable groups who have limited means to cope with the crisis. This is forecasted to contribute to increased poverty levels, with the 2011 PPP \$1.90 per person per day poverty rate reaching 29.6 percent in 2022. Cushioning the poor and vulnerable against the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 will therefore be key to containing the rise in poverty levels.

The pace of reducing inequality has been slow and as a result inequality remains relatively high: The consumption expenditure per capita Gini index at the national level was 53.1 in 2001 and this fell to 51.5 in 2009 and stagnated at 50.9 in 2017. Preliminary estimates released by the CSO indicate no change in the per adult equivalent consumption Gini index between 2010 and 2017. One way in which inequality manifests in the country is in disparities in access to basic public services across income groups as well as across geographic locations which still exist despite progress the country has made in expanding access.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	805.3	58.9	2017
International Poverty Line 10.7 in Swaziland Lilangeni (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	316.7	28.4	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 18 in Swaziland Lilangeni (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	576.9	51.8	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 31 in Swaziland Lilangeni (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	795.7	71.4	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		34.5	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		4.67	2009-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		54.6	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.47	2009-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.05	2009-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		6.14	2009-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		4.46	2009-2016

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

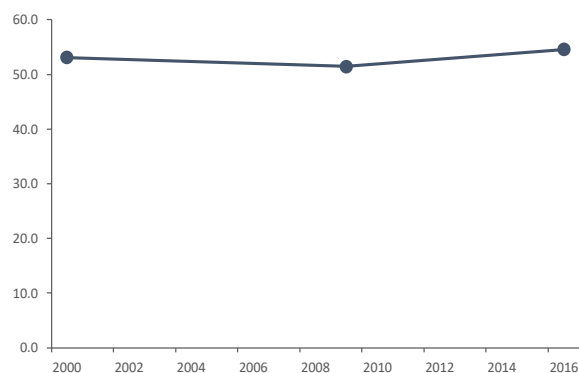
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2000-2017



Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2000-2016

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	95	5	9	91	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	65	35	49	51	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	28.4
Males	73	27	39	61	Education	
Females	71	29	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	0.3
0 to 14 years old	64	36	49	51	No adult has completed primary education	10.7
15 to 64 years old	77	23	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	67	33	46	54	No access to limited-standard drinking water	27.9
Without education (16+)	58	42	54	46	No access to limited-standard sanitation	46.5
Primary education (16+)	65	35	47	53	No access to electricity	35.7
Secondary education (16+)	83	17	28	72		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	99	N/A*	N/A*	98		

Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Survey (EHIES) is the main and official source for data that enable assessment of monetary and non-monetary wellbeing of Swazis, including computation of inequality indicators. Three rounds of EHIES have been conducted: in 2001, 2009–10 and the latest EHIES survey was developed with the support of the World Bank and was conducted from March 2016 through April 2017. However, data have not yet been made publicly available. The EHIES surveys are comparable. However, they are conducted infrequently, which hampers monitoring poverty and inequality levels in the country. Further, the data are not shared publicly.

Eswatini uses the cost-of-basic-needs (CBN) approach to determine a consumption-based poverty line. This involves first estimating the cost of acquiring enough food for adequate nutrition, which in the context of Eswatini is the minimum caloric requirement of 2,100 calories per person per day, and then adds the cost of non-food essentials such as housing and clothing. The welfare measure used is consumption per adult equivalent, which captures differences in need by age, and economies of scale in consumption.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia

April 2020

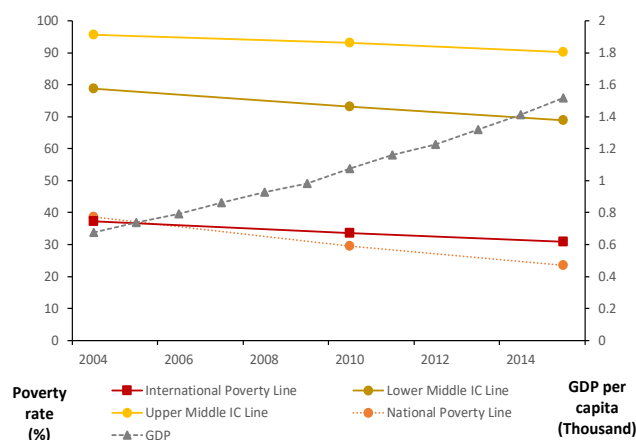
Ethiopia achieved strong poverty reduction between 2005 and 2016, with the share of the population below the national poverty line dropping from 39 percent in 2005 to 24 percent in 2016 (the last available data). Poverty reduction was especially strong in urban areas, reflecting the large urban investments linked to the urban renewal initiative and overall fast economic growth. Poverty reduction in rural areas, where the bulk of the poor live, was strong as well though has slowed down in the most recent period (2011-2015), during which rural consumption growth amounted to less than one percent per year (compared to six percent in urban areas). Though poverty reduction has been strong, the poorest segment of the population - mainly concentrated in remote rural areas- did not experience any real consumption growth between 2005 and 2016. As a result, rural poverty severity, which measures the depth of poverty, was higher in 2016 than in 2005. While still low (Gini of 0.33), inequality in Ethiopia has been increasing in recent years due to the diverging welfare trends between urban and rural areas. While regional inequality in consumption is low, the pastoral and drought-prone lowland areas in the geographical periphery of the country, mainly in the Regional States of Somali, Afar, the southern parts of SNNPR and the southern and eastern parts of Oromiya, are lagging on virtually all social indicators. The rate of poverty reduction is likely to be slow in the near future due to COVID-19. The effect is expected to be strong on households dependent on remittances or export related sectors. Low-income urban households are also likely to be hit hard due to lay-offs.

Poverty in Ethiopia has the usual characteristics, with poor people living in rural areas, in large households with high dependency ratios and headed by a largely uneducated household head. Poor households tend to be more remoted and have worse accessibility to key infrastructure and basic services. An estimated 16 percent of people in rural Ethiopia are chronically poor, mainly concentrated in SNNPR. Despite real progress and large investments, human capital outcomes in Ethiopia remain low. According to the latest Welfare Monitoring Survey (2015/16) and DHS survey (2016), 33 percent of 15-to-24-year-olds had finished primary school, gross enrolment in secondary school was 31 percent, 39 percent of children (12-23 months) had received all basic vaccinations and 26 percent of children were born in a health facility.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	23.5	23.5	2015
International Poverty Line 16.8 in Ethiopian birr (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	31.1	30.8	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 28.2 in Ethiopian birr (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	69.5	68.9	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 48.5 in Ethiopian birr (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	91.0	90.2	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		55.7	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.35	2010-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.0	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.21	2010-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		7.16	2010-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.56	2010-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		1.64	2010-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

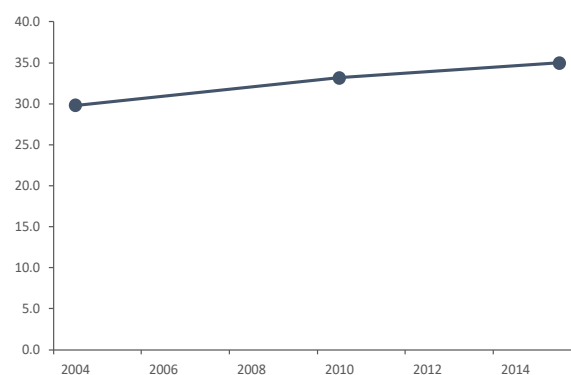
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2004-2015



Source: World Bank using HICES/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2004-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using HICES/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	87	13	18	82	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	65	35	45	55	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	30.8
Males	69	31	41	59	Education	
Females	70	30	39	61	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	31.2
0 to 14 years old	64	36	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	66.7
15 to 64 years old	73	27	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	76	24	31	69	No access to limited-standard drinking water	42.7
Without education (16+)	67	33	42	58	No access to limited-standard sanitation	30.3
Primary education (16+)	76	24	34	66	No access to electricity	28.5
Secondary education (16+)	88	12	18	82		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	96	4	7	93		

Source: World Bank using HICES/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HICES/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Statistical capacity in Ethiopia is fairly good, witnessed by a score of 70 on the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicators (IDA average of 63). Poverty surveys have been implemented roughly every five years since 1996, with the last one in 2015–16. Ethiopia has expressed the intent to increase the frequency of the main poverty survey to every three years. The Population and Housing Census, planned for 2017, has been postponed indefinitely due to the volatile security situation in the country. The next poverty survey is planned to happen between July 2020 and June 2021. The main poverty survey was changed to an annual 12-month survey starting with the 2010/11 round, meaning that comparability with earlier rounds is not guaranteed. The approach to update the poverty line for inflation has not been consistent through time and the construction of the consumption aggregate is poorly documented. The poverty team based in Ethiopia is working closely with Central Statistics Agency (CSA) and the National Planning and Development Commission (NPDC) to improve the quality of the next poverty survey and poverty measurement including transparency and consistency in methodology. Development of statistics was supported by the Bank through the Statistics for Results (SRF) Project (\$10 million, with an additional financing of \$5.5 million) and is being supported by the additional financing of the Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services (ESPES) project. While SRF has mainly focused on infrastructural upgrading, data production, and the transition to CAPI, the ESPES support will focus on increasing the frequency of the poverty surveys and improving price and business statistics. There is no public access to micro-data in Ethiopia.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Gabon

April 2020

Gabon stands out in Sub-Saharan Africa for its high income, its rich natural resources and its high urbanization level at 89 percent. However, 33.4 percent of the population was below the national poverty line in 2017 (measured at 2,304 CFAF -2011 PPP US\$5.7 a day) and around 13 percent was multidimensionally poor. Moreover, at 32.2 percent, the share of population living below the \$5.5 a day international poverty line is much higher than the average in upper middle-income countries estimated at 18.4 percent in 2018.

Inequality, measured by the Gini index, is at a moderate level of 38; but wide geographic disparities in poverty and large social inequalities undermine prospects for shared prosperity and sustainability of poverty reduction. Rural-urban gaps in access to basic services are significantly higher than the middle-income countries' averages. Gender gaps in education have had negative repercussions on women employment, and early school dropout is significantly high outside the capital and often goes in hand with larger share of people living in jobless households. Gabon scores relatively low (0.45) in the Human Capital Index due to low performance in education and limited access to safe sanitation and drinking water.

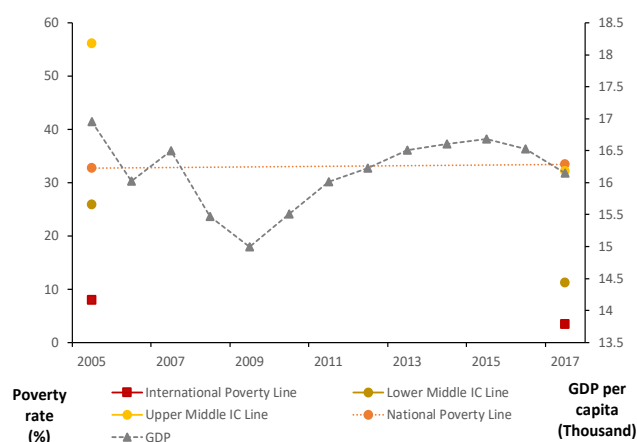
Unemployment is highly prevalent, particularly among high school educated youth and women. The informal sector accounts for over half of employment and the rest is mostly through the public sector. Slow and erratic growth, plagued by heavy dependence on oil and weak governance, did not create jobs and has constrained fiscal space for productive investment in human development.

The decline in oil price and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are predicted to lead to negative economic growth on a per capita basis. In the aggregate, poverty may increase only marginally but the depth of poverty would worsen by around 3 percentage points. About 60 percent of the vulnerable population who live around the poverty line work in informal services, retail trade and self-employment. Their income is expected to decline by about 8 percent due to the COVID-19 pandemic, causing them to fall further below the poverty line. The decline in remittances and the reduction of fiscal resources for social spending could further exacerbate poverty and vulnerability.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	676.4	33.4	2017
International Poverty Line 770.1 in CFA franc (2017) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	69.9	3.4	2017
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1296.9 in CFA franc (2017) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	231.4	11.2	2017
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 2229.1 in CFA franc (2017) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	664.7	32.2	2017
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		9.1	2017
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		38.0	2017
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		-0.10	2012-2017
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

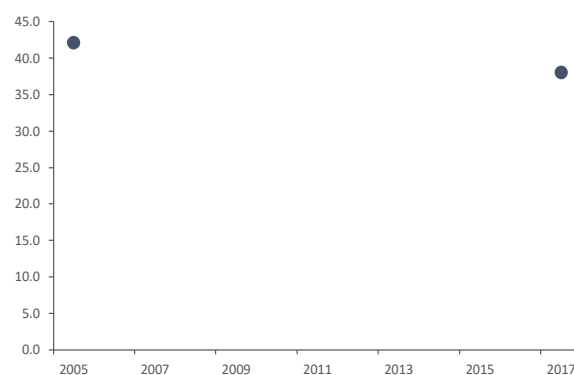
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2017



Source: World Bank using EGEP/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2017

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EGEP/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2017	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2017
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population				N/A	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	3.4
Males				N/A	Education	
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	7.9
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education	11.3
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water	11.5
Without education (16+)	96	4	41	59	No access to limited-standard sanitation	68.2
Primary education (16+)	94	6	49	51	No access to electricity	8.6
Secondary education (16+)	99	1	32	68		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	100	N/A*	10	90		

Source: World Bank using EGEP/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EGEP/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Gabon's Statistical Office conducted two household budget surveys since the turn of the millennium, namely EGEP 2005 and EGEP 2017. The survey samples cover around 8,000 households and are representative at national, urban-rural and provincial levels. They represent the official source of data for measuring poverty and inequality, weighting the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket, and informing development policy. EGEP 2017 follows an LSMS type approach with the core food consumption module based on a one-week recall. By contrast the 2005 survey followed the CIWQ approach where the food consumption module was based on average one-month recall. This means that comparability across time is challenging but the new design has been advised to address the limitations of the CIWQ approach in measuring household's consumption, a key information for poverty measurement.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

The Gambia

April 2020

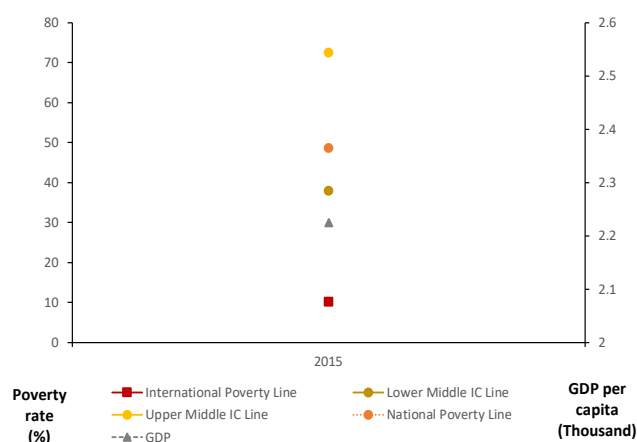
In the Gambia, 10.1 percent of the population lived below the international poverty line in 2015 (poverty measured at 2011 PPP US\$1.9 a day). In the Greater Banjul Area, which includes the local government areas of Banjul and Kanifing, the country's hub of key economic activities, the poverty rate was lower than in other urban areas. Poverty rates were highest in rural areas, where the poor typically work in the low-productivity agricultural sector, while in urban areas they work in the low-productivity informal service sectors. Even though poverty rates are high in the interior of the country compared to the coastal urban areas, the highest concentration of the poor population is found in direct proximity to the Greater Banjul Area, in the local government area of Brikama. Rapid urbanization in the past triggered by high rural-to-urban migration, led to amassing of poor people, many in their youth, in and around congested urban areas where inequality is high, traditional support systems are typically weak, and women face barriers in labor market participation. As growth declines in 2020 and trigger job losses, labor income will drop. Lower remittances, higher health spending and rising food prices would also impose a burden on household welfare. Poverty is expected to drop marginally to 8.0 percent in 2020 and will decline to 6.7 percent in 2022 as growth recovers.

High levels of poverty are closely intertwined with deficits to human capital accumulation and limited access to basic infrastructure. 15.4 percent of the population were multidimensionally poor, reflecting low consumption levels, limited educational attainment, and gaps in access to drinking water, sanitation and electricity. Access to basic services and facilities is worse in rural areas and shows a strong divide between the capital city region and the rest of the country. Deprivations are often overlapping and contribute to the depth, complexity, and persistence of poverty. These deficits translate into low levels of productivity and limited resilience, as well as economic and social exclusion. The poor are more likely to live in larger family units that are more likely to be polygamous and have more dependent children, have high adult and youth illiteracy rates, and are significantly more exposed to weather shocks than others.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	961.1	48.6	2015
International Poverty Line 26.2 in Gambian dalasi (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	211.7	10.1	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 44.2 in Gambian dalasi (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	789.1	37.8	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 75.9 in Gambian dalasi (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1,511.9	72.5	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		15.4	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.9	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		-2.59	2010-2015
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

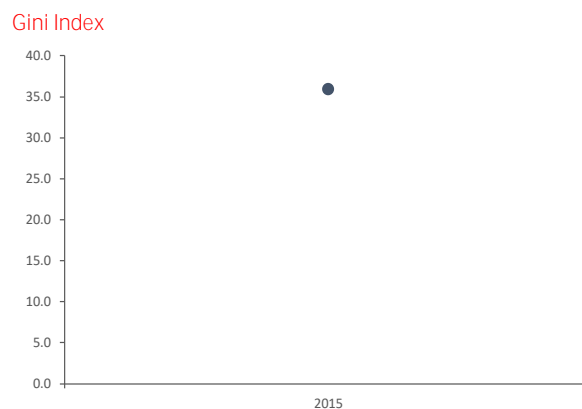
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2015



Source: World Bank using IHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2015



Source: World Bank using IHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	98	2	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	80	20	61	39	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	10.1
Males	90	10	40	60	Education	
Females	90	10	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	6.1
0 to 14 years old	88	12	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	29.9
15 to 64 years old	92	8	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	90	10	42	58	No access to limited-standard drinking water	8.2
Without education (16+)	88	12	46	54	No access to limited-standard sanitation	58.2
Primary education (16+)	93	7	33	67	No access to electricity	8.0
Secondary education (16+)	95	5	25	75		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	99	1	9	91		

Source: World Bank using IHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Poverty and inequality statistics in the Gambia are produced by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), based on the national Integrated Household Survey (IHS). The last round of the household survey was completed in 2015/16 (microdata is available on the World Bank Data Catalog). The survey was designed to be representative at the district level (sample size: 14,000). Official poverty estimates are based on the cost of basic needs approach, which determines two poverty lines: (1) the national food poverty line, which uses the minimum required level of calories; and (2) the national absolute poverty line, which also includes a non-food component.

The World Bank's international poverty rates are calculated for international comparison. International poverty lines are used to count the number of poor people in the world in terms of an absolute standard and to measure progress on global goals set by the World Bank, the United Nations, and other development partners. For this purpose, the World Bank publishes poverty rates calculated with three poverty lines: US\$1.90 a day; US\$3.2 a day; and US\$5.5 a day, all in 2011 PPP terms. The level of national and international poverty rates differs because the poverty threshold is set at different amounts.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ghana

April 2020

After the return to democracy, Ghana achieved significant economic growth and poverty reduction, but the rate of poverty reduction has progressively slowed in recent years and has become insignificant after 2012. Between 1991 and 2012, Ghana halved the incidence of poverty with little increase in income inequality. In 1991 Ghana's poverty rate at 2011 PPP \$1.90 per person per day was 47.4 percent. By 2012, it had dropped to 12.0 percent, which is not only lower than the mean poverty rate for Sub-Saharan Africa but also below the mean poverty rate of lower-middle income countries. However, the poverty rate slightly increased to 13.3 percent in 2016. The recent spread of COVID-19 may contribute to rising poverty.

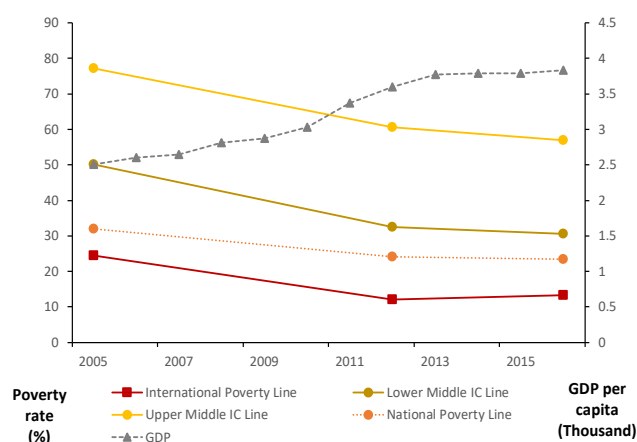
Behind the decline in the poverty elasticity was a widening of inequality across regions and, in poor regions, also within regions. There was large variation in poverty reduction across regions between 2012 and 2016. In the wealthiest four regions (Greater Accra, Ashanti, Central and Eastern regions), poverty largely declined while it increased in the poorest four regions (Upper West, Upper East, Northern and Volta regions). Poor regions also experienced increased inequality within region. In 2012, inequality was already higher in the poorest four regions (Volta, Upper East, Northern, and Upper West regions) than in the wealthiest four regions (Greater Accra, Ashanti, Eastern, Central, and Western regions) and it has increased since, while it has declined in the wealthiest four regions.

The regions where poverty reduction has been the highest have experienced a labor shift from agriculture to private sector wage employment and non-agricultural self-employment. In Greater Accra, Ashanti and Central regions, a large percentage of workers moved into non-agricultural self-employment and wage employment in the private sector. On the other hand, more than 70 are still engaged in agriculture in the northern three regions.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.6	23.4	2016
International Poverty Line 2.5 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.8	13.3	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 4.2 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.7	30.5	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 7.3 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.2	56.9	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		23.7	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.20	2012-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.5	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.47	2012-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.59	2012-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.27	2012-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		1.48	2012-2016

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

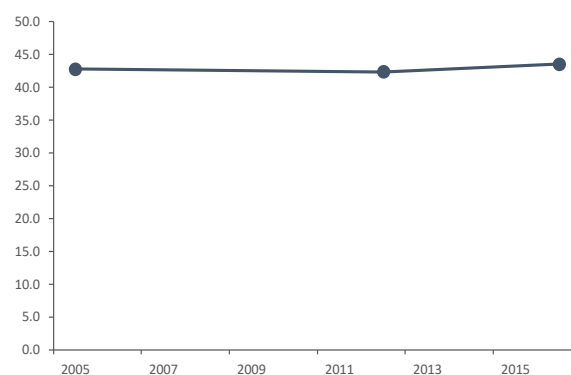
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2016



Source: World Bank using GLSS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2016

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using GLSS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	97	3	20	80	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	76	24	61	39	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	13.3
Males	87	13	40	60	Education	
Females	87	13	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	9.0
0 to 14 years old	83	17	48	52	No adult has completed primary education	15.1
15 to 64 years old	89	11	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	86	14	41	59	No access to limited-standard drinking water	40.8
Without education (16+)	73	27	61	39	No access to limited-standard sanitation	79.9
Primary education (16+)	85	15	46	54	No access to electricity	19.5
Secondary education (16+)	95	5	27	73		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	99	1	8	92		

Source: World Bank using GLSS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using GLSS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) has been implemented in 1987, 1988, 1991, 1998, 2005, 2012, and 2016. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) completed the estimation of a new national poverty rate using data from the most recent round, GLSS7, and announced the new national poverty rate in September 2018.

GSS produced the first poverty map using the GLSS4 and the 2000 Population and Housing Census in 2005. It created the second poverty map using the data from GLSS 6 and 2010 Population and Housing Census. GSS is planning to conduct the next Population and Housing Census in 2020 and GLSS8 in 2021, and produce a new poverty map.

Poverty reports and the poverty maps are all publicly available on the GSS website. There is a data access policy developed by GSS allowing users free access to microdata.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Guinea

April 2020

Poverty remains widespread in Guinea. The poverty rate at the national poverty line has hovered around 55 percent between 2002 and 2012, with a slight dip in 2007. The lack of poverty reduction at the national level is a result of the low economic growth over this period, although results vary somewhat across sub-national regions. Following the outbreak of Ebola in 2014 and the decrease in commodity prices that undermined economic growth, poverty and living standards are expected to have worsened. Simulations using population census data suggest a likely increase in national poverty to nearly 58 percent in 2014, with both urban and rural areas experiencing increased poverty. Due to a high population growth rate (around 3 percent per year), the population living in poverty was projected to have increased to 6 million in 2014, representing a net increase of 1.5 million relative to 2002.

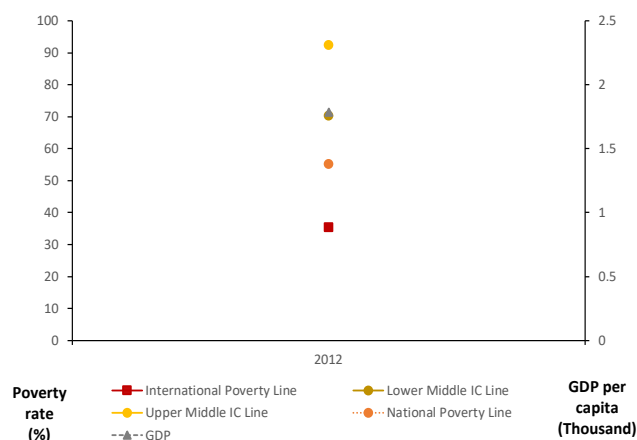
Projections based on GDP per capita growth suggest that the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line (US\$1.90 per day, 2011 PPP) has declined from 35 percent in 2012 to about 24 percent in 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, real GDP growth for 2020 has been revised downward to 3.1 percent and the extreme poverty rate is projected to remain unchanged. However, the severity and persistence of the covid-19 outbreak are still uncertain, and the containment measures and resulting market disruptions can have dire impacts on household welfare and poverty, including loss of income, reduced purchasing power, and inadequate access to health and education services.

Shared prosperity has been limited based on national welfare measures. The average per capita consumption for the poorest 40 percent of the population increased slightly between 2007 and 2012, yielding positive measures of the shared prosperity index and shared prosperity premium. However, most of the population distribution including the poor, experienced no change or a decline in consumption during this period, especially in urban areas. Inequality was steady over this period when measured using spatially deflated consumption.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.2	55.2	2012
International Poverty Line 5631.6 in Guinean franc (2012) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.8	35.3	2012
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 9484.8 in Guinean franc (2012) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.5	70.3	2012
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 16301.9 in Guinean franc (2012) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	9.8	92.3	2012
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		63.0	2012
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		33.7	2012
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.53	2007-2012
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

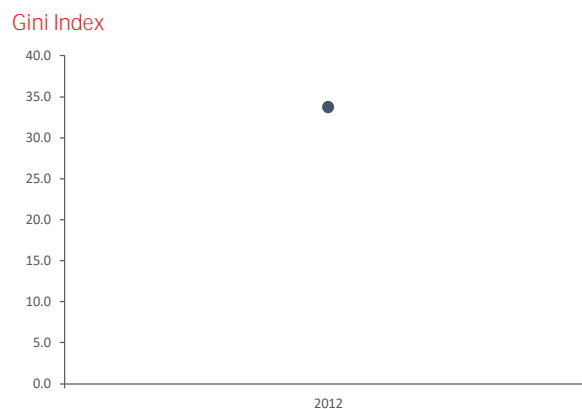
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2012



Source: World Bank using ELEP/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2012



Source: World Bank using ELEP/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2012	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2012
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	87	13	16	84	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	54	46	52	48	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	35.3
Males	65	35	40	60	Education	
Females	65	35	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	7.7
0 to 14 years old	60	40	45	55	No adult has completed primary education	53.7
15 to 64 years old	69	31	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	66	34	40	60	No access to limited-standard drinking water	31.2
Without education (16+)	63	37	43	57	No access to limited-standard sanitation	65.7
Primary education (16+)	69	31	34	66	No access to electricity	74.9
Secondary education (16+)	83	17	20	80		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	94	6	7	93		

Source: World Bank using ELEP/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ELEP/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data collection is not regular in Guinea, and there is generally a lag of five years or more between two surveys. Moreover, there is a comparability issue. Except for the two ELEP – Enquête Légère pour l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (2007 and 2012) – which are designed to be comparable, the comparison with other surveys (1994 and 2002–2003) is not possible because they were designed differently. Addressing the comparability issue using the survey-to-survey imputation methods allowed us to estimate the poverty incidence for 2002–2003 at 55.4 percent rather than 49.1 percent. A new household survey, Enquête Harmonisé sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages, was fielded from July 2018 to June 2019, and a revised poverty measurement methodology will be utilized.

The GINI estimates in the PEB are computed from consumption that considers spatial price differences and would be different from those using nominal consumption.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Guinea-Bissau

April 2020

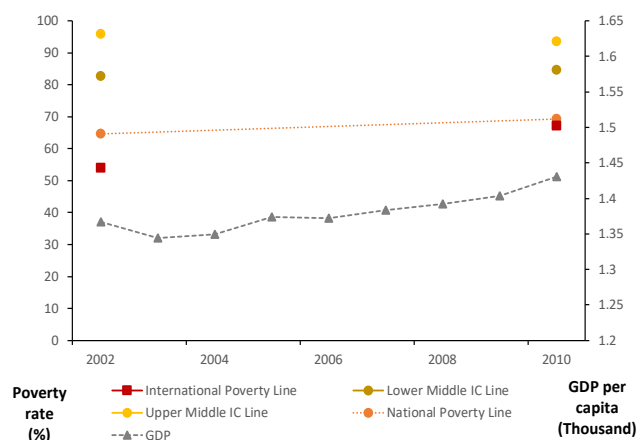
Like other WAEMU member countries, Guinea Bissau conducted a new survey on living conditions and households in 2019. The results of this survey are not yet available. Estimates based on the 2010 ILAP survey provide information on the poverty situation in the country. These estimates suggest that poverty measured by US \$ 1.9 stands at 61%, a decrease of 6 percentage points from 2010 which would at the same time increase the number of poor people by at least 18,000. Revised estimation including the COVID-19 impact readjust upward the poverty levels of 2020 and 2022 to 60.9 and 58.2 percent respectively and keep the number of poor constant.

The regional survey on employment and the informal sector carried out in 2017 reveals that Guinea Bissau is lagging in certain key areas of sustainable development. The drinking water and electricity supply systems remain underperforming, with respective access rates of 66 percent and 50.9 percent compared to 80 percent and 56 percent respectively for the region. The education system is disjointed and enrolls very few people in the secondary cycle where the access rate is barely 3 percent compared to 35 percent at the regional level. Almost a third of the child and youth population (31 percent) does not attend school. The job market is dominated by the informal sector with a high rate of underutilization of the workforce (24 percent). Due to the confinement policy set up to limit the spread of COVID-19, household incomes may be impacted via the slowdown in informal sector activities. Policy actions such as safety nets to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 on household may consider the informal sector.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	1.1	69.3	2010
International Poverty Line 449 in CFA franc (2010) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.0	67.1	2010
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 756.2 in CFA franc (2010) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.3	84.5	2010
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1299.7 in CFA franc (2010) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.4	93.4	2010
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		79.7	2010
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		50.7	2010
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.82	2005-2010
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

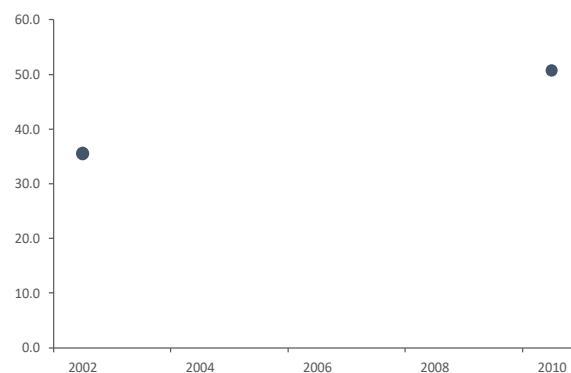
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2010



Source: World Bank using ILAP-II/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2010

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ILAP-II/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2010	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2010
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	45	55	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	25	75	51	49	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	67.1
Males	33	67	40	60	Education	
Females	33	67	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	5.8
0 to 14 years old	29	71	44	56	No adult has completed primary education	44.1
15 to 64 years old	36	64	37	63	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	34	66	40	60	No access to limited-standard drinking water	36.4
Without education (16+)	28	72	45	55	No access to limited-standard sanitation	65.8
Primary education (16+)	35	65	37	63	No access to electricity	97.1
Secondary education (16+)	51	49	21	79		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	77	23	N/A*	89		

Source: World Bank using ILAP-II/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ILAP-II/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Guinea Bissau faces big challenges in data production. The production of statistics is mainly supported by the donors but on an ad hoc basis. The Government support is also inadequate. It has failed to provide enough statisticians for the National Statistics System. The National Statistics Office does not have enough statisticians to conduct large scale operations at the same time. A case in point is the 2019 MICS and the 2017 employment and Informal survey. Although data collection for these surveys were completed a while the results are not yet available.

The 2018/19 WAEMU poverty survey is designed to overcome these bottlenecks. During all the survey process the National Statistics team benefited hands-on capacity building training on poverty measurement and analysis. However, a much bigger investment in statistics may yet be necessary to transform the system from its current state to one which is more productive and functional. The COVID-19 crisis suggests overcoming new challenges in terms of producing high frequency data for to better monitor the impact of the disease on the poorest population income and living conditions.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Kenya

April 2020

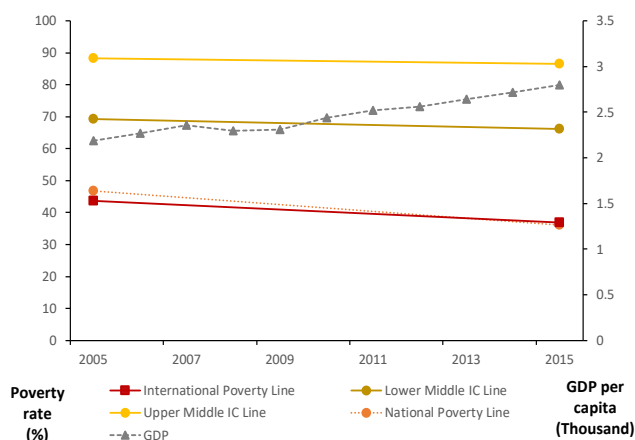
The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 46.8 percent in 2005/06 to 36.1 percent in 2015/16. Most of the poverty decline is attributable to progress in rural areas, where poverty declined from around 50 percent in 2005/06 to 38.8 percent ten years later. This contrasts with stagnant poverty incidence in urban areas, particularly outside Nairobi. With growing population and urbanization, the absolute number of people living below the poverty line increased in urban and north-northeastern counties (NEDI), from 2.3 to 3.8 million and from 2.4 to 3.2 million respectively, whereas it decreased in rural and non-NEDI counties. Of concern is the fact that the wellbeing of the population in the NEDI counties lags considerably behind the rest of Kenya. Moreover, these areas have seen little progress between 2005/06 and 2015/16, remain prone to food insecurity, and present very low levels of educational attainment, access to improved sanitation, and to a lesser extent, access to improved water. Another important message is that, as Kenya urbanizes, cities are not providing enough economic opportunities for urban households to improve their income levels and obtain adequate standards of living. Despite a drop in the growth rate caused by the global COVID-19 pandemic, the international poverty headcount rate is expected to continue its decline, but only at a moderate rate to 33.1 percent in 2020 and 32.4 percent in 2021.

The annualized consumption growth for the bottom 40 percent has been a satisfactory 2.86 percent per year between 2005/06 and 2015/16, a pattern that is more pronounced in rural areas. Consistent with this pro-poor pattern of economic growth, inequality declined, as confirmed by several inequality measures. Nevertheless, most of the reduction in poverty is attributable to economic growth and this suggests that, going forward there is ample scope for accelerating poverty reduction through more efforts to reduce inequality.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	17.1	36.1	2015
International Poverty Line 92.4 in Kenya shilling (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	17.6	36.8	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 155.7 in Kenya shilling (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	31.7	66.2	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 267.5 in Kenya shilling (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	41.4	86.5	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		50.0	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		40.8	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.81	2010-2015
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

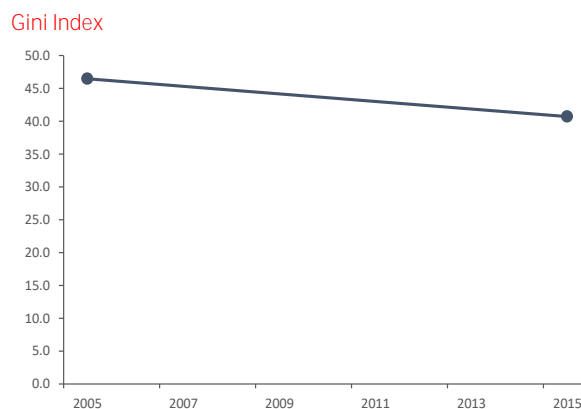
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2015



Source: World Bank using IHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2015



Source: World Bank using IHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	83	17	18	82	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	52	48	52	48	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	36.8
Males	64	36	39	61	Education	
Females	63	37	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	6.1
0 to 14 years old	54	46	49	51	No adult has completed primary education	22.5
15 to 64 years old	70	30	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	66	34	37	63	No access to limited-standard drinking water	32.2
Without education (16+)	47	53	57	43	No access to limited-standard sanitation	69.0
Primary education (16+)	61	39	42	58	No access to electricity	56.9
Secondary education (16+)	79	21	23	77		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	95	5	6	94		

Source: World Bank using IHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Since 1990, data collection in Kenya has been infrequent and ad hoc. Only four surveys had been conducted since then, and the resulting poverty measures were often not strictly comparable. With the World Bank's support, a new survey was implemented in 2015/16 providing data for the most recent poverty estimates. The resulting poverty measures are comparable with the previous survey conducted in 2005/6. In addition to the new survey, a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) instrument and methodology were being tested. They are aimed at collecting continuous data and producing annually updated poverty measures for 2019 onward.

The official poverty statistics for 2015/16, produced by the Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), use national poverty lines. The overall rural and urban poverty lines are, respectively, 3,252 and 5,995 Kenya shillings (Kshs) per month per person (in adult equivalent terms) and include minimum provisions for both food and non-food expenditures. The food poverty lines without provisions for non-food expenditures correspond to the average expenditure needed in 2015/16 to attain the minimum recommended daily intake of 2,250 kilocalories.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Lesotho

April 2020

49.7 percent of the population of Lesotho lived below the national poverty line in 2017. This represents a modest reduction since 2002, where the poverty rate stood at 56.6 percent. Poverty in Lesotho is concentrated in rural areas, which have limited income opportunities, high costs of service delivery, and are more vulnerable to environmental shocks. Urban areas recorded strong poverty reduction between 2002-2017 (from 41.5 to 28.5 percent) while rural areas' poverty levels stagnated (from 61.3 percent to 60.7 percent), adding to an already large urban-rural divide. The decline in urban poverty was driven by higher formal wage and self-employment income as well as increases in educational attainment. The stagnation of rural poverty was driven by a fall in remittances from South Africa and a contraction in agricultural output due to the El Niño phenomenon.

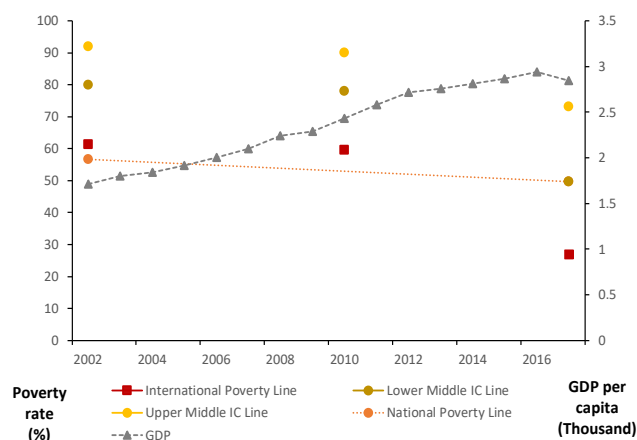
The modest decline in the national poverty rate masks a notable decline in food poverty and inequality. Propelled by expansions in social protection, food poverty declined from 34.1 to 24.1 percent between 2002 and 2017. This occurred because consumption growth between 2002 and 2017 was inclusive for the poorest segments of the population, leading to a reduction in the Gini index of nearly 7 points. Although Lesotho is now more equal than its neighbors, with a Gini index of 44.9 in 2017, it remains one of the 20 percent most unequal countries in the world. The still high inequality is driven by a large public-private wage gap as well as a growing urban-rural divide.

COVID-19 threatens to reverse the positive gains the country has made in poverty reduction in recent years. The poor and vulnerable groups lack the productive capacity to deal with and recover from the adverse socio-economic impacts of the crisis. COVID-19 is expected to increase the poverty rate by between 0.2 to 0.9 percentage points in 2020. The crisis has an even stronger toll when current projections are compared to the pre-crisis projection. While all areas are estimated to be adversely impacted by COVID-19, the most significant increase in poverty in 2020 is expected in the Senqu region and in mountainous areas.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	1,039.4	49.7	2017
International Poverty Line 10.1 in Lesotho loti (2017) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	563.1	26.9	2017
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 17 in Lesotho loti (2017) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1,039.2	49.7	2017
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 29.2 in Lesotho loti (2017) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1,529.4	73.1	2017
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		36.4	2017
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		44.9	2017
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.14	2013-2016
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

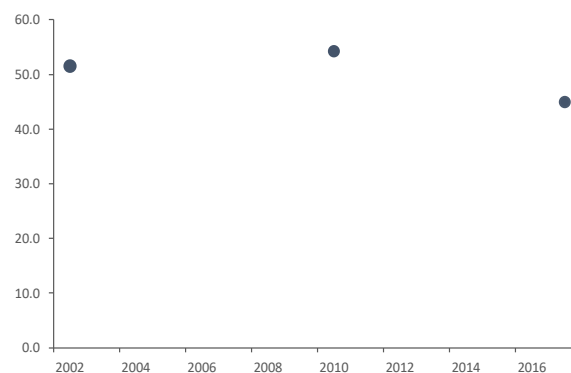
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2017



Source: World Bank using CSMHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2017

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using CSMHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2017
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population				N/A	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	26.9
Males				N/A	Education	
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	4.8
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education	18.1
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)				N/A	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)				N/A	No access to electricity	N/A
Secondary education (16+)				N/A		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)				N/A		

Source: World Bank using CSMHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using CSMHBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Bureau of Statistics (BOS) administers the Household Budget Survey (HBS) which is used for both national and international poverty estimation. The BOS recently completed the 2017/18 wave of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) in conjunction with the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMS). Although national poverty estimates are available from this recent wave, international poverty estimates still rely on the previous wave, conducted in 2010-11. For the 2010-11 survey, numerous problems with the data were identified due to significant changes in questionnaire design and survey logistics. As a consequence, the consumption data from the 2010-11 CMS/HBS survey were not directly comparable to those of the 2002-03 HBS, and the data was determined inadequate for analytical purposes. Attempts to establish a trend have been utilized relying on survey-to-survey imputation methods.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Liberia

April 2020

Poverty in Liberia remains widespread, with more than half of the population — 50.9 percent — in poverty in 2016, according to the latest Household Income and Expenditure Survey. This translates into roughly 2.3 million Liberians who were unable to meet their basic needs. In addition, 40.9 percent of the population lived under the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day.

Poverty in Liberia is projected to continue increasing over the next few years, driven by increasing food prices, lower commodity prices for minerals, and the aftermath of the COVID-19 epidemic. The proportion of poor households living below the international poverty line of US\$1.9/day (2011 PPP) is projected to increase from 42.4 percent in 2018 to 44.5 percent in 2019 on the back of economic contraction and high inflation. Poverty is projected to increase further to 45.4 percent in 2020 in line with continued negative per capita income growth before marginally decreasing to 44.4 percent in 2022. While it is difficult to gauge precisely the welfare impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, households are expected to be affected negatively due to potential impact on employment, particularly the non-farm self-employed in urban areas, high prices of imported goods, restrictions on trade, and losses either in terms of the sale of productive assets or consumption of working capital as they try to cope.

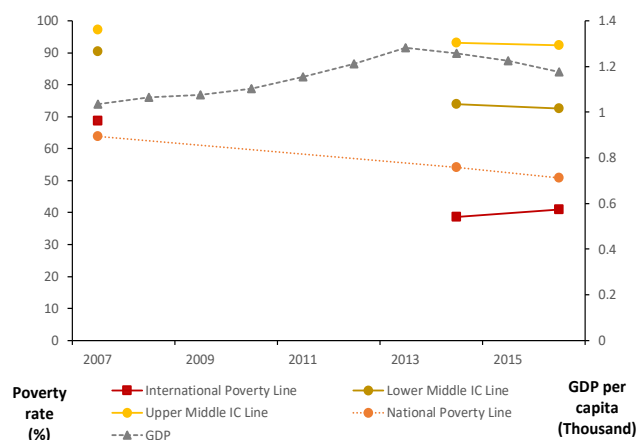
In 2016, around 68 percent of the country's poor, or 1.46 million people, live in rural areas, while nearly 0.69 million are in urban areas. Proportionally, poverty is also more than two times higher in rural areas, 71.6 percent vs. 31.5 percent in cities.

Inequality remains relatively low, with a National Gini Index of 33 in 2016, one of the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Keeping inequality at such low levels will depend not only on growth patterns, but on how well the existing safety net programs target the poorest segment of the population.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	2.3	50.9	2016
International Poverty Line 115.4 in U.S. dollar (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.9	40.9	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 194.3 in U.S. dollar (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.3	72.6	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 333.9 in U.S. dollar (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	4.2	92.2	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		62.4	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.3	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.37	2011-2016
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

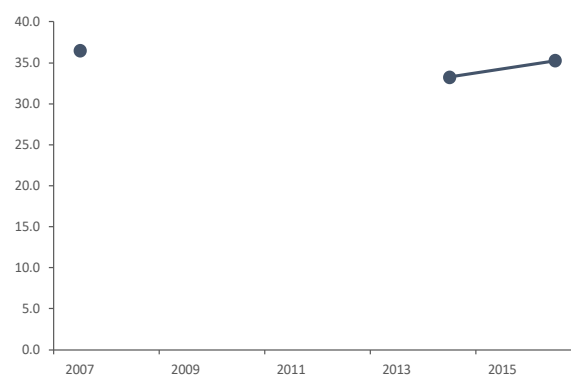
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2007-2016



Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2007-2016

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	79	21	20	80	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	36	64	63	37	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	40.9
Males	59	41	41	59	Education	
Females	60	40	39	61	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	54.1
0 to 14 years old	53	47	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	30.5
15 to 64 years old	65	35	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	51	49	47	53	No access to limited-standard drinking water	25.7
Without education (16+)	48	52	51	49	No access to limited-standard sanitation	61.8
Primary education (16+)	56	44	43	57	No access to electricity	79.7
Secondary education (16+)	78	22	21	79		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	96	4	3	97		

Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The quality and availability of statistics required for evidence-based policymaking and poverty monitoring in Liberia are very limited due to weak institutional capacity and the absence of historical data. In January 2014, the first integrated household survey since 1964 was launched with a planned field time of 12 months. However, the survey was halted after six months of fieldwork in August 2014 due to the Ebola outbreak. The half-year data was analyzed, including the calculation of poverty statistics. Due to the urgent need to update statistics, a new poverty report was issued in April 2016 based on the 2014 survey, and the estimated poverty numbers were officially released. Methodological changes in the questionnaire and seasonality concerns over the 2014 partial data meant that the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey conducted in 2007 and the 2014 HIES survey are not comparable.

A rerun of the HIES was initiated, which began in January 2016 and was completed in January 2017. The HIES 2016 is the first survey to collect seasonally adjusted consumption data since 1964. The main survey report reflected full-year poverty estimates at both national and county levels. The dissemination of survey data, poverty numbers, and survey report were subsequently undertaken in 2018. The poverty numbers are however not comparable with either CWIQ 2007, and the HIES 2014. Therefore, a new comparable survey is planned for 2022.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Madagascar

April 2020

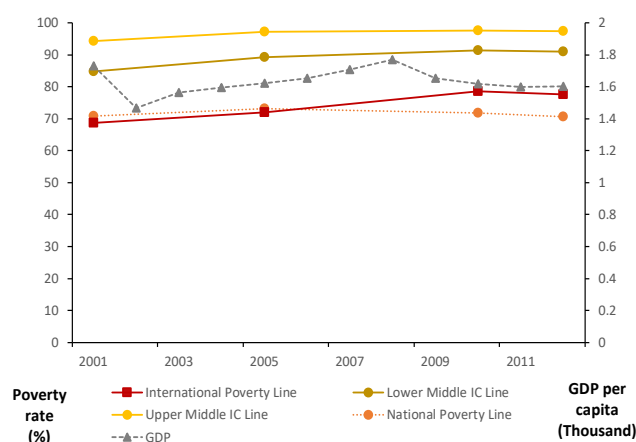
Madagascar made little progress in improving the welfare of the poor over the period 2001 to 2012, which was marked by political, economic, and climatic shocks. Economic growth was slow and poverty reduction limited. After increasing between 2001 and 2005, the poverty rate started declining slightly but remained exceedingly high in 2012 at 70.7 percent using the national poverty line, nearly the same rate as in 2001. When using the international poverty line of \$1.90 per capita per day (in 2011 PPP), poverty is estimated at 77.6 percent in 2012, placing Madagascar among the poorest countries in the world. Despite stagnating poverty, inequality declined, with the Gini index dropping from 47.4 in 2001 to 42.6 in 2012. This trend was accompanied by consumption gains among households in the poorest groups and a reduction in poverty depth by around 4 percentage points (from 36 percent in 2001 to 32 percent in 2012). Although modest economic growth in recent years has likely resulted in progress in reducing poverty, the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic are expected to result in an uptick in the poverty headcount rate back to 76.5 percent in 2020 – a level similar to that in 2012, and then a return to a declining trend with the resumption of moderate growth.

The persistence of poverty is due to the chronically poor performance of agriculture coupled with the lack of growth in productive off farm employment opportunities. The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to frequent climatic shocks and weak market integration. In addition, national policies to insulate the economy from rising world rice prices, coupled with deteriorating transport conditions and costs, negatively affected the returns to agriculture in the latter half of the decade. Many poor households shifted into and out of low-productivity off-farm secondary activities in response to changing returns and opportunities, but neither coping strategies nor diversified earnings sources were enough to lift households out of poverty.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	15.8	70.7	2012
International Poverty Line 1415.9 in Malagasy ariary (2012) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	17.3	77.6	2012
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 2384.6 in Malagasy ariary (2012) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	20.3	91.0	2012
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 4098.6 in Malagasy ariary (2012) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	21.7	97.3	2012
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		82.9	2012
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-2.69	2010-2012
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		42.6	2012
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.64	2010-2012
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		-0.48	2010-2012
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-1.05	2010-2012
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-0.70	2010-2012

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2012



Source: World Bank using ENSOMD/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2012



Source: World Bank using ENSOMD/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2012	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2012
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	60	40	11	89	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	15	85	46	54	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	77.6
Males	22	78	40	60	Education	
Females	22	78	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	34.7
0 to 14 years old	15	85	48	52	No adult has completed primary education	82.5
15 to 64 years old	28	72	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	27	73	31	69	No access to limited-standard drinking water	59.9
Without education (16+)	11	89	54	46	No access to limited-standard sanitation	76.9
Primary education (16+)	N/A*	96	53	47	No access to electricity	13.0
Secondary education (16+)	46	54	18	82		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	90	10	N/A*	99		

Source: World Bank using ENSOMD/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ENSOMD/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Madagascar's Statistical Office (INSTAT) conducted four household surveys in the past two decades – in 2001, 2005, 2010, and 2012, and has awaited the results of its 2018 census to conduct another. Having completed the census, INSTAT is currently conducting another to be completed in late 2020. While improvements in the survey method have caused some comparability issues, these were not significant enough to affect existing estimated poverty trends. National poverty estimates are based on the cost-of-basic-needs approach. The food poverty line is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,133 calories per capita, and the basic needs poverty line adds an allowance for basic nonfood necessities to the food poverty line. The poverty lines have been re-estimated for each survey year, using the cost-of-basic-needs approach, to account for the effects of the socioeconomic crisis that occurred between these years. The poverty line for 2012 was estimated using the 2010 poverty line adjusted by the national consumer price index and is slightly lower than the international poverty line.

The World Bank provided support to the authorities to implement the first census since 1993, in May/June 2018. The preliminary results of the census have been released and have provided a new sample frame for the design and implementation of the current poverty survey. The new survey will for the first time be a year-round survey to control for large seasonality effects.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Malawi

April 2020

The share of Malawians living below the international poverty line of \$1.90/day has declined only slightly from 71.7 percent in 2010 to 70.3 percent in 2016. Moreover, due to population growth, the number of people below the international poverty line has increased by 10.8 million to 12.1 million. In addition, more than 90 percent of the poor reside in rural areas, where poverty has increased slightly since 2010. The share of the population below the national poverty line has not changed much: it increased slightly from 50.7 percent in 2010 to 51.5 percent in 2016. Due to recurrent shocks such as drought and flooding, rural poverty has increased during 2010-2016 and is concentrated in the South. Poverty decomposition shows that lack of sustained economic growth has hindered poverty reduction between 2010 and 2016, while a more equitable distribution has supported favorable poverty trend.

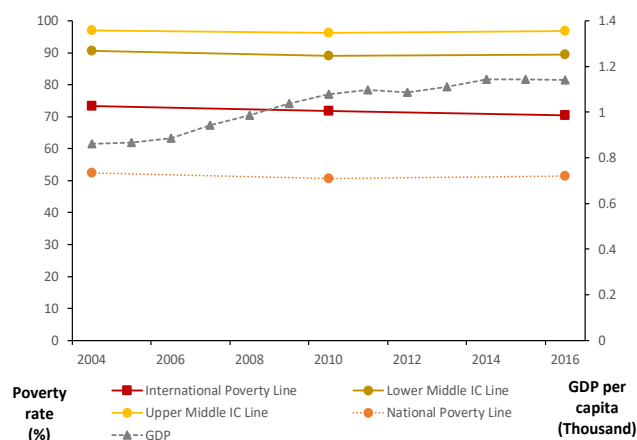
Since 2010, Malawi has made tremendous progress toward reducing inequality, and managed to reverse some of the surge in inequality between the rich and the poor during 2004-2010. Growth incidence analysis indicates that the consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the population grew by 3 percent per year between 2010 and 2016. This favorable consumption growth increased the shared prosperity premium, growth of the bottom 40 percent minus overall growth, to 1.48 percentage points. The trend of shared prosperity in the 2010-2016 period is a sharp contrast to the 2004-2010 period when the consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the population fell by 2.21 percent and shared prosperity premium was negative. In addition, even though the national poverty rate has increased slightly, the consumption growth among the bottom 40 percent reduced the share of population below the national food poverty line.

As a result of COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth outlook in Malawi is not encouraging. Despite anticipated better crop harvest, real GDP is forecasted to shrink by 3.2 percent in 2020. The Government has announced restrictions on movement for non-essential workers. The resulting slow economic activity and labor mobility would disproportionately affect the livelihoods and poverty status of urban residents who depend on daily incomes from self-employment and wages.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	9.3	51.5	2016
International Poverty Line 526.2 in Malawi kwacha (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	12.1	70.3	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 886.2 in Malawi kwacha (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	15.4	89.4	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1523.2 in Malawi kwacha (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.6	96.7	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		76.0	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		3.05	2010-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		44.7	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		1.48	2010-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.94	2010-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.57	2010-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		1.40	2010-2016

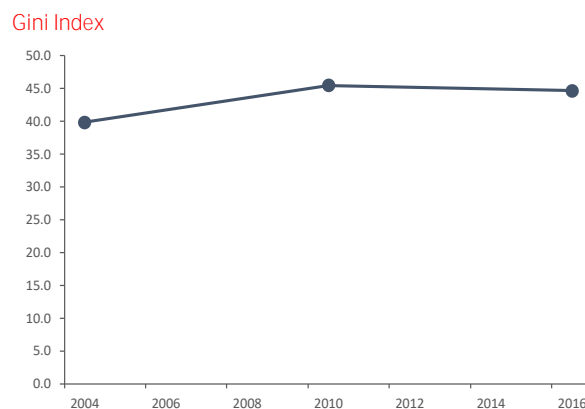
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2004-2016



Source: World Bank using IHS-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2004-2016



Source: World Bank using IHS-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	75	25	7	93	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	19	81	48	52	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	70.3
Males	30	70	40	60	Education	
Females	29	71	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	3.1
0 to 14 years old	24	76	47	53	No adult has completed primary education	56.2
15 to 64 years old	35	65	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	30	70	32	68	No access to limited-standard drinking water	12.9
Without education (16+)	17	83	49	51	No access to limited-standard sanitation	48.1
Primary education (16+)	27	73	40	60	No access to electricity	6.7
Secondary education (16+)	57	43	17	83		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	95	5	N/A*	99		

Source: World Bank using IHS-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IHS-IV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The IHS has been conducted since 2004 with intervals of six years (2004, 2010, and 2016). The three waves of IHS are comparable. In the past, the six-year interval between these surveys has prevented poverty to be tracked frequently. However, the Government of Malawi, with technical and financial support from the World Bank, is conducting IHS in a three-year cycle. Accordingly, the latest IHS (2019/20) has been under implementation since April 2019, but it was suspended in April 2020 due to COVID-19. In addition to the IHS series, the Integrated Household Panel Survey (IHPS), which tracked the sub-sample of the third IHS in 2013, was conducted from March through November. The shorter collection cycle makes the IHPS incomparable with IHS, which captures conditions experienced throughout the year.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mali

April 2020

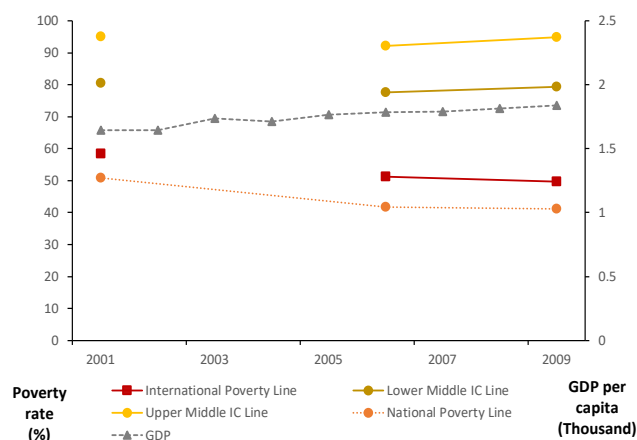
Between 2001 and 2009 the poverty incidence decreased rapidly from 51 percent to 41 percent thanks to almost two decades of political stability that favored investments and growth. Despite a decline in poverty incidence, the absolute number of poor increased by around 360,000 due to Mali's high population growth. Due to lack of data since 2011, subsequent estimates of poverty are based on projections with the international poverty line using the 2009 ELIM survey. The extreme poverty rate increased from 47.8 percent in 2011 to 50.4 percent in 2013, mainly due to economic slowdown that followed the 2012 conflict and political crisis. Because of that crisis combined with bad weather, per capita consumption in the south of the country measured with EMOP data declined by 10 percentage points. However, exceptional agricultural output since 2014 coupled with the tertiary sector expansion has led to strong GDP per capita growth and a decline in the extreme poverty rate estimated at 46.3 percent in 2015 and 41 percent in 2019. Stronger cotton production has likely increased the consumption of rural households and induced a further decline in poverty. But localized insecurity events have induced food insecurity in some areas.

The poverty reduction is projected to stall and poverty rate to remain unchanged at 41.3 percent in 2020. The negative impact of COVID-19 will materialize in two ways: (i) A global reduction in cotton prices due to a decline in cotton demand will directly reduce farm income for cotton growers particularly in the country's poorest region of Sikasso; (ii) reduction in remittances, especially from France will disproportionately affect households in the second poorest region of Kayes.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.0	41.1	2009
International Poverty Line 408.9 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.2	49.7	2009
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 688.7 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	11.6	79.3	2009
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1183.8 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.8	94.9	2009
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		81.0	2009
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		2.24	2006-2009
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		33.0	2009
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		3.72	2006-2009
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.92	2006-2009
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-1.48	2006-2009
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.49	2006-2009

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

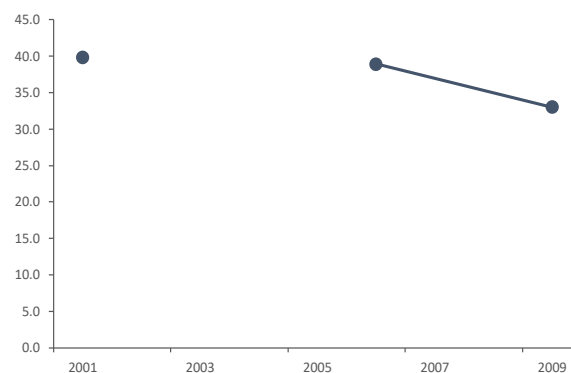
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2009



Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2009

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2009	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2009
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	87	13	8	92	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	40	60	49	51	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	49.6
Males	51	49	40	60	Education	
Females	50	50	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	12.7
0 to 14 years old	46	54	44	56	No adult has completed primary education	55.8
15 to 64 years old	55	45	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	47	53	42	58	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)	62	38	30	70	No access to electricity	78.2
Secondary education (16+)	81	19	14	86		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	3	N/A*	98		

Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Three household surveys are available that are comparable with similar concepts and definitions. In 2001, 2006, and 2009 EMEP/ELIM surveys collected comparable consumption data from which poverty estimates were derived. Since 2011, the EMOP surveys series have fielded and collected consumption information using concepts and definitions different than the EMEP/ELIM. Therefore, poverty estimates before and after 2009 cannot be compared. These comparability and methodological issues make it difficult to monitor poverty indicators over time using the national poverty line. So, poverty estimates since 2011 are projections based on the international poverty line. The harmonized WAEMU household survey for which data collection has been completed will mark the beginning of a new poverty series with data that are comparable with 2009 and across the sub-region.

The structural basis of the national accounts is quite old and this affects the quality of macroeconomic aggregates products. The Enterprise census under implementation will help rebase the national accounts. Coverage and methodology of the annual agricultural survey, dependence on external resources for performing specific operations, weak access to data following the low quality of archiving, and lack of a real dissemination policy are being addressed in the statistical project.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritania

April 2020

In Mauritania, poverty measured at the international poverty line (2011 PPP US\$1.9 a day) fell from 10.9 percent in 2008 to 6.0 percent in 2014. The decline of poverty reflects strong consumption growth among rural households and, to a lesser extent, in other urban areas (excluding Nouakchott). Poverty reduction in rural areas was driven by higher agricultural production, more favorable prices, and out-migration of poor to Nouakchott. In urban areas, poverty reduction benefited from increased activities in transport, construction, and informal retail. In Nouakchott, poverty increased because of an influx of poor migrants, and higher prices, especially of food products, which hurts net consumers. The pro-poor nature of growth led to shared prosperity. As growth declines in the short term, poverty reduction will slow down substantially. Income from labor markets will decline as lower economic activity and social distancing trigger job losses. Moreover, private health expenditure and rising food prices impose a burden on households.

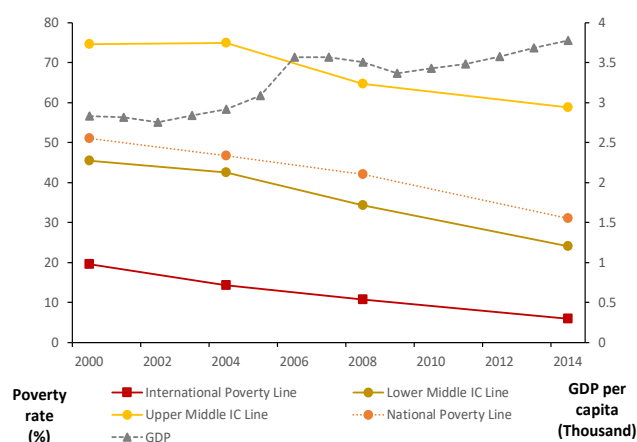
Between 2008 and 2014 consumption growth among the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution was higher than that of the total population (3.16 percent versus 1.43 percent), and the national Gini index fell by 3 percentage points (from 35.7 to 32.6). Although the bottom 40 has performed relatively better than the top 60, challenges to social inclusion persist. Labor force participation and employment rates have not improved for all, and are especially bad for young, female and low-income workers. Finally, even though the gap in consumption is closing across regions, chronic poverty remains predominantly rural. Seven out of ten poor people lived in rural areas (2014) mostly in the South of the country (Gorgol and Guidimaha) and are mainly engaged in agriculture and livestock-rearing.

Despite recent progress towards poverty reduction, many households show deficits to human capital accumulation and face limited access to basic infrastructure. 45.5 percent of the population were multidimensionally poor, reflecting low consumption levels, limited educational attainment, and gaps in access to drinking water, sanitation and electricity. Access to basic services and facilities shows a strong divide between rural and urban areas and remains an obstacle for future economic growth and transitions out of poverty.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	1,259.8	31.0	2014
International Poverty Line 242.4 in Mauritanian ouguiya (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	234.5	6.0	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 408.3 in Mauritanian ouguiya (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	946.7	24.1	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 701.7 in Mauritanian ouguiya (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	2,311.0	58.8	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		45.5	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		3.16	2008-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		32.6	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		1.73	2008-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.27	2008-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.43	2008-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		1.95	2008-2014

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

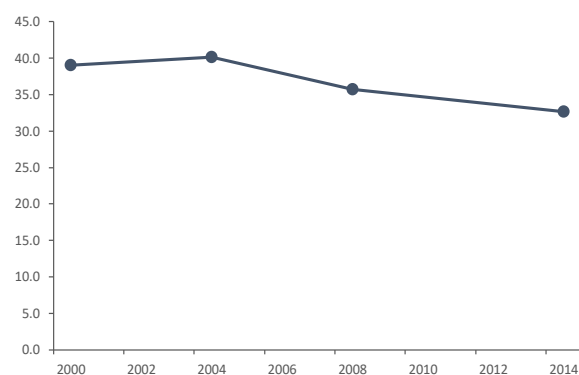
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2000-2014



Source: World Bank using EPCV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2000-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EPCV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	98	2	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	90	10	56	44	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	6.0
Males	94	6	40	60	Education	
Females	94	6	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	8.3
0 to 14 years old	93	7	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	54.3
15 to 64 years old	95	5	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	94	6	34	66	No access to limited-standard drinking water	38.6
Without education (16+)	93	7	41	59	No access to limited-standard sanitation	49.3
Primary education (16+)	97	3	31	69	No access to electricity	54.1
Secondary education (16+)	99	1	21	79		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	100	N/A*	8	92		

Source: World Bank using EPCV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EPCV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Poverty and inequality statistics in Mauritania are produced by the Office National de la Statistique (ONS), based on the national household survey "Enquête Permanente sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages" (EPCV). The two most recent rounds of the household survey were completed in 2008 and 2014 (microdata is available on the World Bank Data Catalog), with similar indicators for comparison overtime. The survey is designed to be representative at the regional level. Official poverty estimates are based on the cost of basic needs approach, which determines two poverty lines: the national food poverty line, which uses the minimum required level of calories; and the national absolute poverty line.

International poverty estimates account for differences in purchasing power parities (PPP) across countries, which summarize the price level of tradable and non-tradable goods and services in each country. An international comparison of PPP analyzing the price level ratio of PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate suggests that the survey-based PPP for Mauritania might be downwards biased, and, international poverty estimates are underestimated; higher PPP would yield higher international poverty rates. Even though the level of international poverty might be underestimated, the trend is consistent, whether using international or national poverty lines.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritius

April 2020

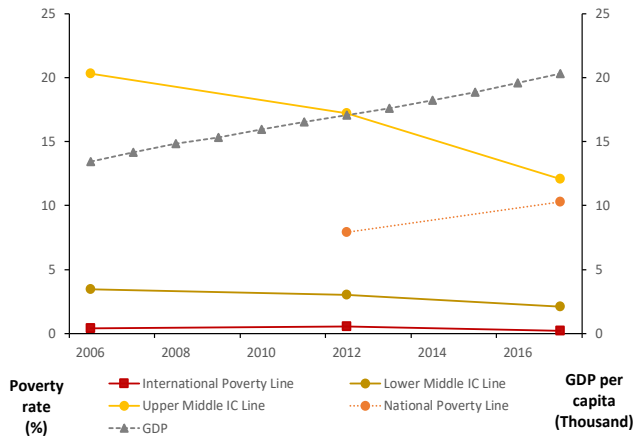
Mauritius has eradicated extreme poverty. At 2.1 percent in 2017, the incidence of poverty measured at the \$3.20 a day line (2011 PPP) is low. Only about 1 in 10 Mauritians are below the upper middle-income class poverty line. Due to Covid-19 and the country lockdown, GDP is expected to decline steeply in 2020. Tourism, but also manufacturing and financial services are expected to be hit hard by the global pandemic. Although about 1 in 2 poor in Mauritius are inactive and live off public transfers, some of the working poor are employed in tourism, manufacturing and household services and are therefore likely to lose their jobs or work shorter hours. Poverty is projected to increase in 2020 from 10.7 to 12 percent and decline more slowly than expected to 9.5 percent by 2022 when measured against the USD 5.5 per day 2011 PPP line.

Over the first 15 years of the 2000s, the increase in household income inequality was driven by the dynamic of individual earnings, with the latter rising much faster at the top relative to the bottom of the distribution. This dynamic was ascribable to the skills shortage associated with structural changes of the economy from traditional and low-skills sectors toward services. The structural transformation generated an increase in the demand for skilled workers that was not matched by an equally rapid increase in their supply. In addition, the system of public transfers contributed to mitigate the rise in total income inequality.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	130.3	10.3	2017
International Poverty Line 40.9 in Mauritian rupee (2017) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	2.7	0.2	2017
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 68.9 in Mauritian rupee (2017) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	26.2	2.1	2017
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 118.4 in Mauritian rupee (2017) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	152.9	12.1	2017
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		0.4	2017
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		2.71	2012-2017
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		36.8	2017
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		0.70	2012-2017
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.52	2012-2017
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		2.02	2012-2017
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		2.56	2012-2017

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

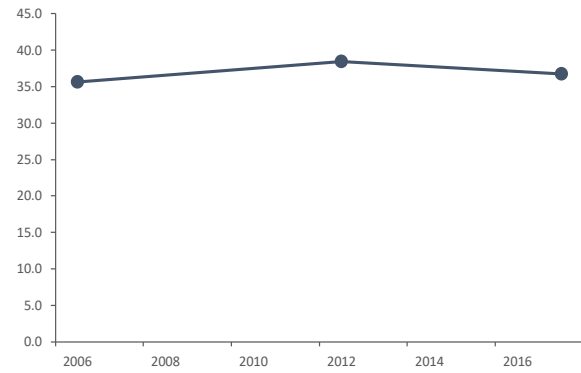
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2006-2017



Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2006-2017

Gini Index



Note: The Gini index has been revised based on the final expenditure microdata shared by Statistics Mauritius.

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

	Upper Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2017
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population				N/A	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	0.2
Males				N/A	Education	
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	0.2
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education	7.2
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)				N/A	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)				N/A	No access to electricity	N/A
Secondary education (16+)				N/A		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)				N/A		

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Statistics Mauritius produces high-quality and comparable household budget surveys (HBS) at regular five-year intervals. Increasing the frequency of the HBS from five to three years would be desirable in order to produce more frequent poverty and inequality updates. In addition to the HBS, Statistics Mauritius has carried out a continuous labor force survey (Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey—CMPHS) since 2001. CMPHS is the official source of high-quality labor market statistics, including individual earnings, and has been used to provide reliable measures of inequality for time periods in between HBS rounds.

Statistics Mauritius adopts an income-based measure of poverty and a relative poverty line. Disposable income includes employment income for both employees and the self-employed, property income (interests, dividends, and rent of buildings, land, etc.), transfer income (pensions, allowances, and other social benefits), other income derived from self-produced goods, and imputed rent for non-renting households. The relative poverty line adopted by Statistics Mauritius is 50 percent of the median monthly household income per adult equivalent and is estimated at rupees 7,497 in 2017. However, for international comparison, poverty measures are based on consumption.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mozambique

April 2020

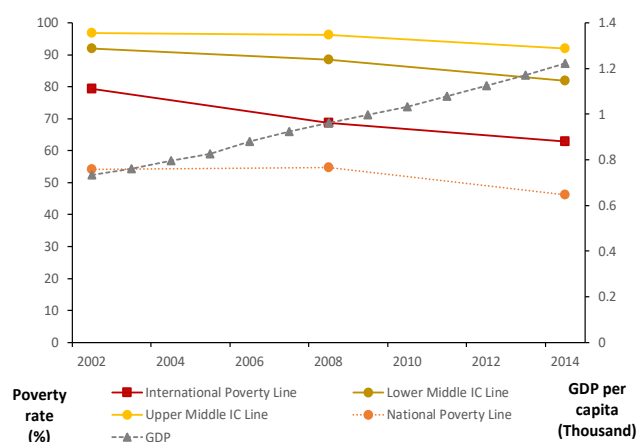
Mozambique's economy slowed to a 19-year low reaching 2.2 percent in 2019 as a result of weak performance in the coal industry and the tropical cyclones that put a dent on output. Agricultural output, which represents a fifth of GDP, also narrowed as the cyclones hit the country just before Mozambique's largest harvest season, resulting in a reduction in the sector's growth contribution to 0.3 percentage points of GDP in 2019 – from 0.7 percentage points in 2018. As a result of these negative developments, poverty incidence may have worsened, in particular among the population living in the areas affected by the tropical cyclones. Poverty affects most those in rural areas and with low levels of formal education.

Economic activity is expected to improve in the next couple of years with growth reaching 5.3 percent by 2020. But given its growth structure based in megaprojects with limited linkages with the local economy and employment creation the effect of growth on poverty reduction will be limited. Further, COVID-19 will lead to losses in labor earnings in the services sectors, in particular in urban areas due to social distancing measures. It may also contribute to shortage of imported items, in particular food, and a raise in food prices, thus further limiting poverty reduction efforts. IMF financial support may resume soon, after four years of interruption, following the revelation of hidden debts. A Fund program would provide a boost of confidence in the economy and could support an improved outlook in the event of a resumption in donor budget support, with positive effects on poverty alleviation and reduction of inequality through more investment in the social sectors.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	12.5	46.1	2014
International Poverty Line 32.9 in Mozambican metical (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.5	62.9	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 55.4 in Mozambican metical (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	21.5	81.9	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 95.2 in Mozambican metical (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	24.2	92.0	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		76.6	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		1.87	2008-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		54.0	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-3.85	2008-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		4.06	2008-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		5.72	2008-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		2.11	2008-2014

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

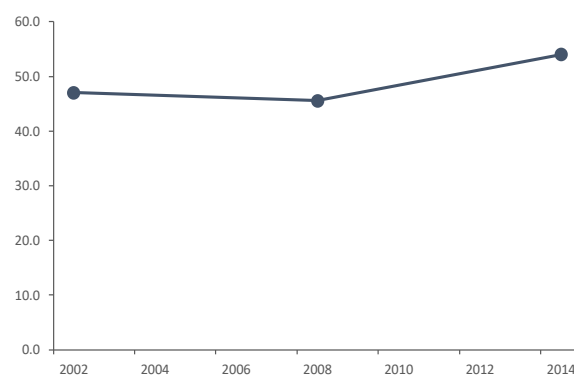
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2014



Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	59	41	26	74	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	27	73	47	53	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	62.9
Males	37	63	40	60	Education	
Females	37	63	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	33.3
0 to 14 years old	31	69	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	54.9
15 to 64 years old	43	57	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	44	56	34	66	No access to limited-standard drinking water	40.8
Without education (16+)	30	70	45	55	No access to limited-standard sanitation	71.3
Primary education (16+)	40	60	36	64	No access to electricity	72.8
Secondary education (16+)	66	34	17	83		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	91	9	4	96		

Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Official poverty estimates in Mozambique are produced by the Department of Economic and Financial Studies (DEEF) at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The data used to compile the poverty numbers is sourced from Inquérito sobre o Orçamento Familiar (IOF) and are collected by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE). Official poverty lines are derived following the Cost of Basic Needs approach. The government estimates 13 official poverty lines representing 13 agroecological regions in which the country is divided for purposes of the poverty analysis. In 2014–15 these 13 lines varied between \$1.13 per person per day, in 2011 PPP terms, and \$2.41 per person per day in 2011 PPP terms. The Bank is funding and providing technical assistance for the implementation of a new poverty survey through a StatCap. The main data collection has started in December 2019 and will end in December 2020. New poverty numbers are expected by the first quarter of 2021.

In 2018, the World Bank produced a poverty assessment using the same consumption aggregate as the Government, but only used one poverty line reflecting the nation's cost of basic needs. To make comparisons with previous waves, the poverty line was deflated. While poverty levels differed in relation to the official figures, poverty trends over time were similar. To make international comparisons, the World Bank also calculated poverty rates using an international poverty line, \$1.90 PPP per person per day.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Namibia

April 2020

Namibia more than halved the poverty rate between 1993 and 2016 but poverty incidence remains relatively high for an upper middle-income country. About 17.4 percent of Namibians lived below the national poverty line in 2015/16, following a decline from 28.7 percent in 2009/10, and 69.3 in 1993/94. However, the incidence of poverty is projected to have increased in 2018. Using the international poverty line of 2011 PPP \$1.90 per person per day, the poverty rate fell from 22.6 to 13.4 percent between 2009 and 2015. The corresponding poverty rate at the 2011 PPP \$3.20 per person per day in 2015 was 29.6 percent but it reached 50.1 percent at the 2011 PPP \$5.50 per person per day. Poverty reduction has been a rural story although poverty remains concentrated in rural areas.

Namibia is one of the most unequal countries in the world. It recorded a consumption per adult equivalent Gini index of 57.6 in 2015 (the equivalent based on consumption per capita was 59.1), following a decline from 59.5 in 2010, 60.1 in 2004 and 64.6 in 1993/94. The high and persistent inequality is despite the country's relatively steady economic growth and several redistributive measures used by the Government including social protection programs.

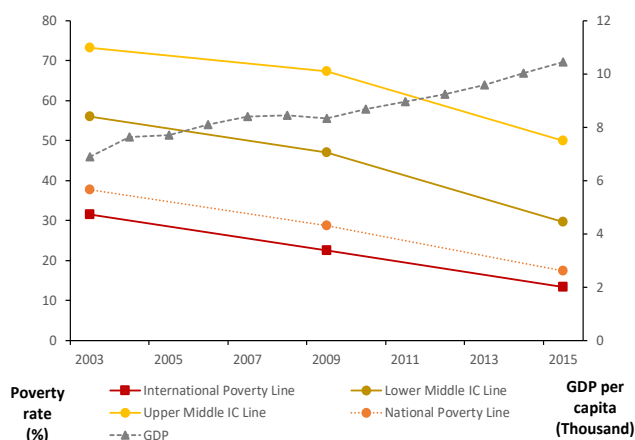
Unemployment has remained stubbornly high at 33.4 percent of the working population in 2018 from 36 percent in 2016. Unemployment is even higher among women and the youth and slowing economic growth is expected to further constrain job creation. A small segment of poor Namibians benefits from wage income, while the majority rely instead on subsistence farming or social grants and other transfers.

Although the spread of the COVID-19 is in its early stages in the country, estimations suggest that the scale of the outbreak is likely to be devastating. Extreme poverty is expected to rise by 16 percent in 2020. Economic interventions will have to scale up support to the most vulnerable members of society. An effective approach of mitigating the impact of the crisis is leveraging existing social welfare systems and supporting small businesses.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	422.0	17.4	2015
International Poverty Line 12.2 in Namibia dollar (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	310.4	13.4	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 20.5 in Namibia dollar (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	685.9	29.6	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 35.3 in Namibia dollar (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1,158.7	50.1	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		26.1	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		5.73	2009-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		59.1	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.91	2009-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.85	2009-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		6.64	2009-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		8.67	2009-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

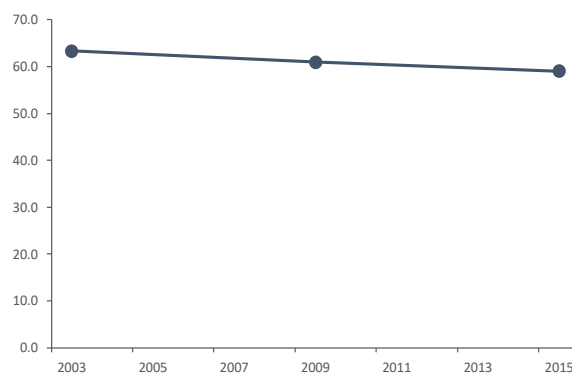
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2015



Source: World Bank using NHIES/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using NHIES/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	94	6	24	76	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	80	20	54	46	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	13.4
Males	87	13	39	61	Education	
Females	86	14	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	6.1
0 to 14 years old	82	18	49	51	No adult has completed primary education	11.3
15 to 64 years old	89	11	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	86	14	44	56	No access to limited-standard drinking water	9.2
Without education (16+)	76	24	58	42	No access to limited-standard sanitation	68.3
Primary education (16+)	83	17	50	50	No access to electricity	53.8
Secondary education (16+)	93	7	29	71		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	100	N/A*	4	96		

Source: World Bank using NHIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using NHIES/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (NHIES) is the main and official source for data that enables the assessment of the monetary and non-monetary wellbeing of Namibians, including computation of inequality indicators. The NHIES has been conducted in 1993–94, 2003–04, and 2009–10. The latest NHIES was developed with the support of the World Bank and was conducted between April 2015 and May 2016. Increasing the frequency of NHIES surveys is an area for improvement. The 2003–04 and 2009–10 surveys have the same set of consumption questions and thus are comparable. Overall, the household surveys are considered good quality and are openly shared.

Poverty lines are based on the cost-of-basic-needs approach. The current poverty line is determined based on the daily caloric requirement of 2,100 calories per person per day. Consumption expenditure per adult equivalent is used as the welfare measure to capture differences in need by age, and economies of scale in consumption.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Niger

April 2020

Niger has made significant progress in reducing poverty over the past decade thanks to solid economic growth. Supported by agriculture, services and domestic demand, real GDP growth stayed strong at about 6.3 percent in 2019. Poverty (based on the international poverty line of \$1.90 PPP (2011)) fell from about 50.3 percent in 2011 to 44.5 percent in 2014 and is estimated to have further declined to 41.5 percent in 2019.

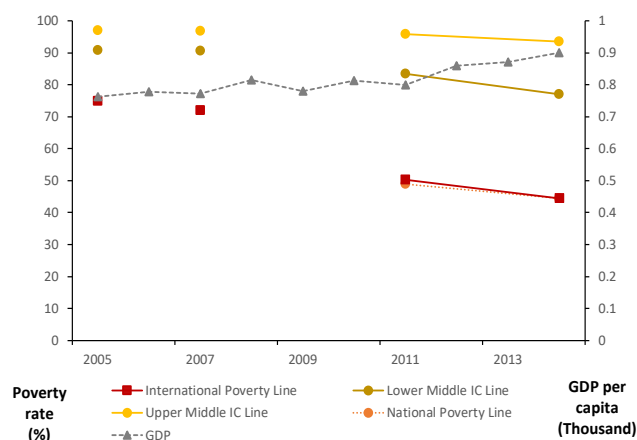
However, the impressive progress in poverty reduction masks an increase in inequality. An examination of growth incidence between 2011 and 2014 indicates that extreme poverty might have worsened to the extent that the bottom 10 percent of the population experienced negative growth in consumption. The shared prosperity premium – defined as the difference in the growth of consumption between the bottom 40 and the rest of the population – in Niger was also negative. In addition, agricultural land and livestock, two key assets for the poor, are unequally distributed. In 2014, the Gini index for land was estimated at 46 and for livestock ownership at 68. Further assessment shows that the reduction in poverty observed in Niger is due exclusively to increases in average consumption. Less than half of the reduction in poverty came from rural-urban migration. However, 96 percent of the decline is due solely to unequal consumption growth in urban and rural areas.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic will negatively affect the welfare of Nigeran people, despite a limited number of cases reported so far. These impacts can be channeled through a decline in remittances which contribute to 15% of total household income, and a reduction in domestic and international demand of agricultural products. The poor will be even more vulnerable because of limited saving capacities and limited access to health and financial services. As Niger may be directly exposed more to COVID-19 virus in the near future, disruption in public services, particularly health and education, will be expected.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	8.5	44.5	2014
International Poverty Line 442.5 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.6	44.5	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 745.2 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	14.8	76.9	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1280.9 in CFA franc (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	18.0	93.4	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		79.2	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.06	2011-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		34.3	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-3.32	2011-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		4.04	2011-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		3.26	2011-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		2.49	2011-2014

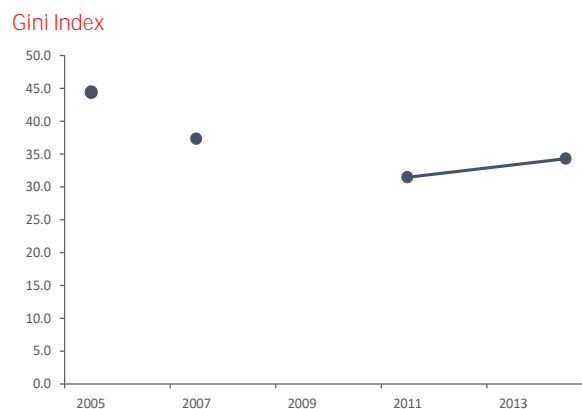
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2014



Source: World Bank using ECVMA/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2014



Source: World Bank using ECVMA/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	Lower Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	15	85	47	53	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	44.5
Males	23	77	40	60	Education	
Females	23	77	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	11.7
0 to 14 years old	19	81	45	55	No adult has completed primary education	70.6
15 to 64 years old	28	72	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	30	70	28	72	No access to limited-standard drinking water	48.5
Without education (16+)	23	77	38	62	No access to limited-standard sanitation	83.7
Primary education (16+)	39	61	28	72	No access to electricity	87.0
Secondary education (16+)	54	46	16	84		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	98	N/A*	N/A*	100		

Source: World Bank using ECVMA/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ECVMA/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Although the poverty trends using international poverty and national poverty lines are in the same direction, these two methods use different welfare aggregates. The international poverty uses nominal welfare aggregate while the national poverty uses deflated consumption that considers adjustments for cost-of-living differences across space.

To be transparent about the real impact of development interventions, it is essential to strengthen the foundation of poverty monitoring and analysis. This is especially important for Niger, which operates in a resource-constrained environment. While there have been several surveys undertaken over the past 10 years, they have not helped to understand the reach and performance of many government programs due to comparability and coverage issues. From 2005 to 2014, the official government statistics suggested that the poverty rate fell by a remarkable 16.7 percentage points (from 62.1 to 45.4 percent) despite slow economic growth. However, correcting for the multiple differences among the surveys through backward imputations, poverty fell by 9.2 percentage points (from 53.7 to 44.5 percent). The WAEMU surveys the first of which was completed in 2019 present an opportunity to develop a methodology of poverty estimation that can be consistent and comparable over time across WAEMU member countries.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Nigeria

April 2020

Poverty remains high in Nigeria. Based on the most recent official survey from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the extreme poverty headcount rate in 2009 was estimated at 53.5 percent using the international poverty line of \$1.90 per person per day (2011 PPP). In 2019, the extreme poverty headcount rate was projected to be 50.1 percent, indicating little improvement in the incomes of the poorest half of the population over the past decade.

The projected poverty trend has loosely followed macroeconomic developments in recent years. The importance of oil export revenues, a high population growth rate, and regional economic imbalances have diluted the welfare impact of growth. Since the sharp decline in oil prices in late 2014 and the subsequent slowdown of the economy, Nigeria has struggled to reinvigorate broad-based growth. Though growth weakly rebounded in 2017, the benefits were insufficient to reduce poverty, in part because unemployment remains high by regional standards: just over 10 percent of the Nigerian labor force is unemployed according to the International Labour Organization definition. Moreover, high inflation – which may have been exacerbated by the closure of Nigeria's land border for traded goods in late 2019 – continues, especially for food items. This disproportionately affects the poor since food comprises about three-quarters of their consumption basket. Violent conflict has also constrained poverty reduction by reducing agricultural production, displacing people, and disrupting basic service provision, especially in the North East and Middle Belt.

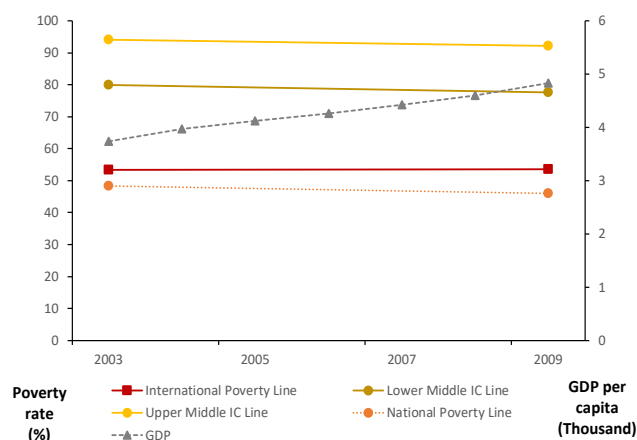
There is significant variation in poverty and social indicators across Nigeria. In contrast to the north, the south has more developed markets, greater demand for labor, and a more educated labor force. The economy in the north is less developed and a larger share of the population lives in rural areas dependent on subsistence agriculture.

The economic disruption and health risks associated with the COVID-19 crisis and the corresponding shock to oil prices may disproportionately affect the poor. Many poor households rely on agriculture, which will suffer if markets are interrupted, while those working in non-farm enterprises in the informal sector will be unable to generate income when restrictions on movement are in place. Additionally, the poor have less access to health facilities, compounding the fact that they may not be able to afford the healthcare costs associated with contracting the virus.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	71.0	46.0	2009
International Poverty Line 133.5 in Nigerian naira (2009) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	82.5	53.5	2009
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 224.9 in Nigerian naira (2009) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	119.8	77.6	2009
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 386.5 in Nigerian naira (2009) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	142.2	92.1	2009
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		82.5	2009
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.13	2003-2009
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.0	2009
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.01	2003-2009
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		4.42	2003-2009
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.14	2003-2009
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-0.06	2003-2009

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

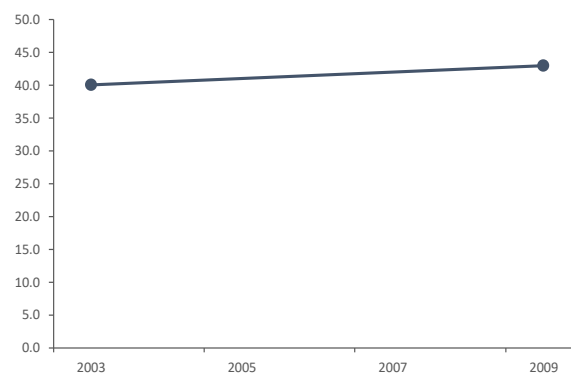
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2009



Source: World Bank using LSS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2009

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using LSS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2009	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2009
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	62	38	25	75	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	38	62	49	51	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	53.5
Males	47	53	40	60	Education	
Females	46	54	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	33.9
0 to 14 years old	38	62	47	53	No adult has completed primary education	29.9
15 to 64 years old	51	49	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	63	37	25	75	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)	38	62	48	52	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)	52	48	35	65	No access to electricity	71.6
Secondary education (16+)	53	47	33	67		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	69	31	19	81		

Source: World Bank using LSS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using LSS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has conducted two household surveys on which it relies to measure welfare and to produce its official poverty statistics: the 2003/04 Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) and the 2009/10 Harmonised NLSS. The former survey replaced previous surveys with a greater scope, incorporating modules on demography, health, fertility behavior, education, skills/training, employment, housing, social capital, agriculture, and household income and expenditure. The 2009/10 HNLSS added additional modules. Both surveys are representative at the national and state levels.

The fieldwork for the next round of the NLSS began in September 2018 and was finished in September 2019. These data are currently being analyzed to recompute poverty rates and other key statistics at the national, geopolitical zonal, and state levels. For the collection of the 2018/19 NLSS, the NBS factored in the lessons learned from the 2009/10 HNLSS to draw the sample, improve the questionnaire, and implement the survey. The team drew a sample of 22,200 households with a two-stage sampling approach to be representative at the state level, covering 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Rwanda

April 2020

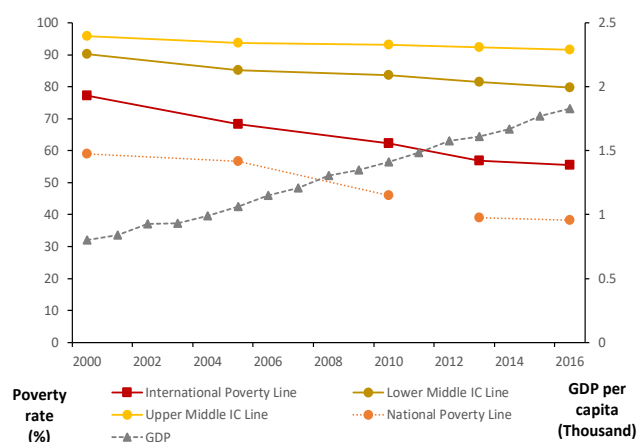
Since 2005 Rwanda has made considerable progress in reducing poverty. Using the international poverty line of \$1.90 2011 PPP, the incidence of poverty fell from 68.3 percent in 2005-06 to 55.5 percent in 2016-17. An even greater reduction in poverty is observed based on the nation's official poverty line: from 56.7 in 2005-06 to 38.2 percent in 2016-17. Poverty reduction has been significant in both rural and urban areas, but especially in urban areas where the rate of in-migration has also accelerated in recent years. Between 2010-11 and 2016-17 poverty fell from 25.6 to 15.8 percent and from 49.2 to 43.1 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. With the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic, poverty is projected to tick up from its projected level of 47 percent in 2019 to over 48 percent for 2020-2021.

Rwanda's poverty reduction to date has been achieved through both broad-based economic growth, which averaged 7.5 percent over the decade to 2017, and significant reductions in inequality. The Gini index declined from 52.0 in 2005-06 to 43.7 in 2016-17, and consumption (per adult equivalent) grew between 2010-11 and 2016-17 by 12 percent for the bottom 40, while falling by 10 percent for the top quintile. Over this timeframe median consumption levels rose in all regions (while means fell in all but the Southern Province), and inequality fell in all regions. Improvements have also been seen in the ownership of some household assets – in particular, mobile phones, and in access to electricity and irrigation, as well as in the population's education and health status. Currently only 4.3 percent of households have a school-age child not in school. The percentage of people with no access to an improved drinking water source is essentially equal at 25 percent to that of Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole (25.8).

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	4.6	38.2	2016
International Poverty Line 651.6 in Rwanda franc (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.5	55.5	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1097.5 in Rwanda franc (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	9.3	79.7	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1886.3 in Rwanda franc (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	10.7	91.6	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		60.3	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.31	2013-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.7	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		0.48	2013-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		4.31	2013-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-0.17	2013-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.56	2013-2016

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

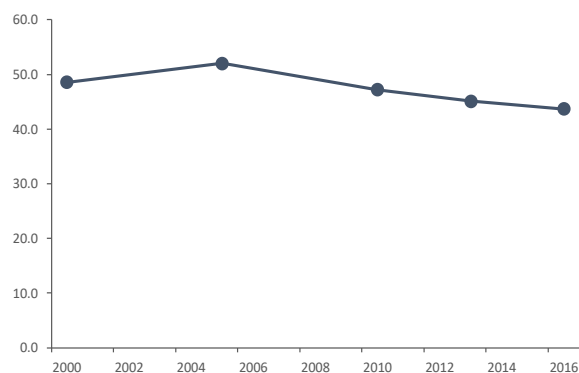
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2000-2016



Source: World Bank using EICV-V/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2000-2016

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using EICV-V/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	74	26	17	83	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	38	62	45	55	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	55.5
Males	46	54	39	61	Education	
Females	43	57	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	4.3
0 to 14 years old	37	63	47	53	No adult has completed primary education	36.9
15 to 64 years old	50	50	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	56	44	29	71	No access to limited-standard drinking water	24.5
Without education (16+)	37	63	46	54	No access to limited-standard sanitation	28.1
Primary education (16+)	45	55	39	61	No access to electricity	64.0
Secondary education (16+)	72	28	16	84		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	98	2	N/A*	99		

Source: World Bank using EICV-V/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using EICV-V/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Rwanda has established a poverty monitoring system as a foundation to understanding progress toward poverty reduction and monitoring the impact of government programs and policies. The National Institute for Statistics in Rwanda has undertaken periodic surveys since 2000 (2000-01, 2005-06, 2010-11, 2013-14, 2016-17), with the objective to field a survey every three years. The year 2010-11 was the first time a panel component was included to better track changes in livelihoods, especially for beneficiaries of Rwanda's social protection programs. The final round of the 2016-17 survey was completed in October 2017 and results were published in December 2018. The consumption aggregate has been broadly comparable across survey rounds, although comparability in the poverty line cannot be guaranteed. The national poverty measure uses household expenditures per adult equivalent after controlling for spatial price differences. For the international poverty measurement, spatial price adjustments have been applied as of 2010-11. Given that international poverty measures prior to 2010-11 were not adjusted for the spatial price differences, they are not fully comparable to those beginning in 2010-11.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sao Tome and Principe

April 2020

After a long period of continuous growth (2001-2014) driven by public investment financed mostly by grants and external loans, STP started to experience a slowdown due to high external indebtedness and reduced grant inflows. Economic growth was further hit in 2018 and 2019 by fuel and power shortages, government arrears to local suppliers, and crowding out of domestic financing. The negative shocks that started in 2018 continued to affect the performance of the economy in 2019. Real GDP growth rate is expected to deteriorate to an estimated 2.4 percent in 2019 from 2.7 percent in 2018. Agriculture and fisheries have been affected by weather shocks, agricultural pests, and the fuel and energy shortages.

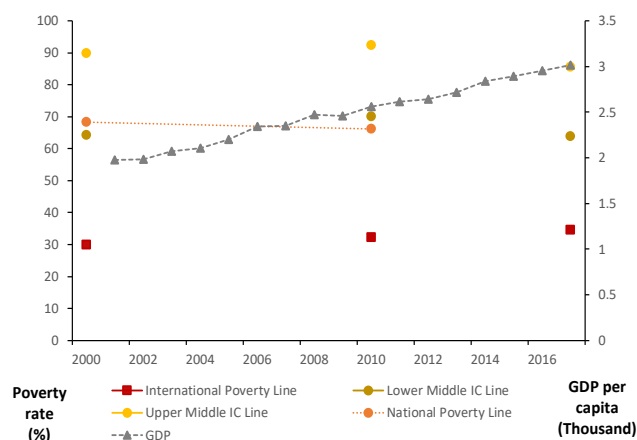
Between 2010 and 2017, the percent of people below the national poverty line remained unchanged at 66 percent of the population, in line with weak economic prospects. Populations living in rural areas are disproportionately affected, in particular when using the concept of multidimensional poverty. Nevertheless, the situation among the poor improved substantially, with this group moving closer to the monetary poverty line in terms of consumption expenditures.

Poverty incidence has remained unchanged between 2018 and 2019 at 34.5 percent, when using the US\$ 1.9 per person per day (2011 PPP) international poverty line, but the number of poor people has increased marginally. But due to COVID-19, the tourism sector is being substantially affected as several hotels and restaurants see a sharp reduction in activities. Workers in informal services will also be severely affected due to difficulties working with social distancing measures. This will lead to losses of job and earnings for several breadwinners, with implications for the poor. The pandemic is also expected to lead to a shortage of imported food items and increases in the prices of food, affecting disproportionately the poor. During the next three years poverty is expected to increase substantially.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	115.7	66.2	2010
International Poverty Line 29071.6 in São Tomé and Príncipe dobra (2017) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	71.4	34.5	2017
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 48962.7 in São Tomé and Príncipe dobra (2017) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	132.0	63.8	2017
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 84154.7 in São Tomé and Príncipe dobra (2017) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	177.1	85.5	2017
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		40.8	2017
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		56.3	2017
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.68	2012-2017
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

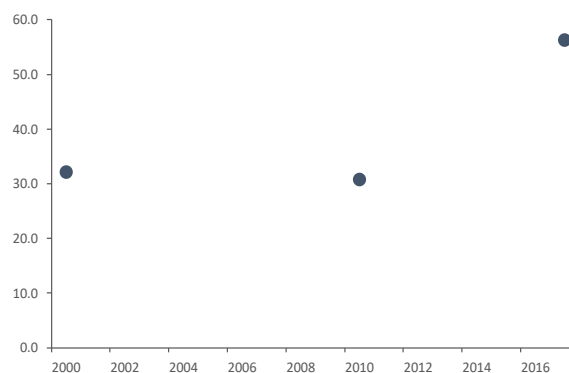
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2000-2017



Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2000-2017

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2017	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2017
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	65	35	41	59	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	67	33	39	61	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	34.0
Males	66	34	40	60	Education	
Females	65	35	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	4.2
0 to 14 years old	62	38	44	56	No adult has completed primary education	20.2
15 to 64 years old	69	31	37	63	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	64	36	42	58	No access to limited-standard drinking water	8.8
Without education (16+)	63	37	43	57	No access to limited-standard sanitation	62.1
Primary education (16+)	64	36	42	58	No access to electricity	27.4
Secondary education (16+)	74	26	31	69		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	84	16	18	82		

Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using IOF/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) in STP oversees the implementation of household budget surveys (HBS) and the preparation of poverty assessments in the country. INE has implemented three household budget surveys, IOF 2000, IOF 2010, and IOF 2017 (the latter implemented with funding and TA from the World Bank). Survey comparability is limited across the three waves. Recent poverty numbers were estimated and disseminated by the Bank in December 2019. These numbers were based on survey-to-survey imputation methods using IOF 2010 and IOF 2017.

INE adopts consumption as the measure of poverty and the cost of basic needs approach to derive the poverty line. Nominal consumption expenditures were adjusted for spatial price differences using a cost of living pseudo-deflator. The survey datasets are not available for download from INE's website, but the website contains information describing how the data sets may be accessed.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Senegal

April 2020

Based on international estimates reflecting the evolution of GDP per capita, the proportion of people living below the \$ 1.9 PPP 2011 threshold is gradually declining from 38% in 2011 to 32.9 % in 2019. Poverty is expected to stagnate in 2020 due to COVID-19 and resume its fall only in 2021, reaching 30.3% by 2022 (assuming neutral distribution). The downward trend is due to good agricultural performance and pro-poor urban sectors, the roll out of the cash transfer programs and universal health coverage, and the strengthening of basic social services for the benefit of the mostly rural populations. Updated poverty estimates based on a new household survey will become available during 2020, while a high frequency survey to closely monitor the impacts of COVID-19 is planned for the forthcoming 12 months.

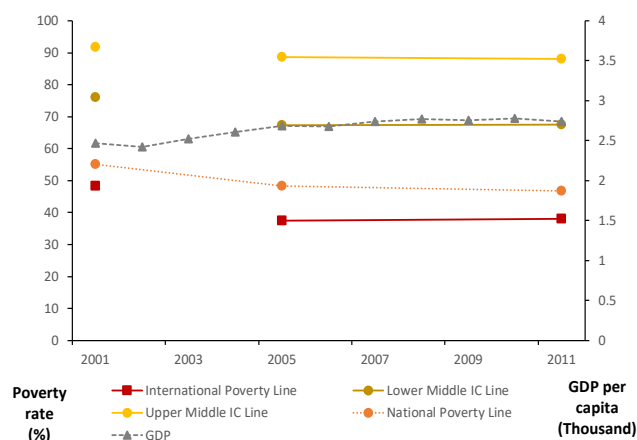
Despite this favorable trend in poverty rates, 460,000 poor people would be added in 2019 to the estimated 5 million poor people in 2011 (63,200 more between 2018 and 2019), due to rapid population growth which has outpaced per capita income growth. Remarkably, the marginal increase in the number of poor is slowing down, and, despite the setback caused by COVID-19, by 2021 the number of poor should start decreasing.

The consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent is less than the growth for the rest of the population. The shared prosperity premium, which is the difference between the growth rate of the bottom 40 percent and the average in the economy was negative between 2005 and 2011 (-0.54). Additional analysis of the consequences of the recent growth spell will become available after the 2018/19 data is released later in 2020.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.2	46.7	2011
International Poverty Line 469.5 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.0	38.0	2011
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 790.8 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.8	67.5	2011
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1359.2 in CFA franc (2011) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	11.5	88.1	2011
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		46.7	2011
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.28	2005-2011
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		40.3	2011
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.54	2005-2011
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.35	2005-2011
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		0.27	2005-2011
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-0.03	2005-2011

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

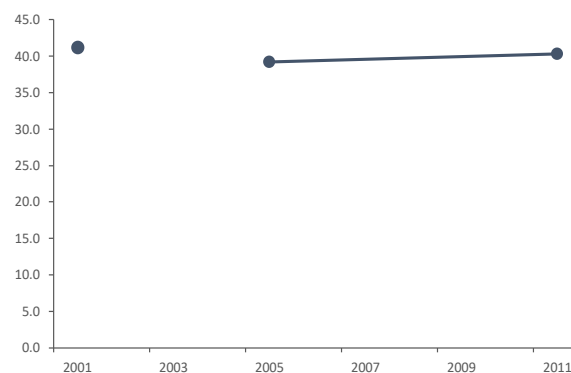
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2011



Source: World Bank using ESPS-II/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2011

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ESPS-II/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2011	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2011
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	88	12	14	86	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	42	58	60	40	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	38.0
Males	62	38	40	60	Education	
Females	62	38	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	6.4
0 to 14 years old	56	44	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	41.2
15 to 64 years old	67	33	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	64	36	37	63	No access to limited-standard drinking water	18.2
Without education (16+)	57	43	45	55	No access to limited-standard sanitation	28.7
Primary education (16+)	77	23	24	76	No access to electricity	47.0
Secondary education (16+)	82	18	20	80		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	96	4	5	95		

Source: World Bank using ESPS-II/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ESPS-II/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Poverty analysis is based on three household surveys—2011 ESPS2, 2005/06 ESPS I, and 2001/02 ESAM II. The three surveys are not strictly comparable because of changes made over the years—survey design (data collection period, list of consumption items, recall versus diary, and differences in price data sources)—that have the potential to bias the estimates in either direction. However, poverty trends across these three surveys are consistent with macroeconomic growth trends and the perceived changes in community-level poverty. The official poverty measurement methodology follows the Cost of Basic Needs approach. The welfare measure is consumption per adult equivalent. A poverty line is calculated that represents minimum food and non-food components. Separate poverty lines are then used for the three zones: Dakar, other urban, and rural areas. In 2011, the total poverty lines for "other urban" and rural areas were about 80 percent and 60 percent, respectively, of the Dakar poverty line, reflecting higher costs of living in the capital. Because a different non-food share was used for each of the poverty lines, these lines may reflect differences other than just price differences. International poverty estimates at the \$1.90 a day poverty line are based on consumption per capita and use the consumer price index to adjust for inflation across surveys. Because of these differences, the resulting consumption growth and changes in poverty may differ between the national and the international measures. Finally, Senegal has completed a new household survey in 2019, like other WAEMU countries, and new poverty estimates should become available during 2020. Changes from previous surveys are considerable, as they involve a new methodology to measure poverty, both in terms of definition of the welfare aggregate and of the poverty line.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Seychelles

April 2020

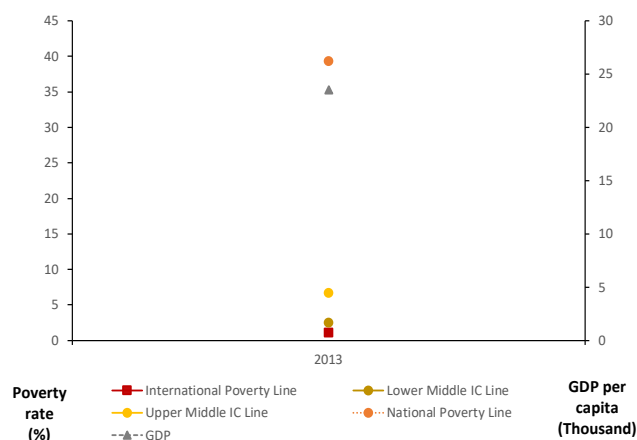
The national poverty headcount rate in 2013 was estimated at 39.3 percent and the total number of people living in poverty was approximately 36 thousand. Poverty, measured by international standards using the \$5.5 a day (2011 PPP), was low at 6.6 percent. Negative growth in 2020 is expected to take a toll on poverty reduction in Seychelles. Based on the 2013 household budget survey, about 6 out of 10 poor individuals have a job, are more likely to be self-employed compared with the nonpoor and are largely employed in the services sector, which is expected to be hit hard due to Covid-19. Poverty is therefore projected to rise to 6.1 percent in 2020 and to slowly continue to decline to 5 percent by 2022 (\$5.5 a day per capita line).

Inequality in the distribution of gross income per adult equivalent was 46.8 and is expected to continue to increase if underlying challenges are not addressed. Seychelles needs to improve the efficiency of public expenditure in the social sectors and recalibrate the budget allocation, currently skewed towards the elderly. This includes reforms of the pension and home-based care systems, and more activating incentives for labor market integration. Improving the quality of education is an urgent priority as skill premia continue to rise and to benefit skilled workers while a considerable share of the population is at risk of falling behind. A strong and effective public policy response to the drug epidemic is needed to prevent a sizeable share of the population from losing its livelihood to addiction.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (thousand)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	36.2	39.3	2013
International Poverty Line 16.8 in Seychelles rupee (2013) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	1.0	1.1	2013
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 28.2 in Seychelles rupee (2013) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	2.2	2.5	2013
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 48.5 in Seychelles rupee (2013) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.0	6.6	2013
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		N/A	N/A
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		46.8	2013
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.25	2008-2013
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

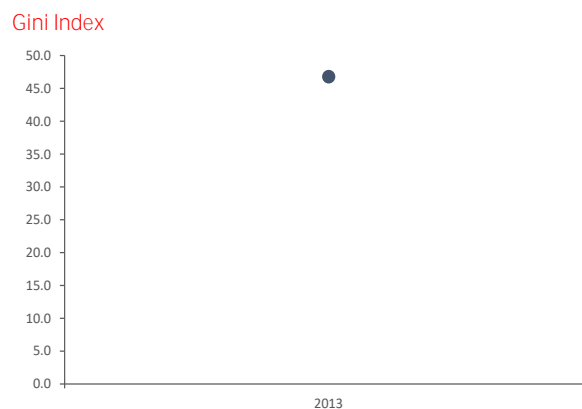
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2013



Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2013



Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

	Upper Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2013
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Income)	
Rural population				N/A	Daily income less than US\$1.90 per person	1.1
Males				N/A	Education	
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	N/A
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education	0.6
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)				N/A	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)				N/A	No access to electricity	N/A
Secondary education (16+)				N/A		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)				N/A		

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The Seychelles National Bureau of Statistics carried out in 2013 the seventh Household Budget Survey (HBS). This was the last in a series of similar surveys since 1973, where the interval of implementation has ranged from five to seven years. These surveys were of relatively low quality and lack comparability. The 2013 survey estimates of household welfare were not comparable with the previous estimates, as the 2013 estimate was based on income while the previous were based on consumption expenditure. A new survey was completed in January 2019 and will be able to provide an update of the Seychellois population's living standards.

The HBS process could benefit from more stringent data quality checks during field implementation as well as improvements in the survey instrument. The welfare indicator used for the poverty and inequality analysis was gross monthly income measured in per adult equivalent terms and includes income from all sources. The 2013 poverty line, estimated at SCR 3,945 per adult equivalent per month, was calculated by adjusting the 2006–07 line for inflation as estimated from the consumer price index.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sierra Leone

April 2020

The most recent household survey for which poverty data is available, the 2018 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), estimated the incidence of poverty to be 56.8 percent at the national poverty line of Le 2,125,000 annually per adult equivalent. This represents a 5.6 percentage point decrease from 52.9 percent in 2011, the latest poverty statistic available. However, due to fast population growth, the number of poor increased from an estimated 3.5 million in 2011 to 4.7 million in 2018. Poverty rates in rural areas are more than twice those in urban areas, 73.9% compared to 34.8%. Greater Freetown (all urban areas in Western Area) has a significantly lower poverty rate (22.8%) than other urban areas (49.3%).

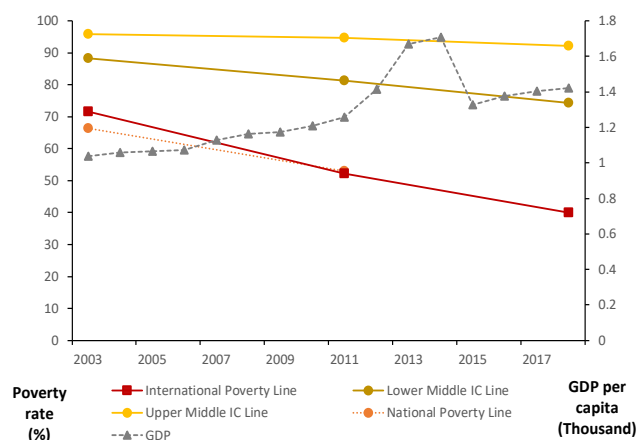
Using comparable measures of welfare for 2011 and 2018, inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) increased from 0.33 to 0.36 between 2011 and 2018. This is the predictable result of a situation where the areas that are less poor to begin with (urban areas) have higher growth and greater poverty reduction.

Recent progress in poverty reduction may slowdown or backtrack given the pandemic of COVID-19. Internal trade routes are now disrupted which along with the closure of wholesale markets will affect the supply and price of locally grown food items in urban areas, and the supply and price of all imported goods (including rice) especially in areas outside of Freetown. Externally, a serious outbreak in major rice producing regions could increase the price of rice, pushing some households into poverty. Impacts on human capital through the closure of schools or disruption of health services due to COVID-19 outbreak are also areas of concern should there be a substantial outbreak in Sierra Leone.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	3.5	52.9	2011
International Poverty Line 6413.1 in Sierra Leonean Leone (2018) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.1	40.1	2018
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 10801.1 in Sierra Leonean Leone (2018) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.7	74.4	2018
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 18564.3 in Sierra Leonean Leone (2018) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.0	92.1	2018
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		60.1	2018
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		2.67	2011-2018
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.7	2018
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.20	2011-2018
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.79	2011-2018
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		2.86	2011-2018
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		2.38	2011-2018

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

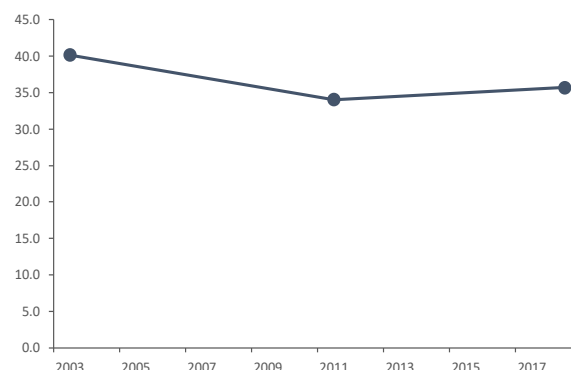
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2003-2018



Source: World Bank using SLIHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2003-2018

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using SLIHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2018	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2018
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	81	19	19	81	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	43	57	56	44	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	40.0
Males	61	39	39	61	Education	
Females	59	41	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	18.7
0 to 14 years old	54	46	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	28.7
15 to 64 years old	65	35	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	54	46	46	54	No access to limited-standard drinking water	33.8
Without education (16+)	97	3	3	97	No access to limited-standard sanitation	87.2
Primary education (16+)	58	42	42	58	No access to electricity	68.7
Secondary education (16+)	75	25	25	75		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	90	10	10	90		

Source: World Bank using SLIHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using SLIHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The 2018 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey is the most recent household survey available to estimate poverty in the country. It has informed the evolution of poverty since 2011. The World Bank assisted the implementation of the 2018 household survey with a grant of \$1.33m from the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, but funding for statistics is scarce and a commitment to long term financing is still needed. The World Bank is planning a five-year statistical support project (2020–2024) with emphasis on the production and dissemination of a core package of social and economic statistics. Such a package is in conformity with the government's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and is designed to support the implementation of the NSDS's strategic focus areas.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Africa

April 2020

Although South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1994, the trajectory of poverty reduction was reversed between 2011 and 2015, threatening to erode some of the gains made since 1994. Approximately 55.5 percent (30.3 million people) of the population is living in poverty at the national upper poverty line (~ZAR 992) while a total of 13.8 million people (25 percent) are experiencing food poverty. Similarly, poverty measured at the international poverty lines of \$1.90 and \$3.20 per person per day (2011 PPP) is estimated at 18.9 percent and 37.6 percent in 2014/15, up from 16.6 percent and 35.9 percent in 2010/11, respectively.

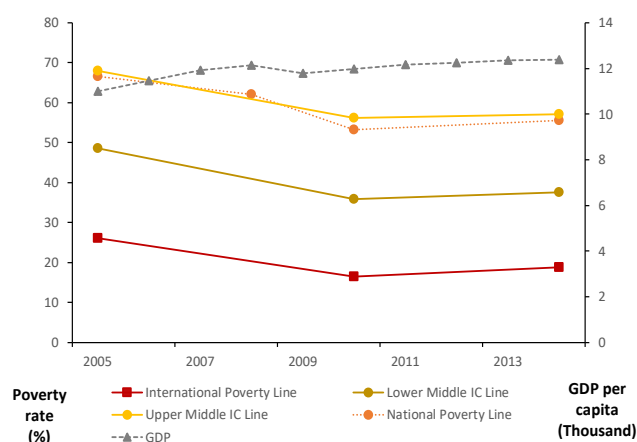
South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world with Gini index at 63 in 2014/15. Inequality is high, persistent, and has increased since 1994. High levels of income polarization are manifested in very high levels of chronic poverty, a few high-income earners and a relatively small middle class.

The number of positive tests for coronavirus is rising in South Africa. The Minister of Health warned that between 60 and 70 percent of South Africans are expected to become infected, with between 10 and 20 percent of those developing into severe cases, likely requiring hospitalization. In addition to the looming health consequences, the epidemic is likely to have devastating economic consequences on the country and on these already impoverished communities. It is estimated that extreme poverty will increase in South Africa by 9% in 2020. Evidence from previous crises, of even far smaller scales suggest that these negative effects could last across generations and further exacerbate already South Africa's high inequality.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	30.3	55.5	2014
International Poverty Line 12 in South African rand (2014) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	10.3	18.9	2014
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 20.2 in South African rand (2014) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	20.5	37.6	2014
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 34.6 in South African rand (2014) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	31.1	57.1	2014
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		19.3	2014
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-1.34	2010-2014
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		63.0	2014
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.11	2010-2014
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.86	2010-2014
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-1.23	2010-2014
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-0.92	2010-2014

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

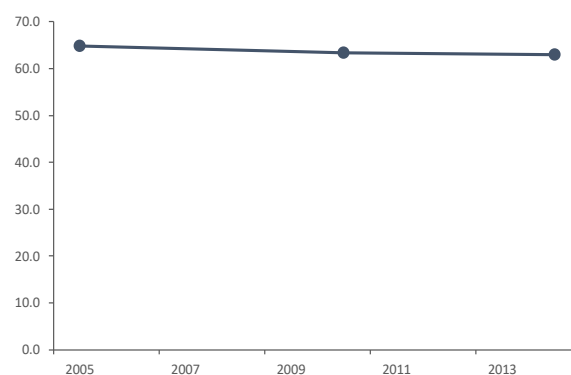
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2014



Source: World Bank using LCS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2014

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using LCS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2014	Lower Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2014
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	37	63	65	35	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	18.9
Males	64	36	38	62	Education	
Females	61	39	42	58	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	1.5
0 to 14 years old	51	49	51	49	No adult has completed primary education	2.3
15 to 64 years old	67	33	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	71	29	30	70	No access to limited-standard drinking water	8.2
Without education (16+)	40	60	62	38	No access to limited-standard sanitation	4.7
Primary education (16+)	48	52	55	45	No access to electricity	4.1
Secondary education (16+)	67	33	36	64		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	95	5	6	94		

Source: World Bank using LCS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using LCS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Statistics South Africa recently released the General Household Survey report for 2017 and Living condition survey for 2014/15. The surveys collect information on households' expenditure patterns and a range of socioeconomic variables. Each of the surveys have a sample size of some 25,000 households that gather data of relevance to monetary and non-monetary dimensions of poverty. These surveys have been used for assessment of poverty and socio-economic situation of the population in South Africa.

Comparable surveys were conducted in 2000, 2004/05, 2008/09, 2010/11, and 2014/15 (LCS and IES data). The surveys are representative at the national and province levels. The new survey is expected to start in September 2020 through May 2021.

Since the 1996–97 Poverty and Inequality Report, there have been frequent updates on macro-poverty trends in terms of money-metric poverty as well as in terms of access to services and other non-income indicators of poverty. In 2012 Stats SA published a suite of three national poverty lines to be used for poverty measurement in the country. The food poverty line is the level of consumption below which individuals are unable to purchase sufficient food to provide them with an adequate diet. Individuals can purchase both adequate food and non-food items at the upper bound poverty line.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Sudan

April 2020

According to the most recent estimates, the national poverty rate in South Sudan was 82 percent in 2016. This was a considerable increase from 50.6 percent in 2009, and 66 percent in 2015. Since independence in 2011, a series of shocks have affected South Sudan. The conflict that emerged in December 2013 had an immediate impact on welfare, and exacerbated poverty in 2014. The drop in the oil price that year triggered strong inflation, which further increased poverty. The protracted impact of the conflict, along with the recent macroeconomic crisis, have resulted in more than 4 out of 5 South Sudanese falling below the poverty line. The period of relative stability since the signing of the Peace Agreement has provided some hope for economic recovery, which in turn will see small poverty reducing effects from 2019 onwards.

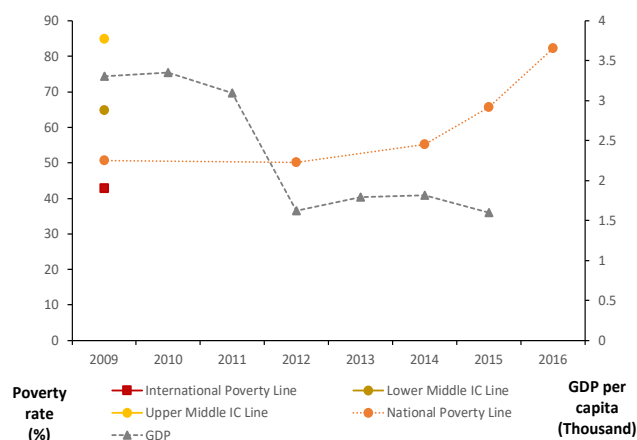
The Gini index for South Sudan is 41, down from 46 in 2009. This drop was driven by relatively wealthy households experiencing the greatest losses of consumption. Although households across the entire distribution experienced welfare losses, the losses of the richer households were larger than for poorer households. In this sense, the reduction of inequality was not driven by pro-poor growth, but rather by a sharp contraction at the top of the distribution.

In 2017, the urban poverty was over 70 percent – a large increase from 49 percent in 2015. Recent rounds of the World Bank's High Frequency Survey found that rising prices occurred without compensatory income increases. Therefore, the wage-dependent urban population was particularly badly affected by the loss of real purchasing power. Rising food prices also led to growing food insecurity for the poorest. Rural poverty rates were higher than in urban areas, at around 85 percent. Although the macroeconomic crisis may not have affected the livelihoods of rural households to the same extent that it did urban households, the widespread insecurity, destruction of markets, and massive displacement are likely to have increased rural poverty as well. The COVID-19 pandemic and concurrent downturn in oil prices are expected to result in significantly lower GDP growth in 2020/21. This risk to livelihoods is compounded by the recent widespread flooding and current desert locust infestation. National poverty is projected to rise by around 2 percentage points in the short-term.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	10.1	82.3	2016
International Poverty Line 2 in South Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.9	42.7	2009
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3.3 in South Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.9	64.8	2009
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 5.7 in South Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.7	84.8	2009
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		98.9	2009
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		46.3	2009
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		N/A	N/A
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

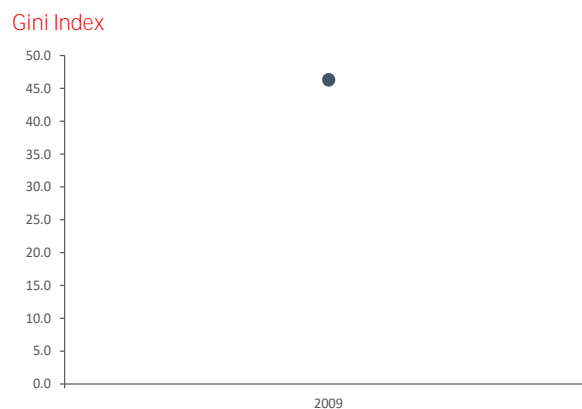
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2009-2016



Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2009



Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2009	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2009
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	85	15	13	87	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	52	48	45	55	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	42.7
Males	58	42	40	60	Education	
Females	57	43	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	58.5
0 to 14 years old	56	44	41	59	No adult has completed primary education	77.3
15 to 64 years old	59	41	39	61	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	55	45	41	59	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)	54	46	43	57	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)	70	30	28	72	No access to electricity	98.8
Secondary education (16+)	84	16	15	85		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	93	N/A*	N/A*	94		

Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Since the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), only one household budget survey has been conducted in South Sudan (the 2009 National Household Budget Survey). Since then, poverty in South Sudan has been tracked using the rapid consumption monitoring methodology, implemented under the World Bank's High Frequency Survey (funded by DfID). The High Frequency Survey was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics and was extended to a representative level for the urban and rural population in seven out of 10 states. Four survey waves were conducted before the HFS closed in March 2017. This will deprive South Sudan of its only data source providing updates on livelihoods, poverty, and perception as well as real-time tracking of market prices. The World Bank's Statistical Capacity Building project in South Sudan includes funding for the next household survey. The survey is planned for 2020, but may be delayed because it requires an updated sample frame potentially using satellite imagery, and it is unclear when the next population and housing census will be conducted. The Government of South Sudan has adopted the \$1.90 in 2011 PPP USD as the national poverty line. This is the poverty line on which the poverty headcount reported in this note is based. Although the text in this note refers to poverty in 2016, the tabular output is based on 2009 data because the most recent HFS data has not yet been harmonized for global comparison purposes.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sudan

April 2020

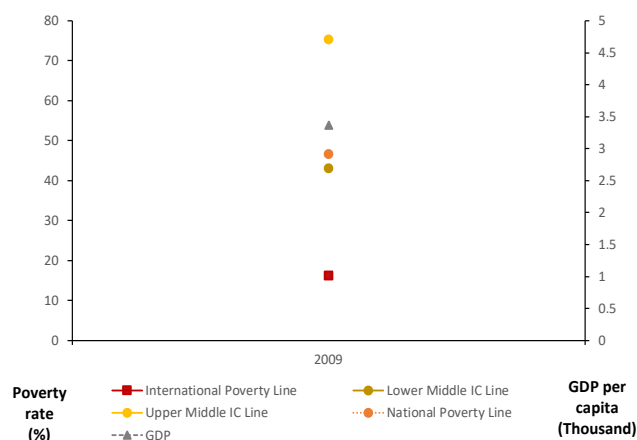
The most recent official estimates of poverty in Sudan are based on the 2014/15 National Household Budget and Poverty Survey (NHBPS). At the time, an estimated 36.1 percent of Sudan's population had levels of per capita expenditure below the national poverty line. The World Bank is currently finalizing a poverty report that estimates poverty headcount using the international poverty lines (IPL) of \$1.90 and \$3.2 per person per day (standards for extreme poverty and global poverty, respectively). In the meantime, World Bank published poverty numbers for Sudan are based on the 2009 survey. In 2009 an estimated 46.5 percent of Sudan's population, 15.6 million Sudanese, had levels of per capita expenditure below the national poverty line (NPL). When measured against the World Bank's international poverty line (IPL) of \$1.90 per person per day (2011 PPP), 16.2 percent of the population was deemed poor. When poverty was measured against international poverty lines for lower and of upper middle-income countries (\$3.2 and \$5.5 per person per day), 43.0 percent and 75.2 percent were deemed poor, respectively. The ongoing economic crisis, exacerbated by COVID-19, is expected to lead to higher poverty rates. The outlook for poverty remains negative. Poverty rates, also reflecting the growth impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, are projected to increase by 2022 to 18.3 percent at \$1.90/day PPP, and 53.5 percent at \$3.20/day PPP. High inflation, shortage of fuel and other basic commodities are expected to continue having negative effects on living conditions. The impending economic stabilization reforms are expected to take time to deliver positive results.

In 2009, the incidence of poverty in rural areas, where close to two thirds of the population live, was significantly higher than in urban areas. Disparities were also pronounced across localities. For instance, at roughly 70 percent against the NPL, the incidence of poverty in Northern Darfur was about three times higher than in the capital Khartoum. A Gini index of 35.4 suggests that inequality was moderate compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. While analysis of the 2014/15 household survey data is being finalized, poverty numbers based on that survey would not reflect the current macroeconomic imbalances and adjustment measures in Sudan. Thus, current poverty and inequality numbers remain unclear, but the 2018 food price hikes are estimated to have worsened poverty, inequality, and overall economic welfare situation.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	15.6	46.5	2009
International Poverty Line 2.1 in Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.5	16.2	2009
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3.6 in Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	14.5	43.0	2009
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 6.1 in Sudanese pound (2009) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	25.4	75.2	2009
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		68.2	2009
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		N/A	N/A
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		35.4	2009
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		N/A	N/A
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.64	2011-2016
Annualized Income or Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		N/A	N/A
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		N/A	N/A

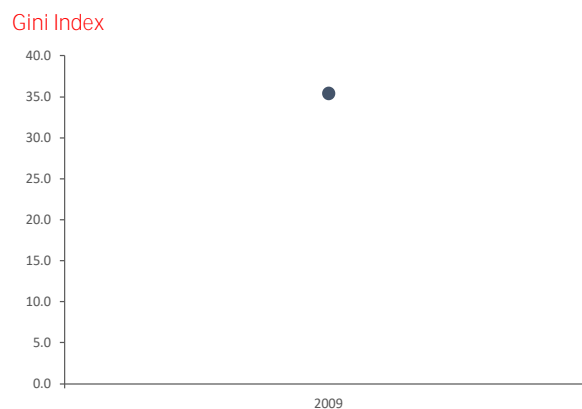
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2009



Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2009



Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2009	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2009
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	95	5	21	79	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	78	22	51	49	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	16.2
Males	84	16	40	60	Education	
Females	84	16	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	33.8
0 to 14 years old	80	20	47	53	No adult has completed primary education	48.9
15 to 64 years old	87	13	35	65	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	87	13	34	66	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)	82	18	44	56	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)	88	12	34	66	No access to electricity	65.9
Secondary education (16+)	95	5	21	79		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	98	2	9	91		

Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using NBHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The World Bank's IPL is anchored in the NPLs of very poor developing countries. These lines are inflated to 2011 using countries' consumer price indexes (CPIs), converted to US dollars using the 2011 PPP exchange rates, and then averaged, resulting in an IPL of approximately \$1.90 a day. This line is then converted back into the local currency unit of each country before CPIs are applied to update the value for the survey year. For Sudan, this results in an IPL of 2.0 Sudanese pounds per person per day in 2009.

Sudan's NPL, at 3.8 Sudanese pounds per day, is considerably higher than the IPL, reflecting the relative nature of national assessments of who is considered poor. It is based on the cost-of-basic-needs method: a food consumption basket that is deemed representative of the diets of the bottom 60 percent of the population is calculated and then scaled to yield a caloric intake considered adequate for humans. The price of this basket is the food component of the NPL. To arrive at the overall NPL, the food component is divided by the food expenditure share of households for which the value of food consumption is close to the food poverty line. Lastly, adjustments are made to account for price differences between rural and urban areas.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Tanzania

April 2020

The pace of poverty reduction in Tanzania was slow during 2011-2018 and overall growth has become less pro-poor than the period 2007-2011. In Mainland Tanzania, poverty - based on the national poverty line - declined from 28.2 percent in 2011/12 to 26.4 percent in 2018. Poverty reduction was driven by a drop in rural poverty as urban poverty remained stagnant. Zanzibar (which conducts its own poverty surveys) saw a reduction in poverty from 34.9 percent in 2009/10 to 30.4 percent in 2014/15. As population growth continues to be high and during 2011-2018 was higher than the rate of poverty reduction, the number of poor people increased. In 2018, about 14 million Tanzanians lived in poverty, up from 12.3 million in 2011-2012. Using the international extreme poverty rate of US\$ 1.9 per day, poverty in Tanzania has remained stagnant at 49 percent between 2011/12 and 2018 and 27.6 million people are considered poor along this line.

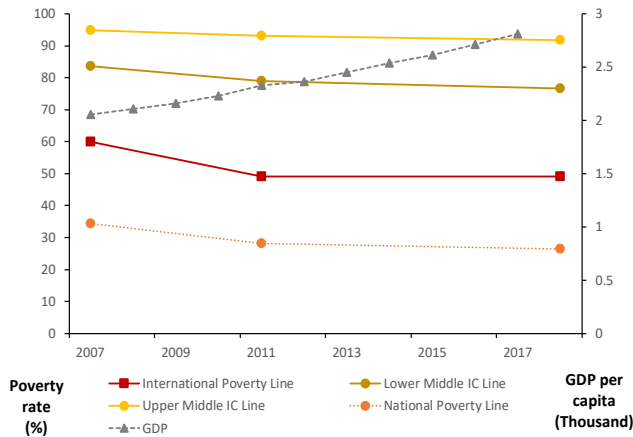
Low consumption growth for the bottom quintiles led to a negative shared prosperity premium - consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent is 1 percentage point lower than the average for the whole population. Inequality increased with the Gini index rising from 38 in 2011/12 to 40 in 2018. Thus the high economic growth that Tanzania has witnessed during 2011/12 and 2018 has disproportionately benefitted higher-income households. Low levels of education continue to limit the ability to access productive employment opportunities, which appear to be key for transiting out of poverty in Tanzania. In 2018 only 20 percent of the population has some form of secondary education. Net lower secondary enrolment rates were only 34 percent, up from 31 percent in 2011/12. It was mostly those with above average education and other assets that have been able to benefit from economic growth in recent years.

Higher growth of the agricultural sector, where most of the poor gain their income, also appears essential for poverty reduction. Data from the NPS survey 2014 show that medium-scale commercial farmers are creating economic opportunities for neighboring poor smallholders, suggesting this development may provide a pathway out of poverty. However, this reduction in rural poverty appears to be small according to the HBS 2018 data. Poverty is likely to worsen in 2020 following the expected drop in per capita GDP growth to 0% as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on mobility.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	14.9	26.4	2018
International Poverty Line 1783.5 in Tanzania shilling (2018) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	27.6	49.1	2018
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3003.8 in Tanzania shilling (2018) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	43.1	76.6	2018
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 5162.9 in Tanzania shilling (2018) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	51.7	91.7	2018
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		57.6	2018
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.15	2011-2018
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		40.5	2018
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.07	2011-2018
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.02	2011-2018
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		0.92	2011-2018
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.11	2011-2018

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

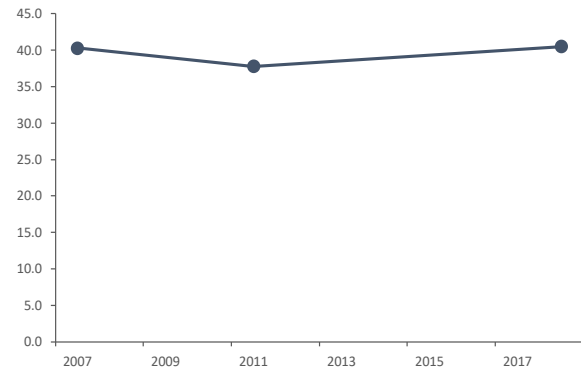
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2007-2018



Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2007-2018

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2018	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2018
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	71	29	23	77	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	42	58	48	52	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	49.1
Males	51	49	40	60	Education	
Females	51	49	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	19.5
0 to 14 years old	43	57	48	52	No adult has completed primary education	13.2
15 to 64 years old	57	43	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	56	44	35	65	No access to limited-standard drinking water	29.2
Without education (16+)	41	59	49	51	No access to limited-standard sanitation	71.5
Primary education (16+)	55	45	36	64	No access to electricity	44.3
Secondary education (16+)	76	24	18	82		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	94	6	4	96		

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using HBS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Official poverty estimates in Tanzania are based on the Household Budget Surveys (HBS) conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in mainland Tanzania and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar. The National Panel Survey (NPS), conducted by NBS, also measures consumption but the data are not used for official poverty measurement. All these surveys use aggregate household consumption as the welfare indicator.

Tanzania has carried out Household Budget Surveys in 1990, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12, and 2018. The National Panel Survey (NPS) was conducted in 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13, 2014/15. A 2020/21 NPS is in the pipeline. The HBS surveys are largely comparable. However, the HBS 2011/12 collected consumption of goods in greater detail than earlier surveys, possibly overestimating 2007-2011/12 poverty reduction trends. Methods for estimating the poverty line have in the past differed between the HBS and NPS, as well as the use of inter-year temporal and spatial price deflators, leading to differences in poverty trends. Integrating the HBS and NPS into one single household survey is an important agenda point for the dialogue around poverty measurement in Tanzania.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Togo

April 2020

Togo's economy regained momentum in 2019 at 5.3 percent from a growth rate of 4.7 percent in 2018. Growth is projected at around 4.9 percent in 2019-2022 instead of 5.3 percent as consequence of the negative COVID-19 effects. As a result, poverty reduction is expected to slow down over the medium term.

Poverty and vulnerability remain high and geographically concentrated in rural areas. The poverty rate (using the national poverty line of CFAF 943.58 per day) decreased from 58.7 percent in 2011 to 55.1 percent in 2015, and recent simulations suggest it has continued to fall since 2015, particularly in rural areas thanks to relatively strong agricultural production, mainly in the cotton sector. Extreme poverty (measured using 1.90 USD PPP international line) estimated at 47.8 percent in 2017 is projected to decline to 43.3 percent by 2022, assuming rise in unemployment and loss of income in households that draw their income from coronavirus affected sectors and declining remittances. An increase in prices of imported goods could also negatively impact household welfare and incomes.

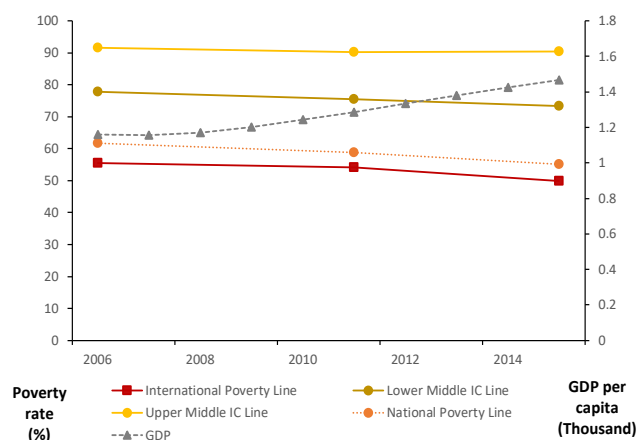
The real growth in the average consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent of the population was 2.6 percent per year between 2011 and 2015. This exceeded the growth in mean per capita consumption by 1.9 percentage points. Lower household size, higher educational attainment, improved access to basic facilities, and improved labor market indicators, all contributed to poverty reduction. But the pace of poverty reduction is still low due to moderate per capita GDP growth (2.8 percent in 2019 compared to 2.1 percent in 2018).

Between 2011 and 2015, the Gini Index declined slightly to 43.1, although it still exceeds its level in 2006. The World Bank Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) that takes into account the multiple dimensions of deprivations is set at 61.2 percent for 2015 using the national household survey data (QUIBB 2015). This rate suggests that non-monetary poverty factors have been recently under constant improvement in Togo.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	4.1	55.1	2015
International Poverty Line 473.7 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.6	49.8	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 797.7 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	5.4	73.4	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1371.1 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.6	90.4	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		61.2	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		2.55	2011-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.1	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		1.93	2011-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		3.34	2011-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		0.62	2011-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		2.14	2011-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

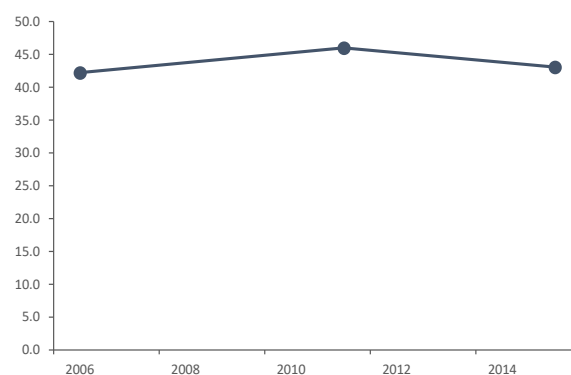
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2006-2015



Source: World Bank using QUIBB/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2006-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using QUIBB/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	77	23	16	84	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	31	69	57	43	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	49.9
Males	50	50	40	60	Education	
Females	50	50	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	2.3
0 to 14 years old	43	57	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	26.7
15 to 64 years old	56	44	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	49	51	39	61	No access to limited-standard drinking water	40.6
Without education (16+)	40	60	49	51	No access to limited-standard sanitation	51.8
Primary education (16+)	51	49	38	62	No access to electricity	N/A
Secondary education (16+)	70	30	22	78		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	94	N/A*	N/A*	96		

Source: World Bank using QUIBB/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using QUIBB/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Togo completed three Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys in 2006, 2011 and 2015 to calculate poverty numbers based on samples representative at the national level. The national poverty line is based on the cost of basic needs method and is updated for each new survey using inflation rates for the period. Per capita consumption is adjusted by the equivalent adult factors provided by the World Food Program. The international poverty line (1.90US\$ 2011 PPP) is used for international comparisons. National and international poverty measures do not show differences in trends. The last three surveys were funded by the main donors supporting official statistics in Togo. Togo as a WAEMU country is implementing the Harmonized households survey (field work completed by end-June 2019 and updates to poverty trends planned in November 2019 are expected in the first quarter 2020). With the open data initiative and National data archiving (NADA) financed by the Bank, access to microdata and data sharing has improved in Togo. Togo is among the beneficiaries of the West Africa regional statistical operation approved by the board on March 26, 2020.

The World Bank jointly with the NSO is launching a high frequency mobile phone survey to help the country and authorities in monitoring the impacts of the COVID-19 on the social aspects.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Uganda

April 2020

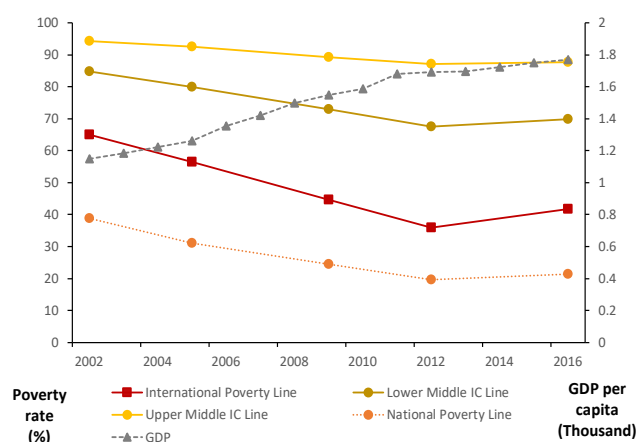
According to the latest official estimates, between 2012 and 2016 poverty increased moderately from 19.7 percent to 21.4 percent, and inequality rose as the Gini index went from 41 to 42.8. This was the result of the overall economic slowdown observed during that period, coupled with a severe drought that affected the country in 2016 and 2017. Multi-dimensional poverty incidence, which in addition to the monetary dimension includes measures of human capital deprivation and access to basic services, reached almost 60 percent in 2016. The factor that contributed the most was low access to basic services, mainly improved sanitation and electricity. Important geographical disparities remain: rural areas lag behind urban centers along most dimensions, and the Eastern and Northern regions comprise 3/4 of the monetary poor.

The effects of COVID-19 outbreak will likely result in an increase of monetary poverty and stall progress in some of the human capital indicators, due to disruptions in the delivery of education and health services. The necessary preventive measures to contain the pandemic will first affect households engaged in the services sector (around 30 percent of the labor force) and tourism. Eventually, declines in FDI and supply disruptions will lower aggregate demand, which added to an overall slowdown in trade, will reduce the demand for food and agricultural products, depressing rural incomes. Without the support of social protection programs to help cope with these type of shocks, the welfare of households will suffer, particularly those at the bottom of the income distribution. The magnitude of the welfare impacts may be partially offset by the fact that the large majority of Ugandans depend (43 percent) on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	8.9	21.4	2016
International Poverty Line 2510.4 in Uganda shilling (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.5	41.7	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 4228 in Uganda shilling (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	27.7	69.9	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 7266.9 in Uganda shilling (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	34.8	87.8	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		57.2	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-2.20	2012-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		42.8	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.19	2012-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.13	2012-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-1.01	2012-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-1.89	2012-2016

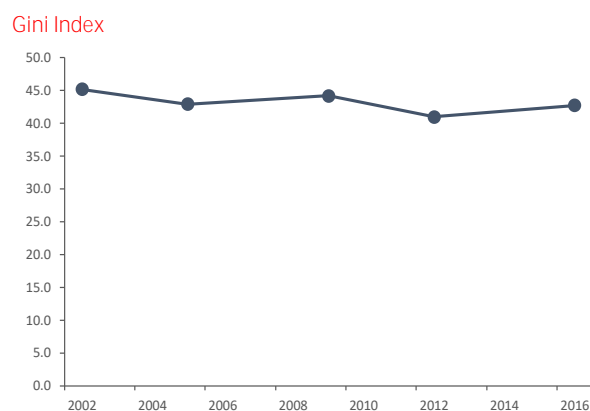
Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2016



Source: World Bank using UNHS/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2016



Source: World Bank using UNHS/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	Lower Middle Income line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	55	45	18	82	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	22	78	47	53	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	41.7
Males	30	70	40	60	Education	
Females	30	70	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	14.0
0 to 14 years old	23	77	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	34.8
15 to 64 years old	37	63	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	32	68	36	64	No access to limited-standard drinking water	22.9
Without education (16+)	24	76	48	52	No access to limited-standard sanitation	77.6
Primary education (16+)	29	71	40	60	No access to electricity	61.2
Secondary education (16+)	49	51	21	79		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	83	17	3	97		

Source: World Bank using UNHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using UNHS/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Uganda is one of the few countries in the region to have frequent high-quality surveys to monitor the overall wellbeing and poverty level of the population, and scores 74 (out of 100) in the Sub-Saharan Statistical Capacity Index. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted household surveys (Uganda National Household Survey—UNHS) every three to four years since the 1990s. While a new UNHS survey is currently in the field, it is likely that it will be postponed until the COVID-19 is contained. Uganda uses the cost-of-basic needs method to measure the level of poverty. It estimates the expenditure needed to satisfy a minimum caloric requirement (3,000 per adult equivalent) and basic non-food needs (the non-food expenditure of those households on the food poverty line). There are adjustments for differences in regional prices and for changes in prices during the duration of the survey. The current national poverty line was set in 1998 (using 1993 data) and it might no longer reflect the reality in which poor Ugandan households live. Indeed, recent evidence shows the consumption basket does not correspond to the current consumption patterns of poor households, and the methodology used to update it seems to underestimate its cost. In addition, the current national poverty line is significantly lower than the international poverty line—the average of the poverty lines of the poorest 15 countries in the world. With all these factors in mind, it is important to revisit the estimation of the national poverty line once new data becomes available.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zambia

April 2020

Poverty statistics for Zambia are available only up to 2015. The national poverty rate at the national poverty line of ZMW 214 per adult equivalent per month remained largely unchanged between 2010 and 2015 despite real GDP per capita growing by 2 percent per year. There were, however, marked differences between rural and urban areas. Poverty in rural areas rose from 73.6 percent in 2010 to 76.7 percent in 2015. 82 percent of the poor in the country live in rural areas. In urban areas, by contrast, poverty fell slightly from 25.7 percent in 2010 to 23.4 percent in 2015. While the increase in poverty in rural areas stemmed largely from low and deteriorating levels of agricultural productivity, the slight decline in poverty in urban areas was driven mostly by improvements in the capital-intensive mining, construction, and financial sectors all of which favorably impacted informal trade and self-employment opportunities for the urban poor.

The economic impact of COVID-19 in the country is expected to constrain GDP growth, and to result in an increase in poverty in the near future. The national poverty rate is expected to rise by around half a percentage point in 2020. Informal workers in general and service sector workers in particular are expected to be the worst effected by job and wage losses, while the effect of rising prices will also have a negative impact on the purchasing power of households.

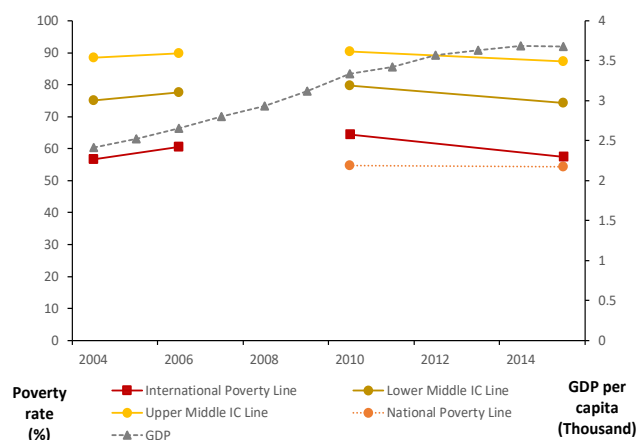
Consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population was negative, at -0.6 percent over the 2010 to 2015 period. The shared prosperity premium was -3.5, implying that in contrast to the bottom 40 percent, the average person in the economy experienced some consumption gains. This contrast is mainly due to the divergence of consumption growth rates between urban and rural areas. Poor market access, increasingly erratic weather, and poorly developed rural institutions were primarily responsible for the observed negative growth in the rural sector.

Inequality rose in Zambia over the period, due to a growing rural-urban divide in consumption levels and because of unequal access to jobs in urban areas where the rural poor have increasingly migrated. At the national level, the Gini index rose from 55.6 in 2010 to 57.1 in 2015. Consumption per person declined for the bottom 40 percent in rural areas while it rose in the urban areas. The top decile experienced gains throughout the country.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	8.8	54.4	2015
International Poverty Line 6.4 in Zambian kwacha (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	9.1	57.5	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 10.9 in Zambian kwacha (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	11.8	74.3	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 18.6 in Zambian kwacha (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.8	87.2	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		63.7	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.59	2010-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		57.1	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-3.52	2010-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.96	2010-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		2.93	2010-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		3.03	2010-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

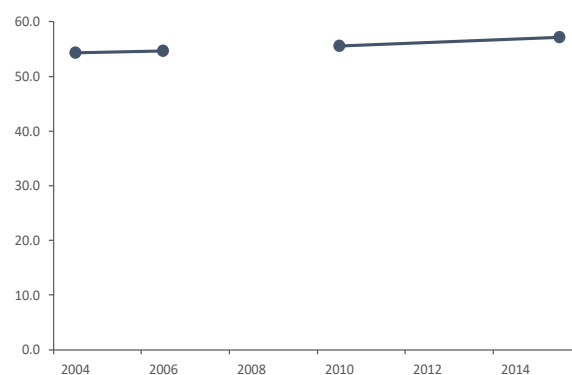
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2004-2015



Source: World Bank using LCMS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2004-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using LCMS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	75	25	12	88	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	19	81	60	40	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	57.5
Males	43	57	40	60	Education	
Females	42	58	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	30.4
0 to 14 years old	36	64	46	54	No adult has completed primary education	24.4
15 to 64 years old	47	53	36	64	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	35	65	42	58	No access to limited-standard drinking water	30.7
Without education (16+)	27	73	55	45	No access to limited-standard sanitation	59.8
Primary education (16+)	23	77	57	43	No access to electricity	69.2
Secondary education (16+)	61	39	22	78		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	95	5	1	99		

Source: World Bank using LCMS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using LCMS-VII/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

All estimates of poverty, shared prosperity, and inequality are based on the 2010 and 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) conducted by Zambia's Central Statistics Office (CSO). The poverty line is the sum of food and non-food poverty lines. The food poverty line is obtained by updating the cost of the food basket recommended by the National Food and Nutrition Commission and the Price and Income Commission in 1991. The non-food poverty line is the average non-food expenditures of households whose total expenditure is close to the food poverty line. The national poverty line for 2015 was estimated to be Zambian Kwacha 214.26 per adult equivalent per month. This is slightly lower than the 2015 value of \$1.9 (2011 PPP). Hence the \$1.9 (2011 PPP) poverty rate of 57.5 percent is slightly higher than the national poverty rate of 54.4 percent. Because the CSO modified several estimation procedures in 2015, the CSO re-estimated the 2010 poverty headcount applying the new procedures to preserve intertemporal comparison. For this reason, the 2010 poverty rate cited in this brief differs from the poverty rate cited in other CSO publications.

HARMONIZATION

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Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zimbabwe

April 2020

Estimates based on the PICES 2011 and PICES 2017 surveys suggest that between 2011 and 2017 extreme poverty – using the national extreme poverty line of US\$ 1.95 per day - rose from 23 to 30 percent. Results from the mini-PICES 2019 conducted in April-May 2019 survey suggest extreme poverty has since risen further to 38 percent, with urban poverty rising faster in relative terms (from 4 percent to 10 percent) than rural poverty (43 to 51 percent). Simulations of rapid price rises and poor crop yields in 2019 suggest extreme poverty is likely to have risen further since. The national poverty **rate** – when measured at the relatively high upper poverty line of PPP US\$ 4.7 - decreased marginally from 72 in 2011 to 70 percent in 2017 and then rose again to 72 percent in 2019.

The rise in extreme poverty during 2017-2019 was caused by another severe drought in 2018/19 and cyclone Idai. This, together with the fast depreciation of the newly introduced local currency, led to a 725 percent rise in food prices while non-food inflation reached close to 450 percent. Purchasing power for the poor collapsed. In 2019, 53 percent of the extreme poor had no access to social assistance or humanitarian assistance, indicating the urgent need to further strengthen these. The delivery of education and health services has also worsened due to eroding salaries of teachers, nurses and doctors. Lack of medicines and lack of household ability to pay school fees has further exacerbated the quality of social service delivery.

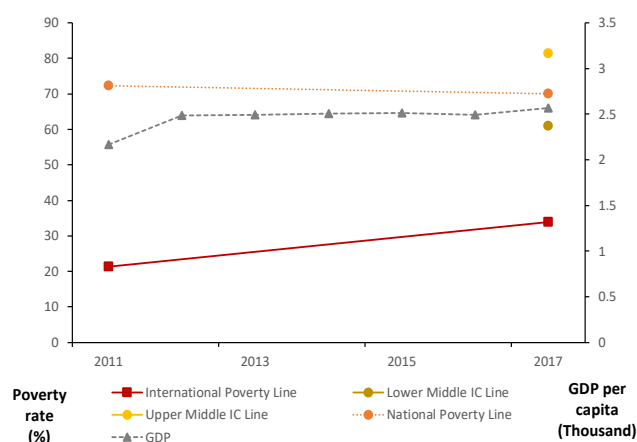
Extreme poverty is high in various remote and poorly connected but densely populated rural areas where agricultural production conditions are not optimal. These are mainly the 'communal lands', far removed from main roads. Social service delivery outcomes in these areas are low, leading to severe spatial poverty traps.

Inequality, as measured by the Gini index has dropped from 63 in 1995/96 to 42 in 2011/12, but rose again to 44 in 2017. Inequality is strongly influenced by large welfare differences between urban and rural areas: extreme poverty is more than 5 times higher in rural than urban areas. The gap however seems to be decreasing slowly as urban livelihoods are further undermined by the current crisis. Mobility restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and another poor cropping season are likely to further affect incomes and worsen the poverty situation in 2020.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	10.0	70.0	2017
International Poverty Line 1 in U.S. dollar (2017) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	4.8	33.9	2017
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1.7 in U.S. dollar (2017) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.7	61.0	2017
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 3 in U.S. dollar (2017) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	11.6	81.3	2017
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		N/A	N/A
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-3.75	2011-2017
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		44.3	2017
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-0.25	2011-2017
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.86	2011-2017
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-3.50	2011-2017
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		-4.54	2011-2017

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

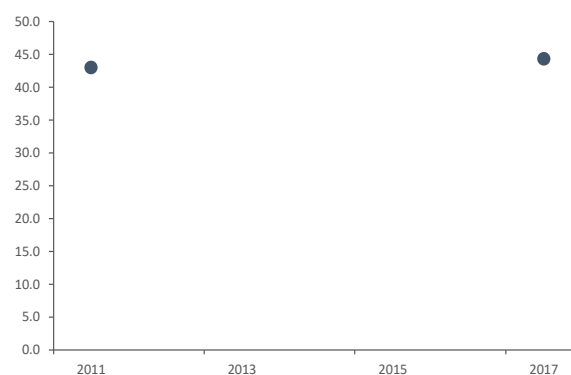
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2011-2017



Source: World Bank using PICES/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2011-2017

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using PICES/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60	
Urban population				N/A	Monetary poverty
Rural population				N/A	Daily income/consumption less than US\$1.90 per person
Males				N/A	Education
Females				N/A	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school
0 to 14 years old				N/A	No adult has completed primary education
15 to 64 years old				N/A	Access to basic infrastructure
65 and older				N/A	No access to limited-standard drinking water
Without education (16+)				N/A	No access to limited-standard sanitation
Primary education (16+)				N/A	No access to electricity
Secondary education (16+)				N/A	
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)				N/A	

Source: World Bank using PICES/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Household expenditure surveys were conducted in 1995, 2001, 2011, and 2017, while a rapid expenditure survey, using SWIFT methodology, was conducted in April-May 2019. Comparison of past official estimates of poverty should be treated with care, as there have been some changes in methodology for example in the calculation of the user value of assets and housing. Poverty measurement was rebased in 2019 with close World Bank support, starting with the PICES 2017 survey. This involved adopting good practice approaches for measuring the consumption aggregate. It also led to the calculation of a new minimum food needs basket and new poverty lines. The rebasing only changed poverty rates with 1-2 percentage points.

The national general poverty line is relatively high (4.7 USD 2011 PPP) as it adopts the upper ceiling of the basic needs method, resulting in high official national poverty rates. The lower ceiling poverty line is equivalent to US\$ 3.5 PPP. As mentioned, the national extreme poverty line is valued at about US\$ 1.9-2.0 per day.

Following the gazetting of a micro-data dissemination policy in August 2018, the PICES 2011 and PICES 2017 micro-data sets were released to users in 2019 and can now be downloaded from the ZIMSTAT website for in-depth research.

HARMONIZATION

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