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The City Poverty Assessment

2000-01-01

cities and towns are increasingly becoming the primary locus of poverty in many countries rural urban migration and low urban mortality rates have contributed to the rapid population growth of cities in many parts of the world with such rapid growth comes an increasing concentration of poverty in urban areas in parallel more countries assign local governments increased responsibility in fighting poverty with decentralization the responsibility of local social policy goes beyond the execution of centrally designed and funded education and health programs in many countries local policymakers today decide on tax rates expenditure policies development of new assistance programs incentives for local economic development land and zoning laws and more the formulation of pro poor local policies requires good information analyses local governments and their partners have both an opportunity and a need to understand the determinants of poverty and impediments for its reduction this paper is an introduction to how such local information on poverty can be gathered and analyzed it provides local policy makers with a broad overview of the type of questions typically asked and answered in city poverty assessments as the nature of poverty differs widely between cities and countries so will the content of such poverty assessments as they have to be adapted to local needs this publication will be of interest to city policy makers international organizations nogovernmental organizations and urban practitioners

From Poverty Assessment to Policy Change

2001

french edition human development network series as the new millennium approaches education will determine who has the keys to the treasures the world can furnish this is particularly important for the poor who have to rely on their human capital as the

main if not the only means of escaping poverty in this way new challenges and opportunities arise for education immense progress has been achieved in education in the last 50 years however immense challenges still remain this report lays out the vision for education and the ambitious international goals to which the bank subscribes it notes the progress so far and the gaps that remain it describes the rich group of partners associated with the educational endeavor and how the bank s role has evolved it conveys the bank s global priorities and programs to help countries progress toward the international education goals and improve the quality of teaching and learning it illustrates the processes and operating principles that will help bank staff contribute more effectively to better educational outcomes in each client country and to monitor success in implementing this strategy also available in english stock no 14500 and spanish stock no 14633

A Poverty Assessment of the Small Enterprise Foundation on Behalf of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest

2001

we analyze the performance of kernel density methods applied to grouped data to estimate poverty as applied in sala i martin 2006 qje using monte carlo simulations and household surveys we find that the technique gives rise to biases in poverty estimates the sign and magnitude of which vary with the bandwidth the kernel the number of datapoints and across poverty lines depending on the chosen bandwidth the 1 day poverty rate in 2000 varies by a factor of 1 8 while the 2 day headcount in 2000 varies by 287 million people our findings challenge the validity and robustness of poverty estimates derived through kernel density estimation on grouped data

Panama Poverty Assessment

2000-01-01

the second edition of this book outline show to include the poor using the participatory poverty assessment ppa method this method was developed by the world bank in partnerships with ngos governments and academic institutions and has been implemented in over 60 countries worldwide during the last decade this book also draws on new ppa case examples joint publication with the world bank

Kernel Density Estimation Based on Grouped Data

2008-07-01

the microfinance poverty assessment tool method was developed to increase transparency in the outreach performance of microfinance institutions mfis in order to more effectively assess their impact on the lives of poor people it provides accurate data on the poverty levels of mfi clients relative to people living in the same community using a more standardised and rigorous set of indicators than those used by conventional microfinance targeting tools and allow comparative measurement of poverty outreach within and across countries although this method was designed for microfinance it can also be used to measure the poverty levels of clients of other development programmes

Can the Poor Influence Policy? Participatory Poverty Assessments in the Developing

World

2002-01-15

discusses how contextual methods which are defined as methods which attempt to understand poverty within the social cultural and economic environment and non contextual methods can be used in the construction of poverty profiles and the assessment of poverty includes case studies which discuss selected poverty issues in tanzania and zambia

Panama Poverty Assessment

1999

participatory poverty assessments ppas use participatory research methods to understand poverty from the perspective of the poor by focusing on their realities needs and priorities the principle of a ppa is to ensure that the intended beneficiaries have some control over the research process communities share their knowledge and are involved in analyzing the results this book proposes a threefold classification of ppas based on their varying impacts 1 deepening our understanding of poverty 2 influencing policy and 3 strengthening policy implementation there is no single model for ppas however this book suggests some minimum standards and good practice for participatory policy research that aims to affect policy change ppas are highlighting the potentially powerful role the poor can play in analyzing poverty developing interventions for its reduction and assessing the impact of projects and policies the challenge for the bank and the rest of the development community is to effectively integrate the perspectives and values of the poor into the process of policy and project formulation and implementation

Microfinance Poverty Assessment Tool

2003-01-01

moldova is having an arduous transition from being a centrally planned economy to one that is guided by market signals and this has contributed to poverty its agriculture dominated economy is handicapped by the loss of its traditional markets and the slow restructuring of its enterprises as a result the economy has been shrinking since independence this report aims to provide a detailed analysis of the situation regarding living standards in the country and provide a framework for policy for the government s emerging social assistance program chapter 1 examines the composition and distribution of poverty in moldova chapter 2 looks at how income and price shocks have affected the lives of the poor and motivates the need for employment generating growth especially in agriculture as the only sure way out of poverty for most moldovans chapter 3 discusses the role of the moldovan state in easing poverty and proposes a broad strategy to reform social assistance and social sector reform that best uses the limited government resources in its efforts to directly alleviate poverty the moldovan government has to overcome three mutually reinforcing challenges the population s high expectations for broad and effective interventions its own lack of fiscal resources and the technical difficulties in finding effective targeting mechanisms for moldova s shallow poverty

A Rough Guide to PPAs

2001

in recent years an extensive body of literature has emerged on the definition measurement and analysis of poverty much of this literature focuses on analyzing poverty at the national level or spatial disaggregation by general categories of urban or rural areas with adjustments made for regional price differentials yet for an individual city attempting to tackle the problems of urban poverty

this level of aggregation is not sufficient for answering specific questions such as where the poor are located in the city whether there are differences between poor areas if access to services varies by subgroup whether specific programs are reaching the poorest and how to design effective poverty reduction programs and policies answering these questions is critical particularly for large sprawling cities with highly diverse populations and growing problems of urban poverty understanding urban poverty presents a set of issues distinct from general poverty analysis and thus may require additional tools and techniques baker and schuler summarize the main issues in conducting urban poverty analysis with a focus on presenting a sample of case studies from urban areas that were implemented by a number of different agencies using a range of analytical approaches for studying urban poverty specific conclusions regarding design and analysis data timing cost and implementation issues are discussed this paper a product of the urban unit transport and urban development department is part of a larger effort in the department to promote strategies for reducing urban poverty world bank web site

Participation and Combined Methods in African Poverty Assessment

1998

master s thesis from the year 2016 in the subject sociology individual groups society grade excellent course msc in development economics language english abstract in developing countries like ethiopia our day to day formal and informal discourses are rarely out of poverty issues that can be linked directly or indirectly despite the determined effort of government and development agencies to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development poverty remains an everlasting challenge of the world this study aims to examine rural household poverty and its determining factors using alternative poverty measurement approaches in case of gozamin woreda east gojjam zone of amhara region it used both objective and subjective based poverty analysis approaches where the survey based analysis and ppa of the study depend on randomly selected 242 and 42 sample households respectively using cost of basic needs approach cbn the poverty line of the study area is estimated as 19 16 birr per day per adult equivalent the study

engaged foster greer and thorbecke fgt group of poverty measures to assess the incidence depth and intensity of poverty and decompositions were made across sample kebeles and socio economic variables ols logit and censored tobit regression models were also applied to identify determining factors of household consumption expenditure poverty incidence depth and severity ppa findings revealed that perception of the community towards poverty is beyond the conventional income consumption based definition therefore development policies and poverty reduction strategies should respond to rapid rural population growth moreover dega agro ecological areas need particular attention all the way through poverty reduction efforts

Can the Poor Influence Policy?

1999

poverty in rural areas particularly in developing country has been a subject of many theories and research this book tries to investigate the interconnections between poverty and vulnerability the vulnerability indices have been generated in the local context of padavedu panchayat in thiruvunnamalai district of tamil nadu state in south india it further examines in depth about the livelihood strategy of the local community there through different development initiatives joint forest management jfm and micro credit programs there are critically analyzed in the end different areas of further study and recommendations are made

Moldova--poverty Assessment

1999

this report aims to help understand the qualitative aspects of poverty from the point of view of the poor toward a better understanding of how to design programs to reduce it drawings around the theme of poverty done by mongolian children for this project help illustrate the issues and the childrens responses to them the book is copublished with mongolia s national statistics office

and the world bank and the study was funded by the netherlands national poverty reduction fund

Participatory Poverty Assessment, 2006

2007

the microfinance poverty assessment tool was developed as a much needed tool to increase transparency on the depth of outreach of microfinance institutions mfis it is intended to help donors and investors integrate a poverty focus into their appraisals and funding of financial institutions through a more precise understanding of the clients served by these institutions used in conjunction with an institutional appraisal of financial sustainability governance management staff and systems a poverty assessment allows for a more holistic understanding of an mfi

Kiribati

2002

china has made huge economic strides in recent decades but poverty is still a major issue on the agenda for rural china poverty and development in china analyses how poverty is recognized and measured and how people in poverty are identified literally asking who is poor in china the author uses five alternative recognition approaches monetary capabilities participatory social exclusion and multidimensional and applies them to the same population of households in yunnan province in order to make explicit valid comparisons and deductions about the impact of different approaches on poverty identification and measurement

Ho Chi Minh City Participatory Poverty Assessment

2003

much of the qualitative research about poverty in vietnam over the past 8 to 10 years was overlooked by policymakers who tended to view it as unscientific and lacking in credibility so why did the four participatory poverty assessments implemented in 1999 grab their attention the year 1999 was important for poverty related research and policy development in vietnam the general statistics office had collected household data in the second vietnam living standards survey in 1998 and made it available for analysis in 1999 and four participatory poverty assessments ppas were implemented during 1999 turk s case study describes how government agencies donors and nongovernmental organizations collaborated in implementing the ppas the considerable amount of qualitative information about poverty produced in vietnam over the past 8 to 10 years has rarely grabbed the attention of policymakers who tend to view such information as unscientific and lacking in credibility by contrast the ppas implemented in 1999 have been widely circulated used and quoted what was different about those ppas that led their findings to be brought into local and national policy debates as previous findings had not been working partnerships among donors and nongovernmental organizations were important and helped build consensus on the research findings but more crucial was the active engagement of government partners from the very early stages establishing a poverty working group provided a structure for implementing the ppas for feeding analysis through to the poverty assessment and for keeping government fully involved the poverty working group now supports the government in drafting its poverty reduction strategy strong world bank leadership financial support from the u k department for international development the technical expertise and commitment of the ppa partner agencies and the availability of recent high quality household survey data played an important part in ensuring the ppas credibility this paper a product of the hanoi country office east asia and pacific region is part of a larger effort in the region to encourage greater participation by poor households in policymaking and programming for poverty reduction the author may be contacted at cturk worldbank org

Analyzing Urban Poverty

2004

this book presents the key findings from a new poverty assessment for vietnam led jointly by the world bank and the vietnam academy of social sciences vass it takes a fresh look at the lives of poor men women and children and explores the constraints and opportunities they face today in rising out of poverty the book aims to do three things first it proposes revisions to vietnam s poverty monitoring system via better data updated welfare aggregates and new poverty lines to bring these more in line with economic and social conditions in present day vietnam second it revisits the s

Equivalence Scale and Poverty Assessment in a Poor Country

1992

the multidimensional poverty assessment tool mpat was developed by the un international fund for agricultural development with a view to assess local level poverty in rural regions around the globe the mpat is a survey based thematic indicator of ten dimensions from food nutrition security to domestic water supply health healthcare to gender equality

Rural Household Poverty and Its Determining Factors. A Poverty Analysis Using Alternative Measurement Approaches

2017-04-25

world bank technical paper no 356 the fragmentation in african financial markets and its persistence despite reforms to liberalize those markets have been difficult to explain this paper reports findings from surveys of formal and informal institutions and their clients in ghana malawi nigeria and tanzania to test hypotheses explaining different aspects of fragmentation which occurs when different market segments are poorly linked and interest rate differentials cannot be fully explained by differences in costs and risks the study concludes that financial development strategies and world bank operations supporting them should explicitly include informal and semi formal financial institutions to improve the extent and efficiency of financial intermediation in the medium term

Participatory Poverty Assessment

2003

this ieg evaluation requested by the world bank s board of executive directors represents the first independent evaluation of the psia experience the evaluation finds that the psia approach has appropriately emphasized the importance of assessing the distributional impact of policy actions understanding institutional and political constraints to development and building domestic ownership for reforms psias have not always explicitly stated their operational objectives i e informing country policies informing bank operations and or contributing to country capacity psias have had limited ownership by bank staff and managers and have often not been effectively integrated into country assistance programs quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of psias have been weak the evaluation recommends that the world bank ensure that bank staff understand what the psia approach is and when to use it clarify the operational objectives of each psia and tailor the approach and timeline to those objectives improve integration of the psia into the bank s country assistance program by requiring that all earmarked funding for psias be matched by a substantial contribution from the country unit budgets strengthen psia effectiveness through enhanced quality assurance

The National Seminar on Poverty Assessment

2000

Rural Poverty

2005

Participatory Poverty Assessment

2002

Participatory Poverty Assessment

2006

Microfinance Poverty Assessment Tool

2003-01-01

Poverty and Development in China

2012

Linking Participatory Poverty Assessments to Policy and Policymaking

2016

Technical Assistance to India for Participatory Poverty Assessment at the State Level

2000

Poverty Assessment in Tanzania

1994-01-01

Sri Lanka, Poverty Assessment

2007

Well Begun But Not Yet Done

2014

2022 Poverty Assessment in Zambia

2023

Lao Cai Province

1999

The Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT)

2010

Bhutan Poverty Assessment 2014

2014

Honduras

1994

Mekong Delta Participatory Poverty Assessment

2003

2014-06

Taking Action to Reduce Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

1997-01-01

Analyzing the Effects of Policy Reforms on the Poor

2010-05-05

2014-11-30

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