

# Global Poverty Monitoring:

Introduction to World Bank's tool and products for poverty monitoring

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# World Bank's mandate: the Twin Goals



## End Extreme Poverty (SDG 1.1)

- Indicator - The proportion of population living below \$1.90 per capita
- Target – It will become below 3 percent by 2030



## Promote Shared Prosperity (SDG 10.1)

- Indicator – Growth rates of mean expenditure of the poorest 40 percent of population

# Our team's mandate

How to improve global poverty monitoring?

Timeliness



Consistency



Transparency

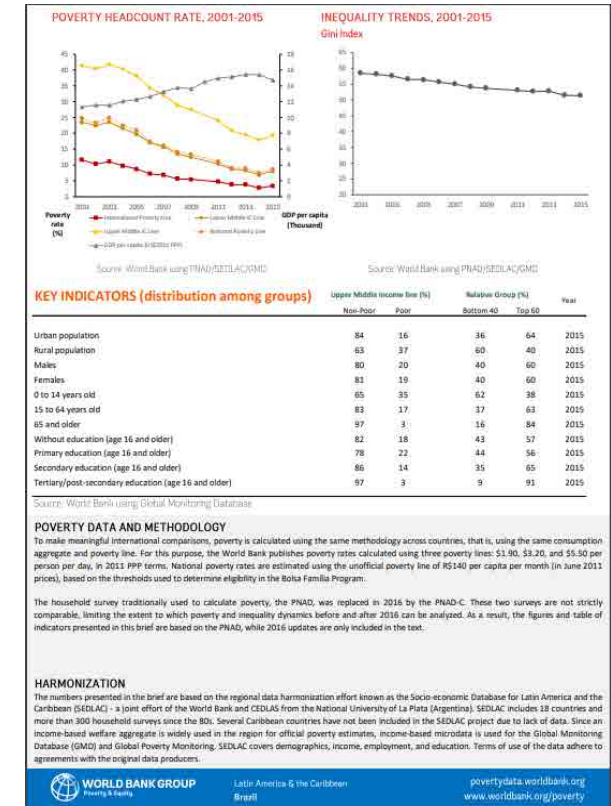
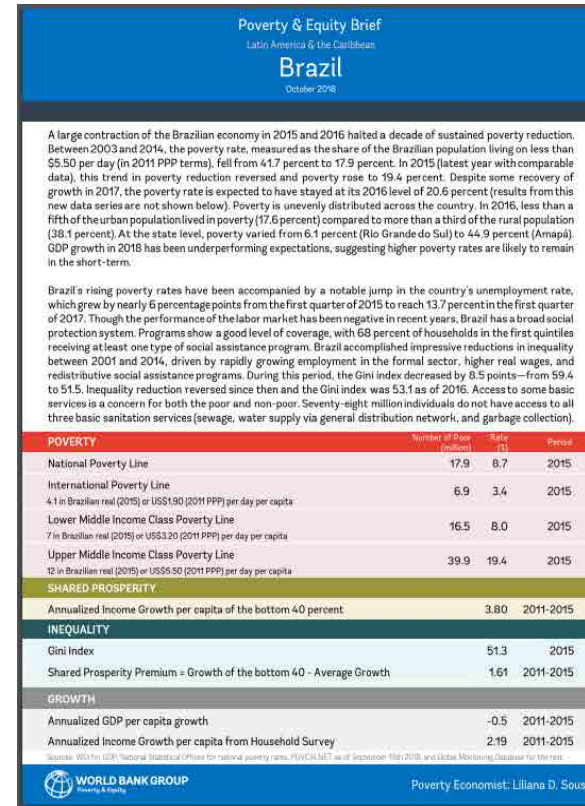


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# Poverty and Equity Brief

- 116 countries
- National and international poverty lines
- Inequality
- Poverty and shared prosperity trends
- Methodological notes
- Download:

<http://povertydata.worldbank.org>

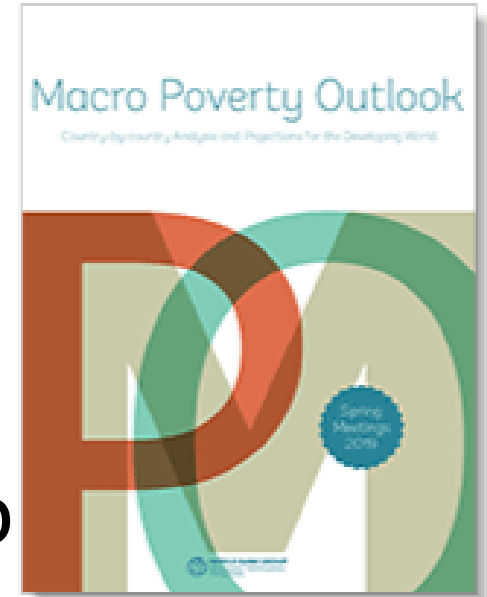


# Macro Poverty Outlook

- 146 countries
- Recent macro and poverty developments
- Forecasts for major macroeconomic variables
- Critical challenges for economic growth, macro stability, and poverty reduction

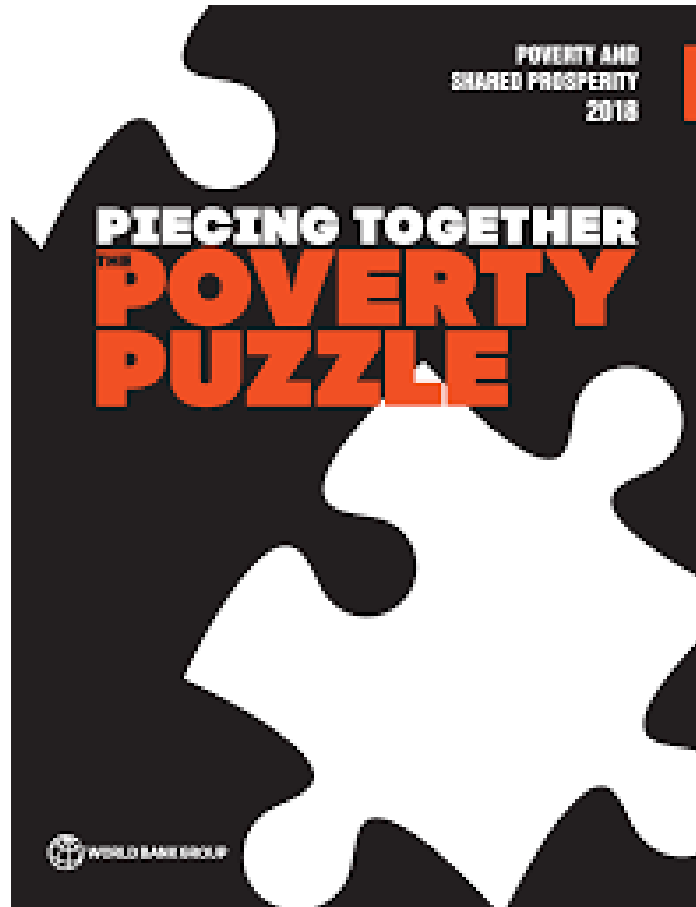
- Download:

[http://macropovertyoutlook.worldbank.org/mpo\\_files/mpo-sm19.pdf](http://macropovertyoutlook.worldbank.org/mpo_files/mpo-sm19.pdf)



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# Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report



- Published every two years
- Global and thematic focus
- Poverty and shared prosperity trends
- Download:  
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/30418/9781464813306.pdf>



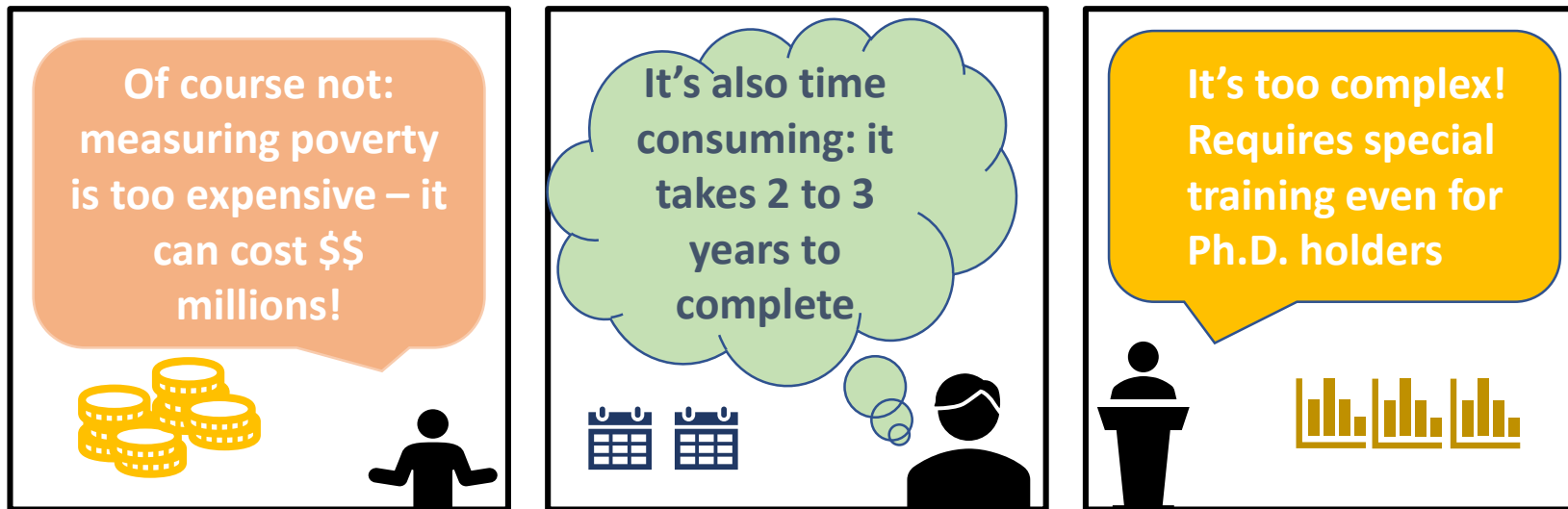
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# Measuring poverty at project level - SWIFT



# Little to no data available at project level

- Most countries can't monitor poverty and shared prosperity regularly
- Almost no project can do that!





# Why SWIFT?



## End Extreme Poverty (SDG 1.1)

- Indicator – The proportion of population living below \$1.90 per capita
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## Promote Shared Prosperity (SDG 10.1)

- Indicator – Growth rates of mean expenditure of the poorest 40 percent of population

*Both indicators need a welfare indicator (cons/inc) to measure*



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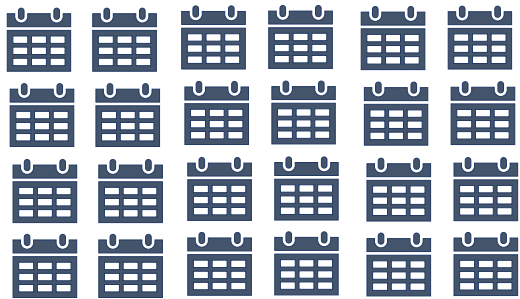
# What is SWIFT?



- SWIFT: Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking
- A new tool for measuring World Bank Group's Twin Goals (SDGs 1 and 10) in a **cost-effective, timely, and user-friendly** manner

# The advantages of SWIFT

## Traditional survey

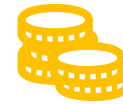


\$1million

1-2 years

500 questions

## SWIFT survey



< \$100k



< 2 months



~ 15 questions

**Cost  
effective!**

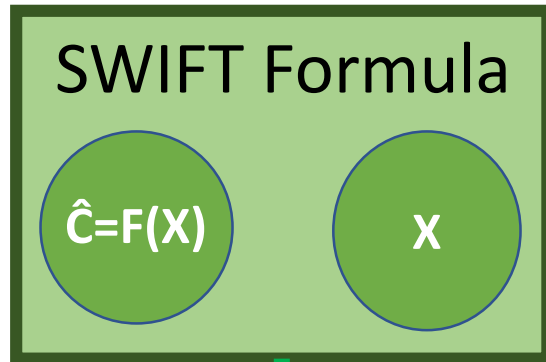
**Timely!**

**User  
friendly!**



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# How does SWIFT work?



- Uses **machine learning** to select identify **only 15** simple questions ( $X$ ) and formula ( $F(X)$ )
- Survey collects responses
- SWIFT estimates household income and poverty



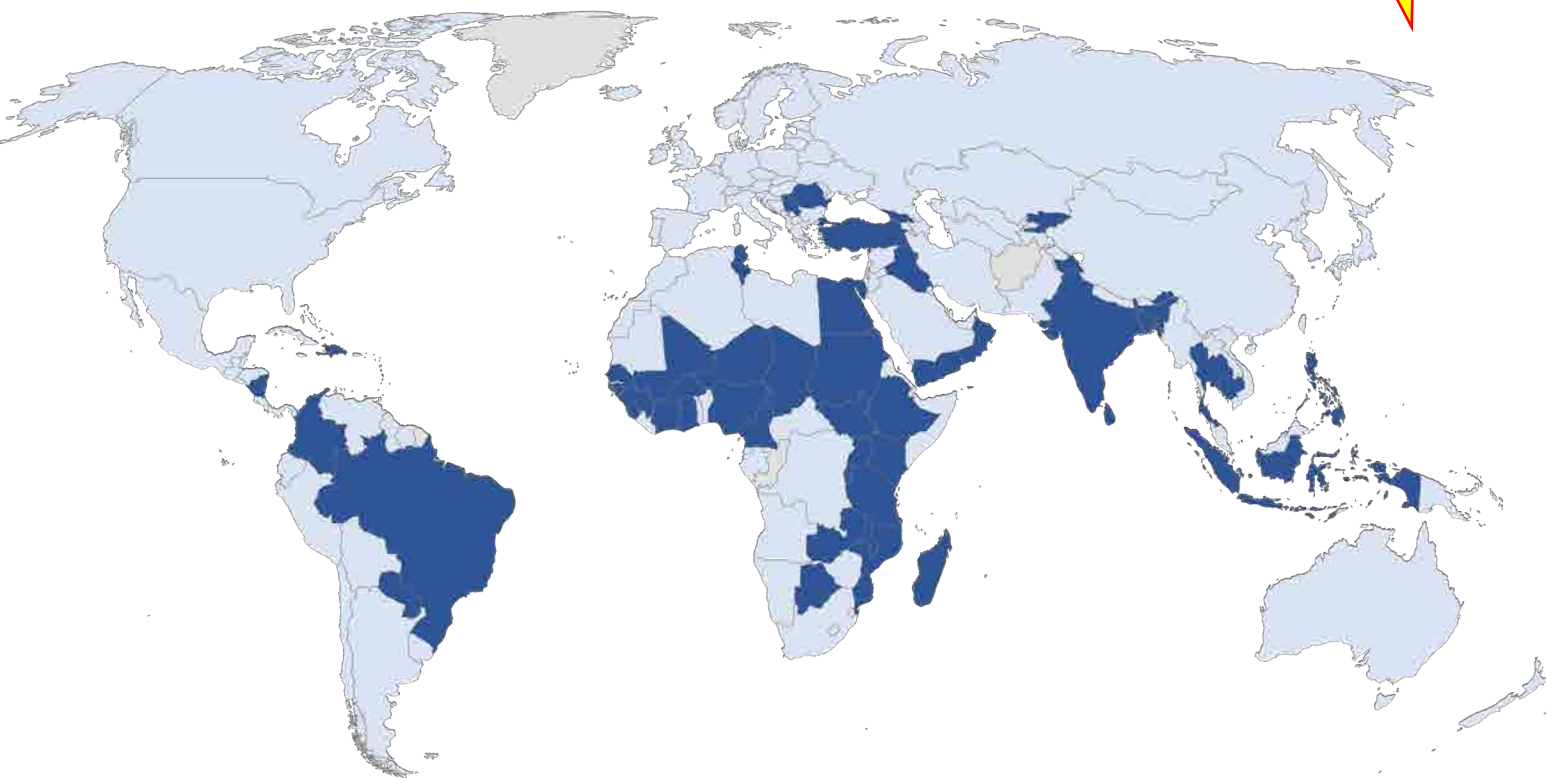
**99%  
accuracy!**



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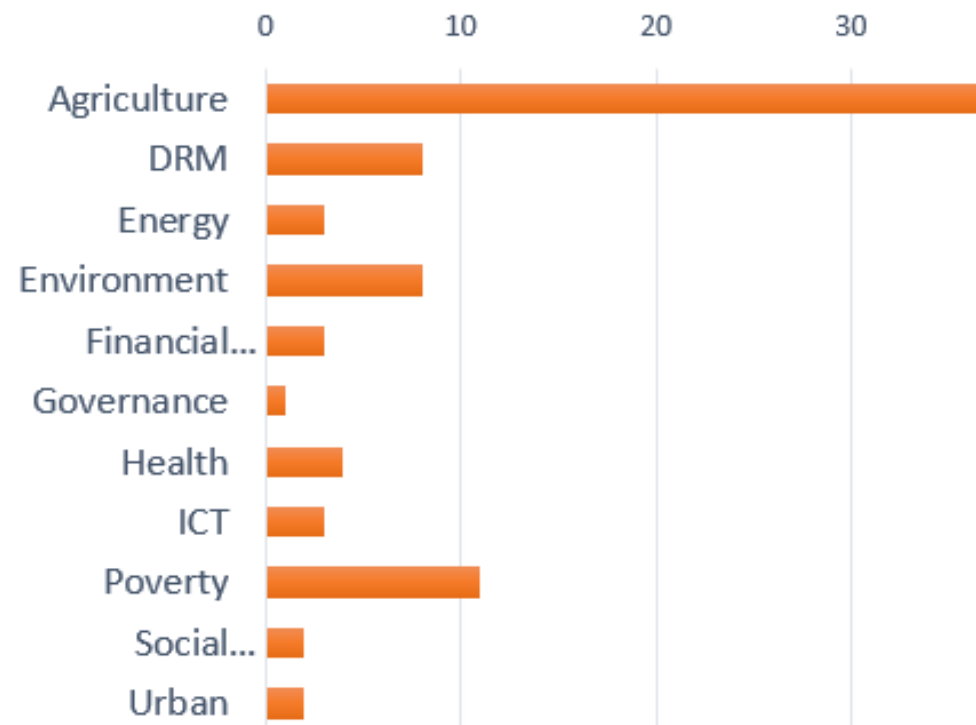
# SWIFT experience so far

SWIFT Projects by Country



92  
surveys!

SWIFT projects by sector

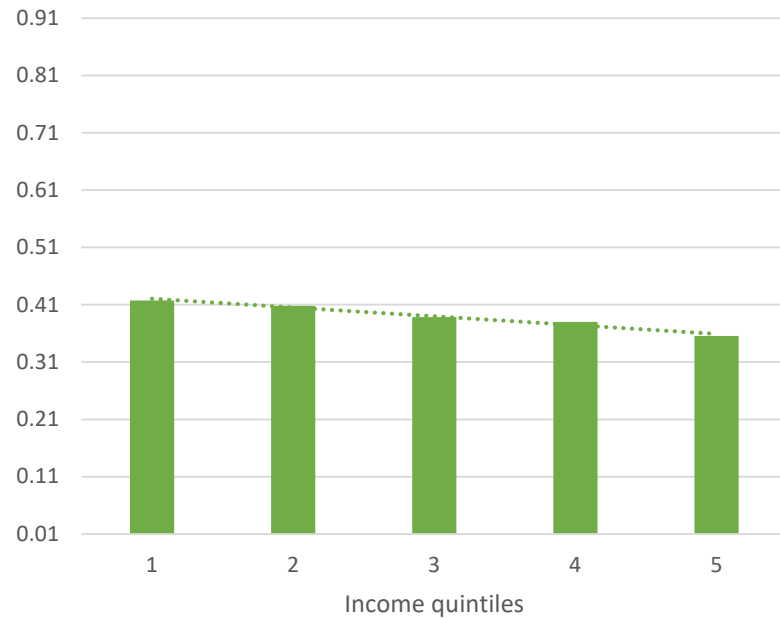


# How SWIFT has been used

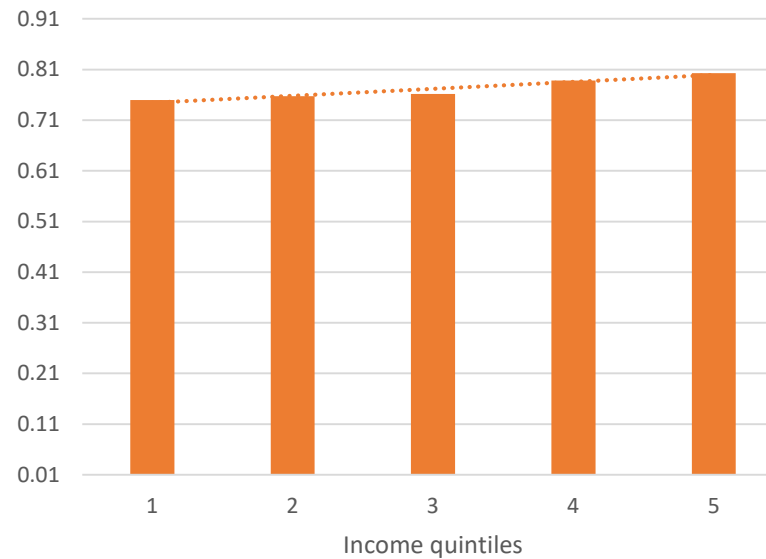
- SWIFT questions are added to sector-specific household surveys
  - Electricity team access to electricity survey (Bangladesh)
  - ICT team survey of mobile phone and internet use (Tanzania)
  - Disaster Risk Management team survey of vulnerability and resilience (Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Brazil, Haiti)
- With SWIFT, we can see
  - Poverty rate and mean household expenditures
  - Compare beginning and end of a project:
    - impact on the poor
    - Impact on the poorest 40 percent of population
    - Impact by income levels

# SWIFT use on ICT in Tanzania

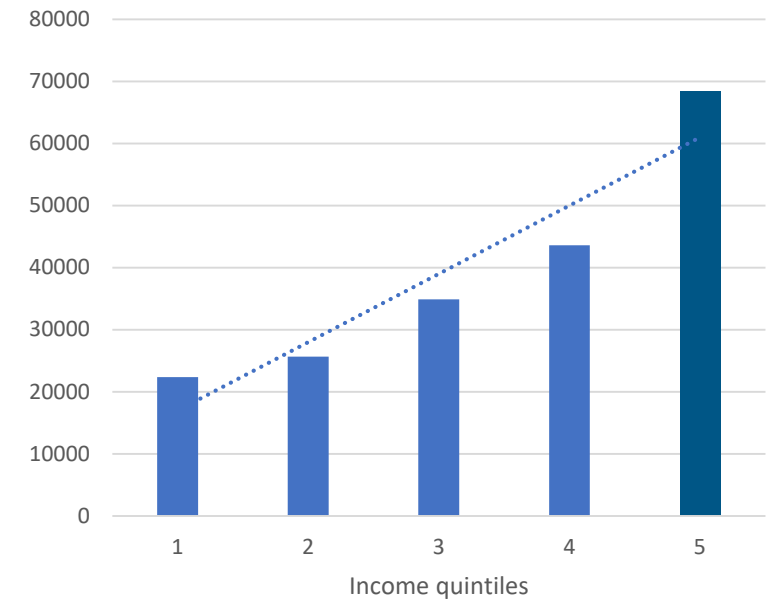
% population cannot afford a mobile phone



% population agree that mobile money helps save time and transport cost



How much do you usually keep stored in your mobile phone?



# Our ambition for the future

- Annual monitoring of SDGs 1 and 10  
→ *Even for poorest countries!!*
- Monitor project impact on poverty  
→ *Even for small projects!!*



# How we are trying to get there

- Pilot infrastructure for collecting SWIFT data in Somalia, Uganda, Malawi
- Partnership with private sector for cheap devices (mobile phones, tablets)
- Our challenge: lacking resources for scaling up

# ありがとう!

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