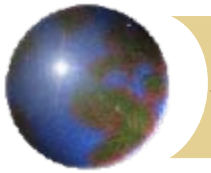


Proposed Poverty Research

- World Bank prepares a Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)
 - due FY 05
- Poverty and economic growth
- Background papers feed into PRS review
 - due June 2004

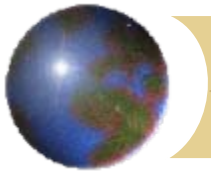


Focus on

- Consultations with key stakeholders
 - (rural) poverty
 - Rural-poverty – growth linkages
 - Spatial dimensions of poverty
 - Overlaps with PRS in its aim to better understand

- Substantial body of work
 - PHDR, PPA

- Proposed work to start shortly:
 - Poverty descriptives
 - Rural income mobility
 - Nutrition

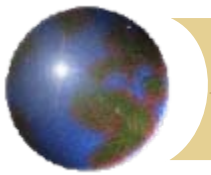


Poverty descriptives

- Review of literature
 - Will help to define work on rural growth

- Poverty analysis complementary to PHDR
 - Annual estimates of poverty incidence
 - Growth-incidence analysis
 - Benefit-incidence analysis
 - Decomposing poverty changes in growth and inequality components
 - Can MDGs be attained with growth alone

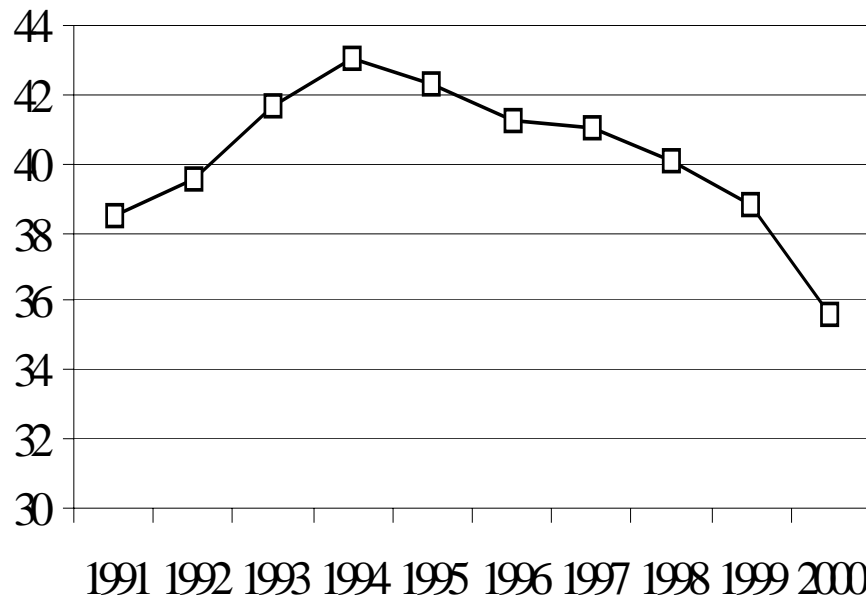
- Poverty map and its derivatives
 - Poverty amongst vulnerable groups
 - Spatial aspects of non-income welfare dimensions (census, GIS)

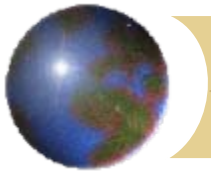


Annual estimates of poverty

- Issue, over 1990s almost no change in poverty

Simulated poverty incidence



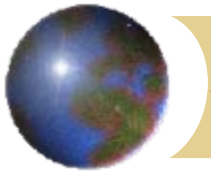


Rural income mobility

- Question: what drives impoverishment of some and improvement of others

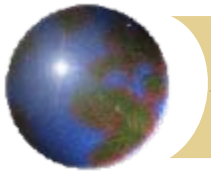
- Background: PPA identifies impoverishing forces
 - environment/weather related shocks
 - macro-economic environment
 - governance
 - ill health
 - life cycle related events
 - cultural beliefs

- Complement this by:
 - Ranking impoverishing forces
 - Considering opportunities for growth



Rural income mobility

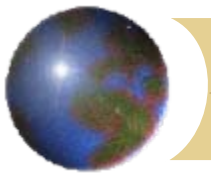
- Method: combined qual-quant approach
 - Use KHDS surveys for quantitative descriptives and hypothesis formulation
 - Information on assets
 - Information on shocks
 - Qualitative fieldwork in small number of, purposively selected, villages and individuals
 - Expected output: descriptive report
 - Expected output: set of hypotheses
 - Formal testing using 2004 KHDS data (later summer)



Rural income mobility

- Issues for consideration
 - Changes in crop patterns –role of food crops
 - Non-farm income and entry barriers
 - Shocks and coping mechanisms
 - Savings/credit mechanisms and their effectiveness
 - Role of migration
 - Poverty traps
 - Traders, markets and roads
 - Contribution of services (extension, health, water)
 - Impact of government policies

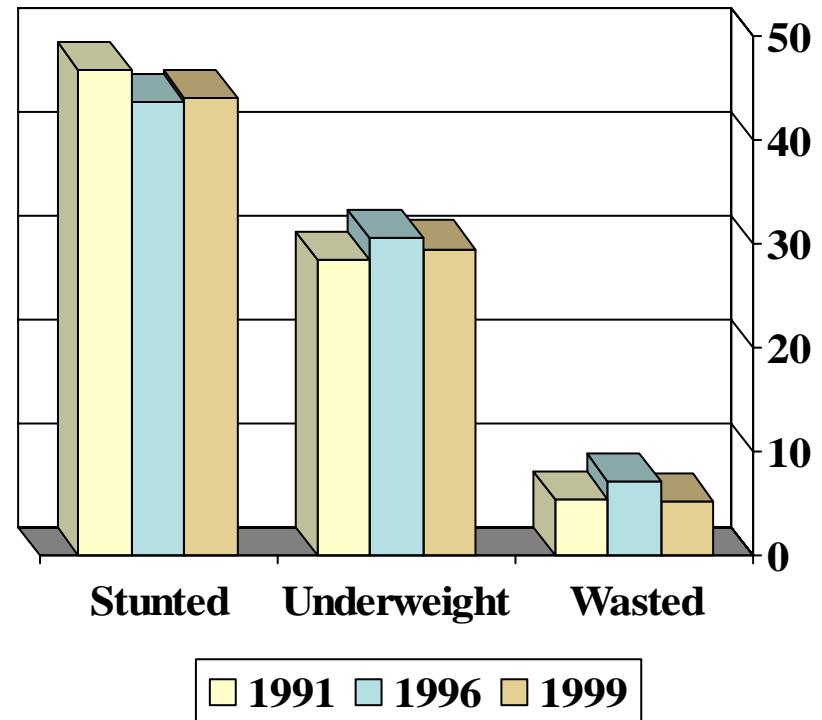
- Can we scale up beyond Kagera?

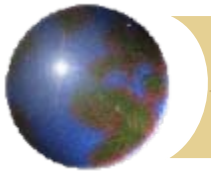


Nutrition and economic growth

Background

- Malnutrition is important MDG
- Malnutrition is source of vulnerability
- Malnutrition rates are high
- No improvements in 1990s
- Few nationwide interventions
- Tanzania had state of the art nutrition program in 1980s

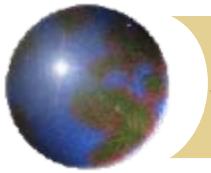




Nutrition and economic growth

Proposed study

- Five separate components
 - Malnutrition profile (trends, who, where)
 - Malnutrition, income and economic growth
 - Causes of malnutrition and Tanzania's malnutrition programs
 - Institutional aspects of malnutrition
 - Potential to meet MDG targets (and costing)
- Synthesis report



Other work ...

- Rural income
 - Supply chain analysis
 - Crop boards
- Urban poverty and labor markets
- Shocks
- Long term impact of malnutrition

- Vulnerability is integral part of analysis
 - Qual-quant work
 - Nutrition