

Chapter 1 : Ghana - Living Standards Survey IV

World Bank atlas (English) Abstract. This 30th World Bank Atlas has been expanded to incorporate more of the topics covered by its companion volume, the "World Development Indicators," and reflects new design features and changes in content.

No poverty End poverty in all its forms everywhere An estimated million people, or In the extreme poverty rate stood at Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms by It also seeks to ensure social protection for poor and vulnerable people, to increase access to basic services, and to support those harmed by conflict and climate-related disasters. Half were in East Asia and Pacific, where the extreme poverty rate was 60 percent, making it the poorest region at that time figure 1a. While all regions have made progress, the most significant was in East Asia and Pacific, which recorded an extreme poverty rate of just 3. In South Asia extreme poverty also fell sharply, to a third of its level from 45 percent to 15 percent. Even with substantial progress, considerable challenges remain: For this indicator, regional aggregates exclude certain high income countries World Bank Group. Poverty and Shared Prosperity Reducing poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions The target of eliminating extreme poverty by uses a globally comparable poverty line as a benchmark. Goal 1 also looks to halve the share of the population living in poverty as defined by national authorities target 1. So, richer countries tend to have higher poverty lines than poorer ones figure 1c , and in some cases a richer country may have a higher national poverty rate than a poorer country. Countries define monetary poverty lines using either income or consumption. In the years measured up to over 9â€”15 year intervals , 17 of 45 countries with data reduced their poverty rates by more than half. Another 4 countries were on track to halve their poverty in 15 years if reduction trends continued. Based on average compound annual growth rate. In general, countries maintain the same national poverty lines over time, adjusting them for inflation to remain constant in real terms. In such cases, measured poverty may not decline, even if incomes are rising, and halving poverty would be possible only by drastically reducing inequality. Expanding social protection for those most in need Social protection programs, which can increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable people and the opportunities available to them target 1. Programs include social assistance such as cash and in-kind transfers , social insurance such as pensions and unemployment insurance , and active labor market programs such as skills training and wage subsidies. They reduce poverty by ensuring adequate protection against different types of shocks; by redistributing incomes to promote a more equitable society; and by reducing perceived risk, thereby promoting the accumulation of human capital and productive investment opportunities. Few poor people, however, are covered by social protection programs. To be effective in reducing poverty, social protection benefits must reach the poor and vulnerable. In Rwanda the richest quintile receives around seven times more in benefits than the poorest quintile. Excludes countries with a population of fewer than 5 million. Securing land rights Tenure security is crucial for encouraging productive investment, sustainable land management, and access to finance target 1. Clear land rights help reduce conflict, increase transparency, and generate revenues for public services through property taxes. Recognizing rights is vital both for indigenous communities and for women, bolstering their bargaining power, household welfare, and equality of opportunity through asset ownership. Data on tenure security and on the mapping and registering of private plots come from administrative records of national land registries and cadasters and from census and multitopic household surveys by national statistical agencies figure 1g. Regional data exclude OECD member countries. World Bank Doing Business The registration of plots in main cities is higher across all regions.

Chapter 2 : World Bank high-income economy - Wikipedia

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