



The Challenge of Poverty Reduction: *Contributions of a Population Perspective*

Background

Falling Poverty Rates

55.6 (2002) to 41% (2013)

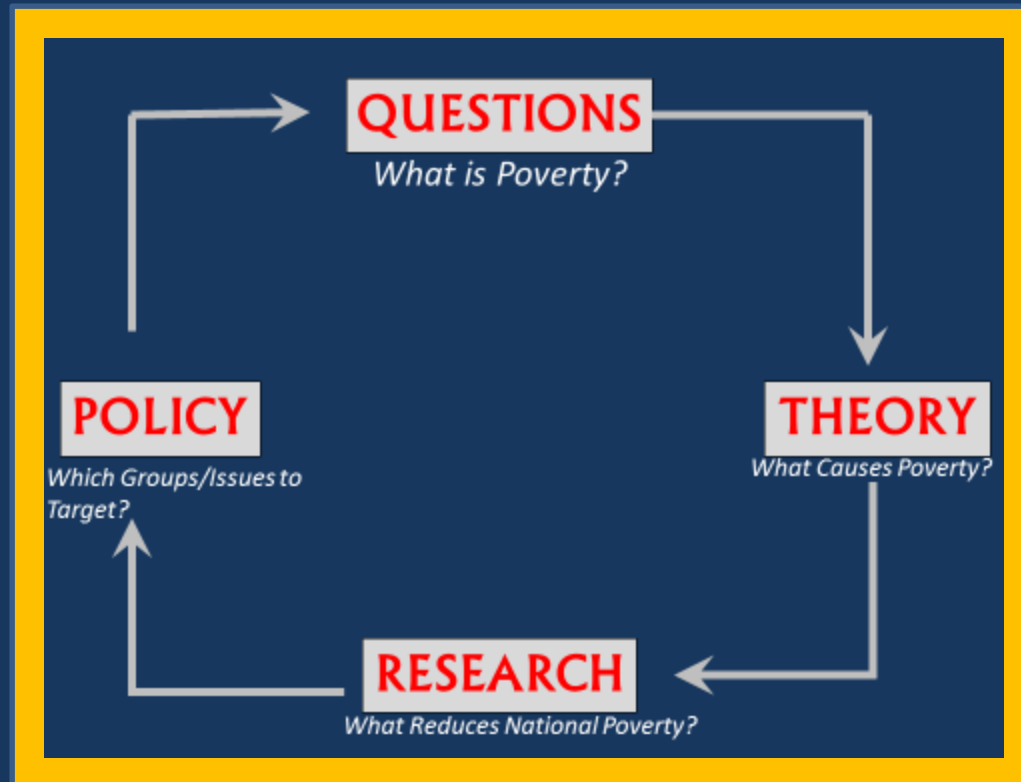


- Increase in absolute numbers (276 to 391 M)
- Slower progress
- Momentum of poverty
- Large share of world's poor

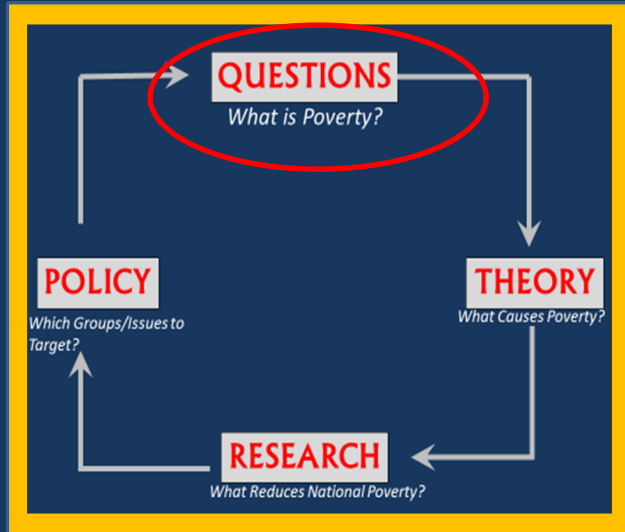
Why the Slow Progress?

- Poverty unavoidable
- Weak commitment
- Limited resources
- Partial understanding
 - (Micro) economic
 - Demographic

Gains from a Population Perspective

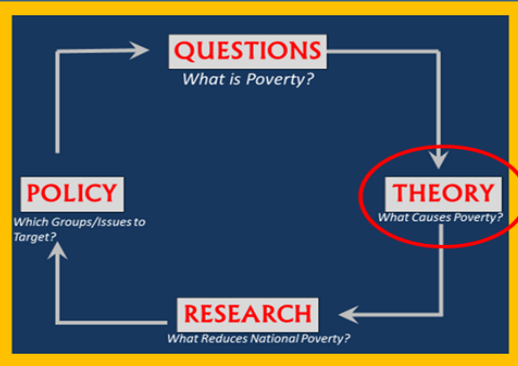


What is Poverty?

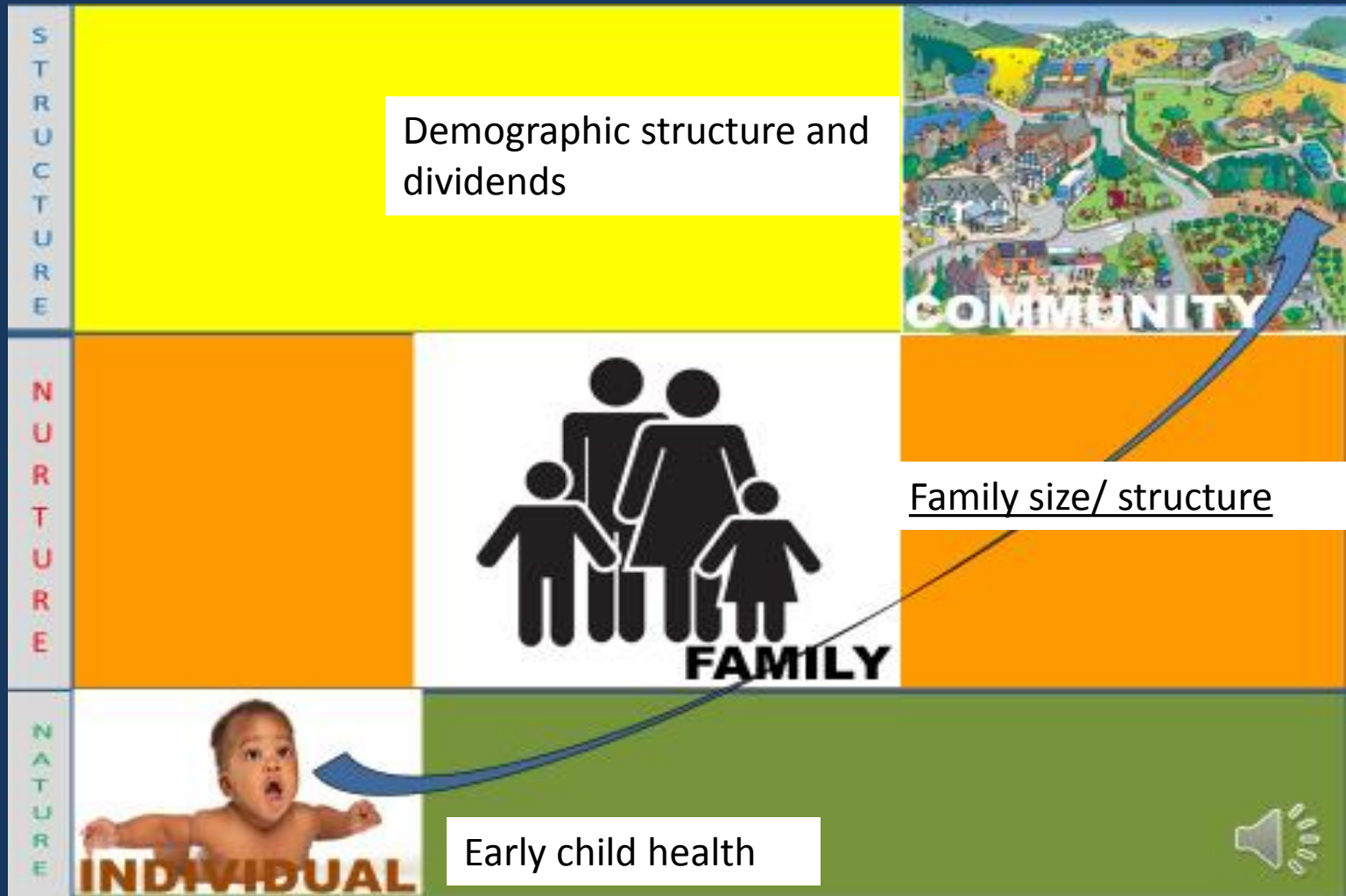


- NOT an attribute of people or places ...
- But of key life events ..
- Many of which are demographic





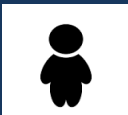
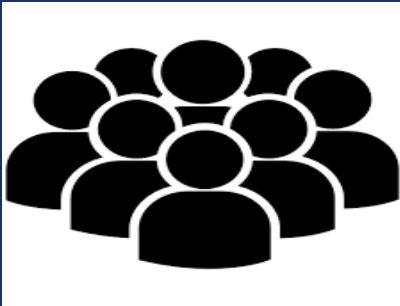
Where Does Poverty Come From?



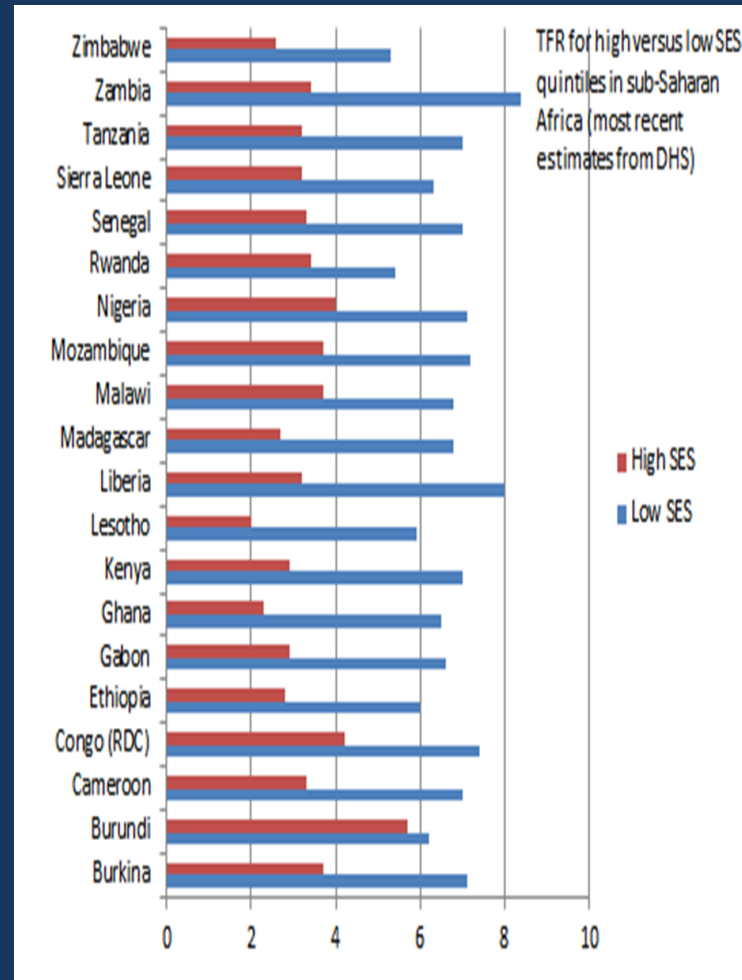
How to Reduce National Poverty?



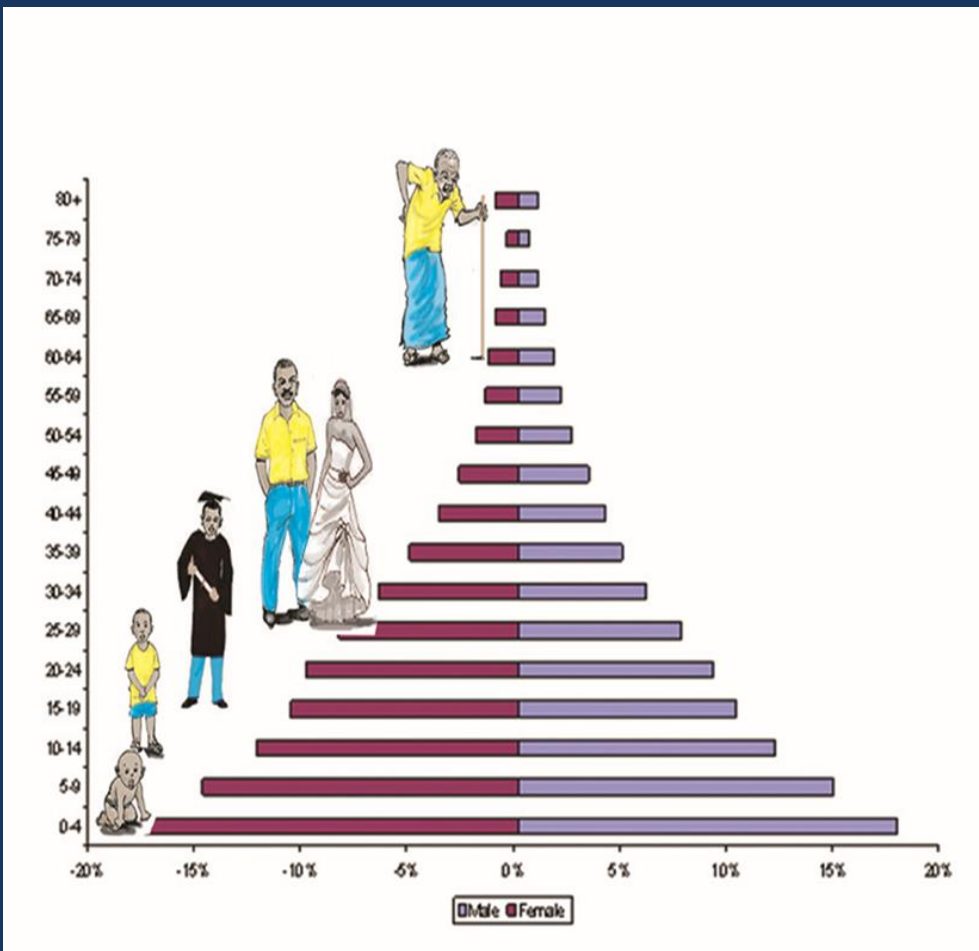
The Aggregation Problem



The Momentum Problem



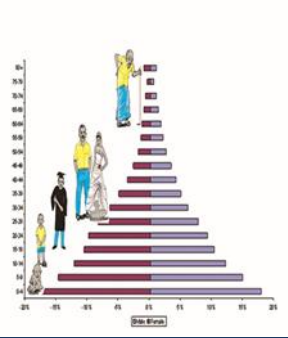
How to Target Effectively ?



RATIONALES

- Statistical
- Economic
- Socio-political
- Demographic

Summary of Payoffs from a Population Perspective



1. Demographic differentiation
2. Risky demographic events
3. Lifetime experience of poverty
4. Demographic rationale for targeting (youth & women)
5. Demographic dividend
6. Agenda Integration (SDG+Agenda 2063+AADPD)