

# Feedback-Questions around the indicators on Poverty and Social Injustice



- **Indicator #1 (international poverty line) and Indicator #2 (national poverty line): What's the difference between these indicators?**

The difference between the international vs. national poverty lines is usually 1) the method used to measure poverty (measured by consumption, by expense, by cost of basic needs), 2) the threshold (in USD or local currency) and the 3) PPP conversion factors. For the international poverty line, the threshold can be 1.25USD, 1.90USD, etc. and using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors. For the National poverty line, each country establishes its own method. For instance, the Bureau of Statistics in Bangladesh uses the "Cost of Basic Needs(CBN) method" and the concept of "upper and lower poverty line". Note that even if each country has its own method, they are often converted to international standards to make their data comparable to other countries. In brief, projects using the National Poverty Line indicator should be able to capture this data from the national system. We advise having clarity on the definition of how this poverty figures are measured.

- **Indicator#3 (basic services): If some project is working on agriculture and beneficiaries are supported to access agriculture-related basic services, how many services should be checked in the interview and what will be the cutoff point for counting beneficiaries passing the test.**

Most projects look at the set of services that are relevant to their project (so, for example, services related to milk production and cattle raising in a dairy project), and then access to services is if farmers can access 2 or more of those. Sometimes we collect data on families with access to 3 or more in addition to that.