

OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

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UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Some Action Steps

Sabina Alkire

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stéphanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalma, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

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Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

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Integrating MPI

- as an official poverty statistic
- into VNRs, HLPF, etc
- into SDG reporting
- into MPPN

National MPIs launched as official statistics

- In 2009, **Mexico** became the first country to publish an official multidimensional poverty measure. Since Sept 2015, releases include:
- **El Salvador** – MPI based on the ‘protagonists’ of poverty (2015)
- **Costa Rica** – MPI aligns allocation with national goals (2015)
- **Ecuador** – MPI reflects political commitment to *Buen Vivir* (Feb 2016)
- **Pakistan** – MPI reflects the Vision 2025, in detail (June 2016)
- **Chile** – MPI-2 includes dimension of environment & networks (2016)
- **Honduras** – MPI includes work and informs targeting (August 2016)
- **Mozambique** – MPI shows trends from 1996-2014/15 (Oct 2016)
- **Armenia** – MPI reflects complexity & persistence (November 2016)
- **Panama** – annual MPI profiles high disparity subnationally (June 2017)
- **Dominican Republic** – innovative MPI with digital divide (June 2017)
- **Nepal** – Uses the global MPI as their national MPI (Dec 2017)

High Level Political Forum

- At the HLPF, 17 countries included multidimensional poverty in their VNRs: **Bangladesh, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan**
- For example: [Sierra Leone](#) (2016), which is reporting MPI as an SDG indicator, indicated an intention to measure multidimensional poverty, explaining that during its public, regional, and national engagements, one key point that emerged was the “relevance of a multidimensional approach to poverty measurement for the success of the SDGs” (p 10)
- Additional countries verbally indicated **the intention to report their national MPI, the global MPI, or both**, against indicator 1.2.2

HLFP: MPI as a governance tool

Colombia:

In recent years, Colombia has seen that the MPI has been, undoubtedly, the **most effective and efficient tool** that we have to **coordinate** better the states' work in the country and better **focus** it on those in need.

UNICEF's Tony Lake: Poverty is disproportionately about children. They comprise nearly a third of the world's population, but half of all of the multidimensionally poor people.

Sudan:

There's income poverty, there's multidimensional poverty. These indicators (...) give us the evidence that we need so that everyone can benefit from efforts to eradicate poverty

HLFP: MPI as a governance tool

Chile:

Chile is deeply committed to the integrated, indivisible nature of Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs. Against this backdrop, we believe that it is crucially important to have a multidimensional poverty measure which complements the measurement of poverty by income.

Vikas Swarup, Moderator, in closing:

Multidimensional Poverty Indices based on the solid evidence of household's own deprivation profiles provide a clear monitoring framework and are powerful tools for policy. Many countries are already reporting or intend to report a multi-dimensional poverty measure using [OPHI's] counting technique for the SDG's, and the

[Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network](#) now has 53 participating countries and 12 agencies creating a South-South space for leadership and cross-learning.

Let's not be moderate. Let's be bold. Let's finish what we started.

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SDG Reporting

1.2.2 is a Tier II Indicator (April 2017)

Custodian Agency = National Government

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	Tier II
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National Governments are Custodian agencies for exactly 1 of the SDG indicators: 1.2.2, on multidimensional poverty.

A reporting channel will be clarified soon.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>

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Participate in MPPN

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN --- www.mppn.org)

- 2013 launch meeting in Oxford with 16 countries present
- **Side events at UN SC and UNGA each year**
(in 2017, 3 UNGA side events addressed multidimensional poverty)
- 2014: meeting in **Germany**
- 2015: meeting in **Colombia**
- 2016: meeting in **Mexico**
 - Launch of Magazine *Dimensions*
 - Launch of Policy Briefings
- 2017: meeting in **China** (53 countries + 15 international agencies)
- 2018: meeting in **South Africa**

19 Sept 2017: UNGA Shows MPI as governance tool



- H.E. Juan Orlando Hernández, President of Honduras
- H.E. *Dasho* Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan
- H.E. Juan Manuel Santos, President of Colombia
- H.E. Pena Nieto, President of Mexico
- H.E. Ana-Helena Chacón, Vice-President of Costa Rica
- H.E. Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado, Vice-President of Panama
- Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator of UNDP
- Mr. Ángel Gurría, Secretary-General of OECD
- H.E. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Secretary-General of League of Arab States

Plus 11 speakers from South Africa, Egypt, Philippines, Bangladesh, UN-ESCWA, Sida, UN-DESA, UNICEF, World Bank, and OPHI

H.E. Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado, Vice President of Panama

“There is consensus that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. The Sustainable Development Goals demand that countries fight poverty in all its forms and dimensions to leave no one behind. Panama joined the group of countries that are implementing a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, which has been adapted to national pri-

orities.”

“The main purpose of the MPI is to be able to identify and measure the incidence and intensity of the main non-monetary deprivations that are affecting the people of Panama, using this as a complement to income poverty, and, in the process, re-orienting social policy so that we can be more effective in poverty reduction in an integral way.”

Some South-South MPPN Activities

- Week-long training in Colombia with 43 participants from 12 countries, co-organized with DPS, scholarships provided by OAS
- Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report launched on 21 September, co-written by UN-ESCWA, League of Arab States, and OPHI
- Honduras, Ecuador, and Costa Rica visited Panama to share their experiences with MPIs or attend the MPI launch
- Iran delegation visited Mexico to learn about their MPI
- DANE supported the Dominican Republic and Panama in the preparations and communications for their launches
- Pakistan shared their MPI experience at the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation meeting in Kenya

Dimensions

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

November 2016 | Number 1



INTERVIEW WITH GONZALO HERNÁNDEZ

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
MEASUREMENT IN COLOMBIA

Roberto Angulo

HOW DID EL SALVADOR CHOOSE
ITS NATIONAL MPI DIMENSIONS?

Carolina Moreno

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Dimensions

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

February 2017 | Number 2

INTERVIEW WITH HEIDI BERNER

MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE MPI IN COLOMBIA

Diego Zavaleta and Roberto Angulo

MOST COMMONLY USED DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS

Diego Zavaleta

HISTORY OF THE MEASUREMENT OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA

María Emma Santos

WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE MPPN?



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Dimensions

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

April 2017 | Number 3

INTERVIEW WITH
TATYANA OROZCO

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN
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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
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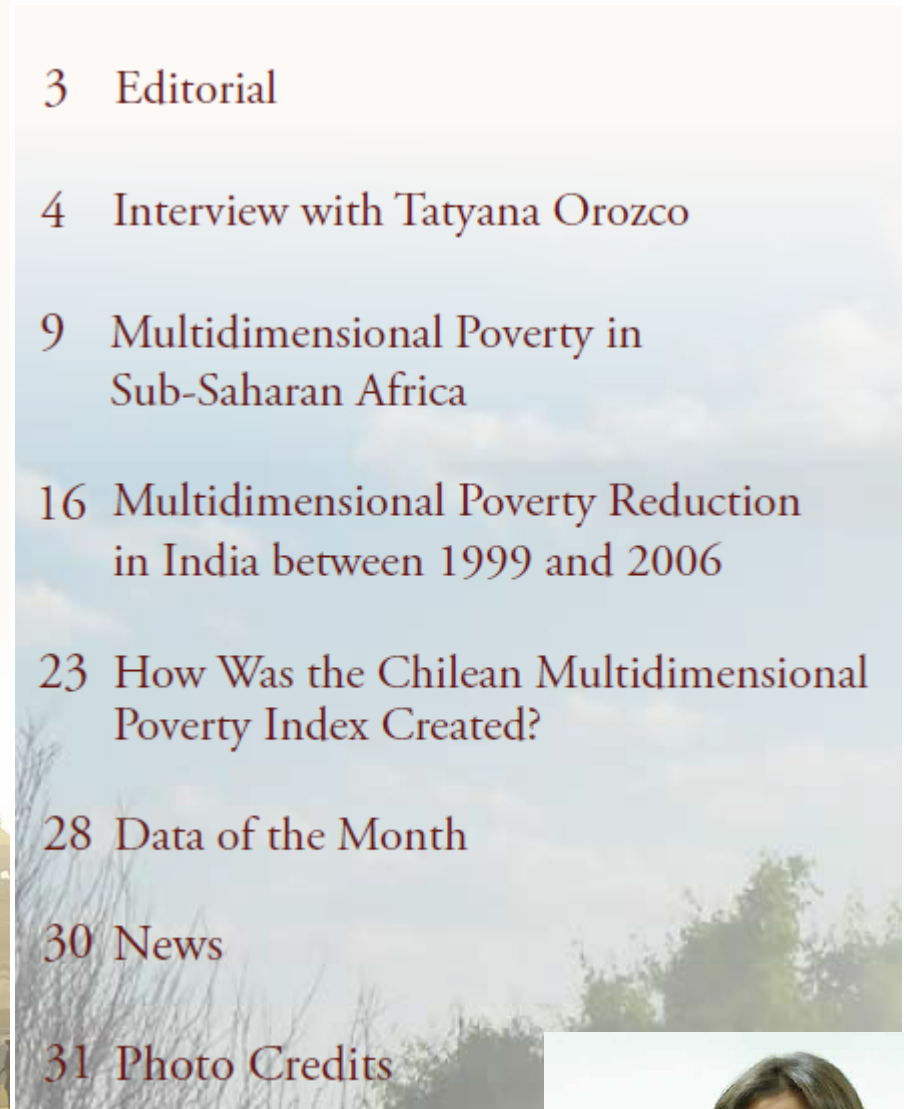
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Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

August 2017 | Number 4

WHAT DOES THE GLOBAL MPI 2017
TELL US?

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AT
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INTERVIEW WITH ANA HELENA CHACÓN

COSTA RICA: MPI BUDGET

PANAMA MPI

'MULTI... WHAT?'

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF PHUBA



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MPPN Policy Briefing

CONEVAL: Institution-building for Multidimensional Poverty Measurement in Mexico

Diego Zavaleta and Carolina Moreno

In the early 2000s, Mexico launched a process of institution-building for its social development policy and the formulation of an official poverty measure, which led to the creation of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) and the establishment of the first official multidimensional poverty measure in the world. During its first years of work, CONEVAL worked on

the methodological definition of the new official measure of multidimensional poverty and the collection of data that made this measure possible. Today, CONEVAL generates official multidimensional poverty estimates with representative data every two years at the state level and every five at the municipal level. Moreover, since its creation, it has published 1,500 evaluations of social policies and programs based on the multidimensional measure and four reports on the social development policy. CONEVAL's measurements and



MPPN Policy Briefing

National Roundtable and Dashboard for Poverty Reduction in Colombia

Diego Zavaleta and Roberto Angulo

Colombia launched its official multidimensional poverty measure in 2011 – the Colombian Multidimensional Poverty Index (C-MPI).^[1] The index was first used to establish specific policy goals for multidimensional poverty reduction (headcount ratio) as well as sector-specific targets within the National Development Plan – a mandatory and binding strategy that all incoming administrations must have approved by Congress at the beginning of their mandate. These goals

were defined based on microsimulations using the public investment programme and sector-specific budgets. A crucial innovation in the Colombian process was the design of a monitoring system to track the progress of the Development Plan. This system was based on two main components. The first was a poverty roundtable – a board chaired by the President of Colombia and attended by all ministers and authorities whose work affected particular indicators of the C-MPI. The

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BRIEFING 49
JUNE 2017

MPPN Policy Briefing

Defining MPI Dimensions through Participation: The Case of El Salvador

Carolina Moreno

Introduction

In late 2009, El Salvador began the process of creating a multidimensional poverty measure. A central question was how to define the constitutive dimensions of this new multidimensional poverty index. How should the dimensions that best reflect what Salvadorian society considers to be the core aspects of poverty be chosen? The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of El Salvador and the

them, the dimensions of poverty, and the strategies that they used in order to survive.

An analysis of the focus groups' responses identified the key deprivations from the participants' perspective. Five dimensions and 20 indicators that are currently part of the multidimensional measurement of poverty were established.

In Sum:

1. The MPI enables countries to organize, prioritize, and coordinate their SDG Agenda:

- A. Focusing on MPI means **focusing on Goal 1**, a pivotal goal.
- B. MPI is **changed by public policy**.
- C. MPI catalyses **integrated policies** across **interlinked** SDG goals.
- D. Countries view MPI as an **entry point for SDGs** in terms of coordination, interlinkages, priorities, and implementation.
- E. MPI is always disaggregated to **Leave No One Behind**.

2. Work is ongoing to **open a reporting channel** for MPIs under 1.2.2.

3. All are invited to **participate in the MPPN** – to receive its **magazine**, engage in **teleconferences** with **South-South** exchanges, attend the next **MPPN meeting** in South Africa, or in our UNGA side-events.

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