

Introduction

MPPN Meeting, Beijing 10-11 October 2017

Sabina Alkire and OPHI Secretariat

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalma, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

- Connecting Policymakers Globally -

1. Agenda
2. Multidimensional Poverty
3. The MPPN

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valerie, Madagascar



AGENDA

10 October 2017: Schematic

- 10:50-11:45** **Designing an MPI: a Technical, Political, Communications Exercise**
- 11:45-12:00** **Keynote: Gonzalo Hernandez Licona**
- 13:30-13:50** **Handbook on Creating National MPIs**
- 13:50-15:20** **Sharing National Experiences**
- 15:50-17:00** **Coordination and Budget Allocation**
- 17:00-17:20** **Dimensions and Policy Briefings**
- 17:20-17:30** **Highlights from Discussions and Closing Remarks**

11 October 2017: Schematic

- 9:00-10:00** **New Openings and Opportunities in the Era of the SDGs**
- 10:00-10:40** **Communicating the MPI: Examples and Insights**
- 10:40-11:00** **Keynote: Pali Lehohla**
- 11:30-12:00** **China's Model of Knowledge Sharing**
- 13:30-13:50** **South Africa 2018**
- 13:50-15:00** **MPPN in the Coming Year**
- 15:00-16:00** **Commitments and Closing Session**

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

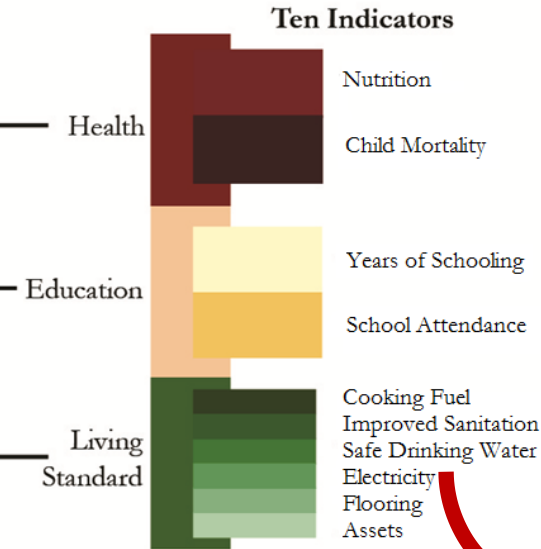
Valerie, Madagascar



MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AF METHODOLOGY

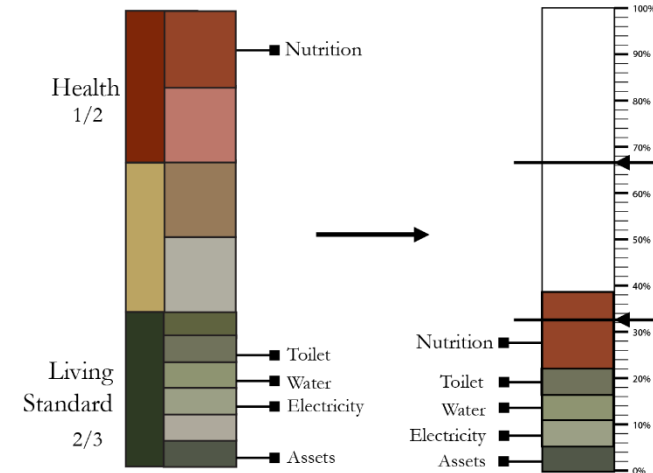
Methodology for the National and Global MPIs

1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

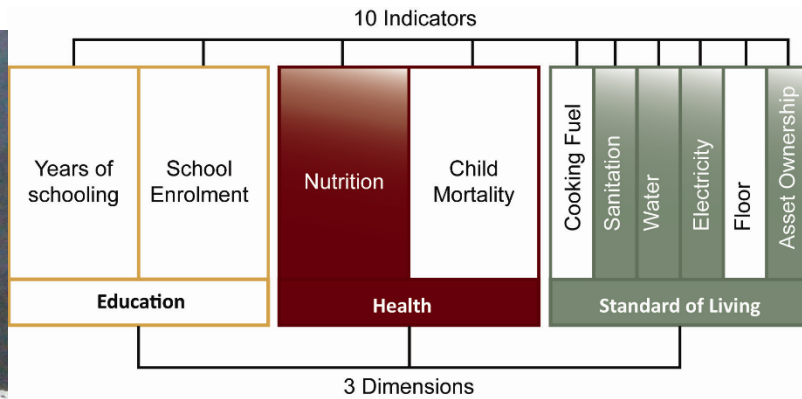


**4. Use the
MPI,
Incidence
Intensity &
Composition**

3. Identify who is poor



2. Build a deprivation score for each person



The MPI (Alkire-Foster)

The MPI is the product of two components:

$$\text{MPI} = H \times A$$

- 1) *Incidence* ~ H ~ the percentage of people who are poor.
- 2) *Intensity* ~ A ~ the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived

The MPI is can be decomposed by **groups** &
broken down by **indicators**

Alkire and Foster *Journal of Public Economics* 2011

Using the MPI requires:

- **Communicating** MPI to policy actors, press and public:
 - Differences with established measures
 - What is it? How does it help us fight poverty?
- **Clarifying value-added** from established measures
 - Income, Unsatisfied basic needs
- Motivating and engaging **policy actors**
 - Provide Incentives to coordinate, and celebrate success
 - Learn emerging good practices at different levels of government.
- Sustaining MPI across **political cycles**, changes of personnel
- **Broadening awareness and support** for integrated MPI
 - Political parties, Private Sector, NGOs, Academia, Press,
 - Bilateral Multilateral & UN agencies, **Better data**
- **Coordinating our voice** so SDGs build on best practices.

Country Policy Uses of MPIS:

- **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
- **Compare** poverty by region, ethnicity, rural/urban
- **Allocate** resources by sector and region
- **Monitor** indicator changes (measure to manage)
- **Coordinate** policy and policy actors
- **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
- **Evaluate** policy impacts
- **Map** interventions so NGOs/businesses engage

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valerie, Madagascar



THE MPPN

Overview of MPPN

Nov 2016 – Oct 2017

- **Three countries launched MPIs** as official national statistics
- **Business MPI** tool launched in Costa Rica
- MPI included in **Voluntary National Reviews** of 17 countries
- **UN Side Events** to General Assembly & Statistics Commission
- **South-South, bilateral, and agency activities** continue strongly
- **Two new countries and four new institutions** joined the MPPN
- *Dimensions*: 4 issues in our bilingual Magazine
- **MPPN Briefings**: MPI as a Governance Tool – concrete cases
- **MPPN Website**: Many resources; country pages.
- **SIDA Support** for *Dimensions* (50%), and part of Secretariat

National MPIs launched as official statistics

Nov 2016 – Oct 2017

- **Mozambique** – First official African MPI launched (Feb 2017)
- **Panama** – MPI implemented as tool for ‘Zero Poverty’ plan (June 2017)
- **Dominican Republic** – First official Caribbean MPI (June 2017)

Costa Rica Launches an Innovative Tool: Business MPI

24 August, 2017

Share



Empresas trabajando por el Desarrollo Humano para erradicar la Pobreza Multidimensional

Más información sobre el IPM Empresarial

Colaboradores

Coordinadores

On Thursday, August 24, Costa Rica launched the Business Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by the Positive Horizon Association with the technical support of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

7 March 2017: Side-Event at UN Statistics Commission



Statistical Offices presented:

- Mauricio Perfetti, **Colombia**
- David Vera, **Ecuador**
- Lisa Grace Bersales, **Philippines**
- Pali Lehohla, **South Africa**
- Ben Paul Mungyereza, **Uganda**
- Hedi Saidi, **Tunisia**
- Nesma Amer, **Egypt**

Reflections from the floor were offered by UNICEF, ECLAC, and OPHI.

High Level Political Forum

- The theme for the 2nd UN High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development was 'eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions'
- Panelists included Colombia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, UNICEF's Tony Lake, and OPHI. Discussants who considered multidimensional poverty in their remarks included representatives from: China, Chile, Argentina, Comoros, Sudan, Mali, Sierra Leone, the International Women's Development Agency, and the EU.
- At the HLPF, countries also reported progress toward the SDGs in Voluntary National Reports. Between 2016 and 2017, the 17 countries that included multidimensional poverty in their VNRs include:
Bangladesh, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan

19 Sept 2017: Side-Event at UNGA – Honduras



- 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

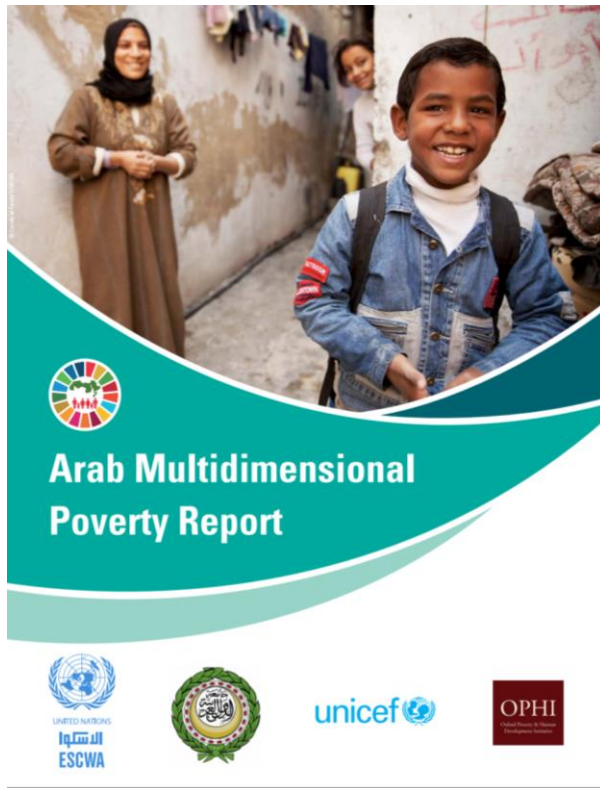
20 Sept 2017: Side-Event at UNGA – Chile



- **H.E. Michelle Bachelet**, *President of Chile*
 - **H.E. Juan Orlando Hernández**, President of **Honduras**
 - **H.E. Ana-Helena Chacón**, Vice President of **Costa Rica**
 - **Liu Zhenmin**, UN Under-Secretary General for Social and Economic Affairs
 - **Mr. Achim Steiner**, Administrator of **UNDP**
 - **Ms. Alicia Barcena**, Head of ECLAC
- Plus 7 ministers and agency directors

21 Sept 2017: Side-Event at UNGA – League of Arab States

Launch of the Arab poverty Report



- *Ms. Ghada Wali, Minister of social solidarity, Egypt*
- **H.E. Hala Bsaisu lattouf. Minister of social Development, Jordan**
- **Mr. Tarek Nabil El Nabulsi,** director of development and social policies department
- H.E. Dr, Badre Edinne Allali. Assistant secretary general head of social affairs sector. League of Arab States.
- Mr. Minister Arthur Van Diesen. Regional social policy adviser.

Some South-South MPPN Activities

Nov 2016 – Oct 2017

- Week-long training in Colombia with 43 participants from 12 countries, co-organized with DPS, scholarships provided by OAS
- Two-week training in Rwanda
- Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report launched on 21 September, co-written by UN-ESCWA, League of Arab States, and OPHI
- Honduras, Ecuador, and a Costa Rican NGO visited Panama to share their experiences with MPIs

Some South-South MPPN Activities

Nov 2016 – Oct 2017

- Costa Rica attended Panama's 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

- 3 Editorial
- 4 MPPN - Connecting policy makers globally
- 6 Interview with Gonzalo Hernández
“In Mexico, social policy has focused on
multidimensional measurement”
- 11 Multidimensional poverty measurement in
Colombia. What lessons can we learn?
Roberto Angulo
- 16 Defining MPI dimensions through
participation: the case of El Salvador
Carolina Moreno
- 21 Data of the month
- 22 News

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?



- 3 Editorial
John Hammock
- 5 Interview with Heidi Berner
“Nowadays we do not create public policies for housing that do not take the local environment into account”
- 10 In Brief: Roundtable and dashboard for the reduction of poverty in Colombia
Diego Zavaleta and Roberto Angulo
- 13 What are the dimensions and indicators most commonly used by countries in their national MPIs?
Diego Zavaleta
- 18 Brief history of the measurement of multidimensional poverty in Latin
María Emma Santos
- 24 What is the aim of the MPPN? Reflections from the 2016 Annual Meeting
- 28 Data of the month
- 30 News

Dimensions

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

April 2017 | Number 3

INTERVIEW WITH
TATYANA OROZCO

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
REDUCTION IN INDIA

HOW WAS THE CHILEAN MPI CREATED?



3 Editorial

4 Interview with Tatyana Orozco

9 Multidimensional Poverty in
Sub-Saharan Africa

16 Multidimensional Poverty Reduction
in India between 1999 and 2006

23 How Was the Chilean Multidimensional
Poverty Index Created?

28 Data of the Month

30 News

31 Photo Credits



Dimensions

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

August 2017 | Number 4

WHAT DOES THE GLOBAL MPI 2017
TELL US?

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AT
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

INTERVIEW WITH ANA HELENA CHACÓN

COSTA RICA: MPI BUDGET

PANAMA MPI

'MULTI... WHAT?'

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF PHUBA



- 3 Editorial
- 4 What Does the Global MPI 2017 Tell Us?
- 8 Multidimensional Poverty at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
- 9 Interview with Ana Helena Chacón, Vice President of Costa Rica: 'Involving the private sector is the right idea for ramping up the fight against poverty'
- 14 Using the MPI to Determine National Budgets in Costa Rica
- 19 Panama's MPI: Bridging the Technical and the Human
Michelle Muschett
- 22 Multi... what? Teaching How to Explain the Differences between Multidimensional and Monetary Poverty
Silvia Botello
- 26 Bhutan: A Day in the Life of Phuba
- 28 Data of the Month
- 30 News
- 31 Credits

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 evaluations also have an impact on the work of subnational entities.



An Institution for transparency

Until 2002, Mexico did not have an official poverty measure. Different public entities and academic institutions had carried out various estimates, and each government had presented its figures based on its own calculations. Likewise, evaluations of social policies were carried out by the institutions in charge of implementing them. In 2001, as part of a restructuring process and seeking greater credibility in their poverty figures, the federal government consulted with national and international experts to establish standard criteria for the measurement of poverty. After gathering their recommendations, the federal government published for the first time in 2002 official figures on monetary poverty⁽¹⁾

This briefing was previously published as
MPPN Policy Briefing No. 1 (November 2016)
at www.mppn.org.

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 second component was a dashboard system where progress in different indicators, including the 15 components of the C-MPI, was reflected. The monitoring system based on the C-MPI indicators achieved important successes as a policy coordination and accountability tool.



Birth of a monitoring system Informed by the C-MPI

In 2010, a new administration took office in Colombia. The incoming president, Juan Manuel Santos, had campaigned on a platform of poverty reduction, employment, and security, and thus instructed his team to define a National Development Plan based on these pillars. He also instructed that management instruments be designed to guarantee the fulfilment of the plan.

A crucial innovation for the poverty reduction pillar was the use of microsimulations to produce concrete goals for

This briefing has been previously published as MPPN Policy Briefing No. 2 (November 2016) at www.mppn.org.

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 TECHO organisation, with the support of the Technical and Planning Secretariat (STPP in Spanish) of the Presidency, held a series of 23 focus groups in different areas of the country that asked people living in poverty what poverty meant to

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. The series of focus groups determined the definition of the dimensions and indicators of the Multidimensional Poverty Index of El Salvador (MPI-ES).^[1]



Chris Vestral | Flickr/CC BY-ND 2.0

Participants

[Countries](#)

[Institutions](#)

Countries

Ministers and senior officials from more than 50 governments currently participate in this growing global network.

Please check out your country website!

Send us any websites, links or docs and they will be updated at once!



Foto: Naciones Unidas

Global MPI 2017: 0.230

National MPI: 39% (in 2015)

Launch date of national MPI: June 2016

Institution responsible for national MPI: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform

Dimensions of national MPI: education, health, and living standards

[Report on Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan \(2016\)](#)

Joined MPPN: 2014

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network



Launched in June 2013 at University of Oxford with:

- President Santos of Colombia
- Ministers and Vice-Ministers Sharing experience
- A lecture from Professor Amartya Sen
- <http://www.ophi.org.uk/policy/policynetwork/>



The Global Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) had 22 countries in 2013



Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, ECLAC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Germany, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, OECD, the Organization of Caribbean States, OPHI, Peru, Philippines, SADC, and Vietnam

MPPN Second Meeting, Berlin 2014

32 country members + 9 agencies



MPPN Third Meeting, Colombia 2015

40 country members + 10 agencies



MPPN Fourth Meeting, Mexico 2016

51 country members + 11 agencies



Your Secretariat and the OPHI team

Matt

