

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

Connecting policymakers to address poverty in all its dimensions



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A global network of over 60 countries and 20 international organisations developing and using Multidimensional Poverty Indices (MPIs) for more effective poverty reduction.

PEER TO PEER EXCHANGE: BUILDING AND USING MPIs AS POLICY TOOLS

Poverty is often defined by the one-dimensional measure of income, but no one indicator alone can fully capture the experience of poverty.

Since 2009, policymakers around the world have been establishing permanent, official, national MPIs to illuminate deprivations in the multiple, interconnected dimensions of people's lives such as in their health, education, work and living standards.

Using the Alkire-Foster (AF) method developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), MPIs complement monetary poverty statistics, and provide a single summary figure of poverty that can be unpacked to show both who is poor and how they are poor in a range of SDG-related indicators.

Key uses of official National MPIs:

- Reporting progress for national plans, Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 1), and regional strategies;
- Targeting social programmes by household or population group and analysing indicator breakdowns to show which interlinked deprivations are driving poverty for each;
- Allocating budgets according to transparent and evidence-based analysis;
- Incentivising high-impact integrated policies that are coordinated across multiple levels of government and ministries;
- Monitoring poverty reduction over time through frequent updates to highlight and celebrate success and accelerate progress among the poorest groups so no one is left behind.

A GLOBAL NETWORK THAT INNOVATES AND SHARES EXPERTISE

The MPPN brings together policymakers who are using MPIs in their countries or institutions to share their experiences. The MPPN offers opportunities for engagement and exchange including regular high-level meetings, UN Side Events, informal bilateral meetings, policy workshops, quarterly conference calls and access to shared resources including the online magazine *Dimensions* and *OPHI Briefings*.



'The MPI brings under one roof different SDG Indicators and forms of poverty which help us to break silos and address them together.' H.E. Muhammadu Buhari GCFR, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, UNGA 77 Side Event co-hosted by Nigeria and the MPPN, 2022

'[A] multidimensional poverty measure is very important as it provides more information on the deprivations of the poor...which helps in poverty policy formulation, coordination, evaluation, programme targeting and resource allocation.' H.E. Mokgweetsi Masisi, President of Botswana, UNGA 76 Side Event co-hosted by UNESCWA and the MPPN, 2021

'The MPI is a very convenient tool, for any government, because it really gives you the information necessary to choose with the limited budget that you have...where you are going to have the biggest impact.' Juan Manuel Santos, Nobel Peace Laureate and former President of Colombia, 2023

A GROWING GLOBAL COMMUNITY

As of July 2024, ministers and senior officials from 63 countries participate in the MPPN including Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, eSwatini, The Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

At present 20 institutions also participate in the MPPN, including: African Development Bank (AfDB); CAF Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean; Commonwealth Secretariat; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Islamic Development Bank (IsDB); Organization of American States (OAS); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); Southern African Development Community (SADC); Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF); World Bank; and World Food Programme (WFP).

Created in 2013, the Network was established to provide support to policymakers who are implementing a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) or are exploring the possibility of developing multidimensional measures of poverty. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative serves as Secretariat of the MPPN.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact the Secretariat at OPHI by email at mppn@qeh.ox.ac.uk or visit www.mppn.org.

OXFORD POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (OPHI) is an economic research and policy centre at the University of Oxford. www.ophi.org.uk.