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**Communiqué**  
**2024 Annual High-Level Meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network**

**27–29 August 2024**  
**Hyatt Regency, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

The 9th Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) High-Level Annual Meeting, hosted by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan via the Center for Economic Research and Reforms (CERR) under the Administration of the President, with support from UNDP Uzbekistan, provided a vital opportunity for expert exchange on multidimensional poverty measurement and reduction, highlighting the use of official national MPIs for policy and high-impact strategies to reduce poverty in all its forms.

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that goes beyond the simple lack of income to include deprivations in health, education, housing, clean water, etc. Target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) clearly recognizes the multidimensional nature of poverty and calls on countries to reduce at least by half the proportion of the population living in poverty in all its forms by 2030. Despite all the challenges such as conflict, humanitarian, economic and climate crises, countries and international organisations continue to update, to release, and to develop MPIs. Even in 2024, new statistics are being released and used in policy to aim for a better future. In this context, the MPPN continues to provide an active place for in-depth learning among participants. An equitable recovery can lay the basis for historical reductions of poverty that will truly be a benefit for the years to come.

Attendees to the 2024 MPPN Annual High-Level Meeting are calling for:

**1) Countries and international institutions to continue measuring poverty using the multidimensional poverty index, and more importantly, we strongly encourage its use as a policy and planning tool for high-impact and effective efforts.** Prioritising and implementing the MPI is crucial as countries and institutions work with determination to end acute multidimensional poverty and reach the most vulnerable populations. We urge coordinated efforts among ministries, statistical offices, agencies, and international institutions to use the MPI effectively in guiding national policies and regional strategies for poverty reduction. The MPI offers a comprehensive framework to:

- Complement monetary poverty statistics with an official permanent measure of multidimensional poverty.
- Address interconnected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a visible headline that celebrates success.
- Track poverty trends over time, including by groups to ensure no one is left behind
- Use MPI data to cost-effectively allocate resources by sector and region, accelerating poverty reduction.
- Target multidimensionally poor households or marginalised groups most in need to build equity and inclusion.
- Coordinate poverty strategies and integrated anti-poverty policies across sectors and levels of government.
- Monitor and track progress towards the 2030 Agenda, reporting the MPI as SDG Indicator 1.2.2
- Monitor outcome-based contracting approaches to poverty reduction
- Use a whole of government approach while also engaging stakeholders in private sector, academia and civil society

**2) Countries and international institutions to prioritise the collection and deepening of multidimensional poverty data to monitor and track progress and for evidence-based decision-making.** Despite significant advancements, persistent challenges in the frequency, domain coverage, population coverage, accessibility, and financing of household surveys remain in numerous countries. The absence of regularly updated data hinders the timely updating of official multidimensional poverty measures, which are crucial for informing policy design, managing change, recognising success, and monitoring progress on SDG1.2.2.

To address these gaps, we call for the inclusion of national and/or global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) questions in upcoming surveys, including rapid remote surveys. Many of these questions are already present; adding just a few more would enable comprehensive multidimensional analysis. Additionally, integrating the majority of

national MPI questions into upcoming census rounds would facilitate the creation of more comprehensive maps. Furthermore, innovative analysis of national and global MPI data alongside environmental, administrative, and other datasets is essential for a holistic understanding of poverty.

**3) Encourage all countries to actively report their progress on reducing poverty in all its dimensions to the Global SDG Indicators Database.** SDG focal persons for 84 countries report their national multidimensional poverty indices against SDG 1.2.2. However some countries have not yet reported their national official MPIs whereas in other cases the global MPI database does not have the most up to date statistics. The SDG focal points of each country must report their national MPI updates to the World Bank, because countries are the custodians of exactly one SDG indicator, namely MPI or SDG 1.2.2. Supporting agencies of UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank validate and collate national statistics.

To further enhance global efforts to recognise progress on SDG 1, we recommend the following actions:

- Report the official national MPI, as well as disaggregations by children and gender and any individual linked child MPI for SDG 1.2.2. This may require statistics offices reaching out to SDG focal persons.
- If no national MPI exists, countries' SDG focal person may report their global MPI data for SDG 1.2.2
- Ensure every updated MPI with disaggregated detail is reported under SDG 1.2.2 ever year
- Include MPI data alongside monetary poverty statistics in every Voluntary National Review (VNR).
- Consider developing linked MPIs to the national report such as child MPIs

**4) International actors to acknowledge and profile the level and trends of multidimensional poverty indices – national and global – as scene-setting indicators when describing global level and trends of poverty.**

SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and recognises that poverty-related deprivations are interlinked, that inequalities overlap. However nearly all international SDG and similar reports continue to frame poverty and its trends solely in terms of monetary poverty. We propose that the upcoming global fora and Agenda 2030 reports include the official national MPI levels and trends reported against SDG 1.2.2. We also suggest the global MPI levels and trends for over 6 billion people, which are produced by UNDP jointly with OPHI, and reported in the World Bank' be used for scene-setting purposes as it is, for example, in the 2019 *Global Sustainable Development Report*, because the global MPI documents interlinkages at the household level between ten indicators related to SDGs 1,2,3,4,6,7, and 11.

**The MPPN participants wish to recognise the commitment and cross-cutting activities of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in measuring and reducing multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty. The MPPN participants are very grateful for the gracious hospitality of the Government of Uzbekistan in hosting the first in-person MPPN meeting in five years with a great organization, cultural depth, and quality of human and professional relationships.**

### **The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network MPPN**

The Secretariat of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network is hosted at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in the Department of International Development, University of Oxford. The Network Steering Committee includes Ministers and other senior government officials from China, South Africa, Bangladesh and Colombia.

As of August 2024, ministers and senior officials from 63 countries participate in the MPPN: 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, 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, Viet Nam. **Malawi, South Sudan**

A growing number of institutions also participate in the MPPN: 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).

For more information we encourage you to visit: [www.mppn.org](http://www.mppn.org)