


GLOBAL MPI

(work in progress)



Dimension	Indicator	Justification	Cut-off
Education	Years of schooling	<p>The constitution provides for 11 years of compulsory education</p> <p>Symptoms of various factors including no access, no money, no other social cause. Children are less likely to acquire to attain better employment</p>	<p>11 years</p> <p>One person</p>
	Level of education	Primary , secondary & tertiary	Secondary
	Level of achievement	Students performance % sit for IGCSE by sex	Pass with Grade C and above at national exam

**Standard of living
(or social
conditions**

<p>Condition of place of abode</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Housing condition</p>	<p>This indicator can reveal barriers to home development and maintenance (including finance, education, social responsibility etc...)</p> <p>Basic standard of housing. (status of the house)</p>	<p>On a scale of 1-5, below 3 being unacceptable.</p> <p>Basic facilities (kitchen, toilet, roofing, floor, septic tanks (NBS standard)</p>
<p>Household and property security. At least one theft.</p>	<p>Theft shows a sign of desperation for money or valuables; a sign of poverty.</p>	<p>Once</p>
<p>Overcrowding</p>	<p>Number of people per bedroom</p>	<p>More than 3 people over 15 years in one room</p>
<p>Dependency on social assistance</p>	<p>Students on dedicated funds Beneficiaries on welfare system</p>	<p>At least one person per household</p>
<p>Patients undergoing rehabilitation for drug/alcohol abuse</p>	<p>Number of patients in drug and alcohol rehabilitation programme</p>	<p>At least one person per household</p>

Health and Nutrition

Stunting amongst children under 5 years	To assess the Height and weight of the under 5 population	75% standard deviation
Under nutrition among children. At least one child < 5 years undernourished.	Affordability of a child needs to be assessed (family planning). Means to provide nutrition is assessed.	One child
Low birth weight	To compare	Less than 2.5 kg
Substance abuse. At least one in the household subject to substance abuse.	It contributes to health issues and household issues (lack of and reduced income)	One person
Sanitation. Properly functioning waste disposal system		One per household
Attendance to ante-natal clinic during pregnancy	To ensure complete coverage for intervention during pregnancy	Less than 3 visits
Anemia in pregnancy	Level of Hemoglobin	HB below 8.5
Admission / deaths due to substance related abuse		1 per household
% of people access to basic primary Health care service		
Access to quality of Health services		



**Economic &
Employment**

Unemployment per household Or One unemployed person for a period of more than a year.	Exclude retired pensioners / disability and dependents. That person is not realizing his/her full potential during this period of time.	1 per household One person per household
Income	Any salaries or other income within the household (exclude social assistance)	Minimum wage - SCR 5050 per head (USD)
Access to meals per day	Afford Sustainable balanced meal based on the five food groups	2 meals per day minimum



DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MPIs

REPUBLIC OF
SEYCHELLES



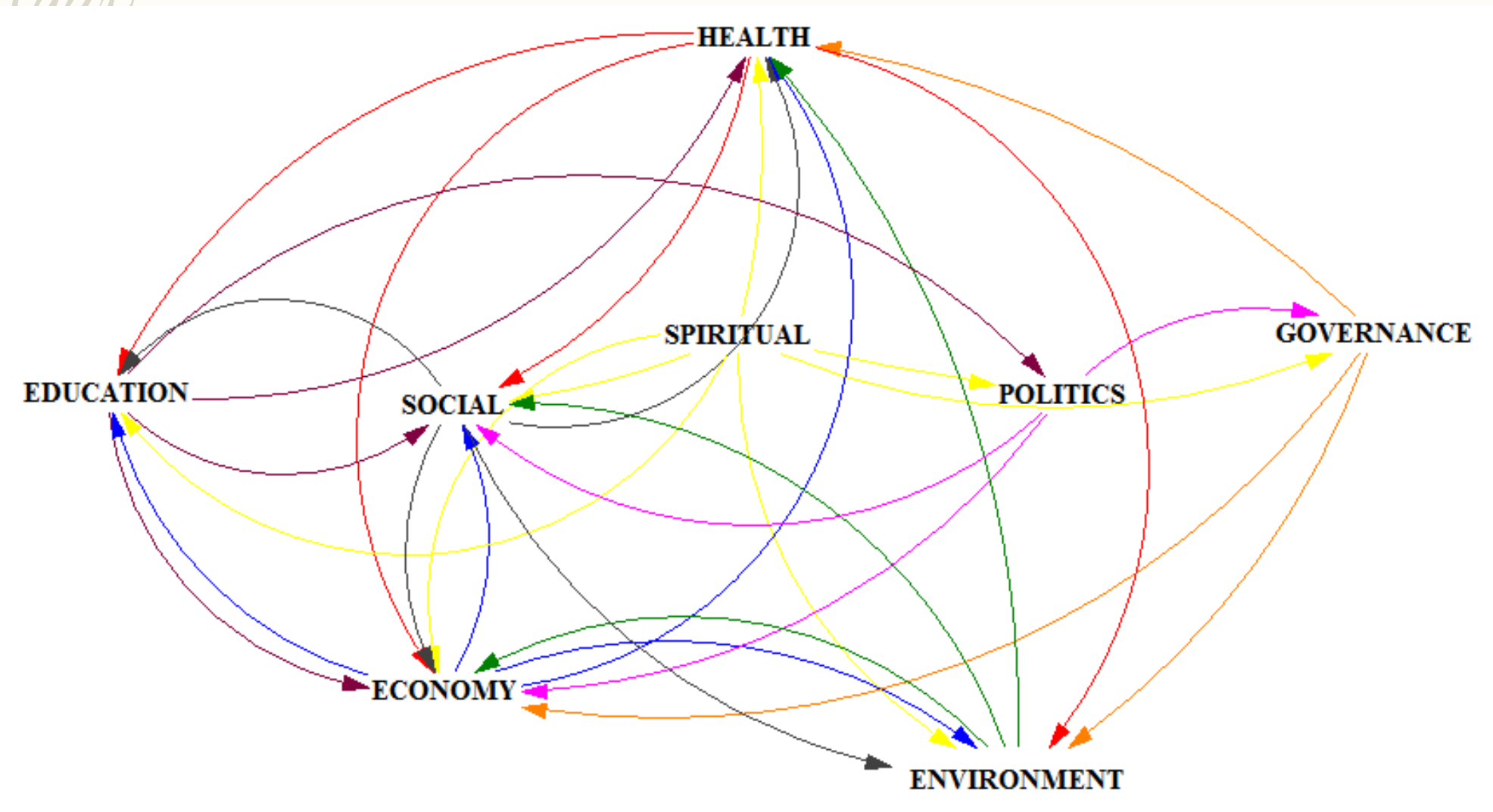
A multidimensional analysis of poverty for Seychelles

- The work to develop a fully-fledged multi-dimensional poverty framework for Seychelles is still ongoing.
- Methodology unique (combine 3 methodologies)
 - System dynamics
 - MP
 - VRP
- Use micro/macro econometrics analysis to compute model
- The multi-dimensional poverty framework for Seychelles consists 8 dimensions as illustrated in Figure 1 below.

SEYCHELLES WELLBEING FRAMEWORK



LINKING THE DIMENSIONS TOGETHER



SHARING OF EXAMPLES

1. Office of the Secretary of State for Poverty Alleviation
2. Agency for Social Protection



MARCUS & GERARD

Ongoing Project

Objectives/link with the reality of Seychelles life

Office of the Secretary of State for Poverty Alleviation

- **Multidimensional Approach**

The Office has moved to a multidimensional approach for targeting poverty. However, given that this is in essence a new approach in Seychelles, there is a lack of comprehensive and scientific data. With the introduction of the Ministry of Family Affairs, effort to coordinate and navigate towards the new approach is now easier.

- **National Information System**

The Office has targeted information as the missing link between poverty and its related solution. Great effort and an all-inclusive plan is being developed to establish the first National Information System which will help the Office know who is poor and why, the system will also allow the Office to know who goes below or rises above the poverty line and when. Patterns of causes of poverty will also be established.

- **Poverty Consensus Forum**

A need to have a common, unilateral approach in dealing with poverty has called upon a Poverty Consensus Forum which will group policy makers in all fields which have an impact on the wellbeing of the people or poverty itself. This forum ensures that inclusive decisions are taken as well as joint efforts to enforce anti-poverty measures. The forum is also a platform to ensure that there is a beacon, or a key and accessible method to target not only the current status quo on poverty, but those which may arise, as and when.



- **Targeted Approach – *Rapid Response Survey***

Following surveys done in key areas that has been identified through the previous World Bank survey, it has come to the Offices' attention that certain areas and households need assistance immediately. These are people who are living in extreme poverty conditions. These persons are identified, assessed by a **Rapid Response Team** and recommendations are made to related authorities who will action upon them.

- **National Poverty Profile**

An updated poverty profile which considers all of the relevant dimensions of poverty in Seychelles is being set-up following surveys being done per region.

Previous Surveys by the World Bank and the NBS

Poverty Line was **SCR 3945/month USD 290/month** (Purely Economic)

41% of Seychellois was below this poverty line

Did not take a multidimensional approach and hence may be viewed as out of context



SEYCHELLES CONTEXT

Social Protection

- + 30 years of a **social security protection system enshrined in the constitution;**
- Specific Coverage (main groups)
 - Baseline Non-contributory Retirement Pension (\$360/mth)
 - Non-Contributory Disability Benefit (\$360/mth)
 - *From Birth*
 - Orphan Benefit
- Non Specific
 - Social Welfare Assistance; means tested
 - *Income assessment forms the base of the means tested assessment.*
 - *What we see is that this encourages dependency as opposed to empowerment.*



Status quo/challenges

- Social Protection is **not targeted enough**.
- There is a lack of conditionality on assistance
- Lack of a more integrated/holistic approach
 - *Free Education and Health care at the point of service for the past 30+ years*
 - Yet there is a growing perception that youths are coming out of the education system less equipped
 - Increased instances of trans generational transfer of dependency
 - *We are facing similar issues as is being faced by many high income countries; eg **ageing population, high inequality in wealth distribution**.*
 - Yet our mind-set/services are still at levels of that of a mid income level country.
 - No comparisons or internally develop objective indicators to really measure poverty in Seychelles. In the absence it becomes a very subjective topic
- Poverty is too narrowly linked with income.
 - *Fighting against poverty for too long has followed mostly a narrow focus approach, focussing mostly on supplementary income assistance rather than empowerment*



Current developments and plans for the future.

- All partners are grasping the importance of linking real social development with economic planning. Really focussing on the need of the individual, which in turn will impact on the lives of the families and ultimately the society.
- For Social Protection
 - Adopting a more targeted approached
 - *Using MPI (in the Seychelles context) to develop a more targeted assessment tool.*
 - **Challenge:- Transforming what is principally a Macro-Economic tool to apply it at the Micro Economic level**
 - *Put in place a more conditional type of assistance; move to a more targeted approach*
 - Education
 - Health
 - Employment
 - Social Services
 - ***Focus on the need to really empower our clients***

