

OPHI

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Multidimensional Poverty Index: Ground Reality Check

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Who are we?

Calculating MPI – team coordinated by Maria Emma Santos

involving Mauricio Apablaza, Yele Batana, Marta Barazzetta, Mauro Caselli, Ivan Gonzalez DeAlba, Enrique Hennings, Salvatore Morelli, Juan Pablo Ocampo Sheen, Uma Pradhan, Jose Manuel Roche, Maria Emma Santos, Suman Seth, Shabana Singh, Babak Somekh, Ana Vaz, Rosa Vidarte, Zheng Zhi, and Shuyang. Uma Pradhan, Sarah Malik, Gisela Robles Aguilar, Ale Ratazzi, and Gaston Yalonetzky have also contributed.

Ground Reality Check – team coordinated by Sarah Valenti, including Philomena Wanjiru (Kenya), Karen Daka (Madagascar), Carlos and Jessica de los Rios (Peru), Monica Wihardja (Indonesia), Indrajit Roy (India), Elise Klein, John Hammock, and James Jewell.

Other contributors include: Karin Eli (Indicators); Paddy Coulter (Communications), Natalie Cresswell (Administration & Finance).

Ground Reality Check Project

- Project initiated to learn more about the lives of people who poor according to the new Multidimensional Poverty Index and to share their stories.
- OPHI invited partners in several developing countries to implement the MPI in local communities that they were already working with.
- Projects in Kenya (Nairobi), Madagascar (Antananarivo), Indonesia (Central Java), India (Bihar and West Bengal), Peru (Lima).

Ground Reality Check Project

- Two components:
- **Survey** implemented using short questionnaire
 - Who is poor according to the new MPI?
 - Who is poor according to a local measure of poverty (income or another evaluation)?
- **Poverty profile** interviews
 - Several people who are identified as poor according to the new MPI are interviewed to find out more about their lives
 - Permission obtained, photos, release forms

Grace, Kenya



Overlooking the slum







Generally cleaning
around her home

washing
clothes





Her commute





Looking at the threads





Walking home

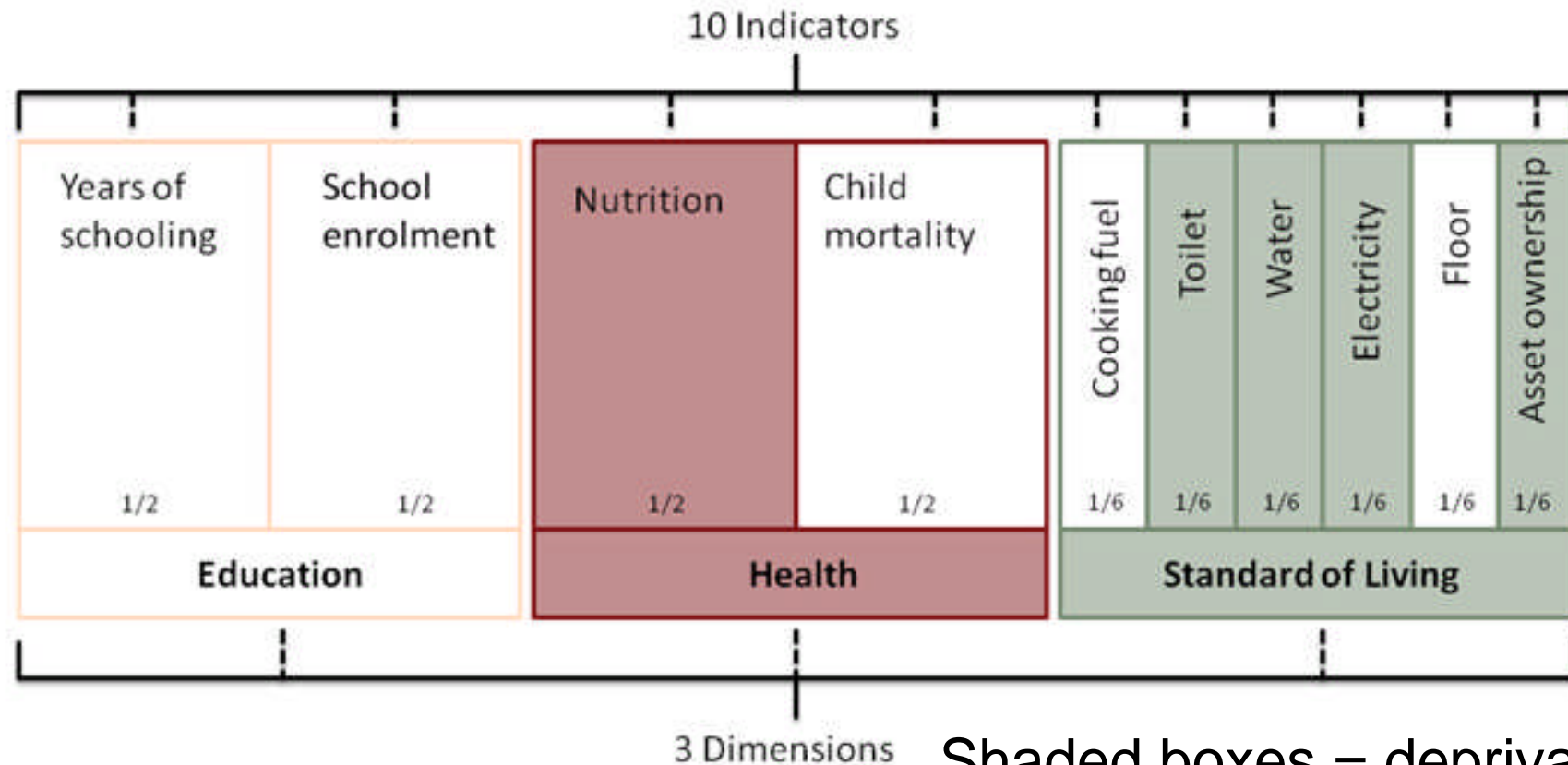
Starting the de-
threading





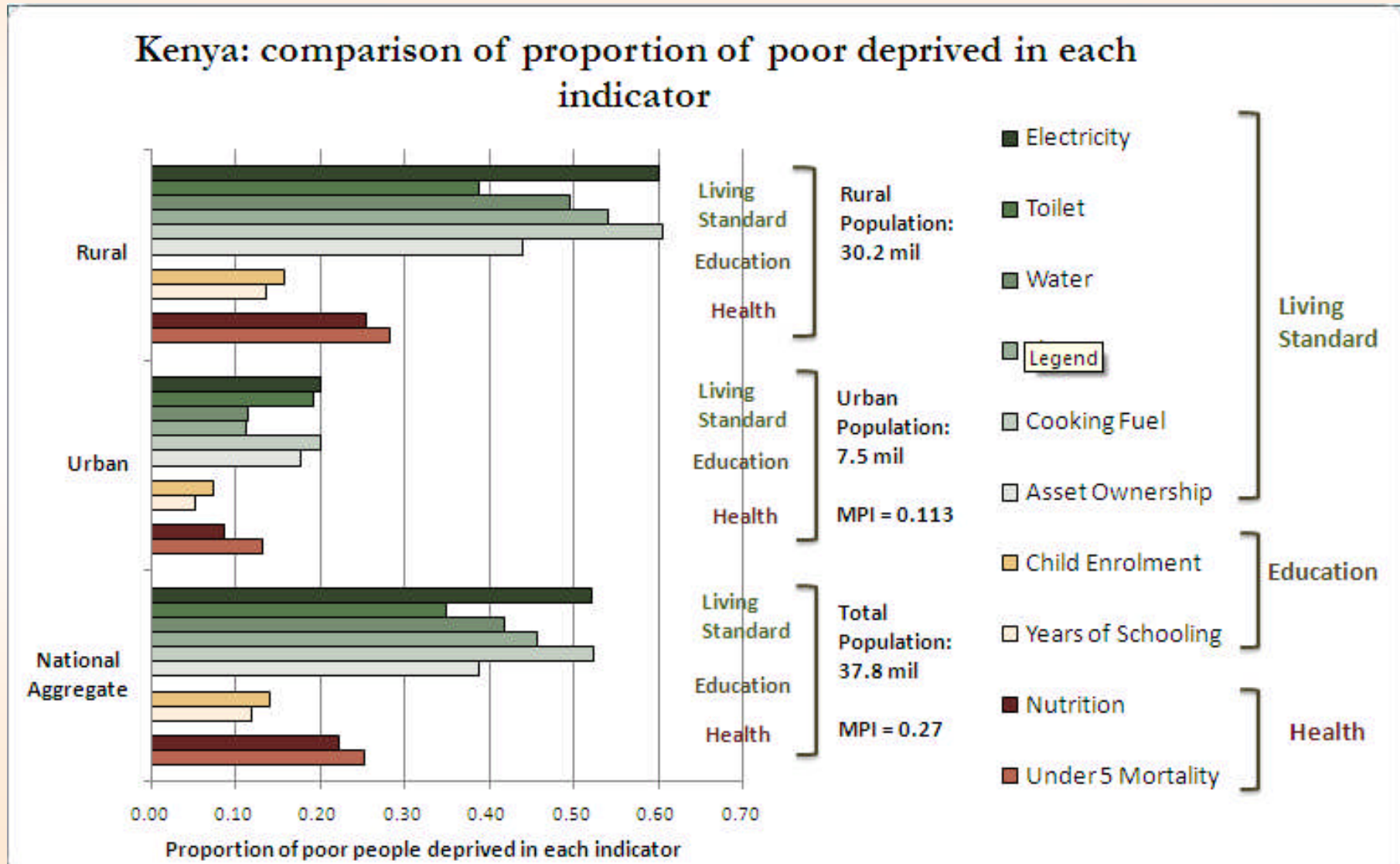


Grace's MPI Poverty Profile



Grace is poor by both the MPI and the local measure of poverty

Grace's MPI Poverty Profile



Grace's MPI Poverty Profile

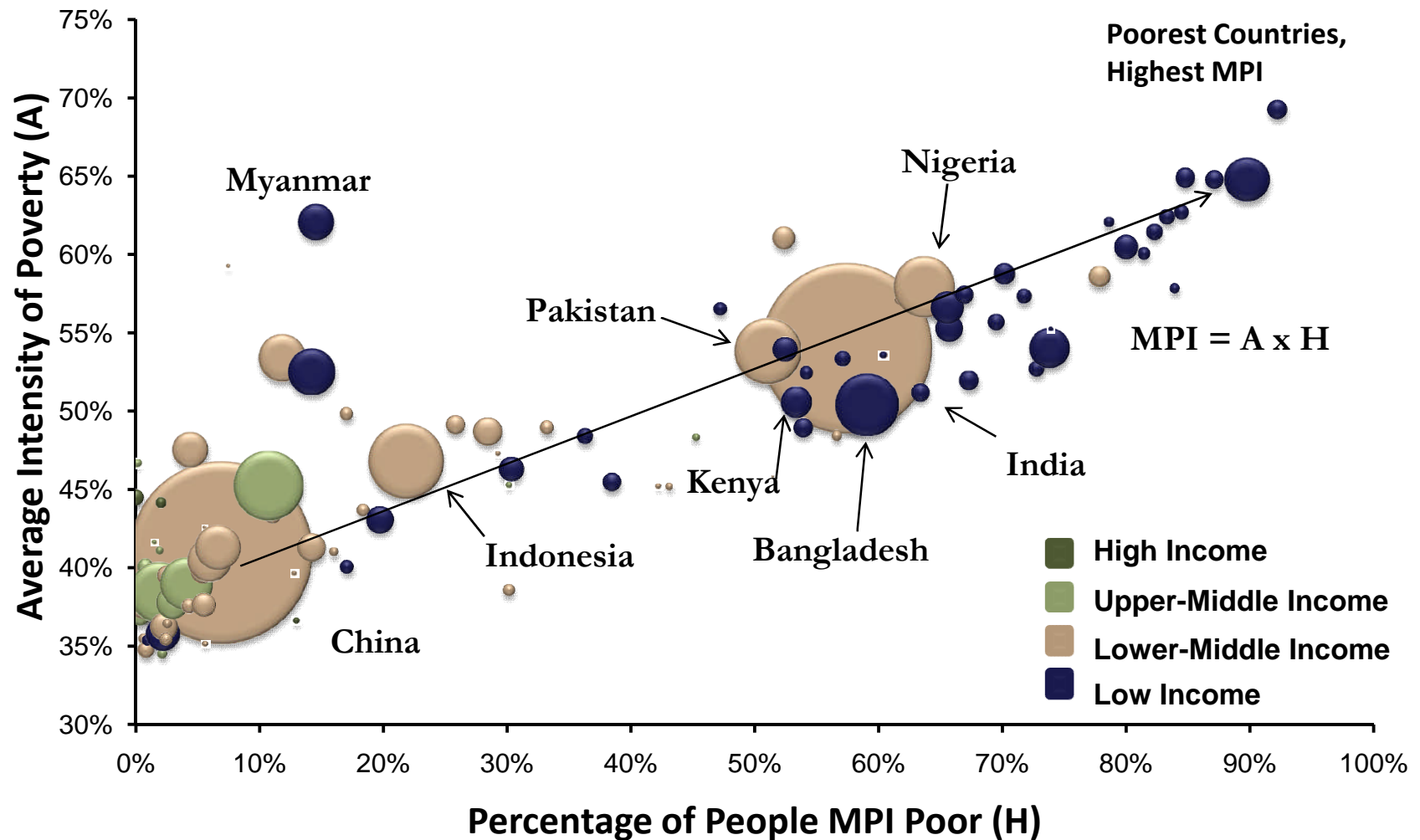
- Grace is food-insecure (1.67), and deprived in sanitation, water, electricity, and assets ($4 \times 0.55 = 2.20$).
- So she is identified as multidimensionally poor.
- She is deprived in 39% of the MPI dimensions.
- How does her situation compare with MPI in Kenya overall?

Grace's MPI Poverty Profile

- Kenya's MPI is 0.283
- In Kenya, **53%** of people are poor by MPI
- Poor people are deprived in **51%** of the weighted indicators on average, which is equivalent to 1.54 dimensions.
- $MPI = H \times A$. $0.53 \times 0.51 = 0.27$
- Grace is *less multidimensionally poor* than the average MPI poor person in Kenya. She is deprived in **39%** of the weighted indicators.

International

Multidimensional Poverty Index for 104 countries



Agathe, Madagascar

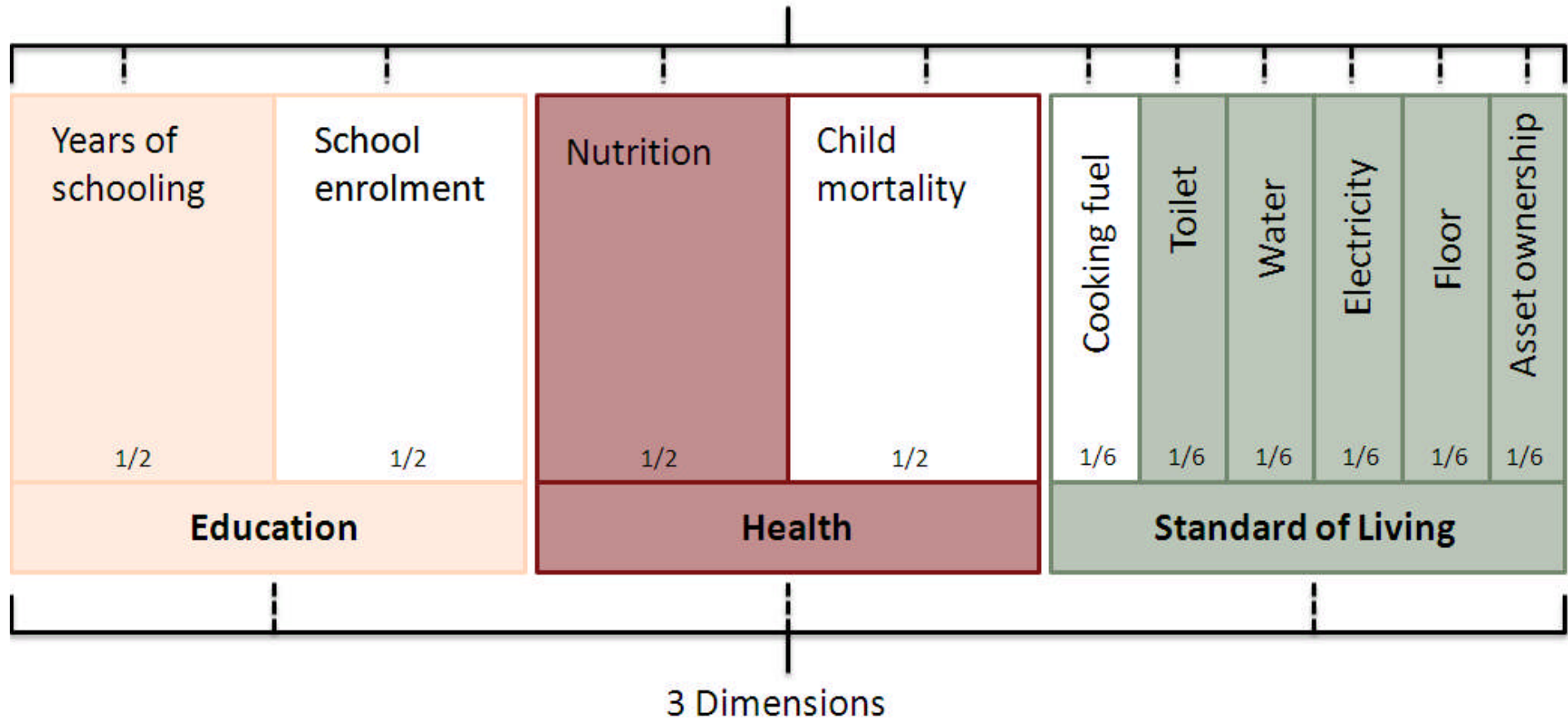








Agathe's MPI Profile



Agathe is poor according to both the MPI and local income measure

GRC VOICES FROM INDIA

TWO STORIES



PADMA

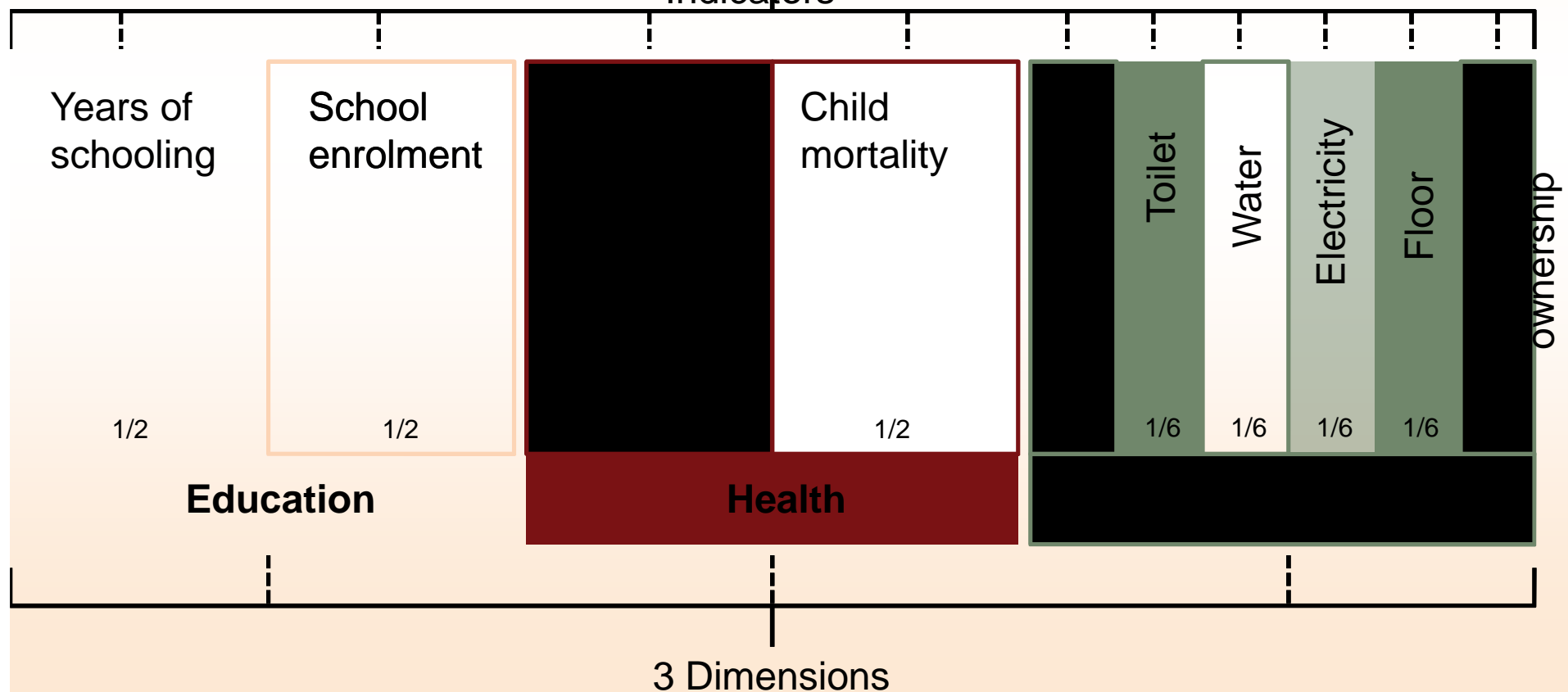
- Bihar State, Araria district, Bhargama Panchayat
- Own no agricultural land
- Husband lives & works over 700 miles away nearly 200 days a year, she manages kitchen garden + goat-rearing
- Annual Income: < US\$ 500



PADMA'S POVERTY PROFILE

- Nutrition: eat two meals, but less in Oct-Nov
- Cooking fuel: wood
- Toilet: None privately owned
- Electricity: No legal connection
- Mud floor
- Owns none of:
TV/radio/telephone/fridge/motor-cycle
- Pleasant surprise: daughter and daughter-in-law both completed primary education

POOR ALONG: GoI Official + Proposed BPL Scores, AND ALONG TWO MPI DIMENSIONS



WHAT SHE VALUES:

“*Dharma* (duty), dignity and education are intertwined. The loss or lack of anyone is bound to lead to a loss in the others. Their loss and the loss of wellbeing are synonymous.”



KHOSHBOR ALI

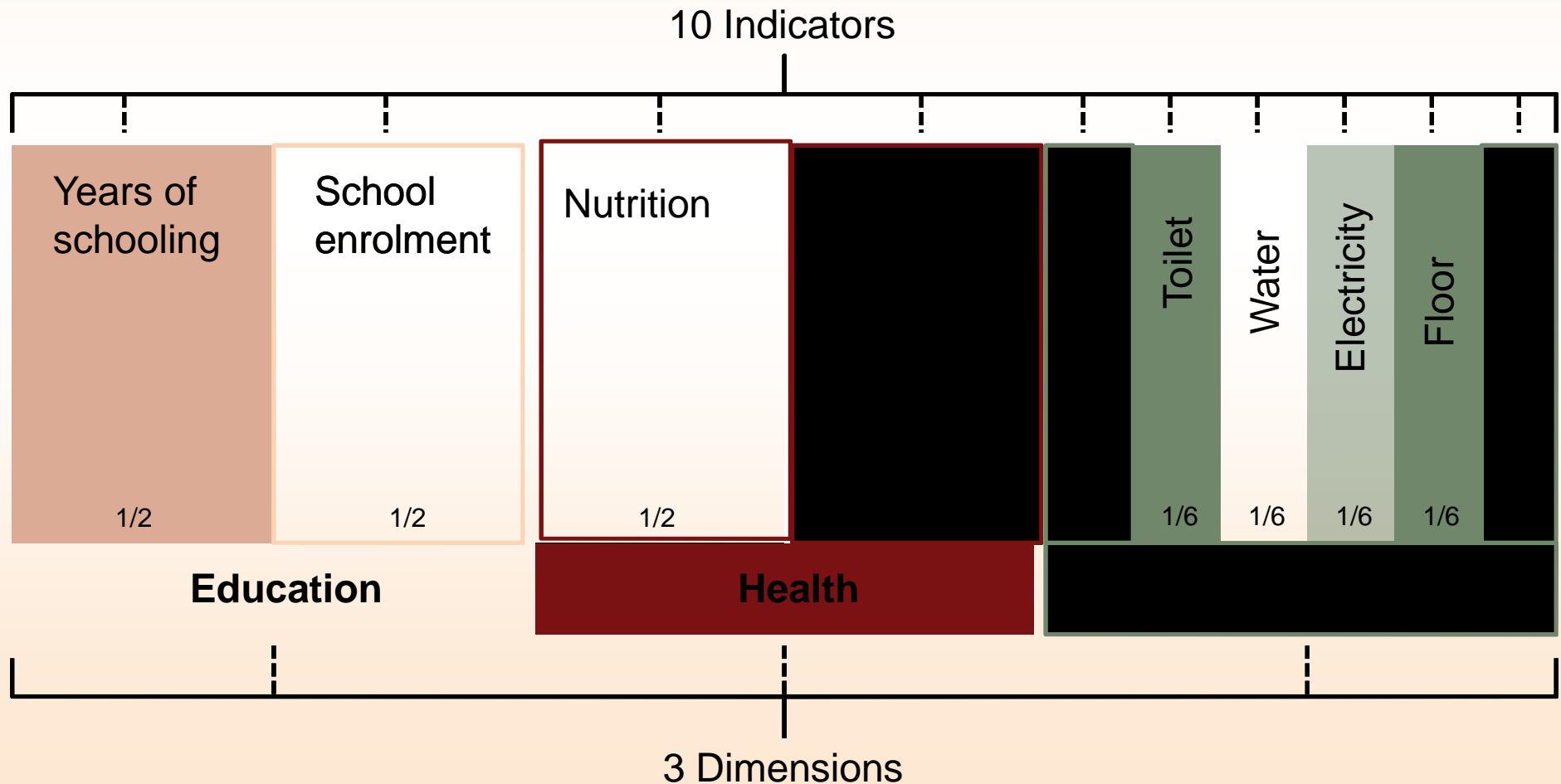
- West Bengal State, Maldah District
- Owns no agricultural land
- Lives and works ~ 1100 miles away for 100 days. Works for local farmers on other days.
- Earn < US\$ 350 per year



KHOSHBOR'S POVERTY PROFILE

- *All illiterate*
- Nutrition: eat two meals, but less in Oct-Nov
- Lost two U-5 children
- Cooking fuel: wood
- Toilet: None privately owned
- Electricity: No electric poles in the hamlet
- Mud floor
- Owns none of:
TV/radio/telephone/fridge/motor-cycle

POOR ALONG GoI Official + Proposed BPL Scores, AND ALONG THREE MPI DIMENSIONS



WHAT HE VALUES

“The key to a good life is *samman* (honour). Money is important, but it cannot by itself ensure that a person is honoured”.





THE INDIAN PARADOX

- A WELFARE STATE PLAGUED WITH INEFFICIENCY
- AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF MEASURING POVERTY AND IDENTIFYING THE POOR
- AMONG THE WORLD'S LARGEST EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEMES
- PERHAPS THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMBER OF POOR

THE REALITY OF THE CASES

- Who are the people?
 - ~ 4,500 FAMILIES; > 20,000 INDIVIDUALS
 - 27% Scheduled Caste; 2% Scheduled Tribe; 33% Muslim, 65% Hindu
 - 42% Children; 47% women
- Where do they live?
 - Eighteen 'wards'
 - Two States
- What do they do?
 - 17% are farmers, owning at least some land
 - 74% employed as casual labor, including agriculture-based labor

THE QUESTIONS

- Based on the 13 questions finalized in 2002 by Gol for identifying the poor
 - House-type
 - Assets
 - Land ownership
 - Drinking water
 - Indebtedness
 - Migration
 - Set of clothes
 - Preference for assistance

Questions....

- Added recent proposals for amending this method
 - Bonded labor
 - Illness
 - Destitution
 - Belong to specific social groups
- Scoring method used government guidelines
- For 2002, considered the cut-off suggested by the State Governments