Feedback Session

Felipe Roa-Clavijo

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
How have Multidimensional Poverty Indexes been developed?

What institutional processes have been carried out?

Which countries are applying the MPI? How are they using it
**NOWAYS WE DO NOT REPUBLC POLICES FOR HU THAT DO NOT TAKE THE LOE ENTRANCE INTO ACCOUNT**

Chile launched an official multidimensional Poverty Index in 2005, where the index was a tool to aid social governments and with valid countries. Chilean Institute of Social Development, through its 10 add-ons, and the 2015 MMSU is the design and implementation of public programs.

By the government of Chile, this is the basis of an effort to decrease poverty. The Chilean government is known for its programs and policies that have been successful in reducing poverty rates. However, like in other countries, social policy is complex and requires a multidisciplinary approach.

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**POVERTY IS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PHENOMENON WITH A MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESPONSE**

Colombia is one of the latest countries in 2015. Part of the Social Protection Policy, the government is creating the Colombia United.

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**INVOLVING PRIVATE SECTOR TO THE RIGHT IDEA FOR RAMPING UP FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY**

Denninsme speaks with Asis Maldonado, Director of Social Vulnerability, for the second annual Multidimensional Poverty Index. We believe in the potential of poverty reduction and the hope that it can be achieved through partnerships and initiatives that involve stakeholders from various sectors.

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**PANAMA’S MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX: BRIDGING THE TECHNICAL AND THE HUMAN**

For Michelle Machete, Panama’s Main Scientist for Social Development, the Multidimensional Poverty Index can be the key to the whole of the technical and political sectors. She said, the index can help identify the most needy areas, impacted by adverse factors such as education and health.
WHAT DOES THE GLOBAL MPI TELL US?

The new Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report 2017 was released on June 1st at a special event at the University of Oxford’s Department of International Development to mark the 10th anniversary of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). It also included the first ever child poverty disaggregation for every country, which found that half of multidimensionally poor people across 103 countries were children.

The report investigates poverty across 94 billion people. Of those, 1.45 billion people are MPI poor, some 26.5% of people living in 103 countries. Around 48% of these poor people live in South Asia and 36% in Sub-Saharan Africa. Over one billion MPI poor people live in middle-income countries.

Addressing the Sustainable Development Goals’ (SDGs) aim to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, the global MPI complements measures based on income and directly measures ten indicators that reflect poor health, lack of education, and low living standards. In 2017, MPI estimations for Algeria and El Salvador were added, and MPI

HOW WAS THE CHILEAN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX CREATED?

Chile began exploring the idea of incorporating a multidimensional poverty index into their official poverty measures in 2009, towards the end of Michelle Bachelet’s first administration. A crisis developed in 2012 when the validity of the data on poverty was called into question, triggering a need to review the measures. The president at that time, Sebastián Piñera, brought together a panel of experts from various organisations and political backgrounds to participate in what was known as the Presidential Advisory Committee of Experts to Update Poverty and Extreme Poverty Lines (Comisión Asesora Presidencial de Expertos para la Actualización de la Línea de la Pobreza y la Pobreza Extrema), whose mission was to brief the president on all aspects of measuring poverty and extreme poverty and to offer proposals on the matter.

COMMISSION TO MEASURE POVERTY

The commission was created in December of 2012 and comprised nine people from academic, non-governmental organisations, multilateral organisations, and government. All of them experts on poverty matters. The body engaged in dialogue with a broad group of people from various civil society organisations, Congress, governmental agencies, universities, and international organisations and specialists.

The commission’s president was Rodrigo Jofré, vice president of the Foundation for Overcoming Poverty (Fundación para la Superación de la Pobreza), an institution tasked with generating information and proposals for overcoming poverty and social exclusion. This foundation had worked on the idea of creating social thresholds for Chile based on a multidimensional perspective on poverty. This proposal allowed for internal discussions at the commission to include subjects beyond income.

After 13 months of work, the commission presented two proposals. The first suggested updating the monetary poverty measure, given that the existing one had been created in 1980 and had not been revised since then. Therefore, it did not reflect the current consumption patterns of households in Chile.

The second proposal stated that a new measure of multidimensional poverty, based on the Allum- Foster methodology, should be incorporated into Chile’s official statistics and identified the dimensions this should include.

The commission proposed 14 indicators to measure deprivation in five dimensions: education, health, employment and social security, housing, and local environmental and networks. Further, it recommended giving equal consideration to each
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AT THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

For years, UN member states debated how to “end mass poverty and promote prosperity in a changing world” at the 2017 High-Level Political Forum. In their National Voluntary Reports, many countries mentioned the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) or their national multidimensional indices as part of indicators 1.2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, several of them argued that the global MPI be considered as a new indicator to 2030 to monitor the reduction of multidimensional poverty. For more information click here.
DATA OF THE MONTH

ARE CHANGES IN THE INCIDENCE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND MONETARY POVERTY SIMILAR?

For many years, it was argued that, for some people experiencing poverty, changes in income would affect nutrition and health status, but these effects would be less significant for others. Now, we have a better understanding of how income changes affect nutrition and health status. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty.

For instance, in countries like Bangladesh, China, and India, the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty.

For instance, in Brazil, changes in income can affect the nutritional status of people experiencing poverty. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty. In the case of people experiencing poverty, changes in income can affect their nutritional status, but these effects are less significant for others. This is because the effects of changes in income on nutrition and health status are less significant for people experiencing poverty.
CONEVAL: Institution-building for Multidimensional Poverty Measurement in Mexico

In 2007, the Mexican government launched the National System of Multidimensional Poverty Indicators (SINPMP), with the goal of developing a multidimensional poverty measurement tool. However, the index was not widely adopted due to its complexity. In 2010, the Mexican government launched the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (C-4MPI), which is now used to measure poverty in Mexico. The index was designed to be more user-friendly and to allow for regional and sub-regional comparisons.

MPPN Policy Briefing

National Roundtable and Dashboard for Poverty Reduction in Colombia

Diego Enviñas and Roberto Arango

Colombia launched its multidimensional poverty measurement in 2013— the Colombian Multidimensional Poverty Index (C-4MPI). The index was first used to establish specific poverty reduction strategies for different regions within the National Development Plan – a mandatory and binding document that all national, provincial, and municipal governments must adopt. The goals were defined based on the multidimensional poverty index and were aimed at improving the quality of government services and reducing poverty.

Defining MPI Dimensions through Participation: The Case of El Salvador

Cristina Meneses

In late 2015, El Salvador adopted the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as its poverty measurement tool. The MPI is a comprehensive measure of poverty that takes into account income, education, and health. The MPI is calculated using a weighted average of these dimensions, with education and health given the highest weights. The MPI helps to identify the most vulnerable groups and to target interventions more effectively.

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