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As of September 2016, ministers and senior officials from over 45 countries participate in the Network, including Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Vietnam.

A growing number of institutions also participate in the Network, including the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

CONTACT THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY PEER NETWORK

For more information about the Network and how to join, please contact the Secretariat at OPHI by email at mppn@ophi.org.uk or visit www.mppn.org

OPHI – ADVANCING A FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

OPHI is an economic research centre at the University of Oxford which develops and implements multidimensional measures of poverty that are tailored to a specific context, in order to capture the complexity of poverty and better inform policies to relieve it. www.ophi.org.uk



THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY PEER NETWORK

Connecting Policymakers Globally



OPHI

- ❖ A global network connecting the growing number of countries developing multidimensional poverty measures.
- ❖ Harnessing multidimensional measurement for more effective poverty reduction.
- ❖ Participation of over 55 countries and institutions, including Bhutan, China, Colombia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia and Vietnam.

WHY MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURES?

Poverty is often defined by one-dimensional measures, such as income. But no one indicator alone can capture the multiple aspects that constitute poverty.

A rapidly increasing number of policymakers around the world are working to establish multidimensional poverty measures, using the Alkire Foster (AF) methodology developed at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). These measures enable them to:

- **Target social programmes to those who need them.** Can be disaggregated by both geographic area and dimension/indicator to show which deprivations are driving poverty among and within groups.
- **Monitor the effectiveness of policies over time.** Can be used to evaluate the impact of policy initiatives, allowing policymakers to improve programming and better reach beneficiaries.
- **Improve policy design.** Has the benefit of a single societal poverty measure but with the ability to enable precise resource allocation.

I am a firm believer that it is our duty to lead ambitious social changes within our countries. Fortunately, the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network will be the platform to help this happen. The sole idea of applying this tool (the AF method) in more countries is inspiring.

– PRESIDENT JUAN MANUEL SANTOS OF COLOMBIA



INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR POLICYMAKERS

The Network provides international support to officials constructing multidimensional poverty measures, including input into the design of the measures as well as the political processes and institutional arrangements that will sustain them.

The Network proposes a new Global MPI that incorporates improved indicators and is used in the Sustainable Development Goals as a measure of poverty in all its dimensions.

The Network provides technical support, executive training courses and access to a repository of lessons learned. In addition, early adopters of multidimensional poverty measures share their experiences directly with interested policymakers in other countries (**'South-South' learning**).

A GROWING GLOBAL COMMUNITY

The governments of Bhutan, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Pakistan are among those to have used the Alkire Foster method to create multidimensional measures to shape social policies or inform the targeting of anti-poverty programmes.

The Network was founded by Colombia's Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), Mexico's National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), and OPHI, which acts as the Network Secretariat.