

# OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

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UNIVERSITY OF  
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## MPI and the SDGs

# MPPN Meeting, Cartagena 2-3 June 2014

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# Why measure MPI in the SDGs?

## To strengthen policies that fight poverty

- **Global Monitoring (complement \$1.25)**

Two main conclusions from the last Global MPI report remarks the importance to complement the poverty profile at country level analyzing both income and multidimensional poverty:

- Higher income does not always go with lower multidimensional poverty.
- Income poverty and MPI poverty do not always go up and go down together.

# Why measure MPI in the SDGs?

## To strengthen policies that fight poverty

In particular, MPI supports these SDG priorities

- **Integrated, coordinated policy (break Silos)**
- **Inclusiveness (disaggregation by groups)**
- **Universality (acute & moderate poverty)**
- **Data Revolution (do-able, adds value)**
- **Global Monitoring (complement \$1.25)**

# MPI: Global AND National

## Global MPI 2015+

To compare countries, regions, subnational areas, population groups, using a rigorous and transparent framework,

- Like \$1.25/day and \$2/day poverty measures
- Makes visible other dimensions, disaggregation, no PPPs
- Can be available in 2016 or 2017 for over 120 countries

-The Global MPI 2015+ can be a powerful tool to share in a comparative way international public policy experiences to reduce poverty.

## National MPIs:

To reflect national contexts, plans and priorities, and to enable policy coordination and guide policies - allocation M&E, targeting

- Like National income poverty measures – high ownership
- Important that they have *ownership* and are *used* not imposed
- Will come onstream more rapidly with SDGs

# Designing the global MPIs 2015+

## Ten Indicators

Nutrition

Child Mortality

Years of Schooling

School Attendance

Cooking Fuel  
Improved Sanitation  
Safe Drinking Water  
Electricity  
Flooring  
Assets

**Acute MPI:** could be existing Global MPI with minor changes

- Advantage: **baseline is available now**
- It would be possible in theory to back compute MPI for many countries.
- It could incorporate some additional SDG indicators and features
  - **Advantage: richer and potential stronger MPI (work)**
  - MPPN issued a set of light powerful survey modules, hoping to illustrate what a stronger global MPI would look like – gendered, frequent, etc.
- **Moderate MPI** needed to make MPI universal, and relevant in low poverty countries.
  - To be reported alongside an **acute** MPI (like \$1.25/day and \$4/day)
  - ECLAC/CEPAL, UNESCWA & OPHI are already exploring this
  - Larger data gaps – especially for OECD countries.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL  
POVERTY  
MEASUREMENT  
AND ANALYSIS

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalmo, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

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# Briefing: Multidimensional Poverty in SDGs and their Indicators

# The 17 SDGs

- Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2 End **hunger**, achieve **food security** and improved **nutrition** and promote **sustainable agriculture**
- Goal 3 Ensure **healthy** lives and promote **well-being** for all at all ages
- Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5 Achieve **gender** equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all
- Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy** for all
- Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive **employment** and **decent work** for all
- Goal 9 Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10 Reduce **inequality** within and among countries
- Goal 11 Make **cities** and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12 Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns
- Goal 13 Take urgent action to **combat climate change** and its impacts\*
- Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans**, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial **ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16 Promote **peaceful** and **inclusive** societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the **global partnership** for sustainable development



# The 17 SDGs

- 1. Poverty**
2. Hunger & Nutrition
3. Health & Well-being
4. Education & Learning
5. Gender & Empowerment
6. Water & Sanitation
7. Energy
8. Growth & Decent Work
9. Infrastructure & Innovation
10. Inequality
11. Urban areas
12. Sustainable consumption & production
13. Climate Change
14. Oceans & Seas
15. Ecosystems & Biodiversity
16. Peace & Justice
17. Global Partnership



# July 19 2014: Open Working Group

The OWG included Multidimensional Poverty as Target 2 of its Goal 1 ‘End Poverty in All its Forms’.

This achievement was in part due to vocal and proactive leadership by MPPN countries (Mexico, Colombia, and Peru – plus Guatemala)

## **SDG Target 1.2**

**By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

# UNSG Report December 2014:

## 2.1 Shared ambitions for a shared future:

50. All contributions underlined that we should continue the march of the MDGs. But they have also stressed that Member States will need to fill key **sustainable development gaps left by the MDGs, such as the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty**, decent work for young people, social protection and labour rights for all.

## 4.1 Financing our future:

100. **Levels of concessionality** should take into account different development stages, circumstances and **multiple dimensions of poverty**, and the particular type of investment made.

## 5.1 Measuring the new dynamics:

135. Member States have recognized the importance of building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress ... These metrics must be squarely focused on measuring social progress, human wellbeing, justice, security, equality, and sustainability. **Poverty measures should reflect the multi-dimensional nature of poverty**.

# 69<sup>th</sup> Session of UN General Assembly

*A resolution of the UNGA (A/RES/69/238) on 19 December 2014 reasserted the need for a global MPI as a necessary conceptual framework for the global community to measure and tackle extreme poverty.*

5. [UNGA] *Underlines* **the need to better reflect the multidimensional nature of development and poverty**, as well as the importance of developing a common understanding among Member States and other stakeholders of that **multidimensionality** and reflecting it in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard invites Member States, supported by the international community, to consider developing complementary **measurements**, including methodologies and indicators for measuring human development, that better reflect that **multidimensionality**.

# Preliminary List of Proposed Indicators Feb 2015: included MPI

1.2

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) disaggregated by sex and age group (UNDP, WB)

1.2.2. Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group (UNDP, WB)

Source: Various household surveys such as Household Budget Survey, Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys. The information is consolidated by National statistical offices, UNDP, WB and UNDESA

Comment: For MPI data collection, current capacity of countries is uneven and will need to be strengthened. . If the indicator is created on individual characteristics like age, sex, and ethnicity, individual-unit record data will be needed.

# Financing for Development 2015

## May 6 report:

119. We further call on the United Nations, in consultation with the IFIs to develop **transparent measurements of progress** on sustainable development that complement GDP, building on existing initiatives. These should **recognize the multi-dimensional nature of poverty** and the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of domestic output. We will also support statistical capacity building in developing countries. We agree to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.

**The Addis Ababa Accord of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Revised Draft, 6 May 2015**

# SDSN Indicator Report

*In reports issued in November 2014, February and May 2015, the SDSN presents the MPI as Indicator 3 of Goal 1 (“End poverty in all its forms everywhere”).*

**Indicator 3: Multidimensional Poverty Index:** To ensure our conceptualization of multidimensional poverty is firmly rooted in the Open Working Group Outcome Document and proposed SDGs, we support the creation of a revised MPI. At a minimum this “**MPI2015**” would track extreme deprivation in nutrition, health, education, water, sanitation, clean cooking fuel and reliable electricity, to show continuity with MDG priorities... We therefore **propose using the Alkire and Foster method of calculation**, and setting a threshold of multiple deprivations, to determine who is or is not considered poor.

- 9 indicators – dropping flooring.

**MEASURING VISION 2063 TOWARDS  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA  
A costed Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics  
in Africa (SHaSA)**

**Adopted in Pretoria, May 2015**

**Compiled by:**

Heads of National Statistics Offices of African countries  
African Union Commission  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa  
African Development Bank  
African experts and elders  
Young African Statisticians

**Objective:** to provide the African Statistical System with a robust framework for providing harmonised and quality statistics for the design and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of integration and development policies as well as development programmes in Africa.



SDG Goal	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Data sources	Agenda 2063 Goals
SDG GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	The share of the population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) a day.	LCS	AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All
		Poverty gap index (income)	LCS	
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Multidimensional poverty index	GHS/LCS	
		The share of the population below the national poverty line.	LCS	
		share of the population living between the poverty line and the 1.5 times the national poverty line.	LCS	
		Poverty gap index (consumption)	LCS	

# But, a surprise...

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)
Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day, with disaggregations of it by sex and age group	Household surveys (IFS, HES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.)	World Bank
Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	Household surveys	World Bank Data availability: Unicef: Data available for all countries that have household income or consumption surveys. SPC: data are widely available and used by Pacific Island countries, most of which have by now two data points; ILO: working poverty available by employment status for 44 countries;

- The Inter-agency Expert Working Group on the SDG Indicators met for the first time 1-2 June 2015 (**today**).
- UN Statistics Division proposed a list of priority indicators and requested 2 indicators for each goal.
- The two Tier I indicators for poverty are:
  1. \$1.25/day measures and 2. national income poverty.
- National income poverty is designated to measure target 1.2: poverty ‘in all its dimensions’.
- **MPI is not mentioned** *even* in Tier II or Tier III.
- The IAEWG will be modifying this list to finalize SDG indicators.
- Your help is needed.

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalmo, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valerie, Madagascar



# STRATEGIC MOMENTS & ACTIONS

# Timetable to finalize SDG Indicators

- ❖ 1–2 June 2015: First meeting of the IAEG-SDGs
- ❖ June/July 2015: First round of consultations
- ❖ July 2015: Review of status of discussion and decision on next steps
- ❖ August/September 2015: Second round of consultations
- ❖ September 2015: Discussion of open issues
- ❖ 25–27 September 2015: UN Summit to adopt the post-2015 Development Agenda
- ❖ October 2015: Third round of consultations
- ❖ October/November 2015: Second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs – Finalisation of the indicator proposal
- ❖ 8–11 March 2016: 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission
- ❖ March 2016: Third meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

# Some Decisions & Actors

## Decision points:

- **Financing for Development July 2015** (Financing)
- **UN General Assembly September 2015** (Goals and Targets)
- **UN Statistics Commission March 2016** (Indicators)

## Actors:

- **Participants in above meetings**
- **Foreign Ministries / Embassies in New York**
- **UN Agencies**
- **Inter-Agency Expert Working Group on SDGs** (Indicators)
- **Your existing networks and for a** (Informing, engaging)

# Possibly Strategic Actions

## 1. Goals and targets:

- Send letter informing Foreign Ministries of the importance of Target 1.2 – poverty ‘in all its dimensions’ and asking their visible ongoing support for multidimensional poverty measures.

## 2. Named SDG Indicators:

- Tomorrow? Send a statement to the IAEWG members
- IAEWG: inform our contact points and make a clear proposal
- Send letter to National Statistics Institutes to inform them.

## 3. Design of a MPI2015+:

- MPPN Countries implement our proposed survey?
- MPPN working group consider options for Global MPI to measure both acute and moderate poverty?