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Multidimensional Poverty Index in Mexico: Public Policy uses against Poverty and Vulnerability

Enrique González Tiburcio
Ministry of Social Development, México

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In México, poverty alleviation means to guarantee to the population's economic wellbeing and the full exercise of the social rights established in the Mexican Constitution.

New Social Policy in Mexico: Principal Components

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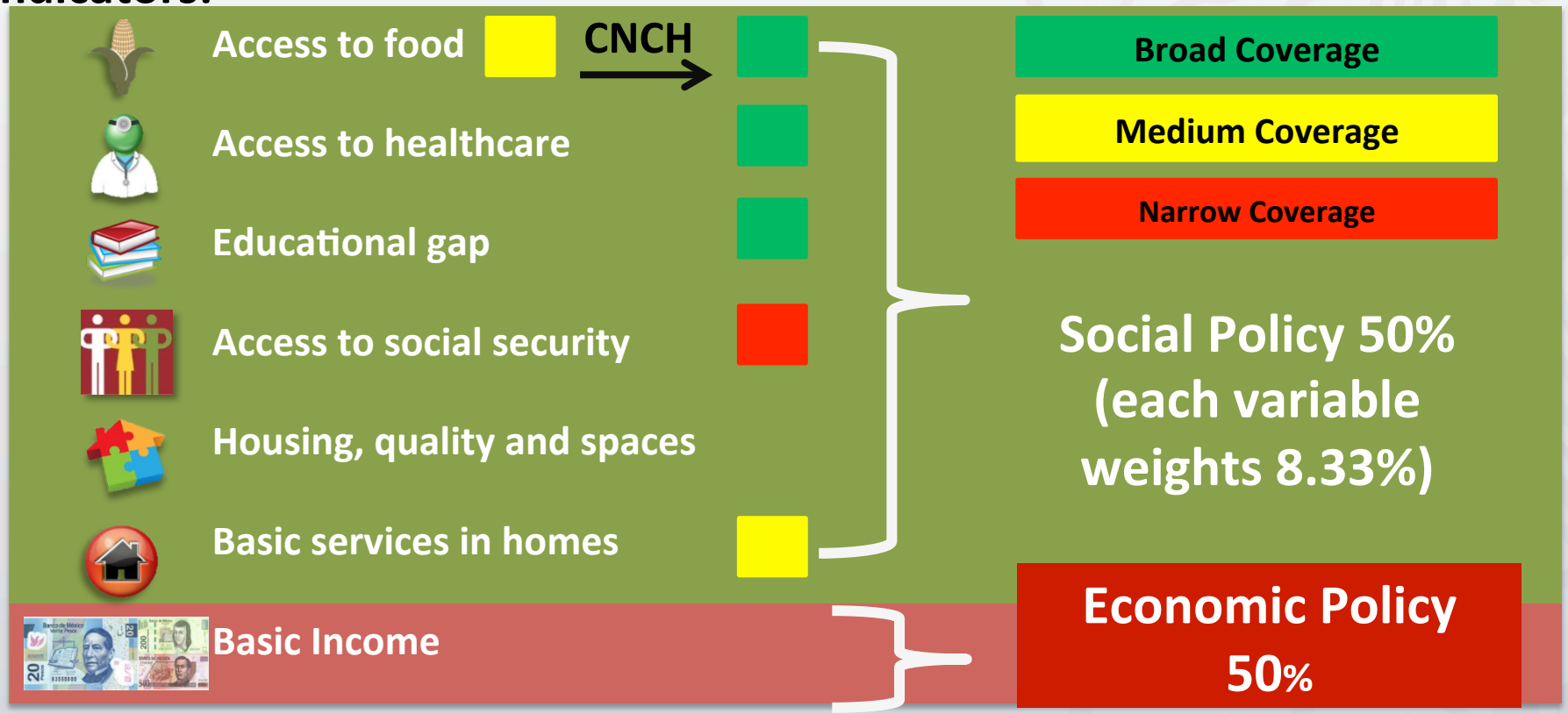
With the main purpose of measuring poverty and vulnerability levels, Mexico´s Multidimensional Poverty Index (MMPI) uses the following indicators:



Each one of this indicators are based on the insights of Mexico´s Political Constitution.

Gabinete Especializado México Incluyente

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In order to built basic levels of social protection and guarantee social inclusion, Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico, created the Cabinet *Mexico Incluyente*. Every Ministry at the federal level assumes full compromise to reduce social inclusion gaps related with the MMPI. SEDESOL coordinates the Cabinet Mexico Incluyente.

Cabinet *México Incluyente*

Education	•**SEP** •(CDI, INEA)	Educational gap reduction
Healthcare	•**SALUD, SEGOB**	Increase Healthcare memberships
Social Security	• **SHCP-SALUD** • (STPS-SEDESOL, IMSS, ISSSTE)	Increase access to social security
Basic Services in Homes	• **SEDESOL** • (SEMARNAT-CONAGUA, CDI, SEDATU, CFE, SENER, SCT, CNA)	Potable water, power, drainage
Housing, quality and spaces	• **SEDATU** • (SEDESOL, INFONAVIT)	Floor, roof, walls, household overcrowding
Food Access	•**SEDESOL** •(SEP, SALUD, SAGARPA, DIF)	Household food insecurity scale
Income	• **ECONOMÍA** (SEDESOL, CDI, SCT, • SEMARNAT, SALUD-DIF, STPS, SEDATU, • SAGARPA, SHCP, SRE)	Income above the Basic Food Basket

FULL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT, GOVERMENTS FROM ALL STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES

NEW PARADIGM: FROM THE SECTORIAL GLANCE TO A INTERSECTORIAL AND TRANSVERSAL APPROACH

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Challenges in the construction of social policies based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index

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Design mechanisms that allows coordination between the different agencies that belong to the government and citizens

- Federal agencies
- States and municipalities
- Citizen's iniciatives and private sector.

A paradigm shift that allows the government to surpass the logic of isolated social programs in order to evolve into articulated and integral social strategies.

Different social policy strategies that guarantee universal rights

- Regional policies (rural and urban, and where the poorest people live)
- By intensity in each poverty dimension
- Focalization and universal policies depending on circumstances.

Social Rights Enforceability

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The challenge is to build institutions that allow any citizen to demand the fulfillment of their social rights, bearing in mind a progressivity concept. Nowadays, México has laws regarding the right to health access, household, education, work and food access. However, it is necessary to work in the creation of a secondary legislation system which aims to:

- Define in clear terms when can we say that a citizen has fullfilled a social right and which are the mechanisms that have to be followed by the citizen and the State in order to do so.
- Define the limits of the obligations the State has to assume in order to guarantee access to the social rights.
- Define the obligations that citizens must have in order to have access to their social rights.
- Create legal institutions that allow citizens to demand the fulfillment of their social rights.

PROGRESSIVITY IN THE ACCESS TO SOCIAL RIGHTS

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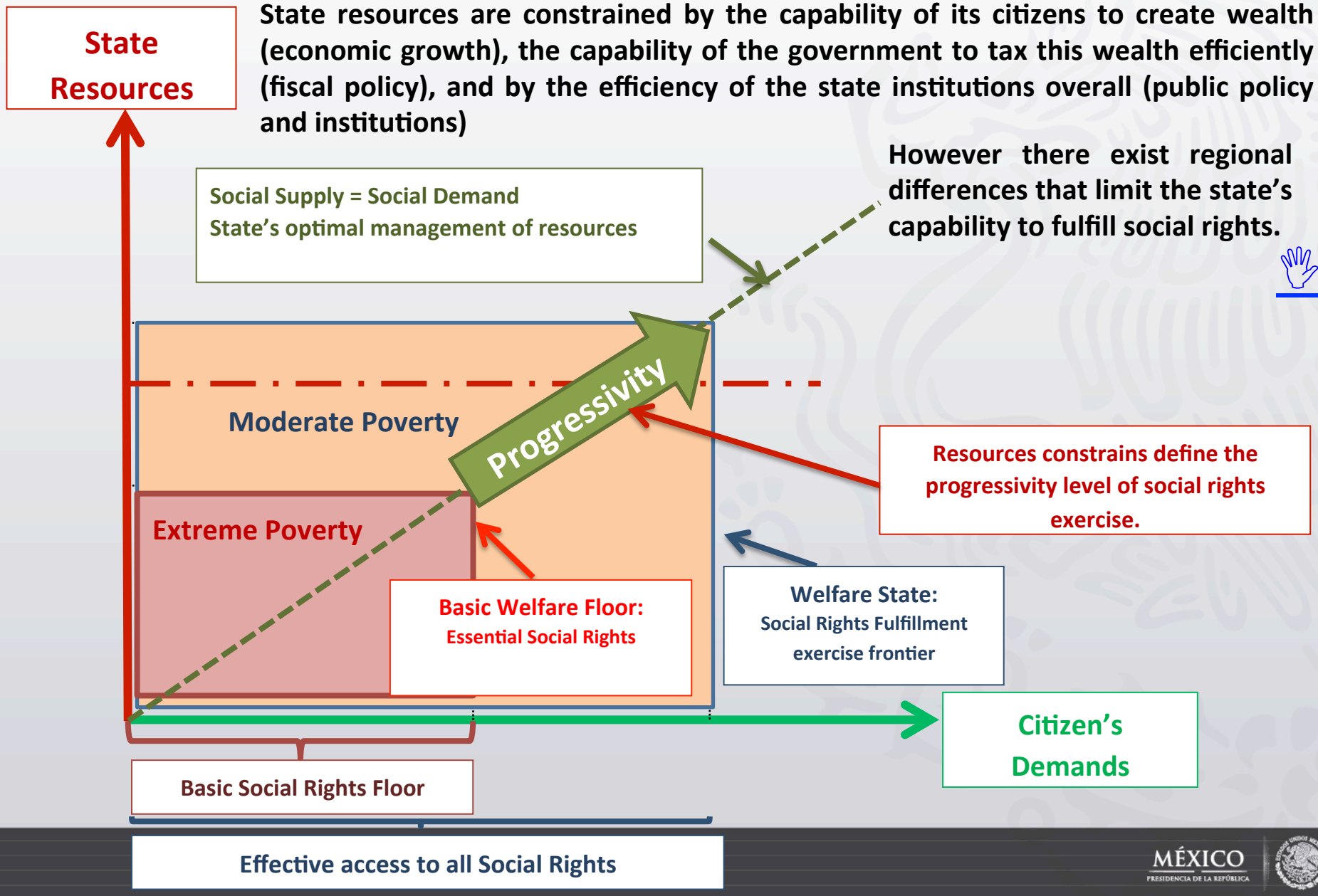
State resources are constrained by the capability of its citizens to create wealth (economic growth), the capability of the government to tax this wealth efficiently (fiscal policy), and by the efficiency of the state institutions overall (public policy and institutions)

However there exist regional differences that limit the state's capability to fulfill social rights.



Example: National Crusade Against Hunger (CNCH)

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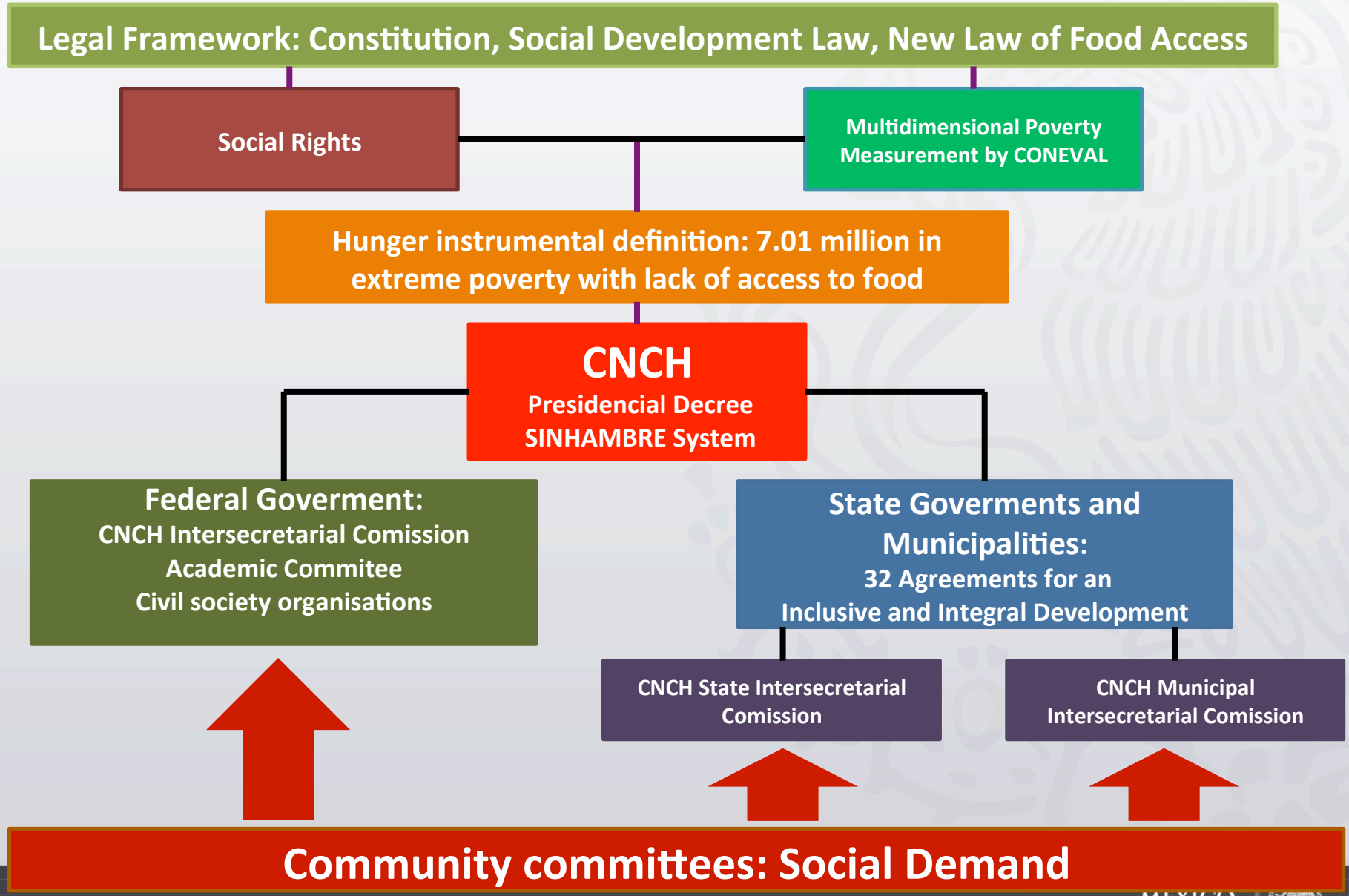

Thank you

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Example: Distrito Federal Vs Chiapas

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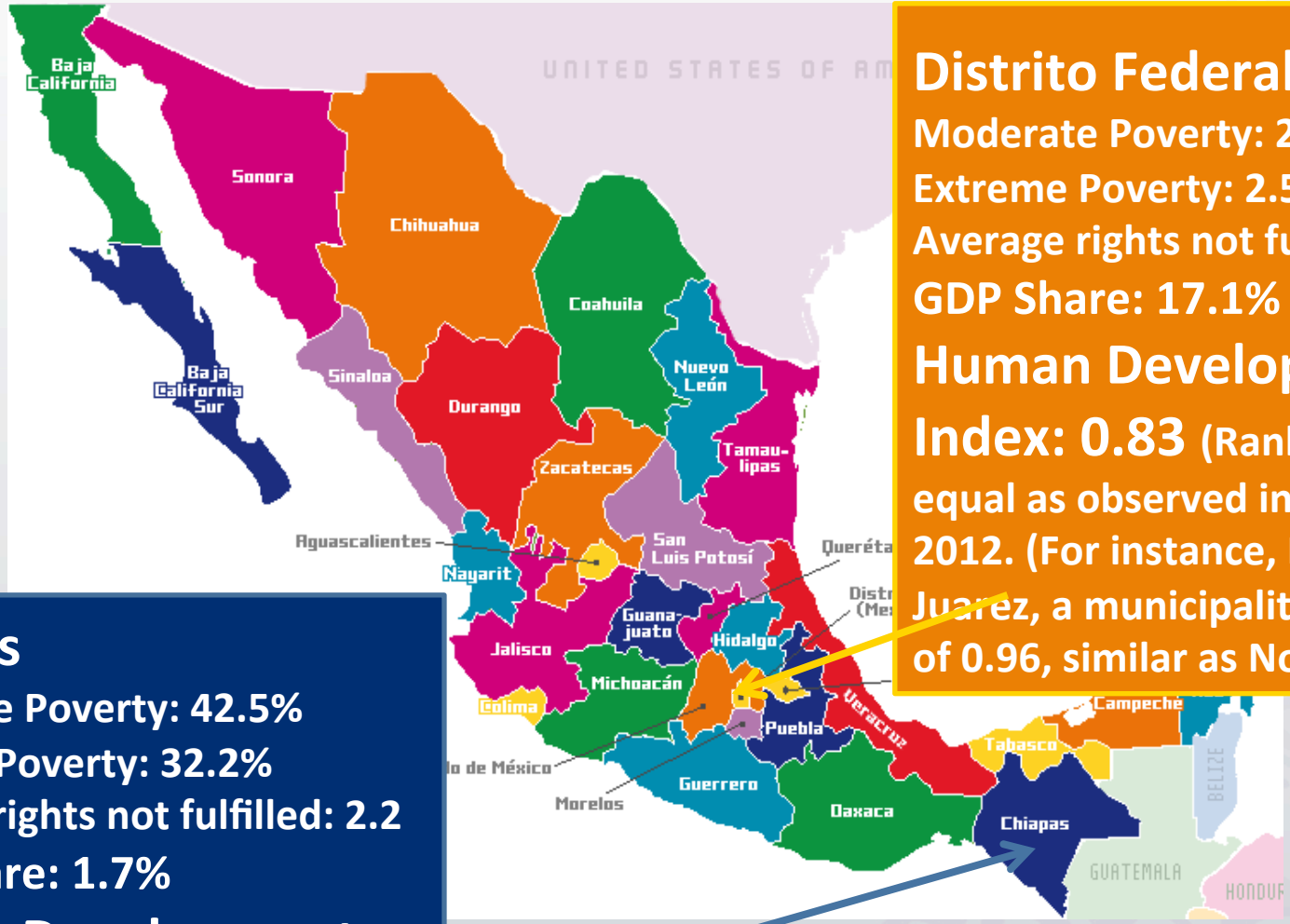

Distrito Federal

Moderate Poverty: 26.4%
Extreme Poverty: 2.5%
Average rights not fulfilled : 1.8
GDP Share: 17.1%

Human Development Index: 0.83 (Ranking 1/32), equal as observed in Andorra 2012. (For instance, Benito Juarez, a municipality has HDI of 0.96, similar as Noruega.)

Chiapas

Moderate Poverty: 42.5%
Extreme Poverty: 32.2%
Average rights not fulfilled: 2.2
GDP Share: 1.7%

Human Development Index: 0.67 (Ranking 32/32), equal as observed in Gabon 2012.

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