

OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

www.ophi.org.uk



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Introduction

MPPN Meeting, Mexico 8-9 November 2016

Sabina Alkire and OPHI Secretariat

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stéphanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalma, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

- *Connecting Policymakers Globally* -

1. Agenda
2. Measuring Multidimensional Poverty
3. The MPPN

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalmo, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



AGENDA

8 Nov 2016: schematic

10:45-11:00 Keynote: Luis Felipe Lopez Calva, World Bank

11: 30-12:30 Sharing of practice

exactly 7 minutes each

12:30 Keynote: Heike Kuhn, Germany

14:00 Round-Table Discussion: Mexico

15:00 Sharing of practice

exactly 3 minutes each

17:20 Highlights and closing

19:00: Dinner hosted by the State of Guerrero

9 Nov 2016: schematic

- 7:45 Amexid Event
- 9:15 MPPN's 2017 agenda
- 9:30 Launch of “Revista Dimensiones”, new websites, etc
- 9:45 In-depth Sharing experiences and case studies
- 12:15 Keynote: Martin Evans, UNICEF
- 13:45 Parallel sessions
MPPN Work Plan and Communiqué (Countries)
International Agency Involvement in the MPPN
- 14:45 Next Steps: a circular space for each participant
- 16:30 Closing ceremony and group photo
- 19:00 Informal dinner

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophia, Kenya

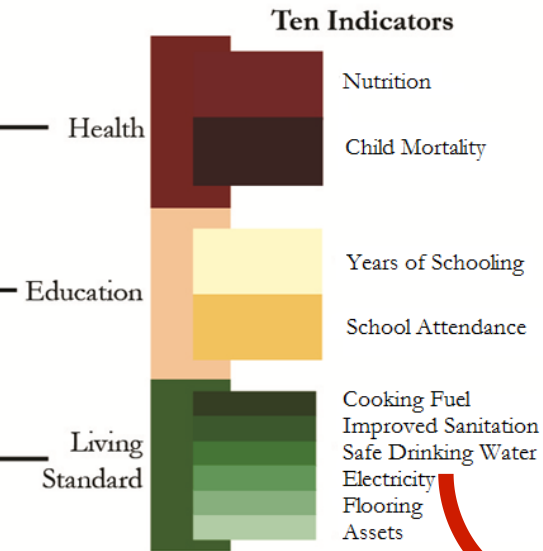
Valerie, Madagascar



MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AF METHODOLOGY

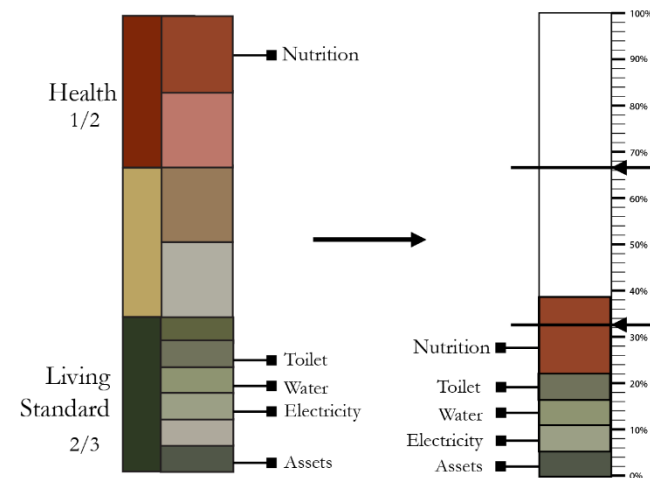
Methodology for the National and Global MPIs

1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

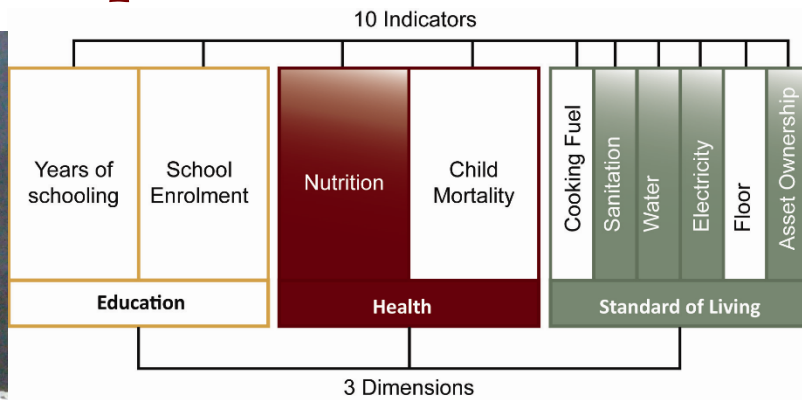


4. Use the MPI, Incidence Intensity & Composition

3. Identify who is poor



2. Build a deprivation score for each person



The MPI (Alkire-Foster)

The MPI is the product of two components:

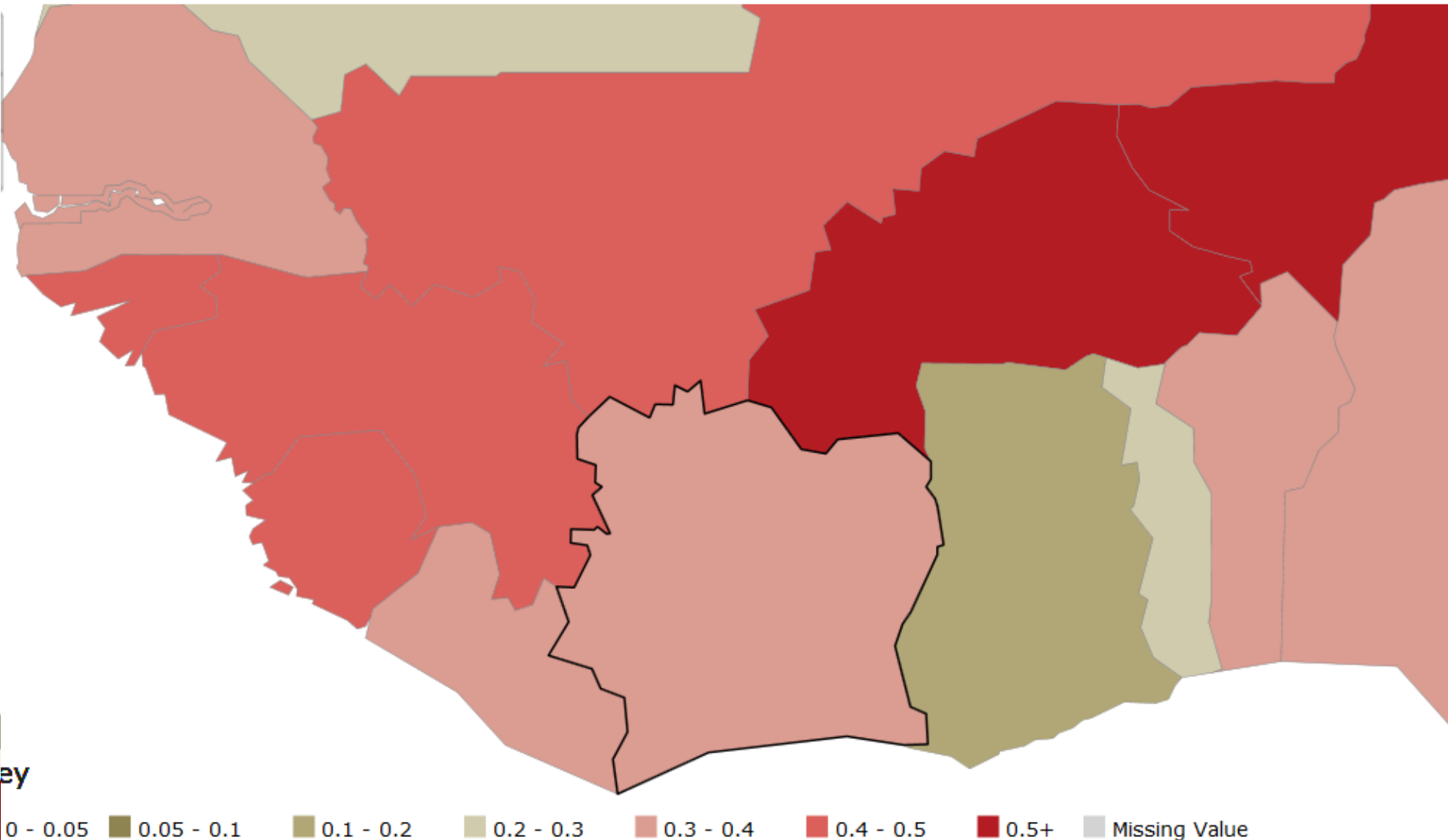
$$\text{MPI} = H \times A$$

- 1) *Incidence* $\sim H$ \sim the percentage of people who are poor.
- 2) *Intensity* $\sim A$ \sim the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived

The MPI is can be decomposed by **groups** &
broken down by **indicators**

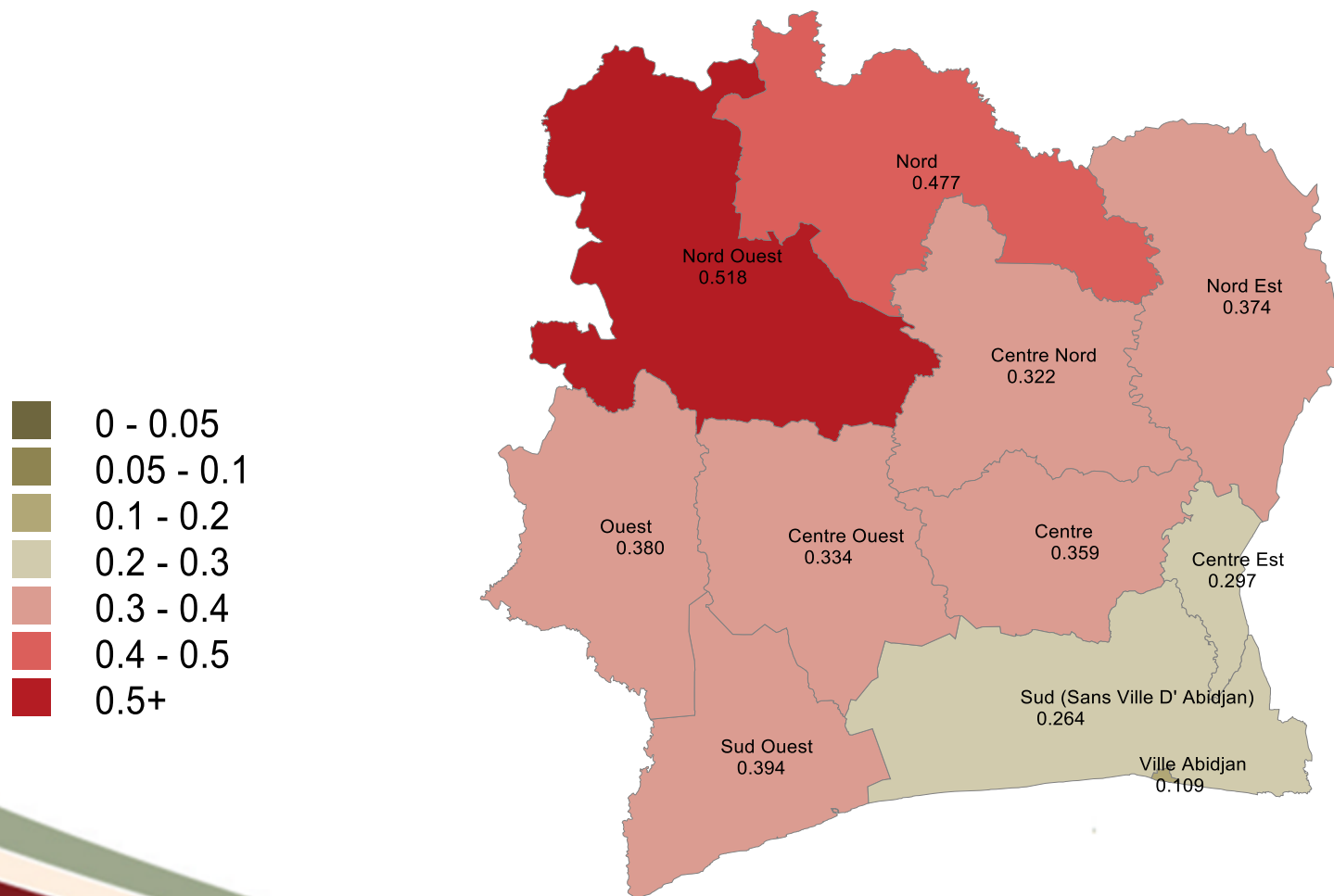
Alkire and Foster *Journal of Public Economics* 2011

Cote d'Ivoire's MPI & its nearest Neighbours



ey

Disaggregate Cote d'Ivoire MPIs (or H, A, indicator) (by region, subgroup)



Mali 78%

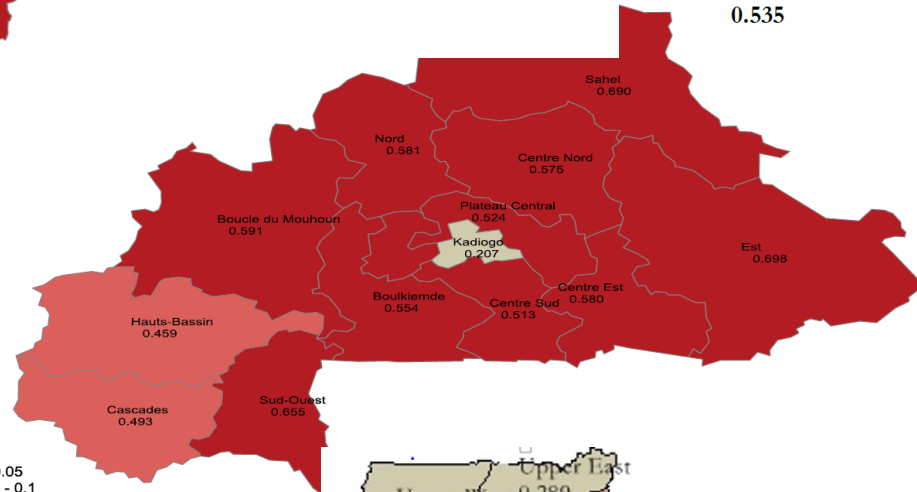
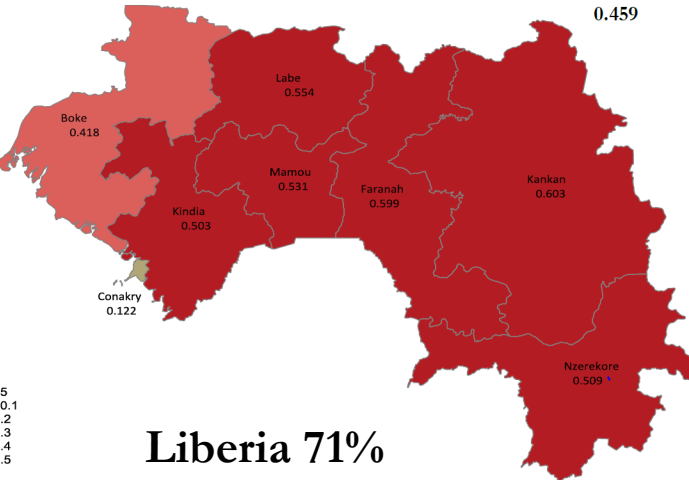
Burkina Faso 84%

Burkina Faso MPI

0.535

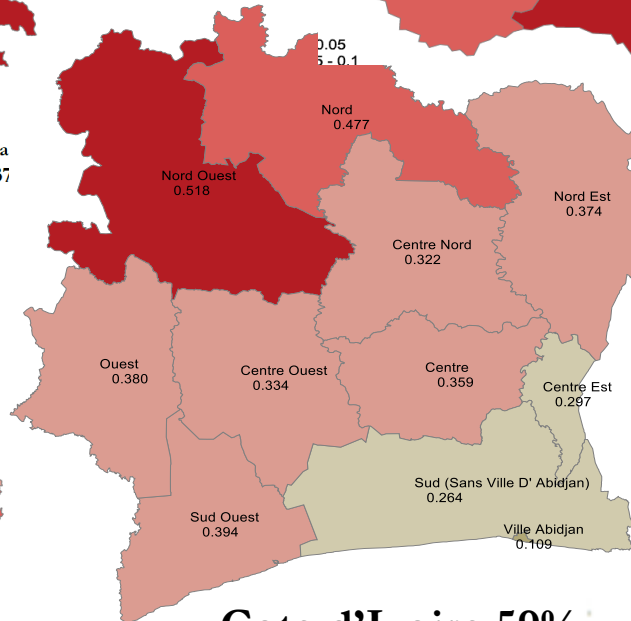
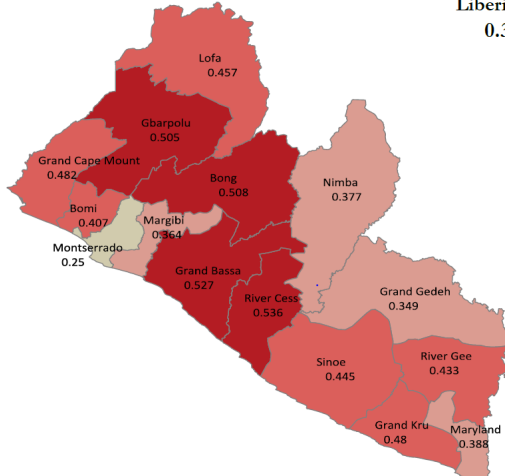
Guinea 75%

Guinea MPI
0.459

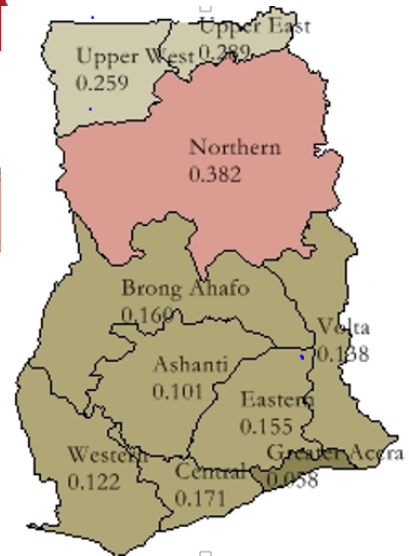


Liberia 71%

Liberia
0.37



Cote d'Ivoire 59%

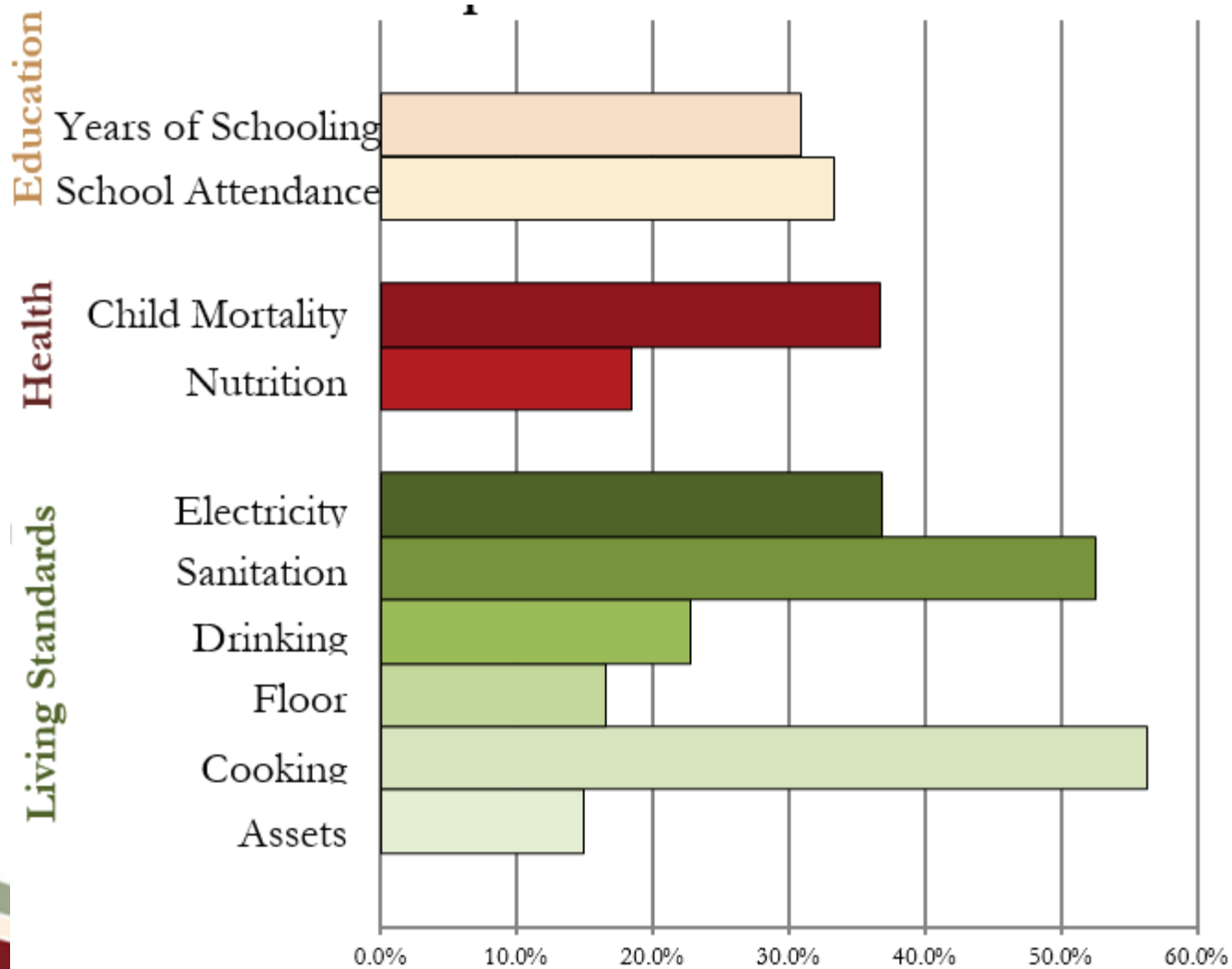


Ghana 34%

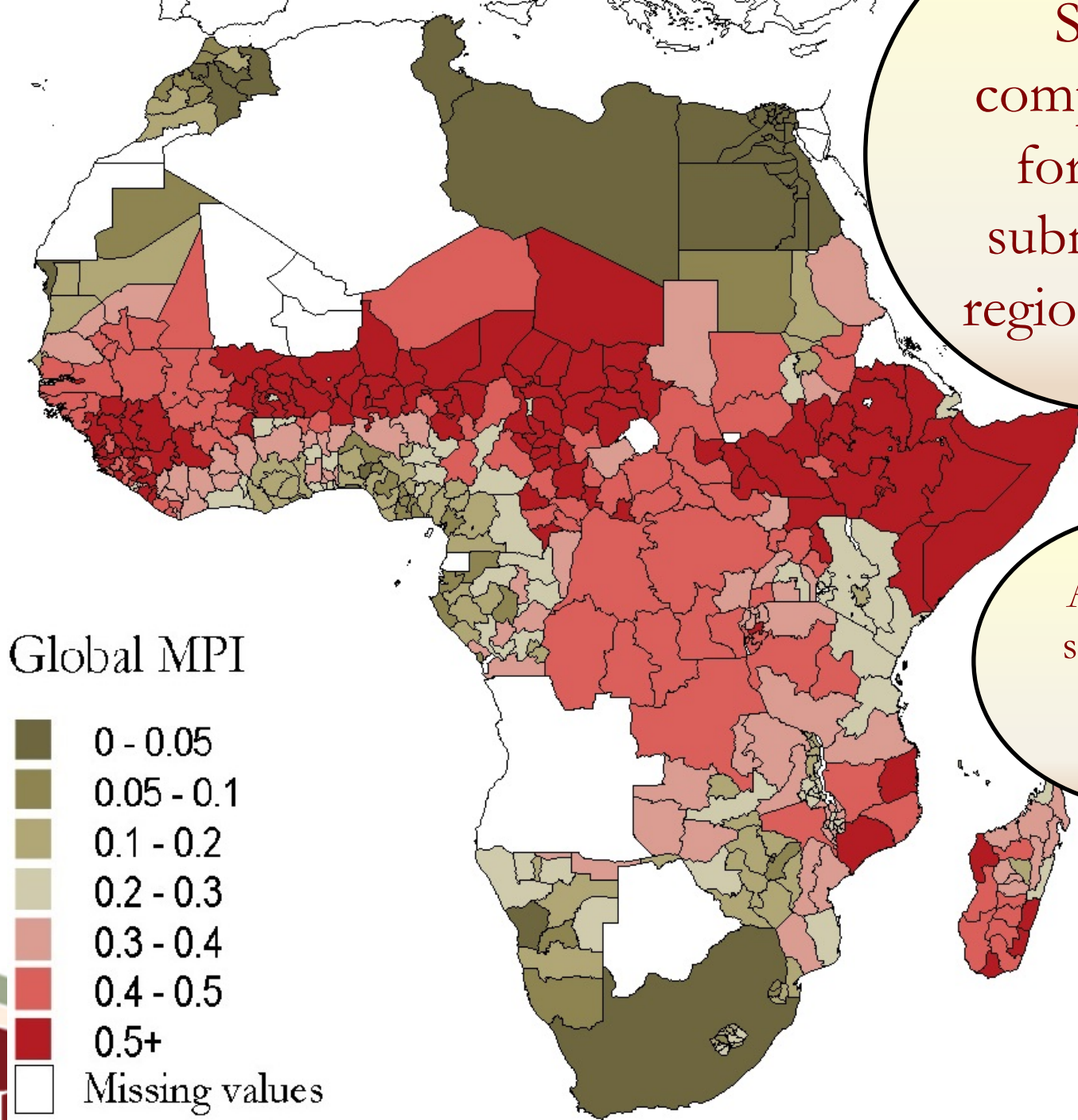
Compare MPI, H with \$1.90, GNI/capita

Country	Year	MPI	H	A Intensity	\$1.90/day	\$3.10/day	National poverty line	Income category	GNI/capita ^e		
Namibia	2013	0.193	42.0	46.0	22.6	2009	45.7	28.7	2009	Upper MIC	5,630
Cameroon	2011	0.248	46.0	53.8	29.3	2007	54.3	39.9	2007	Lower MIC	1,350
Togo	2013/14	0.252	50.1	50.4	54.2	2011	74.5	58.7	2011	Low income	570
Mauritania	2011	0.285	52.2	54.6	10.9	2008	32.5	42.0	2008	Lower MIC	1,270
Nigeria	2013	0.303	53.2	56.8	53.5	2009	76.5	46.0	2009	Lower MIC	2,970
Malawi	2013/14	0.265	56.0	47.4	70.9	2010	87.6	50.7	2010	Low income	250
Zambia	2013/14	0.281	56.6	49.8	64.4	2010	78.9	60.5	2010	Lower MIC	1,680
Senegal	2014	0.309	56.9	54.3	38.0	2011	66.3	46.7	2010	Lower MIC	1,050
Cote d'Ivoire	2011/12	0.310	58.7	52.8	29.0	2008	55.1	46.3	2015	Lower MIC	1,450
Gambia	2013	0.323	60.4	53.4	45.3	2003	68.0	48.4	2010	Low income	460
Benin	2011/12	0.307	62.2	49.3	53.1	2011	75.6	36.2	2011	Low income	890
Tanzania,	2010	0.332	65.6	50.7	46.6	2011	76.1	28.2	2011	Low income	920

The MPI is always broken down by indicator to show how people are poor by each indicator



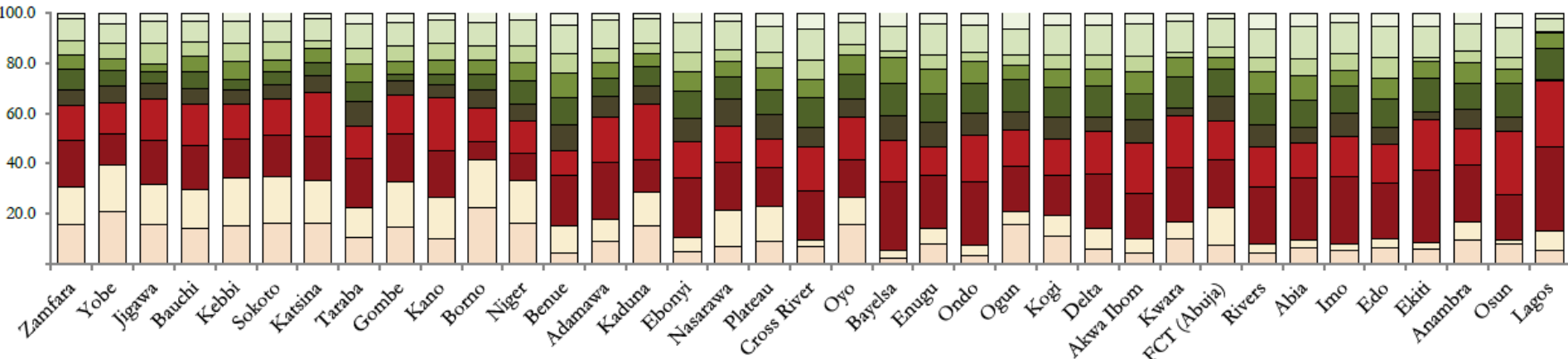
Percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator



Show composition for every subnational region/group

Africa: 475 subnational regions

Global MPI: Headline + Disaggregated detail

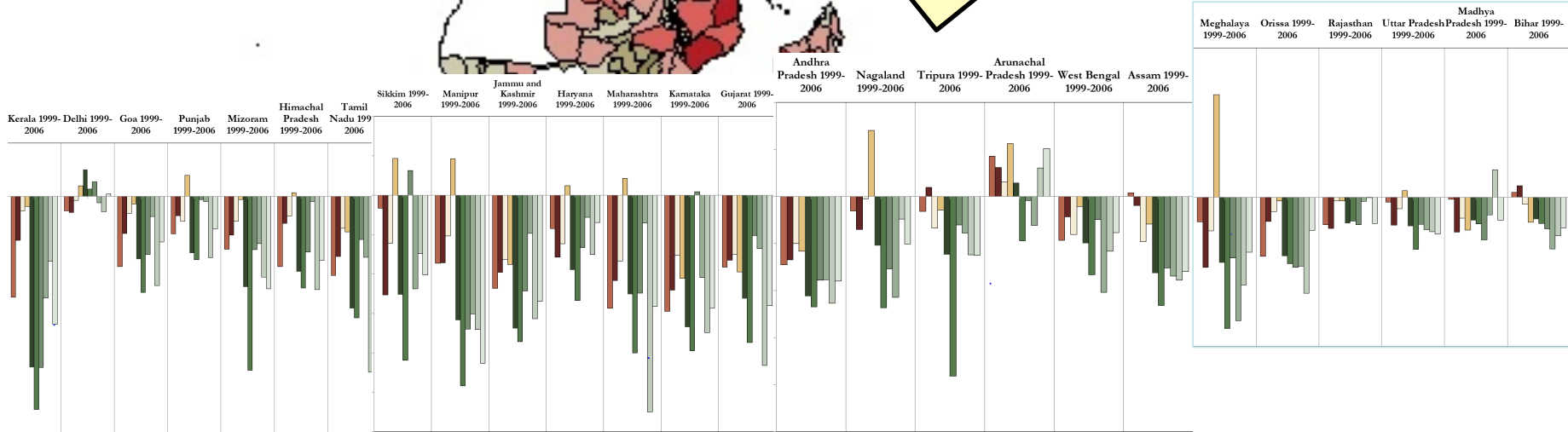
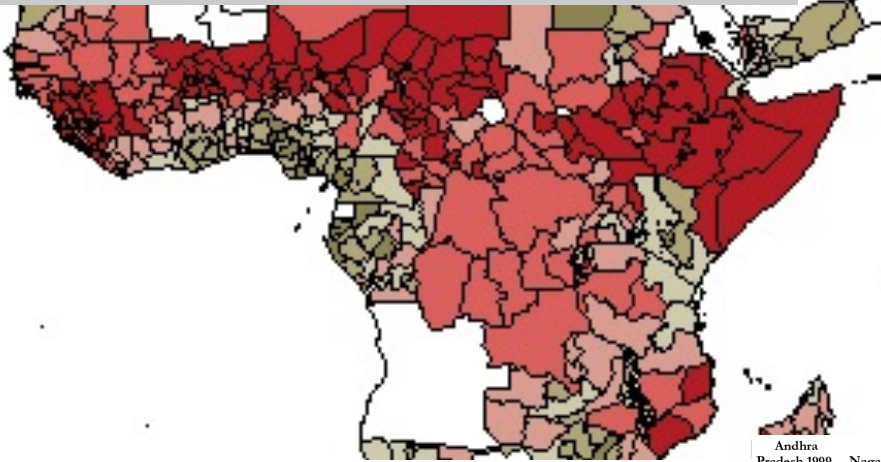
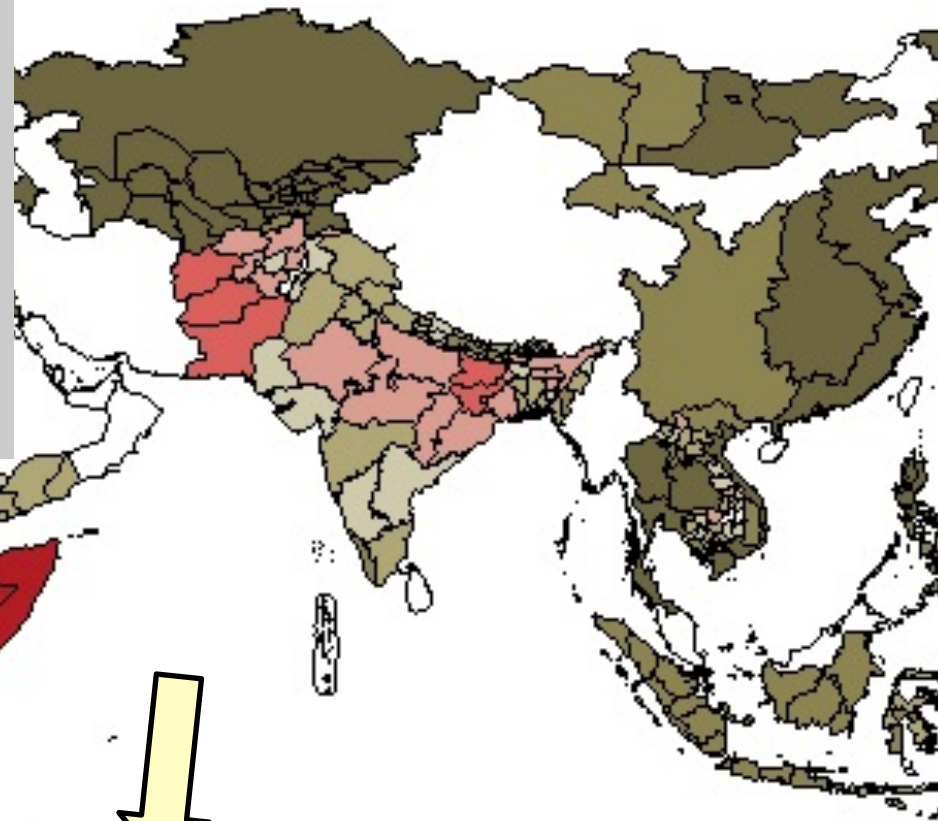


Governance

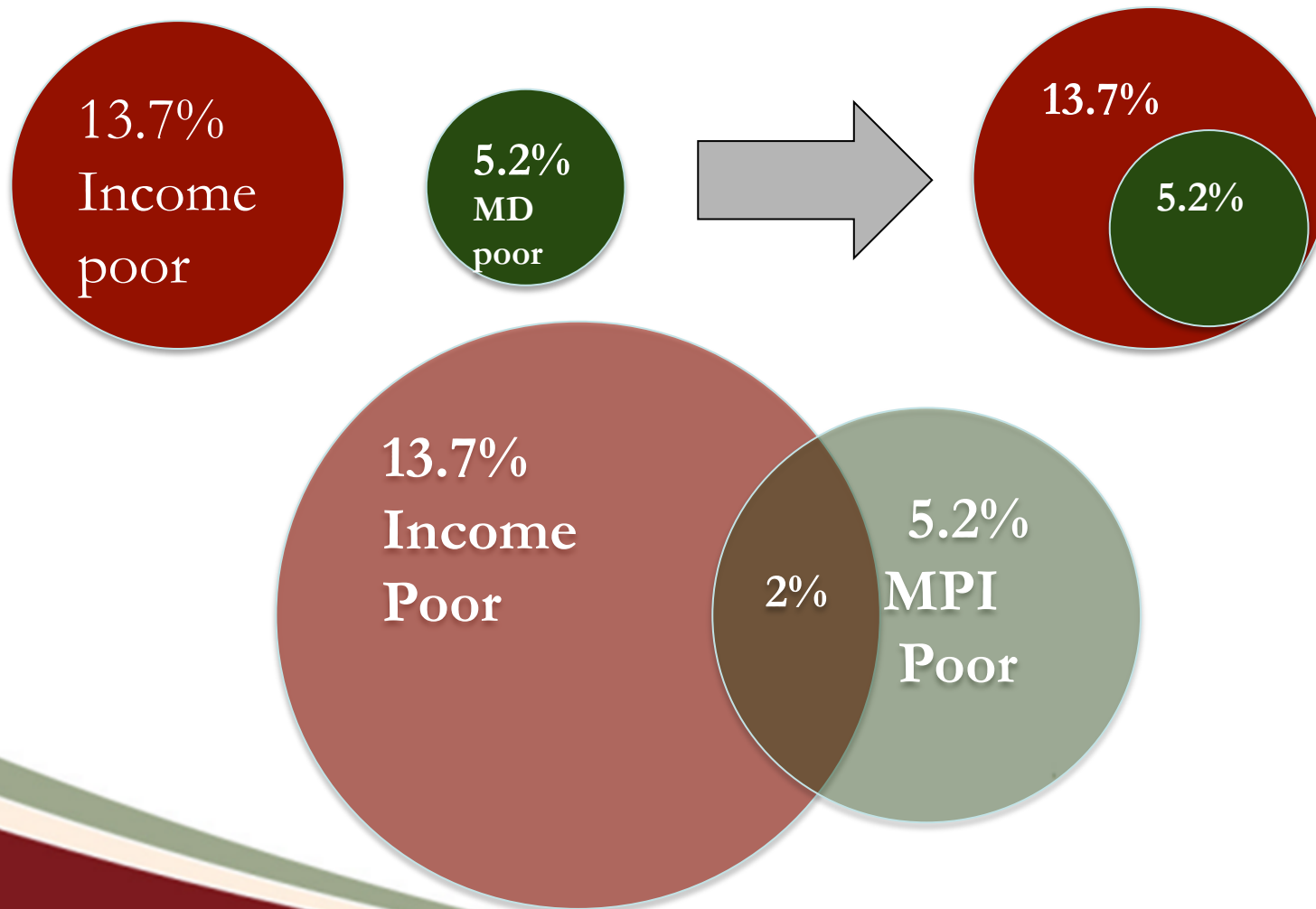


Leave No One Behind

+ Changes over time for each of these indicators (States of India)



Relationship between Income Poor & MPI Poor



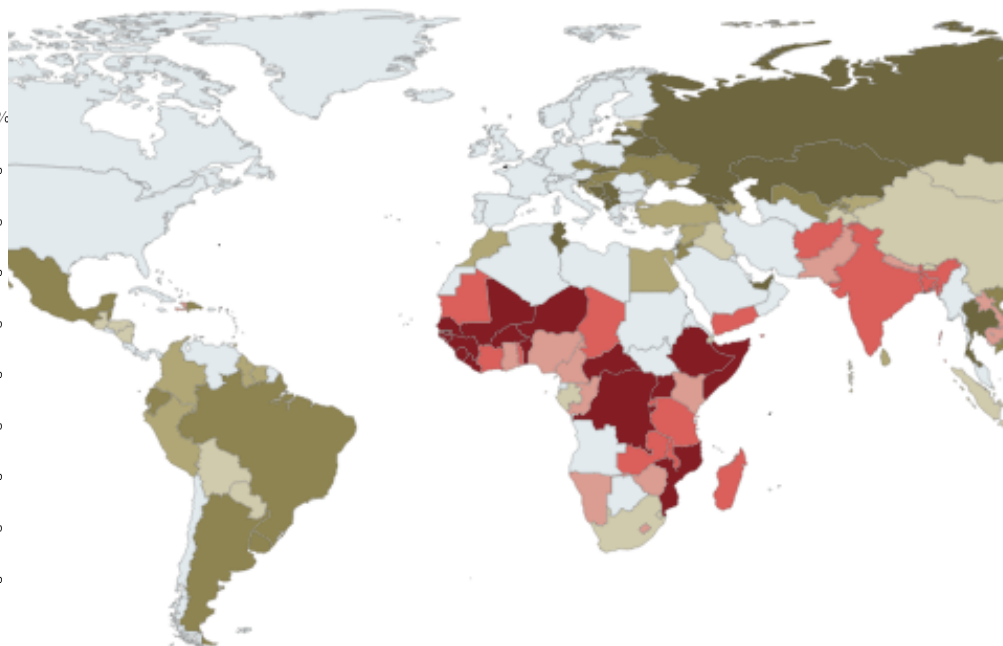
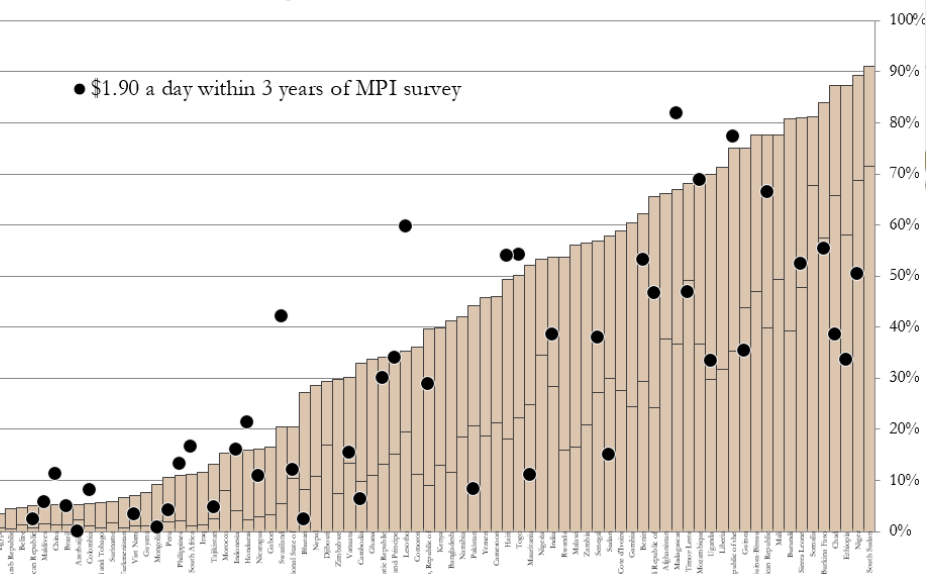
MPI: Two kinds ~ both useful

Global MPI (comparable):

Example: **The Global MPI** estimated and analysed by OPHI and published by UNDP's HDRO can be **compared** across 110 countries. Facilitates 'lessons learned' across countries.

- Like \$1.90/day – can be compared: adds subnational comps
- Can be used for SDG 1.2 (halve global MPI)

Headcount Ratios of MPI Poor and \$1.90/day Poor differ



MPI: Two kinds ~ both useful

National (or subnational):

National MPIs reflect national contexts and priorities. They guide policies like targeting and allocation and monitor changes.

They are permanent official statistics, computed by the countries using national datasets – and used by policy actors & citizens

- Vital for policy. Not comparable: tailor-made to context.

Bhutan

El Salvador

Chile

Honduras

Colombia

Mexico

Costa Rica

Pakistan

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Using the MPI requires:

- **Communicating** MPI to policy actors, press and public:
 - Differences with established measures
 - What is it? How does it help us fight poverty?
- **Clarifying value-added** from established measures
 - Income, Unsatisfied basic needs
- **Motivating and engaging policy actors**
 - Provide Incentives to coordinate, and celebrate success
 - Learn emerging good practices at different levels of government.
- **Sustaining MPI across political cycles**, changes of personnel
- **Broadening awareness and support** for integrated MPI
 - Political parties, Private Sector, NGOs, Academia, Press,
 - Bilateral Multilateral & UN agencies, **Better data**
- **Coordinating our voice** so SDGs build on best practices.

Country Policy Uses of MPIs:

- **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
- **Compare** poverty by region, ethnicity, rural/urban
- **Allocate** resources by sector and region
- **Monitor** indicator changes (measure to manage)
- **Coordinate** policy and policy actors
- **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
- **Evaluate** policy impacts
- **Map** interventions so NGOs/businesses engage

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agatha, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



THE MPPN

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network



Launched in June 2013 at University of Oxford with:

- President Santos of Colombia
- Ministers and Vice-Ministers Sharing experience
- A lecture from Professor Amartya Sen
- <http://www.ophi.org.uk/policy/policynetwork/>

Supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



The Global Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) had 22 countries in 2013



Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, ECLAC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Germany, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, OECD, the Organization of Caribbean States, OPHI, Peru, Philippines, SADC, and Vietnam

Supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

MPPN Second Meeting, Berlin 2014

32 country members + 9 agencies



Supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



MPPN Third Meeting, Colombia 2015

40 country members + 10 agencies



Overview of MPPN Highlights

July 2015 – Oct 2016

- **Six countries launched MPIs** as official national statistics
- MPI included in **SDG Indicators**. Reported against SDG 1.2.2
- **UN Side Events** to General Assembly & Statistics Commission
- Many **South-South, bilateral, and agency activities**
- **Atkinson Report** commended that the **World Bank design an MPI**, and Bank's written response is positive.
- **Ten New Countries** joined the MPPN

National MPIs launched as official statistics

July 2015 – Oct 2016

- **Costa Rica** – MPI aligns allocation with national goals (2015)
- **El Salvador** – MPI based on the ‘protagonists’ of poverty (2015)
- **Ecuador** –MPI reflects political commitment to *Buen Vivir* (Feb 2016)
- **Pakistan** –MPI reflects the Vision 2025, in detail (June 2016).
- **Chile** – MPI-2 includes dimension of environment & networks (2016)
- **Honduras** – MPI (August 2016)
- **Armenia** - MPI (November 2016)



Costa Rica:

Starting MPI: used to diagnose
 Mismatches between objectives &
 Programmes/allocations



Does our allocation match our levels of poverty by region? (Not yet)

Región	Intensidad	Incidencia	Presupuesto Ejecutado
Central	25.86	15.17	¢205.544.667.095,39
Chorotega	29.01	31.37	¢57.097.420.823,67
Pacífico Central	26.74	26.21	¢47.887.090.732,15
Brunca	27.61	32.69	¢75.485.318.073,71
Huetar Atlántica	28.29	35.80	¢59.669.482.377,32
Huetar Norte	29.08	32.73	¢60.436.320.304,36
Nacional	27.22	21.66	¢514.225.278.725,60

Poverty from the view of its protagonists

Participatory study used to design MPI indicators in **El Salvador**



“Water drips through the holes in the roof, and floods the outside. Inside the house it’s the same story”

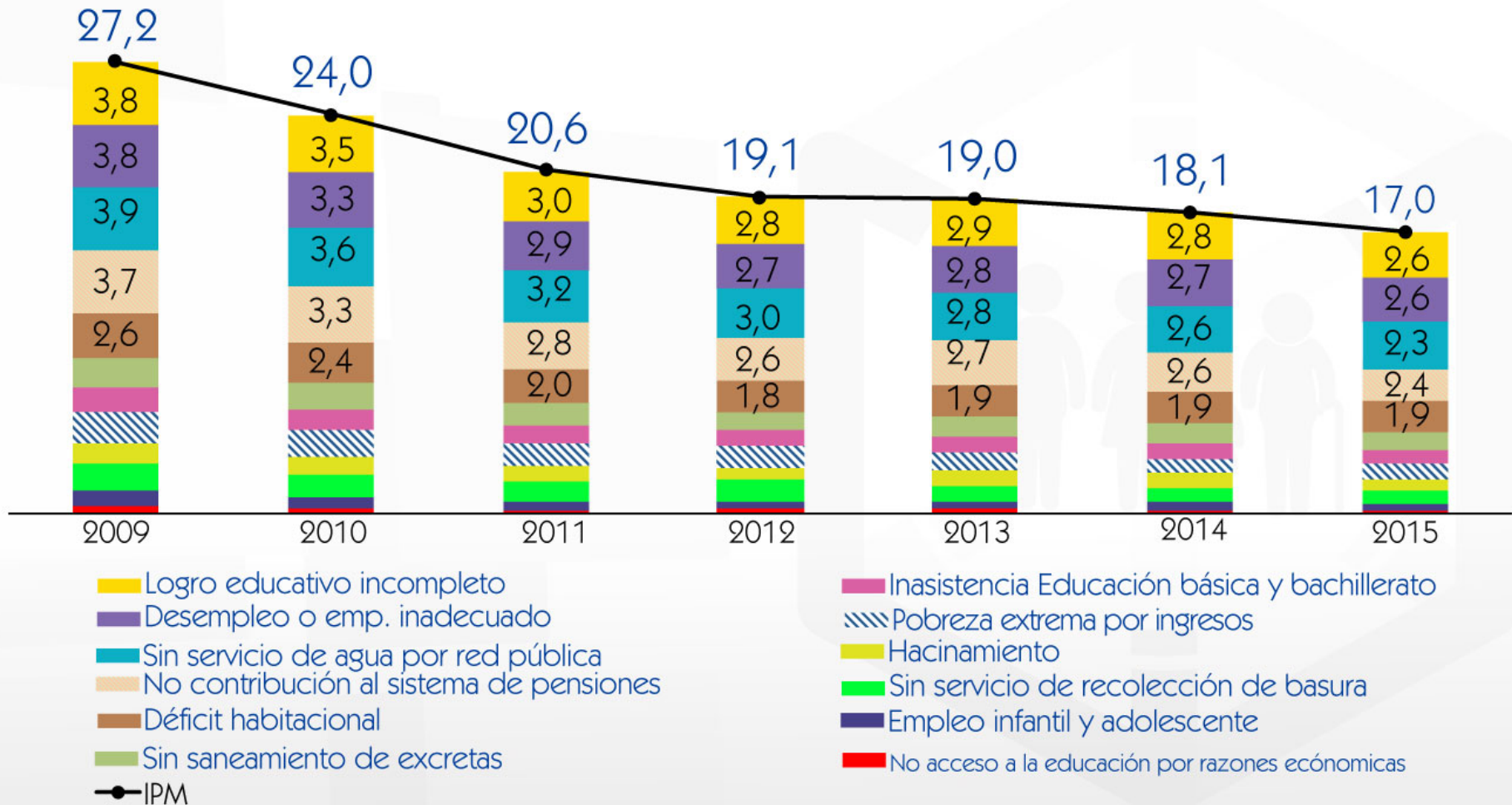
Isidra,
from Ayutuxtepeque



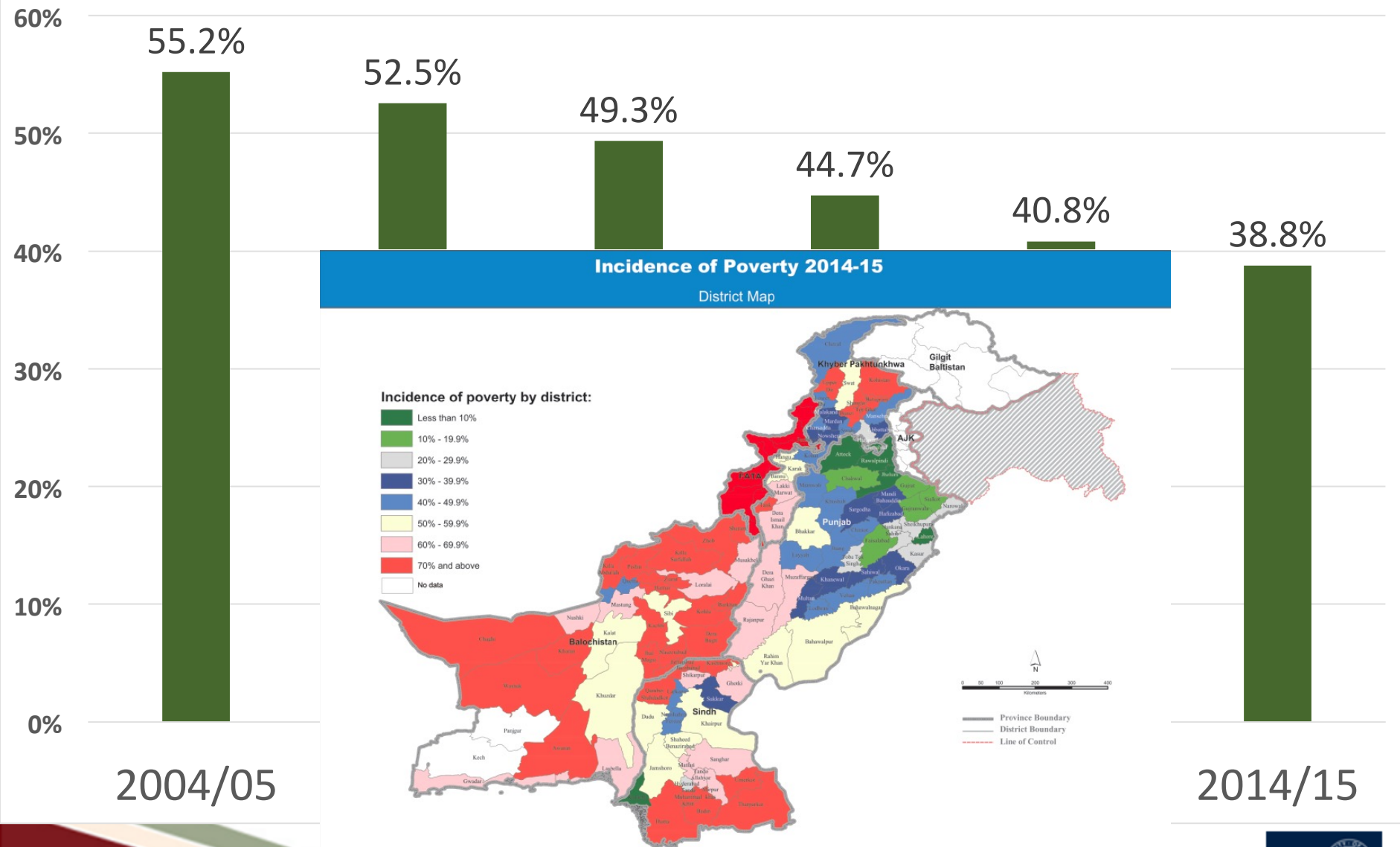


¿Por qué son pobres?

Descomposición del IPM

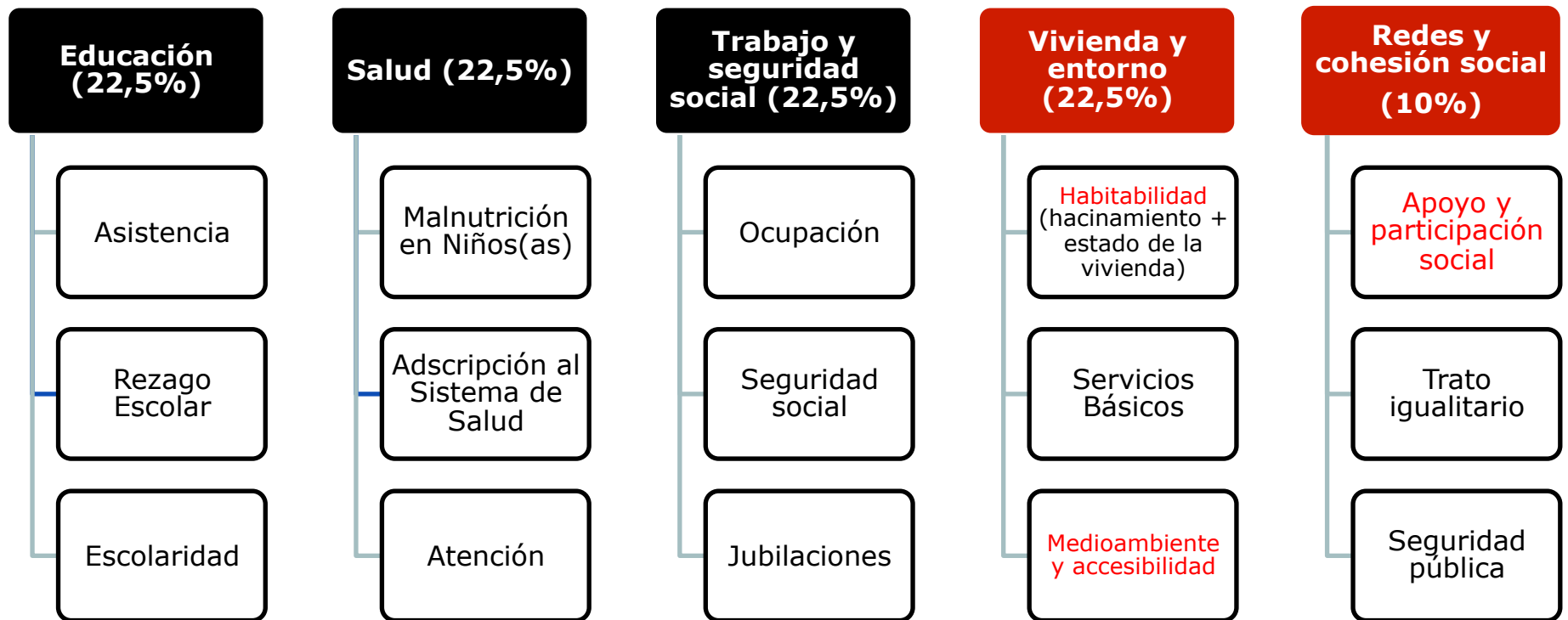


Pakistan's MPI Incidence (H), 2004-2015



Chile:

How to add new/improved indicators to an Official National MPI



Honduras

Salud

Acceso a sistema adecuado de agua

Acceso a saneamiento adecuado

Tipo de combustible para cocinar

Educación

Años de educación para miembros del hogar entre 15 y 49 años

Asistencia escolar

Analfabetismo

Trabajo

Seguridad social

Sub-empleo

Trabajo infantil

Vivienda

Acceso a electricidad

Material pisos

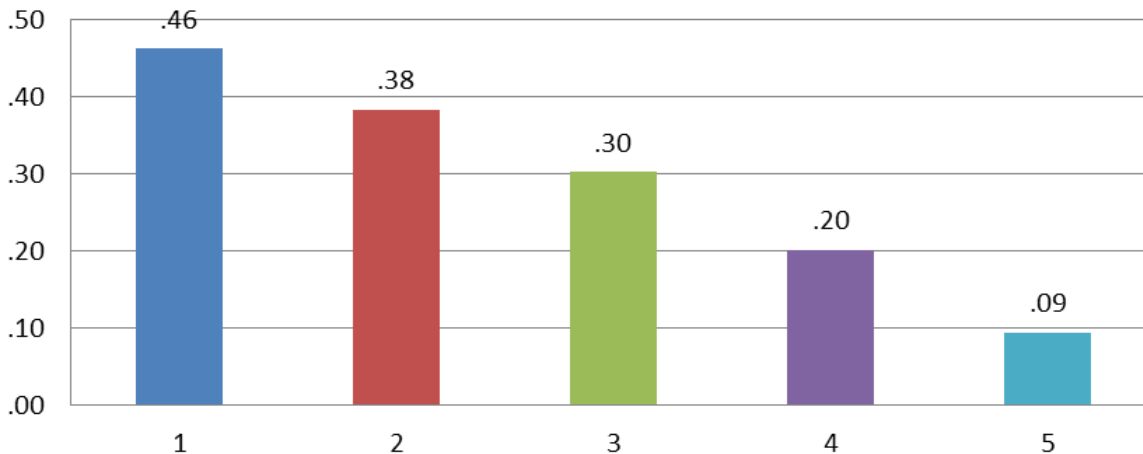
Material techo

Material Pared

Hacinamiento

Acervo patrimonial

**Indice Multidimensional de Pobreza Según Quintil
Ingreso per cápita del hogar (IPM-HN=H x A)**



Armenia

3.9. Multidimensional Poverty in Armenia

Poverty has been described as a deprivation in wellbeing, a lack of key capabilities, and a type of “economic scarcity” of basic needs. A measure of multidimensional poverty captures the complexity, depth and persistence of poverty and offers important information to complement the analysis of monetary (consumption) poverty.

Figure 3.14: Armenia. Share of individuals living in households deprived in each of the five dimensions of multidimensional poverty, by poverty status (year 2015) (as percentage of population)



27 Sept 2015: Side-Event at UNGA – Costa Rica



- **H.E. Mr. Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera**, President of **Costa Rica**
- **H.E. Mr. Tshering Tobgay**, Prime Minister of **Bhutan**
- **H.E. Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández**, President of **Honduras**
- **H.E. Mr. Kenny Anthony**, Prime Minister of **Saint Lucia**
- **H.E. Mr. Wu Hongbo**, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, UN, delivering a message of the **UN Secretary General**

Plus 15 speakers from Philippines, Colombia, South Africa, Ecuador, Vietnam, Chile, Islamic Development Bank, Georgia, Panama, Arab League, Senegal, USAID, UNESCWA, Germany, and Mexico

7 March 2016: Side-Event at UN Statistics Commission



Heads of Statistical Offices presented:

- Mauricio Perfetti, **Colombia**
- José Rosero, **Ecuador**
- Julio Santaella, **Mexico**
- Aboubacar Sedikh Beye, **Senegal**
- Pali Lehohla, **South Africa** (Chair)
- Hedi Saidi, **Tunisia**
- Sabina Alkire, Oxford & GW

Reflections from the floor were offered by chief statisticians in **Cuba, Egypt, Peru, Philippines, Morocco**, and by Martin Evans at **UNICEF**.

22 Sept 2016: Side-Event UNGA – S Africa with Seychelles



- 16 speakers from South Africa, Honduras, Colombia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Costa Rica, Seychelles, Bangladesh, Philippines, Colombia, Tanzania, Ecuador, Mexico, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, UNDP, UNICEF shared their passion to fight poverty in all its forms and dimensions, moderated by OPHI.
- South Africa called for **Restless Commitment**.
- Honduras' President called for **an Alliance to leave no one behind**.
- Colombia's President said their **MPI helped coordinate effective action**.
- Philippines' Secretary showed the MPI as a **target** in their **National Plan**.
- Ecuador's Minister showed how multidimensional poverty fits their **cosmovision**.
- UNICEF observed that **child poverty is inherently multidimensional**
- Islamic Development Bank seeks to reduce MPI in its member countries.
- The World Bank signalled **interest in many countries** in joining this work.

Some MPPN Activities

July 2015 – Oct 2016

- MPPN country members & OPHI played an active role in IAEG on SDG Indicators, including in the meetings at Bangkok and Mexico
- OPHI/SESRIC/IDB partnered to delivery 7-day training in Senegal (Nov. 2015)
- UNDP-LAC *Regional Human Development Report* related to MD Poverty (June 2015).
- South-south cooperation
 - DANE (Colombia) and INEGI (Mexico) provided support to Costa Rica during the process of development and calculation of their national MPI
 - China is now having poverty reduction cooperation with ASEAN and African Union; Sharing experiences with Latin America countries. China is playing an important role in South- south cooperation.
 - DANE has supported El Salvador and Costa Rica in their communication strategy. Giving a training course to journalist about how to understand and publish statics on multidimensional poverty.

Some MPPN Activities

July 2015 – Oct 2016

- South-south cooperation
 - DPS Colombia has welcomed MPPN members such as Honduras, Panama and Brazil to see the process of developing and using MPIs.
 - CONEVAL (Mexico) and DPS (Colombia) attended the MPI Launch in Honduras (August 2016).
 - DPS (Colombia) attended the launch in El Salvador
 - UNDP- Cuba organised a workshop on multidimensional poverty measurement:: representatives from Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador and El Salvador attended and presented their experiences (September 2016).
 - CONEVAL (Mexico) has provided support to different countries such as Iran, Algeria, Honduras, Costa Rica, Argentina, South Africa, Peru and El Salvador in aspects related to poverty and social programmes

New Members of MPPN per region since Cartagena

- África
 - Botswana
 - Chad
 - Rwanda
 - Sudan
 - Tanzania
 - Uganda
- Asia
 - Bangladesh
- Américas
 - Argentina
 - Bolivia
 - Jamaica
 - Panamá
- New International Institutions
 - UNICEF