



**REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTERIO DA ECONOMIA E FINANÇAS**

Summary of multidimensional poverty results for Mozambique

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Johannesburg, October 2018

Background

- The exercise of poverty estimates started in 1996/1997;
- The first three evaluations presented only estimates and trends of consumption poverty.
- The Government see's poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon
 - Therefore using the household survey (IOF2014/15), the Government of Mozambique using AF methodology estimated multidimensional poverty as complementary to consumption poverty.

When did this process start



- The process was preceded by several regional workshops held in 2015 with UNDP and UNICEF collaboration;
- Participants were from public and private sectors, civil society and academia;
- The objectives were to:
 - Discuss the relevance of multidimensional poverty estimates and their importance in terms of policy implications;
 - Sharing experiences on multidimensional poverty views;
 - Reflect on an appropriate multidimensional aspects of poverty;

What came out from the Workshops



- We came out with consensus of different multidimensional aspects for poverty analysis in the country, some of which:
 - Education (access to school, cultural factor);
 - Housing (where people can live with dignity);
 - Sanitation / Water (access to latrines and potable water);
 - Access to road / transport (the costs of transport from home to work place);
 - Infant malnutrition (due to insufficient calories per day);
 - Job Opportunity and sustainability;
 - Access to health care facilities;
 - Vulnerability to crimes;
- Deprivation (some indicators):
 - Living in a place with accessible water within 0.5 Km;
 - Access to latrines / health care facilities and/or school within 2 km;

How we built the MPI for Mozambique

- Based on the results from workshops and data from household surveys, the indicators were divided into two different groups:
 - Using data from the first four surveys;
 - Using data from 2014/15 household survey;
- The indicators were aggregated based on Alkire-Foster methodology (A-F)

Multidimensional Poverty from the first group of Surveys

Four dimensions and six indicators at the household level and giving the same weight to all of them.

Dimensions	Indicators
Education	completed primary school
Health	Access to safe water sources
	Access to safe sanitation
Housing Conditions	Roof
	Access to electricity
Durable goods	Common durable goods

If the households are deprived of at least four of the six indicators, they are considered multidimensional poor.

The Results based on this approach



	96/97	02/03	08/09	14/15
País	86	76	69	55
Urban	50	41	31	18
Rural	95	92	86	72
Niassa	95	89	77	73
Cabo Delgado	97	90	83	64
Nampula	95	85	82	68
Zambézia	96	92	88	75
Tete	95	89	85	67
Manica	89	70	76	50
Sofala	86	71	62	46
Inhambane	83	81	60	43
Gaza	79	52	47	23
Maputo Pr	73	38	18	7
Maputo Cd	18	13	3	1

The household is poor if deprived in 4 of the 6 indicators

Significant reduction in multidimensional poverty

This poverty is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas

Multidimensional Poverty based on 2014/15 household survey

- Three Dimensions were considered
 - i. Education;
 - ii. Health and health care facilities;
 - iii. Living standard;
- Were identified 17 indicators:
 - ✓ Access to Primary school;
 - ✓ adult in household with primary education;
 - ✓ child education;
 - ✓ secure water sources;
 - ✓ sanitation;

Multidimensional Poverty based on 2014/15 household survey

- ✓ access to health;
 - ✓ infant malnutrition;
 - ✓ number of person in the bedroom;
 - ✓ wall of the house; floor, coverage;
 - ✓ access to electricity;
 - ✓ access to transport, market, security;
 - ✓ the ownership of durable goods for the household
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- Cutoff $k = 40\%$



Results from 2014/15 household survey

Nacional	53.8
Urbano	17.6
Rural	70.5
Norte	67.8
Centro	61.5
Sul	18.2
Niassa	68.8
Cabo Delgado	64.1
Nampula	68.9
Zambézia	70.2
Tete	63.6
Manica	45.7
Sofala	53.5
Inhambane	46.6
Gaza	17.6
Maputo Prov	6.8
Maputo City	0.4

multidimensional poverty amount to 53.8% at national level;

With rural areas leading with 70.5% while urban areas this amount to 17.6%;

Regionally north provinces are presents higher levels of multidimensional poverty (67.8%), followed by the center (61.5%) and the south (18.2%);

Six provinces: Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézi and Tete, presents levels above 60%.

Some final Remarks



- Overall multidimensional poverty reduced since household surveys have been carried out;
- Where based only on six indicators (for comparability) the proportion of deprived population fell from 47 per cent to 14 per cent between 1996/97 and 2014/15
- However, large differences remain between urban and rural areas, and between provinces;
- There are two dimension that progressed well in Mozambique: access to education and water;
- Indicators such as housing, access to safe sanitation, electricity and durable goods need to be rapidly improved;

Thank you Very Much