

Using Multidimensional Measures to Accelerate Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Sabina Alkire, Dar Es Salaam, 2 May 2018

“Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy: Dialogue on Stockholm Statement for Tanzania”

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stéphanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalma, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



Why Measure? Incite Action

“A number can awaken consciences; it can mobilize the reluctant, it can ignite action, it can generate debate; it can even, in the best of circumstances, end a pressing problem”

Numbers that Move the World
by Miguel Szekely (2005, 13).

Why Measure? To fulfil the

Stockholm Statement:

10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

3 Development has to be inclusive

Policy should help ensure that **development is socially and economically inclusive**, and does not leave behind groups of the population — whether identified by gender, ethnicity, or other social indicators.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

1 The challenge of development

It is now evident that **some of the recommendations** of more traditional economics were not valid. Policy makers cannot rely on simple policy guides such as holding the fiscal balance in check, using monetary policy to control inflation, providing macroeconomic stability, and then leaving it to the market to do the rest.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

2 GDP growth is not an end in itself

While policies to promote GDP growth are needed, that must not be an end in itself but a means to creating the resources needed to achieve a range of societal objectives, which include improved health, education, employment, security as well as consumption.

#StockholmStatement



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10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

4 Environmental sustainability is a requirement, not an option

Development policy-making must take on environmental sustainability as a central objective.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

5 The need to balance market, state, and community

Development policy has to build on a judicious balance among market, state, and community. It is important to recognize that markets are themselves social institutions which need a framework of efficient regulation to deliver on their promise of efficient economic allocation of resources.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

6 Providing macroeconomic stability

Economies with greater stability succeed in having greater growth, with further enhancement of wellbeing. Macroeconomic stability entails managing policies to keep the economy on an even keel and paying attention to longer-term implications of today's policy actions, notably ensuring fiscal and external financial sustainability.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

7 Attending to the impact of global technology and inequality

Automation, the rise in robotics and the globalization of the labour market threaten to displace labour, it replaces the earnings of workers with higher profits for corporations and the owners of machines. These consequences are a concern that must be addressed without converting this into a global labour-versus-labour battle.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

8 Social norms and mindsets matter

Our values and culture are not just important in themselves, they also affect how an economy performs. A society in which people have trust in one another does better than one in which people do not.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

9 The responsibility of the international community

Global forces increasingly frame the development policy options open to national governments. They present constraints and opportunities and are themselves, in turn, determined by actions in other countries.

#StockholmStatement



10 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

10 Looking forward

If countries follow pragmatic policies of balancing market, state, and community in addressing development challenges, and if the international community works together to relieve the constraints of global forces and take advantage of the new opportunities being afforded, the technological progress the world is experiencing can be translated into progress in wellbeing for all, including the most deprived.

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#StockholmStatement

Stockholm Statement:

Creating Shift in Economics
Requires a shift in methods

A Statement to Incite Action?

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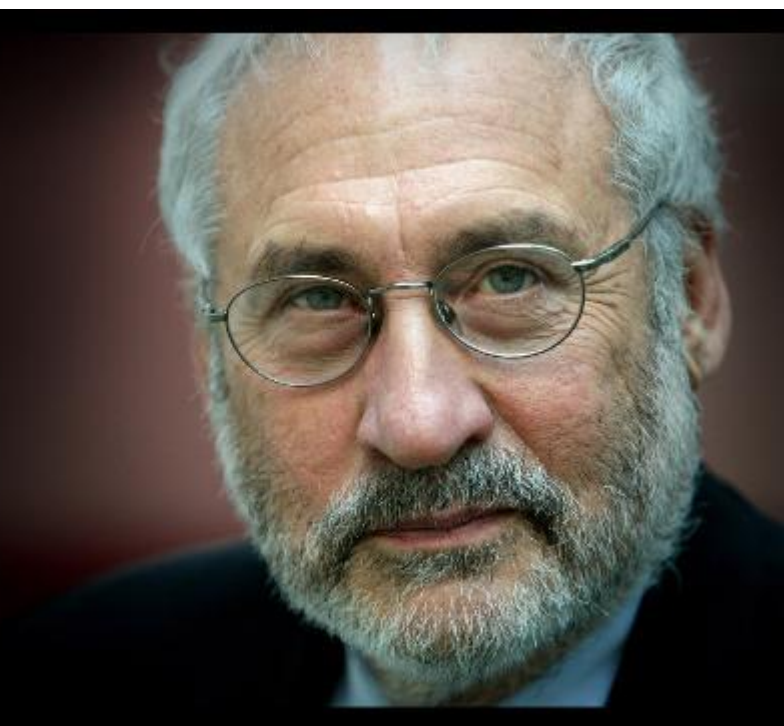
If countries follow pragmatic policies of balancing market, state, and community in addressing development challenges, and if the international community works together to relieve the constraints of global forces and take advantage of the new opportunities being afforded, the technological progress the world is experiencing can be translated into progress in wellbeing for all, including the most deprived.

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**Stiglitz Sen Fitoussi: Commission on the
Measurement of Economic Performance and Social
Progress: www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr 2009**



**“We are almost blind
when the metrics on
which action is based are
ill-designed or when they
are not well understood.
For many purposes, we
need better metrics.”**

Atkinson Commission *Monitoring Global Poverty*

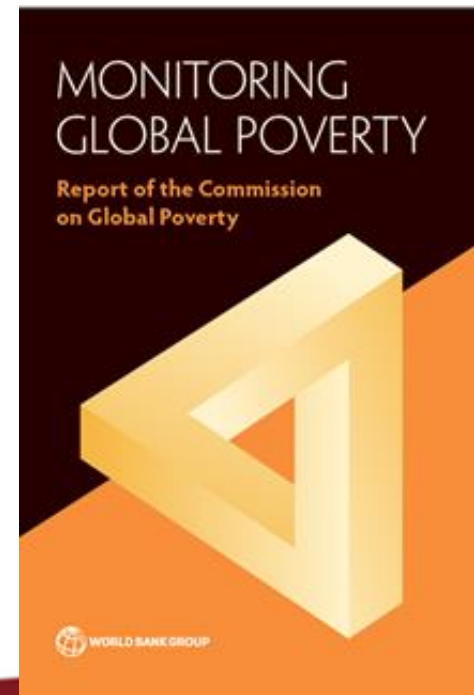


- **Why the Commission was formed (Basu) - \$1.90 + Multi**
“Both the language and the spirit of the SDG objective reflect the growing acceptance of the idea that poverty is a multi-dimensional concept that reflects multiple deprivations in various aspects of well-being. That said, there is much less agreement on the best ways in which those deprivations should be measured; and on whether or how information on them should be aggregated.” [WFP Website](#)

The Atkinson Commission on Multidimensionality

It is not just how many people are deprived, but also how many households have a low score on all or several of the dimensions. Do those with low levels of education also suffer from poor health? From the standpoint of evaluating policy, **the different dimensions have to be examined in conjunction.**

Recommendation 19: Complementary Indicators should include a multi-dimensional poverty indicator ... implemented in terms of the **adjusted head count ratio**, and its constituents of the head count and average breadth of deprivation.



Tabita, Kenya



Rabiya, India



Stephanie, Madagascar



Agathe, Madagascar



Dalima, Kenya



Ann-Sophie, Kenya



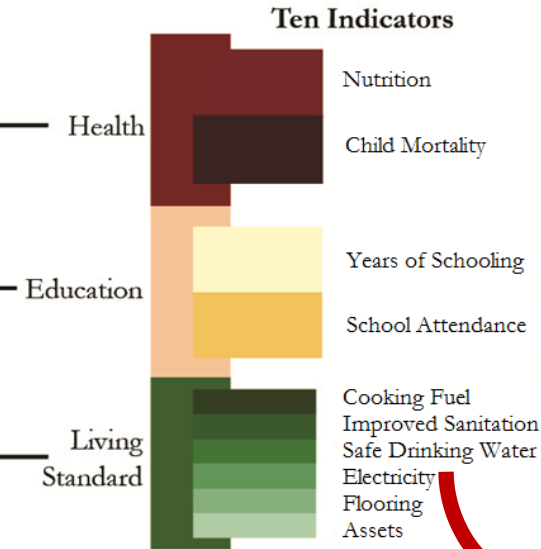
Valérie, Madagascar



What is an MPI?

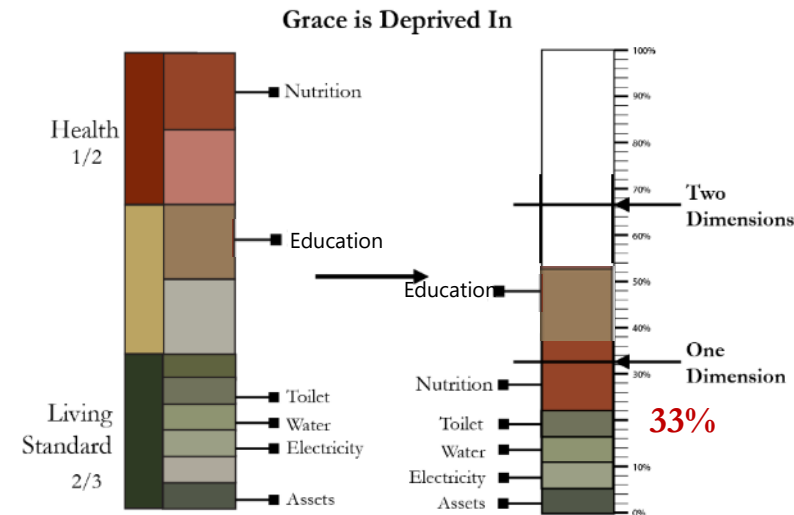
It is made of actual people's profiles

1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

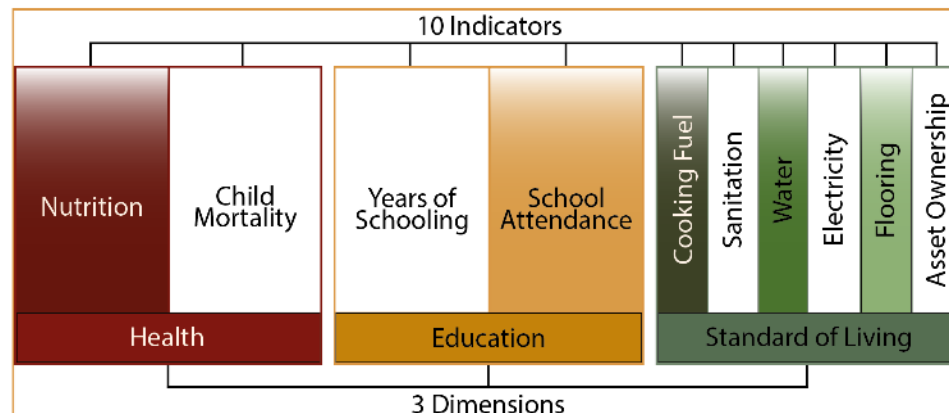


4. Compute counting-based MPI & sub- or partial indices

3. Identify who is poor

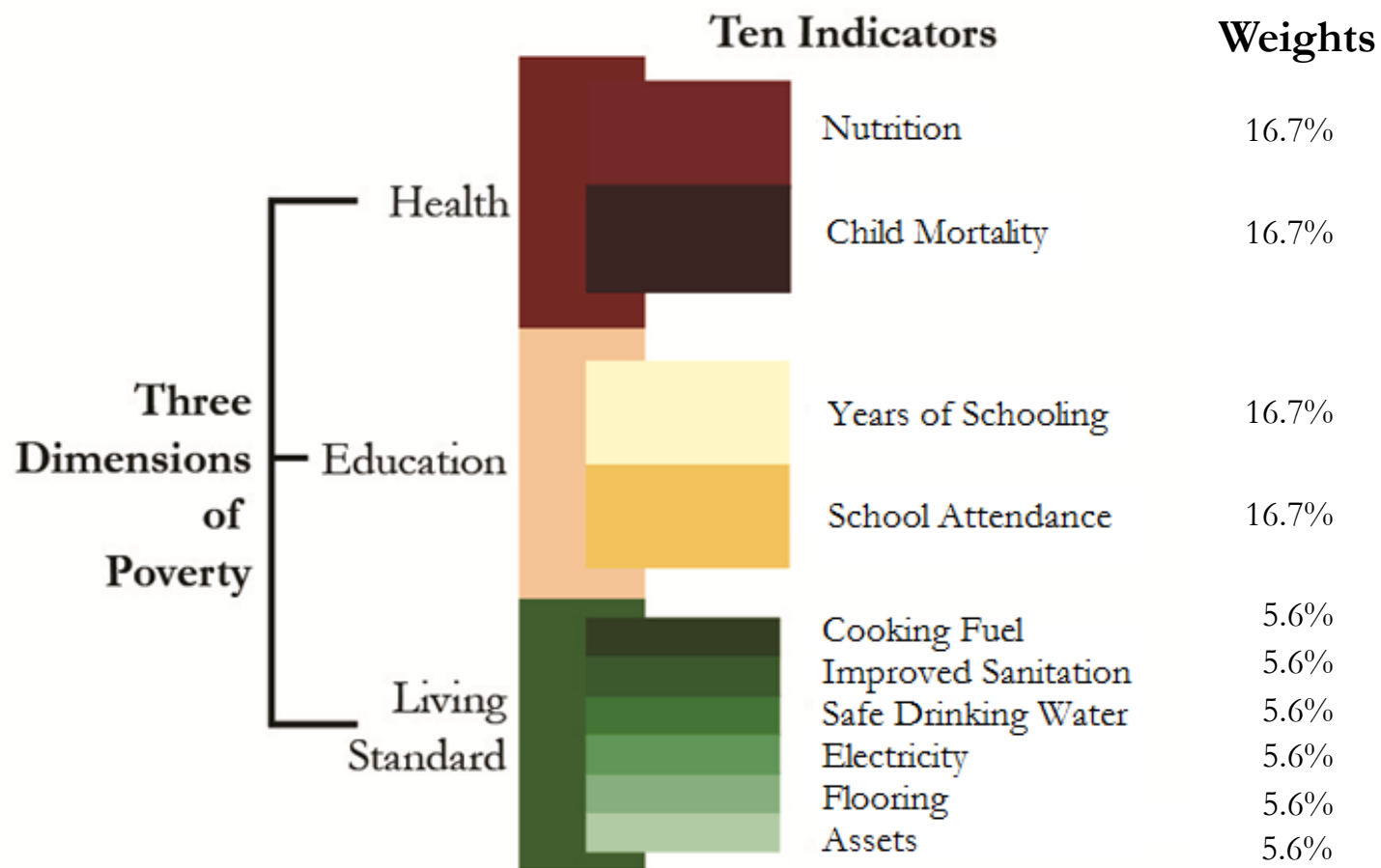


2. Build a Deprivation score for each person



MPI Elements

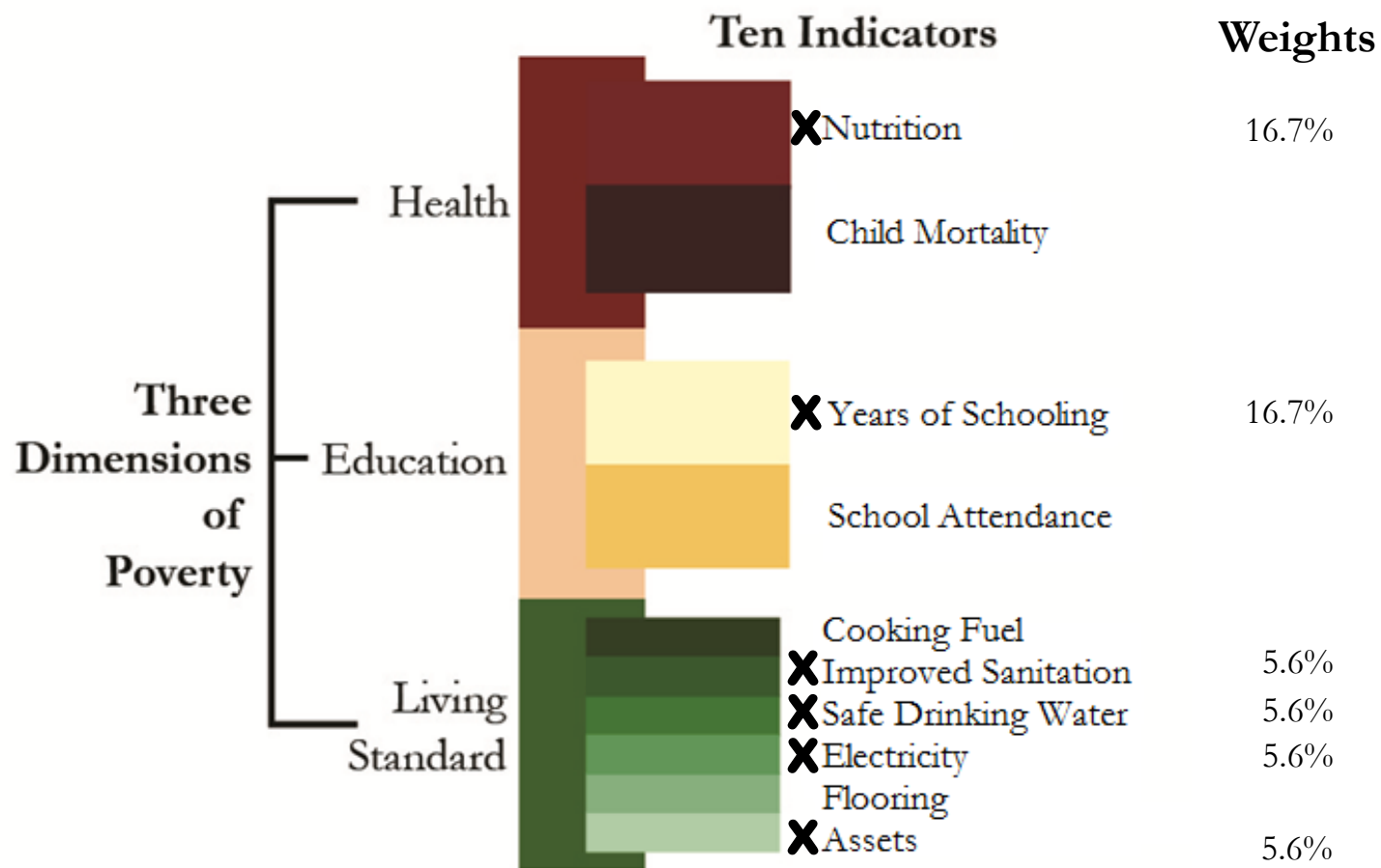
Dimensions, Indicators, Cutoffs, Weights



Poverty cutoff
33%

Enter people:
Is Miriam poor?

YES How?



Poverty cutoff Miriam's Deprivation Score

33%

55.6%

Measuring Poverty

The MPI is an adjusted headcount ratio:

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

where

H is the Headcount ratio (or **Incidence**)

The percentage of people who are poor

A is the Average deprivation score of the poor (or **Intensity**)

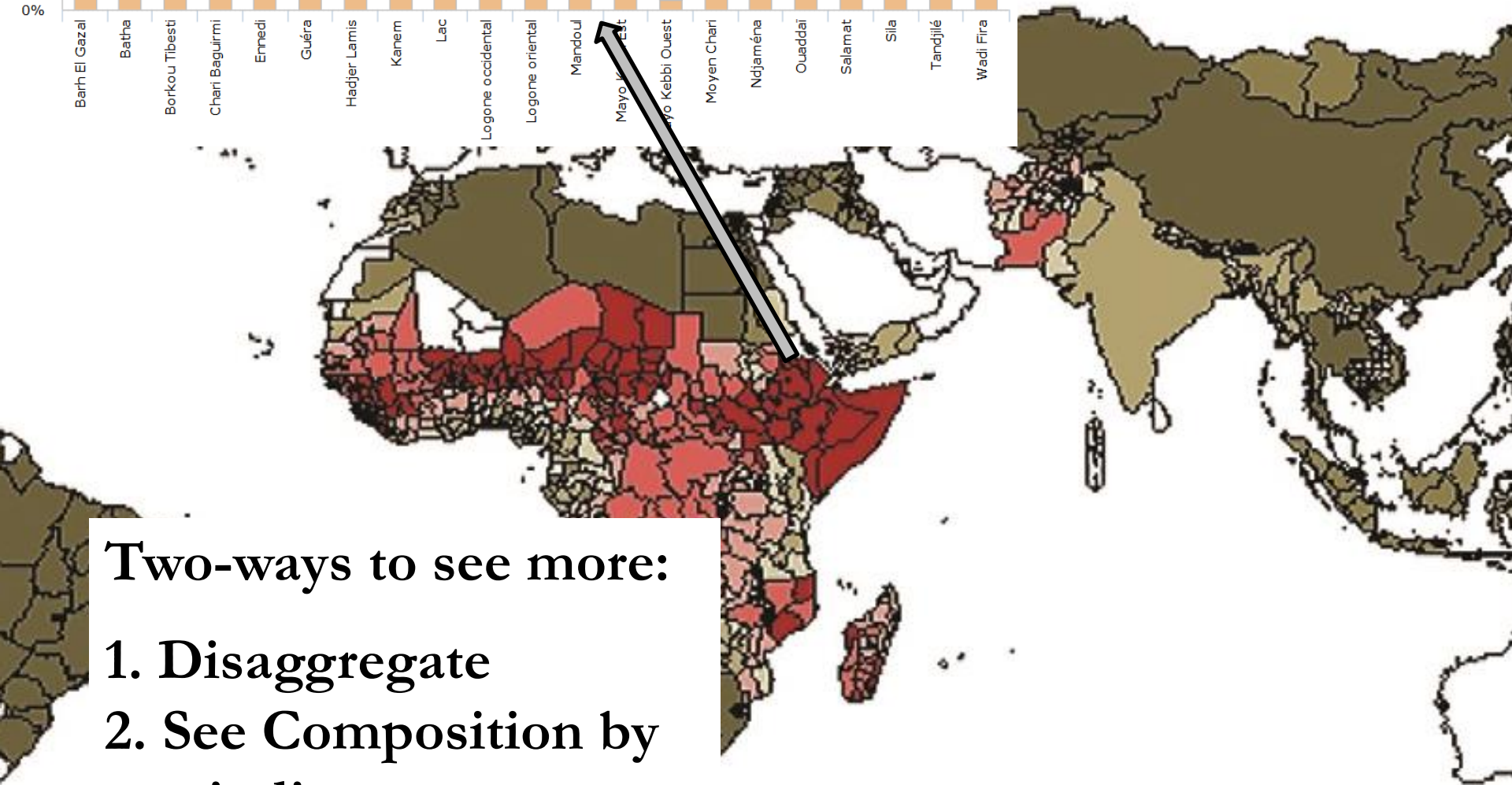
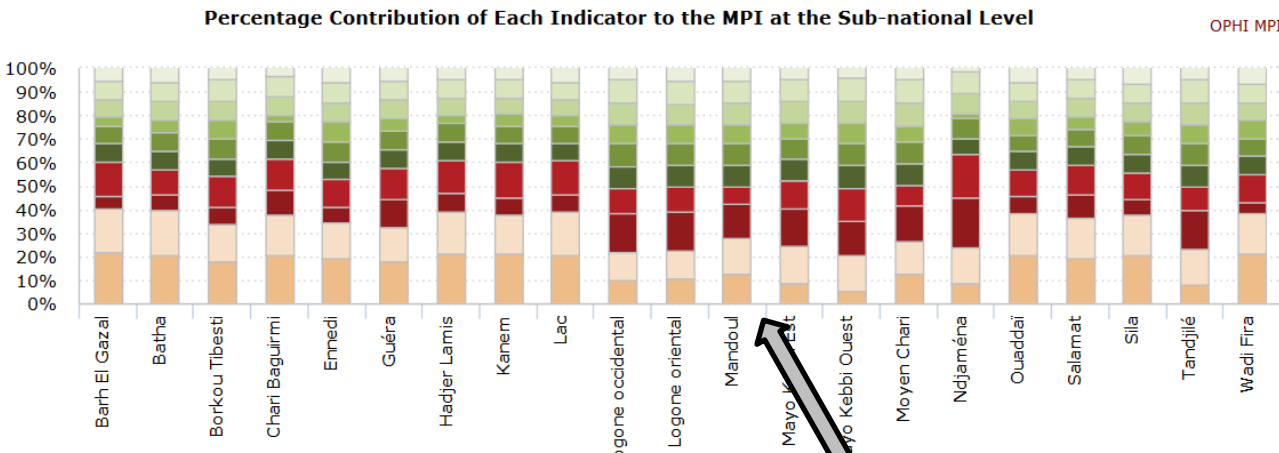
On average how much deprivation a poor person suffers at the same time

Reflects the *joint distribution* of deprivation

Alkire & Foster JPubE 2011

“Poverty measures should reflect the multidimensional nature of poverty.”

Ban Ki Moon (Dec, 2014)
Former UN Secretary General



Two-ways to see more:

1. Disaggregate
2. See Composition by indicator

For further information:

Statistical

Standard errors and confidence intervals for all statistics

Statistical inference for all comparisons (level/trend)

Validation for component indicators, alone and jointly

Robustness tests for cutoffs and weights

Axiomatic

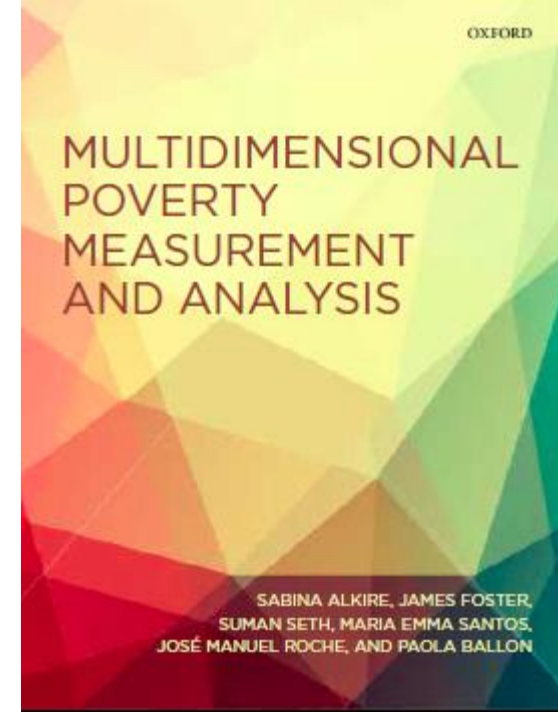
Decomposability across populations

Breakdown by indicators or dimensions

Ordinality of data is ok

Others

see *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis*
by Alkire Foster Seth Santos Roche Ballon (OUP 2015)



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MPIs and the SDGs

The SDGs shift to a multidimensional view

Preamble. We recognise that eradicating **poverty in all its forms and dimensions**, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

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.

-Transforming Our World (SDGs) 2015

MPIs look together at multiple SDGs and are reported as SDG Indicator 1.2.2

Why does this help?

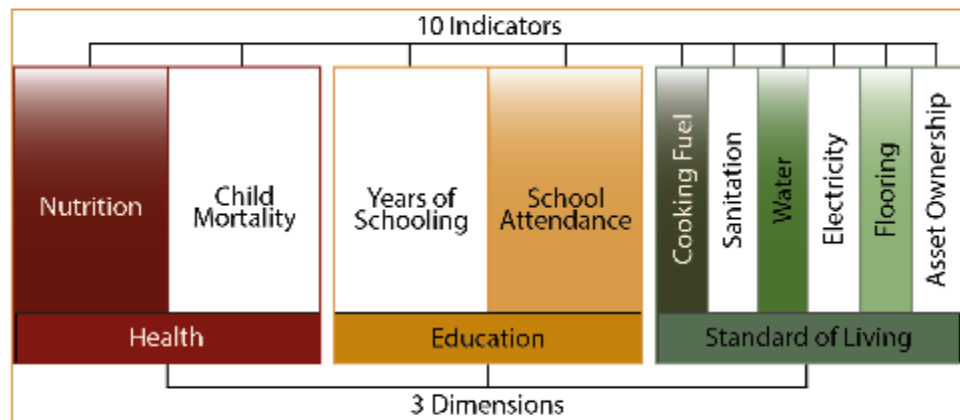
Dimension	Indicator	Related SDG
Health	Nutrition	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
	Child Mortality	SDG 3 (Health & Well-being)
Education	Years of Education	SDG 4 (Quality Education)
	School Attendance	SDG 4 (Quality Education)
Living Standard	Cooking Fuel	SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy)
	Sanitation	SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)
	Drinking Water	SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)
	Electricity	SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy)
	Floor	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
	Assets	SDG 1 (No Poverty)



Reason 1: Show Interlinkages directly

Nahato is poor: she and her family are deprived in many SDGs at the same time.

The MPI doesn't tell her whole story.
But it tells an important part of it.



Reason 2: Focused on those being left behind in multiple SDGs at the same time

No other SDG indicator does

Reason 3: Can incite Action

By giving Headline

that is simple and intuitive

engage many actors – light work

yet rich with information

evidence-based policy

policy coordination

integrated multisectoral policies

and technically rigorous, and permanent

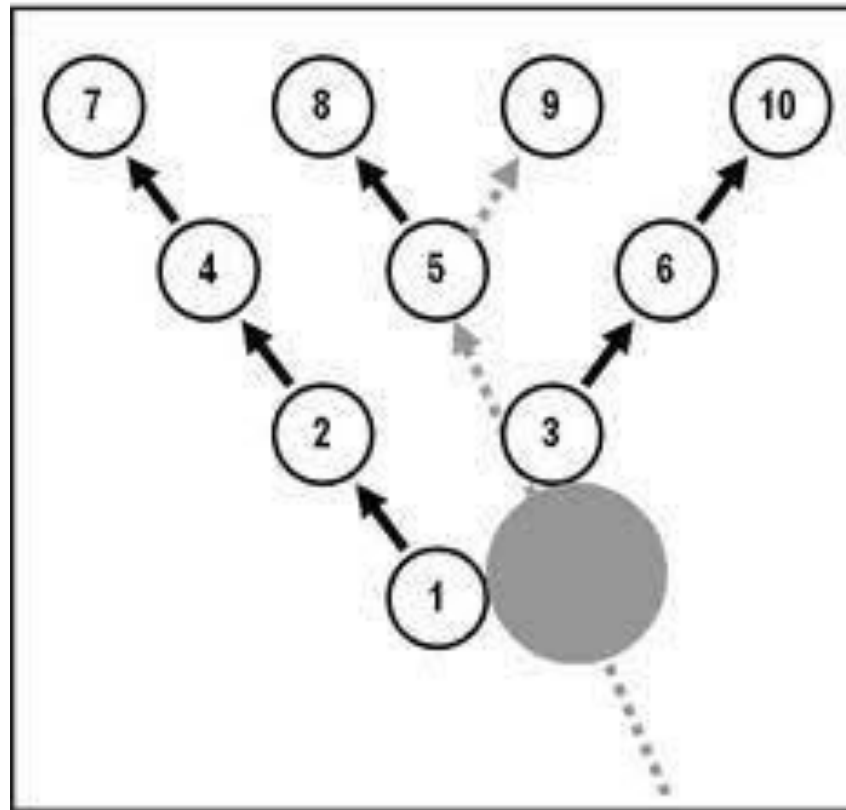
economists welcome!

Development and SDGs as a bowling strategy: Priorities and interlinkages

THE PERFECT STRIKE

Reason 4:

Cost-Effective



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How are MPIs being used?

National MPIs

Official statistics reflecting national policy priorities

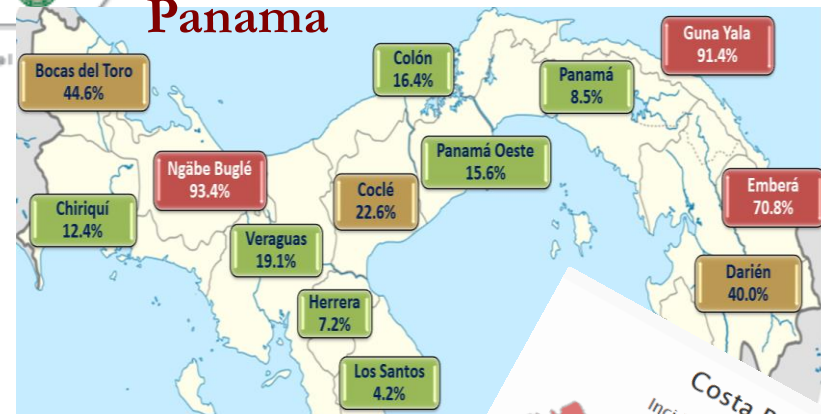


Ecuador

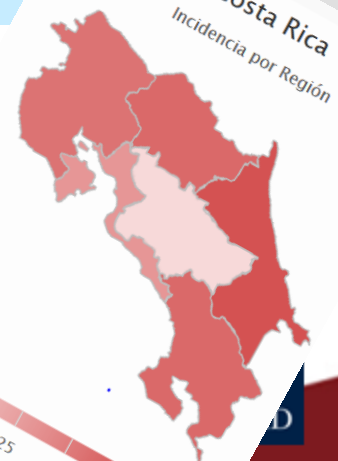


The South African MPI
Creating a multidimensional poverty index using census data

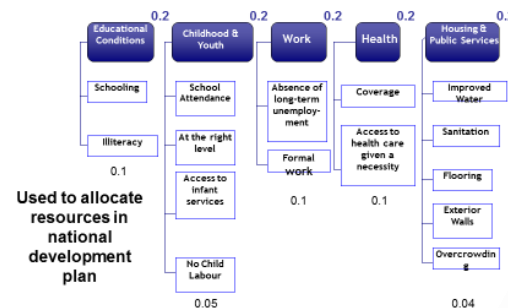
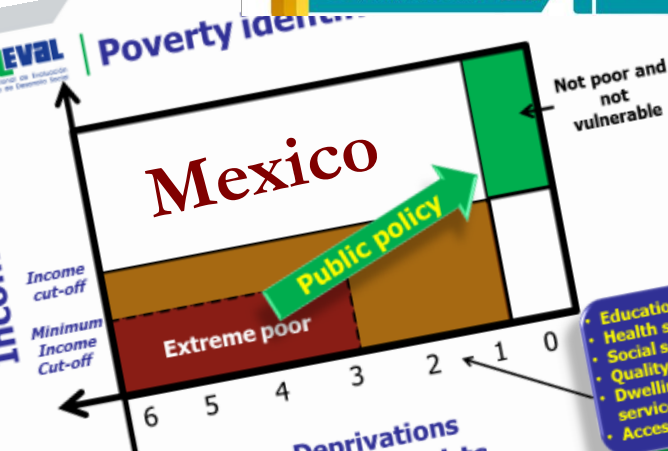
Panama



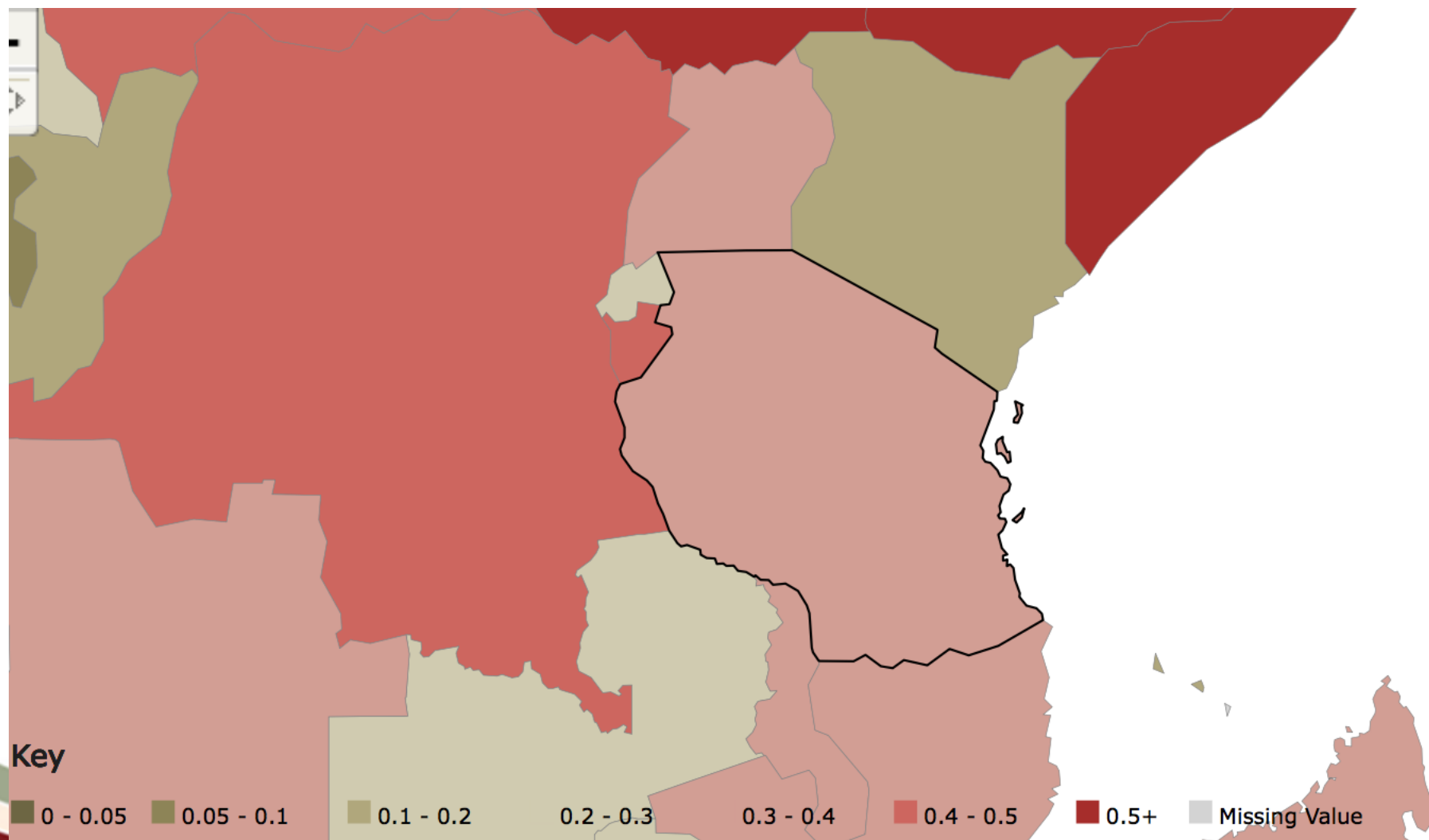
Costa Rica

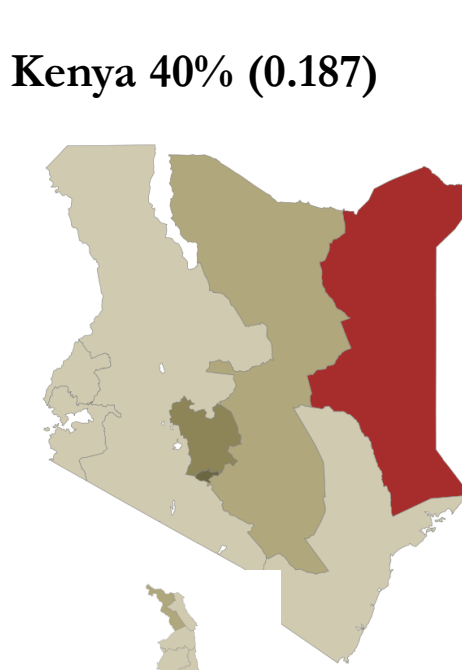
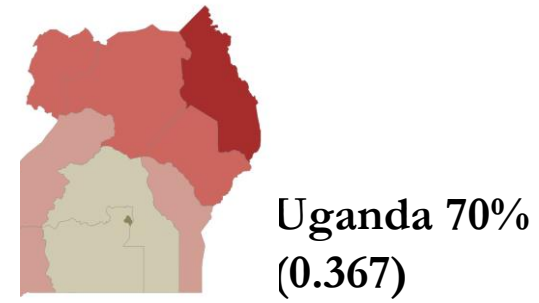
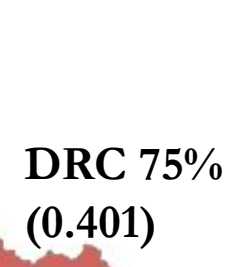
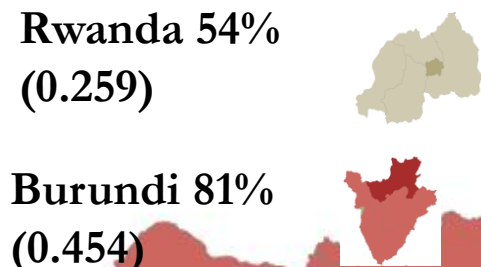
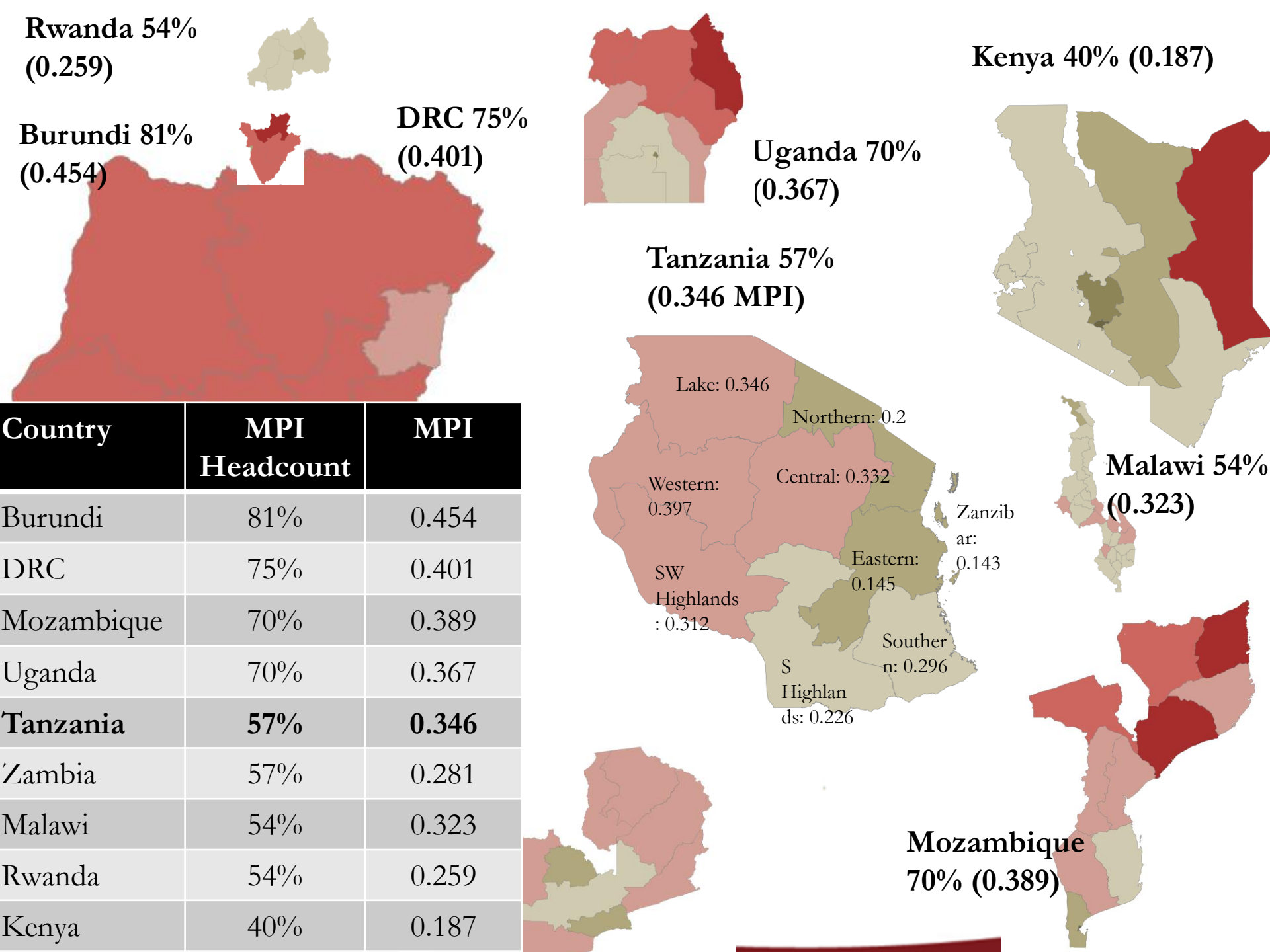


Colombia

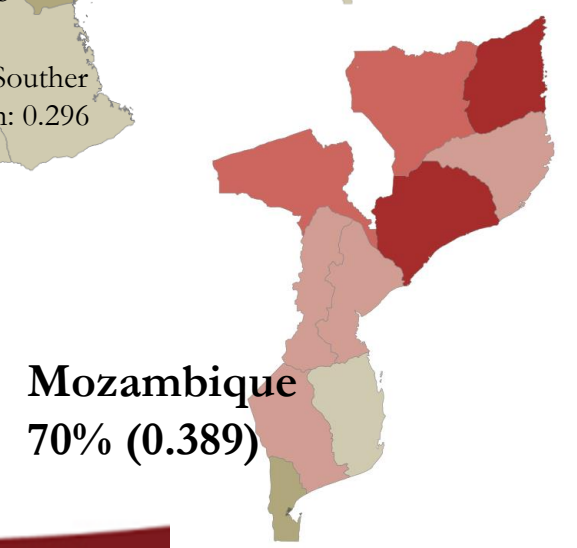
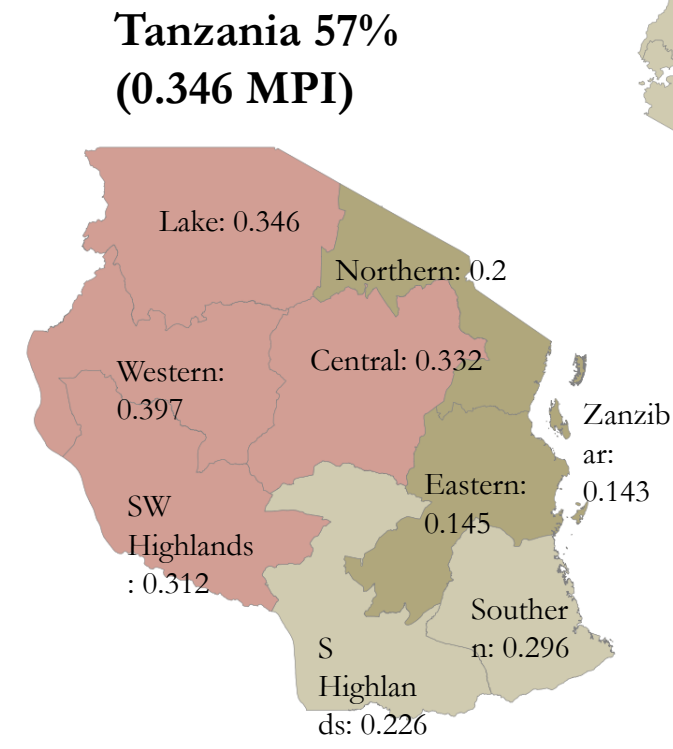


Tanzania & its Nearest Neighbours





Country	MPI Headcount	MPI
Burundi	81%	0.454
DRC	75%	0.401
Mozambique	70%	0.389
Uganda	70%	0.367
Tanzania	57%	0.346
Zambia	57%	0.281
Malawi	54%	0.323
Rwanda	54%	0.259
Kenya	40%	0.187



National MPIs launched as official statistics

- In 2009, **Mexico** became the first country to publish an official multidimensional poverty measure. Since Sept 2015, releases include:
- **El Salvador** – MPI based on the ‘protagonists’ of poverty (2015)
- **Costa Rica** – MPI aligns allocation with national goals (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 includes work and informs targeting (August 2016)
- **Mozambique** – MPI shows trends from 1996-2014/15 (Oct 2016)
- **Armenia** – MPI reflects complexity & persistence (November 2016)
- **Panama** – annual MPI profiles high disparity subnationally (June 2017)
- **Dominican Republic** – innovative MPI with digital divide (June 2017)
- **Nepal** – Uses the global MPI as their national MPI (Dec 2017)



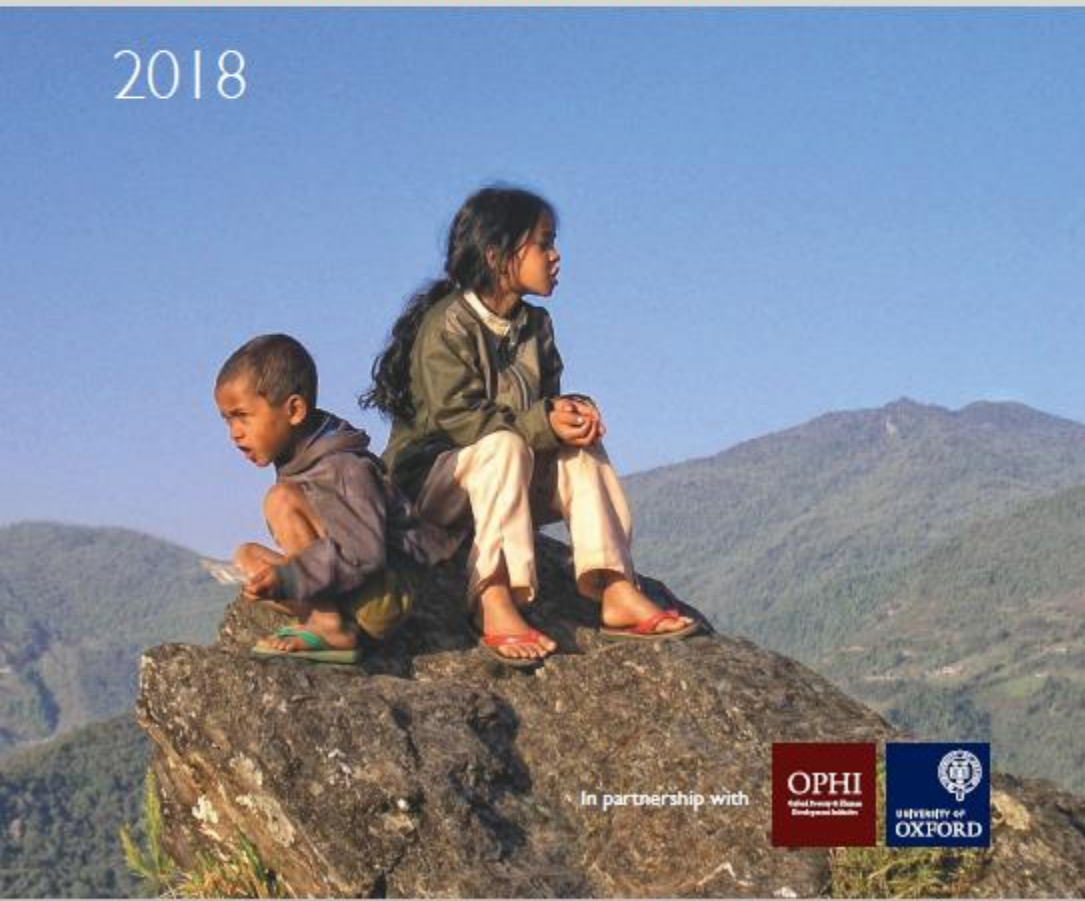
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NEPAL

Multidimensional Poverty Index

ANALYSIS TOWARDS ACTION

2018



In partnership with



Nepal MPI Launch

National Planning
Commission

20 December 2017



Policy makers are using their national MPIs to:



1. **Complement** monetary poverty statistics
2. **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
3. **Allocate resources** by sector and by region
4. **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
5. **Coordinate** policy across sectors and subnational levels
6. **Adjust** policies by what works (measure to manage)
7. **Leave No One Behind** see the poorest & track trends
8. **Be Transparent** so all stakeholders engage – NGOs,
 - Private Sector etc, all parts of government.

Most countries launch national monetary and multidimensional poverty measures on the same day.

Example: Chile

El nuevo estándar oficial de medición

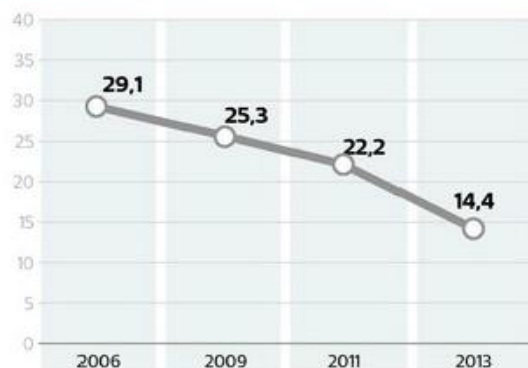
►► Era una de las dos innovaciones prometidas para la Casen 2013. “Nos hemos puesto más exigentes”, dijo la ministra de Desarrollo Social, María Fernanda Villegas, al referirse a la nueva metodología que se aplicará para medir los índices de pobreza y de pobreza extrema en el país. Este estándar constituirá desde ahora el reporte oficial del gobierno.

Según detalló la secretaria de Estado, con este nuevo criterio en 2013 una persona estaba en situación de pobreza si recibía un ingreso mensual inferior a \$136.911. Esto representa un incremento de 107% respecto del estándar que regía bajo la forma tradicional, situado en \$ 66.084 por individuo.

“Esto muestra con toda claridad lo que nos decía la gente; que no era posible considerar a alguien no pobre porque ganaba o tenía recursos por 66 mil pesos”, aseveró la titular de Desarrollo Social.

De la misma forma, una persona es indigente o está en

Evolución del porcentaje de personas en situación de pobreza por ingresos basados en metodología nueva



FUENTE: Casen 2013.

LA TERCERA

extrema pobreza si su ingreso es menor a \$91.274. Bajo el mecanismo tradicional, la canasta básica de alimentos que determinaba esta condición equivalía a un ingreso mensual bajo \$ 51.549.

La modificación se aplica también para hogares compuestos por dos, tres y cuatro personas. Por ejemplo, en el caso de una familia de cuatro integrantes, la línea de pobreza sube de \$ 264.336

a \$ 361.310, mientras que para la pobreza extrema se eleva de \$158 mil a \$240 mil, es decir, crece 51,5%.

El nuevo estándar fue aplicado por el gobierno en la medición de pobreza, que se estableció en 14,4%. Además, se construyeron cifras comparativas hacia atrás hasta 2006, estableciendo que siete años antes, esa tasa estaba en 29,1% (ver infografía).

La pobreza multidimensional: 20,4%

►► Medir la vulnerabilidad social más allá del factor de ingresos económicos es a lo que apunta la nueva metodología incorporada a la Encuesta Casen 2013, denominada “pobreza multidimensional”.

Se trata de un sistema que contempla cuatro dimensiones: educación; salud; vivienda y trabajo, y seguridad social. Cada uno de ellos contiene tres indicadores, los que se ponderan con un 8,33%. Por ejemplo, en el caso del factor salud los indicadores que se consideran para determinar el nivel de vulnerabilidad son: malnutrición en niños de cero a seis años; adscripción al sistema de salud y prestaciones de atención.

De dicho modo se determinará la existencia de pobreza multidimensional cuando las carencias sumen un 25% o más en los indicadores que componen la medida.

“Esta nueva mirada nos permite ahondar en más detalle en la situación en la que

POBREZA MULTIDIMENSIONAL

Porcentaje de personas en situación de pobreza multidimensional según situación de pobreza por ingresos, año 2009-2013



FUENTE: Casen 2013.

LA TERCERA

viven los hogares en nuestro país, sea tanto por la falta de ingresos necesarios para adquirir una canasta básica de consumo, como por sufrir carencias en otras dimensiones relevantes”, explicó la ministra de Desarrollo Social, María Fernanda Villegas.

A modo de ejemplo, indicó que “en servicio básicos, Chile tiene unos estándares extremadamente elevados, pero eso no significa que

haya gente que no esté carente de ellos”.

Según los resultados entregados por Desarrollo Social, en 2013 un 20,4% de los chilenos se encontraba en situación de pobreza multidimensional. De ese total, un 5,5% está en condición de pobreza multidimensional y por ingresos, mientras un 14,9% está sólo en situación de pobreza multidimensional.

Policy makers are using their national MPIs to:

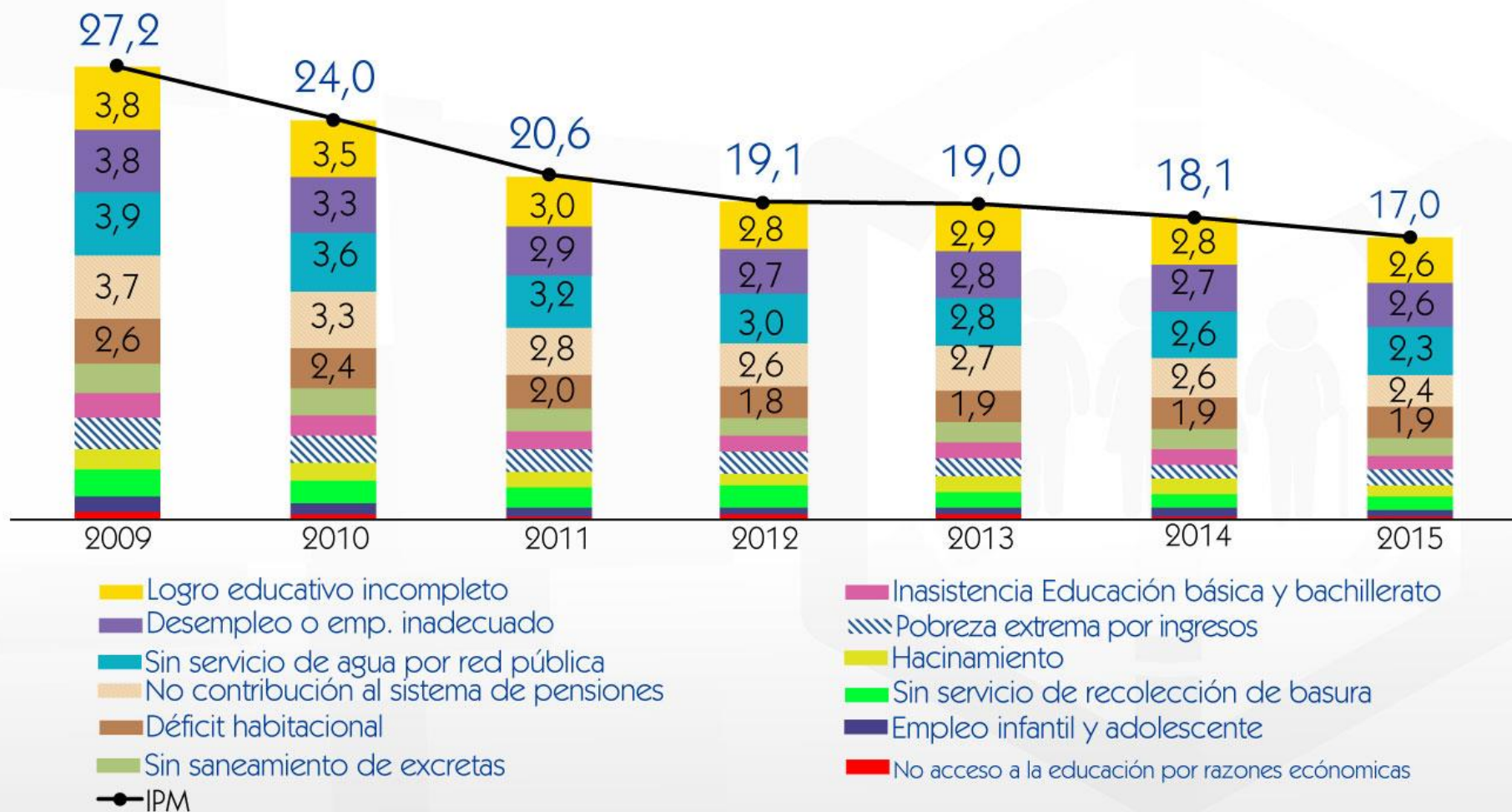


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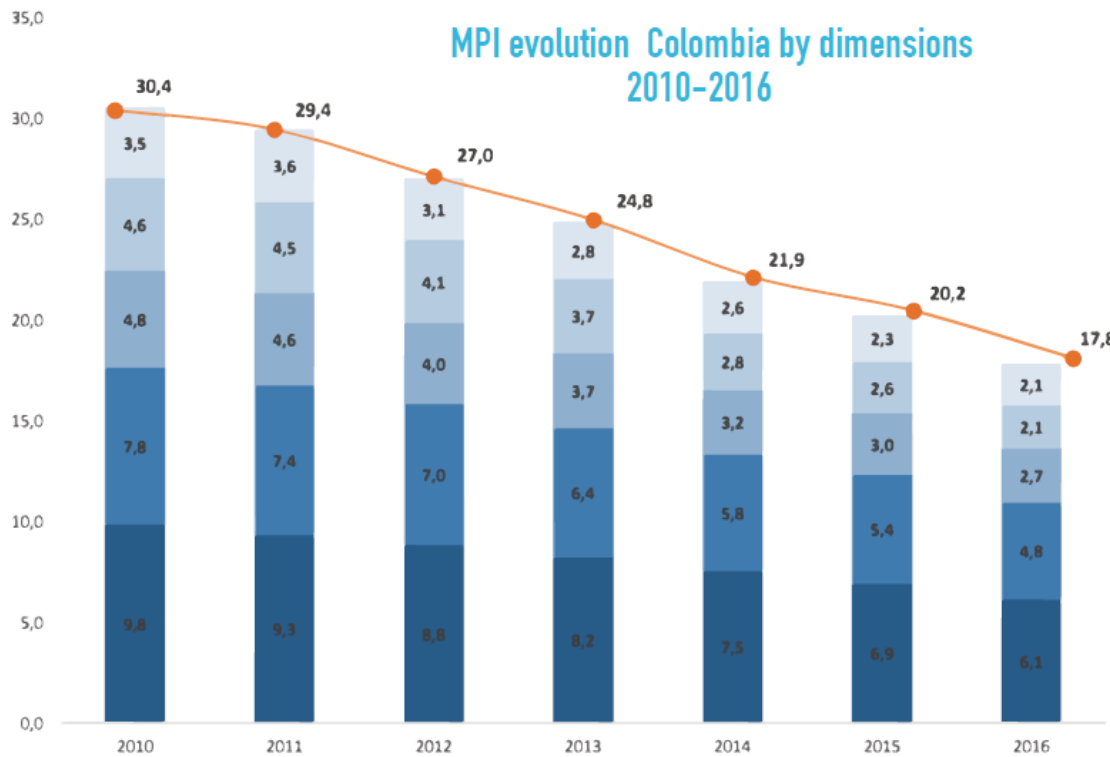
¿Por qué son pobres?

Descomposición del IPM

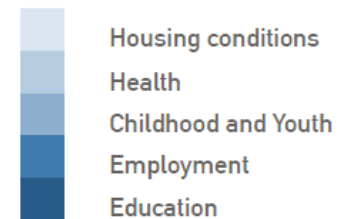


Colombia

MPI evolution is a result of progress in all poverty variables



5.1 million
people have overcome
multidimensional poverty
between 2010 and 2016.



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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

Costa Rica: Does our allocation match our levels of poverty by sector? (Not yet)

Mostrar Datos de 2014

Indicador	% Carencia	Presupuesto Ejecutado
Sin acceso a educación	22,8%	¢217,477,650,077.62
Rezago educativo	27,6%	¢0
Sin bachillerato	27,6%	¢0
Bajo capital humano	61,3%	¢8,570,200,000.00

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

Costa Rica:



Because the 2015 MPI showed big mismatches between policy objectives and allocations, President Solis issued a Presidential Decree that MPI must be part of allocation formulae in the future.

The budget now reflects the MPI

MPI has reduced more rapidly 2016-17

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

19 Sept 2017: Prime Minister of Bhutan at UNGA



“In Bhutan, the national MPI is also used as a policy tool and used as a basis to allocate resources across sectors, our districts, and our villages effectively. We have used it to identify people’s needs for infrastructure and social services in the remotest areas.”

Policy makers are using their national MPIs to:



1. **Complement** monetary poverty statistics
2. **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
3. **Allocate resources** by sector and by region
4. **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
5. **Coordinate** policy across sectors and subnational levels
6. **Adjust** policies by what works (measure to manage)
7. **Leave No One Behind** see the poorest & track trends
8. **Be Transparent** so all stakeholders engage – NGOs,
 - Private Sector etc, all parts of government.

In keeping with the need to ensure that poverty reduction efforts are well-defined in terms of targeting population, designing projects, using funds, implementing measures, appointing village personnel, and achieving outcomes, we will work to see that assistance programs become more effective so that people living in poverty in rural areas have adequate food and clothing and are able to access compulsory education, basic medical care, and safe housing.

Dimensions

CHINA

Compulsory Education (9 years)

Basic Medical Care

Safe Housing (includes water etc)

Adequate Food and Clothing

Sufficient income and livelihood.

Aim: end this poverty by 2020.

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Colombia

We have new intersectoral articulations: Poverty Roundtable Social Inclusion and Productive Table

To follow up the control panels for each of the indicators

Design, identify and define programmes to meet the objectives

15 Members

Meet with the **President**

Review the **control panel**

Pobreza	Línea Base PND 2008	Dato 2011	Dato 2012	Analisis	Goal
MPI (Multidimensional Poverty)	34.7%	29.4%	27.0%	●	22.5%
A • Educational achievement (≥15 yrs)	58.8%	54.6%	53.1%	●	52.8%
• Literacy (≥15 yrs)	14.2%	12.0%	12.1%	● ★	12.0%
B • School attendance (6-16)	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	●	3.5%
• No school lag (7-17)	33.4%	34.1%	33.3%	●	33.1%
• Access to child care services (0-5)	12.1%	10.8%	9.4%	●	10.6%
• Children not working (12-17)	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	●	2.9%
C • Long-term unemployment	9.6%	9.1%	10.0%	● ★	9.3%
• Formal employment	80.6%	80.4%	80.0%	●	74.7%
D • Health insurance	24.2%	19.0%	17.9%	●	0.5%
• Access to health services	8.9%	8.2%	6.6%	●	2.4%
E • Access to water source	12.9%	12.0%	12.3%	● ★	10.9%
• Adequate sewage system	14.1%	14.5%	12.1%	●	11.3%
• Adequate floors	7.5%	6.3%	5.9%	●	5.6%
• Adequate external walls	3.1%	3.2%	2.2%	●	2.1%
• No critical overcrowding	15.7%	14.2%	13.1%	●	8.4%

*** Change 2011-2012 est. significant

9 Members

Different levels of articulation, with meetings weely, fortnightly, nad monthly

Specific Goals

Focus on **double Inclusion**

Colombia

0%-10% avance

10%-25% avance

>25% avance

Pobreza		Línea Base PND 2008	Dato 2011	Dato 2012	Análisis	Goal	
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*** Change 2011-2012 est. significant



Minister of Health, Colombia

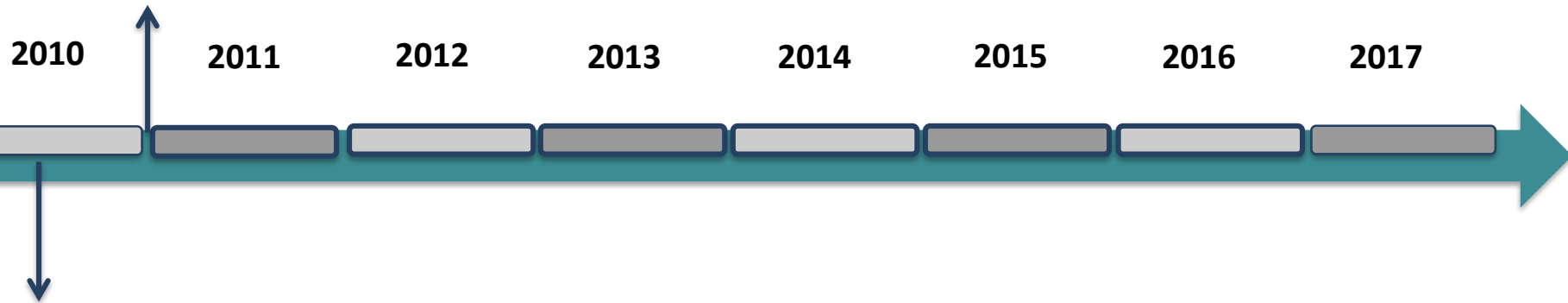
To advance on health, I need the support of my colleagues, as **what they do has a big influence on health.** The actions of the minister of environment, and housing, and drinking water programmes matter; so do the educational attainments of the populations.

We use the MPI to identify problems, and to inform citizens about the impact of our specific sectoral policies. It **makes change visible.**

Public policy

- Free education (MinEducación)
- Integral strategy for early childhood (ICBF)

“De Cero a Siempre”



Alerts:

- Educational achievement
- Early childhood

Public policy

- Free housing
“100.000 Viviendas Gratis” (Ministry of housing)

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

Alerts:

- Housing conditions
- Decrease on multidimensional poverty slows down

Public policy

- Redesign of
“Mas Familias en Acción”
(Social Prosperity)
higher coverage in rural areas
- Unemployment protection
mechanism** (Ministry Hunger)

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

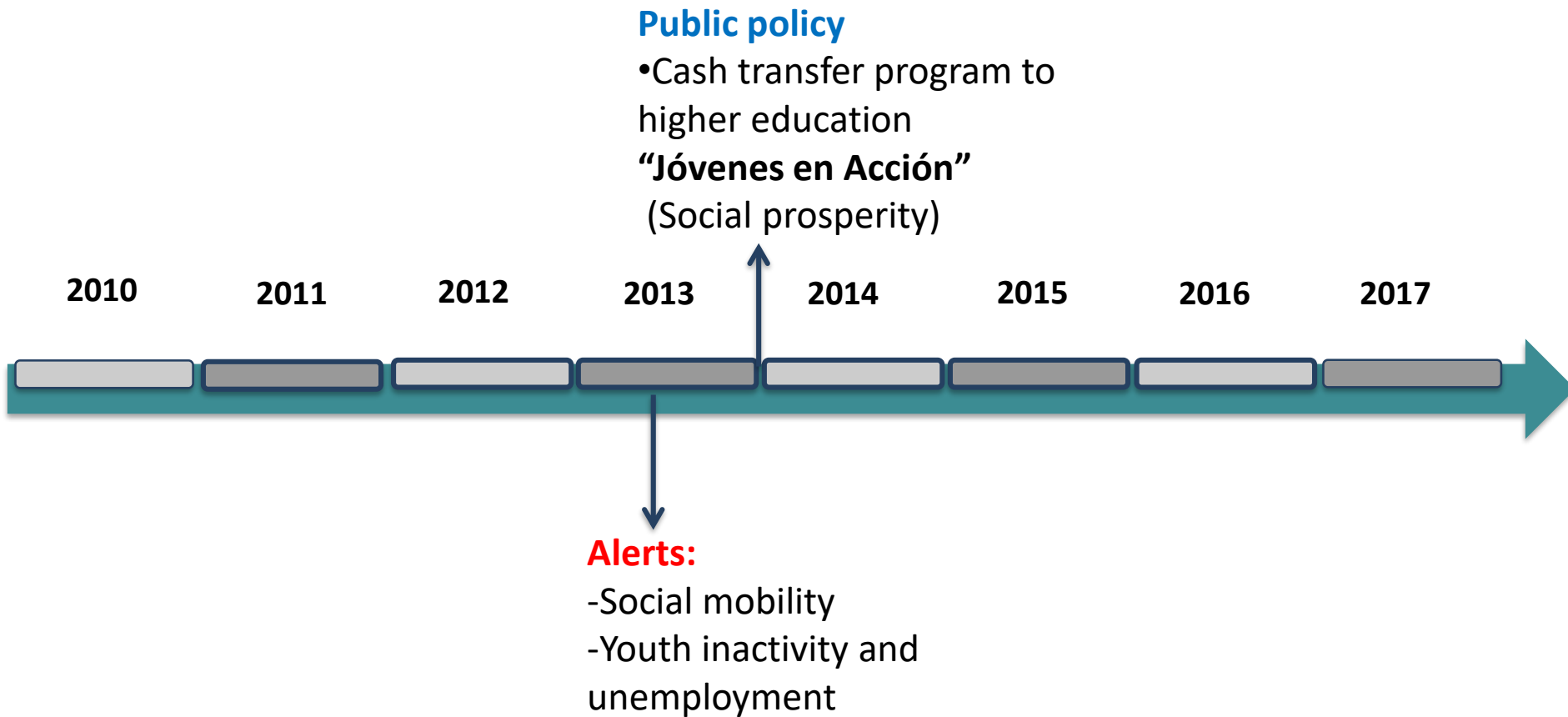
2015

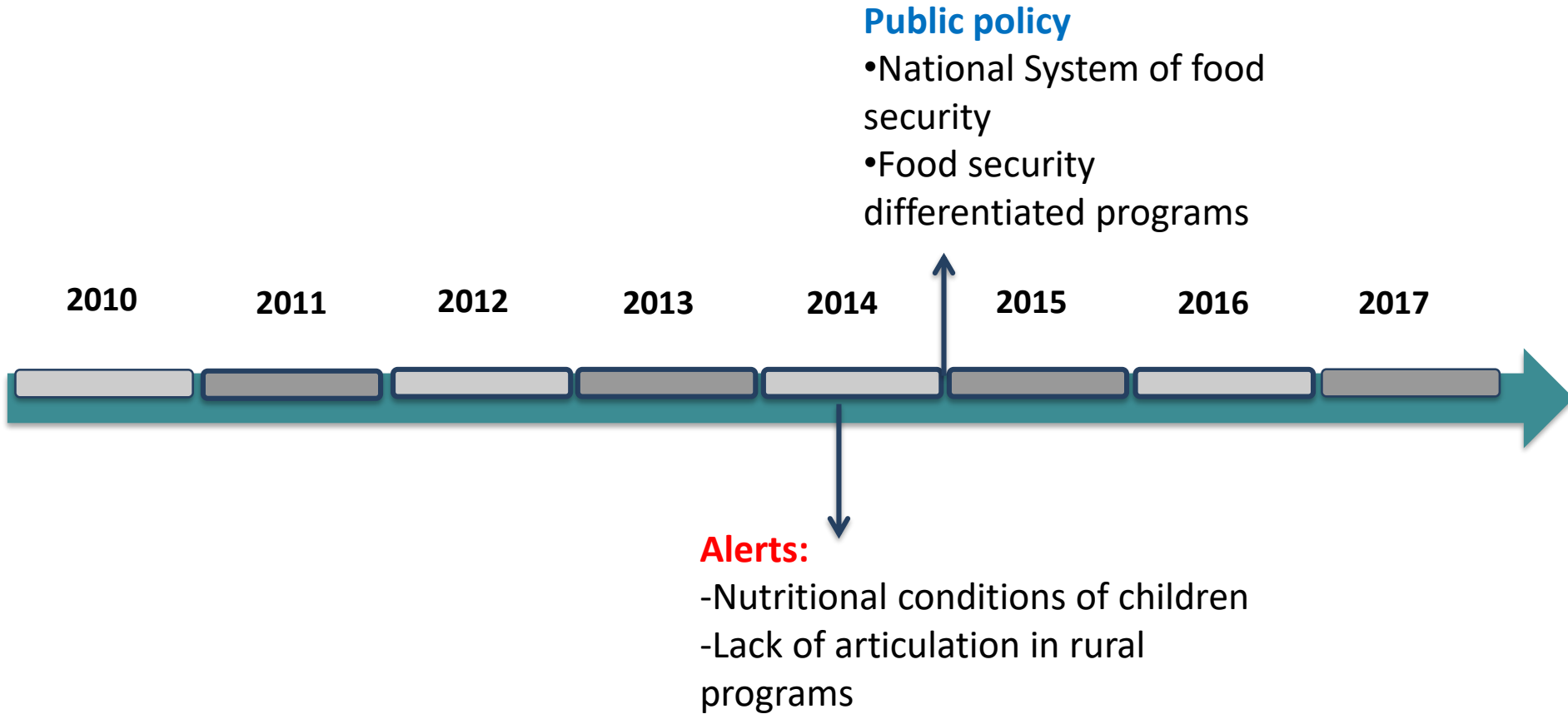
2016

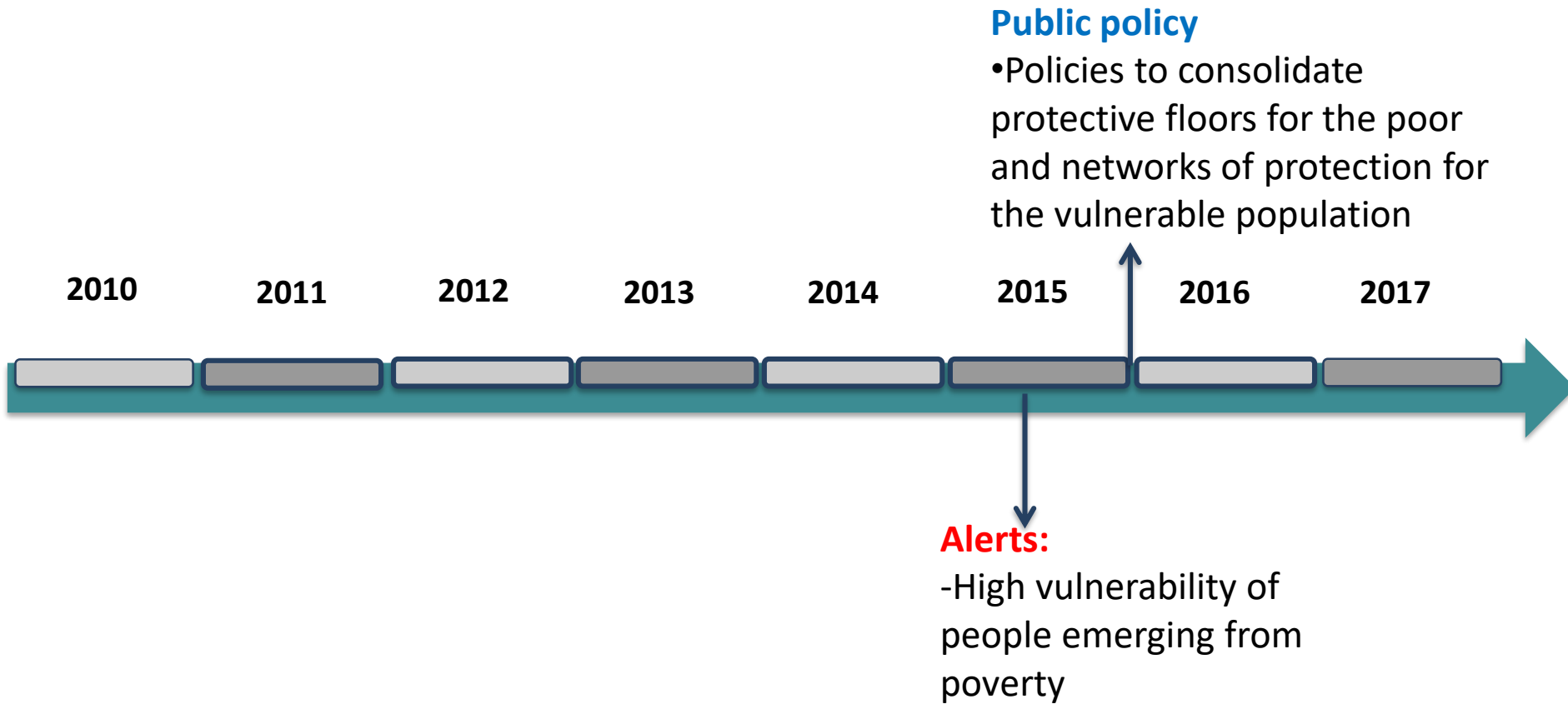
2017

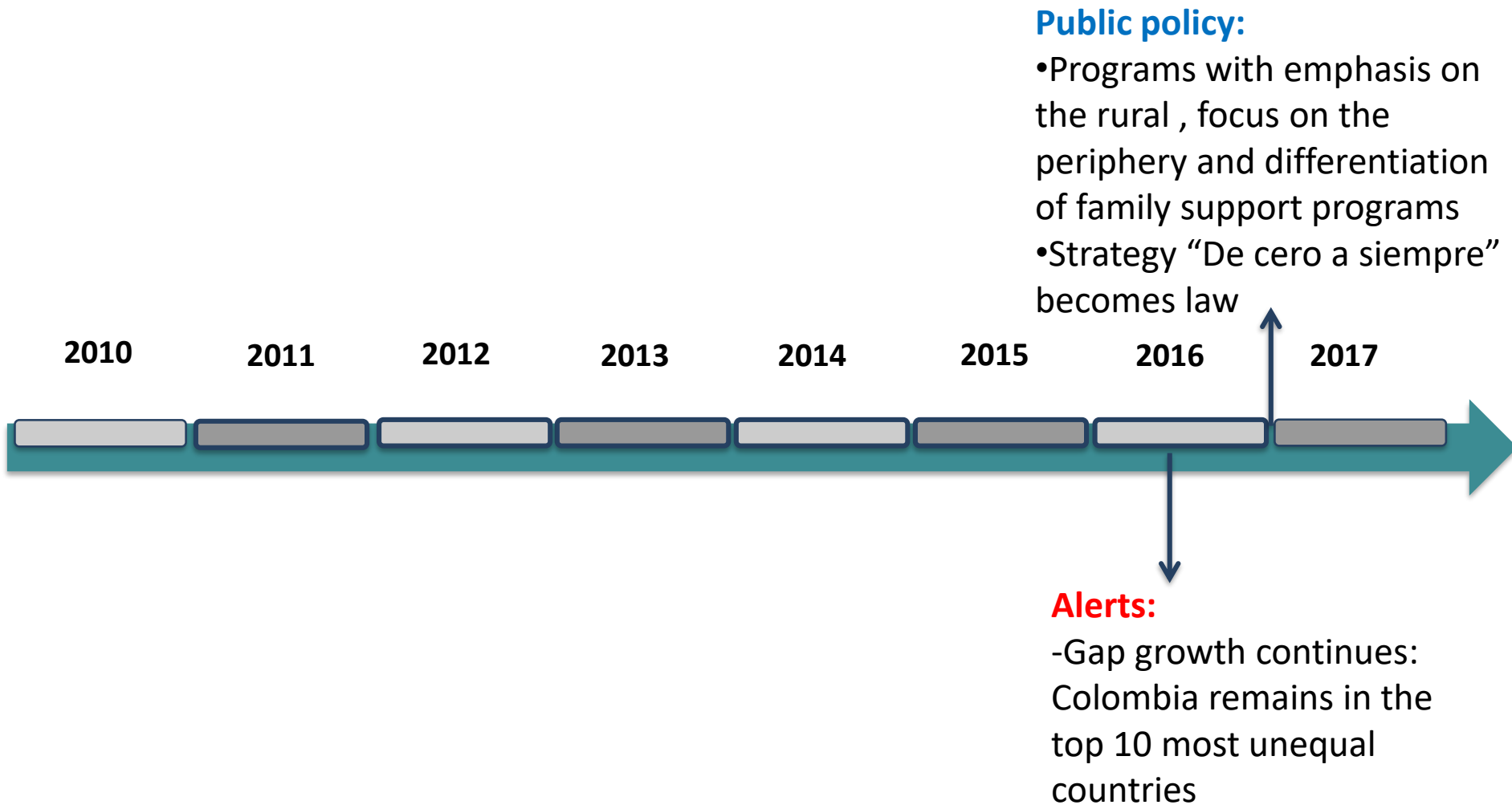
Alerts:

- Decrease on income
poverty slows down
- Rural urban gaps









2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

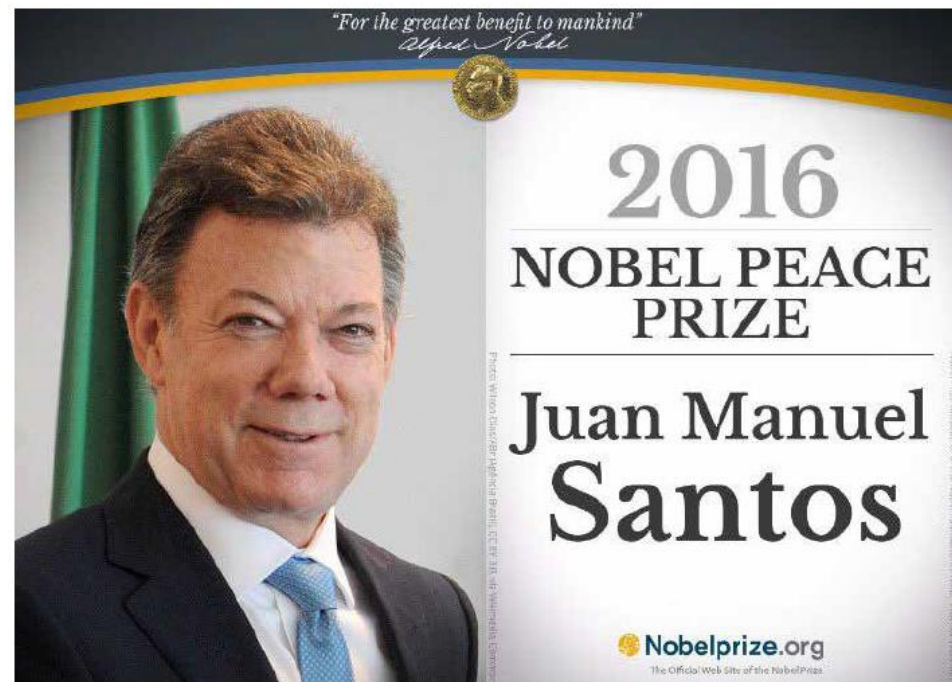


Alerts:

- Implementation of the peace deal
- 2030 agenda

Peace Agreement implementation will lead us to a more multidimensional approach

Interdependence between peace agendas and Sustainable Development Goals will improve the achievement of a more inclusive economic growth.



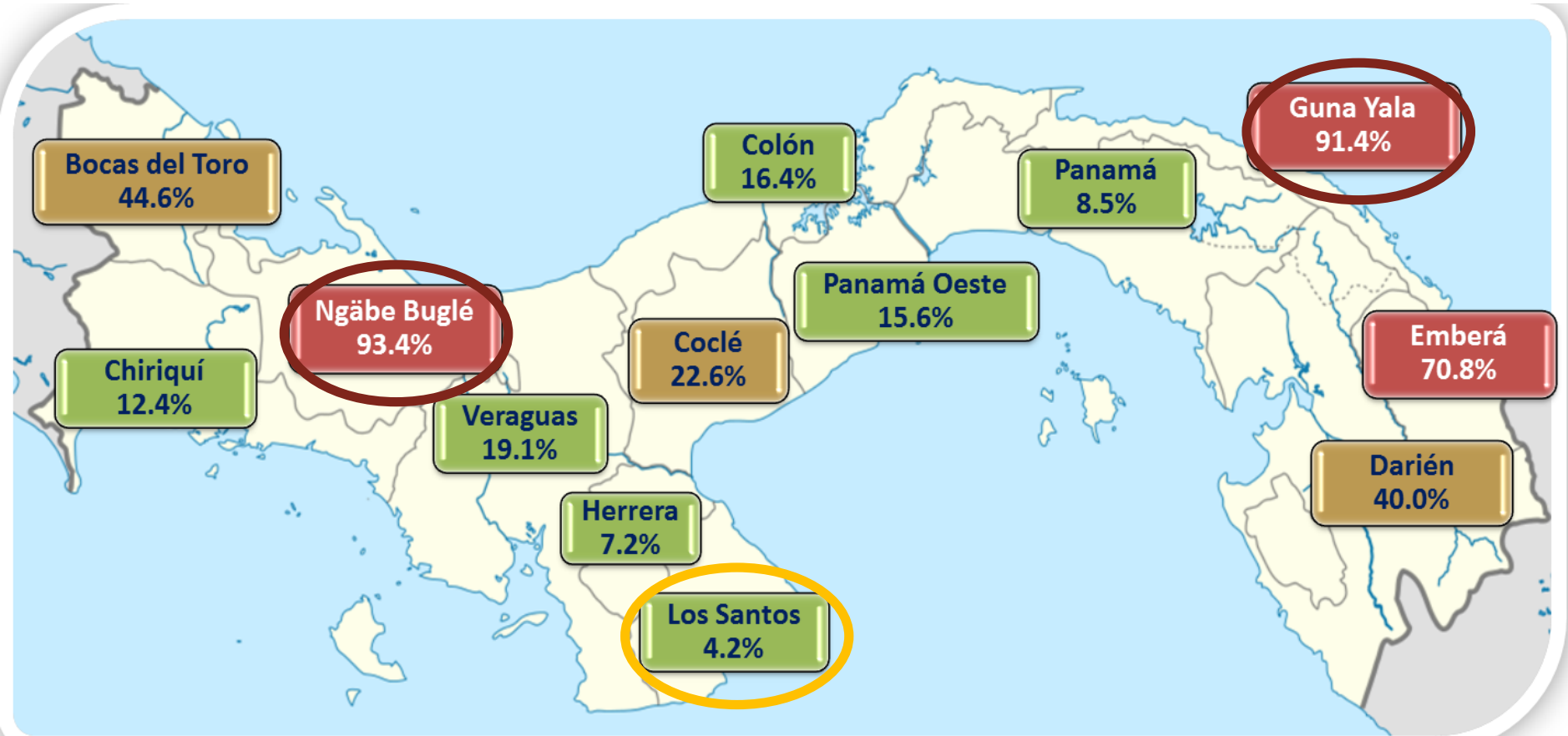
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8. **Be Transparent** so NGOs, Private Sector, all levels of government, engage.

Panama 2017: MPI rates vary nationally from 4.2% to over 90% in two Indigenous Comarcas

Leave No One Behind

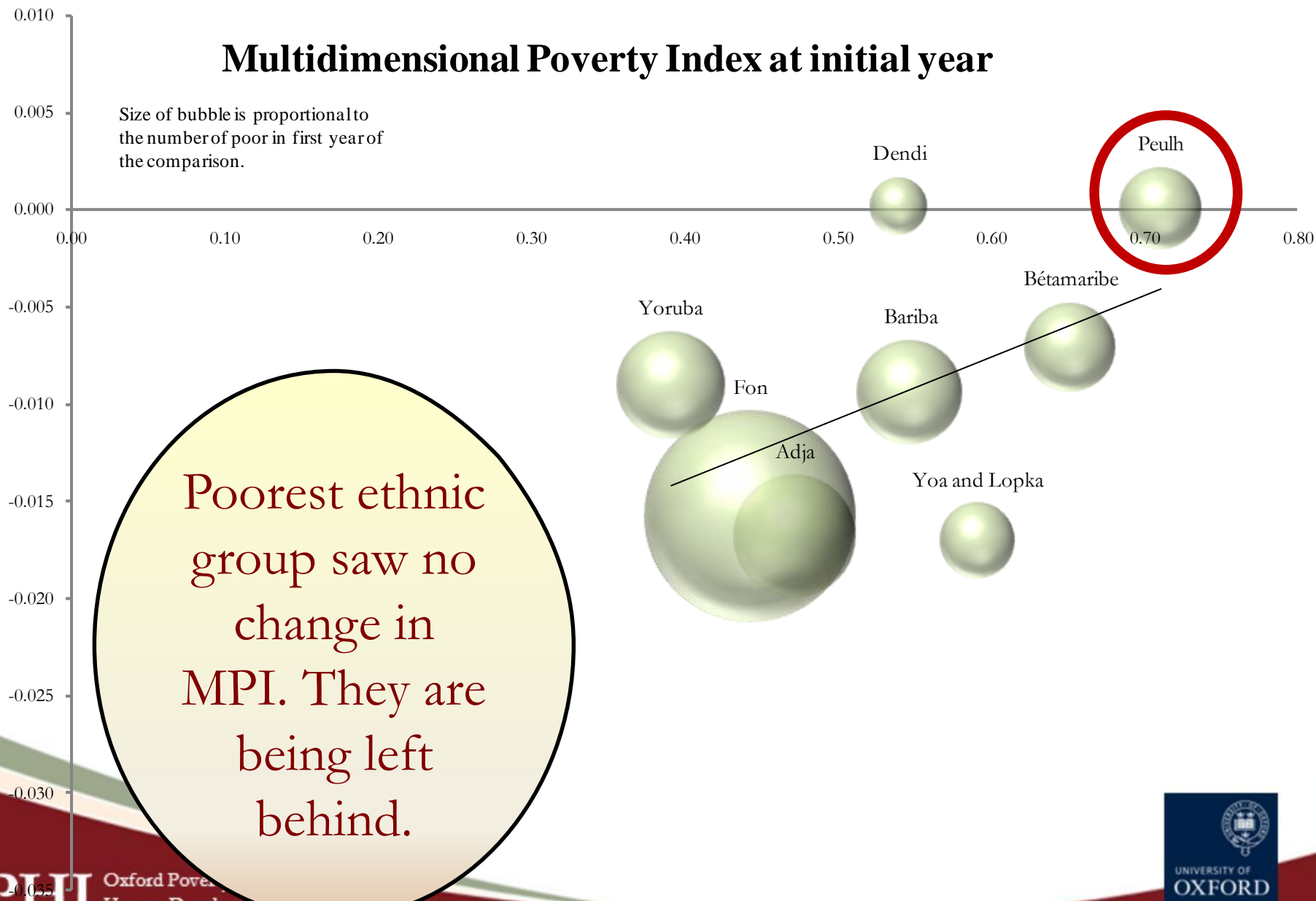


Leaving No One Behind- Benin

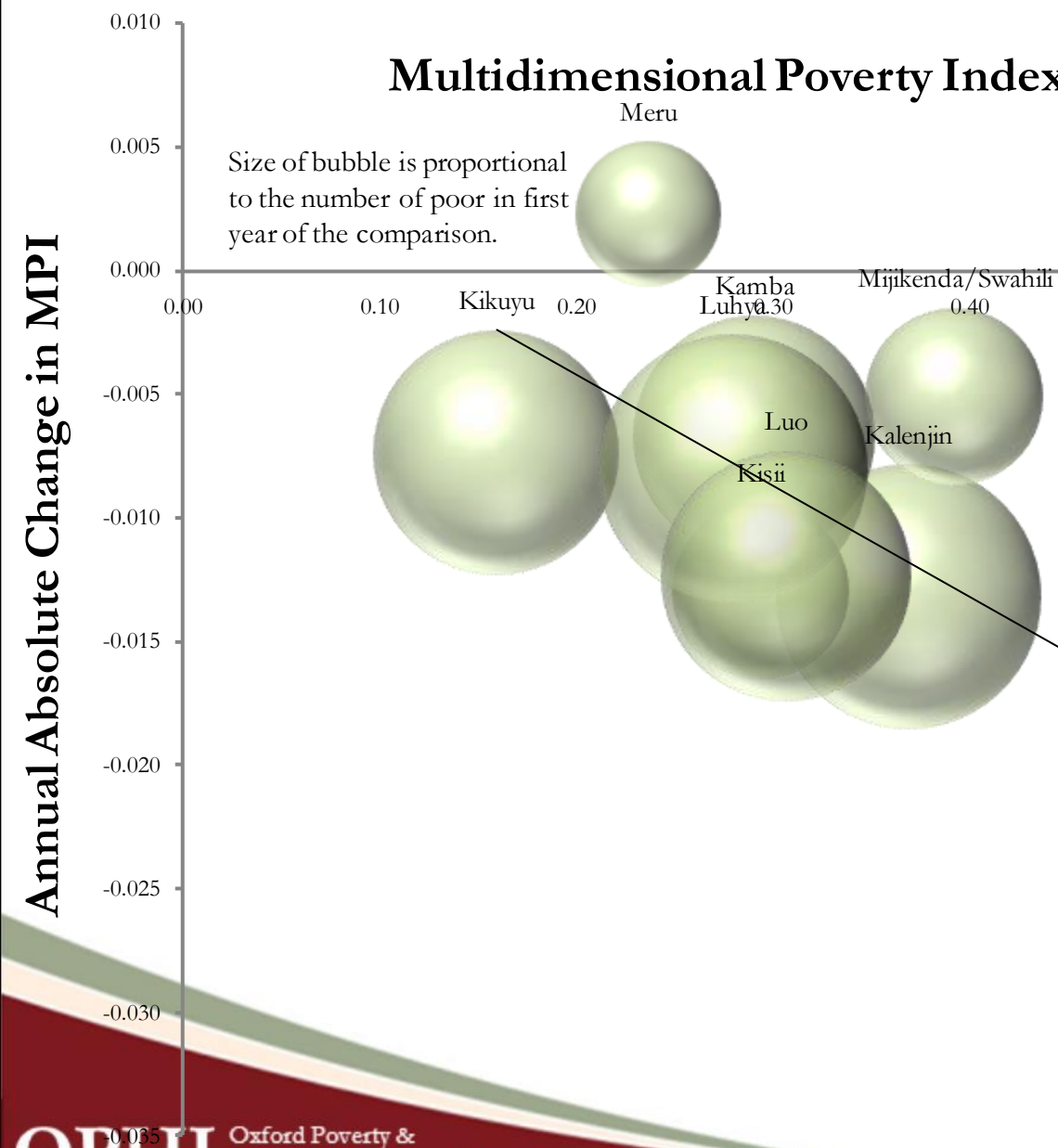
Multidimensional Poverty Index at initial year

Annual Absolute Change in MPI

Size of bubble is proportional to the number of poor in first year of the comparison.



Leaving No One Behind - Kenya



Poorest ethnic group reduced MPI the fastest.

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 - Private Sector, students, all parts of government.

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalima, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valerie, Madagascar

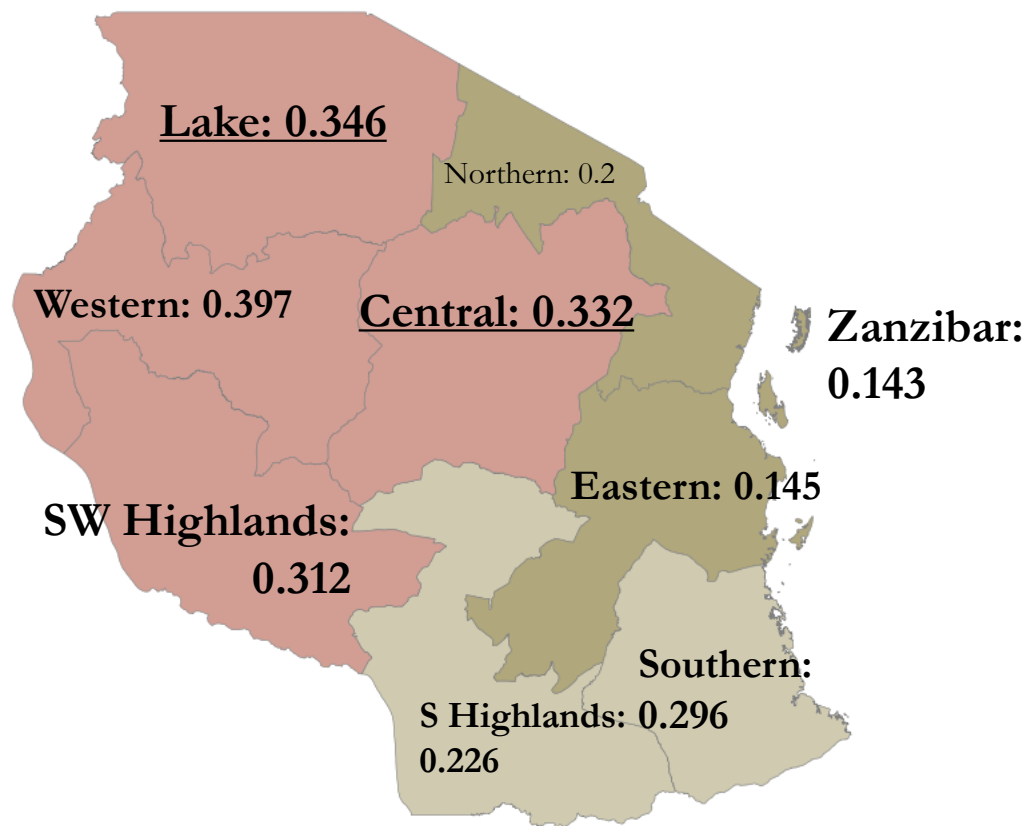


Toward's Tanzania's MPI

quick review of global MPI

MPI levels Nationally & Subnationally

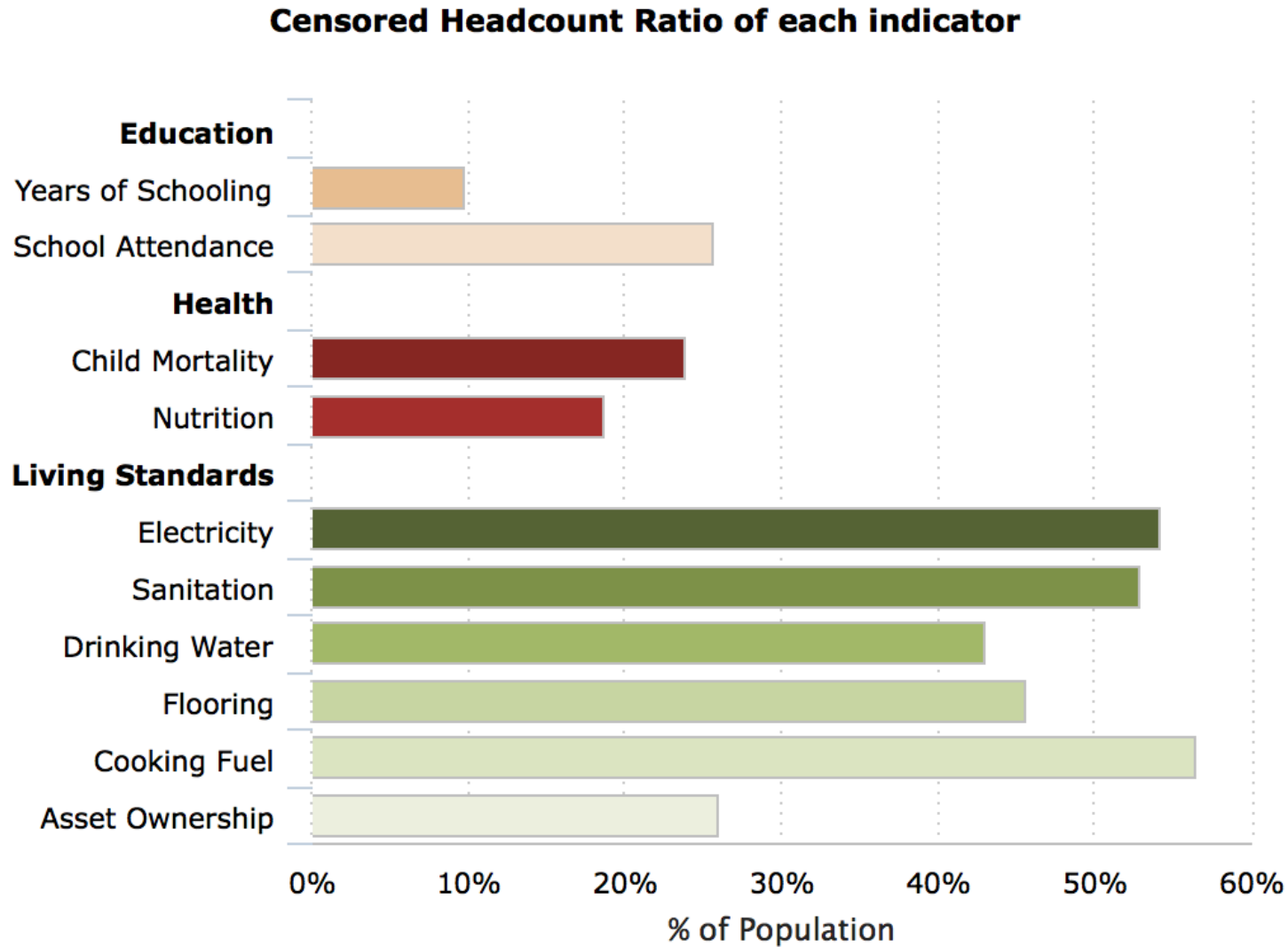
(Example: Global MPI using DHS 2015/16)

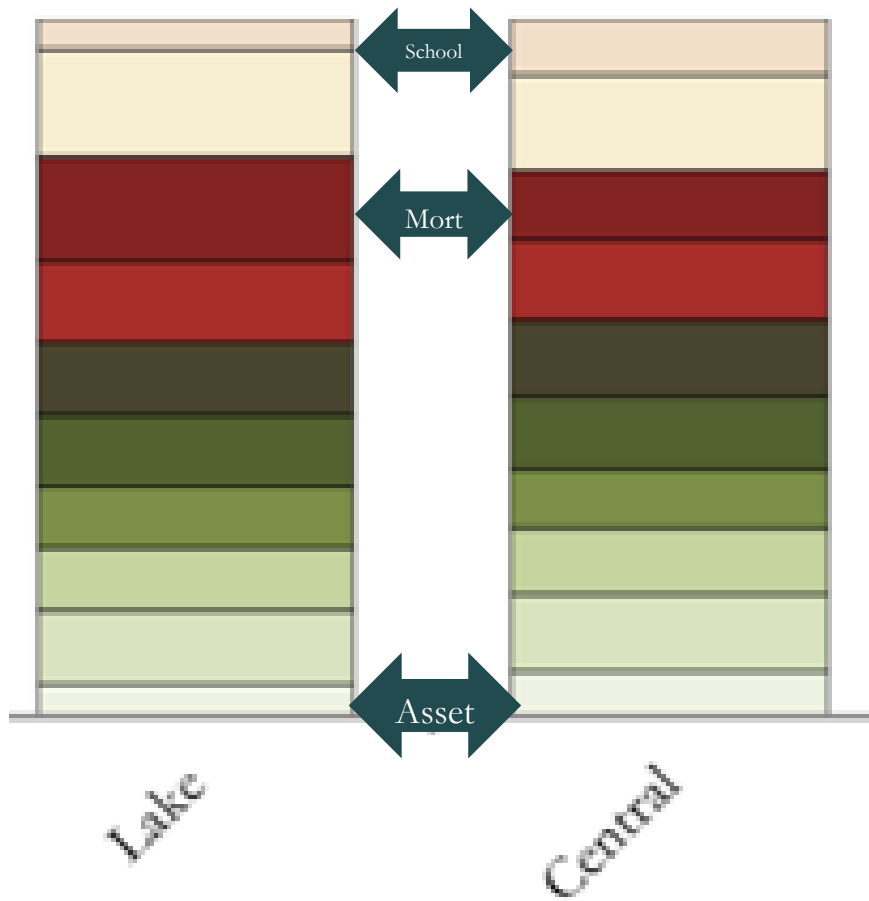


How are People Poor?

OPHI MPI

% of the population who are identified as poor and are deprived in each Indicator = Censored Headcount Ratio





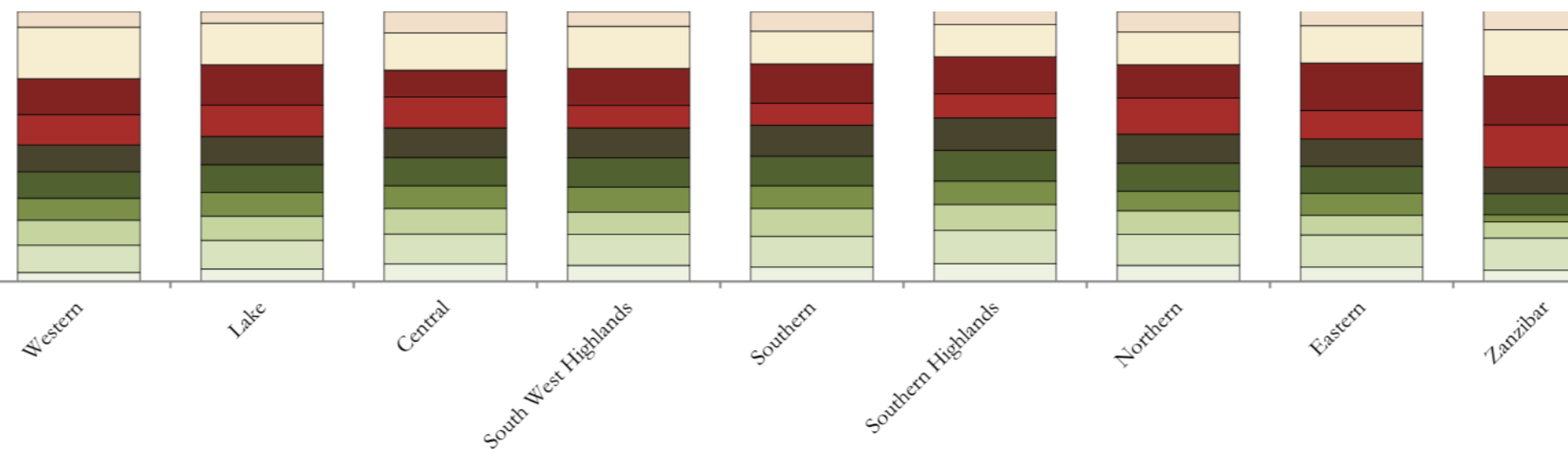
	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
Lake	0.346	66.7%	51.9%
Central	0.332	66.1%	50.2%

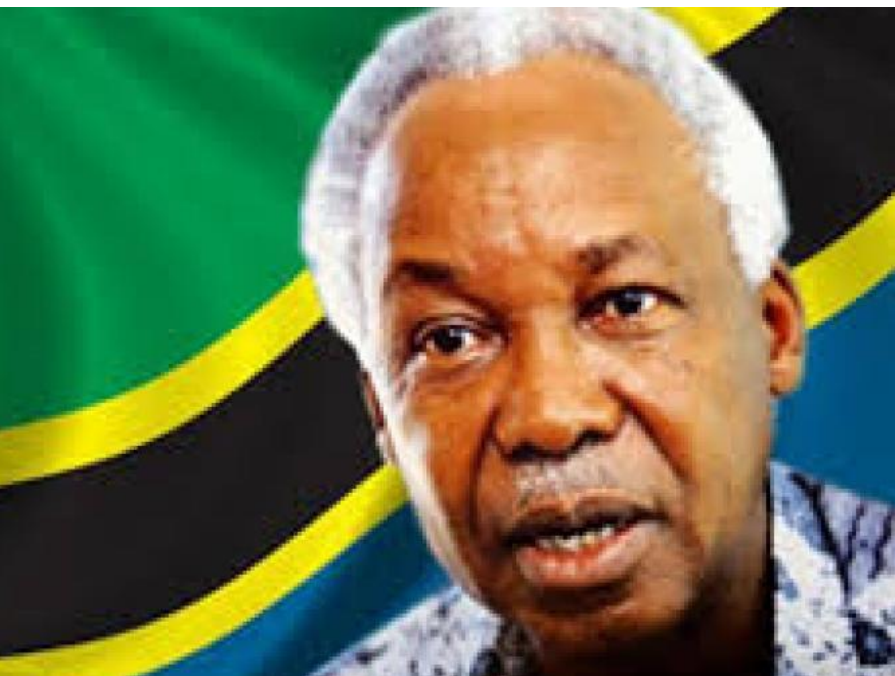
Poverty levels are similar, but Central is doing a bit better. Central in particular does much better in child mortality (red) although it faces some challenges in years of schooling and assets

L. Headcount Ratios of the MPI Poor and Destitute at the Sub-national Level



M. Percentage Contribution of Each Indicator to the MPI at the Sub-national Level





Mwalimu Julius Nyerere: An
intellectual in power

Haroub Othman

“Mwalimu Nyerere was not just a leader; he was a statesman. I have deliberately avoided calling him a politician, because politicians come and go. Statesmen live on - the impact of their presence in society is felt for many years after their death. If I can paraphrase William Shakespeare, the good they do lives after them.”