

OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

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UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Progress in eradicating non-income dimensions of poverty

Sabina Alkire, UNECA, Accelerating Global Actions for a World Without Poverty, 18 April 2018, Addis Ababa

Tabita, Kenya



Rabiya, India



Stephanie, Madagascar



Agatha, Madagascar



Dalma, Kenya



Ann-Sophie, Kenya



Valérie, Madagascar



Transforming Our World – SDG Agenda 2030 (Sept 2015)

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.

The phrase ‘all its forms and dimensions’ is repeated 7 times in *Transforming Our World*.

Transforming Our World – SDGs

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

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.*



National MPIs: Tailored to national context

but not comparable
no 'global' changes

Since 2009, National MPIs launched as official statistics – including these:

- **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** – National aligned to global MPI (Dec 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.



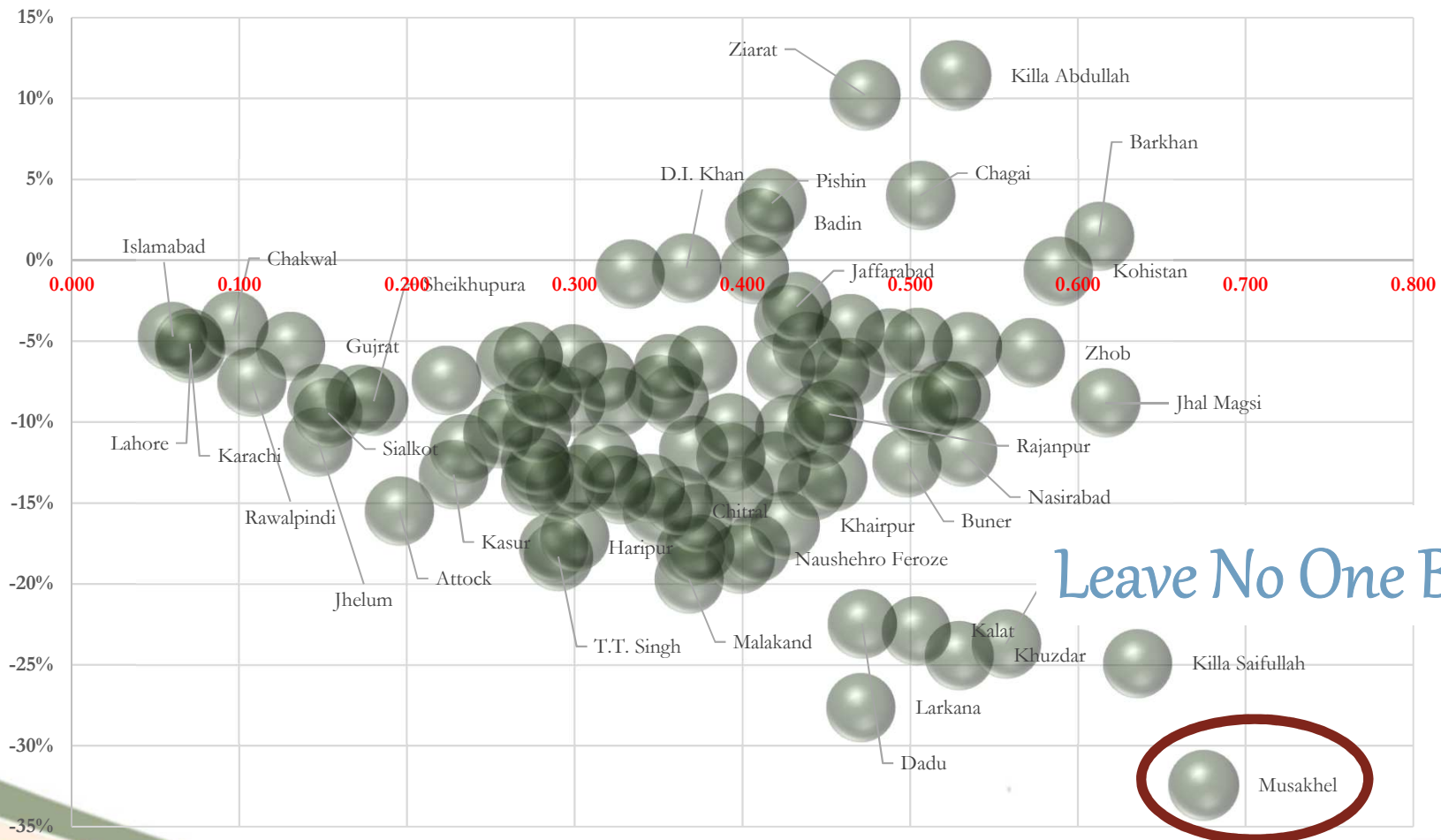
Panama 2017: MPI rates vary nationally from 4.2% to over 90% in two Indigenous Comarcas

Leave No One Behind



Pakistan: the poorest district reduced MPI most

Starting MPI value vs Absolute Reduction of MPI
2004-2015



Leave No One Behind

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.”

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN --- www.mppn.org -- 55 countries)

- 2013 launch meeting in Oxford with 16 countries present
- **Side events at UN SC and UNGA each year**
(in 2017, 3 UNGA side events addressed multidimensional poverty)
- 2014: meeting in **Germany**
- 2015: meeting in **Colombia**
- 2016: meeting in **Mexico**
 - Launch of Magazine *Dimensions*
 - Launch of Policy Briefings
- 2017: meeting in **China**
- 2018: meeting in **South Africa**

19 Sept 2017: UNGA Shows MPI as governance tool



- H.E. Juan Orlando Hernández, President of Honduras
- H.E. *Dasho* Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan
- H.E. Juan Manuel Santos, President of Colombia
- H.E. Pena Nieto, President of Mexico
- H.E. Ana-Helena Chacón, Vice President of Costa Rica
- H.E. Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado, Vice President of Panama
- Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator of UNDP
- Mr. Ángel Gurría, Secretary-General of OECD
- H.E. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Secretary-General of League of Arab States

Plus 11 speakers from South Africa, Egypt, Philippines, Bangladesh,. UN-ESCWA, Sida, UN-DESA, UNICEF, World Bank, and OPHI

Tabira, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stephanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalme, Kenya

Ain-Sashia, Kenya

Velisa, Madagascar



Global MPI 2018-2027

a tool to track change?

Global MPI: all open source online

Coverage: Since 2010, the global MPI, H and A have been published for **261 datasets covering 120 countries**

Updates: Twice per year, as new datasets are available.

Disaggregation: in Winter 2017/18, **104** countries are disaggregated by **994** subnational regions. All countries disaggregated by **age** and **rural-urban**; some by ethnicity

Indicator Composition is available for all countries/units

Poverty Cutoffs: 33%, and also 20% and 50% published.

Harmonisation across time: **60** countries (growing)

Global MPI:

Updates for Summer 2018

Benin MICS 2014; **Brazil** PNAD 2015; **Cameroon** MICS 2014; **Colombia** DHS 2015-16; **India** DHS 2015-16; **Jamaica** JSLC 2014; **Libya** PAPFAM 2014; **Mali** MICS 2015; **Mexico** ENIGH 2016; **Nigeria** MICS 2015-16; **Paraguay** MICS 2016; **Thailand** MICS 2015-16; **Uganda** DHS 2016, and **China** (CFPS 2016).

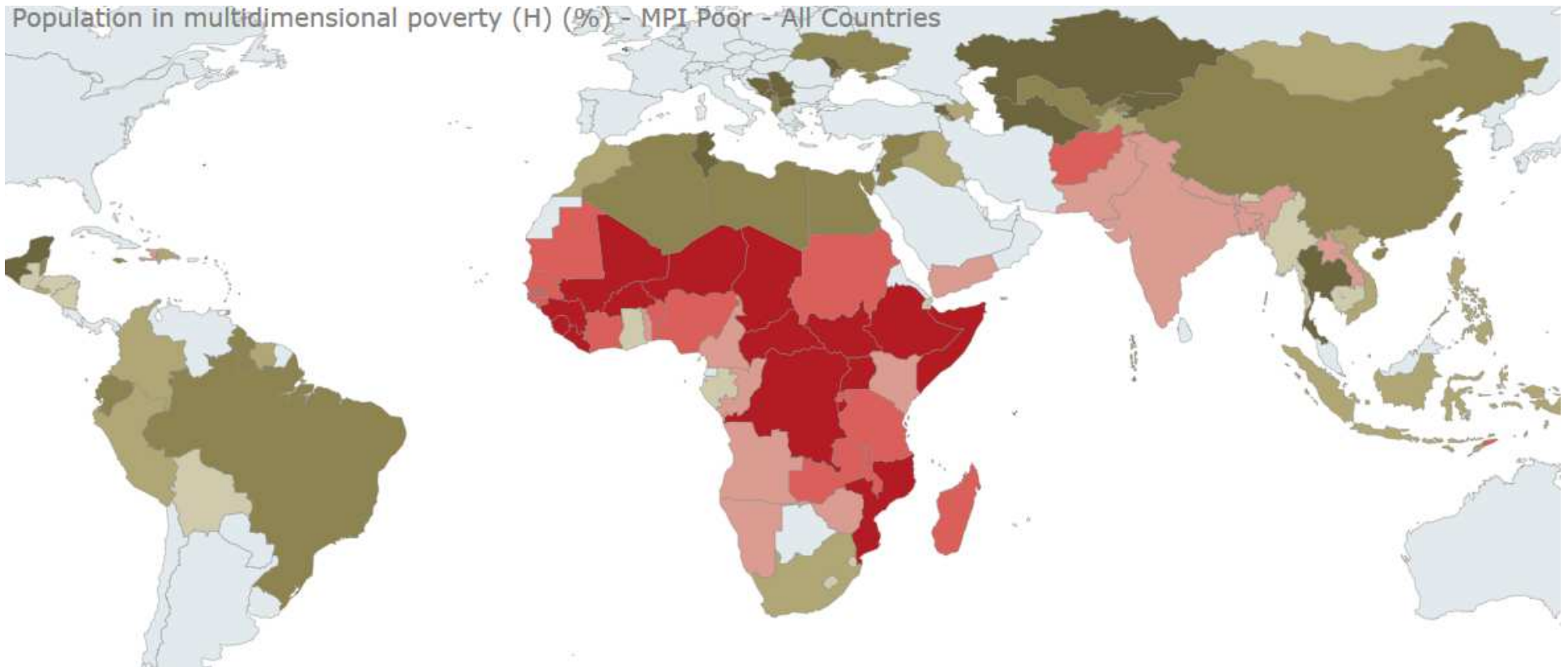
Global MPI revisions:

In 2018, the UNDP and OPHI will align the Global MPI with the SDGs and recompute every country.

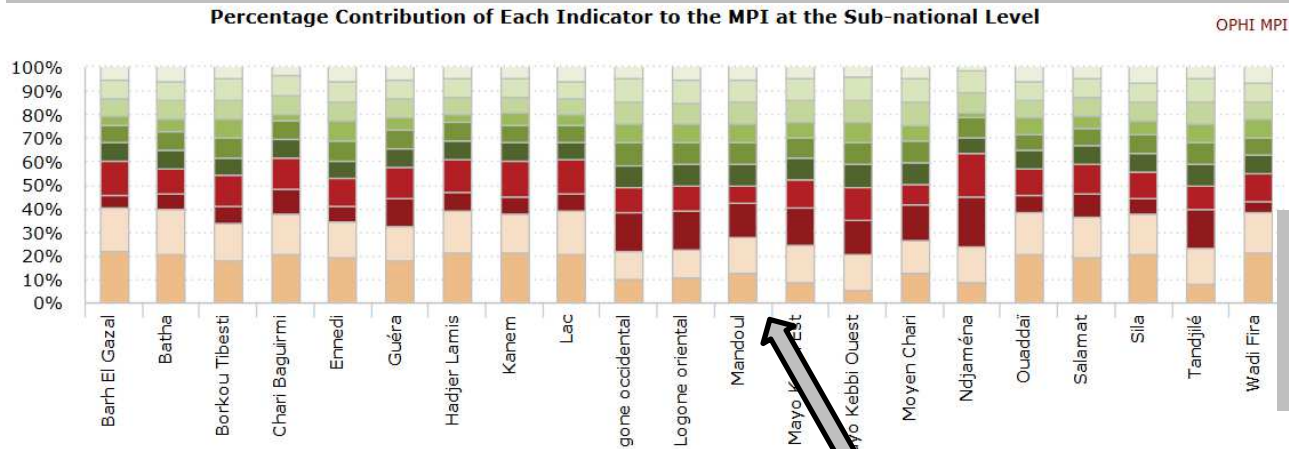
The consultation is now open (closing 20 April) on:

<http://ophi.org.uk/global-mpi-consultation/>

**Across 104 countries, 26.5% –
1.46 billion people – are poor**

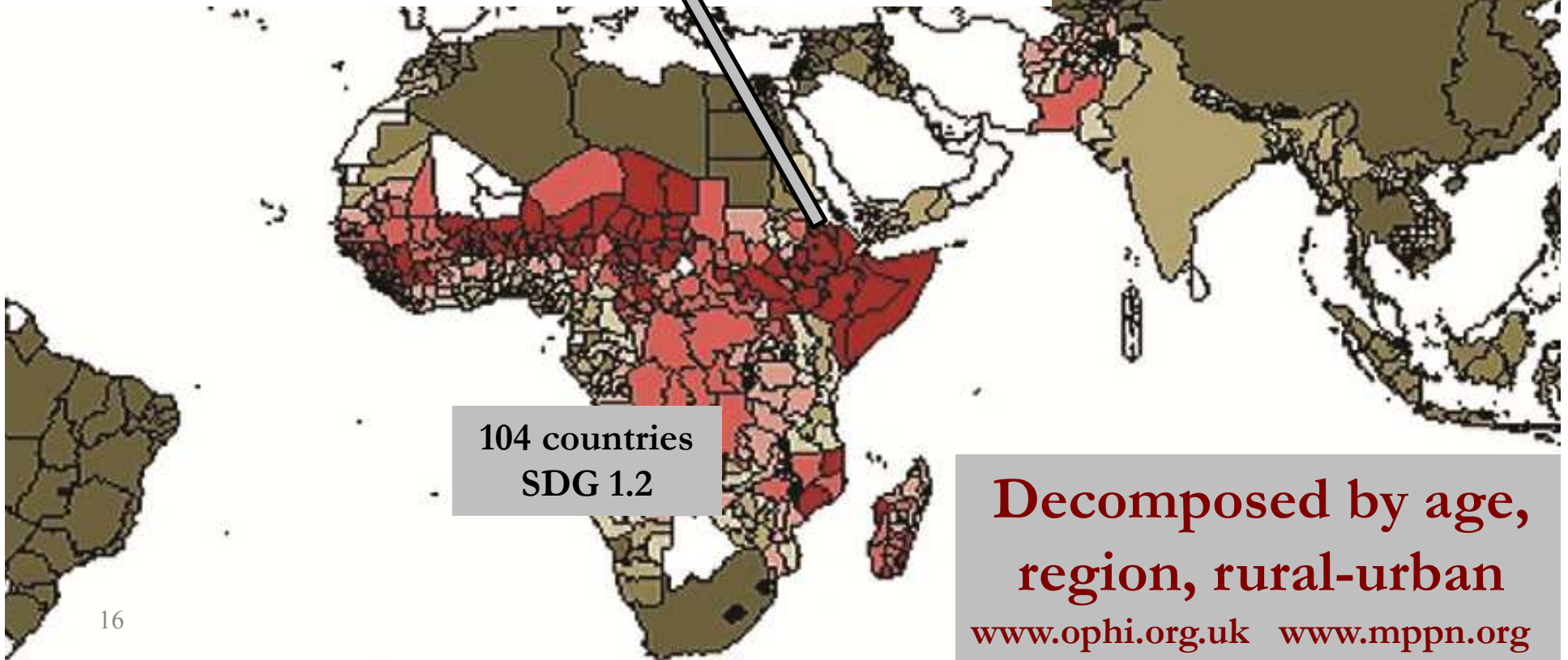


MPI: Provides aHeadline, Disaggregation & Interlinkages



to inform
integrated action

To Leave No One
Behind



Decomposed by age,
region, rural-urban
www.ophi.org.uk www.mppn.org

MPI

Global MPI: age-decomposition 2017

“The decomposition of indicators by subgroups...
As in the discussion of monetary poverty, important dimensions are gender and age.” (p 159)

2017 Global MPI is fully age-disaggregated for every country.



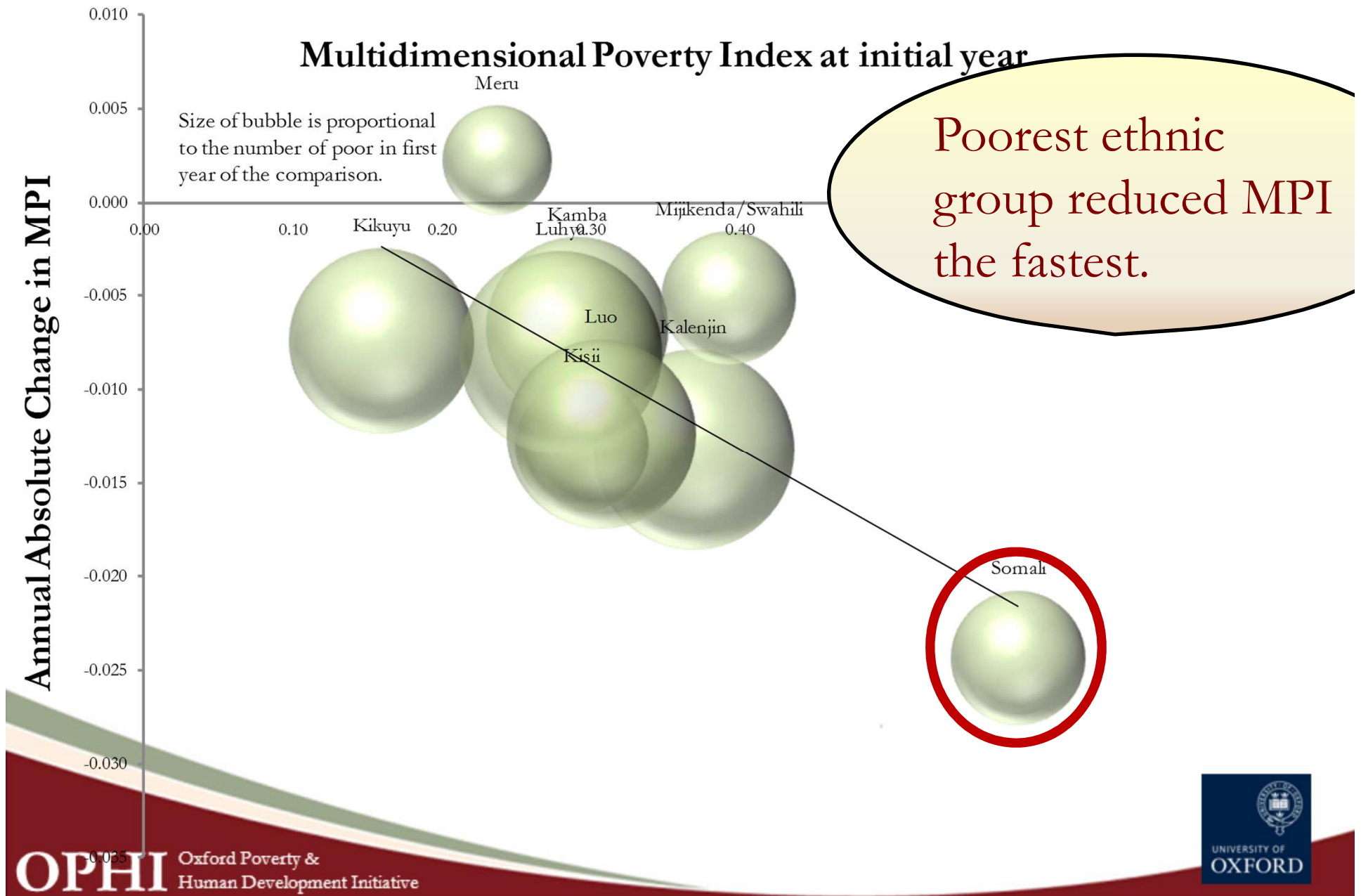
Nearly half of MPI poor people are children 0-17 years: 689 million children.

- Size of figures reflects Headcount
- Colour of figures reflects Intensity

- Global MPI 2017 figures found at www.ophi.org.uk
- World Bank 2016 decomposition found at www.unicef.org



Disaggregating by Ethnic Group - Kenya



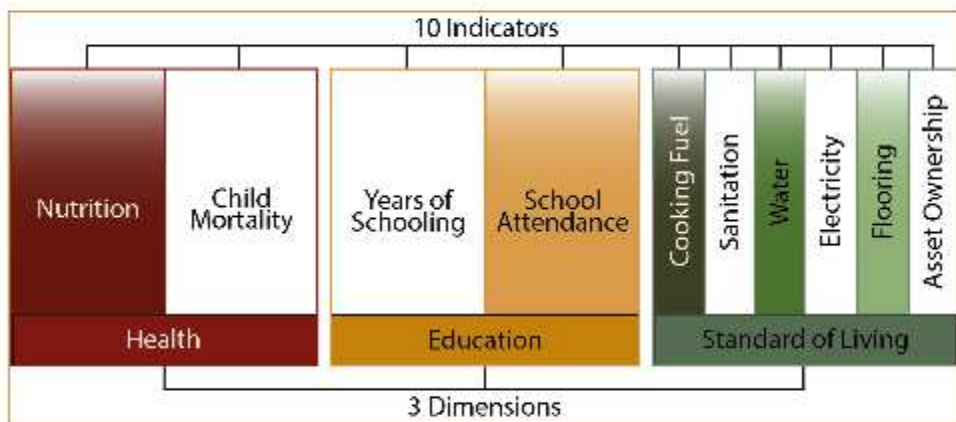
The Global MPI tracks progress related to many SDG indicators – and UN Agency programme areas

Dimension	Indicator	Related SDG	SDG Indicator
Health	Nutrition	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	2.1.1, 2.2.2
	Child Mortality	SDG 3 (Health & Well-being)	3.2.1
Education	Years of Education	SDG 4 (Quality Education)	4.6.1
	School Attendance	SDG 4 (Quality Education)	4.1.1
Living Standard	Cooking Fuel	SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy)	7.1.2
	Sanitation	SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)	6.2.1
	Drinking Water	SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)	6.1.1
	Electricity	SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy)	7.1.1
	Floor	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)	11.1.1
	Assets	SDG 1 (No Poverty)	

MPI Show Interlinkages directly

Nahato and her family are being left behind in five core SDGs at the same time. MPI uses this info

An MPI focuses on people who are being left behind in multiple ways. They are the poorest.





Usually we measure who is being left behind in each SDG indicator, one by one.

Leave No One Behind

But who is being left behind in several poverty indicators at the same time?

They are the poorest

Interconnections are strongest

ONLY the MPI - 1.2.2 - measures this.

In 2010, when the global MPI was first launched, 32% of people were poor (in 2017, 26.5%) – but...

the countries are not the same
some indicators differ too
so that comparison is too rough.

Let's look at strict comparisons.

Nepal Halved its MPI 2006-2014!

TABLE 4.1 Change in H, A, and MPI, 2006—2014

Cutoff ($k = 33\%$)	MPI
2006	0.313
2011	0.186
2014	0.127
Change 2006–2014	-0.19***

Nepal Halved its MPI 2006-2014!

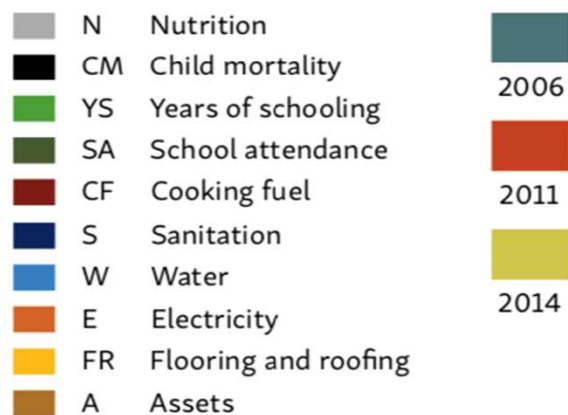
TABLE 4.1 Change in H, A, and MPI

This is a significant achievement. The SDGs call all countries to halve their national MPI 2015-2030. Nepal shows this is possible!

Each indicator had statistically significant decreases 2006-2014.

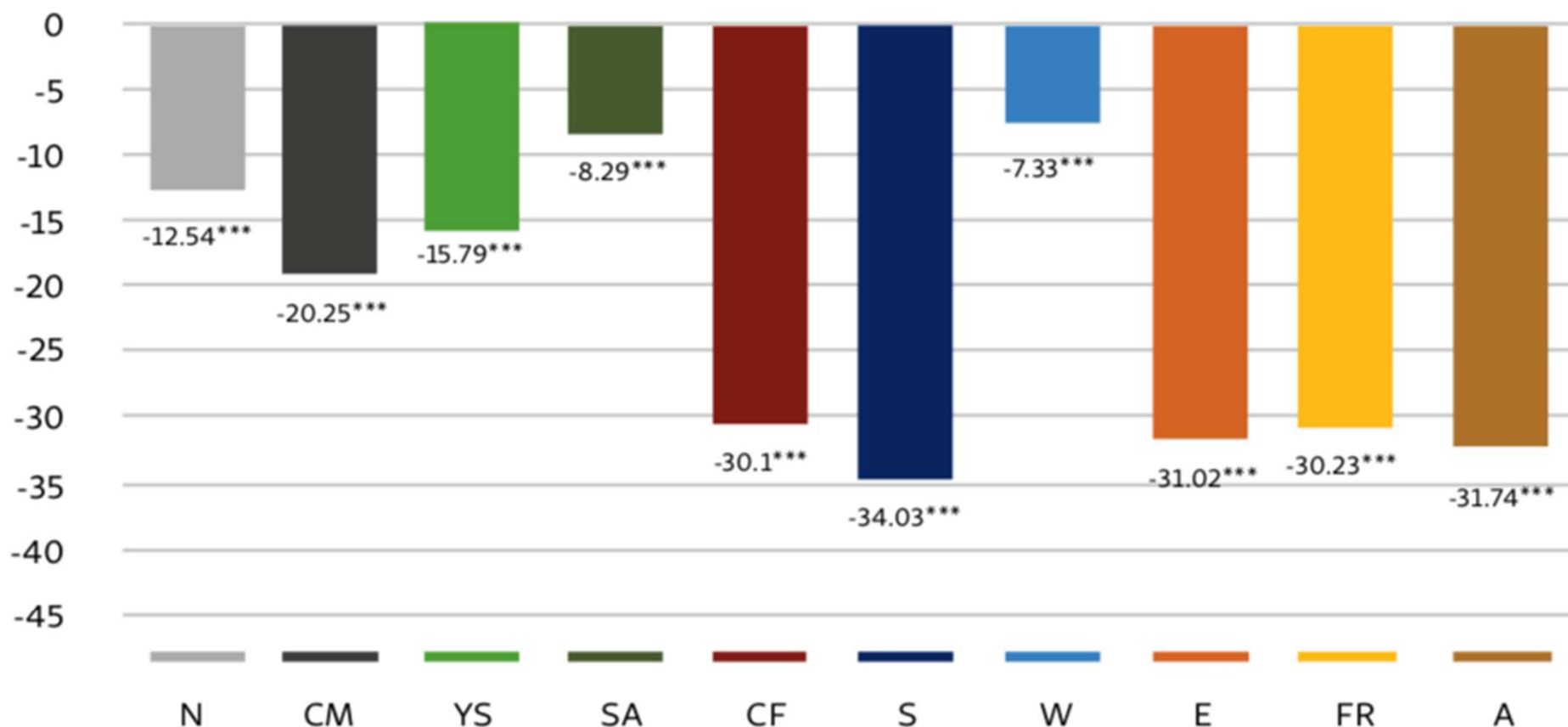


Source: Calculations based on data from MICS



Absolute Change in Censored Headcount Ratios

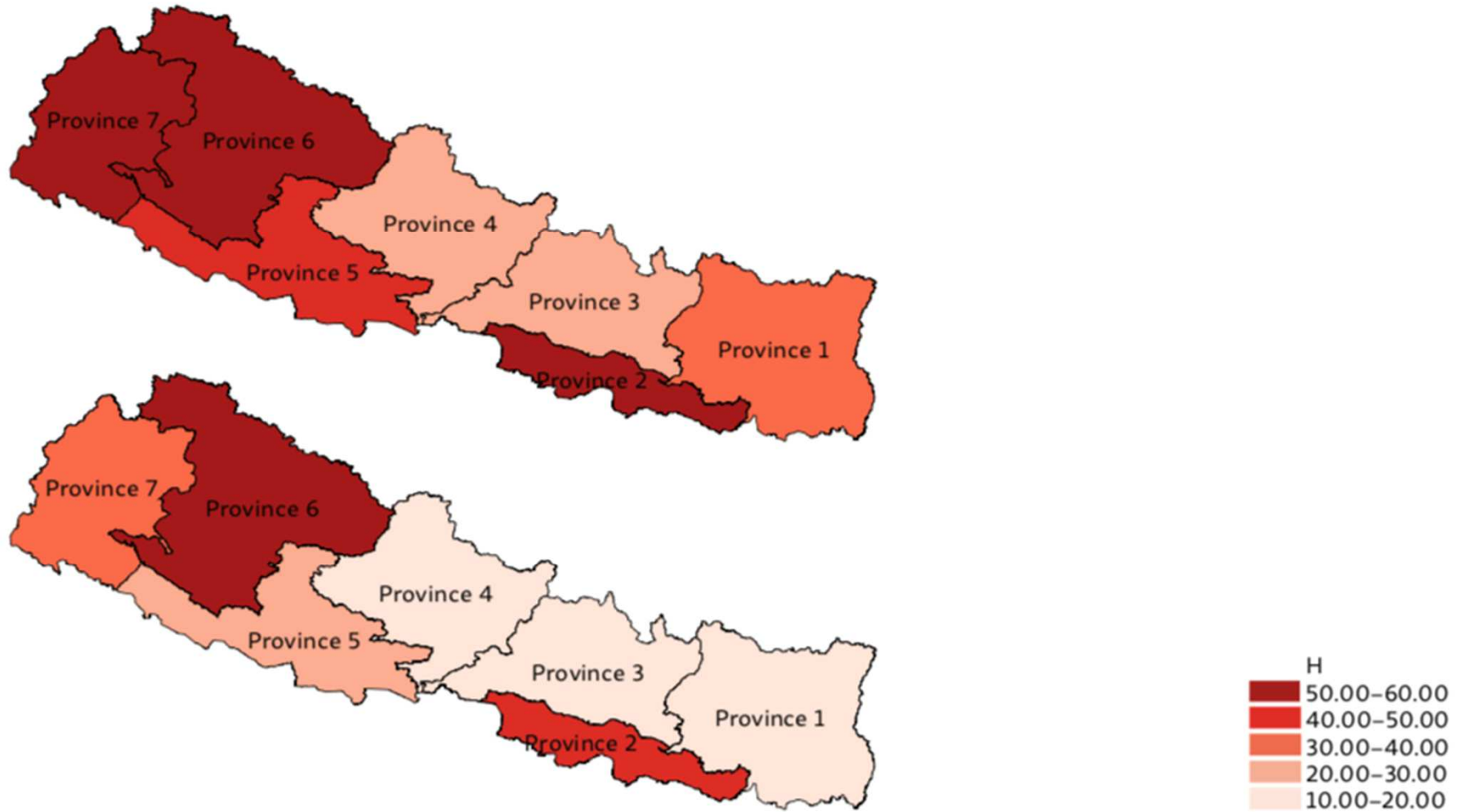
Fastest in Sanitation, Cooking Fuel, Assets, and Electricity



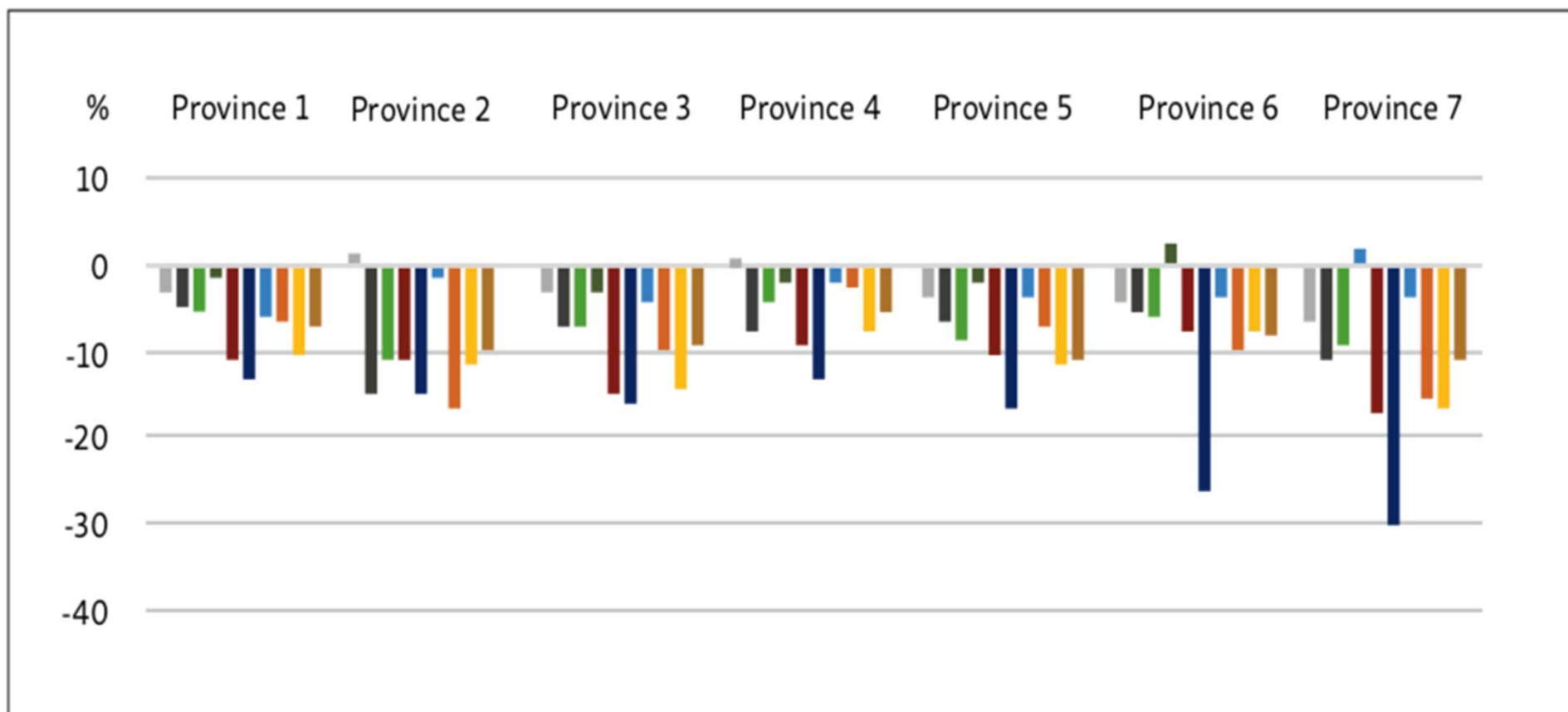
Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014 and DHS 2006

*** 1% significance level, two-tailed tests

Reduction by Province, 2011-2014



How did Provinces reduce MPI 2011-2014?



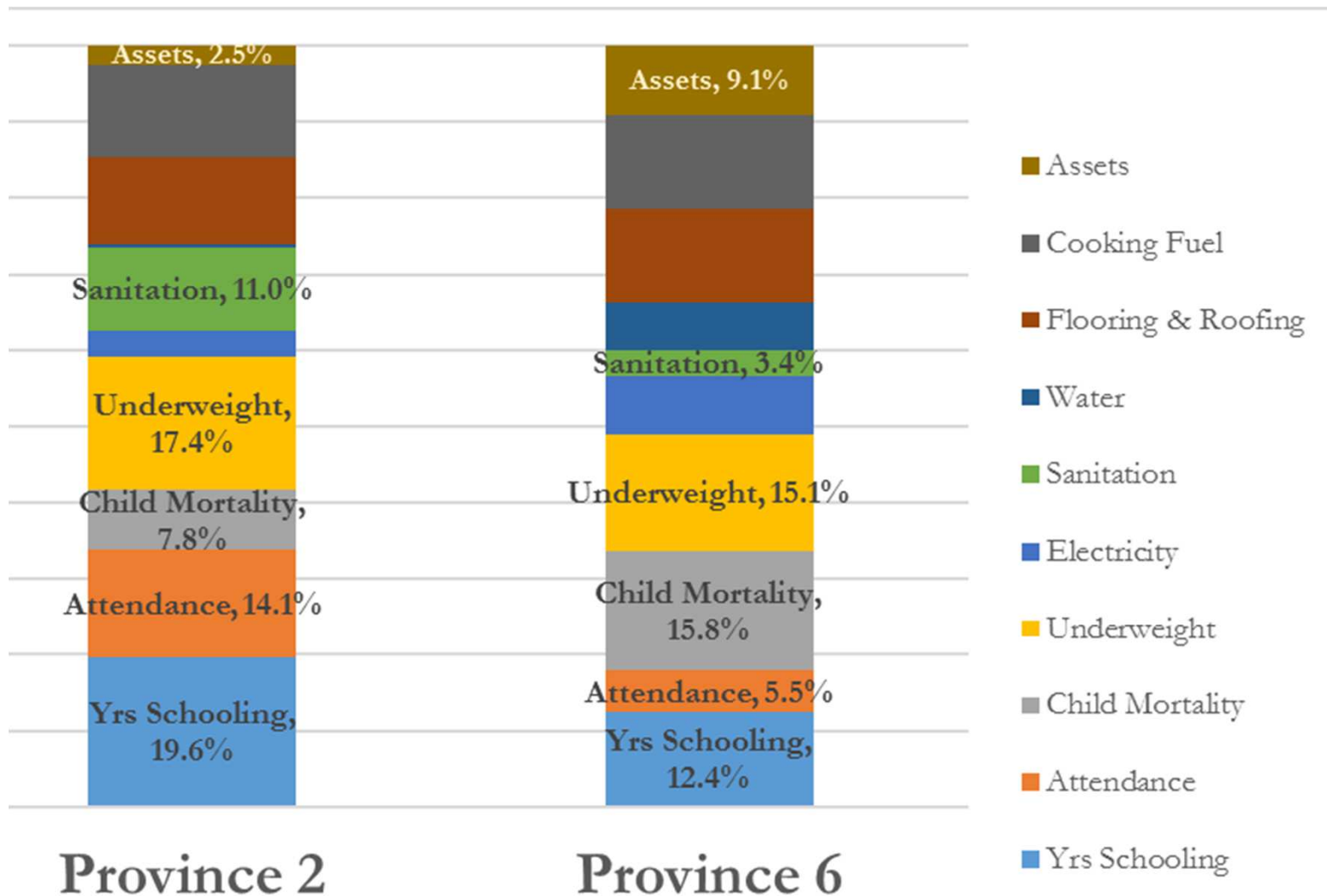
Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014 and DHS 2011

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|--------------|------|----------------------|
| ■ N | Nutrition | ■ CF | Cooking fuel | ■ FR | Flooring and roofing |
| ■ CM | Child mortality | ■ S | Sanitation | ■ A | Assets |
| ■ YS | Years of schooling | ■ W | Water | | |
| ■ SA | School attendance | ■ E | Electricity | | |

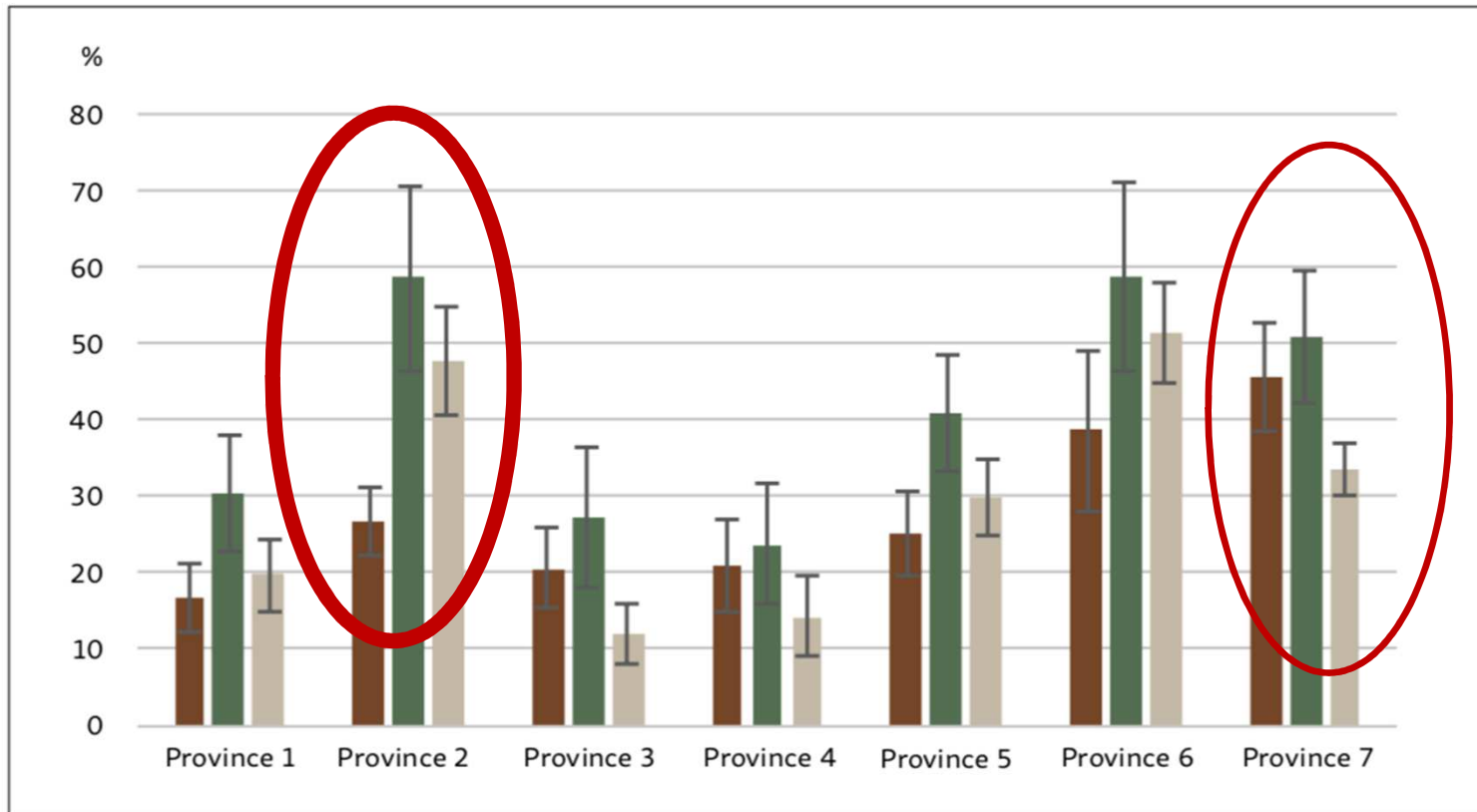
Compare the Poorest Provinces 2014: Policy?

Province 2: Sanitation, Nutrition, Attendance, Yrs of Schooling

Province 6: Assets, Child Mortality, Nutrition, Water, Electricity



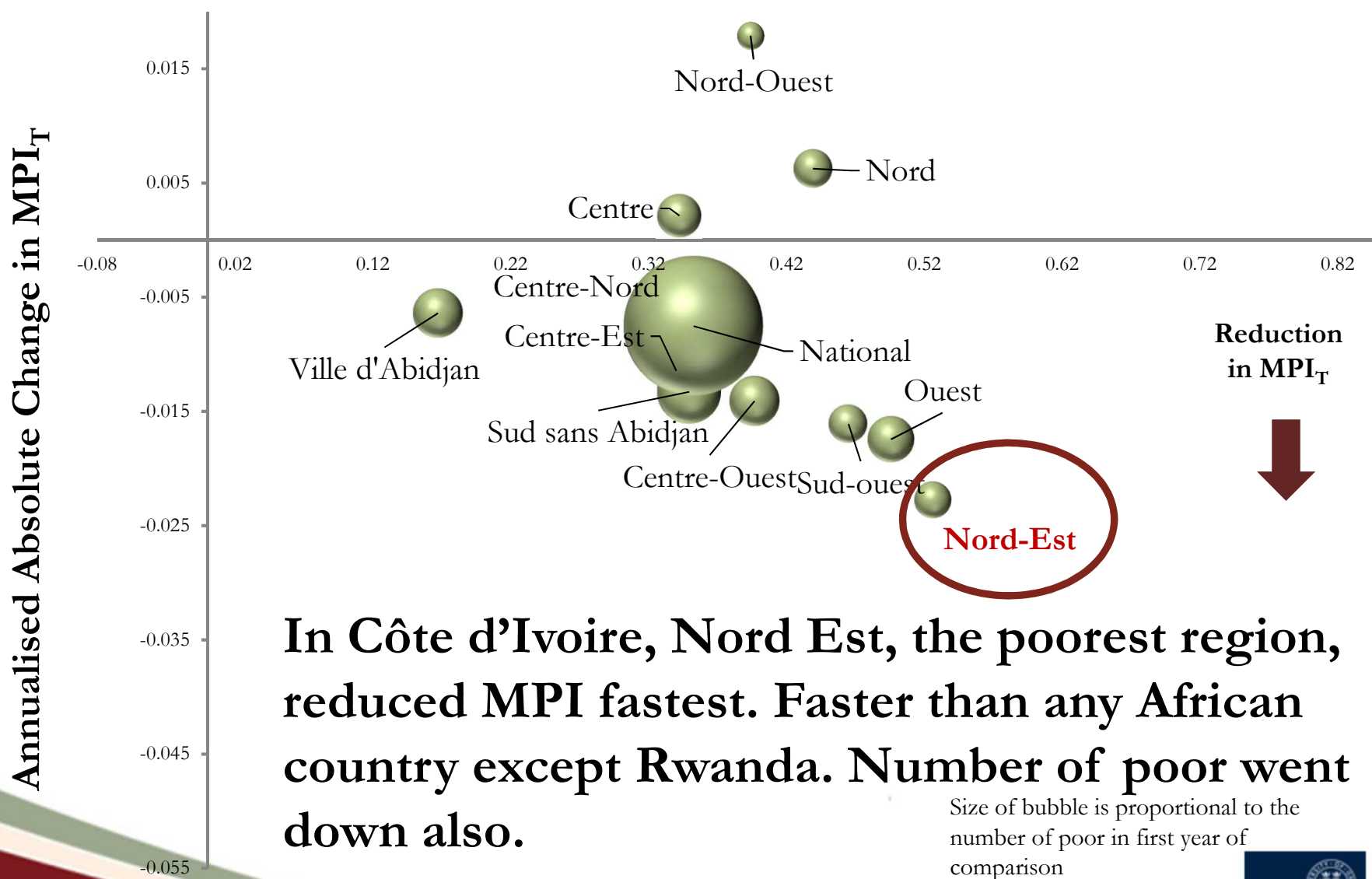
Monetary Poverty 2011, and MPI Headcount Ratios, 2011 and 2014: Province 2 different



Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014 and DHS 2011 and World Bank Staff Calculation using 2010/1 Nepal Living Standard Survey

■ Monetary poverty 2011 ■ MPI H 2011 ■ MPI H 2014

Where did poverty go down? Leaving No One Behind



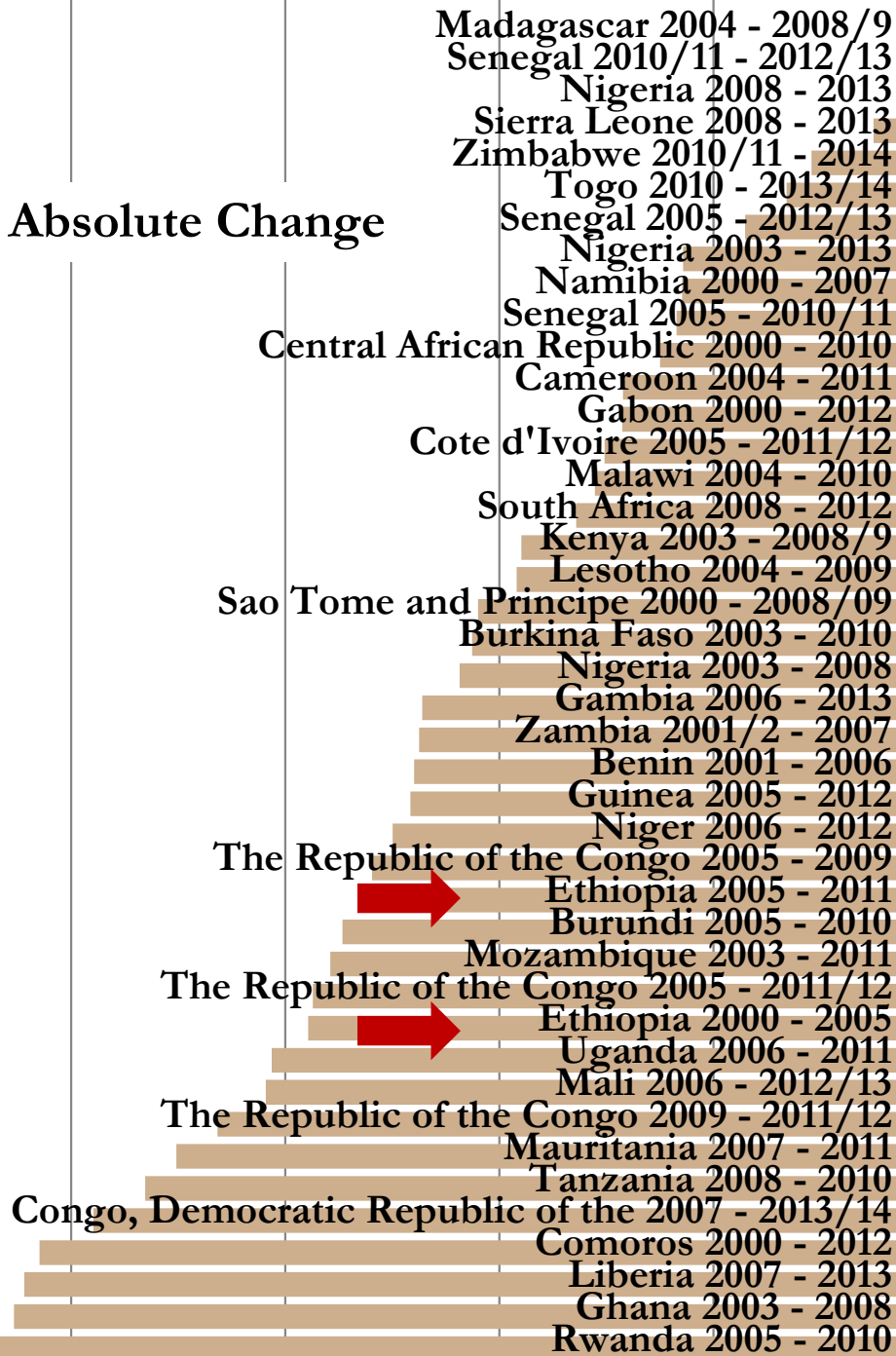
In Côte d'Ivoire, Nord Est, the poorest region, reduced MPI fastest. Faster than any African country except Rwanda. Number of poor went down also.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI_T) at initial year

Example: MPI reduction in Africa

- Coverage:
 - 35 Sub-Saharan African countries
 - 234 sub-national regions
 - covering 807 million people
- **Alkire, Sabina, Christoph Jindra, Gisela Robles Aguilar and Ana Vaz. “Multidimensional Poverty Reduction among Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa” *Forum for Social Economics*. 46:2 178-191. 2017**
- Alkire, Sabina, José Manuel Roche and Ana Vaz. “Changes over time in multidimensional poverty: Methodology and results for 34 countries,” *World Development*, 94: 232-249, 2017.”
- Alkire, Sabina and Suman Seth “Multidimensional Poverty Reduction in India between 1999 and 2006: Where and How?” *World Development*. 72. 93-108. 2015.

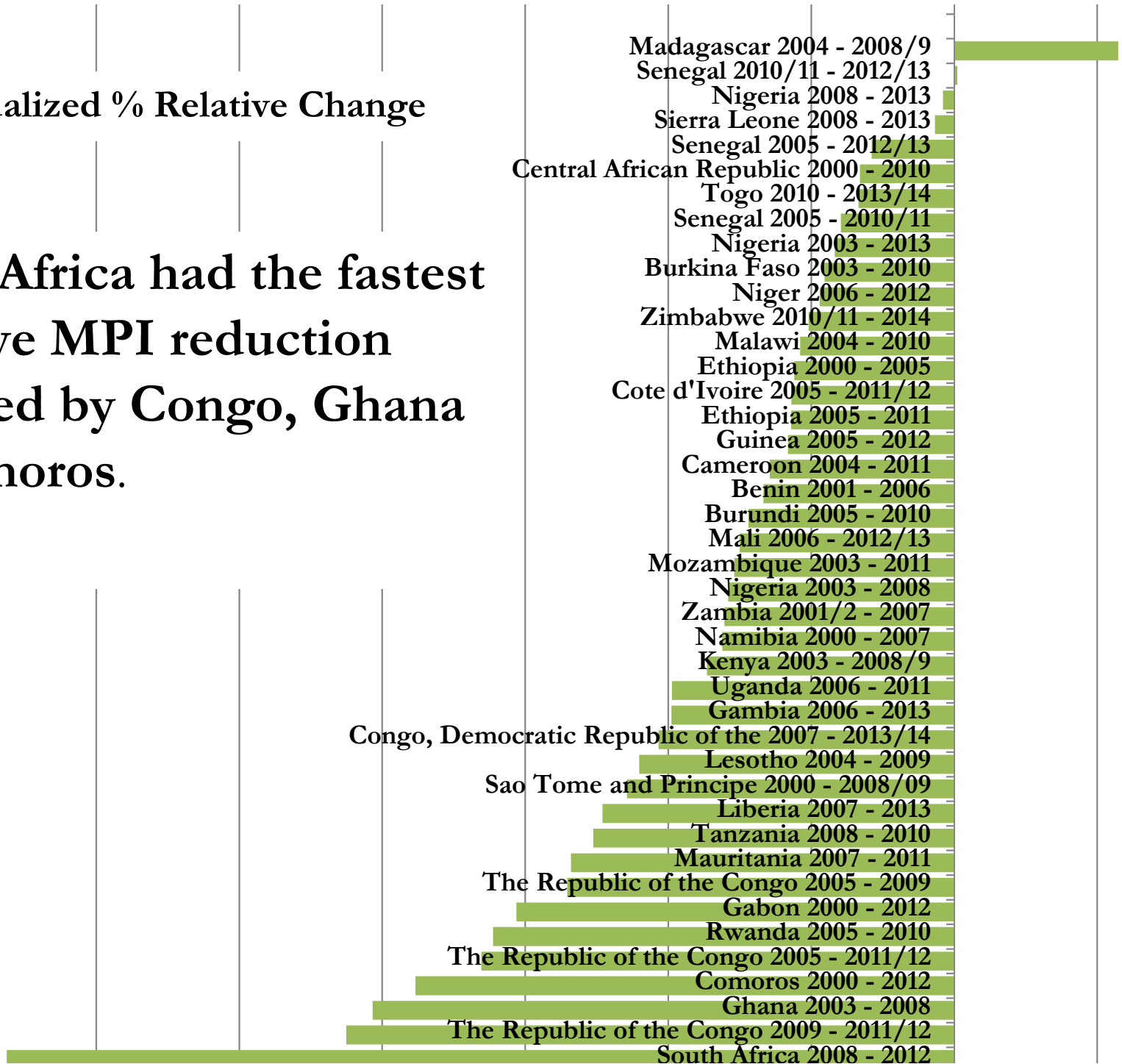
■ Annualized Absolute Change

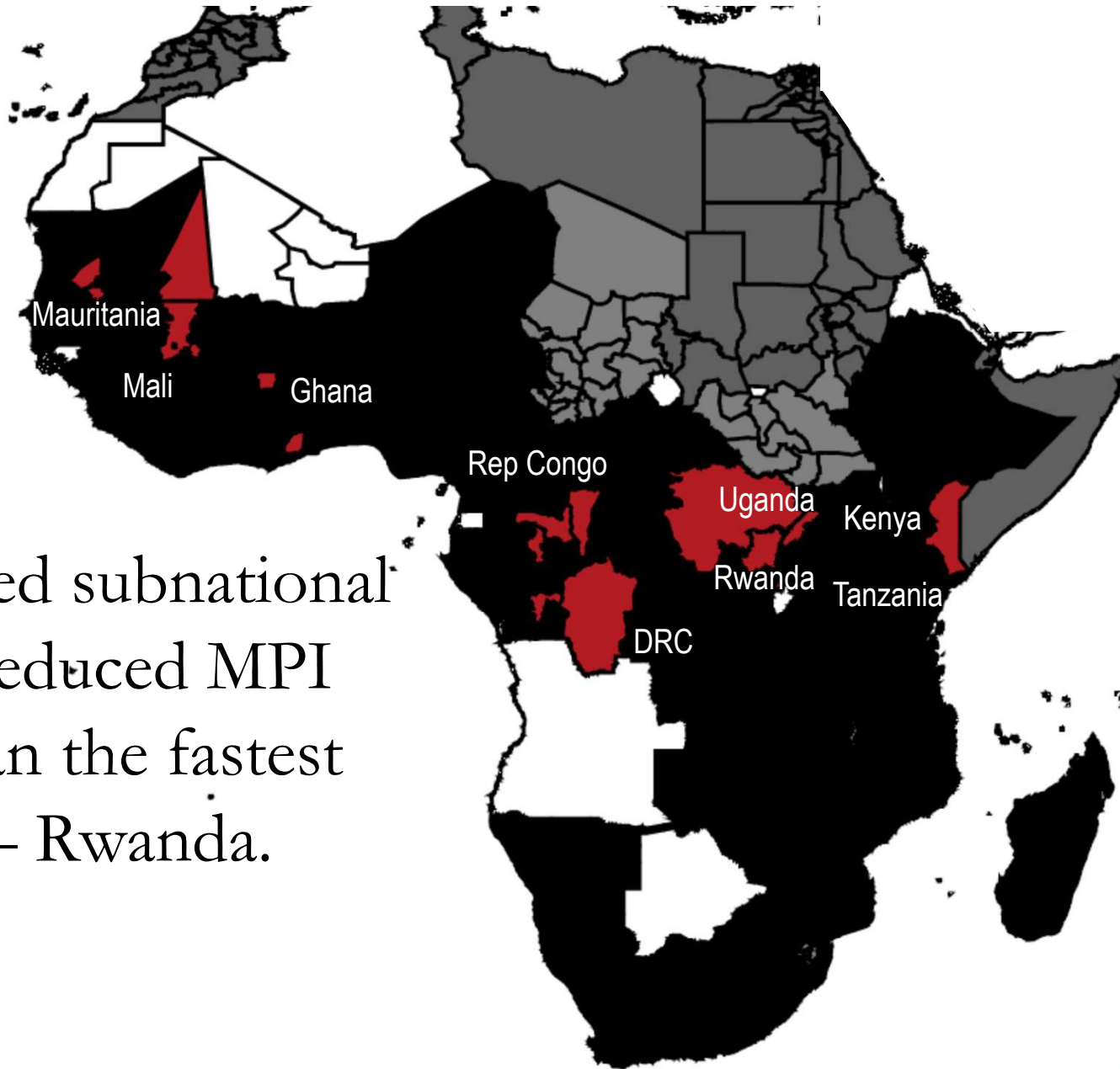


Rwanda,
Ghana,
Liberia,
Comoros,
DRC and
Tanzania
had the
fastest
reduction of
MPI in
certain
periods.

■ Annualized % Relative Change

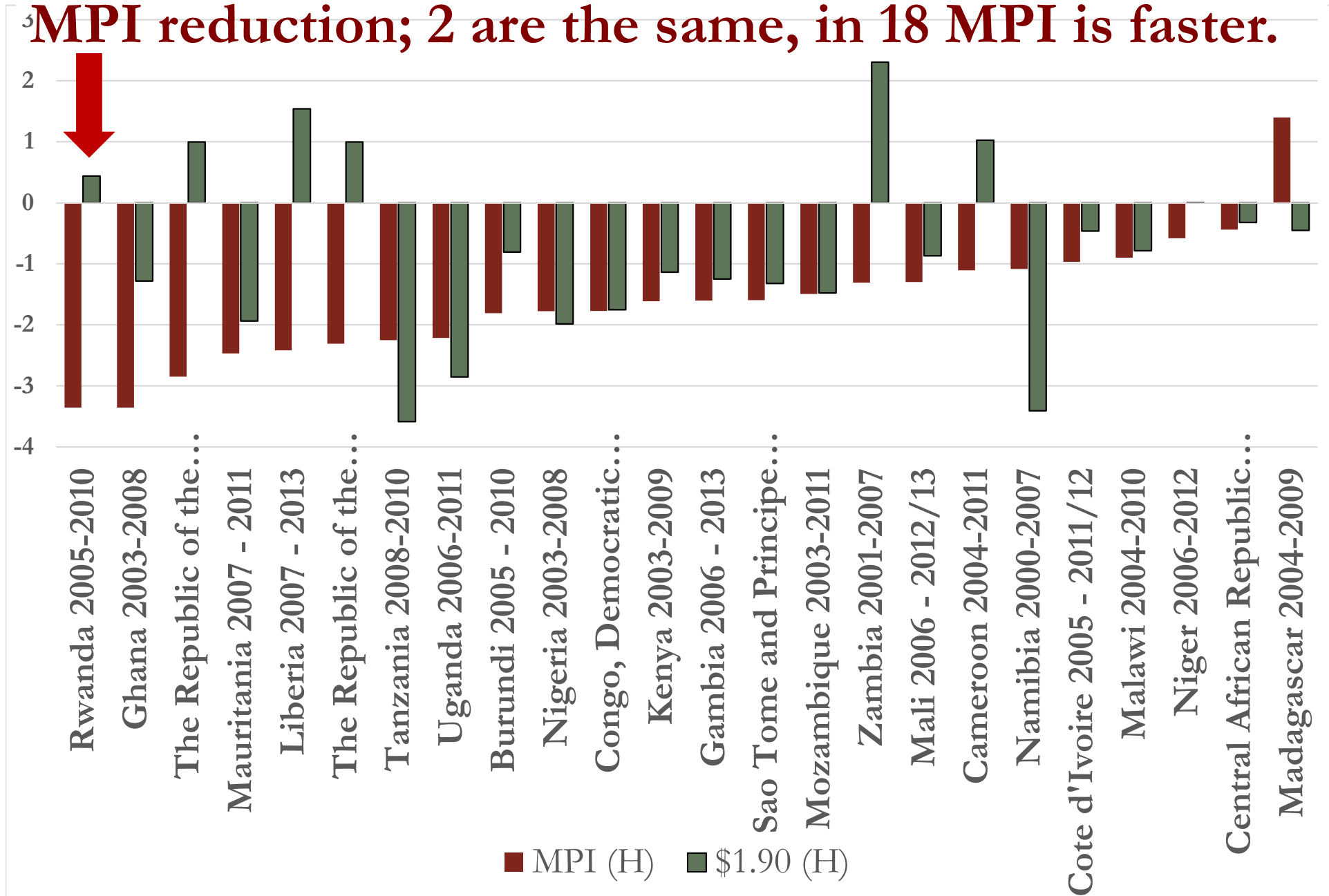
South Africa had the fastest Relative MPI reduction followed by Congo, Ghana & Comoros.





The 19 red subnational regions reduced MPI faster than the fastest country – Rwanda.

Of these 24 comparisons, 4 show faster \$1.90 than MPI reduction; 2 are the same, in 18 MPI is faster.



At-A-Glance

10 countries significantly reduced poverty in **all sub-national regions**: Benin, **Ethiopia** 2000 - 2011, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana for 2003-2008 and 2003-2014, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Rwanda for 2005 - 2010 and 2005 - 2014/15.

9 countries significantly **reduced each MPI indicator**: Burkina Faso, Comoros, Gabon, Ghana, (2003-14), Mozambique, Rwanda(2005-10 & 2005-14/15), Zambia, and **Ethiopia** (2000-05 & 2005-11)

8 countries had the **largest reductions in the poorest sub-national region**: Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya (2003 - 2008/9 & 2003 - 2014), Liberia, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia (2000 - 2006/7 & 2000 - 2013), Niger and Nigeria (2008- 2013).

Can MPI be halved within 15 years?

Yes.

The only two African countries with 12 years of data – Gabon and Comoros – both **more than halved their MPI incidence**

Nepal also more than halved its global MPI 2006-2014.

Poverty Reduction 2018-2027

If we monitored:

- the reduction in the rate and number of MPI
- how poverty went down subnationally
- how poverty went down by indicator

Would this help us to accelerate progress in
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere?

<http://ophi.org.uk/global-mpi-consultation/>