

# OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

[www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

## Policy and Communication

Paddy Coulter and John Hammock

Tabita, Kenya



Rabiya, India



Stéphanie, Madagascar



Agathe, Madagascar



Dalma, Kenya



Ann-Sophie, Kenya



Valérie, Madagascar



# Principles of Effective Communications

## KISS

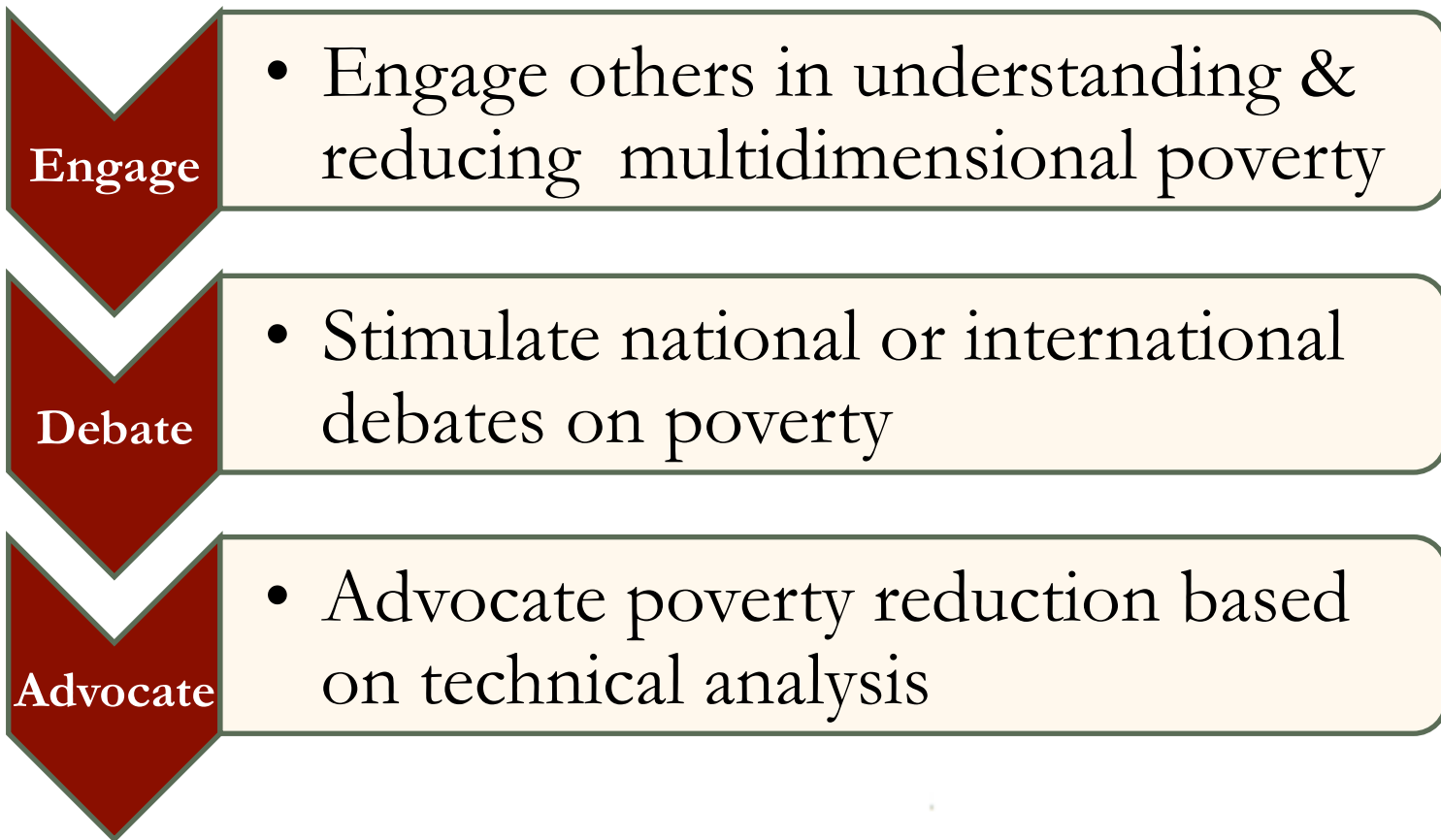
- Know your audience
- How much time do you have?
- The elevator pitch—newspaper headline
- Dress and Appearance
- Use of Technology, hands, eyes
- Language—habits
- Relax

# Principles of Effective Communications

## KISS Cont.

- Be Honest—if you don't know, say so
- Be up front—your aim and your level
- Tie it to local issue, area, reality, experience

# Why communicate your measure at all?





# Challenges and principles



- Avoid **complexity**
- Avoid **jargon**



- **When you can't**, explain, explain, explain
- **Humanity** – care/talk about poor people



- **Find** the ‘memorable’ **factoid** (“you won’t believe this but....”)
- Design memorable **metaphors**



- Make it **exciting & action-oriented**

# Starting points

Building  
blocks



Media

Curiosity

Audience



Outputs &  
channels



# Building blocks: Clarify your aim

- ✓ **Goals:** What do we want to achieve?
  - ✓ Internally?
  - ✓ Locally, Regionally, or Nationally?
  - ✓ Internationally?
- ✓ **Audience:** Who do we need to reach ?
- ✓ **Channels:** How can we reach them?
- ✓ **Messages:** What are our messages?
- ✓ **Products:** What do we need to do to reach them?
- ✓ **Humility:** What is realistic, given our limitations?



# Potential audience

**Inside trackers**

**General Public**

**Key traders in ideas**

- Academics
- Policymakers
- Development practitioners
- Civil Society
- Media

# Possible outputs & channels

- ✓ **Reports** (academic & policy-focused)
- ✓ **Events** (yours and using the **platforms** of others)
- ✓ **E-newsletter** or **email list**
- ✓ **Website** and **social media outlets**
- ✓ **Media**



# Infographics

## MPI

## Case studies

## Resources

## Infographics

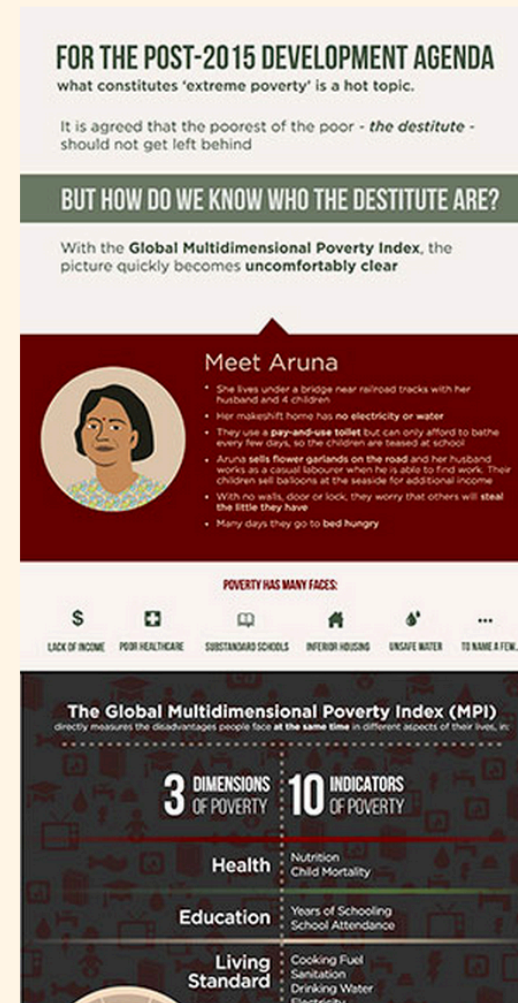
## FAQs

## Global MPI 2014 – Infographics

These two downloadable infographics provide an at-a-glance explanation of how the Global MPI can be used to measure not just the many different aspects of poverty (left), but also destitution (right) – the grinding hardships experienced by the poorest of the poor.

Click on an infographic to view it.

[Edit](#)



# People and Stories

## Cameroon



### Nathalie

Nathalie is a vivacious 20-year-old in the northeast of Cameroon. Nathalie and her husband's other wife together have five children. The family rudimentary huts with earth floors, and have no sanitation...



### Salihine

Salihine, 40, lives in Touboro with his wife, mother, sibling and five children. He has four jobs to try to provide for his family, farming cereals and cotton, bricklayer and construction worker, and collecting wood as well...



### Rosaline

Rosaline, Guidiguis, the return



### Issa

Issa, 67, construction worker in the Korar

## Dominican Republic



**Manuel and Lola** Manuel and Lola live in the Dominican Republic with their 10-year old daughter. He works as a farmer, selling what he can. She'd like to have a business or trade of her own and says "Life is not good...We need money—not that I need money, but we need money for doctors".



### Pedro and Mercedes

Pedro and Mercedes live with their three children. He is a small-scale farmer, growing chillies to sell. They are MPI poor primarily because their living conditions are of poor quality. He says: "I want to help my children, to get them educated."



**Rolando** Rolando is 61 years old and lives with his wife, Beatriz. To get by, he picks left over coffee from the ground at a nearby coffee plantation. He picks the coffee that falls to the ground and would be otherwise lost. "I get to it before the rats do," is how he describes this work.

## Indonesia



### Endah

Fifty-five year old Endah lives with her mother, 90, and her two sons outside the city of Sragen, Indonesia. She collects dry grass to trade as animal food in return for money. She wishes most of all for a better home and more support in caring for her severely disabled son...



### Jiyem

Jiyem is around 70 years old and lives with her blind husband, her son (who is mentally handicapped), her daughter in law, and their malnourished three-year-old grandson. She is able to make jokes and laugh but her situation is very precarious. "I cannot picture what wellbeing means," she says.

# Messages ~What won't work

‘Research university sets up research programme’

‘New institute holds launch event’

Academic gives lecture





# Media diversity ~ focusing in

## Kinds of media

- Print vs. broadcast
- ‘Old media’ vs. New (=digital e.g. YouTube, Facebook, Twitter)
- Blogosphere
- Local/national/regional/transnational
- News vs. entertainment
- Mainstream vs. niche



# Media tactics

Press  
release

Events

Interview  
ops

Expert  
comment

Letters to  
editor

# Huff Blog

## To End Poverty We Need to Understand it Better

Posted: 05/12/2013 10:46 GMT

*Sabina Alkire is Director at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford*

Poverty is more than a lack of income. A million voices have already said it. So a post-2015 agenda in which the headline indicator is \$1.25/day is likely to draw criticism. At the same time, crowding the anti-poverty agenda with competing indicators increases complexity and brakes momentum. Instead, setting development goals requires an integrated multidimensional poverty measure to draw attention to the real deprivations poor people describe - and live.

## OPHI Press Release

# Over 20 governments pressure UN to change how it measures poverty

Germany, Colombia and Mexico lead calls for a new poverty measure at side-event at the  
UN General Assembly on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A global network of more than 20 governments and institution are using a side-event at the UN General Assembly on 24 September to argue for a new multidimensional poverty index to stand alongside an income poverty measure.

Why? Focusing on ending income poverty alone in the post-2015 development context overlooks policies that address other aspects of being poor, such as a lack of access to healthcare, quality schooling, housing, electricity and sanitation.



# **We need new ways to measure poverty, UN meeting told**

**Liz Ford** in New York [theguardian.com](http://theguardian.com)

Wednesday 25 September 2013 12.52 BST

Experts say using a single figure of \$1.25 to measure poverty fails to address its complexities, and a wider index is needed

## University of Oxford Press Release

EMBARGOED until 0:01am (GMT) Monday 18 March 2013

### **Poverty index identifies ‘star’ developing countries in Africa and Asia**

Reductions in income poverty in many developing countries are being outstripped by reductions in multidimensional poverty – overlapping deprivations in health, education and living standards. That’s according to a new study by Oxford University, which is the first to track multidimensional poverty over time. The study highlights the importance of measuring multidimensional as well as income poverty, in order to identify effective policy interventions and monitor progress towards targets such as the Millennium Development Goals.

Nepal, Rwanda and Bangladesh were the ‘star performers’ of the 22-country study, with the largest absolute reductions in multidimensional poverty, followed by Ghana, Tanzania, Cambodia and Bolivia.

Nepal made strong headway in reducing both multidimensional and income poverty, according to the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), the research centre at Oxford University

that conducted the study. And Rwanda, Bangladesh, Ghana and Bolivia all reduced multidimensional poverty faster than income poverty.

# Poverty: Growth or safety net?

## The Economist

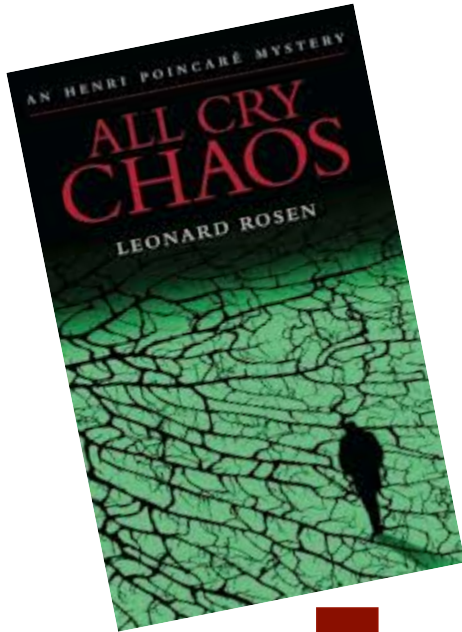
Eradicating extreme poverty is no longer a pipe dream. But first governments must agree on their approach

Sep 21st 2013 | From the print edition

Nepal's improvements to maternal health have been extraordinary. In the early 1990s Nepal was one of the poorest countries in the world. It is still the poorest country in South Asia; its income has grown respectably, though not quickly; and it has had a civil war. Yet by doubling health spending and concentrating on the poorest areas it cut maternal mortality in half between 1998 and 2006 and reduced deprivation and misery by more than its income gains alone would suggest. On a measure called the MPI, or multidimensional poverty index, invented by Sabina Alkire at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, since 2006 Nepal has seen the largest falls in poverty, broadly defined, of any country in the index.



# Use the simplest word available



| NO            | YES       |
|---------------|-----------|
| permit        | let       |
| purchase      | buy       |
| persons       | people    |
| exit          | way out   |
| demonstrate   | show      |
| violate       | break     |
| approximately | about     |
| following     | after     |
| sufficient    | enough    |
| manufacture   | make      |
| establish     | set up    |
| expenditure   | spending  |
| participate   | take part |
| utilise       | use       |

## WHY ENGLISH IS HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with *box*; the plural is *boxes*,  
But the plural of *ox* is *oxen*, not *oxes*.  
One fowl is a *goose*, and two are called *geese*,  
Yet the plural of *moose* is never called *meese*.

You may find a lone *mouse* or a house full of *mice*;  
But the plural of *house* is *houses*, not *hice*.  
The plural of *man* is always *men*,  
But the plural of *pan* is never *pen*.

If I speak of a *foot*, and you show me two *feet*,  
And I give you a *book*, would a pair be a *beek*?  
If one is a *tooth* and a whole set are *teeth*,  
Why shouldn't two *booths* be called *beeth*?

If the singular's *this* and the plural is *these*,  
Should the plural of *kiss* be ever called *keese*?

We speak of a *brother* and also of *brethren*,  
But though we say *mother*, we never say *methren*.  
Then the masculine pronouns are *he*, *his*, and *him*;  
But imagine the feminine . . . *she*, *shis*, and *shim*!

- ANONYMOUS





# Comms tips

- ✓ Make a **Communications plan** (seriously)
- ✓ Ensure plan has the genuine **support** of your Boss
- ✓ Seek **professional comms training**/bring in professional comms expertise
- ✓ Get to know **journalists** and **media-savvy colleagues**
- ✓ **KISS!** [Keep It Simple, Stupid]

# The input of researchers

Figure out what issues are *timely* and *relevant*.

Read the newspapers

Follow policy dialogues & get to know people

Keep asking ‘why my measurement matters’  
to a poor person.

See your work from a ‘users’ perspective

Craft factoids

Design metaphors

Experiment: not everything works.

# Finding ‘factoids’

E.g. – The Poorest of the Poor

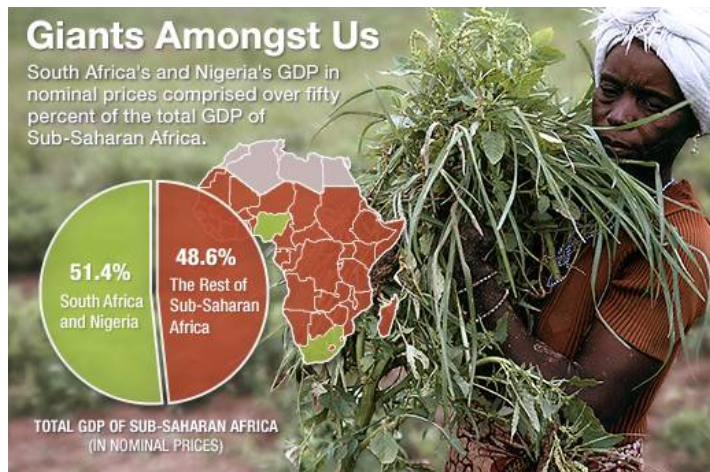
E.g. – India vs Africa

E.g. – MPI in Middle Income Countries

E.g. – GDP per capita vs MPI

“How do I wake them up?”





# Finding 'factoids'



**Start from an idea or a controversy:**

- MDGs wrongly count countries not people.
- Growth => higher GDP per capita but may not decrease multidimensional poverty.

**Or a question:**

- There are more \$1.25/day poor in MICS. Is it true for MPI poverty?

In 2001, 5.7 billion gallons of fuel were wasted – enough to fill 570,000 gasoline tank trucks. If placed end-to-end, the trucks would stretch from New York to Las Vegas and back!

Source:  
2004 Urban Mobility Study





# Finding 'factoids'

Become very Curious  
about your results



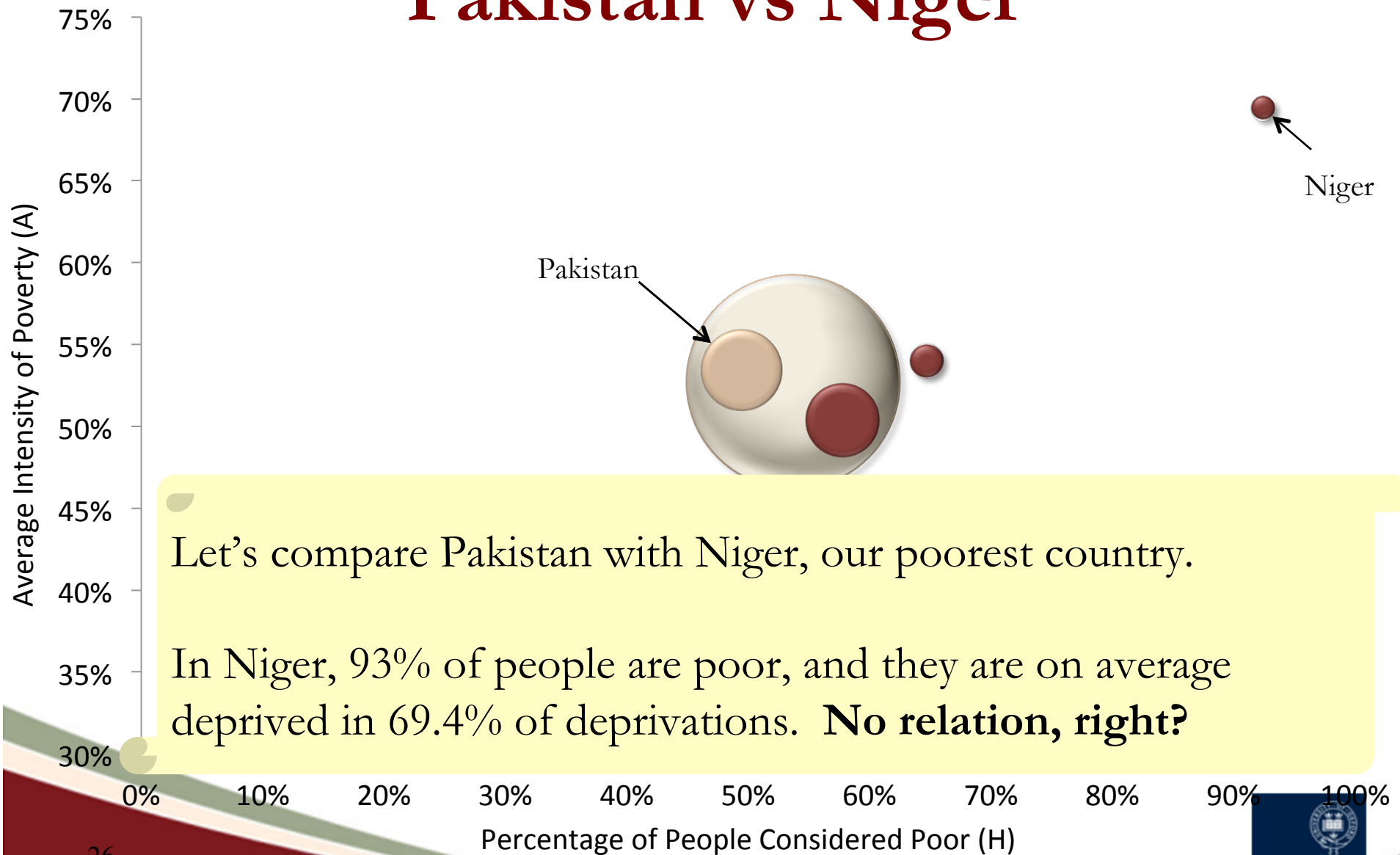
Play with your data.

Find comparisons that are striking or  
unexpected

Make sure factoids are 100% accurate and  
academically defensible.



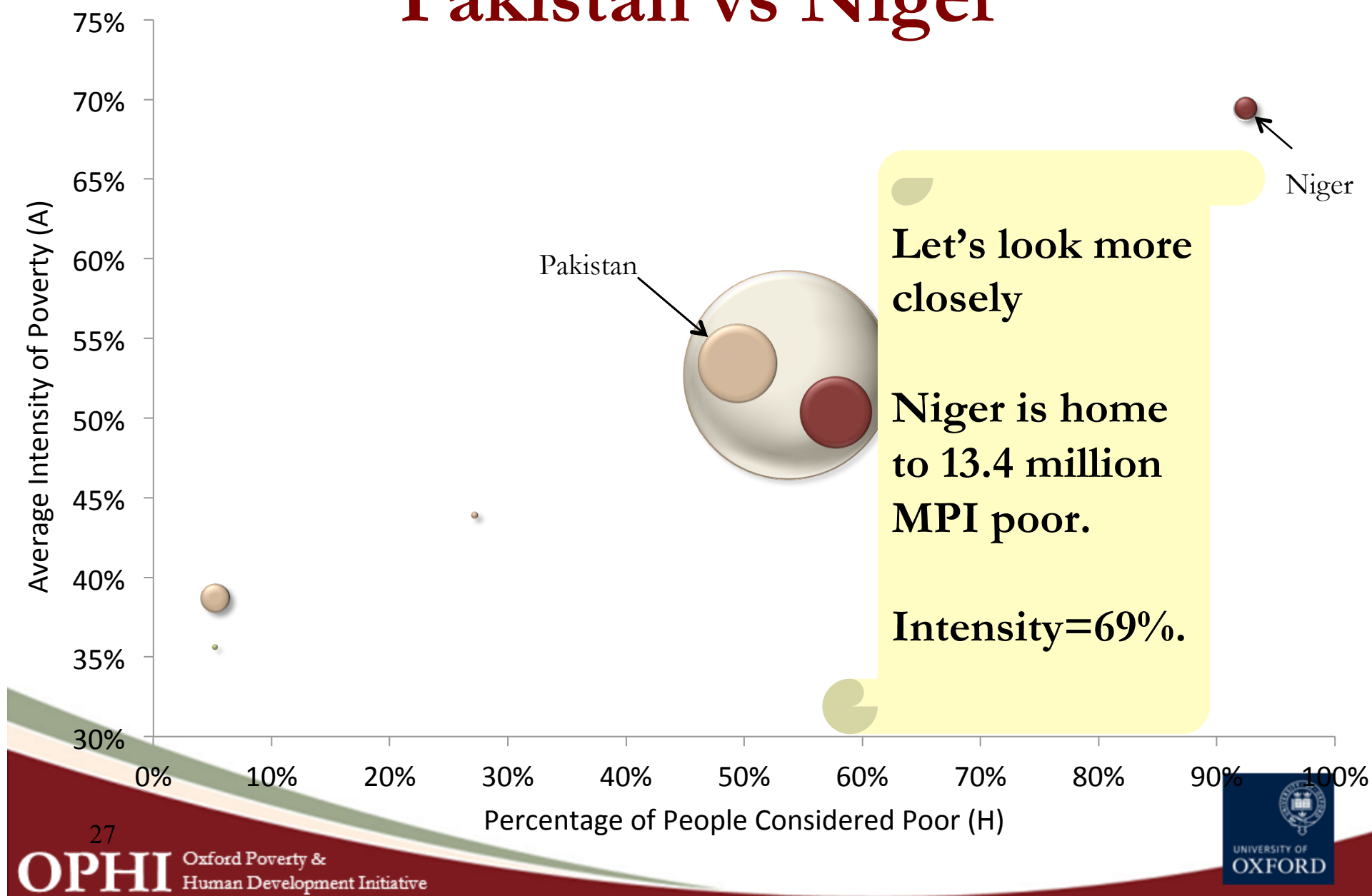
# Pakistan vs Niger



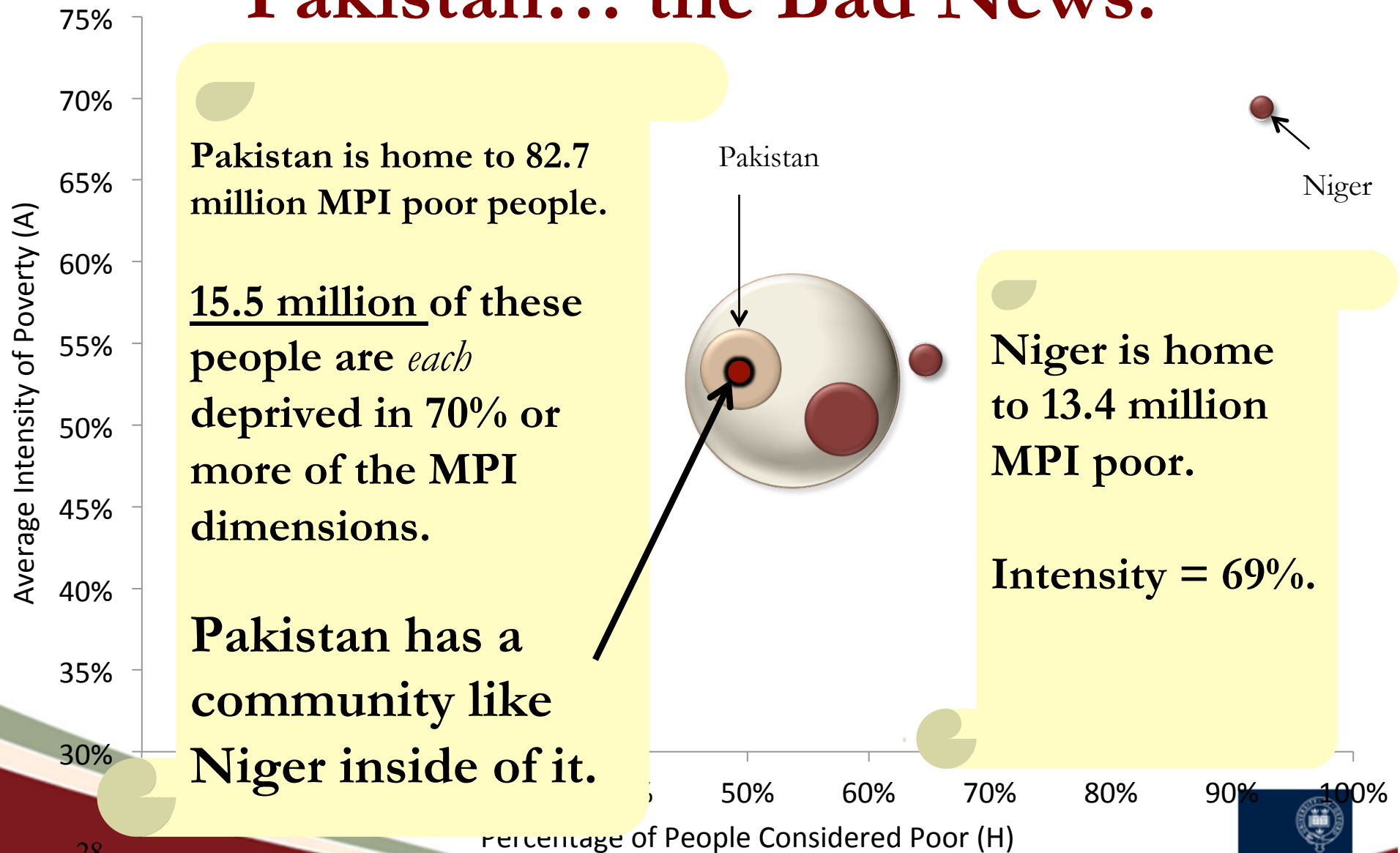
Let's compare Pakistan with Niger, our poorest country.

In Niger, 93% of people are poor, and they are on average deprived in 69.4% of deprivations. **No relation, right?**

# Pakistan vs Niger



# Pakistan... the Bad News.





# Design Metaphors

**Fact:** They are less passionate about measurement.

**Fact:** They are less worried by details

**Fact:** A catching image is remembered & repeated.

The MPI is like a High Resolution Lens...



# Design Metaphors

**Fact:** They are less passionate about measurement.

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The MPI is like a High Resolution Lens...



You can zoom in



# Design Metaphors

**Fact:** They are less passionate about measurement.

**Fact:** They are less worried by details

**Fact:** A catching image is remembered & repeated.

The MPI is like a High Resolution Lens...



You can zoom in and see more



# High Resolution Lens

- Break down by population subgroup
  - Province, State, Ethnicity, Social Groups
- Break down by indicators
- Show (weighted) composition of deprivations
- Analyse changes across time
- Analyse robustness, inclusive growth, strategies

# Alkire Foster Simplified

## Can you count to 4 and divide by 2

# Intuitive explanation!

*(to simplify we assume equal weights in this example)*

Matrix of deprivation scores for 4 persons in 4 dimensions

Who is deprived in what?

|       | Health | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished |         |
|-------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| $y =$ | ND     | ND                 | ND            | ND            | Sabina  |
|       | D      | ND                 | ND            | D             | Adriana |
|       | D      | D                  | D             | D             | John    |
|       | ND     | D                  | ND            | ND            | Mauro   |



# Intuitive explanation!

*(to simplify we assume equal weights in this example)*

Matrix of deprivation scores for 4 persons in 4 dimensions

**How much?**

|       | Income | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ |
|-------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| $y =$ | ND     | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |
|       | D      | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   |
|       | D      | D                  | D             | D             | 4   |
|       | ND     | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |

# Intuitive explanation!

*(to simplify we assume equal weights in this example)*

Who is poor?

**Fix poverty cut-off  $k$ , identify as poor if  $c_i \geq 2$**

|       | Health | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ |
|-------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| $y =$ | ND     | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |
|       | D      | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   |
|       | D      | D                  | D             | D             | 4   |
|       | ND     | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |

→ Multidimensional Poverty Headcount (H)=  $2/4$

[50% of the population are poor]



# Intuitive explanation!

*(to simplify we assume equal weights in this example)*

Who is poor?

**Fix poverty cut-off  $k$ , identify as poor if  $c_i \geq 2$**

|       | Health | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ |     |
|-------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----|
| $y =$ | ND     | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |     |
|       | D      | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   | 2/4 |
|       | D      | D                  | D             | D             | 4   | 4/4 |
|       | ND     | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |     |

→ Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A) =  $(2/4 + 4/4) / 2 = 3/4$

[in average the poor are deprived in 75% of the dimensions]

# The MD Poverty Index

| Health | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ | Av. dep |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|---------|
| ND     | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |         |
| D      | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   | 2/4     |
| D      | D                  | D             | D             | 4   | 4/4     |
| ND     | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |         |

→ Multidimensional Poverty Headcount (H)=  $2/4 = 50\%$

→ Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)=  $(2/4+4/4)/2 = 3/4 = 75\%$

$$\text{MPI} = H \times A = (2/4) \times (3/4) = 6/16 = 0.375$$

# The MD Poverty Index

| INTERVENTION |                    |               |               |     |         |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|---------|
| Health       | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ | Av. dep |
| ND           | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |         |
| D            | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   | 2/4     |
| → D          | D                  | D             | D             | 4   | 4/4     |
| ND           | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |         |

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# The MD Poverty Index

| INTERVENTION |                    |               |               |     |         |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|---------|
| Health       | Years of Education | Housing Index | Mal-nourished | $c$ | Av. dep |
| ND           | ND                 | ND            | ND            | 0   |         |
| D            | ND                 | ND            | D             | 2   | 2/4     |
| ND           | D                  | D             | D             | 3   | 3/4     |
| ND           | D                  | ND            | ND            | 1   |         |

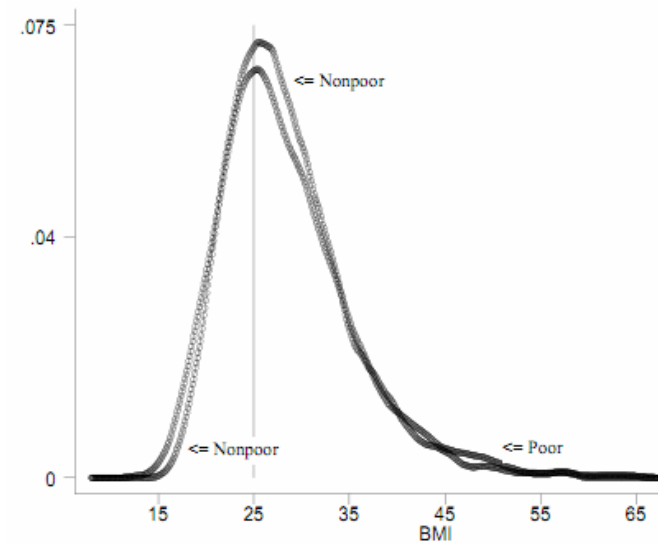
→ Multidimensional Poverty Headcount (H)= 2/4

→ Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)=(2/4+3/4)/2= 5/8 = 62.5%

$$\text{MPI} = H \times A = (2/4) \times (5/8) = 10/32 = 0.3125$$

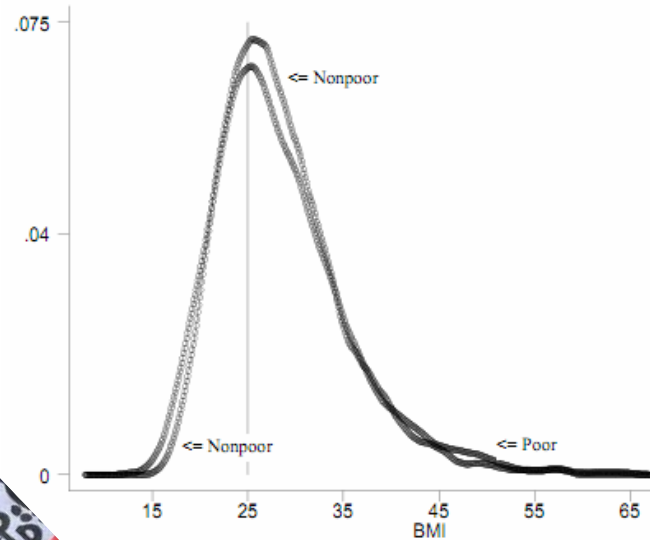
# Design Metaphors

Headcount tells us  
which people  
are poor.

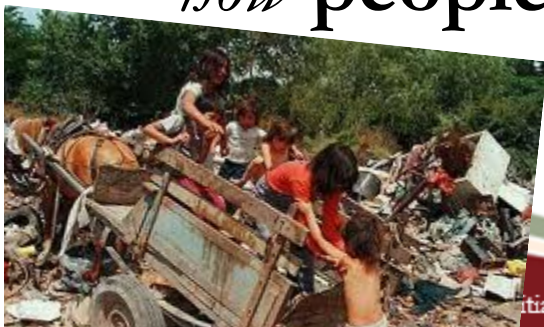


# Design Metaphors

Headcount tells us  
which people  
are poor.



MPI also shows  
*how* people are poor.





# And what about Normative issues?

What were the most common questions for MPI?

1. Why these dimensions
2. Why these indicators
3. Why *not* these (better) indicators
4. Why these weights
5. Why these cutoffs

# Anticipate and prepare for questions

(memorize or make on a sheet)

Explanation of key ideas

Joint Distribution

Intensity

Normative justifications

Statistical Justifications

# Comms tips

- ✓ Make a **Communications plan** (seriously)
- ✓ Ensure plan has the genuine **support** of your Boss
- ✓ Seek **professional comms training**/bring in professional comms expertise
- ✓ Get to know **journalists** and **media-savvy colleagues**
- ✓ **KISS!** [Keep It Simple, Stupid]

# The Global Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

# PARTICIPANTS



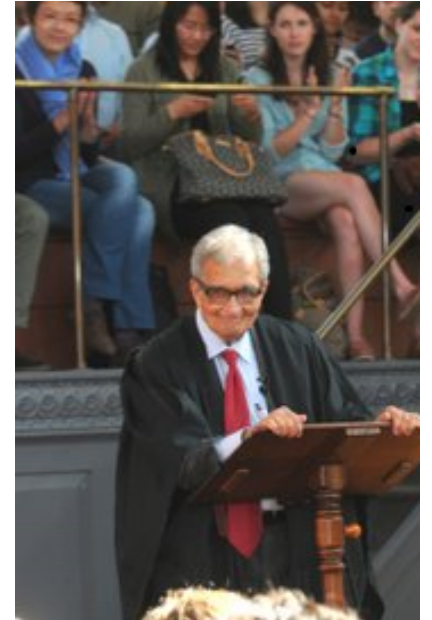
Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, ECLAC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Germany, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, OECD, the Organization of Caribbean States, OPHI, Peru, Philippines, SADC, and Vietnam

# Launch of Global MPPN

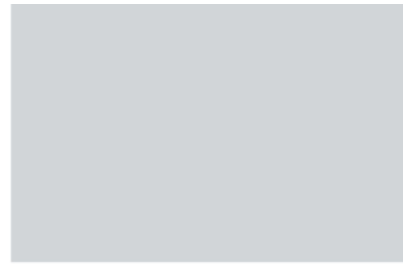


- Presentation by President Santos of Colombia
- Roundtable discussion on the MPPN by Ministers
- Amartya Sen Lecture on “Discovering Women”





One day symposium with National Government participants on National multidimensional poverty efforts



Consejo Nacional de Evaluación  
de la Política de Desarrollo Social

# **Multidimensional Poverty Measurement: The Mexican Wave**

## **Launch of Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network**

**Gonzalo Hernández Licona**

**June, 2013**

[www.coneval.gob.mx](http://www.coneval.gob.mx)

# NATIONAL CRUZADE AGAINST HUNGER

ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ TIBURCIO

*June 6th, 2013*



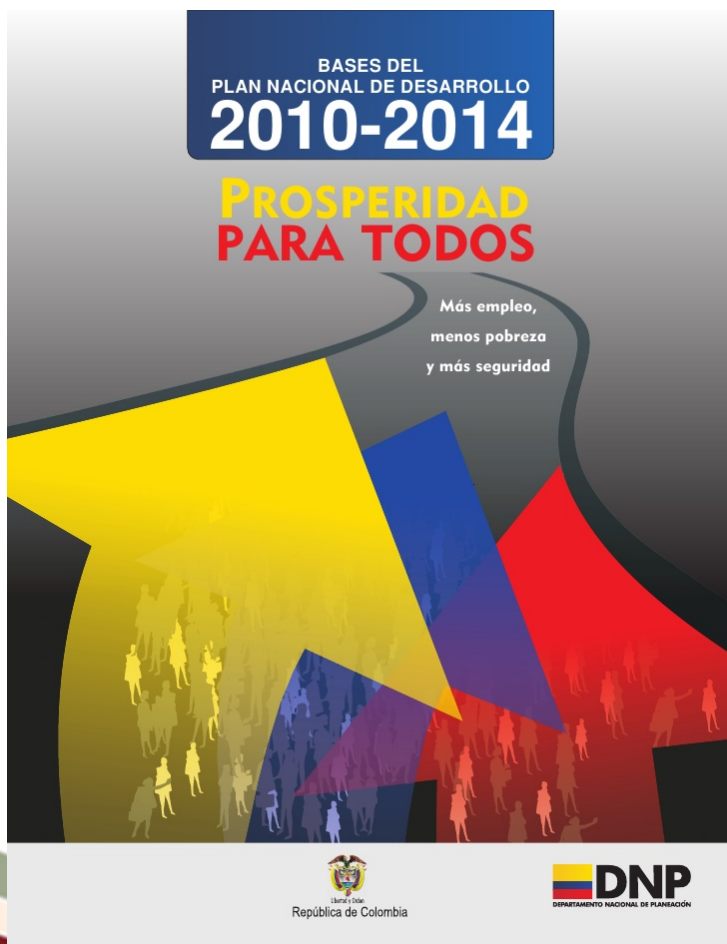


# Multidimensional Poverty Index - Applications Colombia

Bruce Mac Master  
Director  
Department for Social Prosperity

Oxford, June 2013





A complete strategy for  
the reduction of  
poverty

National Development  
Plan 2010-2014  
“Prosperity for all”



¿Which dimensions should be considered in the multidimensional measurement of poverty?

# *Path travel and future steps*

## Identifying which dimensions?

- Bibliography
- Benchmarking
- Advisory Council and Technical Committee discussion
- Available statistical data
- Legal regulations and institutional criteria
- Consulting people in poverty condition

## How to secure:

- Information sources
- Replicating for future measurement

# **Towards a Multidimensional Poverty Index in Chile**

JUNE 2013, OPHI.

# Commission for the Measurement of Poverty

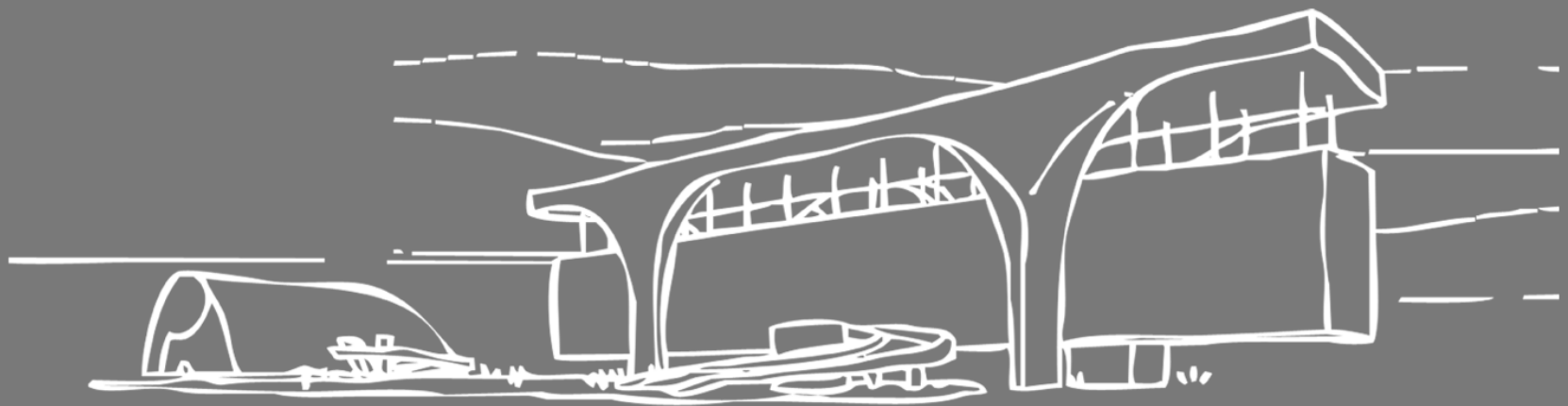
- President Piñera appointed a Commission to propose a new methodology for the Measurement of Poverty.
- This Commission brings together civil society representatives as well as academics. In addition, its members represent the entire political spectrum.
- The Commission must:
  - update the income poverty (and extreme poverty) line
  - Propose a multidimensional poverty index
- It started working in Dec 2012. Its final proposal is due in Dec. 2013.
- Reviewed international experience, focusing in Colombia, Mexico and OPHI's.

# *Programa Travessia*

## *Minas Gerais State Government*

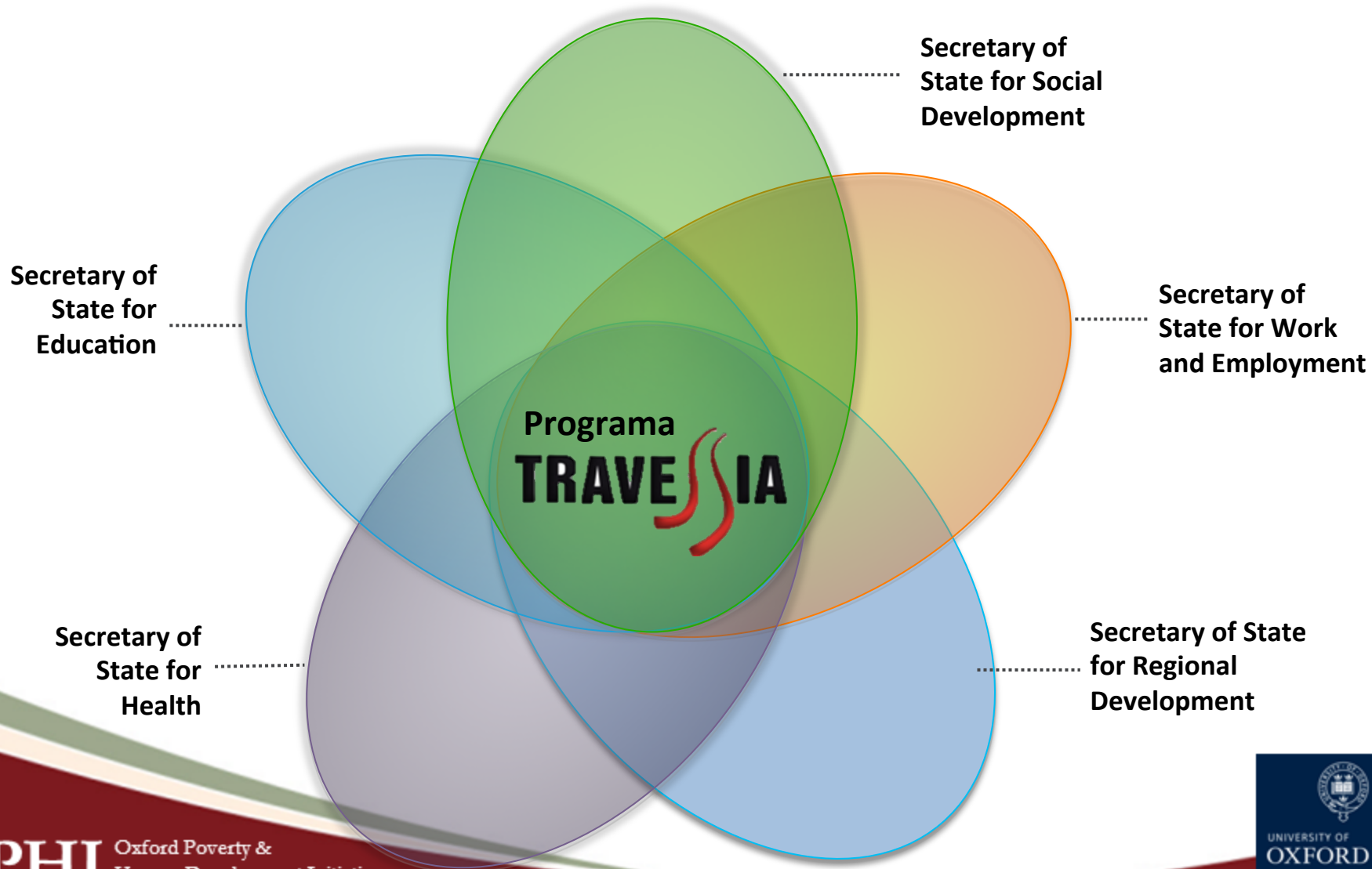
Articulation, Social Partnership and Participation Office  
Minas Gerais State Government

*September/2012*



# Programa Travessias

## Transversality





# Multidimensional Poverty Index For Iraq

Iraq Central Statics Office  
Kurdistan Region Statistics Office

Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit



Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)  
Oxford Department of International Development (ODID)  
Queen Elizabeth House (QEH), University of Oxford  
3 Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB



**OPHI**

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## Launch of Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

*June 6<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> 2013*  
*Oxford University*

**Measuring and Monitoring Extreme Poverty:  
the experience of computing indicators and  
delivering them to three level program managers  
in the *Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan***

**Paulo Jannuzzi**

**Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger**



Ministério do  
Desenvolvimento Social  
e Combate à Fome





中國國際扶貧中心

International Poverty Reduction Center in China

# Developing GIS of the National Poverty Reduction in China

Wang Xiaolin

June 7<sup>th</sup> , 2013

# Morocco Experience in measuring Multidimensional Poverty

Launch of Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

*June 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> 2013*

Oxford University

# IMPLEMENTING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDICATORS: CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA

Presentation at the OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Peer  
Network Launch, University of Oxford

**Dr. Shamsuddeen Usman, CON**  
Hon. Minister/Deputy Chairman  
National Planning Commission

6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> June 2013

# MPPN

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

# OPHI

Oxford Poverty & Human  
Development Initiative



Connecting Policymakers Globally



“Radical social advances are only possible if we understand, with careful observation and analysis, the deep roots of our poverty, and the many shades of inequality within our society. Hence, the urgency of implementing a multidimensional approach in our battle against poverty”

**Juan Manuel Santos, President of the Republic of Colombia**

# OPHI

Oxford Poverty &  
Human Development Initiative





# MPPN

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

OPHI

Oxford Poverty & Human  
Development Initiative



Connecting Policymakers Globally



## High Level Meeting, Berlin, 2014



OPHI Oxford Poverty &  
Human Development Initiative



## Over 20 governments

- Attended by representatives from 22 governments and 10 international institutions
- Including the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia, Vice Presidents of Dominican Republic and Costa Rica
- Together pledged joint action to reduce multidimensional poverty via new poverty measures and more effective policy efforts





# MPPN

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

OPHI

Oxford Poverty & Human  
Development Initiative



Connecting Policymakers Globally



“Events such as these are critical at nurturing support for this globally important initiative. They help us at the top to get new perspectives of what is going on in much greater clarity”

**Hon Dr Kenny Anthony, Prime Minister of  
Saint Lucia**

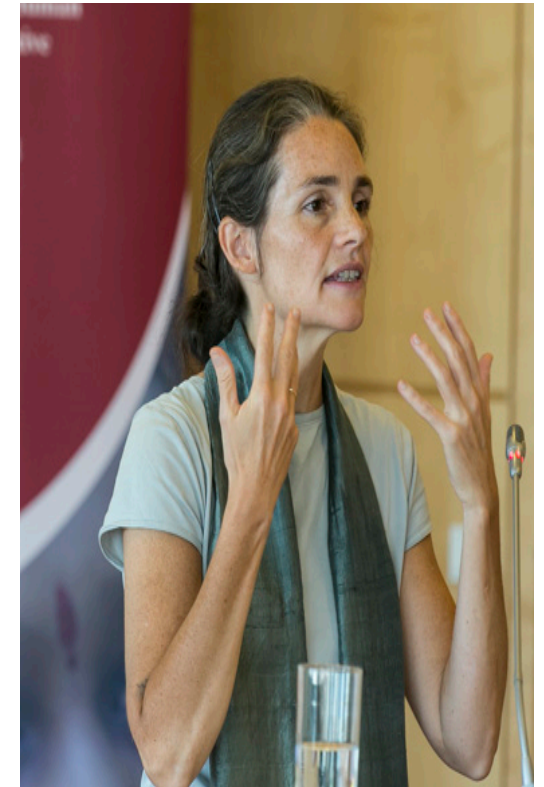
OPHI Oxford Poverty &  
Human Development Initiative





















# Costa Rica photos





# Dominican Republic photos





# Honduras photos





# Videos Presentaciones Fotos Noticias Recursos

[www.mppn.org](http://www.mppn.org)

# MPPN

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

OPHI  
Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative  
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Connecting Policymakers Globally

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*The global Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) is a South-South initiative that supports policymakers to develop multidimensional poverty measures. It promotes the use of such measures for more effective poverty eradication efforts at the global, national and local levels.*

## Areas of work



**National multidimensional poverty measures**

Official national and sub-national multidimensional measures of poverty are growing fast – including in Mexico, Colombia, Bhutan, Philippines. [More...](#)



**Post-2015 Multidimensional Poverty Index**

A multidimensional poverty indicator to support the post-2015 development agenda, helping to ensure poverty in all its forms is eradicated. [More...](#)



# The Network Moving Forward

- Expansion of Multidimensional Poverty Index
  - Official national poverty measures
  - Subnational Pilots (China, Brazil)
- An Effective and Informed Voice in the Post 2015 Discussions
  - September side event with high level leadership
- The Promotion of Joint Research and Development of Practical Tools

# The Global MPI 2015+ in the Post 2015 MDG Development Agenda



Colombia, Mexico, Germany, OPHI  
and the MPPN host a side event at  
the UN General Assembly 2013

# Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) May 2014:

**Goal 1: End Extreme Poverty including Hunger**

**Target 1a. End extreme poverty, including  
absolute income poverty (\$1.25 or less per day).**

**Indicator 1: Percentage of population  
below \$1.25 (PPP) per day**

**Indicator 2: [Percentage of population in  
extreme multi-dimensional poverty]—  
Indicator to be developed**

# Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) May 2014:

We support the creation of a slightly revised indicator. At a minimum this 'MPI2015' would track extreme deprivation in nutrition, education, health care, water, sanitation, access to modern cooking solutions and reliable electricity...

An MPI based on the Alkire and Foster method has the potential to be disaggregated by both region and groups...

To increase the frequency of household surveys and to promote consistency between international agencies, SDSN endorses the proposal of the OPHI Multi-dimensional Poverty Peer Network, for a rapid multi-topic household survey methodology to be adopted by the United Nations, and collected bi-annually.

# Open Working Group Final Draft Document on SDGs: 19 July 2014

## Sustainable Development Goals and targets Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

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.



# Multidimensional Poverty Index - MPI

- Shows **joint distribution** of deprivations (overlaps)
- Changes over time: **informative**  
by region, social group, indicator (**inequality**)
- National MPIs: **tailored** to context, priorities
- MPI 2015+ **comparable** across countries
- National MPI and Global MPI 2015+ can be reported like national income poverty and \$1.25/day
- Data needs: **feasible** – e.g. nested survey.

**Published:** in annual *Human Development Report* of UNDP

**Method:** Alkire and Foster 2011 *J Public Economics*

**Examples:** see [www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)

# Videos Presentaciones Fotos Noticias Recursos

[www.mppn.org](http://www.mppn.org)

# MPPN

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*Thank you.*