Agenda item 5: Progress by custodian agencies & stakeholders on methodological development and other implementation activities on the global SDG indicators

Sabina Alkire, IAEG on SDG Indicators - Bahrain

13 November 2017

Tabita, Kenya Rabiya, India Stephanie, Madagascar Agathe, Madagascar Dalma, Kenya Ann-Sophia, Kenya Valerie, Madagascar

1. Progress in measurement

Preparatory SDG Process called for multidimensional measures:

Report by the UN Secretary General, December 2014

5.1.135. ...**Poverty measures should reflect the <u>multi-dimensional nature of poverty</u>.**

UNGA also invited Member states to develop multidimensional measures:

A resolution of the UNGA (A/RES/69/238) on <u>19 December 2014</u>

5. [UNGA] *Underlines* **the need to better reflect the multidimensional nature of development and poverty**, as well as the importance of developing a common understanding among Member States and other stakeholders of that **multidimensionality** and reflecting it in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard invites Member States, supported by the international community, to consider <u>**developing complementary measurements**</u>, including methodologies and indicators for measuring human development, <u>**that better reflect** that **multidimensionality**</u>.

Financing for Development 2015 Addis Ababa Accord called for transparent measures of multidimensional poverty:

119. We further call on the United Nations, in consultation with the IFIs to develop **transparent measurements of progress** on sustainable development that complement GDP, building on existing initiatives. These should <u>**recognize the multi-dimensional nature of poverty**</u> and the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of domestic output. We will also support statistical capacity building in developing countries. We agree to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.

The Addis Ababa Accord of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Revised Draft, 6 May 2015

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2. Progress in a comparable (global) multidimensional poverty index (MPI)

UNDP and OPHI's global MPI
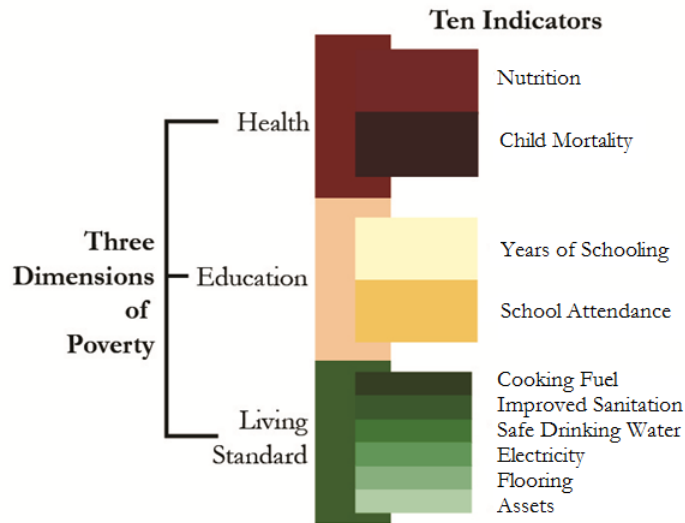
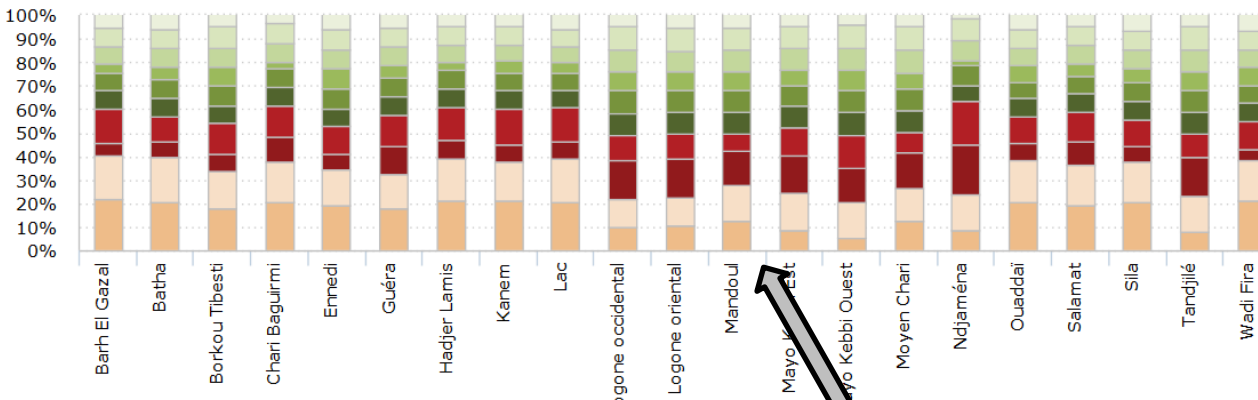| Dimension	Indicator	Related SDG
Health	Nutrition	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
	Child Mortality	SDG 3 (Health & Well-being)
Education	Years of Education	SDG 4 (Quality Education)
	School Attendance	SDG 4 (Quality Education)
Living Standard	Cooking Fuel	SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy)
	Sanitation	SDG 6 (Clean 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)

Covers 120 countries - nearly as many as $1.90/day
For 52 countries, MPI data are more recent; for 24, $1.90 is recent
Reported by UNICEF in MICS survey reports

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An MPI offers: a Headline, Disaggregation & Interlinkages

to inform integrated action

- includes child poverty disaggregations

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

OPHI MPI

Categories (x-axis): Barh El Gazal, Batha, Borkou Tibesti, Chari Baguirmi, Ennedi, Guéra, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem, Lac, Logone occidental, Logone oriental, Mandoul, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebbi Ouest, Moyen Chari, Ndjaména, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjilé, Wadi Fira

"**Poverty measures should reflect the multidimensional nature of poverty.**"
Ban Ki Moon (Dec, 2014),
Former UN Secretary General

to help
Leave No One Behind

www.ophi.org.uk   www.mppn.org

Atkinson Commission on Monitoring Global Poverty

**<u>Recommends a global MPI be used with $1.90/day measure</u>:** "Complementary Indicators should include a multidimensioned poverty indicator" *Recommendation 19* p xxi and p 170-174

The MPI should use the <u>same methodology</u> as UNDP's MPI – "the adjusted headcount ratio" from a 'counting' method p 171

"It is <u>not</u> proposed that the [MPI] should include a monetary poverty dimension." p 170

<u>Dimensions to Consider</u>
1. Nutrition
2. Health status
3. Education
4. Housing conditions
5. Access to work
6. Personal security
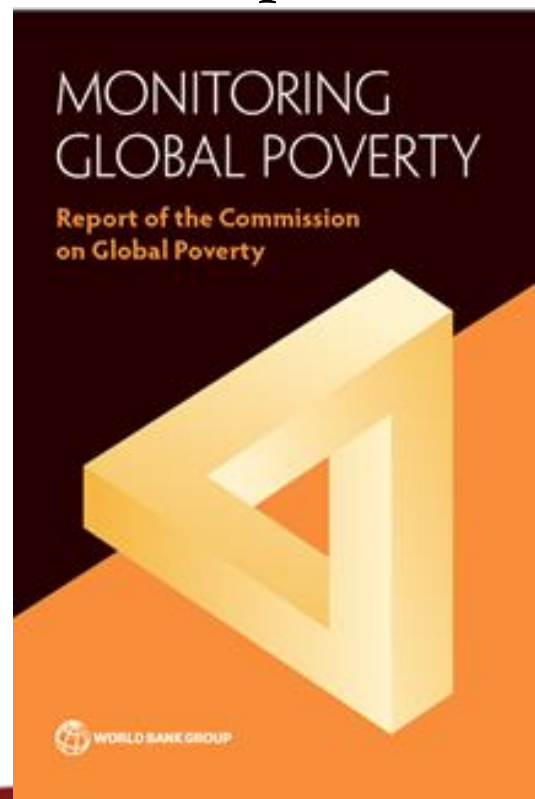
Tabita, Kenya · Rabiya, India · Stephanie, Madagascar · Agathe, Madagascar · Dalma, Kenya · Ann-Sophia, Kenya · Valerie, Madagascar

3. Progress in National MPIs and the SDGs

National MPIs launched as official statistics

- In 2009, **Mexico** became the first country to publish an official multidimensional poverty measure. In 2010 **Bhutan** published its MPI; in 2011 **Colombia**, followed by **Chile**. 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)

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

- 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** (53 countries + 15 international agencies)

- 2018: meeting in **South Africa**

7 March 2017: Side-Event at UN Statistics Commission

Statistical Offices presented:

- Mauricio Perfetti, **Colombia**

- David Vera, **Ecuador**

- Lisa Grace Bersales, **Philippines**

- Pali Lehohla, **South Africa**

- Ben Paul Mungyereza, **Uganda**

- Hedi Saidi, **Tunisia**

- Nesma Amer, **Egypt**

Reflections from the floor were offered by **UNICEF**, **ECLAC**, and **OPHI**.

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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 Manual 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

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19 Sept 2017: UNGA Shows MPI as governance tool

H.E. Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado, Vice President of Panama

"There is consensus that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. The Sustainable Development Goals demand that countries fight poverty in all its forms and dimensions to leave no one behind. Panama joined the group of countries that are implementing a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, which has been adapted to national priorities."

"The main purpose of the MPI is to be able to identify and measure the incidence and intensity of the main mon-monetary deprivations that are affecting the people of Panama, using this as a complement to income poverty, and, in the process, re-orienting social policy so that we can be more effective in poverty reduction in an integral way."

High Level Political Forum

- At the HLPF to date, 17 countries included multidimensional poverty in their VNRs: **Bangladesh, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan**

- **For example:** [Sierra Leone](#) **(2016),** which is reporting MPI as an SDG indicator, indicated an intention to measure multidimensional Poverty, explaining that during its public, regional, and national engagements, one key point that emerged was the "relevance of a multidimensional approach to poverty measurement for the success of the SDGs" (p 10)

- Additional countries verbally indicated **the intention to report their national MPI, the global MPI, or both,** against indicator 1.2.2

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6

SDG Reporting

SDG Reporting: Indicator 1.2.2

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.[1]

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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator is 1.2.2 – name is often confusing.

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/

1.2.2 is a Tier II Indicator (April 2017)

Custodian Agency = National Government

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	Tier II

National Governments are Custodian agencies for exactly 1 of the 232 SDG indicators: 1.2.2, on multidimensional poverty.

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

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SDG Reporting: 1.2.2 is missing – although countries wish to report it

SDG Indicators
Global Database

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Welcome to the dissemination platform of the Global SDG Indicators Database. This platform provides access to data compiled through the UN System in preparation for the Secretary-General's annual report on "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals".

The data series identified by the symbol **SD** correspond to the revised global indicator framework that was agreed by the Statistical C...

Goal 1

1.1.1 - Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.3.1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.2.2 is missing from global database

In Sum:

1. Need to **open a reporting channel** for MPIs at the country level (either the national or the global one) at once.

2. Can countries could **register both a national and global MPI** if they wish? (as they do for income)

3. The MPI enables countries to organize, prioritize and coordinate their SDG Agenda:

      A. Focusing on MPI means **focusing on Goal 1**, a pivotal goal.
      B. MPI is **changed by public policy** (the main tool for the Agenda),
      C. MPI catalyses **integrated policies** across **interlinked** SDG goals.
      D. Countries view MPI as an **entry point for SDGs** in terms of coordination, interlinkages, priorities and implementation.

Solving the registry of MPI and increasing it's importance could be a great boost for the SDG Agenda. *This 3rd point comes from MPPN Network members*

www.ophi.org.uk/
multidimensional-poverty-index