



# Dimensions

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## BUSINESS MPI AWARD

INTERVIEW WITH  
LAURA PABÓN:  
THE EQUITY ROUNDTABLE  
IN COLOMBIA

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY  
INDEX FOR ARAB COUNTRIES

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## Editorial

We open this issue of *Dimensions* with the experience of Laura Pabón, Head of the Directorate of Social Development at the National Planning Department in Colombia, who talks with Felipe Roa Clavijo about the implementation of the Equity Roundtable. This top-level body brings together ten government entities to monitor and develop strategies for social inclusion and the reduction of poverty and inequality. We learn how the Roundtable has been a key mechanism for analysing the current crisis and coordinating mitigating policies.

We also look at progress in poverty measurement in the private sector. Since 2017 in Costa Rica, the Horizonte Positivo association has been implementing the business Multidimensional Poverty Index (bMPI) programme. Last year, they recognised eight companies for their work in identifying multidimensional poverty among their workforce and implementing solutions. Here, we report on the winning companies and their stories.

Alongside measuring acute deprivation around the world, should we be thinking about measuring *moderate* multidimensional poverty? Fanni Kovesdi addresses this question and discusses the relevance of creating a new international measure to gauge moderate poverty.

Expanding on this question regionally, Khalid Abu-Ismaïl and a group of researchers at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, describe the process that led to the formal adoption of the Arab MPI to monitor multidimensional poverty with moderate degrees of deprivation in both middle-income and middle-human-development countries.

Before the pandemic, poverty was declining in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mónica Pinilla-Roncancio and Héctor Moreno analyse pre-pandemic trends and projections of multidimensional poverty in the region to help analyse the potential impact of COVID-19, and guide evidence-based policies.

Finally, our guest author, Xavier Godinot, Research Director of the International Movement ATD Fourth World, discusses the hidden dimensions of poverty and describes his organisation's approach.

We invite you to read *Dimensions*, a new perspective for understanding poverty.

Carolina Moreno

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Interview with Laura Pabón, Director of the Social Development National Planning Department, Colombia

## The Equity Roundtable: a space for coordination to reduce poverty in Colombia

Ms Laura Pabón leads the Directorate of Social Development in the National Planning Department in Colombia, and participates in the Technical Secretariat of the Equity Roundtable that brings together ten government entities to follow up on poverty reduction and other social indicators. In 2020, for her leadership in both responding to the COVID-19 crisis and designing the Solidarity Income Programme, Laura was recognised by the Presidency of Colombia as the country's Best Public Servant.

The National Development Plan 2018–2022 'Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity', created the Equity Roundtable as a high-level, strategic and decision-making committee, chaired and convened by the President of the Republic. Its aim is to establish guidelines for the sectors and agencies of the Colombian government charged with reducing poverty. In this interview, Felipe Roa-Clavijo asked Laura Pabón about her experience of implementing action in Colombia.

### What is the Equity Roundtable and what is its mission?

The Equity Roundtable is a high-level committee, convened and chaired by the President of Colombia, which coordinates the sectors and agencies of the national government responsible for developing socially inclusive strategies to reduce poverty and inequality.

As well as monitoring the actions of the national government, it is an accountability mechanism to ensure that priority attention is given to people living in conditions of poverty and that the goals set in this area are met.

The Equity Roundtable coordinates and agrees with the areas and bodies of the national government on plans and projects aimed at reducing poverty in the country through the design and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Roadmap. It also works on the design and implementation of actions and strategies for reducing other inequalities that require socially inclusive policies.

The implementation of the Equity Roundtable was included as one of the strategic actions of the National Development Plan, and it was institutionalised through a decree that ensures it functions.

### How is the Equity Roundtable organised?

The Equity Roundtable has an executive channel and a technical channel. The first channel is led by President Iván Duque, with the participation of the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Health, Labour, Trade, Education, and Housing, along with the Directors of the National Planning Department, the Social Prosperity Department, and the Department of Statistics.

The second channel is the National Technical Roundtable, which includes the participation of deputy ministers, technical directors, and teams from different entities. The purpose of this Roundtable is to implement the decisions that are made, to monitor compliance with the poverty targets, and to identify alerts and bottlenecks that impede the appropriate development of the programmes from the national government entities associated with poverty reduction and the mitigation of inequalities. In the Technical Roundtable, we usually participate as deputy directors, technical directors, and working teams, depending on the issue being addressed.

### The Equity Roundtable is a high-level committee, convened and chaired by the President of Colombia.

Both channels are coordinated by the Technical Secretariat which is managed by the National Planning Department and the Presidential Office for Management and Compliance.

The Technical Secretariat's main function is to convene sessions of the Equity Roundtable, prepare the agenda, and propose designs and adjustments of policies or guidelines oriented towards the people's access to social services. These functions enable the Equity Roundtable to make informed and evidence-based decisions.

#### Poverty reduction is monitored through a Dashboard: how does it work?

Yes, the Equity Roundtable works around a Dashboard, which is the main instrument for tracking and monitoring poverty reduction indicators and other inequalities.

In the first place, the Dashboard undertakes a general follow-up of progress in the reduction of monetary poverty, extreme poverty, multidimensional poverty, and the Gini index.



Secondly, the Dashboard specifically tracks the 15 indicators of the Multidimensional Poverty Index, in the dimensions of public services and housing conditions, health, children and youth conditions, work, and education. Each dimension has a group of government entities assigned to it, which are in charge of making progress to improve the indicators. For example, in the public services and housing conditions dimension, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Social Prosperity have responsibilities; in the health dimension, the Ministry of Health is in charge; and in the education dimension, the Ministry of Education is responsible. For each indicator, progress is monitored through the colours of traffic lights – red, yellow and green – which indicate the level of progress in the proposed goals for each year.

#### How often does the Equity Roundtable meet?

Since the start of this presidential term in August 2018, on average, we have had three Equity Roundtables each year, and a large number of Technical Roundtables, at least 20, with various ministries and administrative departments to deal with specific issues.

### How did the dynamics of the work of the Equity Roundtable change as a result of the pandemic?

Having the Equity Roundtable was a great advantage in responding to the pandemic. From there, we have been assessing the effect of the pandemic on multidimensional and monetary poverty, in order to be able to design the entire government response that will help the poverty-stricken and vulnerable population.

In the context of the Equity Roundtable, the Solidarity Income Programme was created. This is an economic support programme from the national government, aimed at three million households living in conditions of poverty, extreme poverty and economic vulnerability, whose goal is to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 emergency on those people who are not beneficiaries of other social programmes, such as Families in Action, Youth in Action, Sales Tax Compensation (VAT), or Protection for the Elderly (Colombia Senior). According to data from January 2021, this programme has benefitted 3,084,987 households that did not have a secure source of income to cope with the pandemic.

**The Equity Roundtable works around a Dashboard, which is the main instrument for tracking and monitoring poverty reduction indicators and other inequalities.**

This is in addition to the extraordinary transfers (apart from the recurrent payments) of the existing Cash Transfer programmes, which are part of the package of measures that were analysed in the Equity Roundtable at the beginning of the pandemic.

In this sense, the Equity Roundtable made it possible to articulate a series of efforts, such as monetary help and in-kind assistance, which have allowed us to confront the pandemic.

### What are the challenges ahead?

In the future, the most important challenge is to reactivate the economy, and make progress in the shock plan for poverty reduction. At the moment, we are waiting for the report by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) to know the new monetary and multidimensional poverty figures. Based on that, we will restructure our plans.

Moreover, with the formalisation of the Equity Roundtable in the National Development Plan, we hope to institutionalise an opportunity for future governments to rely on this important coordination body. ■



**Laura Pabón**, Director of the Social Development, National Planning Department, Colombia.

*\* This interview, which took place in February 2021, is part of a joint work of Colombia's National Planning Department with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative of the University of Oxford, which is documenting Colombia's experience in the institutionalisation and use of the Multidimensional Poverty Index.*





## Eight companies in Costa Rica receive an award for progress in poverty reduction using the business MPI

*The Business Multidimensional Poverty Index (bMPI), developed by the Costa Rican Association Horizonte Positivo is used by companies to measure the multidimensional poverty of workers and their households. Using the bMPI, companies can create initiatives that go beyond income to improve the lives of their employees. In 2020, Horizonte Positivo recognized eight firms in Costa Rica for their successful implementation of the bMPI programme.*

Measuring poverty among employees to detect their deprivations and generate actions that will improve their living conditions and those of their households was the challenge accepted by a group of companies in Costa Rica three years ago.

Setting the challenge was the [Horizonte Positivo](#) association, a world pioneer in the methodological approach that applies the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), based on the Alkire-Foster method, to the business environment.

According to Mariola Montero, Operations Director of Horizonte Positivo, eight companies have been recognized by the association because 'they had an outstanding participation in the [business MPI programme](#) (bMPI), and their results translate into a positive effect on the households of their collaborators'.

The prize-winning companies had all completed three years of the programme, carried out an evaluation of the strategies implemented, and reduced multidimensional poverty within their organisation, positively impacting the employees' households.



Horizonte Positivo's bMPI programme is a process which diagnoses multidimensional poverty, analyses the data and designs and implements solutions, which are then evaluated for their impact.



## Beyond income

Inspired by the Costa Rican MPI, which was designed and calculated by the government in 2015, the bMPI programme began in Costa Rica and adapted the methodology further so that companies could use it to inform evidence-based social responsibility programmes.

The bMPI programme identifies company priorities for improving employees' lives beyond income, by surveying workers online and directly across five dimensions—housing and internet use, health, education, work and social protection.

In 2020, the companies that agreed to apply the bMPI to workers and their households were:



- ➔ Grupo Financiero [BAC Credomatic](#), a financial company operating throughout the Central American region, with 6,123 employees in [Costa Rica](#). In 2017, the company conducted its first survey based on the bMPI.



- ➔ Grupo [Purdy](#), a leader in the Costa Rican automotive industry, with over 63 years of experience, and approximately 1,250 employees. This company started the implementation of the bMPI in 2016.



- ➔ [Arias](#), a law firm, founded in 1942 by Francisco Armando Arias, that provides integrated services in six Central American countries, and has 78 collaborators in Costa Rica, including associates, paralegals and administrative staff, all of whom have now been measured on three occasions since 2017.



- ➔ [CCK](#), a communications and strategic relations firm operating for 33 years, with offices throughout the Central American region, and 79 collaborators. The company has been implementing the bMPI since 2017.



- ➔ The advisory firm [EY](#) in Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic, which applied the survey for the first time in 2019, and has 1,500 employees at the regional level, 700 of whom are based in the Costa Rica branch.



- ➔ [Grupo Financiero Mercado de Valores de Costa Rica](#), a specialist in wealth management, with 81 employees, which used the bMPI for the first time in 2018.



- ➔ The [Florida Ice and Farm Company \(FIFCO\)](#), a food and beverage distributor founded in 1908, focused on producing and distributing beverages and food across Central America including to the real estate business in Guanacaste, Costa Rica. It has carried out two analyses of its employees' living conditions, since it began the programme in 2018.



- ➔ [Grupo Financiero Improsa](#), a company with 484 employees, with a strong presence across the stock market, real estate, finance, banking, insurance and other industries. In 2018, they conducted their first measurement of the bMPI.

## Programmes

Across these companies the dimensions studied formed focal points for action.

After carrying out a diagnosis, Grupo Financiero Improsa created three improvement programmes: in poverty, housing and education. Among the actions it designed, it created a monthly contribution for the educational expenses of employees' children, a benefit that was extended to the staff of its associated companies.

Grupo Purdy, through the Purdy People Census, decided to continue with the areas of action it had set out four years ago: education and finances. In education, it continued with the Purdy Cole programme, which gives employees the opportunity to complete their secondary education through courses subsidised by the company. Regarding finances, through the Purdy Opportunities programme, it maintained 'prevention against excessive debt, through workshops, psychological support and one-on-one attention for case analysis'. The results were encouraging and the company reported that '77 employees have already graduated from secondary school, and another 40 have benefited from loans from the programme's solidarity fund'.

**The bMPI programme identifies company priorities for improving employees' lives beyond income.**

At Arias, no households or individuals were found to be in multidimensional poverty in 2020, which was not the case in 2017. However, significant indebtedness was discovered among the staff. To overcome the problem, the law firm developed 'workshops on financial education in conjunction with BAC Credomatic' another practitioner of the bMPI. Through an alliance with the banking company, 'employees were educated in financial education, with the aim of providing support to those with critical debts'.

The directors of CCK, the communications and strategic relations firm, were able to learn for the first time about the life stories of their employees through the bMPI. CCK found out about 'the integral state of our people and their immediate family'. They reported how the initiative allowed them to direct their 'efforts to causes and people with real and concrete needs', for which the 'Impulso CCK' programme was designed, with support in housing, unemployment, finances and labour rights. Within this framework, they also carried out 'mock interviews with colleagues and family members who came to the CCK offices, to rehearse and get a feel for future job opportunities'.

The consulting firm EY applied the bMPI halfway through 2020, a decision that discovered that, despite being 'a company where more than 95% of the employees are university graduates', its workers are not immune to 'the problems that make up the definition of multidimensional poverty'. The company decided that 'as part of our actions, we have developed financial training programmes and partnerships with organisations, to address social issues related to illnesses, people with disabilities, and housing solutions, among others'. They have also created a Legal Assistance Committee, where their lawyers offer advice and guidance to co-workers who require specific legal support.

**The bMPI 'helps us to know the reality of our people; we can be taken aback with the findings'.**

Grupo BAC Credomatic found with the 2019 survey that, out of a total of 4,487 respondents, 8.5% identified themselves as living in multidimensional poverty. As early as 2017, the company began to implement solutions to address the main problems detected. These included an alliance with the Fundación Promotora de Vivienda (FUPROVI) to advise employees on the use of bonds for purchasing land or homes, construction and improvements. Also, they offered a plan of face-to-face emotional care for employees, through a telephone line that supports crisis intervention.



### Education and training

'After applying the bMPI, Grupo Financiero Mercado de Valores de Costa Rica concluded that, we discovered that the challenge we had was to encourage families to continue their education and specialisation. Education is the ultimate tool to reverse many situations in the world'.

Focusing on enhancing the development of education and family budgeting, the financial group carried out individual follow-ups and designed training programmes on housing options, debt unification, CV assistance, and the adoption of medical insurance, among others. They have also added training in the optimal use of social networks for personal start-ups, and the Financial Mentoring Programme.

The food and beverage distributor, FIFCO, found the incidence of multidimensional poverty in their company to be 12.29%. So, they focused 'on the areas of finance, as well as social protection and education, since for us it was of utmost importance to address these deficiencies head-on'. Initiatives were carried out to support employees in the use of health insurance, and, with the help of Convexa, a study programme to help employees complete their high school education.

### Future plans

The eight companies recognized by Horizonte Positivo reported that they found the bMPI tool to be an effective way to learn about multidimensional poverty among their employees and their households. The tool has enabled them to design solutions to improve their employees' lives and retain talent.



### Some variables measured by the business MPI Survey

- » Status of the employee's household
- » Education level
- » Disability of a family member
- » Employment activity of household members (wage earners or self-employed)
- » Financial situation of household members

At CCK they explained the bMPI 'helps us to know the reality of our people; we can be taken aback with the findings'. That is why we must 'support and work together – company and collaborators – to provide them with information, knowledge, tools, and new conditions so that they can move forward'.

EY agreed that the bMPI survey 'has been strategic and of great value to the organisation'. They shared how 'it is difficult to be clear about the situation of our people outside the business environment; today we can testify that there are many dimensions of our people's lives that we don't always have visibility over,' such as 'an employee at risk, with financial pressures, social problems, medical problems or a family member with a disability'.

Grupo Purdy commented how it will continue to implement the bMPI through the Purdy People Census, 'to reaffirm and innovate in the dimensions established by the Index, in pursuit of the well-being of all the company's employees'.

In the coming months, Grupo Financiero Mercado de Valores de Costa Rica will focus 'on strengthening the development of the dimensions of education and family budget'. They reported that 'the experience has been extremely enriching, as it has allowed us to get to know our families and, with this, to define targeted corporate social responsibility strategies'.

BAC Credomatic Costa Rica decided to retake the survey in 2021–22, to measure the scope of the 2020 work, and update their data. Likewise, it is already moving forward with a work plan that incorporates



new solutions associated with care for the elderly, support for employees with disabilities, and advice regarding the non-contributory pension scheme.

'For Horizonte Positivo,' says Mariola Montero, 'it is a source of pride to have companies that are committed and supportive of their people, and to see them become agents of change'. The door is open for other companies to join in this important effort. ■

The methodology for working with the private sector is now available for the entire Latin American region through the [Wise Responder Action Kit](#) (WiRe), a toolkit developed by SOPHIA Oxford, the first social enterprise of the University of Oxford. WiRe allows a company to understand the level of multidimensional wellbeing of its employees and to manage programmes that improve their quality of life. The kit is made up of a robust wellbeing measure, a management technology platform, and technical assistance. From in-depth data analysis and planning of its social strategy, the company manages to target and efficiently invest its resources. [contact@sophiaoxford.org](mailto:contact@sophiaoxford.org)

More information on the history and structure of the Business MPI can be found in the article "[Measuring poverty in enterprises](#)" of Dimensions 8.



# The Revised Arab MPI: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Arab countries

By Khalid Abu-Ismaïl, Vladimir Hlasny, Sama El-Hage Sleiman, and Manuella Nehme

In December 2020, the League of Arab States Social Ministerial Council endorsed the ESCWA-proposed Revised Arab MPI framework as a formal tool for monitoring and tracking multidimensional poverty, and the basis for the second interagency report on multidimensional poverty in Arab countries. This article briefly reviews the process that led to its formal adoption, the structure of the index, and the profile of poverty in Arab countries according to this index.

## Path toward formal adoption

In 2017, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) partnered with the League of Arab States (LAS), Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to launch the first [Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report](#). The report embraced the Alkire-Foster method and Sen's capability approach and proposed an Arab Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) that assessed nonmonetary deprivations across three dimensions: education, health, and living standards. The index was tailored to the Arab region's realities, and introduced poverty definitions that corresponded with moderate degrees of deprivation in middle-income and medium-ranked human development countries.

The Arab MPI has no doubt made an important contribution to poverty measurement and policy de-

bates in the region. However, the index remained in its construction close to the global MPI by retaining the same dimensions and most of the same indicators. The major shifts witnessed in the region since the adoption of the Arab MPI in 2017, and the need for more dynamic measurement of poverty have also led ESCWA and its partners to work on revising the index. The resulting Revised Arab MPI is a product of an extensive analytical and consultative process among numerous stakeholders and experts. Decisions taken during the construction of the index were based as much on technical grounds as on normative ones. As [Anthony Atkinson](#) noted, *'The measurement of poverty is not a purely technical subject... the right answers depend on views that are politically influenced and, at heart, matters of moral judgement. They are influenced by culture and history'* (p.212).

**The Arab MPI has no doubt made an important contribution to poverty measurement and policy debates in the region.**

The consultations spanned two years, culminating in a meeting with regional and global experts in Amman on 18–19 December 2019 where the basic qualities of the revised framework were agreed. Over the following months ESCWA's analytical team worked on implementing all empirical refinements, incorporating comments, and conducting consistency and robustness tests on the finalized framework. In





September 2020, the Revised Arab MPI was sent for a formal review by all Arab states, and their responses were filed. The index made it on the agenda of the LAS Ministerial Meeting where it was debated. At last, in December 2020, the Revised Arab MPI was formally adopted by the LAS Social Ministerial Council as a tool for monitoring and tracking multidimensional poverty in the region.

#### Revised Arab MPI structure

The revised regional MPI builds on the original Arab MPI framework, while being guided by recent developments in multidimensional poverty research. The choice of dimensions and indicators, and their respective thresholds for deprivation, is made in consideration of their relevance to the region, the principles of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as cross-country data availability. The choice is also the product of the inter-agency participatory process. Particular attention has been paid to improving the Arab MPI's inter-country comparisons, retaining temporal comparability, and better capturing the manifestations of poverty prevailing in Arab middle-income countries.

The main innovation in the revised Arab MPI is its assessment of poverty in both material and social capability spaces, and the allocation of equal weights to both of these pillars. This approach provides a more comprehensive and balanced representation of poverty, particularly as Arab countries have witnessed progress in social wellbeing but less so in material and living-conditions wellbeing. Within the pillars, the capability (or non-material) aspect of poverty is reflected in the **health** and **education** dimensions. Material (or living standards) poverty is reflected in the

**housing, access to services, and assets** dimensions. These dimensions are equally weighted within their pillars, as are the individual indicators within the dimensions. The revised Arab MPI thus relies on two pillars, five dimensions, and 14 indicators. The classification of multidimensional poverty is set at a deprivation score of 20%, that is, households deprived in at least one dimension, or more than one-fifth of all indicators will be considered multidimensionally poor.

**The dimension of health** includes three indicators: child mortality, child nutrition and child pregnancy. Compared to the original Arab MPI, most notably, adult malnutrition and female genital mutilation are omitted due to coverage issues across countries. The child nutrition indicator is also refined by considering underweight instead of wasting to mitigate seasonality biases.

**The main innovation in the revised Arab MPI is its assessment of poverty in both material and social capability spaces, and the allocation of equal weights to both of these pillars.**

**The dimension of education** includes three indicators: school attendance, age schooling gap (schooling repetition) and adults' educational attainment. Compared to the original Arab MPI, most notably, school attendance and age schooling gap were separated into two indicators as they reflect different concepts that need to be addressed differently.



**The dimension of housing** includes two indicators of housing adequacy: overcrowding, and type of dwelling. Compared to the original Arab MPI, overcrowding is now evaluated among 10+ year olds, accounting for the importance of children's privacy. Deprivation in the type of dwelling is broadened to better capture regional housing conditions: it newly flags places other than stand-alone houses or apartments, as well as homes with a non-permanent floor or roof.

**The dimension of access to services** includes improved drinking water and sanitation, and access to electricity.

Finally, **the dimension of assets** covers three separate asset groups: communication, mobility and livelihood assets. Compared to the original Arab MPI, these asset groups are selected not only based on their individual functions, but also their material values and data availability. These assets may serve as indicators for enhanced individual capacities to deliver particular functions (such as mobility and communication), and thus enhanced achievement of particular capabilities. The refined definition improves cross-country comparability and mitigates biases.

The revised index is deemed to better capture the multiple facets of poverty unique to the region, is better at addressing data limitations, facilitates better inter-country comparisons and retains temporal comparisons. The revised index reflects the long-standing policy focus of Arab governments on combating moderate degrees of deprivation, particularly as substantial progress on reducing extreme poverty had been made in the early 2000s. The focus on moderate poverty is also consistent with the way national poverty lines are set, ensuring policy-relevance and compatibility of the measures of multidimensional and money-metric poverty. Finally, the revised index shows desirable properties with respect to the joint validity of the set of indicators (indicator redundancy tests) and country-ranking stability with respect to the choice of weights and poverty cutoff (robustness tests).



## Results

The revised Arab MPI poverty headcounts range from 11.4% in Jordan to 91.1% in Mauritania. Most Arab countries exhibit increases in poverty incidence using the revised index, with the rate of increase relative to the original Arab MPI being highest in middle-income countries as the revised index was tailored to better capture poverty there. The higher poverty headcounts coupled with lower average deprivation intensities in the revised framework are due to the revised structure including the lower poverty identification cut-off, capturing moderate forms of poverty.

### The revised Arab MPI poverty headcounts range from 11.4% in Jordan to 91.1% in Mauritania.

The average intensity of deprivation among the poor is near 30% in most countries, and near 50% in two Arab least developed countries (LDCs), Mauritania and the Sudan. Across the 11 regional countries, 43.6% of residents are multidimensionally poor. The average intensity of deprivation is 33.6%, yielding an MPI score of 0.164.

In terms of poverty composition, deprivation in education remains the lead contributor to multidimensional poverty, but the combined contributions of indicators for housing, services and assets exceed the contributions of health and education in many

countries, suggesting that the region's gains in material well-being may be lagging behind those in human capital.

### Conclusions and implications

This article has aimed to describe the developments in the conceptualization of multidimensional poverty measurement in the Arab region since the launch of the 2017 Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report, and the path toward the adoption of the revised Arab MPI by the LAS Social Ministerial Council. We have described the dimensions, indicators, and weights of the revised Arab MPI, noting the major departures from the original Arab MPI, and the desirable properties of the revised index. Using the same household surveys included in the first

Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report, we have shown that the revised index yields higher poverty headcounts coupled with lower average deprivation intensities, and thus very similar adjusted poverty headcounts to those under the original index.

The revised Arab MPI will serve as the basis for the Second Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report. However, in view of the setbacks encountered due to COVID-19 and the potential delays to data collection, consultation and analysis, the work leading up to the report will be extended to track carefully the evolution of multidimensional poverty in countries for which multiple health surveys become available, and the report will be scheduled to the year 2023 by which time an expanded set of surveys for regional LDCs will have been published. ■

Figure 1

Multidimensional poverty headcount (left scale) and M0 index (right scale): Original versus Revised Arab MPI

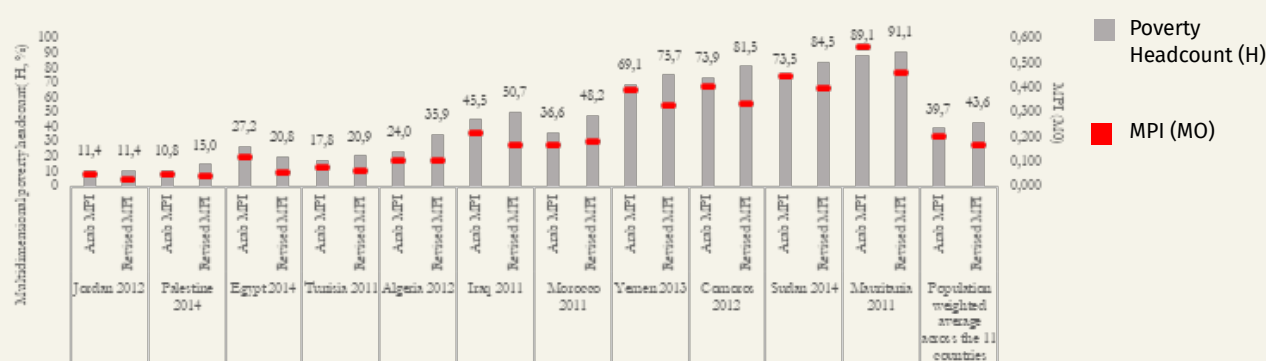


Figure 2

Average deprivation intensity (%): Original versus Revised Arab MPI



Source: ESCWA calculations and [Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report](#).



# Going beyond the global MPI: a new international measure for moderate poverty

By Fanni Kovessi

The 2030 Agenda set clear goals for sustainable development. In order to ‘end poverty in all its forms everywhere’, countries need to secure long-term improvements across multiple areas of life including health, education, living standards, and employment, among others. This requires governments to go beyond reducing acute deprivations and work to guarantee enhanced livelihoods for all\*.

## Many countries have made progress in eliminating acute poverty

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (gMPI) measures poverty in over 100 developing countries across all world regions. It captures poverty using ten indicators reflecting acute deprivations such as undernutrition, child mortality, lack of safe drinking water, lack of improved sanitation facility or no access to electricity. It provides an important tool for monitoring and policy design by assessing both the proportion

of people who are multidimensionally poor and the intensity of their poverty, thus enabling policymakers to target deprivations in particular indicators using the index.

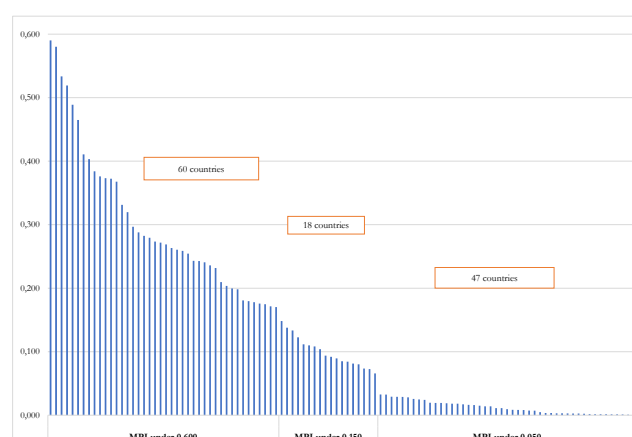
The [latest gMPI findings](#) show that many countries have successfully reduced the proportion of people living in acute multidimensional poverty, but large differences remain across nations with the MPI ranging from the lowest of 0.001 in Armenia to the highest of 0.590 in Niger. Despite many still facing harsh realities and lacking basic amenities, progress has been made with many leaving poverty behind, especially in upper middle-income countries. The reduction in the global number of acute poor over the years – particularly across regions and countries with low fertility and/or high growth rates – highlights the emergence of a new agenda for development, namely one related to moderate forms of poverty.

\* This article is based on OPHI Research in Progress 59a ‘[Moderate Multidimensional Poverty Index: Paving the Way out of Poverty](#)’ and the paper titled ‘Towards a Moderate Multidimensional Poverty Index: an application to Middle-Income Countries’ jointly produced by OPHI and UNDP Latin America. A version of Research in Progress 59a [was presented as part of the seminar series](#) co-hosted by OPHI, IIEP and HDRO.



Of the 107 countries included in the gMPI (shown in Figure 1 below), 47 countries now have an MPI below 0.050. Among them, the incidence of poverty ranges from 0.19% (Armenia) to 8.64% (Iraq), while the intensity of poverty ranges from 34.23% (Seychelles) to 42.55% (Brazil). The majority of countries with low MPI are classified as upper or lower middle-income and also score high on the Human Development Index. Splitting them by UNDP world regions, 13 countries are located in the Europe and Central Asia region, ten in Latin America and Caribbean, six in the Arab States, five in East Asia and Pacific, one in South Asia and one in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Figure 1**  
Multidimensional poverty levels by country  
(global MPI 2020)



Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2020) The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2020, OPHI MPI Methodological Notes 49.

The poverty levels in these countries are the result of years of policy achievements and increasing quality of life that minimised the presence of many basic deprivations associated with acute poverty. For instance, in Iraq, only 0.1% of the population are deprived in a given indicator and identified as poor and only 1.4% of the people lack access to an improved sanitation and are multidimensionally poor. In Peru, improvements over the years have reduced the proportion of people classified as poor who also lives in households where no one has completed six years of schooling to just 3.3%. In Serbia – and many countries in the Europe and Central Asia region –

the proportion of the population deprived in a given indicator and identified as poor is less than 0.5% for all indicators, while the incidence of multidimensional poverty at the national level is below 3% for all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, with the exception of Tajikistan.

**In 2020, an alternative Moderate MPI (MMPI) has been presented by OPHI that builds on the structure of the gMPI to capture higher ambitions for sustainable development.**

In addition to low MPI countries, some urban areas in high MPI countries – for example Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Maputo in Mozambique, or Lagos in Nigeria – have also achieved significantly lower levels of multidimensional poverty compared to the national average. Such variation in acute poverty levels across and within countries signals a turn towards a new field of measurement, aimed at capturing progress on indicators beyond those relating to the most basic conditions.

**A new measure to capture higher levels of ambition for development**

The indicators of the gMPI –focusing on acute deprivations such as malnutrition, child mortality or lack of clean drinking water– remain highly relevant for many countries seeking to reduce poverty and track progress on the SDGs, but they fall short of capturing higher ambitions. To ensure prolonged development, countries need to go beyond the acute deprivations captured in the gMPI and focus on additional SDG targets such as rates of secondary school attendance, access to healthcare, prevalence of non-communicable disease, or access to the internet or financial services, among others. In addition, measures of moderate poverty could aim to incorporate indicators related to gender equality, employment, human security or the environment, all of which are central to sustainable poverty reduction and embedded in the 2030 Agenda, but not currently covered in the gMPI structure.



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There is a clear need for a comparable multidimensional poverty index that captures moderate forms of poverty and provides new incentives for governments to improve livelihoods. Such a global measure can help monitor progress towards increased development goals and capture complexities such as inequalities across genders.

### The MMPI can identify an additional layer of people who suffer from moderate forms of multidimensional poverty.

Previous work by OPHI and UNDP Latin America explored an MPI for middle-income countries that included dimensions for health, education, living standards and employment. The pilot study covered six countries in the region, and trialed new indicators such as waste disposal, access to internet and technology, overcrowding, unemployment and social protection using data from national household surveys. Besides presenting a first example of a moderate MPI, the collaboration provided a scoping of indicators and countries with intermediate levels of development. It concluded that the inclusion of new indicators and dimensions, particularly around health, employment and social protection, is largely dependent on data availability, with significant variation in availability and questions that impose limits on cross-country comparability.

In 2020, an alternative Moderate MPI (MMPI) has been presented by OPHI that builds on the

structure of the gMPI to capture higher ambitions for sustainable development.

The new measure has been piloted in six middle-income countries covering all world regions, with the trial MMPI including the same three dimensions – health, education, living standards – and 10 indicators as demonstrated by the gMPI, but with the inclusion of additional criteria as part of the indicators. For instance, the piloted years of schooling indicator now considers a household deprived if there is not at least one woman and one man of working age who have completed nine years of education – thus raising the bar and accounting for gendered differences in educational attainment. Other proposed additions to the MMPI include prevalence of obesity, health insurance coverage, piped water to premises, overcrowding, bank account ownership and school attendance up to class 10.

Retaining the same structure of the gMPI allows for the indices to be used together to monitor all forms of global poverty (extreme, acute, moderate) at a global scale. The MMPI can identify an additional layer of people who suffer from moderate forms of multidimensional poverty. This makes the new index highly relevant in countries with low poverty based on the gMPI, where development has minimised acute deprivations, but where many remain excluded and limited in their abilities to pursue a life free from all forms of poverty.

Although some data constraints remain, a global moderate MPI can provide a useful tool for countries who aim to eliminate more moderate deprivations to guarantee sustainable livelihoods for all. ■





# Multidimensional poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean: trends and projections prior to the COVID-19 pandemic

By Héctor Moreno and Mónica Pinilla-Roncancio

The repercussions of the current COVID-19 pandemic are presented to us daily in multiple ways. The adverse social effects of the crisis are chief among these and have already disrupted many aspects of poverty reduction. Against this new backdrop, an [OPHI Briefing](#) analyses recent trends and projections of multidimensional poverty in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. The analysis is based on the best available information prior to the emergence of this health crisis. This type of information reveals a clear and progressive trend in the reduction of multidimensional poverty for most countries in the region. This diagnosis can be the starting point for mapping out the necessary path towards an inclusive post-pandemic reconstruction.

The recent picture of pre-pandemic multidimensional poverty

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a useful tool to get back on track for poverty

reduction in the region. The most recent calculation of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides information on 107 countries worldwide. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, this measure is available for 21 countries. This index reflects the multiple deprivations of those who cannot achieve minimum levels in the dimensions of health, education, and living standards.

Currently, the 21 LAC countries included in the global MPI are home to 38 million people who lived in multidimensional poverty (pre-pandemic), representing 7.2% of the regional population. It is important to bear in mind that this percentage refers to acute poverty, using an internationally comparable measure. In the same terms, the region contributed 9.1% to global poverty.

Before the pandemic, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in the region was already quite heterogeneous.



Haiti had the highest incidence with 41.3% of its population being multidimensionally poor, based on the DHS 2016–2017 survey. Guatemala had the next highest incidence of 28.9% based on the DHS 2014–2015 survey.

This diagnosis can be the starting point for mapping out the necessary path towards an inclusive post-pandemic reconstruction.

In contrast, the two countries with the lowest incidence were Cuba (0.4%), and Trinidad and Tobago (0.6%). The vast majority of countries had an incidence of MPI below the regional average of 7.1%, which was similar to the incidence observed in Peru (7.4%). El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Bolivia, Guatemala and Haiti had an incidence above the regional average.

### Recent trends prior to the pandemic

Trends in poverty reduction show that poverty reduction is feasible despite the high and widespread levels of poverty that have characterised the region. In fact, these trends show three important features for LAC:

1. The poorest countries in the region showed the largest reductions in poverty in recent years, with the data available for each country.
2. Rural areas recorded the largest decreases in terms of multidimensional poverty.
3. Some of the traditionally poorest subnational regions had significant reductions (ten of them with reductions of at least 4 percentage points per year in the proportion of people).

### Vulnerability and risk factors

We also analysed the proportion of the population at risk of becoming infected with the SARS-Cov2 virus.



Following [Alkire, Dirksen, Nogales and Oldiges \(2020\)](#), this vulnerability measure considers the population experiencing simultaneous deprivations in key indicators in the global MPI (that may lead to a more acute case of the disease): nutrition, access to safe drinking water, and type of cooking fuel.

The analysis distinguishes between two degrees of risk: 1) people who are at 'risk' if they are deprived in at least one of these indicators; and 2) people who are at 'high risk' if they are deprived in all three indicators simultaneously.

Overall, the results confirm that the LAC region has a very uneven distribution of vulnerability to the pandemic according to the global MPI. The percentage of poor people who are at 'high risk' from COVID-19 ranges from 1.2% to 41.2% in the countries of the region. This population faces simultaneous vulnerabilities in key indicators that may lead to a more acute course of the disease.

### Projections based on pre-pandemic data

Poverty reduction trends prior to the current COVID-19 pandemic suggest that all countries in the region were already on track to halve multidimensional poverty by 2030 if pre-pandemic trends were to continue. This means that the region as a whole was clearly on track to meet the goal set by Target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



To complement this scenario, [Alkire, Nogales, Quinn and Suppa](#) (2020) used the global MPI and simulation techniques in 75 countries around the world to determine the impact of the current pandemic on poverty.

**The 21 LAC countries included in the global MPI are home to 38 million people who lived in multidimensional poverty (pre-pandemic), representing 7.2% of the regional population.**

Their results confirm that the current COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted progress in global poverty reduction, with a potential reversal in multidimensional poverty reduction of about 3–9 years. These trends are only available at the global level, yet they are useful to illustrate the potential effects in the region.

#### The case of Haiti

The case of Haiti is a clear example to illustrate that poverty reduction is feasible, despite high and widespread initial levels of poverty.

On the one hand, Haiti was the country with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in the LAC region, according to the most up-to-date data (2016/17), and is home to the poorest subnational region in LAC (Grand'Anse).

However, Haiti shows some of the largest reductions in multidimensional poverty, and had the most encouraging projections for reduction by 2030 (if observed trends were to continue).

#### Hope for the future

To summarise, according to the projections reviewed, and in line with Target 1.2 of the SDGs, most LAC countries would have halved multidimensional poverty levels between 2015 and 2030 if the trends observed prior to the pandemic had been maintained.

Therefore, the region was on track to halve the MPI by 2030.

The case of Haiti is just one example, but other useful lessons can come from countries such as Honduras, Bolivia and Nicaragua, which were also on track to reduce their MPI by more than 50% between 2015 and 2030.

The information analysed constitutes a minimum reference horizon for resuming the path to recovery. ■





# The Hidden Dimensions of Poverty

By Xavier Godinot

It is widely recognised that poverty is multidimensional and OPHI has played a prominent role towards this recognition. However, these dimensions need to be better specified and some have gone unrecognized. OPHI has identified five **Missing Dimensions** of poverty that deprived people cite as important in their experiences of poverty and that have been largely overlooked in large-scale quantitative work on poverty and human development: Informal and unsafe work; Disempowerment; Shame, humiliation and isolation; Physical insecurity, and Subjective ill-being. Survey modules have been developed to collect data on these dimensions. See [Missing Dimensions of Poverty | OPHI](#)

To improve the global understanding of multidimensional poverty, the International Movement ATD Fourth World, together with researchers from the University of Oxford, launched in 2016 an international participatory research project to identify the key dimensions of poverty and their relationships. This research has involved teams in Bangladesh, Bolivia, France, Tanzania, the United Kingdom and the United States. People with direct experience of poverty, academics and practitioners worked as co-researchers in national research teams.

The research process termed *Merging of Knowledge* ([Merging Knowledge – Understanding It - ATD Fourth](#)

[World](#) ([atd-fourthworld.org](#)) has made possible a transformation in thinking at individual, community and national levels through the generation and sharing of knowledge. At Dimensions of Poverty Research - ATD Fourth World ([atd-fourthworld.org](#)) the international research report can be downloaded in five different languages. Five national research reports can also be downloaded and a 28-minute video on the research can be viewed in three languages.

By reaching out to listen to hundreds of people who are experiencing poverty, we have combined this knowledge with that of academics and practitioners through a process of multiple discussions in which the knowledge held by each group has been collectively challenged and evaluated. The result of each national process is a set of dimensions defining poverty in each country, as required by the Sustainable Development Goal 1.2.

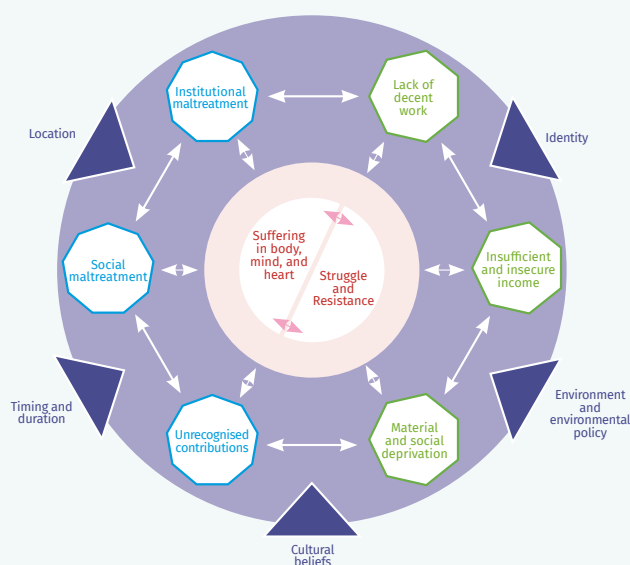
Comparing the six country sets of dimensions through face-to-face discussions involving representatives of the national research teams, it became apparent that many dimensions were local manifestations for the same underlying attributes of poverty. Therefore, we conclude that the complexity of poverty is best described in terms of three inter-related sets of dimensions as portrayed in Figure 1.



Figure 1

ATD Fourth World - Oxford University diagram on the dimensions of poverty

Jan 2019



Six of these dimensions were previously hidden or rarely considered in policy discussions. Existing alongside the more familiar **deprivations** relating to *lack of decent work, insufficient and insecure income and material and social deprivation*, three dimensions are **relational**. These draw attention to the way that people who are not confronting poverty affect the lives of those who are: *social maltreatment; institutional maltreatment and unrecognised contributions*.

**The Hidden Dimensions of Poverty research was deliberately carried out in a very participatory way with three developing and three developed countries, since all of them are facing poverty within their borders.**

The three dimensions that constitute the **core experience of poverty** place the anguish and agency of people at the centre of the conceptualisation of poverty: *suffering in body, mind and heart, disempowerment, and struggle and resistance*. These dimensions remind us why poverty must be eradicated.

The nine dimensions, and hence the experience of poverty, are further understood to be modified by five factors.

#### Set 1: Core experience of poverty

**Disempowerment:** This is a lack of control and dependency on others resulting from severely constrained choices.

**Suffering in body, mind, and heart:** Living in poverty means experiencing intense physical, mental and emotional suffering accompanied by a sense of powerlessness to do anything about it.

**Struggle and Resistance:** There is an ongoing struggle to survive, which includes resisting and counteracting the effects of the many forms of suffering brought by privations, abuse, and lack of recognition.

#### Set 2: Relational Dynamics

**Institutional maltreatment:** This is the failure of national and international institutions, through their actions or inaction, to respond appropriately and respectfully to the needs and circumstances of people in poverty, and thereby to ignore, humiliate and harm them.

**Social maltreatment:** This describes the way that people in poverty are negatively perceived and treated badly by other individuals and informal groups.

**Unrecognised contributions:** The knowledge and skills of people living in poverty are rarely seen, acknowledged or valued. Often, individually and collectively, people experiencing poverty are wrongly presumed to be incompetent.



### Set 3: Deprivations

**Lack of decent work:** This refers to the prevalent experience of being denied access to work that is fairly paid, safe, secure, regulated, and dignified.

**Insufficient and insecure income:** This dimension refers to having too little income to be able to meet basic needs and social obligations, to keep harmony within the family and to enjoy good living conditions.

**Material and social deprivation:** This refers to a lack of access to goods and services (education, healthcare, proper housing etc.) necessary to live a decent life, participating fully in society.

While every dimension is evident in all countries and most contexts, each varies in form and degree according to **five modifying factors**:

- » *Location*, urban, peri-urban, rural.
- » *Timing and duration*, short spells differing from long spells, poverty experienced in childhood or in old age varying from that experienced in working age.
- » *Cultural beliefs*, concerning for example, whether poverty is generally thought to be caused by structural factors or by personal failings.
- » *Identity* with discrimination on grounds such as ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation adding to that associated with poverty.

» *Environment and environmental policy*, from climate change, soil degradation, pollution to inadequate public infrastructure.

### Prospects

The Hidden Dimensions of Poverty research was deliberately carried out in a very participatory way with three developing and three developed countries, since all of them are facing poverty within their borders.

Although the daily lives of people in poverty in the global North and in the global South are in many ways different, the list of dimensions that participants identified with academics and practitioners were very similar, with some country-specific dimensions.

This similarity stems from the fact that we did not focus on material deprivations, but on the core experience of people who endure them. This led the OECD Secretary General, Angel Gurría, to state at the OECD – ATD Fourth World international conference on 10 May 2019 in Paris: ‘Now, for the first time, the ATD – Oxford University research places a bridge across this gulf in the measurement approaches between rich and poor countries’. Since then, the French NSO (Insee) has included new questions to measure Institutional Maltreatment in a national survey, whose outcomes will be published in 2022.

The five Missing Dimensions of poverty identified by OPHI in 2007 have similarities with the six Hidden Dimensions we identified. Having them recognised in the work on poverty and development, and incorporated into survey instruments, so that they can be integrated into poverty dashboards, or new MPIs, would shed a new light that could help improve grassroots action and policy-making.

Yet the biggest challenge remains to put the suffering, agency and creativity of impoverished people and communities, not their deprivations, at the centre of our thinking and actions in order to meet the SDG pledge of ‘eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty’. ■



## MPPN Side Event at the United Nations Statistical Commission 2021

The [Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network](#) (MPPN) hosted an online side event at the [52nd United Nations Statistical Commission](#) entitled ‘Multidimensional Poverty Indices: An SDG Indicator, an Official Statistic, and a Policy Tool’ on 26th February 2021.

The event brought together leading statisticians in poverty measurement to share their experiences of applying Multidimensional Poverty Indices (MPIs) to their national contexts. Fourteen countries provided details of how they had each tailored the basic structure of the global MPI to create national MPIs as official national poverty statistics that were relevant for their populations and policy priorities.

Roughly half of the countries reported plans to launch their MPIs this year. Participants with existing MPIs discussed their intentions to update their MPIs and use them in new ways to provide information that will respond to emerging global challenges, such as impacts from the COVID-19

pandemic, and climate change. Initiatives for other innovations were also mentioned, including: aligning the MPI with satellite imagery, and adding MPI modules to national surveys, upcoming census rounds and community-based census collection.

The assembled statisticians gave concrete examples of how the MPI was proving useful to coordinate policies to address rising poverty resulting from the pandemic. Participants also discussed how they were using, or planning to use, their national MPIs to report on national, regional and international targets, and Sabina Alkire, Director of OPHI, encouraged countries to report their multidimensional poverty figures in their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the Global SDG Indicators Database.

The [side event](#) was chaired by Risenga Maluleke, the Statistician-General of Statistics South Africa, and Gonzalo Hernández Licona, Director of the MPPN. ■





### Ibero-America recognises the importance of the MPI

The XXVII Ibero-american Summit took place in April 2021 with the participation of 22 Heads of State and Government. “Recognized the importance of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of Oxford, as a tool to guide public policies aimed at reducing poverty in all its forms and dimensions, taking into account the need to identify the differentiated impacts produced by the pandemic and the difficulty of measuring them only with instruments based on income level, which do not take into account the multiple deprivations faced by people living in poverty.”

Days after the Andorran Declaration, the MPPN celebrated a [regional event](#) which discussed the MPI as a tool for governance in the region.



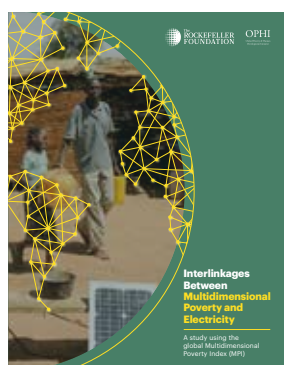
### Multidimensional Poverty and Environmental Sustainability in Indonesia

On 18th March 2021, OPHI together with the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia and the Ministry of Research and Technology, the Republic of Indonesia, and OPHI, co-hosted a webinar to bring together a panel of experts to discuss how to address multidimensional poverty and environmental sustainability in the context of the current pandemic. The [webinar](#) was the first step to strengthen research collaborations between Indonesian and UK researchers in the fields of poverty, welfare and the environment and is part of the continuation of the UK-Indonesia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Sciences (UKICIS).



### MPPN recognised in University of Oxford publication

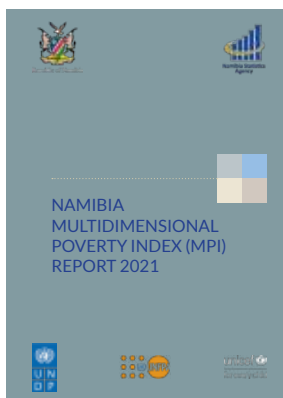
The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) was highlighted in the brochure ‘[Oxford and the World 2021–2022](#)’, published by the University of Oxford’s International Engagement Office, for its work in promoting better measuring based on the Alkire-Foster method to reduce poverty around the world.



### Ending energy poverty is vital for ending poverty globally

On 3 June we launched a [new report](#) with The Rockefeller Foundation ‘Interlinkages between multidimensional poverty and electricity: a study using the global Multidimensional Poverty Index,’ which explores the relationship between electricity deprivation and other indicators related to health, education and living standards. The report was launched in a #RFBreakthrough conversation ‘The Power to Break the Poverty Cycle’, which discussed the findings and the critical role electrification can play in ending poverty globally.

# New National Multidimensional Poverty Indices



## Namibia

On June 10th, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) published the [Namibian Multidimensional Poverty Index](#). It will serve as a strategic tool to inform budgeting and policymaking, while also providing baseline data for measuring progress towards eliminating poverty in all its forms in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The report found that more than 43.3 percent of Namibia's population are living in multidimensional poverty.

Based on data from the Namibian Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES 2015/16), the MPI measures the deprivations poor people face based on three dimensions: Education, Health and Living Standards, and 11 indicators.

The report highlights where multidimensional poverty is greatest across Namibia. Rural areas were found to be poorer than the urban areas, reported at 59.3% and 25.3%, respectively.

The Namibian MPI was developed as part of a collaboration led by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), with UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and OPHI.



## Paraguay

On June 9th, the National Statistics Institute (INE) of Paraguay presented, for the first time in the country, the [national Multidimensional Poverty Index](#) (MPI), an official measure that analyzes the deprivation of the population in four dimensions and 15 indicators. Its dimensions are: Access to work and social security; Housing and services; Health and environment, and Education.

This report indicates 24,9% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty with an important difference between urban (13,28%) and rural (44,56%)

The Paraguay MPI was developed by INE with OPHI support.

For more go to [www.mppn.org/dimensions](http://www.mppn.org/dimensions)





# OPHI

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

This year OPHI is offering two exciting online courses to learn from multidimensional poverty experts and enhance knowledge and skills for technical professionals as well as senior government officials and top-level policymakers interested in using the MPI to guide public policy for poverty reduction.

| OPHI Summer School 2021:<br>Multidimensional poverty<br>measurement and analysis |  | Ex-Ed<br>OPHI Executive Education |   | Leaders Programme:<br>Using the MPI as a<br>policy tool |  |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
|  | For technical professionals interested in gaining skills in multidimensional poverty measurement |                                   | For senior government officials and top-level policymakers  |   |  |
|  | 2 weeks   9th to 21st of August<br><i>Online</i>   |                                   | 1 week   23rd to 27th of August<br><i>Online</i>  |   |  |
|  | Live lectures with Q&A and small working groups  |                                   | Conversations with global leaders, live lectures, practitioners panels, and high-level workshops  |   |  |
|  | Stata and quantitative methods knowledge required  |                                   | Basic knowledge and strong interest in multidimensional poverty measures and the MPI, alongside the capacity for influencing public policy priorities |   |  |
|  | Delivered in English   |                                   | Delivered in English  |   |  |
|  | <a href="mailto:ophi-summer-school@qeh.ox.ac.uk">ophi-summer-school@qeh.ox.ac.uk</a>             |                                   | <a href="mailto:ophi-exed@qeh.ox.ac.uk">ophi-exed@qeh.ox.ac.uk</a>  |   |  |

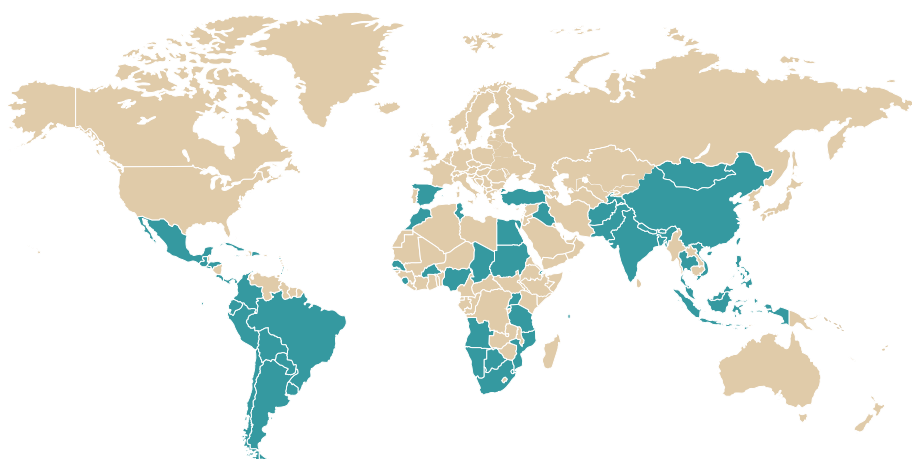
For further details: [ophi.org.uk/courses-and-events](https://ophi.org.uk/courses-and-events)



# MPPN

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) is a South-South initiative that supports policymakers in developing multidimensional poverty measures.

It promotes the use of such measures for more effective poverty eradication efforts at the global, national, and local levels.



Participants in the network are Ministers and senior officials from:

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- [Angola](#)
- [Antigua and Barbuda](#)
- [Argentina](#)
- [Bangladesh](#)
- [Bhutan](#)
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- [Inter-American Development Bank \(IDB\)](#)
- [Islamic Development Bank \(IDB\)](#)
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- [Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#)
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