

ANNEX I

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ABSTRACT

Title	<i>Multidimensional poverty measurement</i>
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Topic	<i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>

Reducing poverty is the first goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, yet the threats to meeting this goal are now increased by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The situation has impacted both monetary and non-monetary aspects of people's lives, from health to employment, education and living standards, placing many at risk of poverty, while others are facing more severe deprivations as a consequence. Responses to the ongoing challenges, now exacerbated by the pandemic, need to consider the intrinsically multidimensional nature of poverty and the variation among population subgroups. Multidimensional poverty indices (MPI) provide an accurate and detailed picture of the magnitude and the varying components of poverty that are essential for effective response to the crisis, and lasting policy solutions. Many countries are using measures of multidimensional poverty and vulnerability to inform their pandemic response, and report progress against SDG 1 (Target 1.2.2) on halving poverty by 2030.

Entering the last decade for the SDGs, the trends from the global Multidimensional Poverty Index over the last decade show how poverty has reduced, and whether countries have successfully achieved, or are on track to achieve the goals outlined in SDG 1. To ensure the overarching aim of the 2030 agenda of 'leaving no one behind', both the global and national MPIs are disaggregated by regions and population subgroups, to highlight the variation in the incidence and intensity of poverty, and identify pockets of poverty within a country.

In response to the pandemic, MPIs are used to assess populations vulnerable to multidimensional poverty and those at risk of Covid-19, that can facilitate high impact responses and ensure a continued progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.