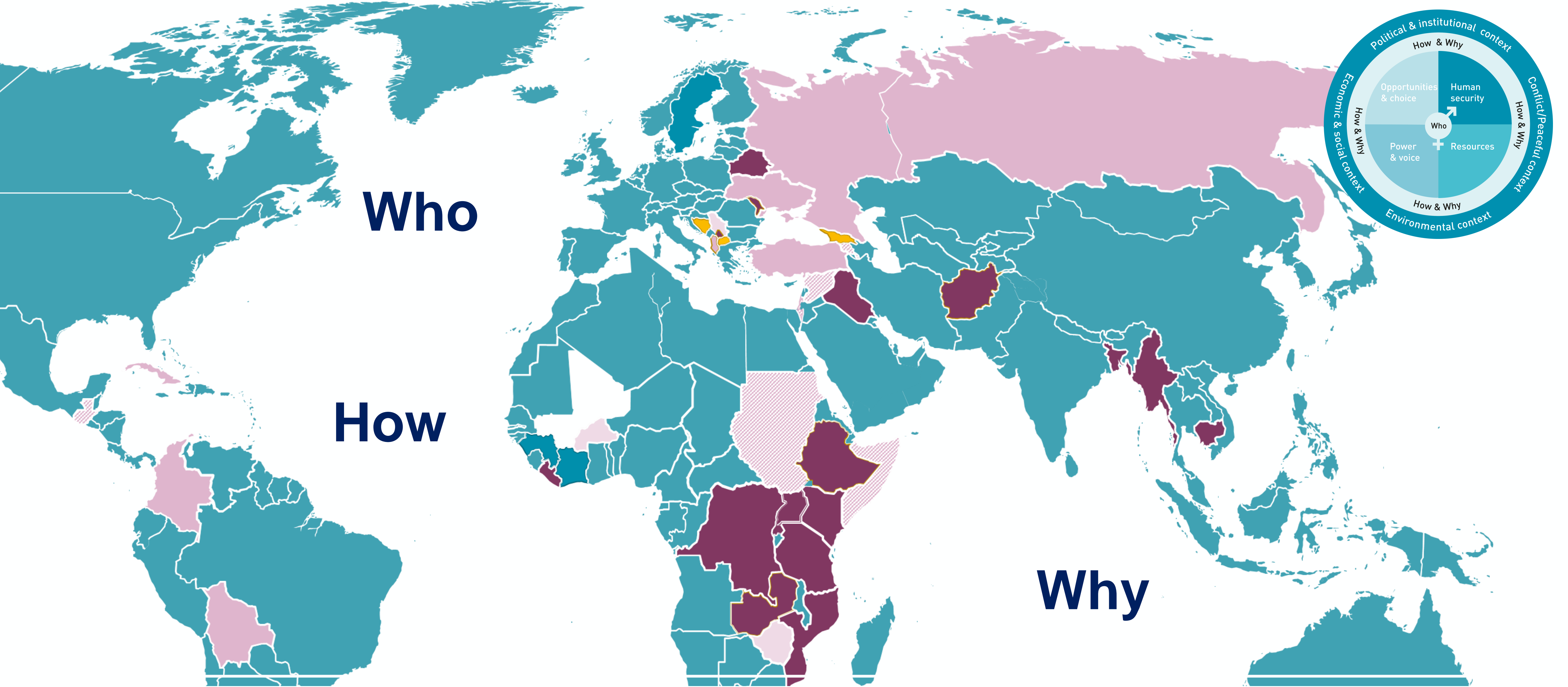


# Sida's approach to multidimensional poverty

Presentation at EGM 2021-08-02

Karin Kronlid

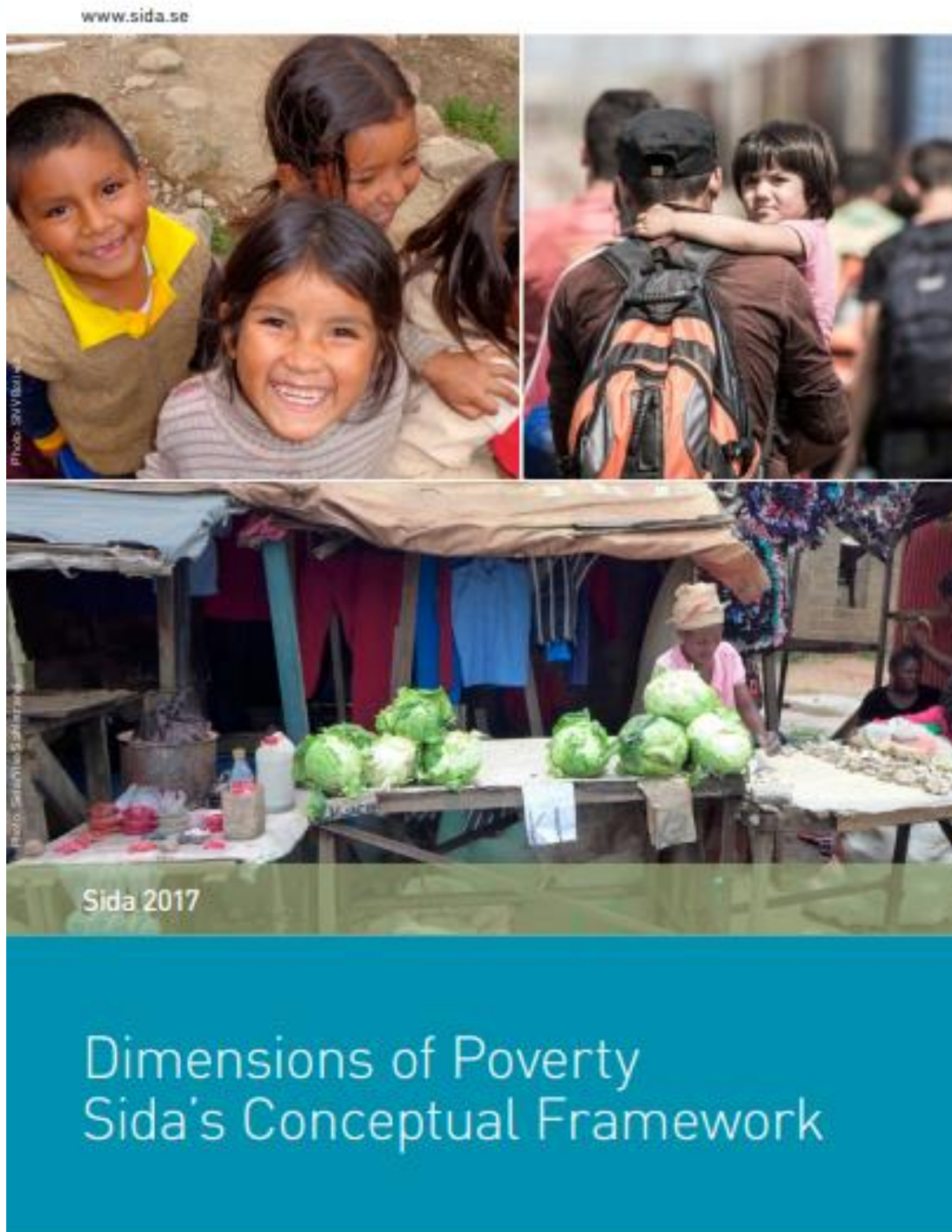
The Chief Economist Team, Sida



Most of Sida's teams around the globe have made an analysis of multidimensional poverty







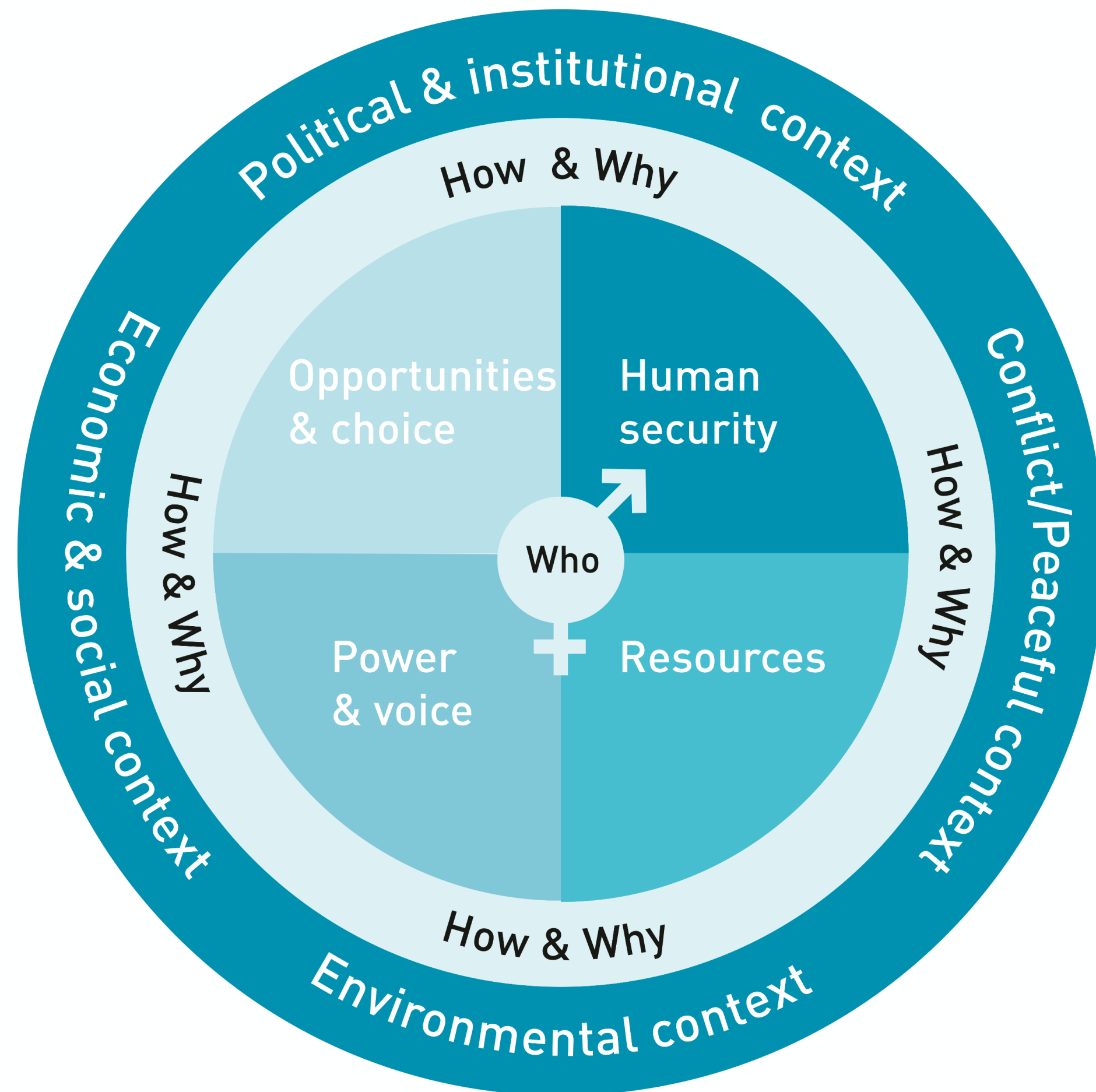
## From Perspectives on Poverty (2002) to Dimensions of Poverty (2017)

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Why an update?

- Agenda 2030
  - Poverty is multidimensional
  - Leave No One Behind
- Changes
  - In the Swedish development cooperation policy framework
  - In the global context
- Internal evaluation

# The main elements of Sida's understanding of multidimensional poverty



- **Who:** Who are living in poverty?
- **The dimensions: How** do women and men, boys and girls experience poverty?
- **The context: Why** – structural causes and risks



### **MENA**

- Main deprivations are education – both schooling for children and lifelong learning activities.
- Lack of education often leads to unemployment.

### **Bangladesh**

- More than two thirds of the health expenditures are paid by the patient. Unexpected health-related expenditures drive people into poverty.

### **Mali**

- Women's access to power and voice is constrained as they are uneducated about their rights
- Minority groups and IDPs are likewise discriminated against and marginalised.

### **DR Kongo**

- Power controlled by small elite and follows nepotism and kleptocratic structures.
- Weak judicial system due to intimidation and threats against lawyers. Informal/traditional justice system often take precedence over rule of law.

### **Kenya**

- Displaced people are more exposed to violence and crimes than others. In particular, displaced women and girls are vulnerable.
- Muslim and religious minorities are more likely to experience conflict.

### **Ethiopia**

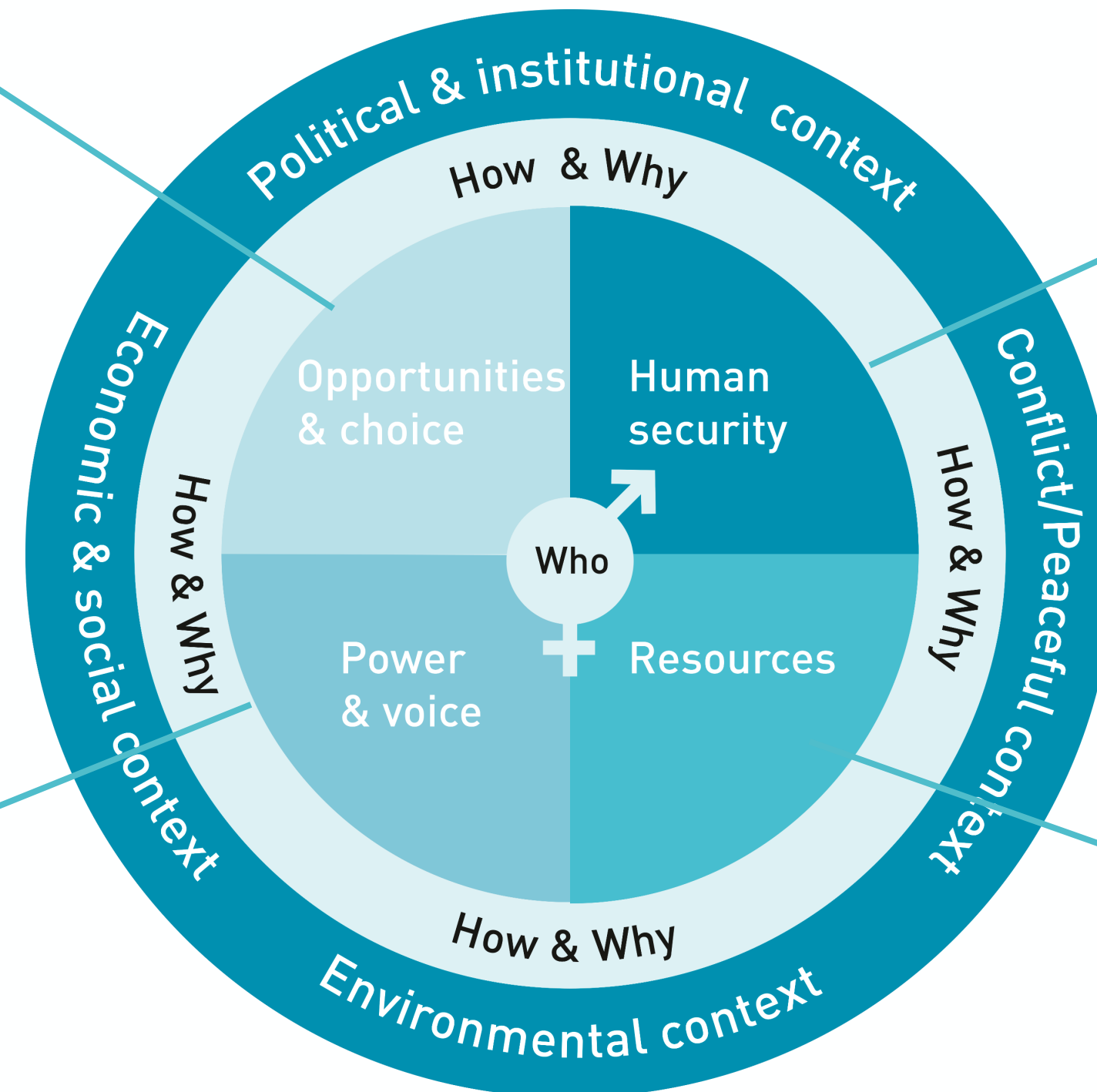
- Conflicts and tensions have become a serious challenge in Ethiopia during the last several years while political and ethnic based conflicts are increasing.
- The underlying causes behind all these conflicts are mainly politics and the ethnic based federalism in the country.

### **Afghanistan**

- Landless households are often the most deprived.
- Fewer than 2% of women own land and most of those women are widows

### **Liberia**

- Liberia is highly vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change. Coastal flooding and sea-level rise are likely the most severe threats to poverty reduction.







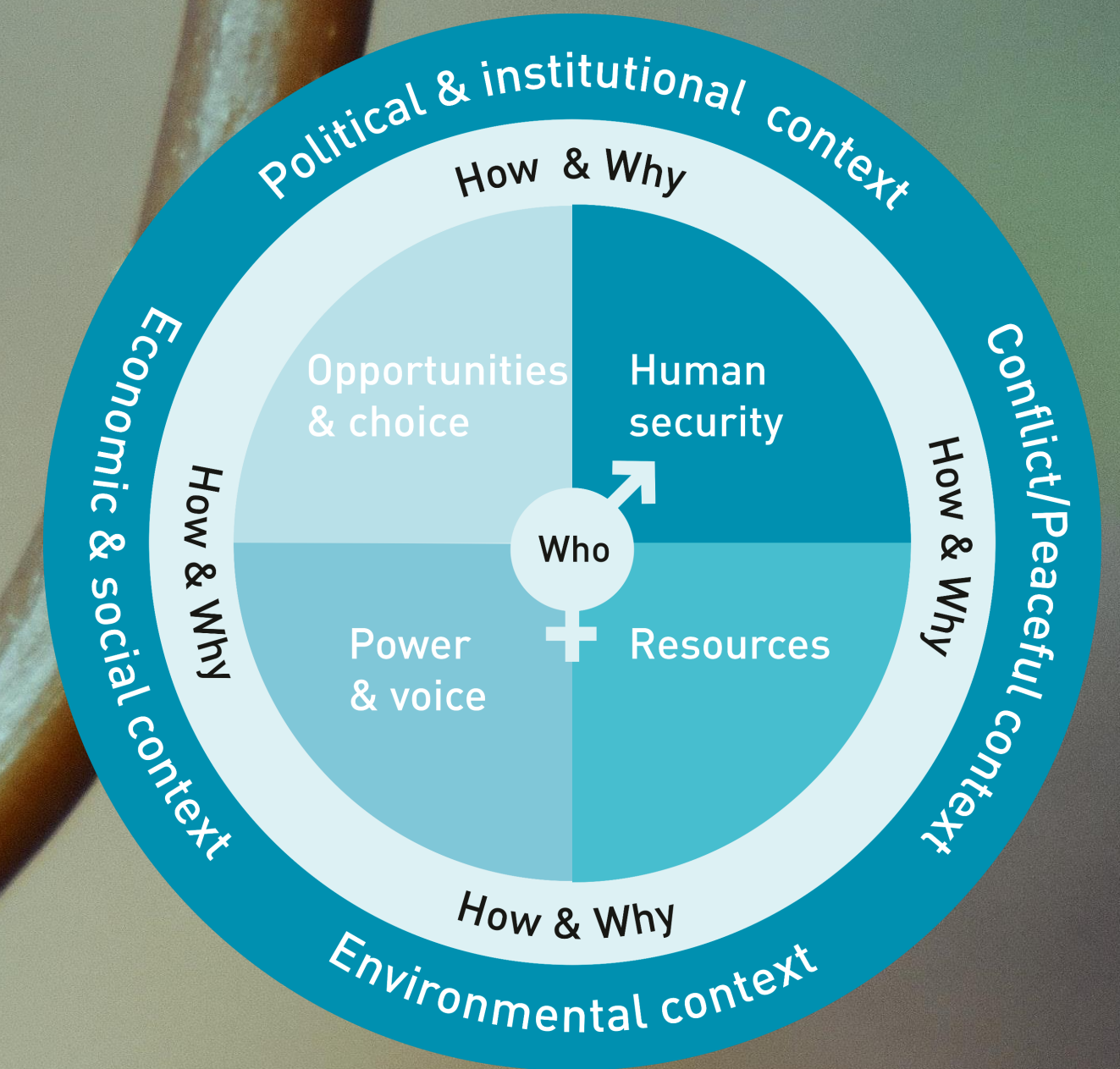
## Analysing the impact of Covid-19 on multidimensional poverty

- People living in poverty are impacted by the crisis **irrespective of if they contract the disease itself or not.**
- The consequences are **likely to persist over a long period of time** and **might change in character** and hit different groups differently over time.
- **Not all households suffer proportionally from the same effects** and some groups might be subject to overlapping deprivations and thus are particularly vulnerable to the ongoing crisis.
- **The Corona pandemic may also bring about a group of ‘new poor’** – household who were not living in poverty before the crisis but who are now pushed temporarily or more permanently into poverty.
- Some households who were already poor may experience a deterioration in their situation and **may fall into destitute poverty** due to the pandemic.



# Final remarks

- A dashboard approach – not an index
- Interconnected, interlinkages – not a silo analysis
- The analysis is Sida's – but it informs dialogue with partners and authorities
- Emphasis on today – forward looking conclusions can be strengthened
- A good enough analysis that is used – is better than a perfect analysis that remains in the bookshelf





**Thank you!**