



WEBINAR

WILL WE REACH THE SDG CHILD POVERTY TARGETS BY 2030?

27 SEPTEMBER 2023  2:00 PM (GMT+2)

#EndChildPoverty



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Global Coalition to End Child Poverty:

- 20+ member initiative to raise awareness about children living in poverty across the world and support global and national action to alleviate it

Background



Visit us on: endchildhoodpoverty.org

X: @globalcoalition



SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, **age**, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Target 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

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

Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and **children** of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

SDGs

Speakers

Presenters:

- Sabina Alkire, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
- Enrique Delamonica, Senior Adviser Statistics and Monitoring (Child Poverty and Gender Equality), UNICEF
- David Newhouse, Senior Economist, World Bank

Moderators:

- David Lambert Tumwesigye, Save the Children, Co-chair, Global Coalition to End Child Poverty
- Sola Engilbertsdottir, UNICEF, Co-chair, Global Coalition to End Child Poverty

GLOBAL TRENDS IN CHILD MONETARY POVERTY ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINES



WORLD BANK GROUP

Daylan Salmeron-Gomez
Solrun Engilbertsdottir
Jose Antonio Cuesta Leiva
David Newhouse
David Stewart

September 28, 2023

Update on child monetary poverty

Child monetary poverty = share of children living in monetary poor household

Three poverty lines: \$2.15, \$3.65, \$6.85 (2017) PPP

Focus here on \$2.15 per person per day

1. Examine characteristics of poor children
2. Present a rough approximation of trends from 2013 to 2022
 - First look at trends in monetary child poverty and covid-19 impacts

Data and methodology

Use Fall 2022 vintage of the global monitoring database, identical to World Bank Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report (2022)

Utilize latest available harmonized survey for 147 countries

- But many surveys are old, recent survey data remains critical

Estimates are “lined up” and nowcasted using growth in per capita GDP

- Treats countries consistently but does not consider trends from repeated surveys

Children remain disproportionately poor

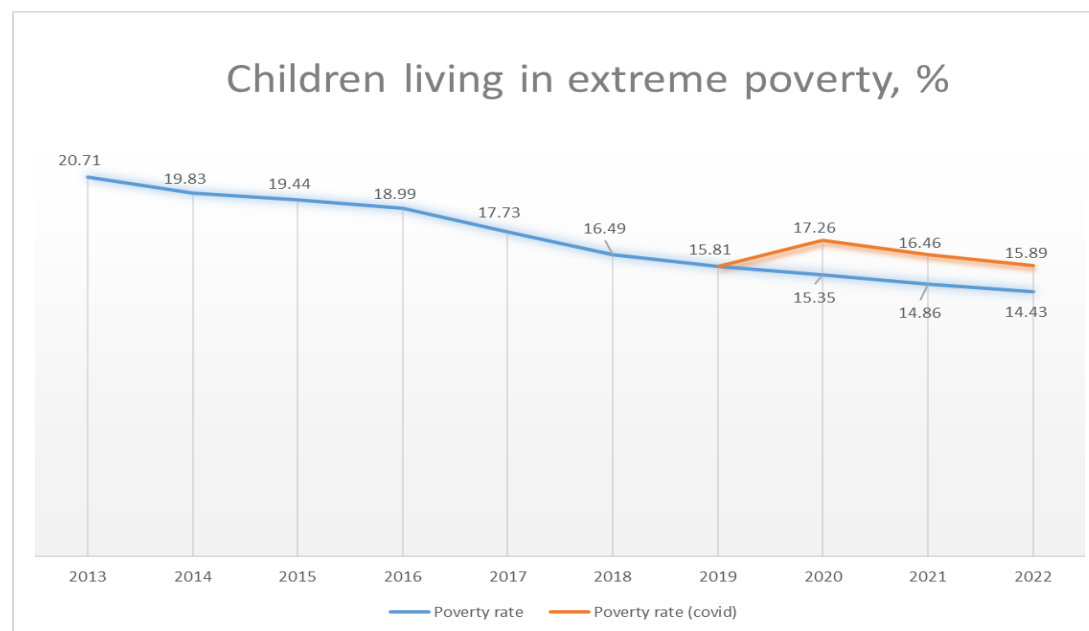
- Estimated 333 million poor children in 2022
- Headcount rate for children estimated at 15.9% in 2022 vs 6.6% for adults
- Children estimated to make up slightly over half of all extreme poor in 2022 despite representing 31 percent of the overall population
- Children tend to live in larger households with more dependents

Table 1: Share of children of those living in extreme poverty (PPP \$2.15), versus adults

	2013		2017		2022	
	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)	Headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extreme poor (%)
Children (0-17 years)	20.7	47.3	18	52.2	15.9	52.5
Adults (18+ years)	10.3	52.7	7.5	47.8	6.6	47.5

Covid-19 set us back approximately 3 years

- Covid-19 projected to raise child poverty by nearly 2 pp or 30 mn children relative to non-covid scenario
- Nowcasted estimate for 2022 comparable to 2019



Next steps

- Formulate policies with understanding of which children are likely to be poor
 - Children in larger households, younger children, rural areas, less educated heads
 - Children living in Sub-Saharan Africa (over 70% of extreme poor children) and fragile and conflict-affected countries (49% of all poor children)
 - Both Low Income Countries (40% of all extreme poor) and Lower-Middle Income Countries (45% of extreme poor children)
- Examine multidimensional child poverty indicators
 - Individual indicators
 - Can help better understand impact of policies
- More research in specific contexts about how programs impact poor children in different contexts
 - Capacity, resources, political consensus, social norms differ across contexts
 - Evaluate programs and policies to understand which are making the biggest impact

OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

www.ophi.org.uk



Will we reach the SDG child poverty targets by 2030?

Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, 27 Sept 2023

Sabina Alkire, [OPHI](http://www.ophi.org.uk), University of Oxford, UK

Tabitha, Kenya

Rabiya, India

13

Valérie, Kenya



Data: The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023

- **Since 2010**, OPHI and UNDP publish a joint tables on acute Multidimensional Poverty for over 100 developing countries that has become a **global reference** on poverty, complementing \$2.15/day monetary (World Bank); since 2019, joint reports annually also.
- OPHI **disaggregate** the global MPI by 1200+ subnational regions, **children & age groups 0-9 10-17, etc**, rural and urban areas, female and male headship
- OPHI publish harmonised MPI **trends** for 5 billion people in 80+ countries, with disaggregations by rural-urban, subnational region, **and age cohorts**
- The 2023 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) uses the most recent comparable data available for **110 countries and 6.1 billion people**
- These countries are home to about **92 percent of the population** in developing regions.
 - **Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys: 54 countries**
 - **Demographic and Health Surveys: 43 countries**
 - **National surveys: 13 countries.**

Headline: Multidimensional Poverty in 2023

Across 110 countries, **1.1 billion** out of 6.1 billion people are poor.

Half of the 1.1 billion poor people (566 million) **are children** under 18 years of age.

This proportion has not changed since we first age disaggregated the global MPI in 2017.

54.1 percent of poor children live in **Sub-Saharan Africa** (306 million)

31 percent of poor children live in **South Asia** (177 million).

27.7 percent of children are poor, compared with **13.4 percent of adults**.

This situation calls for unflagging engagement in ending child poverty

Observations for 1.8 billion children in 84 countries

(all details from Table 6.2 online)

Strictly harmonised trends are available for 84 countries over 2 to 4 periods of time, and all are age disaggregated.

In the most recent time period for 84 countries and 5.1-5.4 billion people

- **Children: 58 of 84 countries** had **significant decline in MPI** among children aged 0-17 in the most recent time period.
 - **Adults: 63 of the 84 countries** significantly reduced adult poverty.
- **Children: in 12 of the 58**, the **number** of poor children increased.
 - Among adults, 10 of the 63 increased the numbers of adults in poverty
- While the years and periods of time differ across countries, overall, **the population-weighted number and proportion of children who left poverty was lower than the number and proportion of adults.**



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Some global observations (all details online)

Strictly harmonised trends are available for 84 countries over 2 to 4 periods of time, and all are age disaggregated. 4

In 42 countries (of the 81 in UNDP-OPHI report) either there was no significant reduction in poverty among children, or the global MPI value fell more slowly among children than adults during at least one period.

In 31 countries, no reduction in at least one time period

In 16 countries, children reduced more slowly than adults

While 25 of the countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 17 are in other regions.

But change is possible, 26 countries halved their global MPI value for children, within 15 years (25 also did so nationally).

Albania

Armenia

Bolivia

Cambodia

China

Congo

Dominican Republic

Guyana

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Lesotho

Mongolia

Morocco

Nepal

Nicaragua

North Macedonia

Peru

Sao Tome & Principe

Serbia

Suriname

Tunisia

Turkmenistan

Viet Nam

§ India's Trends among children vs adults

In 2005/6, 46% of poor were children; in 2015/16 it was 42.9%; in 2019/21, it was 42.4%.

Children, Adults, & 0-9, 10-17, 18-59, & 60+ all had significant decreases in H, A, MPI, and Severe MPI in both periods 2005/6 – 2015/16 – 2019/21

Children had significant increases in Vulnerability both periods; in adults, it decreased in the latest period

The number of poor children fell from 297 to 159 to 98 million (harmonised MPI)

So 138 million children left poverty 2005/6 to 15/16

And 61 million children left poverty 2015/15 to 19/21

In total, 199 million children left poverty in 15 years

The number of poor adults fell from 348 to 212 to 133 million.

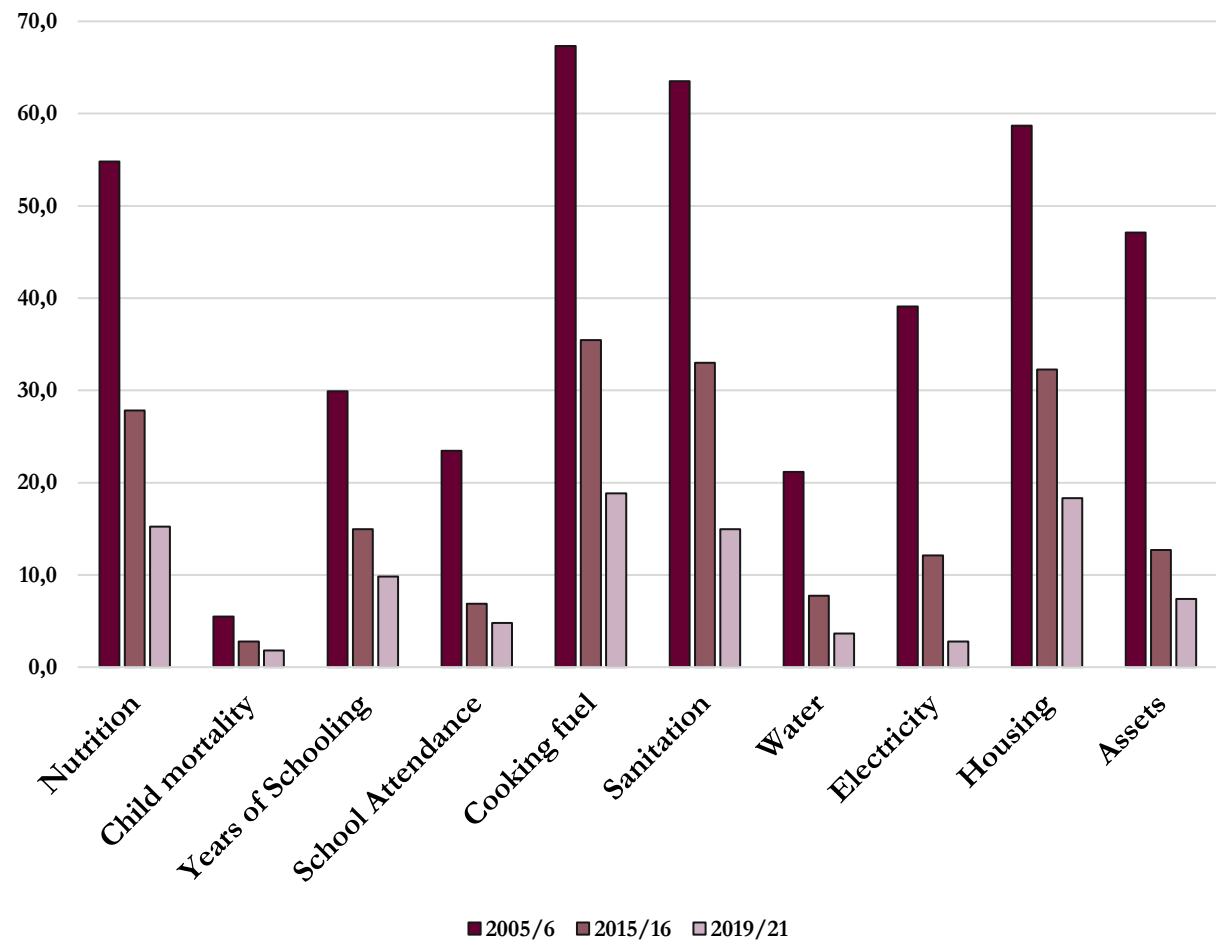
In total, 216 million adults left poverty in 15 years.

Important note: population shares changed: from 40:60 to 34:66 to 32:68

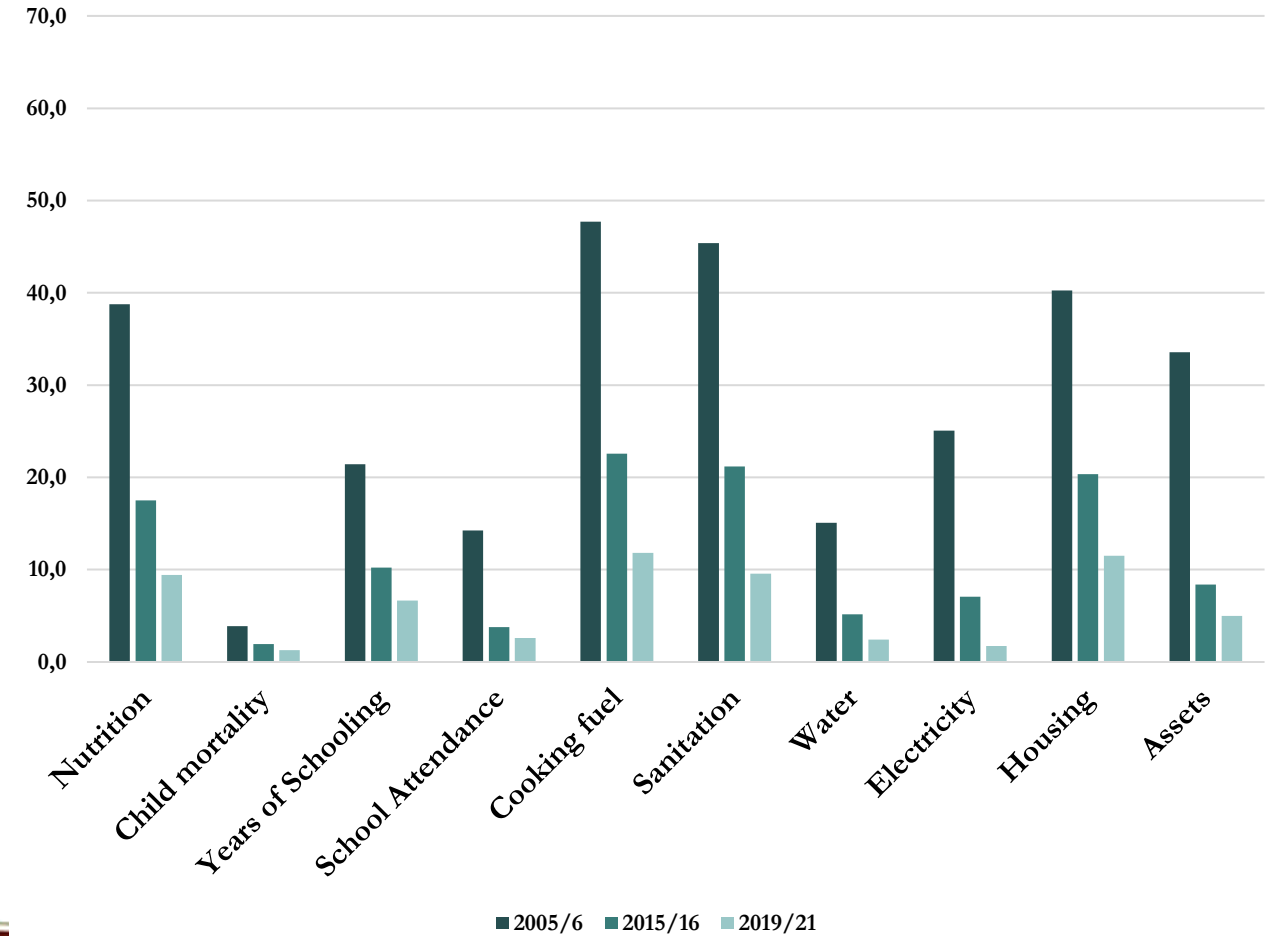
Indicator reductions for children aged 0-17 and adults age 18+:

All 10 indicators reduced significantly in both age groups in both periods.

Children's Indicator Reductions



Adult Indicator Reductions



Are Children being left behind in India?

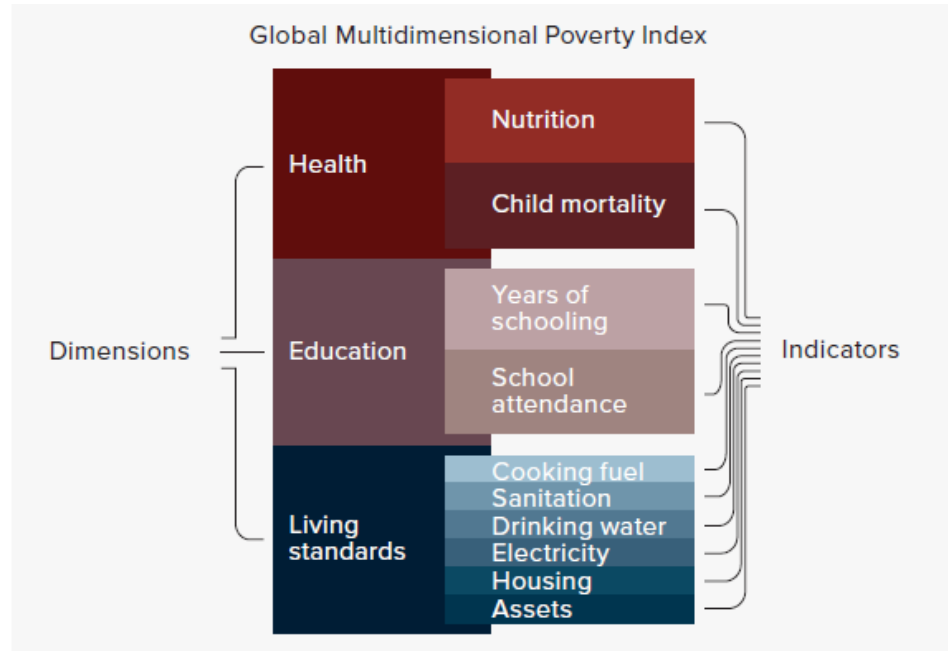
- In **absolute** terms, annualised MPI reduction was faster among children than adults

Absolute	2005/6-15/16	2015/16 – 2019/21
Children:	-0.018	-0.014
Adults:	-0.014	-0.010

- The **percentage of poor people who were children** decreased :
from 46% to 42% over 15 years.

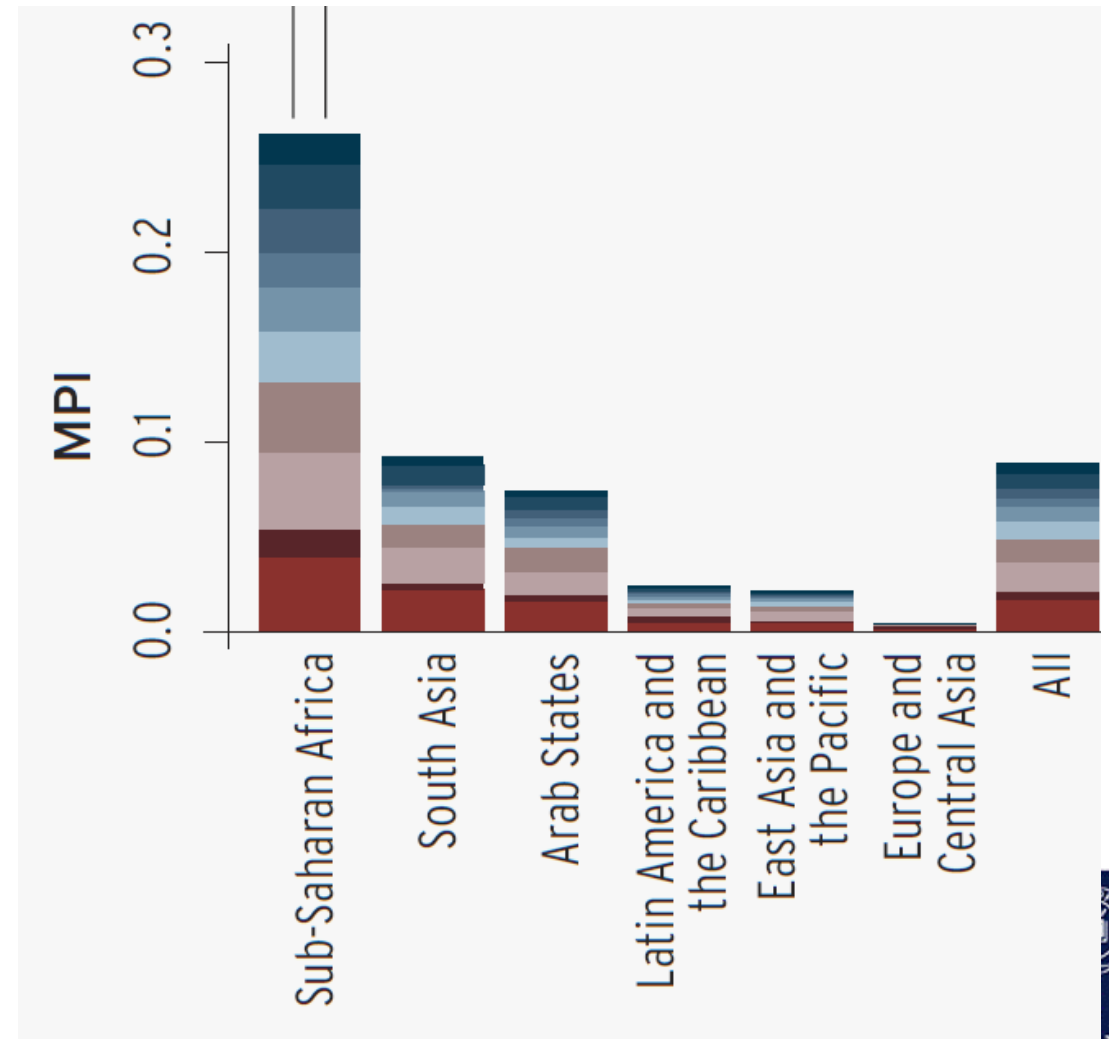
2005/6	46.0%
2015/16	42.9%
2019/21	42.4%

The MPI stacks up all deprivations of poor people.
Unstack any, & MPI goes down.



Source: HDRO and OPHI.

Note: The height (weight) of the health and education indicators in the MPI is three times higher than the height of each living standard indicator.



THE BATTLE AGAINST POVERTY

Colombia: A Case of Leadership

JUAN MANUEL SANTOS

**Former President of Colombia
2016 Nobel Peace Prize**

31 Oct 2023: Univ of Oxford

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and Member of the Elders, Juan Manuel Santos will launch his book, published by Oxford University Press, on how and why, as President of the Republic of Colombia, he used the MPI as a governance tool during the civil war – for budgeting, coordination, targeting and monitoring – and cut poverty by one-third.

Latest Multidimensional Child Poverty estimates - global

Enrique Delamonica

Senior Advisor, Child Poverty and Gender Equality

Division of Data, Analysis, Monitoring, and Planning

UNICEF

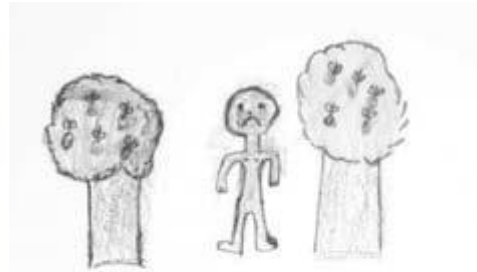
September, 2023

Outline

- Preliminaries
- Why Child Poverty?
- Internationally comparable measure of child poverty
- Child poverty trends, COVID and SDGs

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

Children's voices (drawings): What is poverty? Its effects?



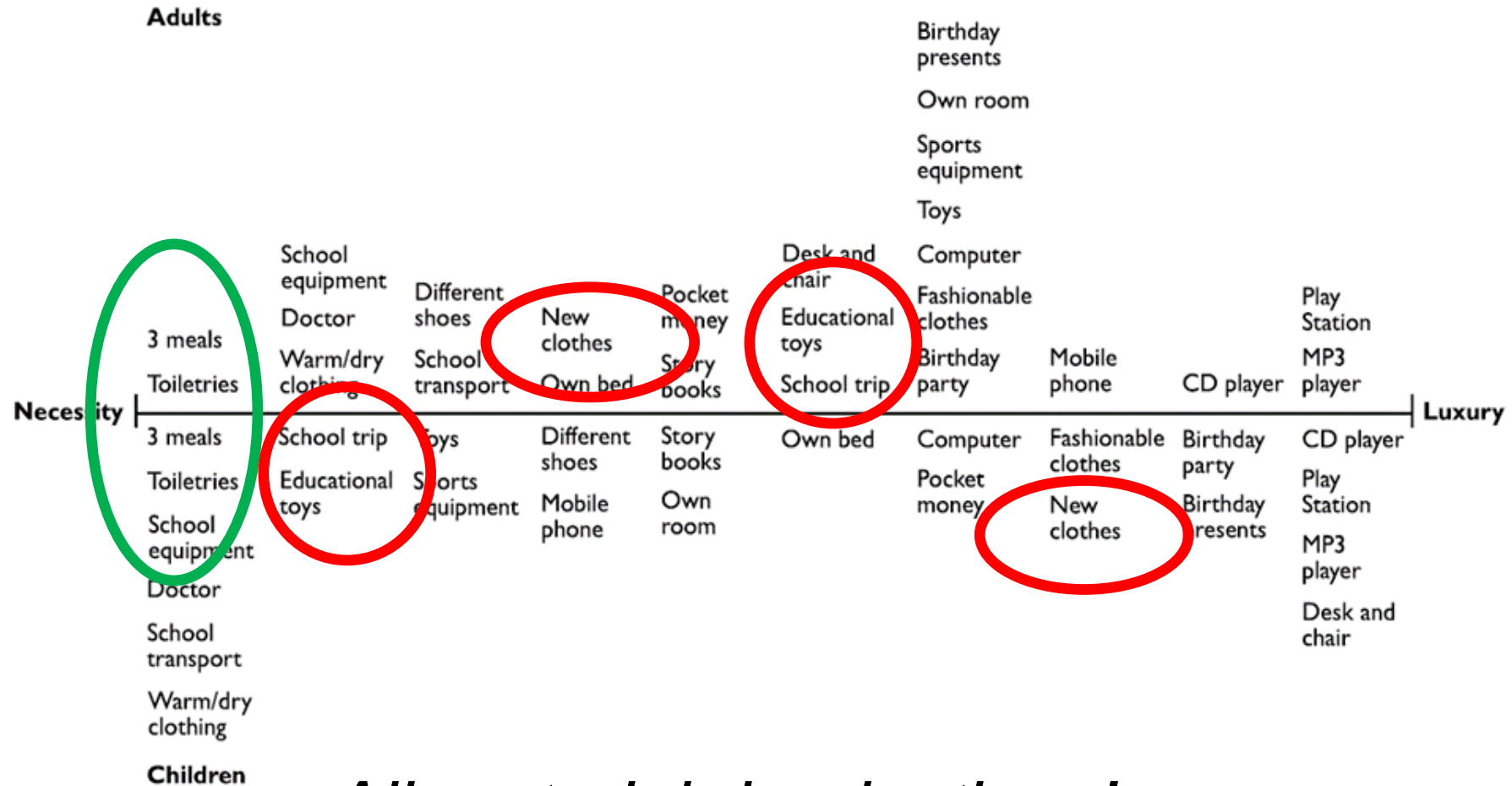
pobreza es Notener Ropa
Poverty is not having clothes



Poverty is a cardboard house

- ✓ Not eating healthy food
- ✓ Will not be able to attend school
- ✓ "Like if you have only two underpants and you have to wear one and wash the other and hang it up to dry everyone will always see that you have only two – the red one and the green one – and you are alternating between them."
- ✓ Social stigma, discrimination, feeling intimidated and despised

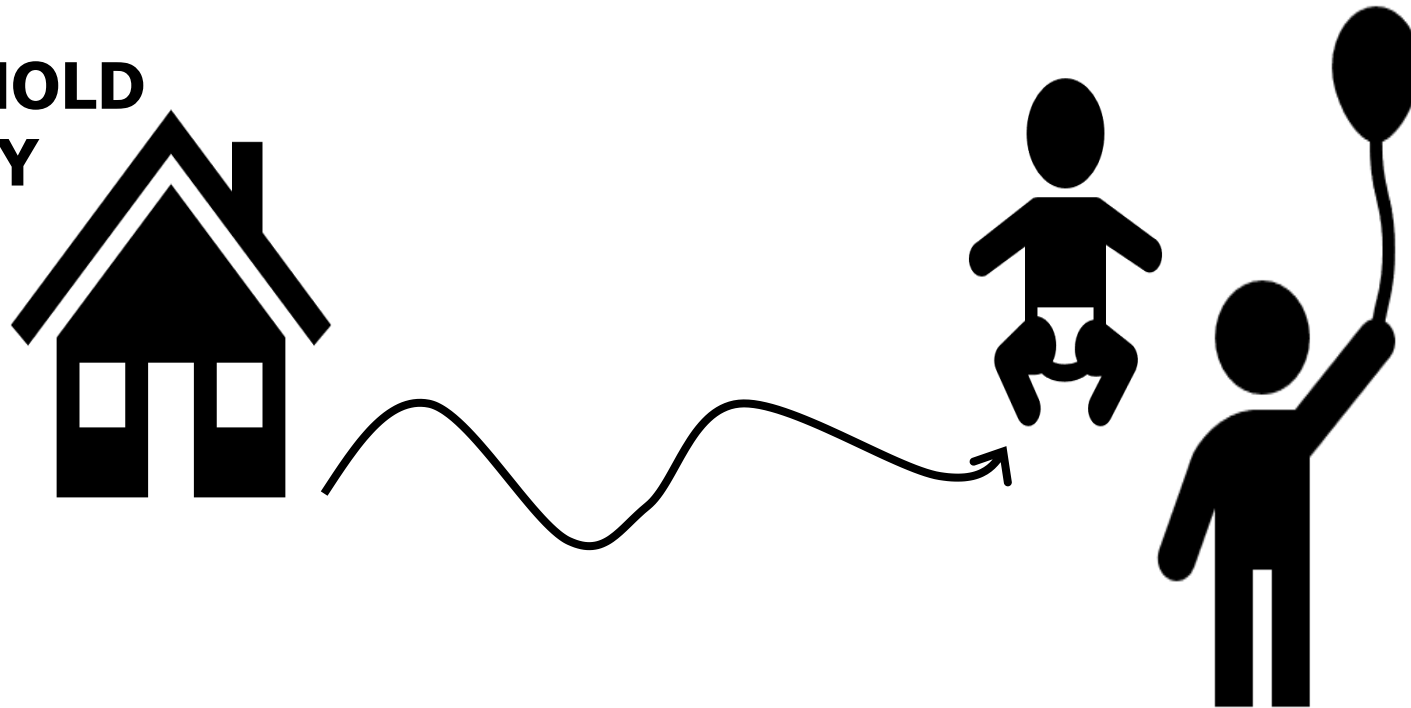
Child and adult opinions about socially perceived necessities



All material deprivations!

Beyond household poverty

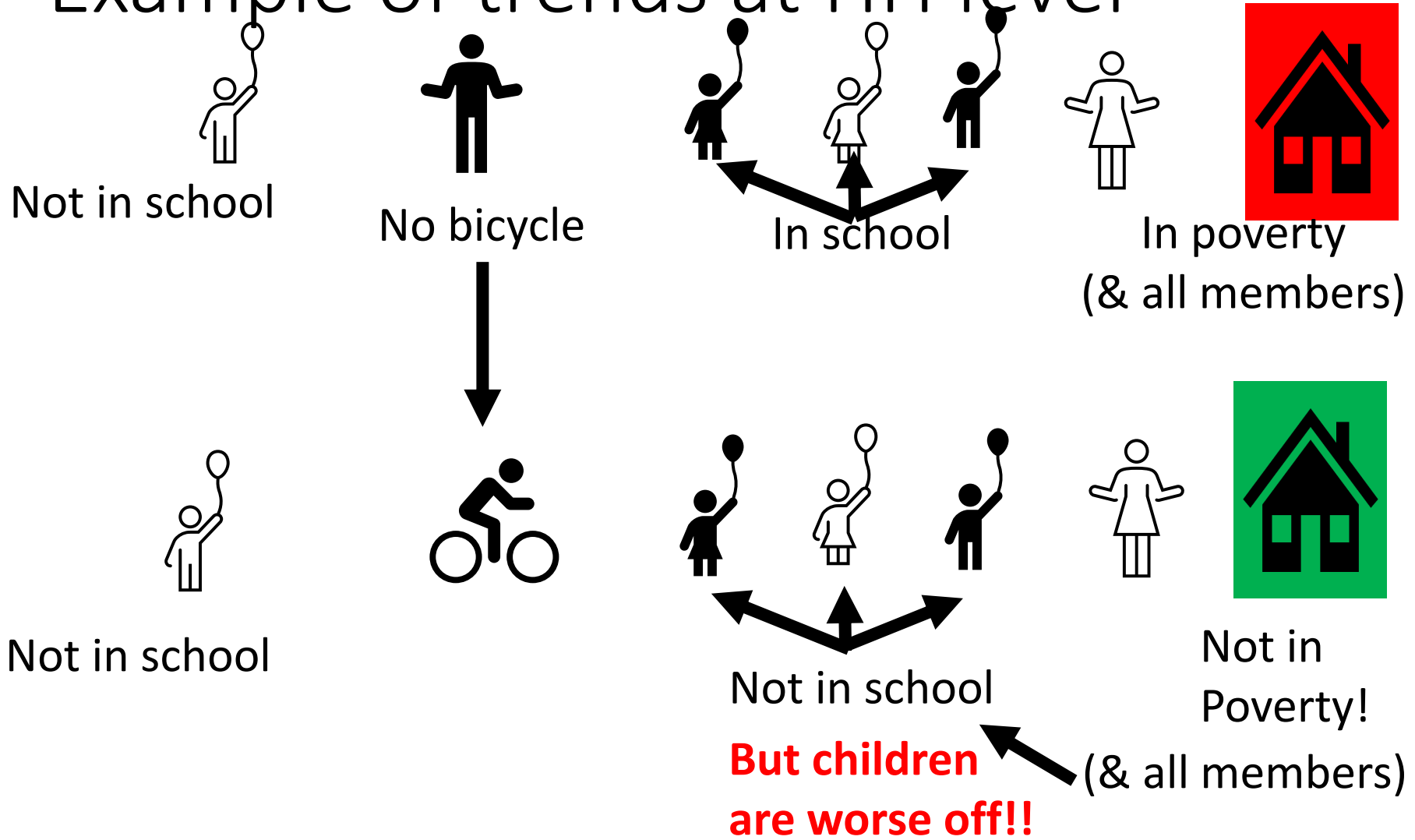
**HOUSEHOLD
POVERTY**



Children's **needs** are different (Immunization, school, and nutrition)

Child poverty \neq Children in poor households

Example of trends at HH level



If we want to do child-focused policy and monitor their impact, we must measure child poverty

Child Poverty and Children in Poor Households

%	Children in poverty (deprived)	Children OK	
Children in multidimensionally OK households	10	66	76
Children in multidimensionally poor households	12	11	23
	22	77	100

Source: Pinilla et al (2020) "Child vs. Household MPIs in Colombia: Do they Identify the Same Children as Multidimensionally Poor?"

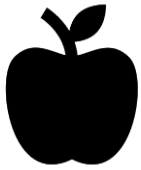
Country estimates may differ, but for global estimates:
Internationally Agreed Minima (https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)



**No and unimproved facilities
(from Joint Monitoring Programme Ladder)**



**No and unimproved facilities
(from JMP Ladder)**



Stunting 3 and 2 St. Dev.



5 and 3 persons per room (UNHABITAT: 4)



=<14: Never in school and out school

15>=: Incomplete primary and out of secondary



12-35 months: No and some immunization

36-59 months: No and some ARI treatment

15-17 years: Unmet contraception needs

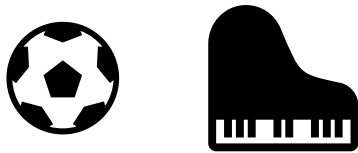
(none and traditional)

*Rights constitutive
of poverty
Two thresholds
Limburg Principles*

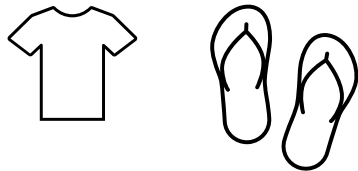
No Sufficient data and/or no Internationally Agreed Minima



Material Elements to Access/Realize Right to Information



Material Elements to Realize Right to Play and Leisure

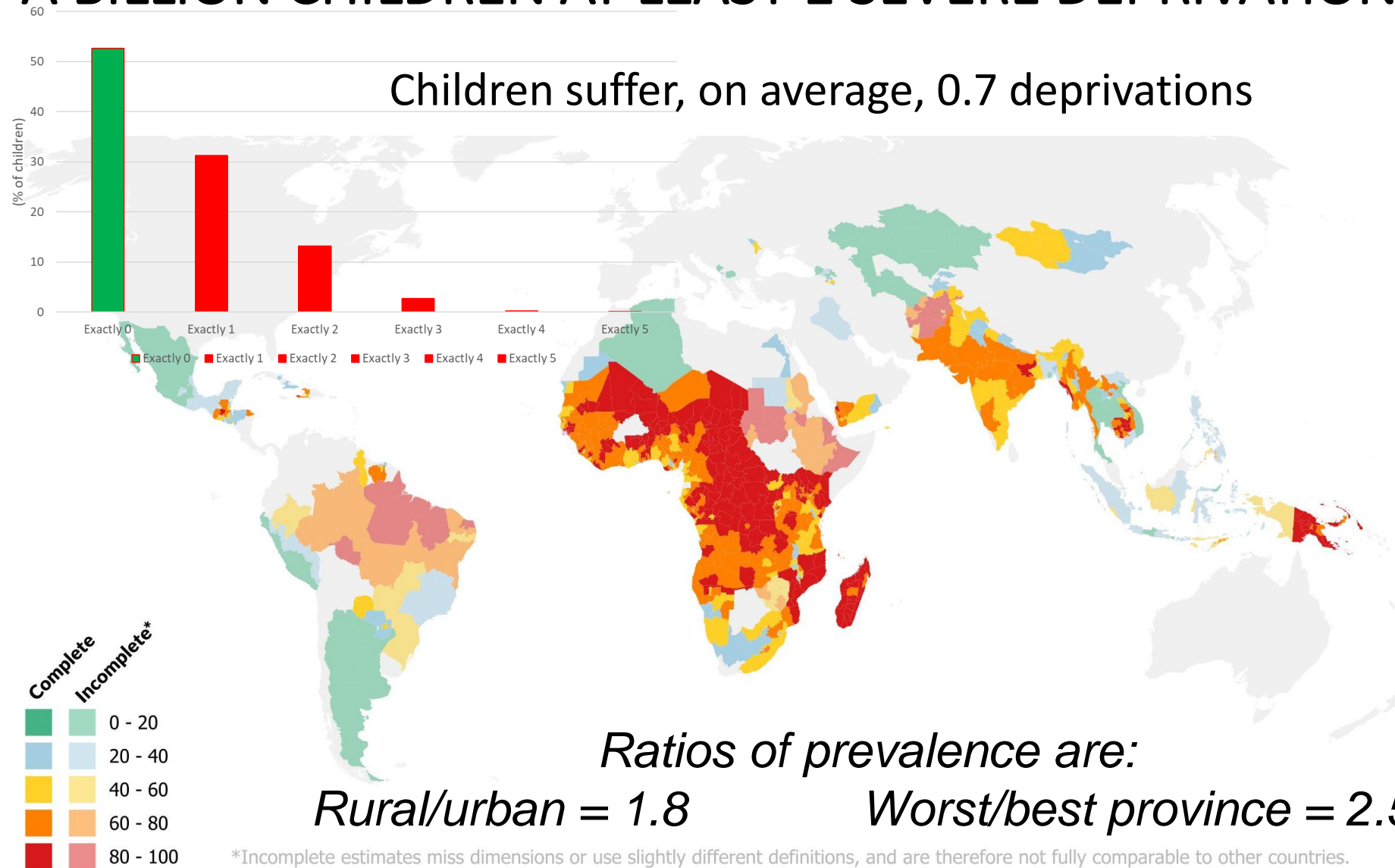


Material Elements to realize Right to Clothing

Very important material deprivations! (mentioned by children: socially perceived necessities)

Global Child Poverty Profile

A BILLION CHILDREN AT LEAST 1 SEVERE DEPRIVATION



Multidimensional child poverty: Pre- and post- COVID 19 trends towards the SDGs

