

Measuring multidimensional poverty



EVALUATION ADVISORY PANEL OF IOE

Gonzalo Hernández Licona, PhD
[\[profile\]](#)

Seminar Series [\[video\]](#)

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Programme Evaluation



Multidimensional poverty



Results-based budget



Evaluation

The issue



When Mexico was building its M&E system, we only included the traditional M&E tools, such as various types of evaluations, program monitoring, etc. But when the government included the Multidimensional Poverty Measurement as one of the key social indicators, then we included this element as an important goal of the M&E (social) system.

This simple fact changed the way the government was planning its social policy, the way they decided the budget and it also changed the interest of the government on evaluations. The political incentives changed for good and we produced a virtuous circle of measurement, evaluation, and public policy decisions.



The status quo

Since 2010 (approx) when countries started measuring poverty in a multidimensional way, there has been an explosion of literature on this subject. The international institutions (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the World Bank, UNICEF, ECLAC, etc) have been working on multidimensional poverty. The main reason is that countries/governments find it that it is a way to link better programs to poverty, thus their efforts on public policy are reflected on poverty.

The horizon

IFAD should use a multidimensional poverty approach to measure poverty in rural areas. It will bring additional insights and interesting solutions to the field.

Literature

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