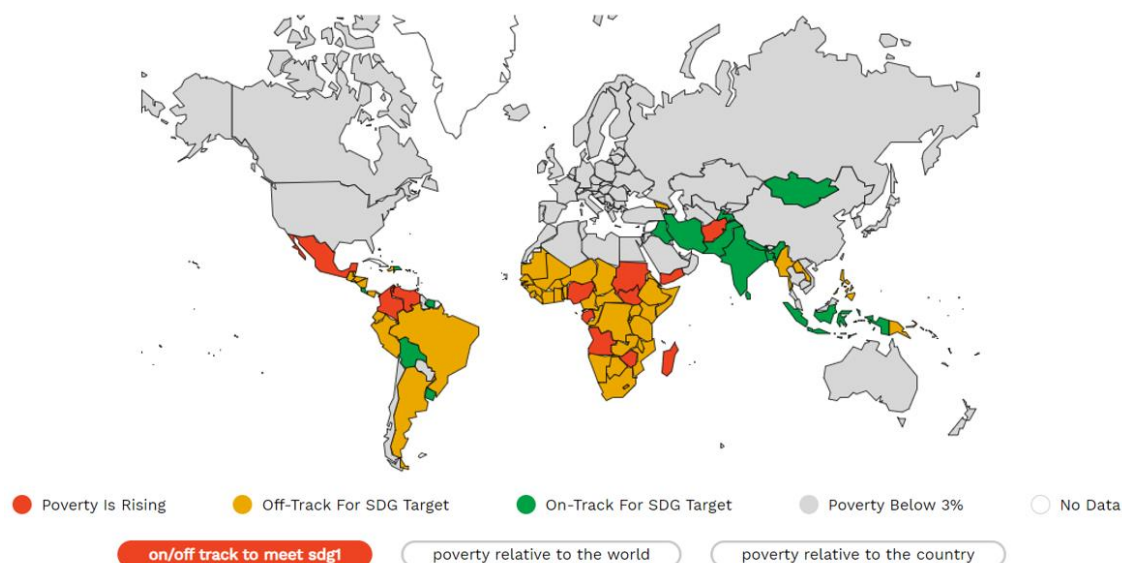# ANNEX I
POVERTY MOONSHOT

Global snapshot

Globally, there has been an upsurge of poverty in the post-pandemic period, with many countries still struggling to reverse trends.
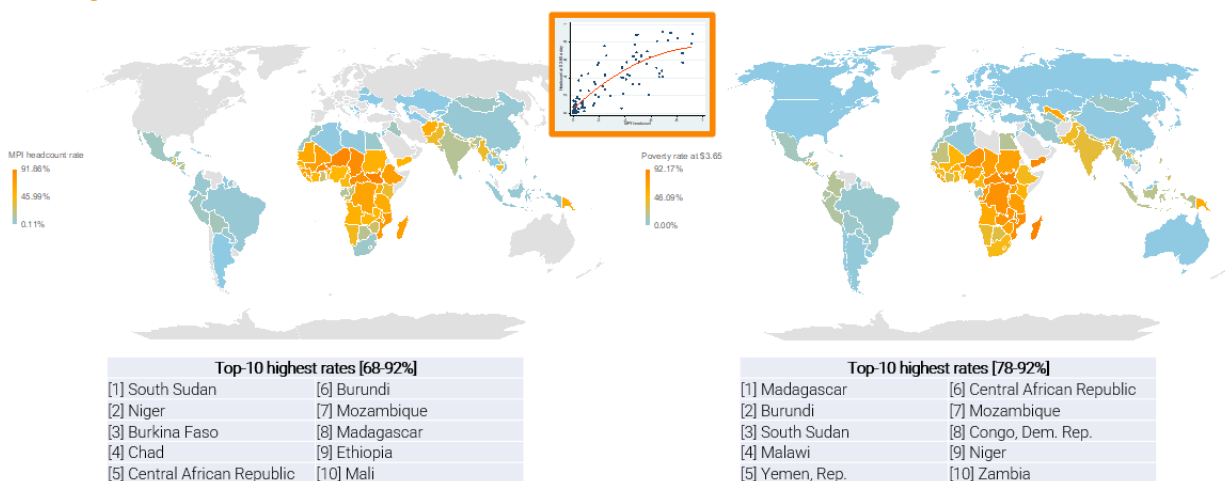
Map below showing income poverty levels across regions (as per the World Data Lab/World Bank.

- 🔴 Poverty Is Rising
- 🟠 Off-Track For SDG Target
- 🟢 On-Track For SDG Target
- ⚪ Poverty Below 3%
- ◯ No Data

on/off track to meet sdg1 | poverty relative to the world | poverty relative to the country

POVERTY MOONSHOT

GLOBAL PROGRESS – HEADCOUNT MPI VERSUS MONETARY POVERTY $3.65

For 106 countries with information on the two indicators, there's a strong positive and statistically significant correlation

MPI headcount rate
91.86%
45.99%
0.11%

Poverty rate at $3.65
92.17%
46.09%
0.00%

Top-10 highest rates [68-92%]	
[1] South Sudan	[6] Burundi
[2] Niger	[7] Mozambique
[3] Burkina Faso	[8] Madagascar
[4] Chad	[9] Ethiopia
[5] Central African Republic	[10] Mali

Top-10 highest rates [78-92%]	
[1] Madagascar	[6] Central African Republic
[2] Burundi	[7] Mozambique
[3] South Sudan	[8] Congo, Dem. Rep.
[4] Malawi	[9] Niger
[5] Yemen, Rep.	[10] Zambia

Source: UNDP-OPHI, and own estimates based on $0.10 binned distributions of income or consumption reconstructed from World Bank, pip: Stata Module.

From the graph above – despite the methodological limitations of the global MPI and the income-based, a comparison of the results between both shows similar results. Globally, poverty is concentrated in SSA and South Asia for the top 10 countries.

Note on data limitations

The MPI relies on two main databases that are publicly available and comparable for most developing countries: the ICF Macro Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the UNICEF's Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS). For several countries, national household surveys with the same or similar content and questionnaires are used.

Given the MPI limitations, and underestimates for MICs for MPI levels, it is recommended to use income-based measures as well. In some countries, UNDP COs have used HDI for sub-national levels and those experiences must be leveraged (e.g., Brazil, Colombia etc), in collaboration with the UNDP HDRO.

Despite encouraging trends for poverty reduction prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of post-pandemic data for most of the 110 countries covered by the global MPI restricts our understanding of the pandemic's effects on poverty.

Empowerment is not included in the computation of the global MPI due to data constraints. The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) collect data on women's empowerment for some countries, but not every DHS survey includes empowerment, and the other surveys do not have these data. Data on men's empowerment or political freedom are often missing.

Measuring the Poverty Moonshot

UNDP's footprint to achieve the Poverty Moonshot is measured by a package of interventions which combined can be successful. These include interventions put in place to enable jobs and livelihoods creation, interventions for social protection, interventions for improvement of health services though support to heath systems and services (including access to key commodities), support to strengthening MSMEs which generate on average 80%+ of jobs in developing countries, interventions to boost access to financial inclusion and productive assets, and interventions to improve the lives and well-being of IDPs and refugees.

Existing SP 2022-2025 IRRF Indicators

Overall Development Impact Indicators
Global poverty headcount
   a) Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
   b) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Multidimensional Poverty Index
Tier 2: Outcome Indicators

- **Multidimensional poverty headcount:**
  a) proportion of population in multidimensional poverty
  b) proportion of population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty
- **Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit,** disaggregated by sex (SDG 1.3.1)
- **Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+**, by gender (and race/ethnicity where available)
- **Number of vulnerable people covered by disaster and climate risk insurance**

Select Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) Indicators for the Poverty Moonshot

IRRF Output	Indicators
1.2. Social protection services and systems <u>strengthened</u> across sectors with increased investment Contributing Outcomes ❷①③	1.2.1 Number of countries with policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes targeting: • Women • Urban poor • Rural poor • Person with disabilities • informal sector workers NOTE Rating scale at country level: 0 – Not in place, 1 – Work started, 2 – Work in progress, 3 – Work almost complete, **4 – In place**

	1.2.2 Number of countries that have increased types and quality of social protection services:
	• Type of services[1]
	• Quality of services
	  ○ Coverage
	  ○ Adequacy
	  ○ Access
	NOTE
	Improvement will be measured by subtracting a previous year value from a reporting year value. (Positive value = Improvement)
	Types of service = number
	Quality rating at country level: 0 = Very low, 1 = Low, 2 = Neither low nor high, 3 = High, 4 = Very high

1.3 Access to basic services[2] and financial and non-financial assets and services <u>improved</u> to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity Contributing Outcomes ❷①③	1.3.1 Number of people[3] accessing basic services: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Poor (income measure) • Informal sector workers • Youth • Persons with disabilities • Displaced populations • Ethnic minorities
	1.3.2 Number of people accessing financial services: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Poor (income measure) • Informal sector workers • Youth • Persons with disabilities • Displaced populations • Ethnic minorities
	1.3.3 Number of people accessing non-financial assets: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Poor (income measure) • Informal sector workers • Youth • Persons with disabilities • Displaced populations • Ethnic minorities

1.4 Equitable, resilient and sustainable **systems for health and pandemic preparedness** <u>strengthened</u> to address communicable and non-communicable diseases, including COVID-19, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and mental health
 	
Contributing Outcomes
❷③①
	1.4.1 Number of people who have access to HIV and related services:
	• Behavioural change communication
	  o Number of females reached
	  o Number of males reached
	• Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment
	  o Number of females reached
	  o Number of males reached
	          (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO)

	1.4.2 Number of countries, which: • introduced digital solutions for vaccine delivery and health systems strengthening • deployed hyperlocal vaccine data analytics for decision making and equitable and inclusive responses • introduced environmentally and socially sustainable disposal of immunization waste • introduced scalable and reliable clean energy solutions across COVID-19 vaccination services NOTE Rating scale at country level: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, **4 = Introduced / deployed**
3.3 Risk informed and gender-responsive **recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action,** <u>implemented</u> at regional, national and sub-national levels Contributing Outcomes ❸②①	3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Youth • Persons with disabilities • Internally displaced populations • Refugees
	3.3.2 Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Youth • Persons with disabilities • Internally displaced populations • Refugees

3.4 Integrated development solutions <u>implemented</u> to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility
 	
Contributing Outcomes
❷③
	3.4.2 Number of people on the move and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion:
	• Refugees
	  o Female
	  o Male
	  o Sex-disaggregated data unavailable
	• Internally displaced populations
	  o Female
	  o Male
	  o Sex-disaggregated data unavailable
	• Returnees
	  o Female
	  o Male
	  o Sex-disaggregated data unavailable
	• People in host communities
	  o Female
	  o Male
	  o Sex-disaggregated data unavailable

6.1 Country-led measures <u>implemented</u> to achieve inclusive economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity, including in crisis contexts Contributing Outcomes ❶②③	6.1.1 Number of measures implemented to: • eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market • increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains • ensure women's economic security and empowerment in crisis contexts, including through economic recovery plans
	6.1.2 Number of new or strengthened policies, legislations and regulations or investment in national care systems in place

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[1] Types of social protection services include social assistance, social insurance, labour market policies, etc.
[2] Basic services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies. (SDG 1.4.1)
[3] For Indicator 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3, percentage would be computed where solid denominator values are available.