

## PANEL 4B – INFORMING POLICY TO END POVERTY

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Australasian Aid Conference

Australian National University, Canberra

20 February 2019

# INFORMING POLICY TO END POVERTY

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Australasian Aid Conference  
Australian National University, Canberra  
20 February 2019

INFORMING POLICY TO END POVERTY

**Research as a foundation for innovation and change  
in poverty measurement and action**

Professor Sharon Bessell  
Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU

Australasian Aid Conference  
Australian National University, Canberra  
20 February 2019

INFORMING POLICY TO END POVERTY

**From critique to change: the role of civil society  
organisations in new approaches to measuring poverty**

Joanne Crawford

Knowledge translation, policy advocacy, strategic engagement  
Individual Deprivation Measure Program, IWDA

Australasian Aid Conference

Australian National University, Canberra

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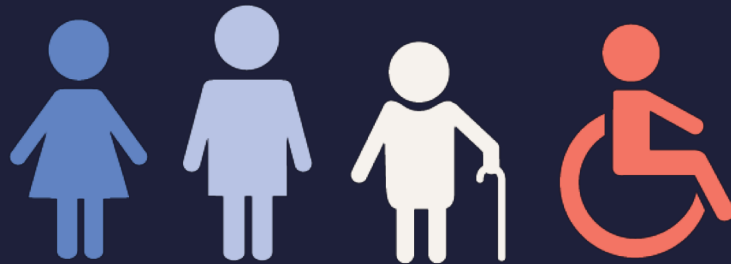




# GOOD NEWS. BUT FOR WHOM? AND MEASURED HOW?



# POVERTY DATA IS (STILL) INCOMPLETE

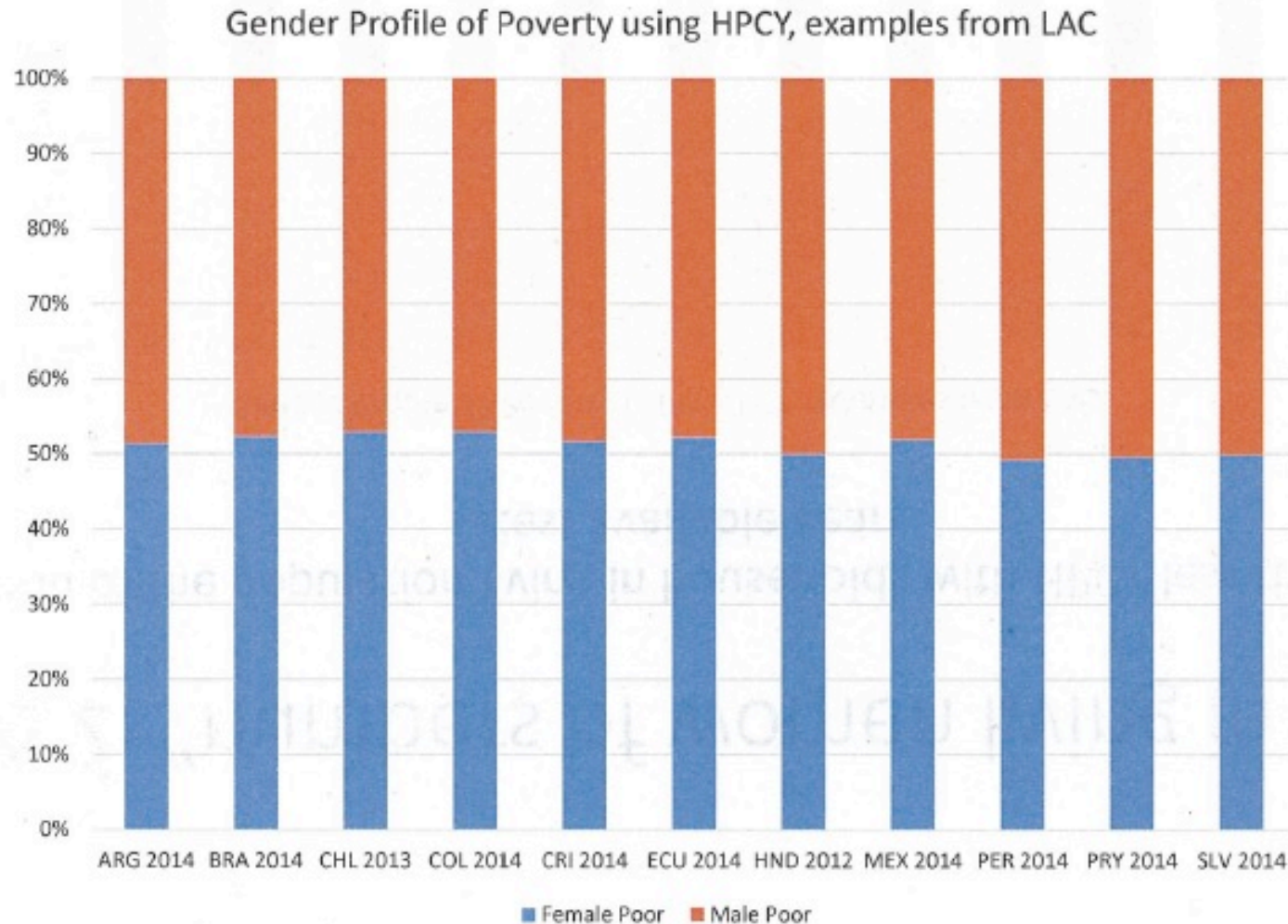


The world currently measures the poverty of households. This hides the circumstances of individuals within households.

Poverty measurement also focuses mainly on money, or on a few key areas of life, when people experiencing poverty say there are many other factors that are keeping them poor.

# IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

Gender composition of the population living in households with HPCY less than \$1.90/day in LAC, latest available years.



Source  
World Bank presentation,  
Individual Poverty  
Measurement Workshop  
1 February 2017

# IDENTIFYING THE CHANGE IMPERATIVE



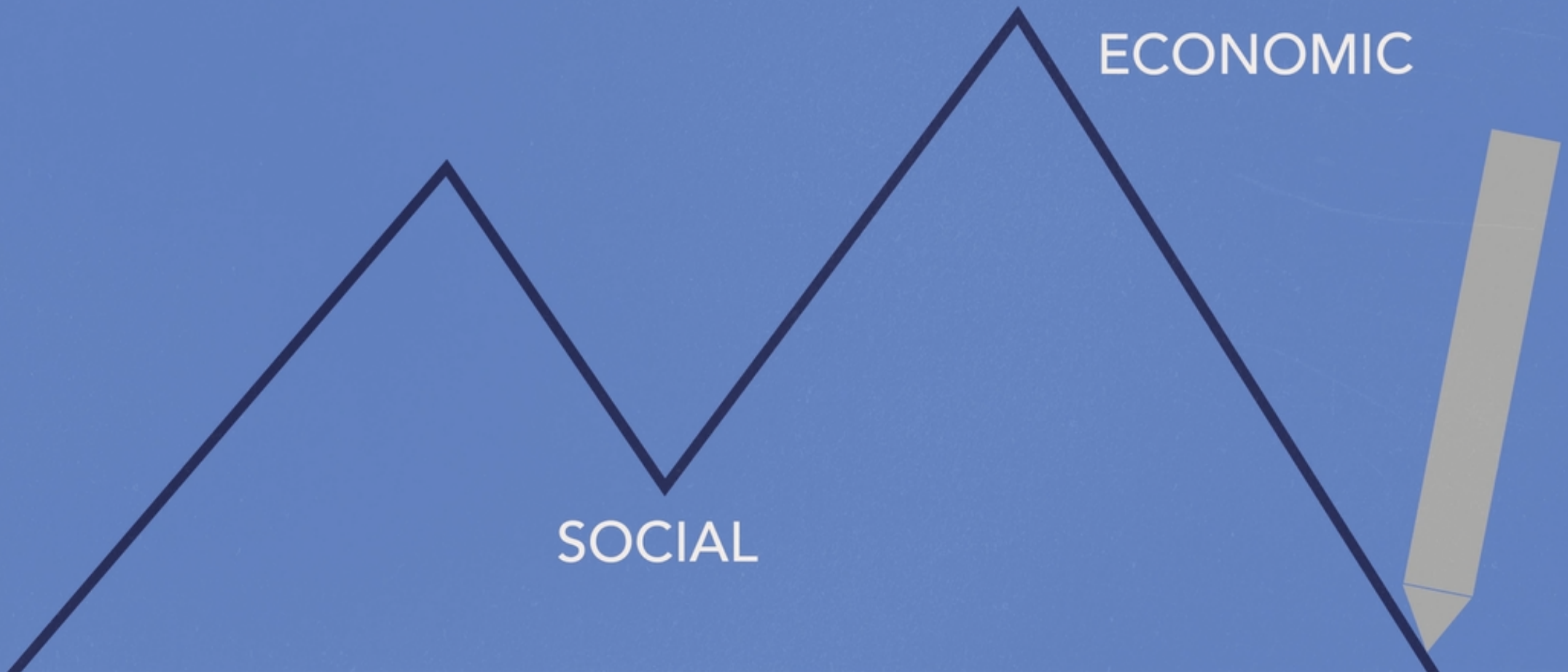
Goal: To end poverty **in all its forms everywhere**

- 'While 'women's socio-economic disadvantage is reflected in pervasive gender inequalities across many dimensions of poverty, **the absence of sex disaggregated data makes it difficult to establish if women are, across the board, more likely to live in poverty than men.**'

UN Women, *Progress of Women 2015-16*

- Achieving SDG 1 requires us to move beyond income-based, household-level measurement

# QUALITY DATA





TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND WE NEED TO MEASURE AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL





# BEYOND CRITIQUE – DEVELOPING AN ALTERNATIVE

## 6 COUNTRIES, 3 SITES IN EACH, 3 AGE COHORTS

Pacific	Fiji
South East Asia	Indonesia, Philippines
Southern Africa	Angola, Malawi, Mozambique
Urban	Young women and men
Rural	Middle age women and men
Highly marginalised	Older women and men

### PHASE 1: QUALITATIVE (~ 1,115 people)

Participatory research, to gain insight & understanding

### PHASE 2: PARTICIPATORY RANKING (~ 1,800 people)

Dimension preference, to gauge priorities & gaps

### PHASE 3: DEVELOPING & TRIALLING THE IDM (~ 1,800 people)

Nationally representative survey in the Philippines



# THE RESULT: THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Measures at the individual level, can be disaggregated by sex, age, disability, urban/rural & intersections

Gender sensitive

Multidimensional: 15 dimensions, Material and non-material

Scalar: moves beyond poor/not poor

Is not limited by existing data

1 FOOD



2 WATER



3 SHELTER



4 HEALTH



5 EDUCATION



6 ENERGY/FUEL



7 SANITATION



8 RELATIONSHIPS



9 CLOTHING



10 VIOLENCE



11 FAMILY PLANNING



12 ENVIRONMENT



13 VOICE



14 TIME-USE

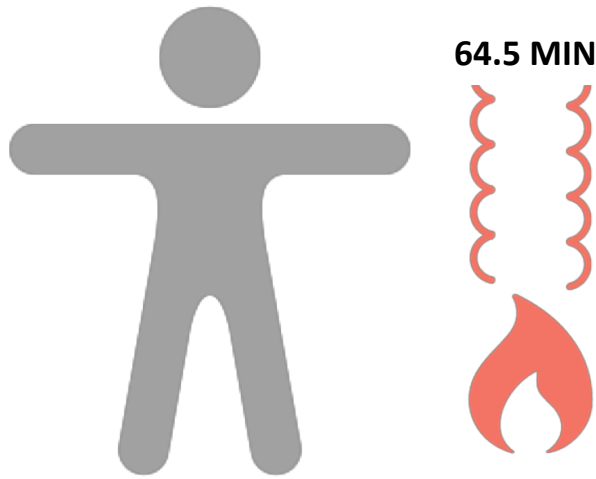


15 WORK



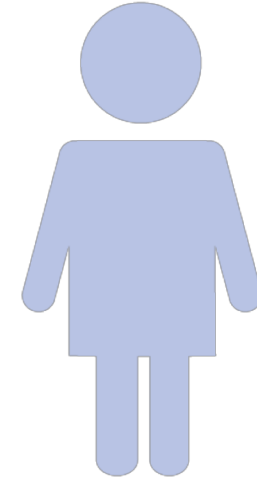
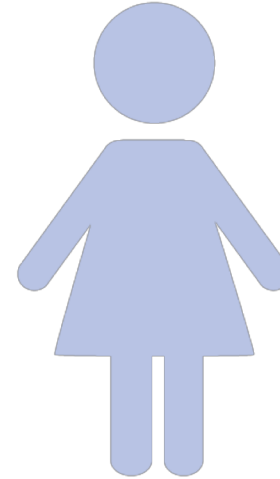


# SHOWING WHY INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL GENDER-SENSITIVE POVERTY MEASUREMENT MATTERS



The Fiji IDM study found that people living in the households sampled spent an average of 64.5 minutes per day exposed to fumes related to cooking and heating.

105 MIN



24 MIN



The Fiji IDM study found that women on average were exposed to 1 hour 45 minutes per day of fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to an average of 24 minutes per day for men.

Longer exposure times were linked to higher frequency and severity of health problems.



## Launch of the Individual Deprivation Measure

On 15 February 2017, the IDM was officially launched by Minister for Foreign Affairs the Hon Julie Bishop MP, at the 2017 Australasian Aid Conference.

LEARN MORE

# Building awareness & profile

## Individual Deprivation Measure



Data kemiskinan tidak lengkap.



Saat ini, kita hanya mengukur kemiskinan rumah tangga. Hal ini berarti kita tidak memperhatikan keadaan masing-masing individu dalam rumah tangga.

Pengukuran kemiskinan saat ini juga hanya berpusat pada uang, padahal ada banyak faktor lainnya yang juga berpengaruh bagi perempuan dan laki-laki miskin.

Apa yang salah dengan cara itu?



Kita belum sepenuhnya memahami kemiskinan.  
Kita belum sepenuhnya memahami kondisi individu perempuan dan laki-laki miskin.  
Kita belum menggali lebih dalam bagaimana gender, usia, disabilitas dan kesukuan mempengaruhi kemiskinan secara individu.

Hal itu berarti usaha kita untuk mengatasi kemiskinan belum maksimal.

Apa Solusinya?



The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) atau Pengukuran Kemiskinan Individu adalah alat ukur baru yang dapat mengukur:

- Kemiskinan individu, tidak terbatas pada rumah tangga
- Perbedaan pengalaman kemiskinan untuk laki-laki dan perempuan

IDM mempertimbangkan bahwa untuk dapat keluar dari kemiskinan, diperlukan lebih dari sekedar uang. Inilah alasannya mengapa survey ini mengukur 15 dimensi kehidupan masing-masing individu:



multidimensional data #UNGA #data4sdgs



IDM @IDMData · Sep 21

The IDM can help governments and organisations target poverty & inequality more effectively #UNGA #GlobalGoals

17 GOALS

169 TARGETS

230 INDICATORS

53 GENDER-RELATED INDICATORS  
25% IDM

GIF



IDM @IDMData · Sep 21

Work together to create a world of opportunity for all #SDG



Individual Deprivation Measure

Knowing who is poor, in what way and to what extent



Australian Aid

Australian National University

IWDA INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



Individual Deprivation Measure

## INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE METHODOLOGY UPDATE 2017

A report edited by Janet Hunt, with chapters contributed by Sharon Bessell, Joanne Crawford, Kylie Fisk, Janet Hunt, Hieu Nguyen, Trang Pham, Helen Suich, and Mandy Yap.

Australian National University

Australian Aid

IWDA INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



0:12 / 2:31

Introducing the Individual Deprivation Measure

303 views

2 0 SHARE

# MISSION SUPPORTING CHANGE

- Htun & Weldon (2012): Research across 70 countries & four decades has shown that feminist civil society mobilising is more important for tackling violence against women & girls than progressive political parties, women in government or economic factors like national wealth
- Knowledge of local context and communities
- Focusing attention, advocating, following up, seeking accountability
- Supporting women, including marginalised women, to be heard
- Providing a transformative alternative to mainstream initiatives and services
- Contributing to collective action and change through movements and networks
- Creating an enabling environment for government response and action



# BUILDING DEMAND FOR CHANGE



# RESEARCH IS NECESSARY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT



**Good quality development research improves effectiveness and is an important precursor to innovation – but there are diverse barriers and challenges to its use**

- Limited mechanisms to coordinate and consolidate need, production, developments, evidence across sectors
- Practical challenges to align demand for and supply of evidence across multiple and diverse development actors
- Getting research used in ways that maximise impact requires detailed, practical understanding of incentives, constraints, opportunities, requirements

# WHAT FACILITATES DEVELOPMENT IMPACT?

1. **Foundational facilitators:** familiarity and prior engagement with research context and users
2. **Planning for impact:** intentional focus on impact and integrated methods for its achievement
3. **Engaging end users:** proactive engagement and co-production of knowledge
4. **Influential outputs:** tailored fit-for-purpose design of outputs
5. **Lasting engagement:** Ongoing engagement and continuity of relationships

Where these facilitators were present, many development contributions were documented, including policy changes, practice & system changes, capacity changes



# MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP: LEVERAGING CONTRIBUTIONS



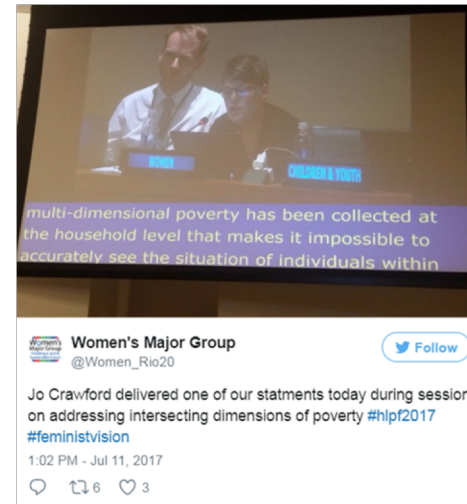
## Launch of the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics & First Global Conference on Gender Equality and Unpaid Care & Domestic Work in Mexico City

On the 10 & 11 September, the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) was launched in Mexico City, followed by the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work.

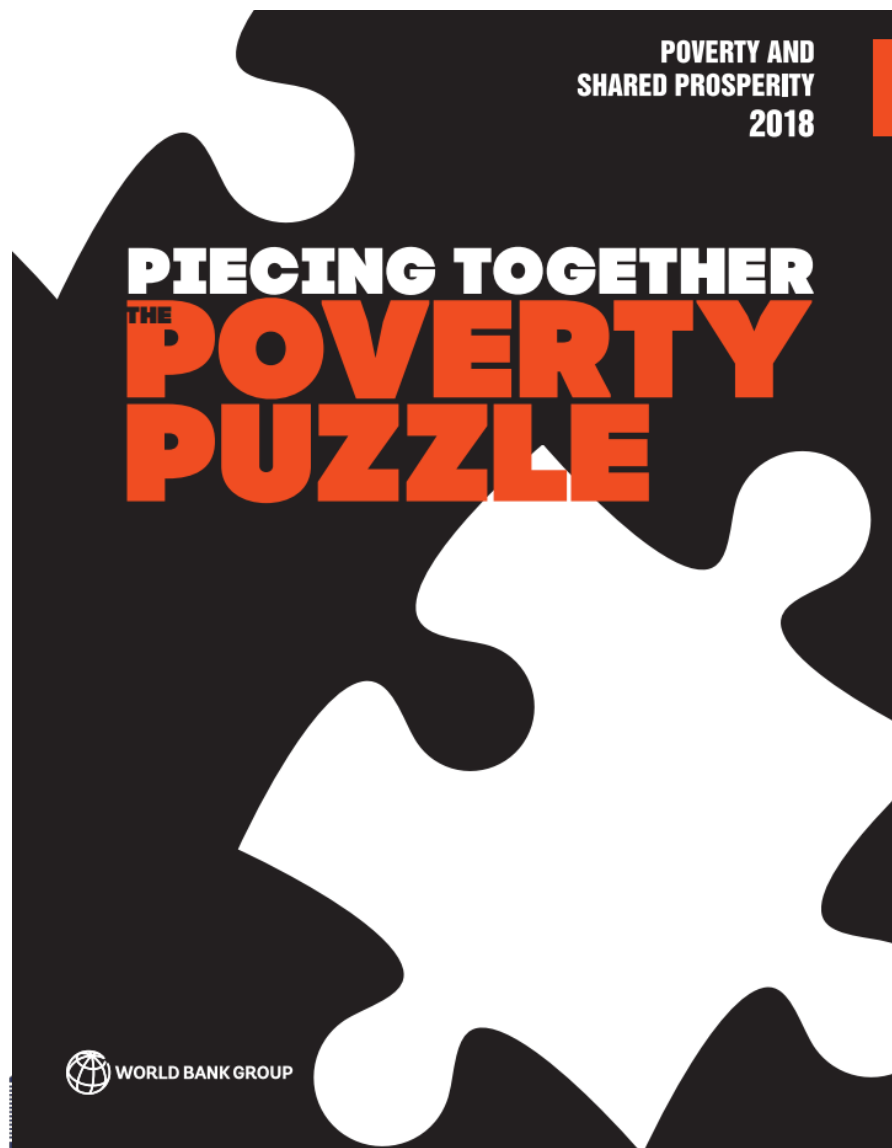
3 minutes

READ MORE

EVENTS



# APPROACHES TO POVERTY MEASUREMENT ARE SHIFTING



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The IDM Program is a partnership between the Australian National University (ANU), the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) and the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The original research that developed the IDM was a four-year, international, interdisciplinary research collaboration, led by the ANU, in partnership with IWDA and the Philippine Health and Social Science Association, University of Colorado at Boulder, and Oxfam Great Britain (Southern Africa), with additional support from Oxfam America and Oslo University. It was funded by the Australian Research Council and partner organisations.

Subsequent IDM research undertaken in Fiji was led by IWDA in partnership with the Fiji Bureau of Statistics with contributions from the State, Society and Governance Program at the ANU. It was funded by the Australian Government's Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development program.

# INFORMING POLICY TO END POVERTY

## **Government as partner and enabler: an overview of DFAT's role in anti-poverty policy and interventions**

Dr Cate Rogers

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Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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Australian National University, Canberra  
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