



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

India's National MPI

In technical partnership with:



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India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Government of India Mandate and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Global Imperative



Ending poverty in all its forms: particularly target SDG 1.2

Government of India's Mandate



Reduction of multidimensional poverty and improving India's performance in the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

NITI Aayog's mandate as the nodal Ministry for the MPI:

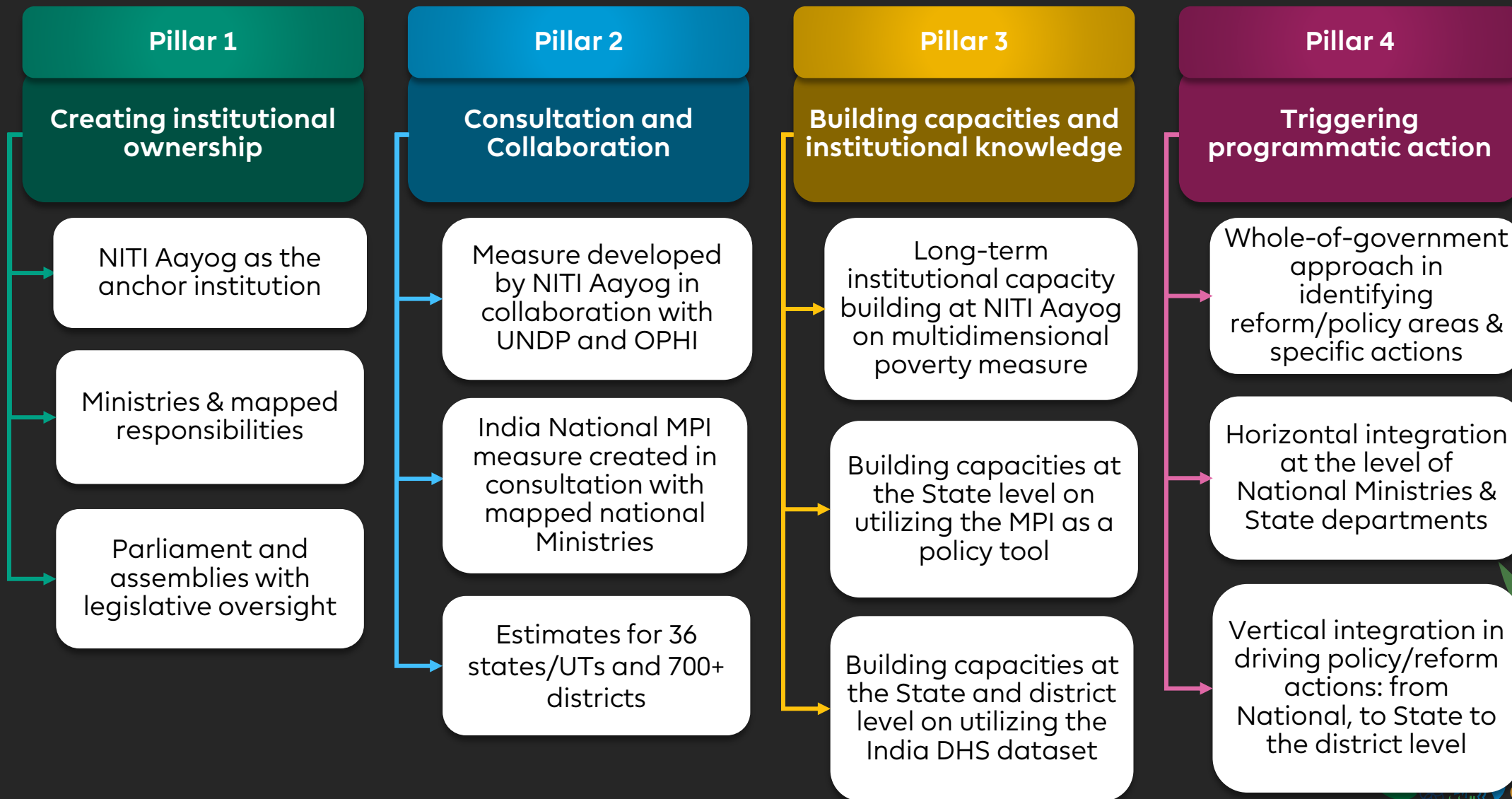
National MPI

Foster competition by instituting an indigenized India index to rank States & UTs

Reform areas

Collaboration with Line Ministries & States to identify & implement reform areas & actions

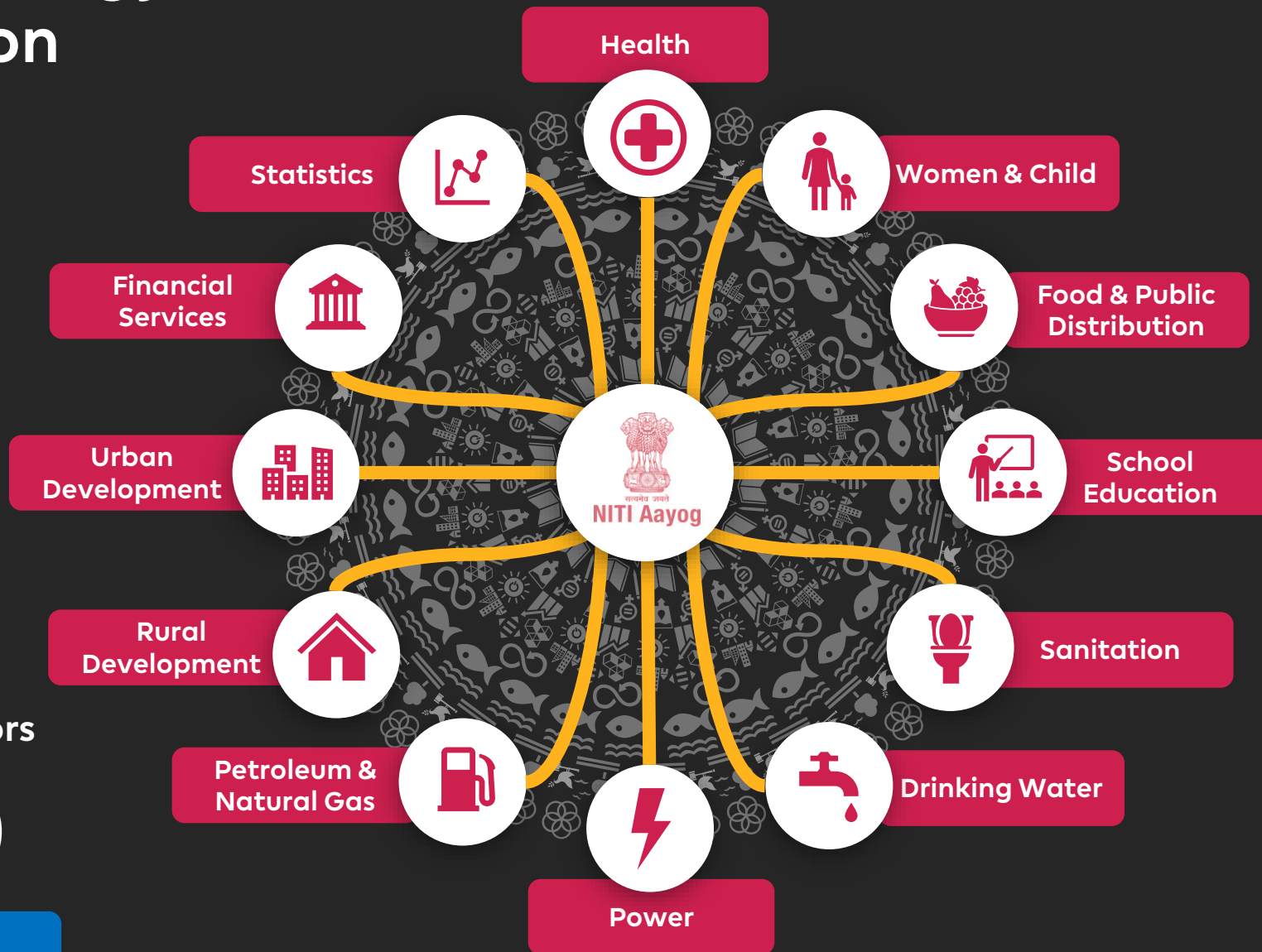
National MPI for India: Construction, Adoption and Institutionalisation



Institutional Synergy: MPI Coordination Committee

Inter-Ministerial
Coordination
on the MPI with NITI Aayog
as the convener

Member Ministries



International collaborators



UNDP



OPHI

National MPI adoption framework at the sub-national level

Analytical insights for triggering institutionalized action

Step 1

Engage with State/UT Government political and bureaucratic leadership on the National MPI and its policy utility

Step 2

Create institutional ownership at the level of the State capital and its districts

Step 3

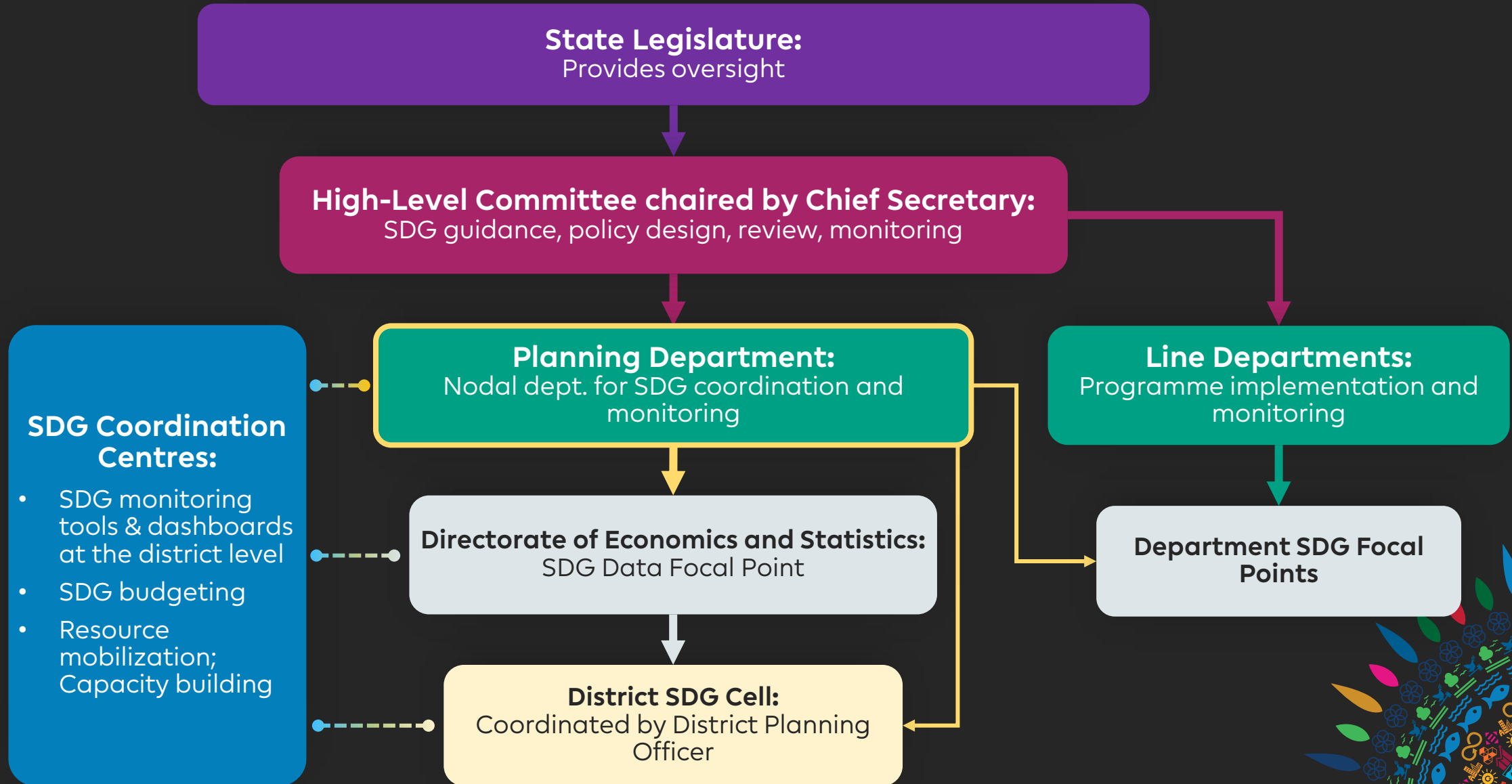
Provide baseline insights on areas of improvement and challenges

Step 4

Drive the identification of priority areas and action plans



Institutional structures at the level of States: An illustration



Building ownership of the National MPI in States

Engagement with top policy makers



National MPI as a policy tool

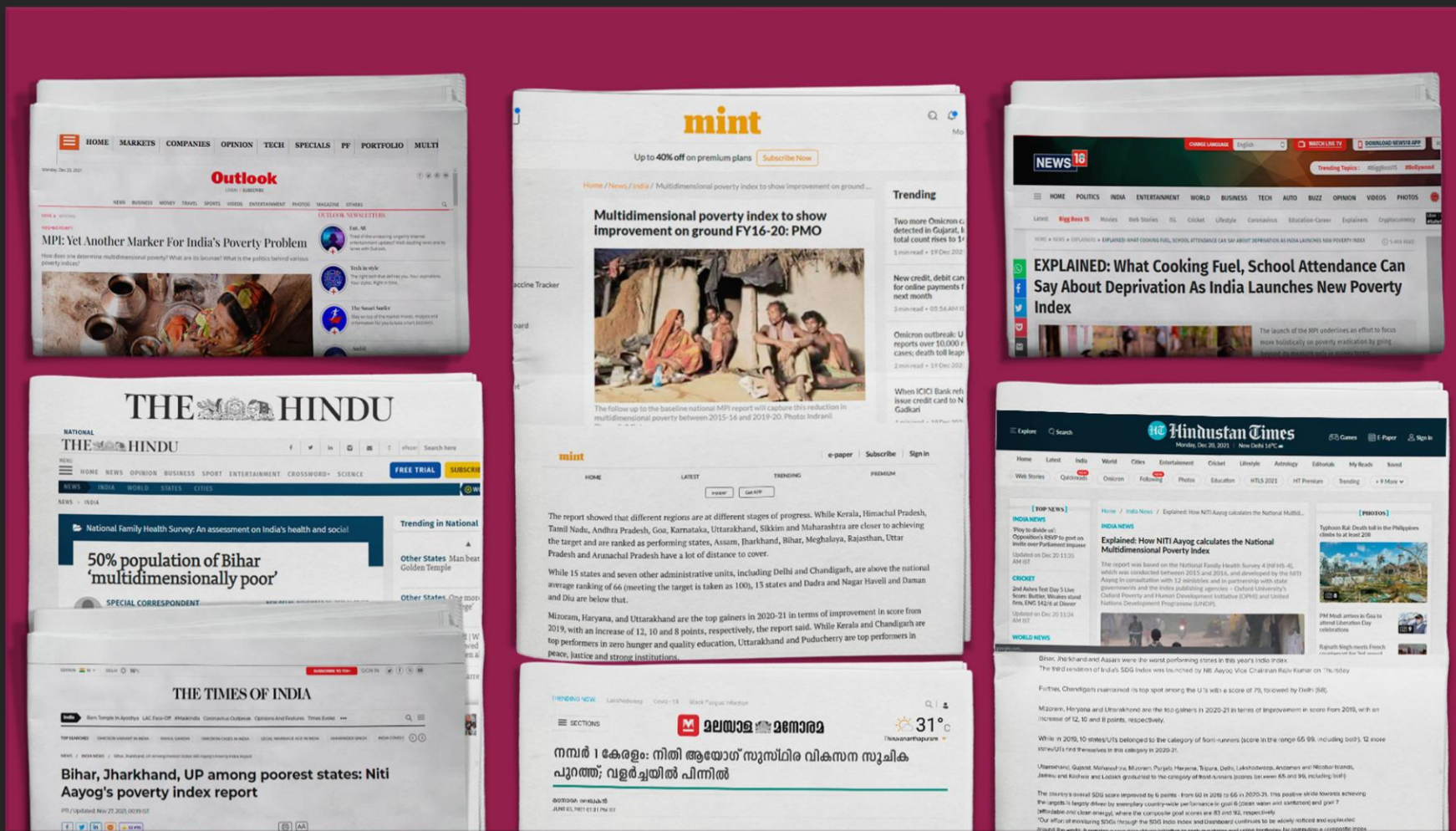
Public outreach to trigger policy action

India's first official non-monetary metric to measure multiple deprivations

Wide organic coverage across both national and regional media

District-level granularity for all indicators, sub-indices and partial indices

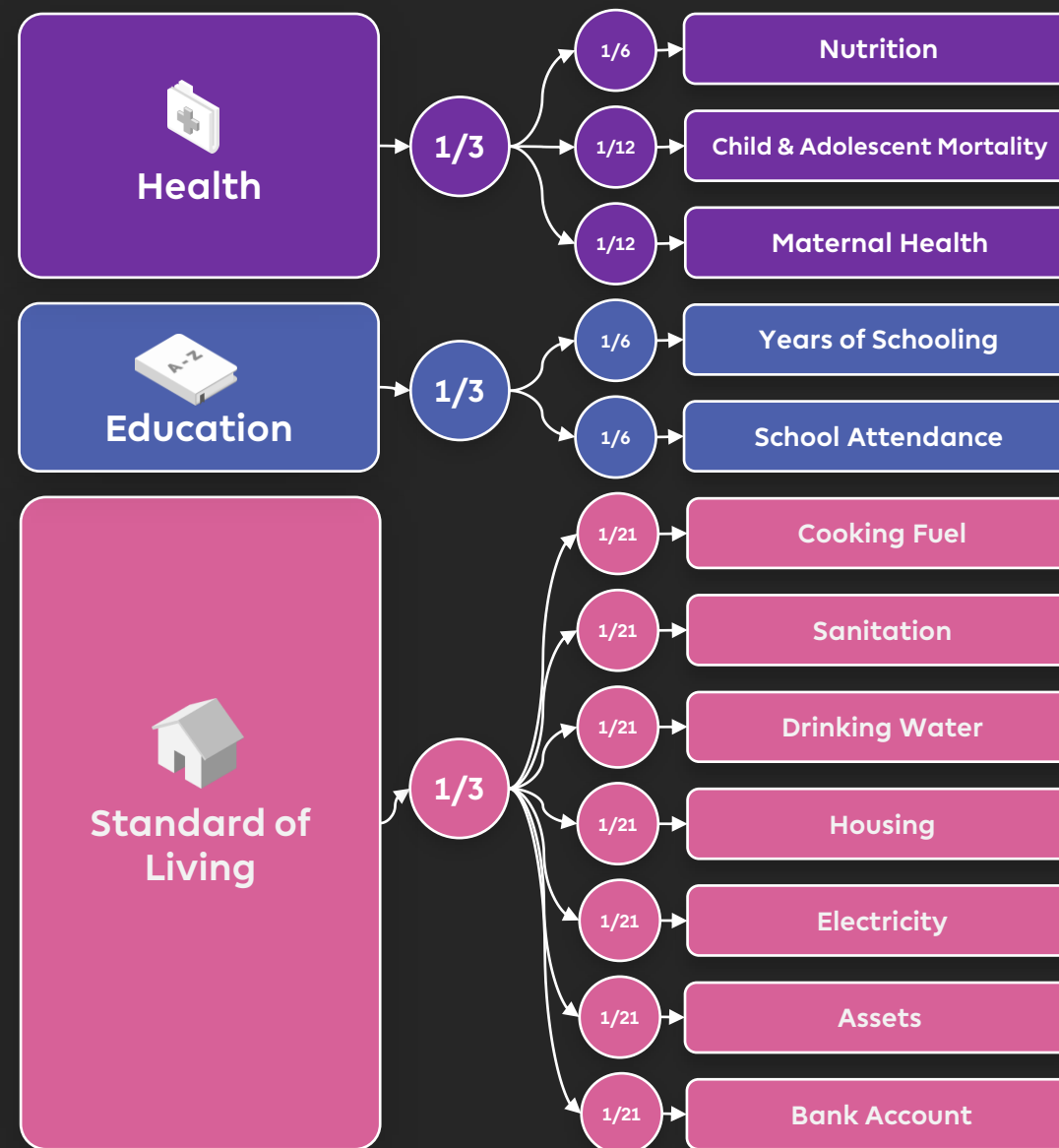
Changes-over-time based on the latest DHS



National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Dimensions, indicators, and weightage

- Developed by NITI Aayog in collaboration with UNDP and technical support from OPHI
- **12 indicators across, three dimensions:** Health, Education, and Living standards
 - **Health:** 3 indicators
 - **Education:** 2 indicators
 - **Standard of Living:** 7 indicators
- **Baseline estimates for the National MPI were computed using the India DHS 4 (2015-16). To be updated later this year with India DHS 5 (2019-20).**
- The National MPI builds on the framework provided by its global counterpart to include 2 new indicators of national importance: Maternal health (which constitutes assisted delivery and antenatal care) and access to bank accounts.



India's MPI: Additional Indicators

Dimension: Health & Standard of Living

Dimension

Indicators

Deprived if:



Health

1/3

Maternal
Health

1/12

Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey **has not received:**
4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth
or
has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during childbirth.

Dimension

Indicators

Deprived if:



Standard of
Living

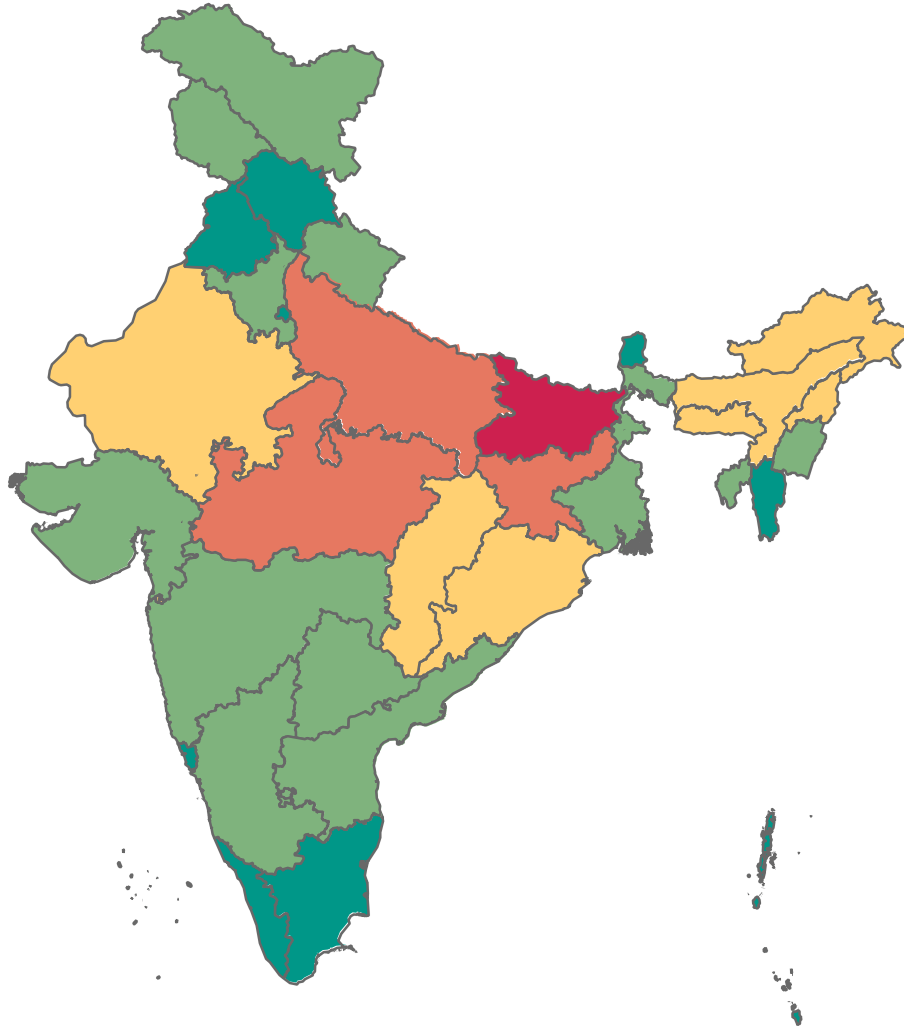
1/3

Bank
Account

1/12

No household member has a bank or post office account

National MPI Findings: India Snapshot



MPI Score (HxA)

0.117

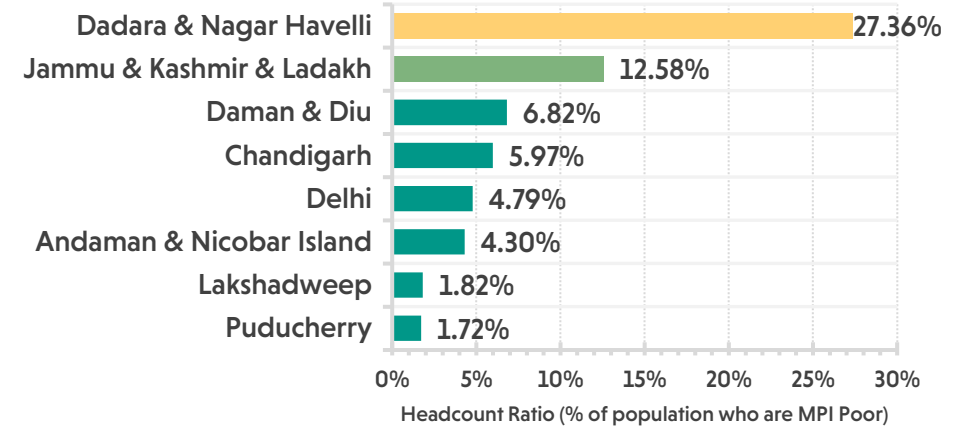
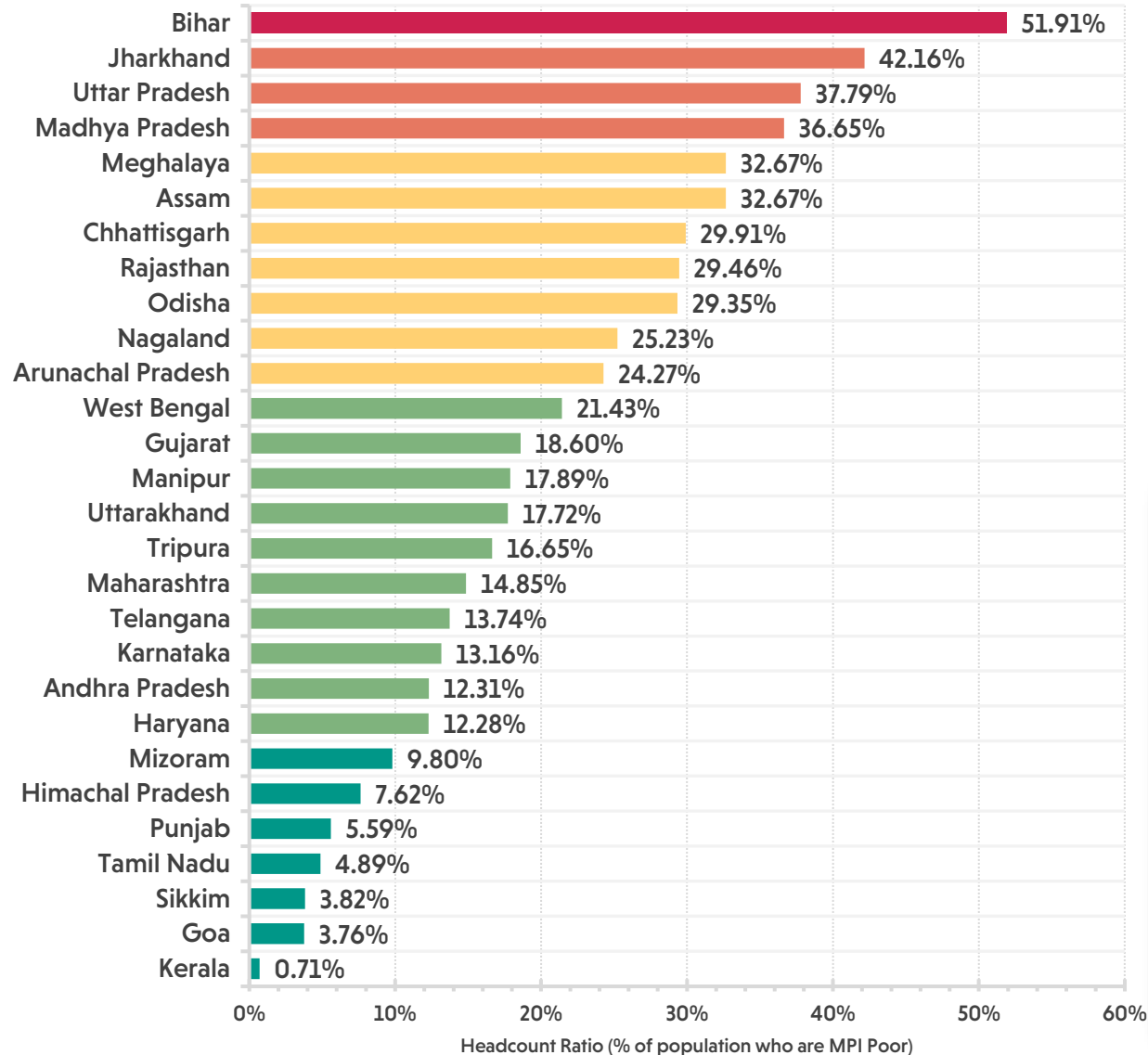
Headcount Ratio (H)

25.01%

Intensity of Poverty(A)

47.13%

State-wise: Headcount Ratio



The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each state. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the state.

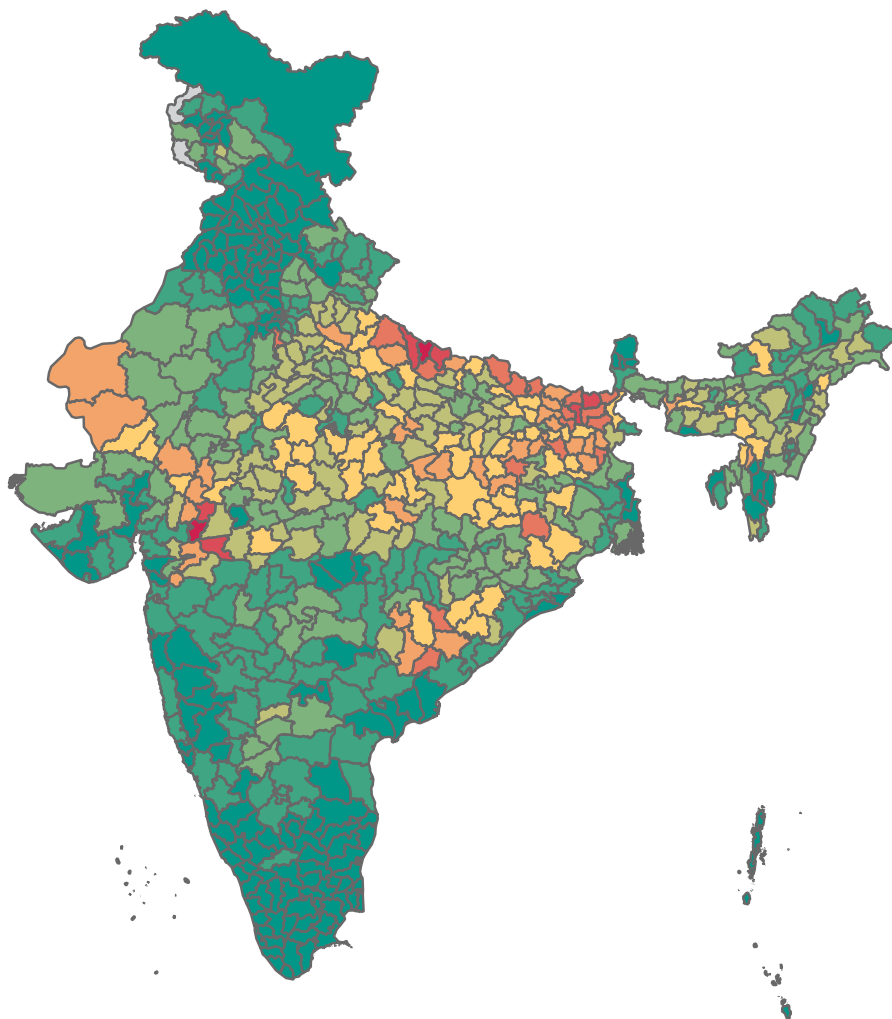
The colour moves from green, through yellow to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Legend: MPI Scores



District-wise: Distribution of MPI



0.000 to 0.049	0.050 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.149	0.150 to 0.199	0.200 to 0.249	0.250 to 0.299	0.300 to 0.349	0.350 to 0.399	0.400 to 0.450
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The MPI provides estimates for 640 districts covered by the NFHS-4

Top 5 Districts

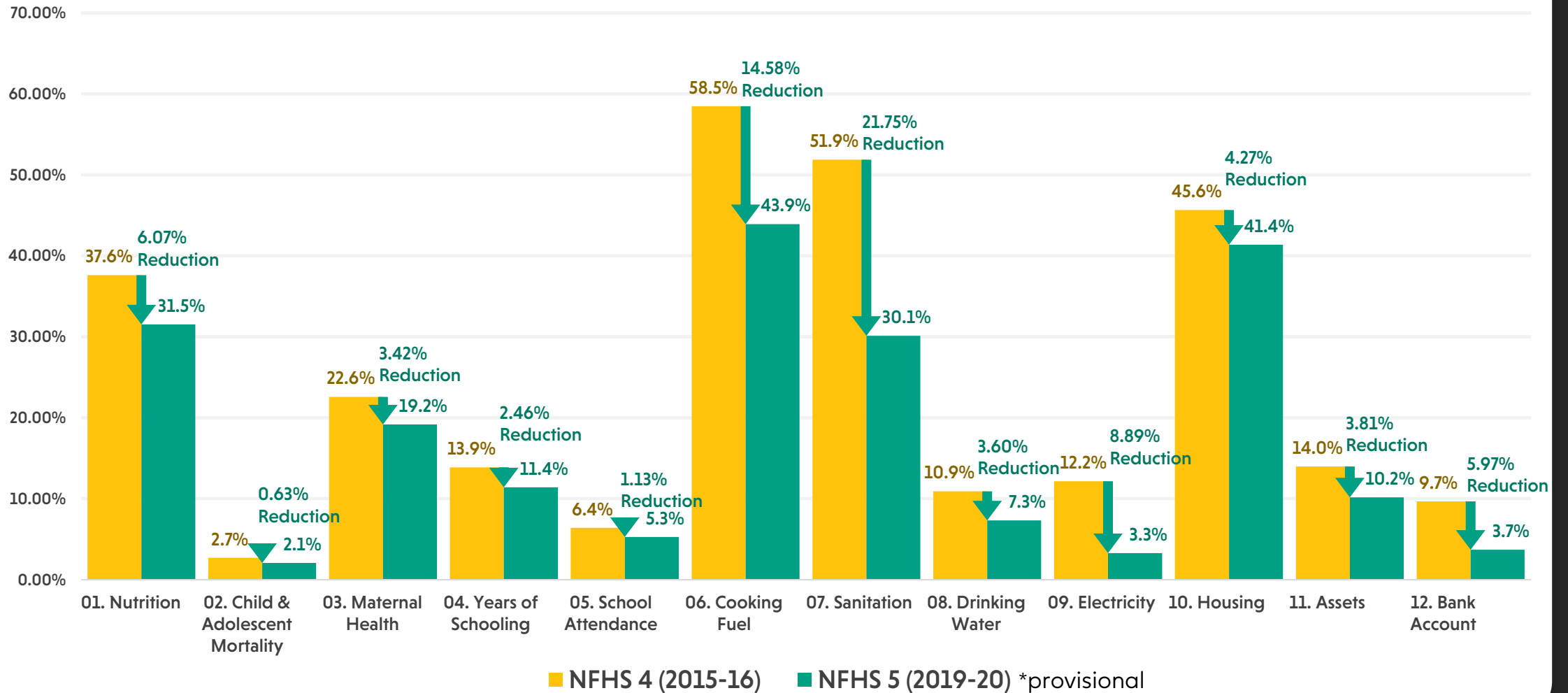
District	State	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Kottayam	Kerala	0.00%	-	0.000
Mahe	Puducherry	0.08%	35.71%	0.000
Ernakulam	Kerala	0.10%	38.10%	0.000
Kozhikode	Kerala	0.26%	37.31%	0.001
Thrissur	Kerala	0.33%	37.12%	0.001

Bottom 5 Districts

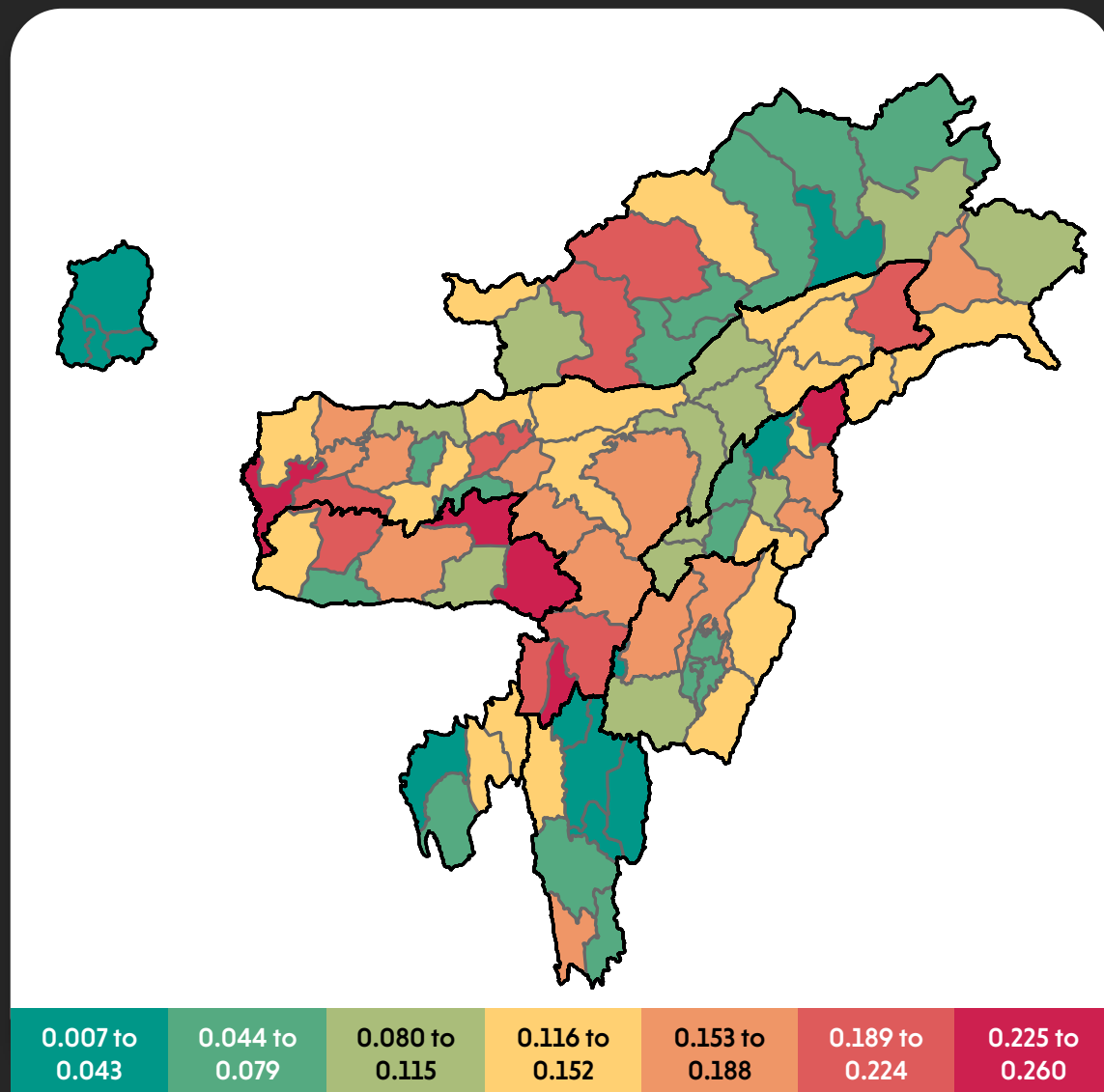
District	State	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	69.45%	53.77%	0.373
Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	68.86%	55.97%	0.385
Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	71.88%	54.40%	0.391
Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	71.31%	57.06%	0.407
Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	74.38%	55.35%	0.412

India: % of population deprived in an indicator

India: Percentage of population deprived in an indicator (Lower is better)
Comparison of deprivation between 2015-16 & 2019-20



Identifying poverty in India's North Eastern Region



MPI Score (HxA)

0.139

Headcount Ratio (H)

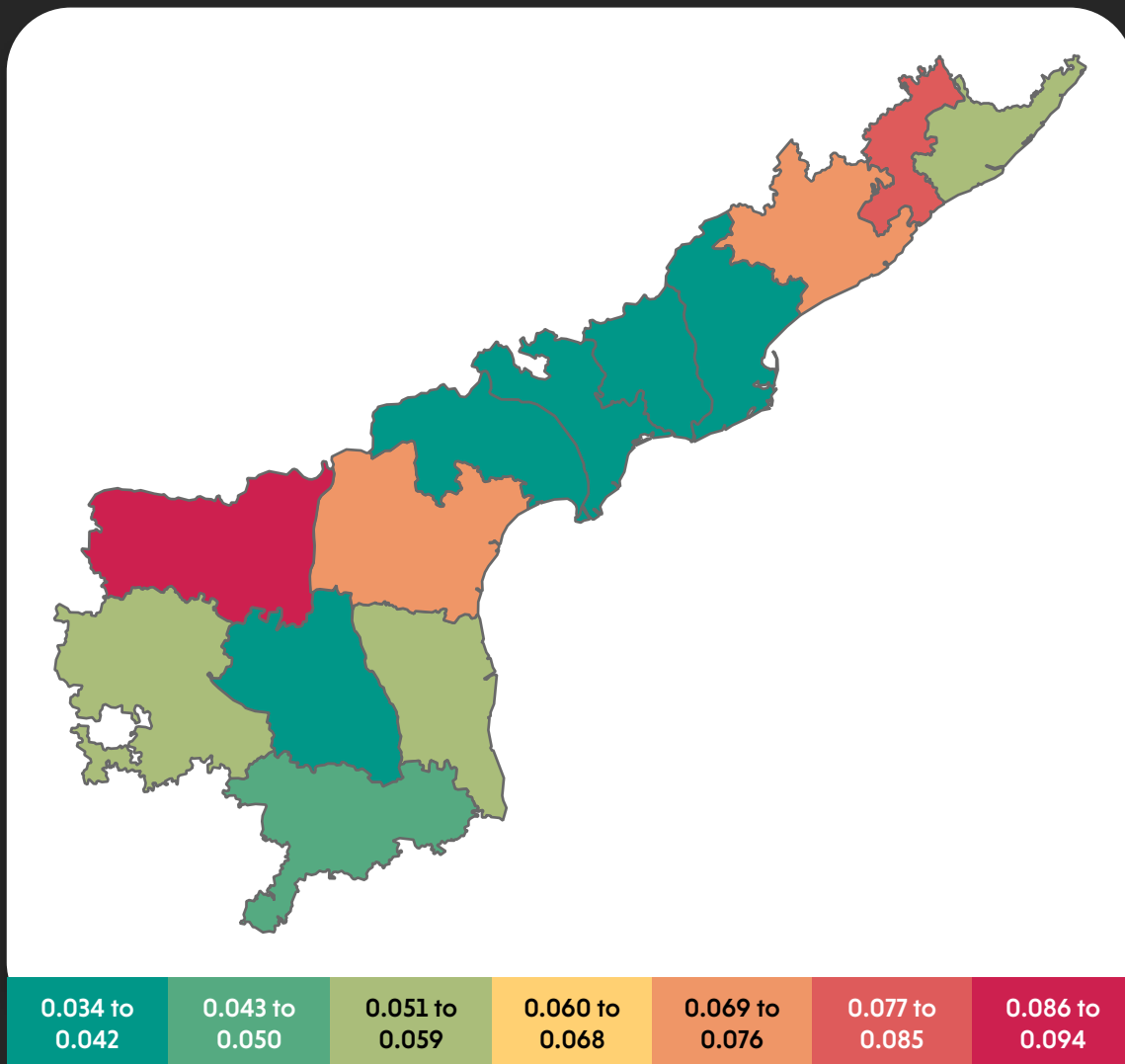
29.19%

Intensity of Poverty(A)

47.58%

National MPI Findings: Andhra Pradesh Snapshot

District-wise distribution of MPI



MPI Score (HxA)

0.053

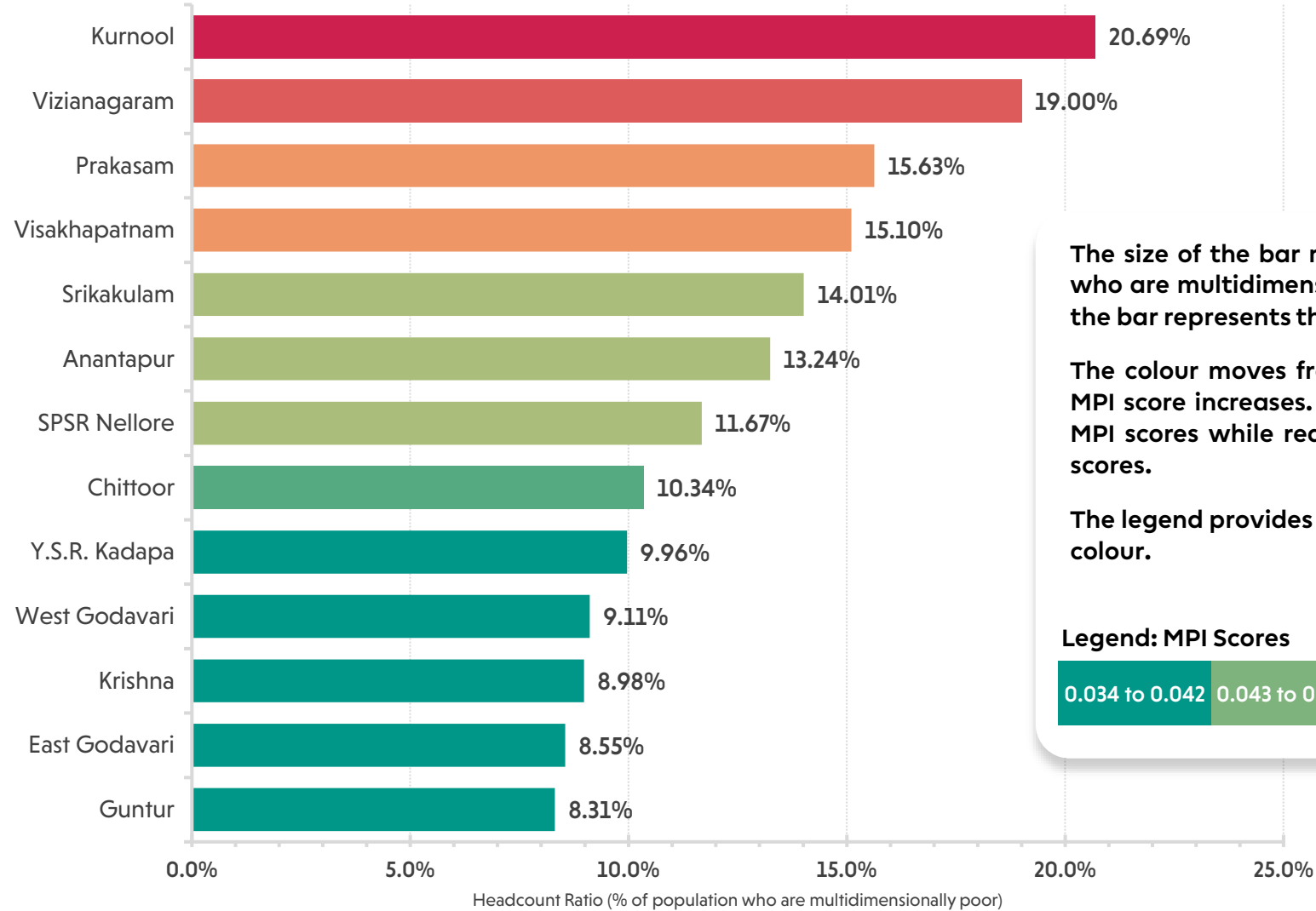
Headcount Ratio (H)

12.31%

Intensity of Poverty(A)

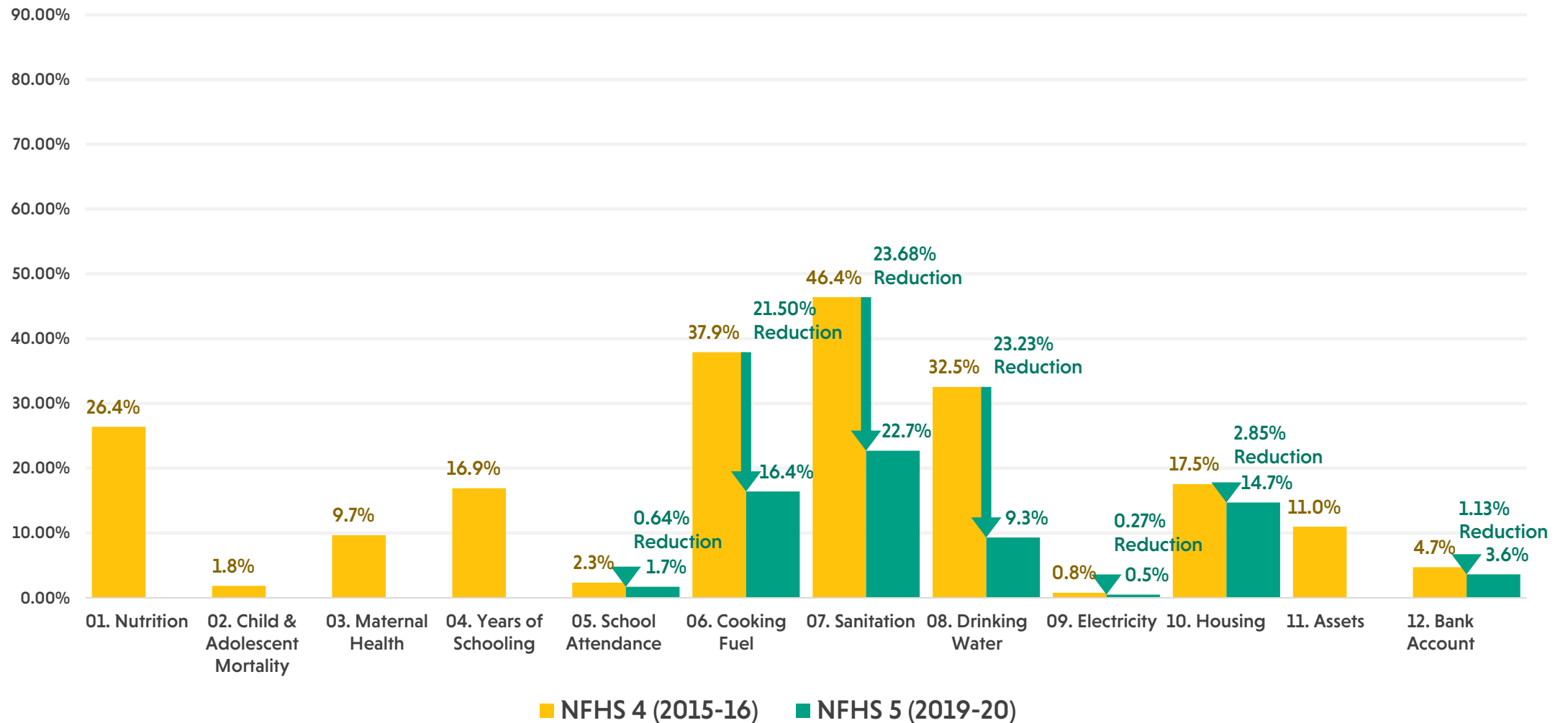
43.23%

Andhra Pradesh District-wise: Headcount Ratio



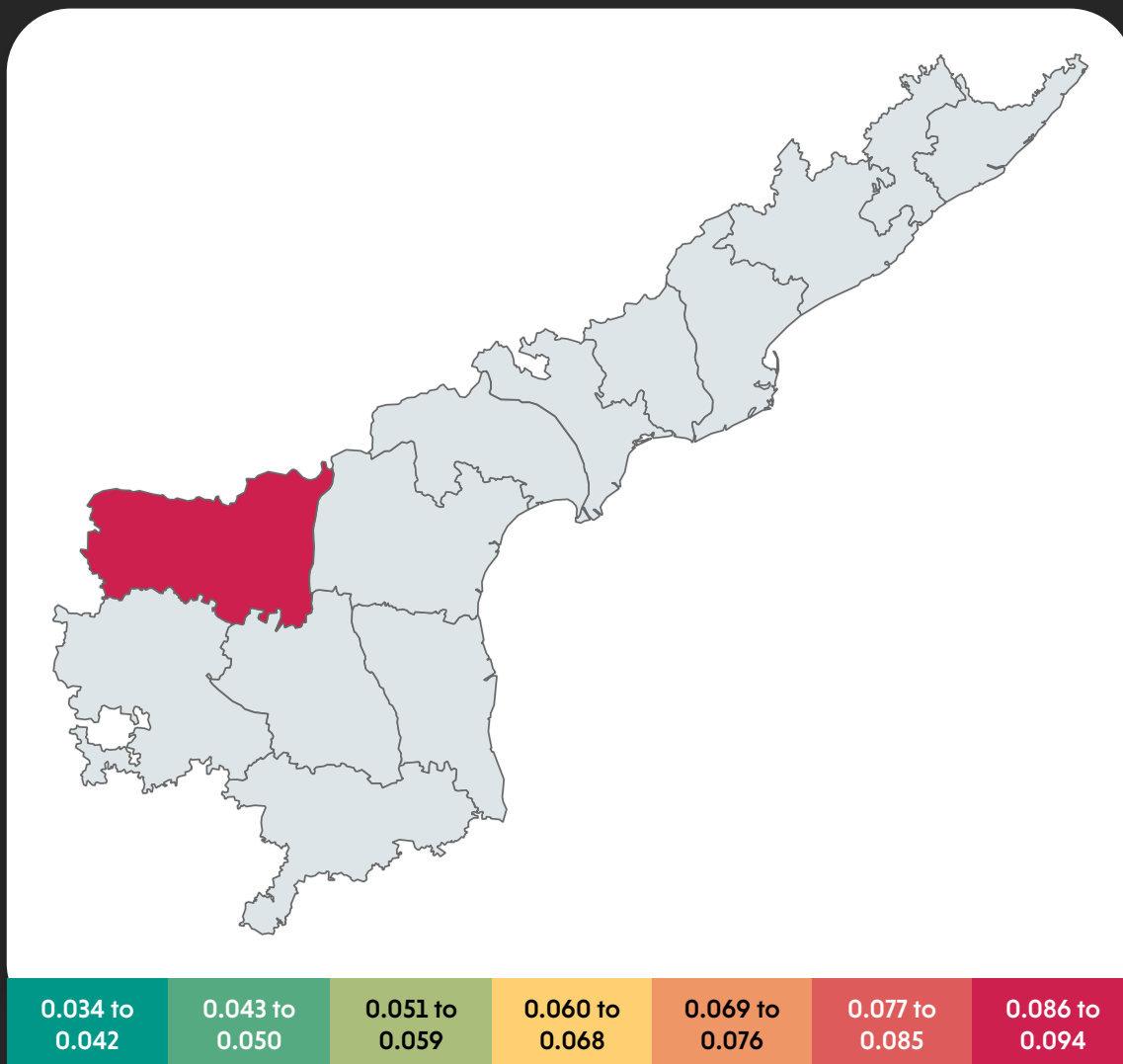
Andhra Pradesh: % of population deprived in an indicator

Andhra Pradesh: Percentage of population deprived in an indicator (Lower is better)
Comparison of deprivation between 2015-16 & 2019-20



National MPI Findings: Kurnool Snapshot

District-wise distribution of MPI



MPI Score (HxA)

0.094

Headcount Ratio (H)

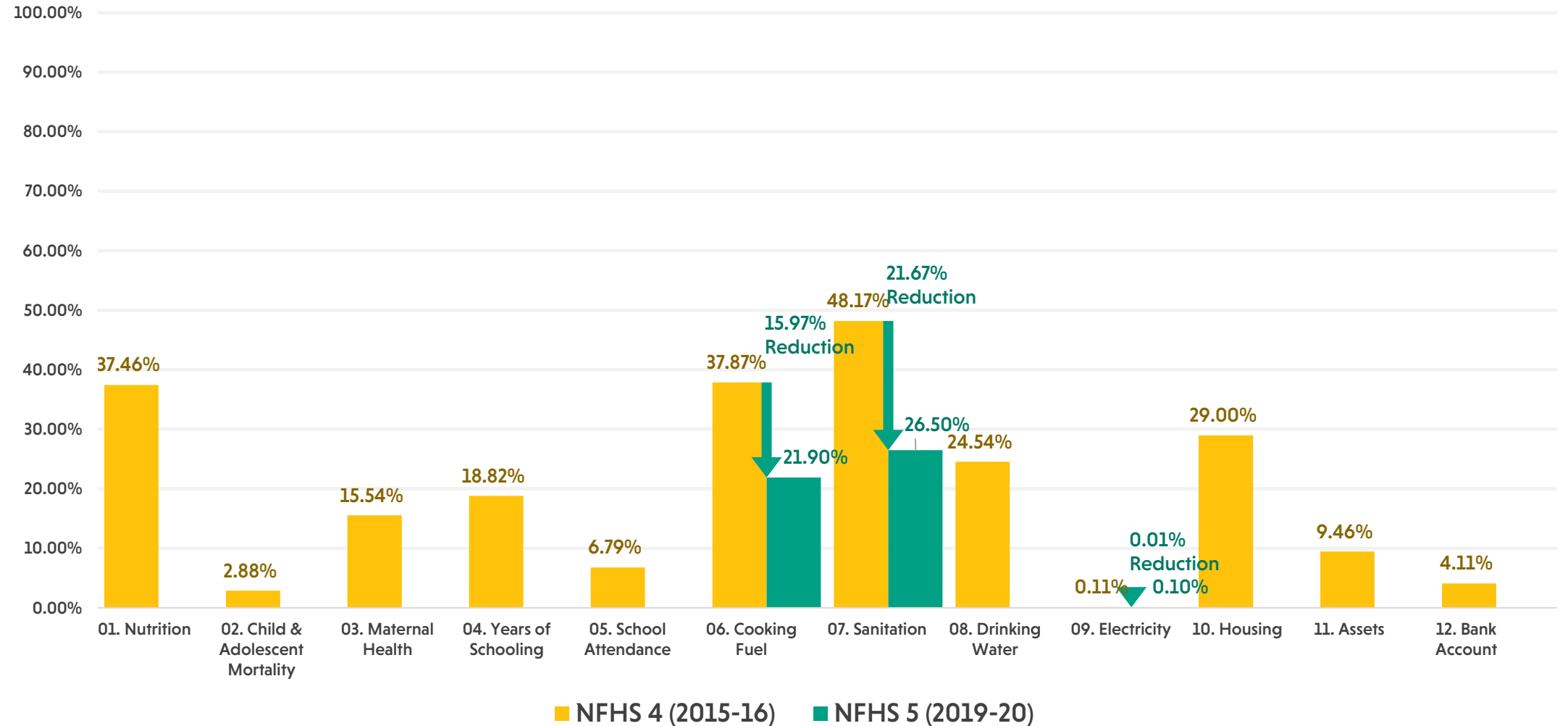
20.69%

Intensity of Poverty(A)

45.56%

Kurnool: % of population deprived in an indicator

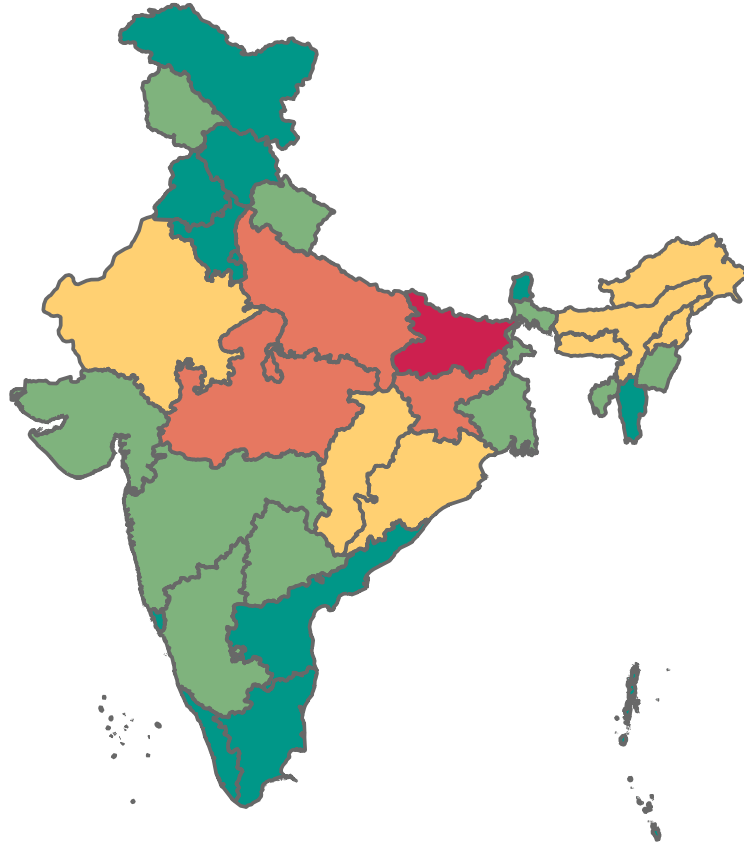
Kurnool: Percentage of population deprived in an indicator (Lower is better)
Comparison of deprivation between 2015-16 & 2019-20



MPI Score: Changes over time

Exhibiting the successes of flagship programmatic interventions since 2015

State-wise MPI in 2015-16



0.000 to 0.052 0.053 to 0.105 0.106 to 0.158 0.159 to 0.211 0.212 to 0.265

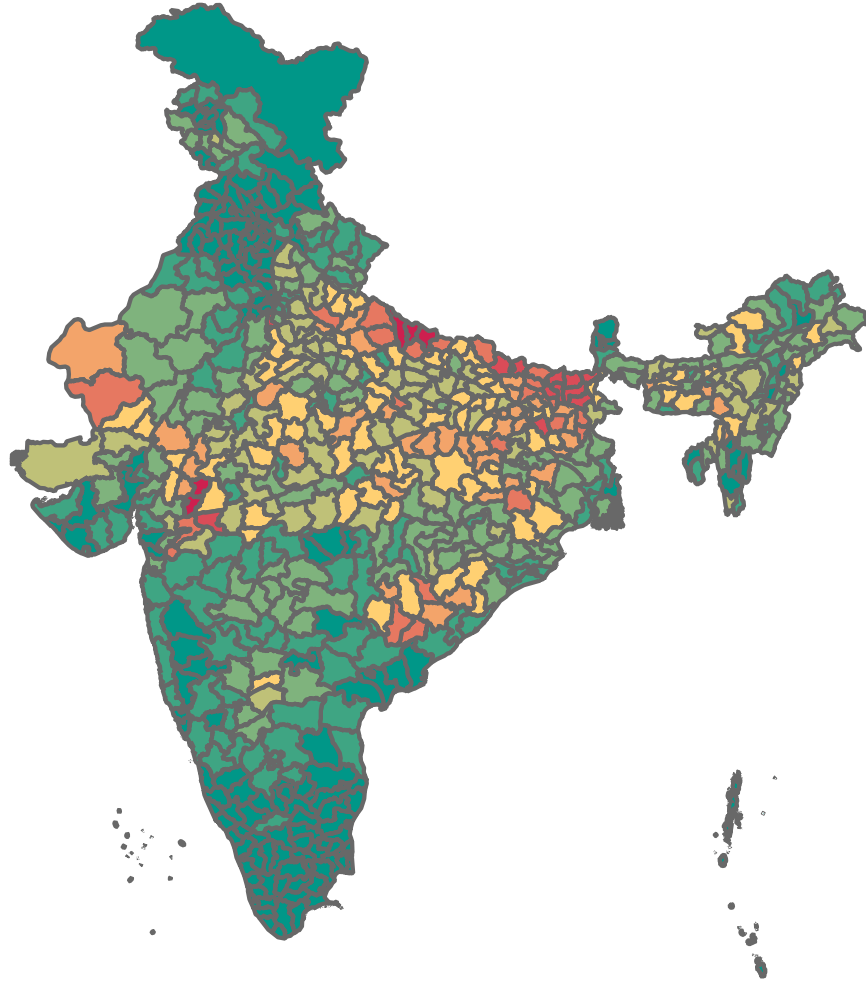
State-wise MPI in 2019-21 (Provisional Est.)



0.000 to 0.052 0.053 to 0.105 0.106 to 0.158 0.159 to 0.211 0.212 to 0.265

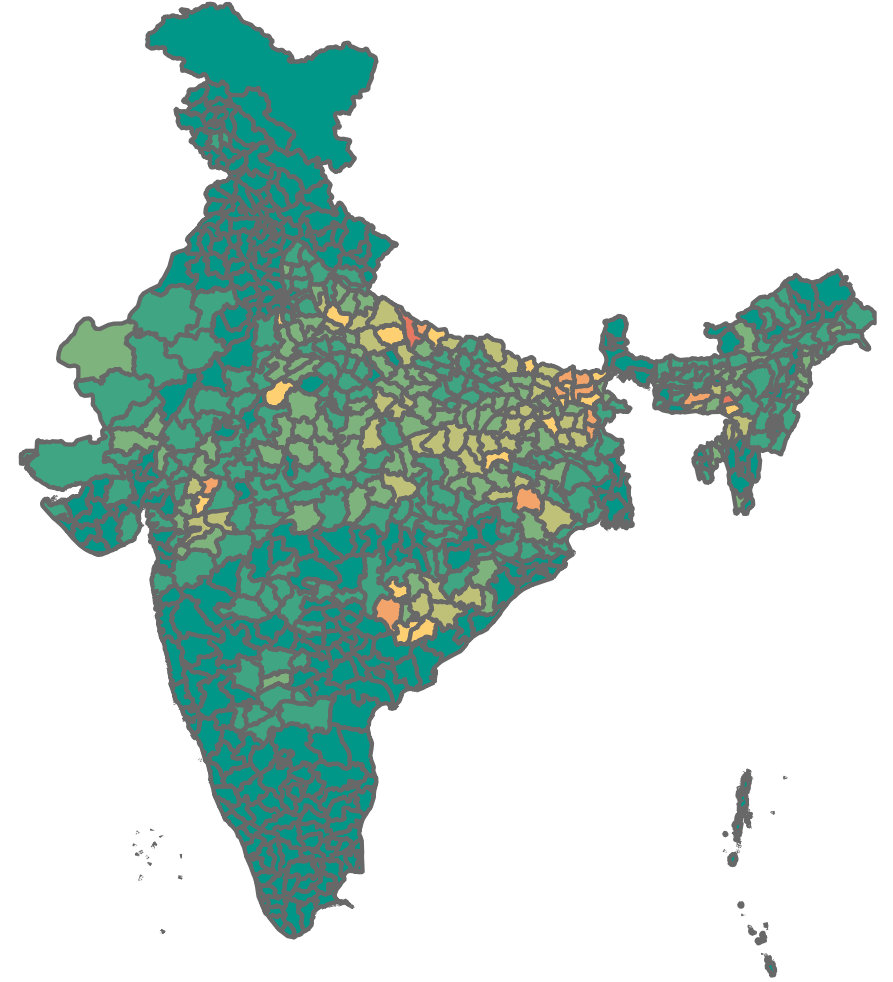
MPI Score: Changes over time

District-wise MPI in 2015-16



0.000 to 0.049	0.050 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.149	0.150 to 0.199	0.200 to 0.249	0.250 to 0.299	0.300 to 0.349	0.350 to 0.399	0.400 to 0.450
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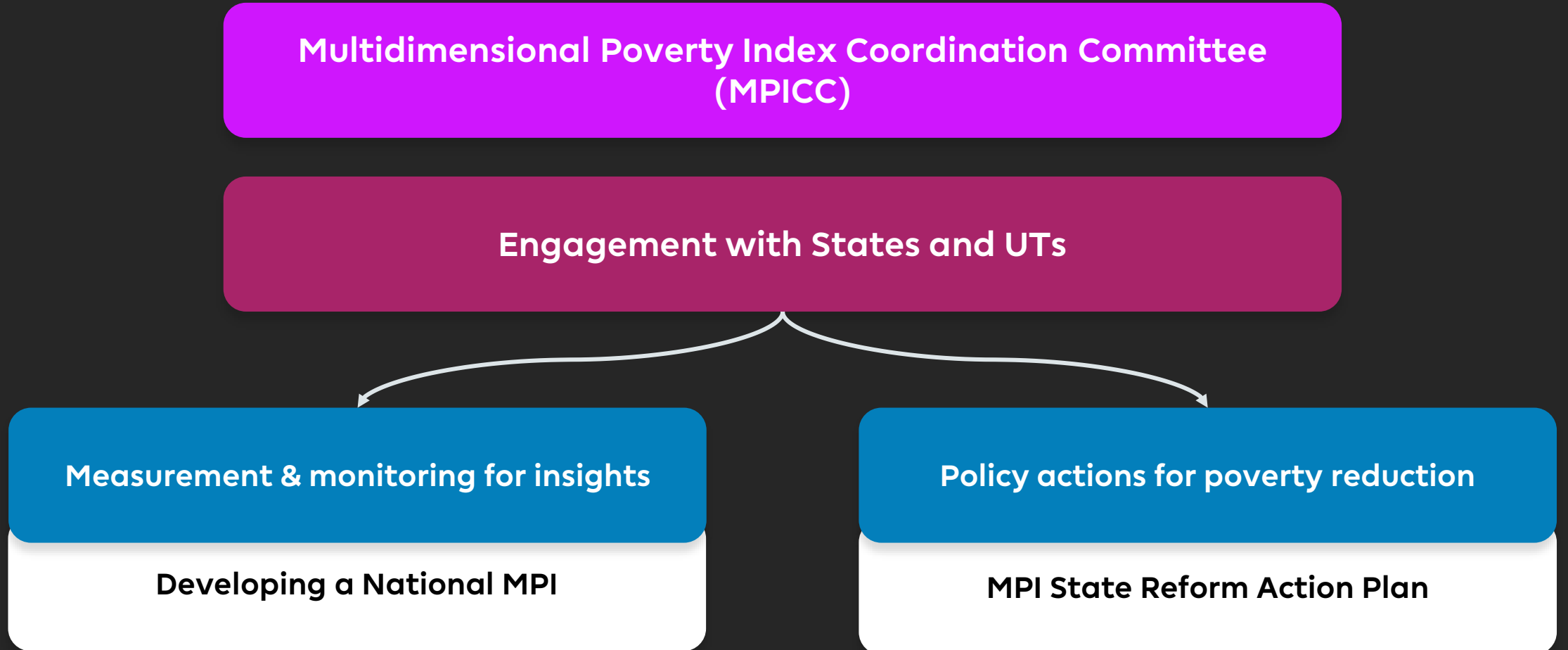
District-wise MPI in 2019-21 (Provisional Est.)



0.000 to 0.049	0.050 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.149	0.150 to 0.199	0.200 to 0.249	0.250 to 0.299	0.300 to 0.349	0.350 to 0.399	0.400 to 0.450
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India National MPI: Engage, Coordinate, Monitor & Act

Utilizing the monitoring framework for focused development action



Years of Schooling and School Attendance

An illustration of the reform action plan

*indicative sample

Reform area	Reform action	Priority	Concerned Ministry/Department	Scheme/Implementing Agency
Improving enrolment in primary classes	Extension of the mid-day meal programme to the preparatory Classes in primary schools	High	Ministry of Education (MoE)	Ministry of Education (MoE)
	Adopt Guidelines and specific parameters for Monitoring and Tracking of Health status of Children through periodic health check-ups	Medium	Ministry of Education (MoE)	Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), States/UTs
Universalisation of Pre-Primary Education by 2030	Development of National Curriculum and pedagogical Framework for ECCE	High	Ministry of Education (MoE)	NCERT
	Adoption/Adaptation of the curriculum framework developed by NCERT for ECCE by SCERTs with local contextualisation	High	Ministry of Education (MoE)	SCERT
	States/UTs to prepare guidelines for integration or linking of Anganwadis into school complexes/clusters in 2021-22.	Medium	Ministry of Education (MoE)	States/UTs
	Development of locally contextualised teaching learning materials for ECCE by States in local languages.	Medium	Ministry of Education (MoE)	States/UTs, SCERTs

Nutrition

An illustration of the reform action plan

*indicative sample

Reform area	Reform action	Priority	Concerned Ministry/Department	Scheme/Implementing Agency
Access & affordability	Ensure access and affordability with a focus on quantity and quality of nutrition over the lifespan (childhood to adolescence to adulthood/pregnancy)	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs, in collaboration with their Departments of Women and Child Development (WCD)
Improve the infrastructure of AWCs	Augmentation and upgradation of AWC infrastructure facilities through convergent mechanism involving Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs, in collaboration with their Departments of Women and Child Development (WCD)
Awareness & knowledge –frontline workers	Incremental learning approach programmes to improve knowledge, attitude and practices among the AWWs	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs, in collaboration with their Departments of Women and Child Development (WCD)
Increase human resources under Mission Poshan 2.0	Expediting hiring for strengthening human resources available at all levels of service delivery	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs
Increase growth monitoring of children U-5	Procurement of growth monitoring devices to be facilitated & monitored in conjunction with States/UTs for ensuring the tracking of growth status of children through ICT based application	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs
Quality of food based on local specificities	Adopting food fortification process and encouraging locally prepared meals rich in nutrition parameters	High	Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)	States/UTs, in collaboration with their Departments of Women and Child Development (WCD)

Overcoming the Challenges

Learnings from the India National MPI



Political buy-in among States in the context of the scale of diversity



Discerning multidimensional and money-metric measure



Capacity constraints



NFHS/ DHS frequency and the pandemic

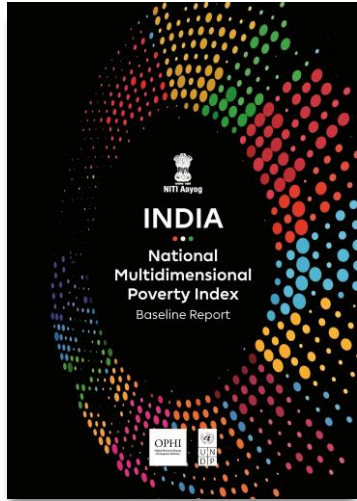


MPI Adoption for triggering policy action: Translating outcome-based insights into actionable inputs

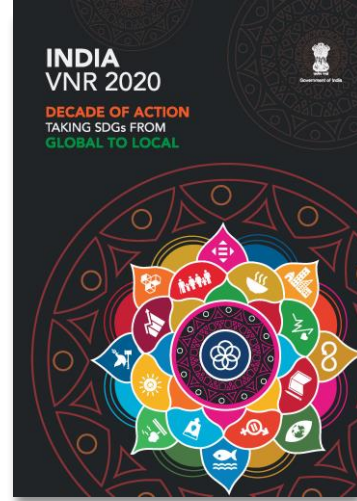
- The MPI framework facilitates goal setting for planning.
- Outcome indicators at the state and district levels monitor distance to target to be achieved.
- Periodic monitoring of national, state and district progress helps identify gaps for prioritization of development action.

Our Work

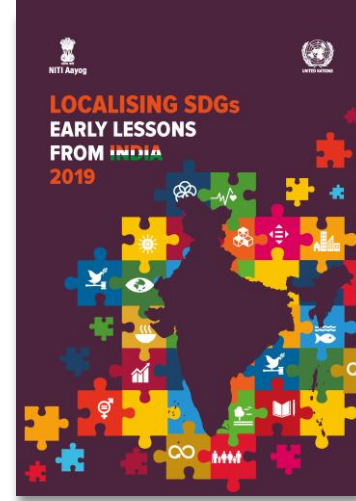
India's National MPI



India's Voluntary National Review at the HLPF



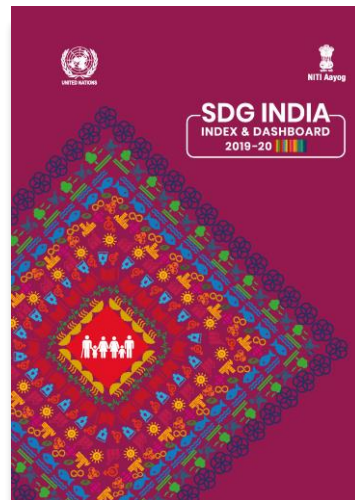
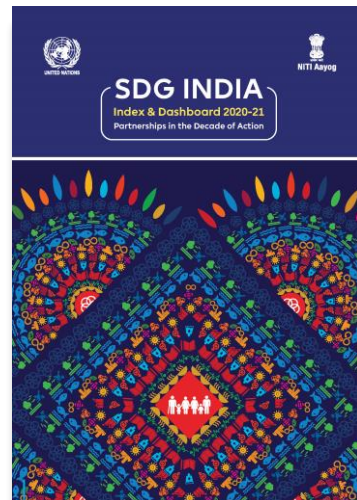
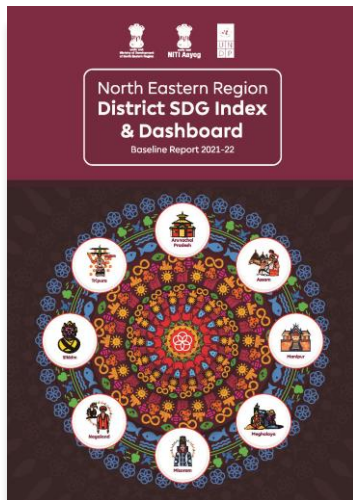
Localising SDGs



Data Dashboards



The SDG India Index Series



Thank You



Data-Driven Policy Making

The National MPI as a robust decision-making tool

