

Lesson 4. SDG Targets and Indicators Related to Poverty

4.1 Welcome



Lesson 4. SDG Targets and Indicators Related to Poverty

Notes:

This Lesson introduces targets and indicators related to poverty in SDGs.

4.2 1.1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty



1.1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty

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

Notes:

The first is the first Target of the first Goal, “By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.”

Using the new 2011 PPPs, the new line equals \$1.90 per person per day. The higher value of the line in US dollars reflects the fact that the new PPPs yield a relatively lower purchasing power of that currency *vis-à-vis* those of most poor countries. Because the line was designed to preserve real purchasing power in poor countries, the revisions lead to relatively small changes in global poverty incidence: from 14.5 percent in the old method to 14.2 percent in the new method for 2011. There are changes in the regional composition of poverty, but they are also relatively small.

4.3 Method of Computation of 1.1

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Method of Computation of 1.1

Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below **the international poverty line**, by sex, age employment status and geographical location

The diagram consists of four orange rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, each containing text. From left to right, the boxes are: 'Labour Force Survey', 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey', 'Living Standards Measurement Survey', and 'Integrated Household Surveys'. To the right of the last box are three small black dots. A large blue arrow points downwards from the center of the row of boxes to the formula below.

$$I = \frac{\text{number of persons living in households below the poverty line}}{\text{total numbers of persons}}$$

disaggregated by sex, age and employment status

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Notes:

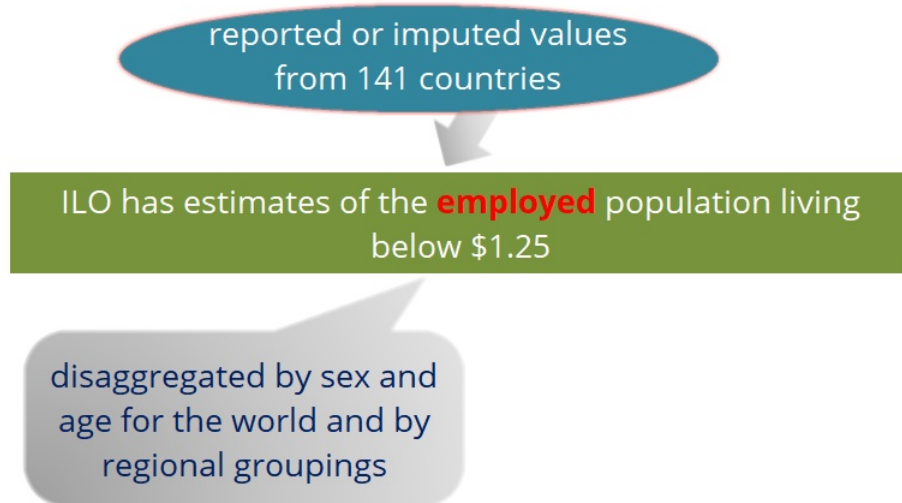
This indicator provides the proportion of the total population and the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.25.

Data sources for the indicator are the Labour Force Survey, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Living Standards Measurement Survey, Integrated Household Surveys, and so force.

It is calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households below the poverty line disaggregated by sex, age and employment status by the total number of persons disaggregated by the same sex, age and employment status groups.

4.4 Estimation for Employed Population

Estimation for Employed Population



Notes:

The indicator is that for the total population. The ILO has estimates for the employed: of the employed population living below the US\$1.25 poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age for the world as a whole and by regional groupings.

4.5 Incheon Strategy

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Incheon Strategy

10 goals to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

Target 1.A
Eliminate extreme poverty among persons with disabilities

Target 1.B
Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work

Target 1.C
Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes funded by governments

“Make the Right Real” is the regional campaign launched by ESCAP

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Notes:

Incheon strategy contains 10 disability inclusive development goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators to track progress in achieving goals and targets in Asia and the Pacific.

Core indicators are the followings.


- 1.1. Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population
- 1.2. Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment
- 1.3. Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained

Supplementary indicator is the followings.

1.4. Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line

4.6 1.2 Reduce Poverty

Poverty Statistics for SDGs



1.2 Reduce Poverty by at least 50%

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**.

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Notes:

While the Target 1.1 is international, Target 1.2 is national.

Cross-country comparisons should not be made using national poverty lines, as these do not reflect any single agreed-upon international norm on poverty. However, when the focus is narrowed to one country and the same poverty line has been used consistently over time, analyses of trends and patterns of poverty may be informative and in many cases more useful for national inferences than analysis of international poverty lines.

4.7 Method of Computation of 1.2

Method of Computation of 1.2

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

With the same methodology as the 1.1

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

Notes:

This indicator 1.2.1 provides the proportion of the total population living in households with per-capita income or expenditure that is below the national poverty line. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households below the poverty line disaggregated by sex and age by the total number of persons disaggregated by the same sex, and age.

The indicator 1.2.2 follow dimensions and definitions in countries, securing all information in terms of measuring poverty in countries.

4.8 1.3 Implement Social Protection Systems



1.3 Implement Social Protection Systems

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Notes:

The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits.

Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women with newborns, people in active age, older persons, for victims of work injuries and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors provide at least a basic level in all main contingencies along the life cycle. When assessing coverage and gaps in coverage, distinctions need to be made between coverage by (1) contributory social insurance, (2) universal schemes covering all residents or all residents in a given category, and (3) means-tested schemes potentially covering all those who pass the required test of income and/or assets.

Access to at least a basic level of social protection throughout the life cycle is a human right. The principle of universality of social protection evidences the importance of social

protection systems in guaranteeing decent living conditions to the whole population, throughout their lives. The proportion of the population covered by social protection systems or floors provides an indication of the extent to which universality is accomplished, and thus, how secure are the population's living conditions. Measurements of effective coverage should reflect how in reality legal provisions are implemented. It refers to the percentage of people actually receiving benefits of contributory and non-contributory social protection programmes, plus the number of persons actively contributing to social insurance schemes.

Indicators are obtained as follows.

- Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits
 - Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits
 - Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits
 - Proportion of unemployed receiving benefits
 - Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury
 - Proportion of older persons receiving a pension
 - Proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits
-

4.9 1.4 Equal Rights to Ownership



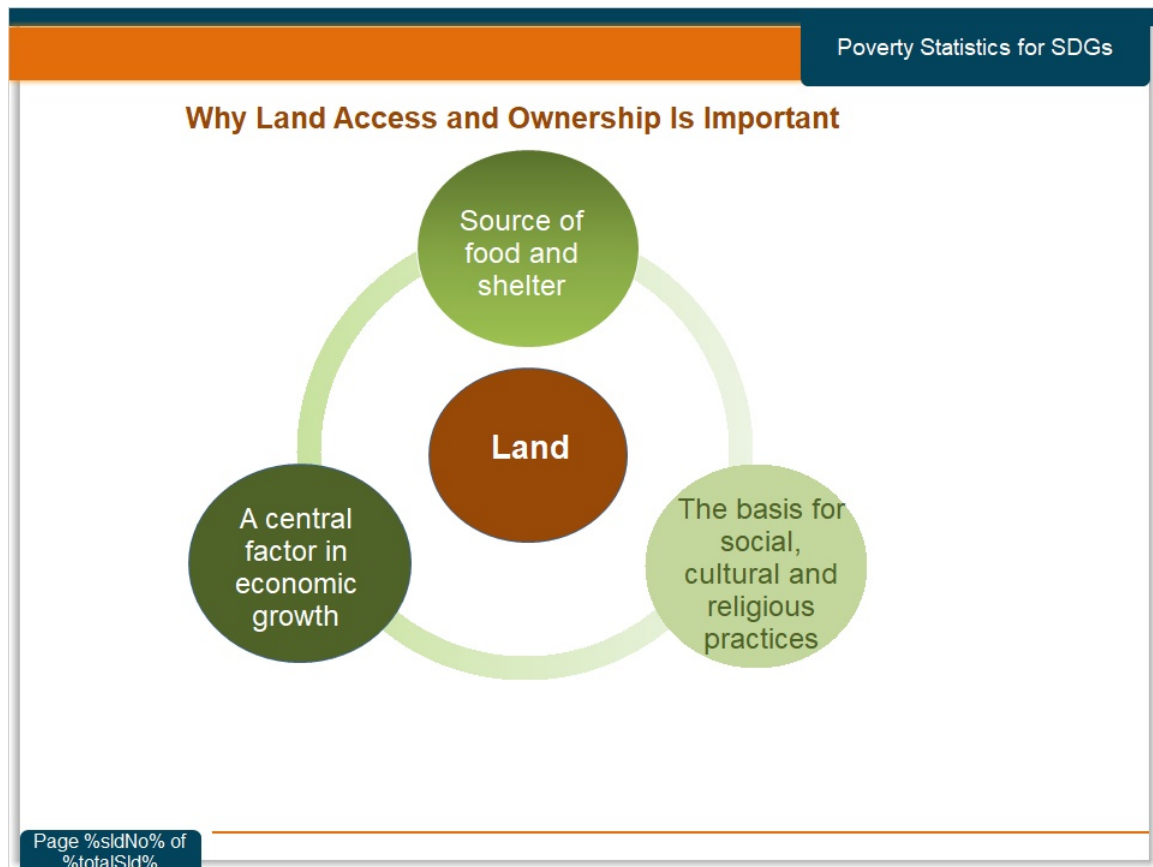
1.4 Equal Rights to Ownership, Basic Services, Technology And Economic Resources

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Notes:

How people, communities and others gain access to land and natural resources including fisheries and forests is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. Tenure systems may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices. No tenure right, including private ownership, is absolute. All tenure rights are limited by the rights of others and by the measures taken by states for public purposes.

4.10 Why Land Access and Ownership Is Important



Notes:

The overarching goals of improving the governance of tenure of land and natural resources is achieving food security, shared prosperity and sustainable development, based on the recognition of the centrality of land to development and the requirement of promoting secure tenure rights and equitable access to land and natural resources for people, communities and others. Land is a source of food and shelter; the basis for social, cultural and religious practices; and a central factor in economic growth. There is an inextricable link between land access, tenure security on one hand, and equity, income or food security on the other. This is one key transformation that the 2030 Development Agenda needs to achieve. Many of the poorest and food insecure groups are those with the most insecure land tenure rights, including female headed households, orphans, migrant farm workers, peri-urban slum dwellers, and the internally displaced persons. Secure tenure rights to land and natural resources are a key for poor populations to access the very basic resources that would allow them to develop and

sustain their livelihoods. Without secure land tenure, families and communities are vulnerable to expropriations and face numerous challenges to access financial resources, markets and other services. As a result, land tenure security has been recognized as highly relevant to the achievement of SDGs; for ending poverty, ending hunger, achieving food security, gender equality, and sustainable cities and human settlements, and for the protection and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

4.11 Method of Computation of 1.4

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Method of Computation of 1.4

- Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

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Notes:

As for the indicator 1.4.1 the methodology developments follow several steps including testing and peer reviewing, and capacity building. Methodology development includes pilots on data collection such as administrative data for service provision, service provider data to test options for computing and their robustness for different country settings.

Monitoring of the indicator 1.4.2 will inform policy and allow for assessment of specific outcomes and practical priorities for further improvements. Regular reporting on indicator 1.4.2 will inform governments and non-state actors to what extent countries' legal and institutional frameworks recognize and support different land tenure categories, and implementation capacity to protect such rights in practice, as well as progress made allowing assessment of specific outcomes and practical priorities for further improvements, in order to identify the scope for additional action required at the country level as well as at a subnational level or for certain categories, geographic entities or ecosystems, and provide for equity between men and women in rights to hold, inherit and bequeath land.

The main sources of data to be used are administrative records reported by national land institutions, in most cases, land registries, census and multi-topic household surveys conducted by the National Statistical Offices, often with technical assistance from various agencies including World Bank and UN Habitat.

The scope for disaggregation depends on the data source. All elements of the indicator can be disaggregated spatially, for instance, by urban and rural or region. In addition, elements based on household surveys can be disaggregated by age, sex, tenure types, socio-economic profiles, poverty status, or wealth or income category providing insight into the social equity dimensions including the incidence of land problems and distribution of benefits amongst different social groups and changes in this over time.

4.12 Method of Computation of 1.4.2

Approach 1: Outcome indicator

Method of Computation of 1.4.2 Approach 1: Outcome indicator

- a) measures the incidence of people with secure tenure rights over land among the total population

$$I = \frac{\text{people (adult) with secure rights over land}}{\text{total adult population surveyed}}$$

- b) focuses on the perceived secure rights to land among the population or communities

$$I = \frac{\text{people (adult) who perceive their land rights to be secure}}{\text{total adult population in households or communities surveyed}}$$

disaggregated by sex, age and type of tenure

Notes:

Indicator 1.4.2 as an outcome indicator to be divided in two parts. Part A and part B cannot be seen as two different indicators, they rather provide two complementary pieces of information with B putting more emphasis on documenting secure tenure rights through the perception of the communities or individuals communally using land. These two parts can be computed using similar data, albeit with varying denominators due to computation differences of deriving populations affected from communities or households.

The final combined or aggregate figure will be a combination of the numerators of A and B divided by their combined and respective denominators computed as total number of the adult population surveyed or those in households or communities surveyed.

4.13 Method of Computation of 1.4.2

Approach 2: Developing an index for 1.4.2

Method of Computation of 1.4.2 Approach 2: Developing an index for 1.4.2

- i. secure tenure rights to land (*SecRight*)
- ii. legal documents to their land (*LegDoc*)
- iii. perceive their tenure to be secure (*PercSec*)
- iv. a zero one indicator on whether gender-disaggregated information on land rights held by natural persons is available and regularly reported (*GdrDisag*)

$$I = 0.3 \times (\text{SecRight}) + 0.3 \times (\text{LegDoc}) + 0.3 \times (\text{PercSec}) + 0.1 \times (\text{GdrDisag})$$

disaggregated by sex, age and type of tenure

Notes:

The indicator comprises three elements, disaggregated by sex and type of tenure as much as possible, namely the share of the adult population who have (i) secure tenure rights to land (*SecRight*); (ii) legal documents to their land (*LegDoc*); and (iii) perceive their tenure to be secure (*PercSec*).

As each of these varies between 0 and 1, we define a zero one indicator on whether gender-disaggregated information on land rights held by natural persons is available and regularly reported (*GdrDisag*).

Where gender disaggregated data is available, land may be held either individually or jointly and in cases of joint ownership, a simple arithmetic average over male and female users will be used.

In cases where information is reported separately for residential and agricultural land, the index will be aggregated over all parcels with equal weight given to each land use class and parcels weighted by their area share.

4.14 Definition of Terms of Indicator 1.4.2

Definition of Terms of Indicator 1.4.2

Adult population

measured by census data

Secure tenure rights

use or ownership rights to land that are legally recognized

Legally recognized documentation

ownership documents issued by a government institution

Perceived security of tenure

perceptions of tenure to be secure if individual or households do not feel a threat of being deprived of legitimately acquired use or ownership rights to land or of these rights being disputed by others

Notes:

Adult population, overall, and by administrative divisions, is measured by census data. An important implication is that, as the indicator refers to a country's adult population, surveys that cover only part of a country or that are conducted without a proper frame so that survey weights to permit derivation of indicators for the entire population are not available, will have limited value as data sources for the indicator even though reference to them may have to be made in some instances if more robust data are not available.

Secure tenure rights are use or ownership rights to land that are legally recognized, even if not a formal document is not issued, customary rights being the most prominent example and it does not require ownership. Security implies that an individual cannot be deprived of his or her land rights involuntarily. This normally requires that duration, subject, and object of rights are clearly defined. For the latter, physical markers or a map or sketch that shows the parcel's position relative to others is normally needed.

The most common type of legally recognized documentation are ownership documents issued by a government institution. Other types of documents on tax receipts, utility bills or private contracts confer legal recognition in the sense that they can be used as evidence of rights in a court of law. This implies that a continuum of documentary evidence needs to be recognized. For purposes of constructing the indicator, reference will be made to formal and informal documents - the former to be obtained from administrative records and the latter from household surveys that are cross-checked with formal records. Country-specific notes can provide a more detailed explanation on the types of documents.

We define perceptions of tenure to be secure if individual or households do not feel a threat of being deprived of legitimately acquired use or ownership rights to land or of these rights being disputed by others either the government or individuals. Perceived security is important in settings where formal documentation does not exist or where, largely due to gaps in institutional quality or the transparency with which land records are administered, formal documents may not increase tenure security. It is thus an important complement to the above indicator with recognition that methodological study of the extent to which perceptions can be captured will be desirable.

4.15 Data Sources of Indicator 1.4.2

Data Sources of Indicator 1.4.2

Administrative records

- reported by national land institutions (in most cases land registries)
- Production of land records and maps is a core function of public registries and reporting on the number of registered parcels or the number and area of parcels mapped is not difficult in principle

Nationally representative multi-topic household surveys

- census and multi-topic household surveys (DHS, MICS, LSMS type) conducted by National Statistical Agencies
- provide information, separately for residential and non-residential land, on (i) the share of individuals with secure tenure rights; and (ii) the share of individuals who perceive their rights to be secure

Notes:

Administrative records are a low-cost way of accessing data that reflects changes in real time and, in light of high granularity, can be eminently actionable. Production of land records and maps is a core function of public registries and reporting on the number of registered parcels or the number and area of parcels mapped is not difficult in principle and, where household surveys are available, can be cross-checked against survey information including administrative data in a land indicator which all countries are required report on can thus provide a key impetus towards greater transparency and accountability that is directly actionable.

Nationally representative multi-topic household surveys will provide information, separately for residential and non-residential land, on (i) the share of individuals with secure tenure rights; and (ii) the share of individuals who perceive their rights to be secure. Secure tenure rights are meant to imply that rights are legally recognized and the subject as well as boundaries clearly identified. Tenure is perceived as secure if the household does not perceive a risk of land use or ownership being threatened or disputed.

4.16 Coverage of Key Variables by Household Surveys in Different Regions

Coverage of Key Variables by Household Surveys in Different Regions

	Tot.	SSA	ECA	LAC	MNA	OECD	SAS	EAP
Dwelling ownership	140	22	22	28	11	3	8	46
... if yes, indiv. level	28	3	2	3	0	0	5	15
... legal title/document	39	2	6	11	1	1	4	14
Res. land ownership	94	15	14	20	5	1	7	32
... if yes, indiv. level	25	3	2	2	1	0	3	14
... legal title/document	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Agricultural land data	128	17	21	26	9	2	7	46
Land ownership status	114	12	18	24	7	1	7	45
Legal title/document	35	3	2	13	0	0	0	17
Size of land	119	14	21	25	9	1	7	42
No. of countries covered	143	22	22	29	12	3	8	47
No. of surveys included	1957	218	309	574	103	62	129	562

Note: Figures refer to the no. of countries with at least one survey with information on the variable in question.

Code: Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), Middle East & North Africa (MNA), South Asia (SAS), East Asia and Pacific (EAP)

Source: World Bank, International Household Survey Network

Notes:

The World Bank and UN-Habitat have access to an extensive archive of more than 2,000 nationally representative household surveys, such as Urban Inequities Survey, MICS and DHS publicly available, mostly for developing countries at multiple points in time. A review of these indicates that existing surveys in many countries provide information on land access: 140 countries collect data on buildings, 94 on residential land, 128 on agricultural land ownership. At the same time, existing household surveys provide all of the information only in few countries. For example, 39 countries collect data on legal documentation for buildings, 8 for residential land and 35 for agricultural land.

4.17 1.5 Build Resilience to Environmental



1.5 Build Resilience to Environmental, Economic and Social Disasters

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Notes:

The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.

4.18 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Target A	Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100000 global mortality between 2020–2030 compared with 2005–2015
Target B	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100000 between 2020–2030 compared with 2005–2015
Target C	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

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Notes:

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Among the global targets, Target A, Target B and Target C will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

4.19 Method of Computation of 1.5

Method of Computation of 1.5

Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

disaggregated by country, by event, by hazard type, by death/missing/injured or ill/evacuated/relocated/people whose houses were damaged/people whose houses were destroyed/people who received food relief aid

preferably disaggregated by age, sex, location of residence and other characteristics (e.g. disability) as relevant and possible

Notes:

Deaths are people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing persons are people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected people are people who are affected by a hazardous event.

4.20 Persons Affected by Disaster of Indicator 1.5.1

Persons Affected by Disaster of Indicator 1.5.1

Directly affected people

- suffered injury, illness or other health effects
- evacuated, displaced, relocated
- suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets

Indirectly affected people

- suffered consequences, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and physiological consequences

Notes:

People can be affected directly or indirectly. Affected people may experience short-term or long-term consequences to their lives, livelihoods or health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

Directly affected people are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.

Indirectly affected people are those who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and physiological consequences.

4.21 Method of Computation of 1.5 (Continued)

Method of Computation of 1.5 (Continued)

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Direct loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage that includes loss to physical assets such as damaged housings, factories and infrastructure.

The original national disaster loss databases usually register physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss, etc.).

Need conversion from physical value to monetary value according to the UNISDR methodology

Divide global direct economic loss by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant USD) calculated from World Bank Development Indicators.

Notes:

Economic loss is the total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss. Direct economic loss is the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. Besides, indirect economic loss is a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.

Examples of physical assets that are the basis for calculating direct economic loss include homes, schools, hospitals, commercial and governmental buildings, transport, energy, telecommunications infrastructures and other infrastructure; business assets and industrial plants; production such as crops, livestock and production infrastructure. They may also encompass environmental assets and cultural heritage. Direct economic losses usually happen during the event or within the first few hours after the event and are often assessed soon after the event to estimate recovery cost and claim

insurance payments. These are tangible and relatively easy to measure.

Method of computation is as in the slide.

Data provider at national level is appointed Sendai Framework Focal Points. In most countries disaster data are collected by line ministries and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.

4.22 Rationale and Interpretation of Indicator 1.5.2

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Rationale and Interpretation of Indicator 1.5.2

- The economic loss indicator would track loss to agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors and damage to housing and critical infrastructure.
- Large numbers of people remain perilously close to falling into poverty, experiencing shocks that they are unable to cope with.
- For the poor, a shock of even a relatively short duration can have long term consequences.
- The poverty reduction agenda could include well-designed social protection scheme to help protecting the poor against sudden shocks and the development of capacities to better predict and prepare for such shocks.
- Better management of natural resources can themselves strengthen the resilience of the poor, by both reducing the likelihood of natural hazardous events and offering resources to help cope with them.

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Notes:

Cities around the world, as well as rural populations, witness growing disaster risks. Impacts of climate change on sustainable development are observed through both slow-onset events, for example, sea level rise,

increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification, and extreme weather events. The economic loss indicator would track loss to agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors and damage to housing and critical infrastructure.

Large numbers of people remain perilously close to falling into poverty, experiencing shocks that they are unable to cope with. For the poor, a shock of even a relatively short duration can have long term consequences. Several dimensions of poverty are closely related to environment, which is often affected by natural disasters. The poverty reduction agenda could include well-designed social protection scheme to help protecting the poor against sudden shocks and the development of capacities to better predict and prepare for such shocks. Better management of natural resources can themselves strengthen the resilience of the poor, by both reducing the likelihood of natural hazardous events and offering resources to help cope with them.

4.23 Method of Computation of 1.5 (Continued)


Method of Computation of 1.5 (Continued)

Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Notes:

The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.

4.24 1.a Mobilize Resources to Implement Policies to End Poverty



Poverty Statistics for SDGs

1.a Mobilize Resources to Implement Policies to End Poverty

- Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

Indicator 1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes


Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

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Notes:

Those indicator measure the rate of resources allocated by the government for ending poverty.

4.25 1.b Create Pro-poor and Gender-sensitive Policy Frameworks



Poverty Statistics for SDGs

1.b Create Pro-poor and Gender-sensitive Policy Frameworks

- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

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Notes:

This indicator focus on not only the poor, but also women and vulnerable people.

4.26 Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Target 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and endorse access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

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Notes:

This target is the basic needs to human beings. Zero hunger is more strict than Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger in the MDG.

4.27 Methods of Computation of 2.1

Methods of Computation of 2.1

Indicator 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment

Indicator 2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Notes:

Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements.

The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage. In principle, the indicator can be computed for any specific population group, provided sufficient accurate information exists to characterize the model's parameters for that specific group, that is, if data on the group's food consumption levels, sex or age structure and, possibly, physical activity levels, exist. The scope for disaggregation crucially depends on the availability of surveys designed to be representative at the level of sub national population groups. Given prevailing practice in the design of national household surveys, sufficient

reliable information is seldom available for disaggregation beyond the level of macro area of residence like urban-rural and of the main Provinces or Divisions in a country. To the extent that most of the used surveys are designed to accurately capture the distribution of income, inference can be drawn on the PoU in different income classes of the population. Gender disaggregation is limited by the possibility to identify and group households by gender-related information such as sex of the head of the household, or male or female ratio.

The indicator 2.1.2 measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014. As the Family Income and Expenditure Survey or any other compatible experience-based food security questionnaire is applied through surveys, the prevalence of food insecurity can be measured in any population group for which the survey used to collect data is representative.

If applied at household level, disaggregation is thus possible based on household characteristics such as location, household income, composition including, for example, presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members, etc., sex, age and education of the household head, etc. If applied at the individual level, proper disaggregation of the prevalence of food insecurity by sex is possible as the prevalence of food insecurity among male and among female members of the same population group can be measured independently.

4.28 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

- Defined as the probability that a randomly selected individual from the reference population is found to consume less than his/her calorie requirement for an active and healthy life.
- Written as: $PoU = \int_{x < MDER} f(x) dx$ where
 - $f(x)$ is the probability density function of per capita calorie consumption
 - MDER is a Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement

Notes:

The indicator is computed at the population level. To this aim, the population is represented by an “average” individual for which a probability distribution of the habitual daily dietary energy intake levels is modelled through a parametric probability density function.

4.29 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) (Continued)

Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) (Continued)

- The MDER threshold is computed on the basis of normative energy requirement standards referred to a minimum level of physical activity.
- Estimates of the number of undernourished (NoU) - calculated by multiplying the PoU by the size of the reference population – are used to monitor progress towards the World Food Summit goal of reducing by half the number of people suffering from undernourishment.

Notes:

The MDER for a given population group, including for the national population, is obtained as the weighted average of the minimums of the energy requirements ranges of each sex and age class, using the population size in each class as weights.

4.30 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) (Continued)

- The parameters needed for the calculation of the indicator are:
 - the mean level of dietary energy consumption (DEC);
 - a cut-off point defined as the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER);
 - the coefficient of variation (CV) as a parameter accounting for inequality in food consumption;
 - and a skewedness (SK) parameter accounting for asymmetry in the distribution

- The DEC as well as the MDER are updated annually, with the former calculated from the FAO Food Balance Sheets.

Notes:

DEC can be estimated from data on food consumption obtained through surveys that are representative of the population of interest. Depending on the survey design, they can be used to estimate DEC at national and at sub national levels, either by geographic areas or by socio-economic population groups. Unfortunately, though the situation is rapidly improving, representative surveys that collect food consumption data are still not available for every country and every year. For the national population only, DEC can be estimated also from accounts of the total supply and utilization of all food commodities in a country, where the contribution of each commodity to the availability of food for human consumption is expressed in their dietary energy content, and their total is divided by the size of the population. The major source of data on national food balances are the Food Balance Sheets.

Surveys that contain information on food consumption at individual or household level are the only available source to directly estimate the CV of

habitual food consumption for the representative individual in the population. Unfortunately, survey data on food consumption are fraught by many problems that complicate the reliable estimation of CV.

As skewness is not strongly affected by the presence of spurious variability, skew is estimated directly from household level data on the average daily dietary consumption, with the only exception of eliminating rare extremely high or extremely low values.

4.31 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) (Continued)

- The MDER is calculated as a weighted average of energy requirements according to sex and age class, and is updated each year from UN population ratio data.

- The inequality in food consumption parameters are derived from National Household Survey data when such data is available and reliable.

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Notes:

Human energy requirements are computed by multiplying normative requirements for basic metabolic rate (BMR, expressed per kg of body mass) by the ideal weight of a healthy person of given height, and then multiplied by a coefficient of physical activity level. Ranges of normal energy requirements are thus computed for each sex and age group of the

population, observing that there exist a whole range of Body Mass Index (BMI) values, from 18.5 to 25, that are compatible with health. This implies that any given attained height might correspond to a whole range of healthy body weights, and therefore to a range of values for energy requirement for BMR. Given information on the median height and the consideration that the group might contain individuals engaged in different levels of physical activity, the minimum, average and maximum dietary energy requirement can be computed for every sex and age class by taking into consideration special allowances for growth in individuals aged 0-21 and for pregnancy and lactation. The MDER for a given population group, including for the national population, is obtained as the weighted average of the minimums of the energy requirements ranges of each sex and age class, using the population size in each class as weights.

In principle, repeated observations of daily consumption for each individual in a sample would be needed to estimate levels of habitual consumption and to control for measurement errors. Moreover, data should be collected in different periods of the year on the same individuals or households to account for possible seasonal variation in levels of dietary energy consumption. Due to their cost, nationally representative individual dietary intake surveys with such characteristics are very rare, and virtually inexistent for most developing countries. As a consequence, the most common sources of data to estimate CV are multipurpose household surveys, such as Living Standard Measurement Surveys, Household Incomes and Expenditure Surveys or Household Budgets Survey, that collect also information on food consumption. When using data collected at household level, however, careful attention should be taken in distinguishing levels of food purchases or acquisitions from levels of actual utilization during the identified reference period and in properly recording the number of individuals who participate in consumption; moreover, household level data will mask the variability due to intra-household allocation of food.

4.32 Reliability of an Experience-based



Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Reliability of an Experience-based Measure of Food Security

Choice and performance of the FIES items

- Key results from the analysis of the data collected by FAO in 2014 in 145 countries

Sample size

- Samples of 1000 individuals, sufficient to ensure margins of errors lower than 2% for prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, and lower than 1% for prevalence of severe food insecurity at national level

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Notes:

Reliability of an experience-based measure of food security could be compromised by issues related to (a) the choice and performance of the items used to form the scale and (b) limited sample sizes. Regarding (a) Choice and performance of the FIES items, key results from the analysis of the data collected by FAO in 2014 in 145 countries confirm the reliability of the FIES based measure of the prevalence of food security at different levels of severity. Related to (b) Sample size, samples of 1000 individuals, have proven sufficient to ensure margins of errors lower than 2% for prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, and lower than 1% for prevalence of severe food insecurity at national level. Larger sample sizes might further reduce these margins of error.

4.33 Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Notes:

Child growth is an internationally accepted outcome reflecting child nutritional status.

Child stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition. Stunting is a contributing risk factor to child mortality and is also a marker of inequalities in human development. Stunted children fail to reach their physical and cognitive potential.

Child overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount of food consumed and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life. Child wasting also refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height and is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

4.34 Methods of Computation of 2.2

Methods of Computation of 2.2

Indicator 2.2.1

Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Indicator 2.2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Notes:

In terms of Indicator 2.2.2, the official MDG indicator is overweight as assessed using weight for height. Overweight can however also be assessed with other indicators such as body mass index for age. In general BMI for age is not used in the joint dataset but has been considered in absence of any other available estimates.

The official MDG indicator is wasting as assessed using weight for height. Wasting can however also be assessed with mid upper arm circumference (MUAC). Estimates of wasting based on MUAC are not considered for the joint dataset. In addition, while wasting constitutes the major form of moderate acute malnutrition, there are acutely malnourished children who would not be picked up with weight-for-height or MUAC, namely those presenting bilateral pitting oedema characterized by swollen feet, face and limbs. For surveys that report oedema cases, in the joint data set these are included in the prevalence of low weight-for-height.

4.35 Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Other Goals Related to Poverty
Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Target 10.1
By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1
Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

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Notes:

Goal 10 deals with inequality.

Improvements in shared prosperity require both a growing economy and a consideration of equity. Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest members.

Moreover, in an inclusive society it is not sufficient to raise everyone above an absolute minimum standard of living; it must ensure that economic growth increases prosperity among the poor over time.

The decision to measure shared prosperity based on income or expenditure was not taken to ignore the many other dimensions of welfare. It is

motivated by the need for an indicator that is easy to understand, communicate, and measure-though measurement challenges exist. Indeed, shared prosperity comprises many dimensions of well-being of the less well-off, and when analyzing shared prosperity in the context of a country, it is important to consider a wide range of indicators of welfare.

The main data source is household surveys. This indicator should be disaggregated by ethnicity, sex, age, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, and other statuses relevant at the national level, which may for example include minority or indigenous status, language spoken at home, etc.

4.36 Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Other Goals Related to Poverty

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Indicator 10.2.1

The proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

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Notes:

The indicator 10.2.1 is calculated as the proportion of persons living in households adjusted for household size below 50% of the national median income, using population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. The main data source is household surveys. This indicator should be disaggregated by ethnicity, sex, age, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, and other statuses relevant at the national level, which may for example include minority or indigenous status, language spoken at home, etc.

4.37 Rationale and interpretation of Indicator

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Rationale and interpretation of Indicator 10.2.1

- This indicator is a measure of relative income poverty at the national level.
- It measures how far individuals are from the median standard of living, approximating a measure of social exclusion.
- Persons living in relative poverty often experience many other forms of social and economic disadvantage through unemployment, poor housing, inadequate health care and barriers in accessing education and economic, social, political and cultural activities, which can result from social stigmatisation.

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Notes:

Persons living in relative poverty often experience many other forms of social and economic disadvantage.

Because the indicator focuses on income only, it does not measure other forms of poverty, and should therefore be supplemented with other

indicators on access to adequate housing, social services, health care, as well as the assets or expenses of the household. For example, home owners will have more disposable income than renters with the same household income.

4.38 Other Goals Related to Poverty

Poverty Statistics for SDGs

Other Goals Related to Poverty
Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Target 10.3
Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Indicator 10.3.1
Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

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Notes:

The primary data source is surveys conducted at the national or regional level. Data for this indicator should be disaggregated by ground of discrimination, relationship with the person or entity felt to have discriminated including employer or employee, public official or employee, private enterprise, teacher or student, and place where the discrimination occurred such as work, street, home and school.

4.39 Rationale and interpretation of Indicator

Rationale and interpretation of Indicator 10.3.1

- This outcome indicator provides a measure of how well non-discriminatory laws and policies are applied in practice, from the perspective of the population.
- It is based on personal experience rather than perception to ensure greater validity of data, as perceptions of the experience of others may themselves be affected by stereotyping

Notes:

International human rights law outlaws discrimination against population groups on the basis of specific characteristics or 'grounds'. The grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, as enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequently elaborated upon by international human rights mechanisms, include ethnicity, sex, age, income, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, sexual orientation and gender identity. While some grounds are common to all countries and follow standard definitions, such as sex, age or disability, the precise categories to be included under grounds such as ethnicity, geographic location and religion will vary according to national circumstances and should be determined in a participatory process at national level.

4.40 Summary of Lesson 4

Summary of Lesson 4

- To eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day, proportion of population below **the international poverty line**, by sex, age employment status and geographical location is monitored.
- To 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**, proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age is monitored.
- To empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, the proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities is monitored.



4.41 No Poverty

**1 NO
POVERTY**



Lesson 4. SDG Targets and Indicators Related to Poverty