Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MALDIVES
Need for a National MPI

• Maldives performing well in global MPI (multidimensional poverty <1%) – indicators not relevant for national context

• Many countries are moving towards building a national MPI

• A national MPI is needed to measure the acute deprivation the population faces in different aspects with regard to accessing services, education, living condition, etc.

• In partnership with UNICEF Maldives and OPHI, work on national MPI was initiated in 2017
Road to MPI

1. Presentation of the results to key policy makers - Nov 2019
2. Cabinet’s approval of a multidimensional poverty measure for Maldives - Dec 2019
3. Launch of national MPI poverty measure for Maldives - June 2020
4. Use of MPI as a policy tool

National Bureau of Statistics, Maldives
Adoption of MPI as a national poverty measure

PRESS RELEASE

President decides to adopt MPI as poverty assessment tool in Maldives

04 February 2020, Ref: 2020–053

President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih has today decided to adopt Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as the assessment tool for poverty in Maldives. He made the decision following discussions at the Cabinet session held at the President’s Office this afternoon.

Deliberating on the paper submitted by the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure, Ministers spoke on the importance utilizing MPI alongside the existing poverty index (Income Poverty Index) as it would consider the standard of living during the assessment of poverty in Maldives. In addition, Cabinet Ministers also encouraged the utilisation of MPI as a tool to enhance policies through identification of the necessary actions to rectify the issues.
Launch of MPI

Statistics Maldives @statsmaldives · Jun 4
Panelists shed light into the issue of Multidimensional Poverty following the release of Maldives MPI.
Read the report on statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/multidimension...
#maldivesmpi @UNICEFMaldives @ophi_oxford @MoNPlmv
@AslamAslamtey @AishathShahuda @Munir_SafeiDin @sabina_alkire
@Ahmed_Shafeeu

Statistics Maldives @statsmaldives · Sep 24
Minister of National Planning, Housing & Infrastructure delivers his statement at the High-Level UN General Assembly 2020 – Poverty at a Crossroad – using leadership and the Multidimensional Poverty Index to build back better. @ophi_oxford @MVPMNY @MoNPlmv

National Bureau of Statistics, Maldives

Online Launch of Maldives Multidimensional Poverty Index
90th June 2020, Thursday, 13:30 hrs (Maldives time, GMT +5)
Need for a vulnerability measure at times of COVID-19

• The closure of border has affected the tourism industry and those lives associated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Response to COVID-19</th>
<th>Income Support</th>
<th>Front Line Allowance</th>
<th>SMEs</th>
<th>Large Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Individuals Assisted</td>
<td>21,258</td>
<td>11,290</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (MVR)</td>
<td>377.5 mil</td>
<td>128.24 mil</td>
<td>361.3 mil</td>
<td>585.9 mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US $ 1 = MVR 15.47

Source: Ministry of Finance, April 2021

National Bureau of Statistics, Maldives
Need for a vulnerability measure at times of COVID-19

• Recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2019 avails much needed information on employment.

• Following the release of MPI in 2020, the need to measure the overall vulnerability exacerbated through the pandemic was felt by the government.

• As a joint effort of government and UNICEF, proposed to measure Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI).
Progress on MVI

- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has taken lead in this initiative.
- Consultative process carried out with relevant agencies
- Careful consideration was also given to select indicators that would reflect the current COVID-19 context in the country
## Indicators for MVI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Deprivation cut-off</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
<td>no member (15 years and above) has completed 10 years of schooling</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Access to internet</td>
<td>the household does not have access to internet or IT assets (computer, laptop/ tablet)</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)</td>
<td>any youth (18-35 years) is not engaged in education, employment or training</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>No formal and no employment in the household</td>
<td>no member is employed in a formal job or is not working for income</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Chronic condition</td>
<td>the household has more than 1 member with a chronic health condition</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Hospital admittance</td>
<td>the household has more than 1 member admitted in the hospital in the past 12 months</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>the household has more than 3 persons per sleeping room</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Quality of housing</td>
<td>the quality of housing is of basic (old, very basic furniture, repairs needed) or has bad housing material for either roof, floor, walls</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Access to sanitation</td>
<td>the household does not have access to sewerage system established by the govt OR shares the toilet (even within established system) with another household</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Safe drinking water</td>
<td>the household does not use safe drinking water</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Timeline for MVI

• Consultation with stakeholders- March 2021
• Results and preparing policy brief –April 2021
• Policy session- End of April 2021
• Consecutive sessions with National Recovery team- May- June 2021