



# ERADICATING POVERTY IN A GREEN ECONOMY

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# CONTENTS

**Eradicating poverty: why non-income dimensions matter**

**Where to find the data**

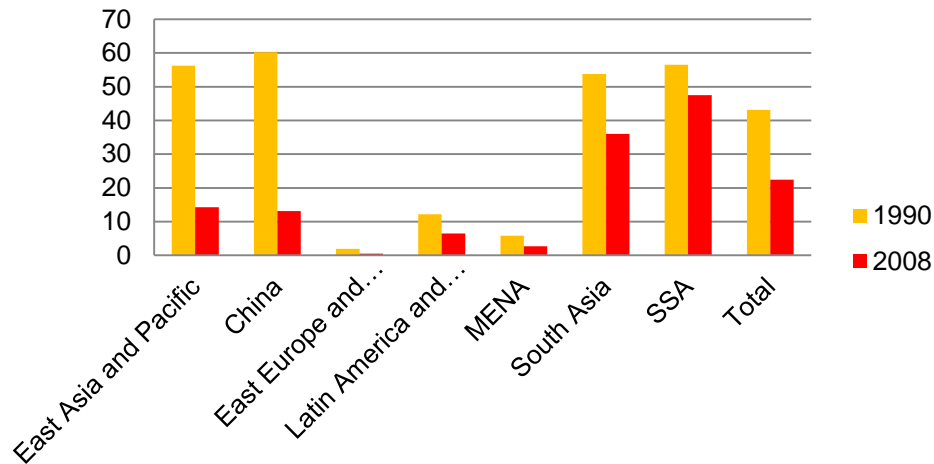
**Some empirics and caveats**

**Policy implications**

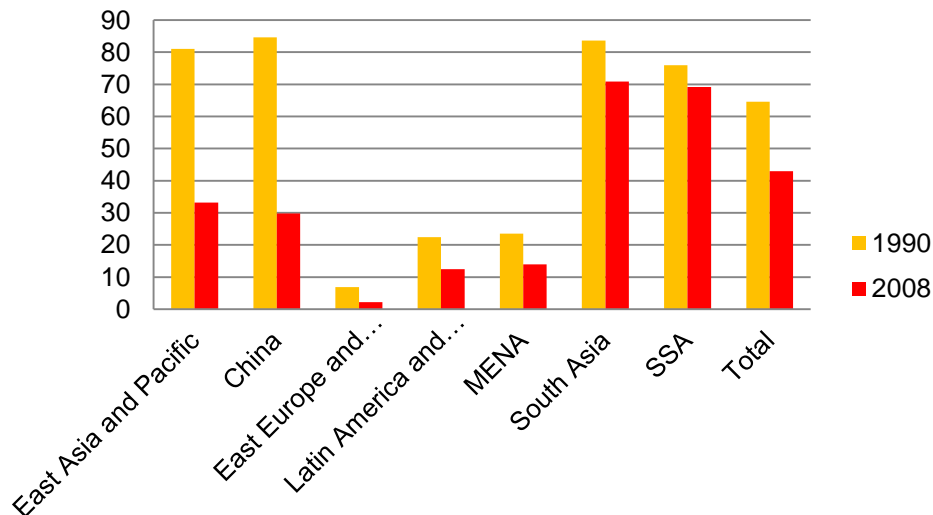


# ERADICATING POVERTY IS DIFFERENT FROM REDUCING IT!

## Poverty Rates @ \$1.25/day



## Poverty Rates @ \$2/day



- Vulnerability reduction is less – in some regions; risks higher
- Human capital formation less pronounced
- Differences across groups
- Interventions over the life cycle; nutrition and health
- Remaining poor often dependent on degrading environments/ ecosystems
- Escaping poverty possibly harder- in part due to progress made

# FINDING NON-INCOME MEASURES...

## ✓ DHS (88 Countries; 1986-)

- Access to water
- Time use
- Access to sanitation
- Access to energy
- Consumer durables
- Cooking Fuel
- Access to medical services
- Nutrition (food intake)
- Decision-making by women

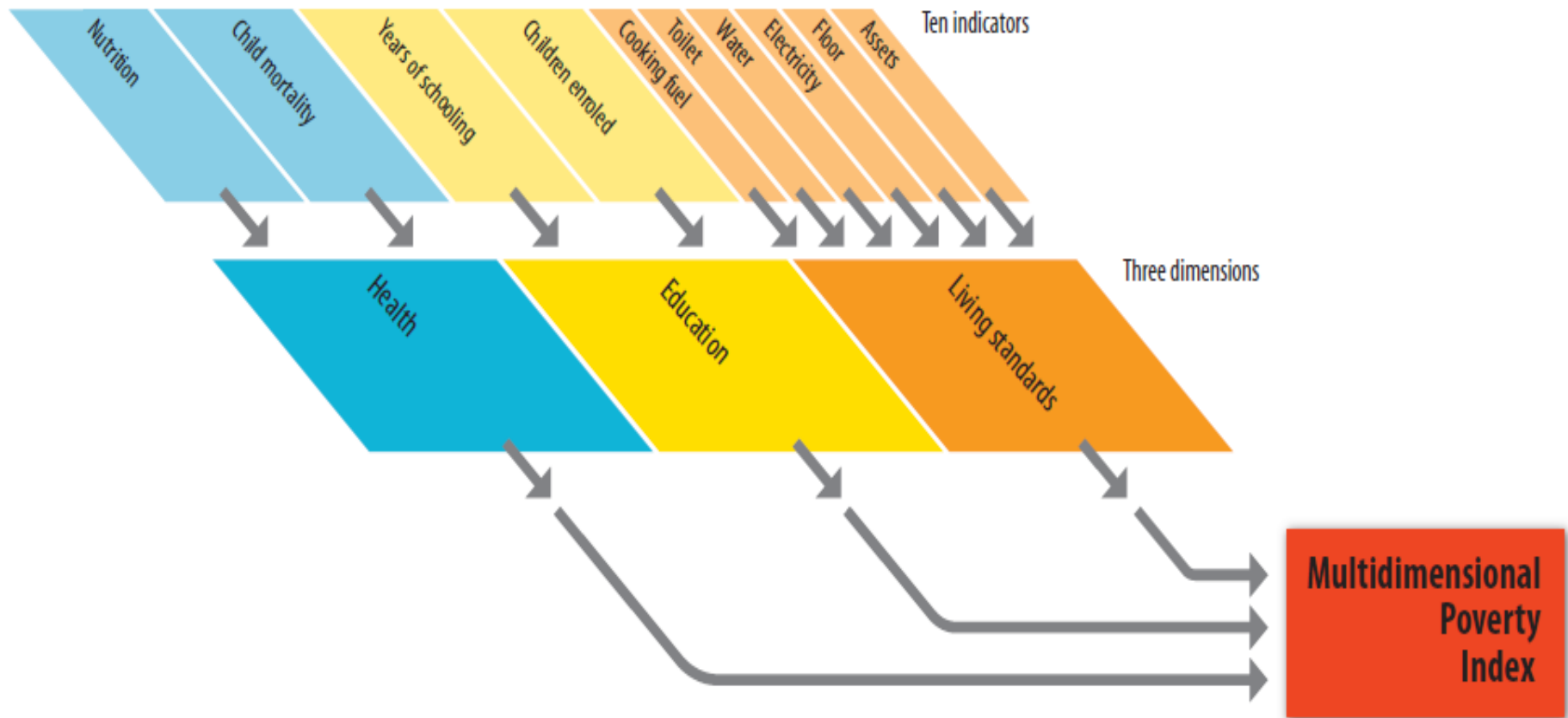
## ✓ MICS (100+ Countries; 1995 -)

## ✓ Income and Consumption Surveys (selected indicators)



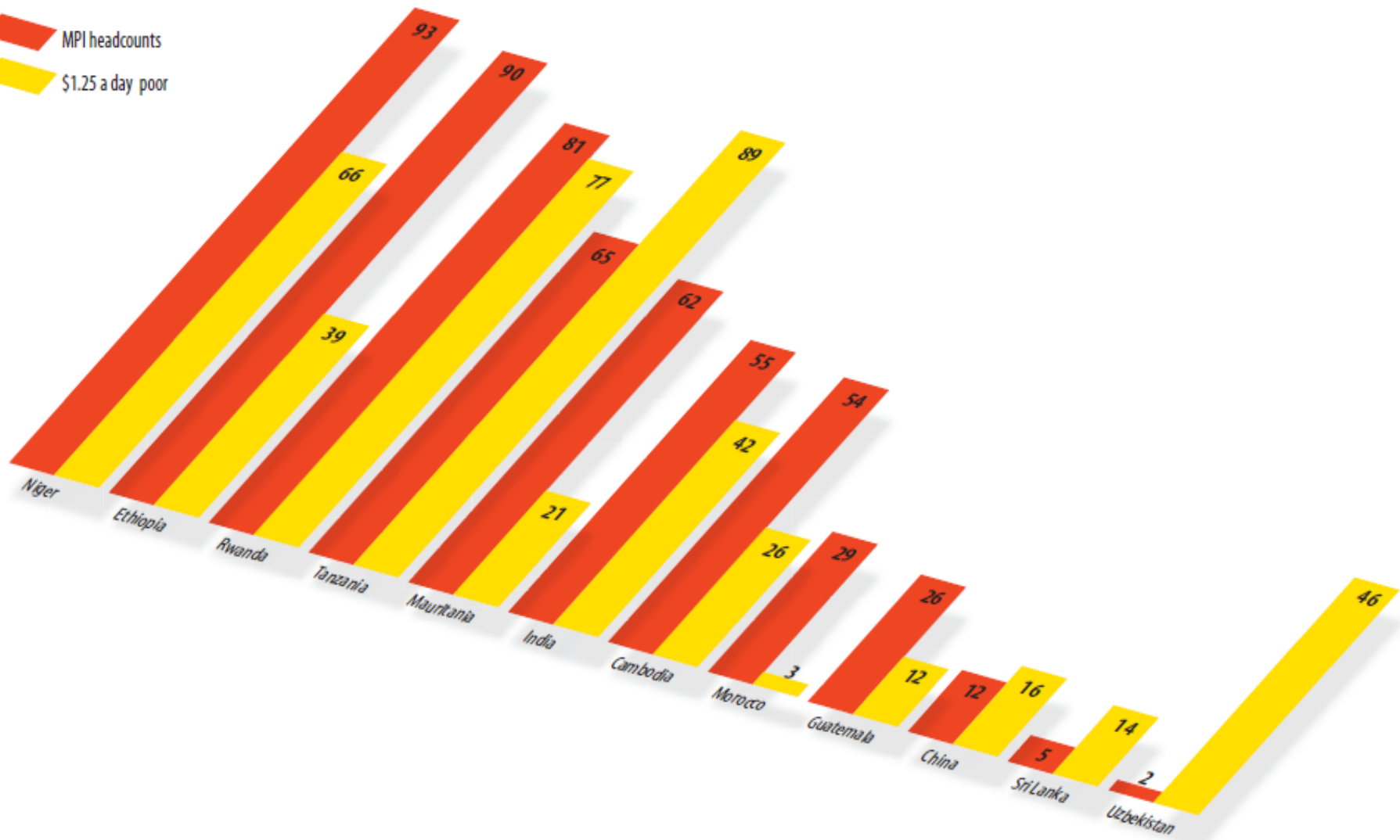
# MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

- Health, education, assets and others
- Scores on each often overlap with each other and with income
- Can be used individually; and also sometimes as an index – one example

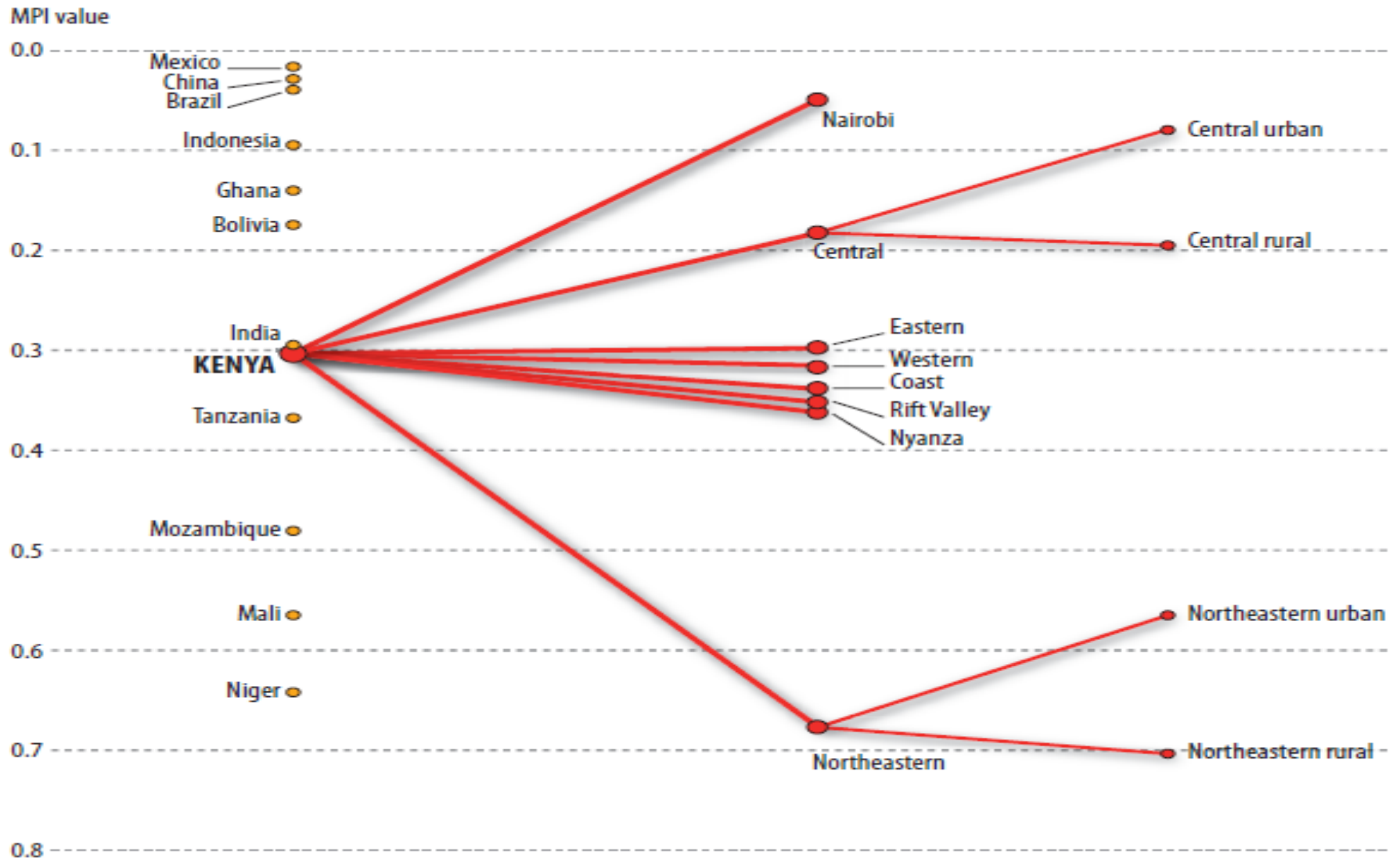


# IMPERFECT OVERLAP WITH EXTREME POVERTY

MPI headcounts  
\$1.25 a day poor



# VARIATIONS WITHIN REGIONS



# MAKING THE GREEN ECONOMY MORE INCLUSIVE

- ▶ Better direct anti-poverty efforts

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    - ▶ Biggest composite gaps
    - ▶ Most disadvantaged populations
  
  - ▶ Complement measures to reduce income poverty
    - ▶ Potential to resolve targeting issues
    - ▶ Potential to show speedy results
  
  - ▶ Suggest new win-wins
    - ▶ Cooking fuel
    - ▶ Green energy access
  
  - ▶ Ensure long term gains for poverty reduction
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**Thank You**