SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES TO ADDRESS POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS
The Colombian experience

Department for Social Prosperity
Catalina Parra Moncayo
Viceminister for Poverty Alleviation

8-10 May 2018
Beirut–Lebanon
Colombian context
49.424.147 habitantes
2.0% crecimiento del PIB 2016
5.898 USD PBI per cápita 2016
4.09% inflación acumulada 2017
31 años de edad media
17.0% pobreza multidimensional 2017
8.4% desempleo en diciembre de 2017
Colombian Vulnerable Population

- 12 million in poverty
- 15.4 million of children and adolescents
- 3.5 million in extreme poverty
- 8 million of Victims
- 1.5 million indigenous population
- 4.3 million Afro-colombian population
- 8.3 million in multidimensional poverty
Social Protection System

Households strengthen their capacities with Integral Social Security, Access to Assets, Human Capital Training and Risk Management Tools

100% of population

Poor and vulnerable population

Social Promotion

Integral Social Security
Access to Assets
Human Capital Training
Short-term Risks Management
Social Promotion Programs

Social promotion programs connect vulnerable people with social protection services to face various risks.

Social Protection Programs
- Health services
- Occupational Hazards
- Savings for Retirement

Social Promotion Programs
- Subsidized Health Insurance
- Conditional Cash Transfers
- Food safety program

Health
- Free Education up to Lower Secondary

Employment
- Entrepreneurship
- Employability
- Training for Work
- Business Strengthening

Childhood & Youth
- Families with Well-being
- Young People with Well-being
- Community Homes

Living Conditions
- Subsidized Housing Programs
- Conditional Cash Transfers
- Free Housing
- Living Conditions Improvement

Family Accompaniment

Source: Department of Social Prosperity, 2010
MPI-Colombia

Since 2010, we have developed a national measure for Multidimensional Poverty, according to Alkire and Foster (2007) methodology.

**EDUCATION (0.2)**
- Low educational achievement*
- Illiteracy

**CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH (0.2)**
- School absenteeism*
- School underachievement*
- Lack of access to early childhood care services
- Child labour

**EMPLOYMENT (0.2)**
- Long-term unemployment
- Informal employment*

**HEALTH (0.2)**
- Lack of health insurance*
- Lack of access to healthcare services

**ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS (0.2)**
- Lack of access to improved water sources*
- Inadequate sanitation*
- Inadequate floor materials*
- Inadequate wall materials*
- Critical overcrowding*

* Variables related to Prosperidad Social interventions

Source: Department of Social Prosperity, 2018
All dimensions have contributed to the reduction of poverty

Multidimensional Poverty Index evolution by dimensions. 2010-2017

Source: Department of Social Prosperity, 2018
Inter-linkage with SDG agenda

Colombia established in a formal policy document (Conpes 3918 of 2018), a target set to 2030, in order to reach SDG’s. We have placed multidimensional poverty at the center of the agenda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Targets to 2018</th>
<th>Targets to 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td>No poverty</td>
<td>People in multidimensional poverty</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>No Hunger</td>
<td>Rate of Mortality for Malnutrition in 5-year-old Child</td>
<td>6.5 / 100,000</td>
<td>5.0 / 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>Good Health</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate</td>
<td>51.0 / 100,000</td>
<td>32.0 / 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td>Quality Education</td>
<td>Coverage higher education</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6</td>
<td>Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>Access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 7</td>
<td>Affordable and clean energy</td>
<td>Coverage of electric power</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8</td>
<td>Good Jobs and Economic Growth</td>
<td>Informal employment rate</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 9</td>
<td>Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Households with internet access</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 10</td>
<td>Reduced Inequalities</td>
<td>GINI</td>
<td>0.520</td>
<td>0.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11</td>
<td>Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
<td>Urban homes with quantitative deficit of housing</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategies to accelerate poverty reduction

1. More effective instruments for targeting population
2. Adjusting social programs according to most vulnerable population needs
3. Strengthen information systems
4. Make monitoring and evaluation stronger
5. Stronger foresight culture