The MDPA can be structured in different ways, depending on the needs of the team. Three alternative formats are presented below. Further guidance on the standard sections is included below.

There are three alternative formats depending on the analytical process, starting either from the inner circle to the outer circle or from the outer to the inner. The output can be presented as a standard report or even in the form of a presentation with bullet points.

Each section is guided by a “standard section” or “guiding questions”.


Executive summary: Summary of main conclusions (standard section I)

1. Background and approach (standard section 1.)
2. Who is resource poor? (standard section 2.)
   2.1. Income poverty and inequality
   2.2. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
3. How are they poor in the four dimensions? (guiding questions)
4. The development context: What are the underlying causes? (guiding questions)

Report Format B (starting from how) (eg. Kosovo, Mali, Afghanistan):

Executive summary: Summary of main conclusions (standard section I)

1. Background and approach (standard section 1.)
2. Overview of main poverty indicators (standard section 2.)
3. Inner circle: The four dimensions of multidimensional poverty (guiding questions)
4. Who is poor and in what way? (conclusions from 2 and 3 plus group perspective)
5. Outer circle: The development context (guiding questions)

Report Format C (starting from why) (eg. Uganda and Myanmar):

Executive summary: Summary of main conclusions (standard section I)

1. Background and approach (standard section 1.)
2. Overview of main poverty indicators (standard section 2.)
3. Outer circle: The development context (guiding questions)
4. Inner circle: The four dimensions of multidimensional poverty (guiding questions)
5. Who is poor and in what way? (conclusions from 2, 3 and 4 plus groups perspective)

STANDARD REPORT SECTIONS

1. Executive summary
   Summaries the main conclusions regarding:
   • Who, which groups, are poor and vulnerable
   • What the main deprivations are for these groups and more generally in the context, using the four dimensions, and sub-dimensions, of poverty.
   • What the main underlying reasons.

   Prioritise among these conclusions and recommend some of importance to consider (act on) in the Swedish development cooperation.

2. Background and approach
   This section should include:
   • Purpose of the analysis, including how it will be used.
   • Stage in the strategy process.
   • The MDPA approach (see description below):
     o A brief description of the model for multidimensional poverty as an explanation of the structure of the analysis.
   • Mention limitations e.g. data shortages.
   • Highlight focus areas/issues/groups.
The MDPA approach:
The analysis applies the multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA) model (see figure below). The model illustrates the four dimensions of poverty in the middle and ensures a focus on identifying the main deprivations (how), in what dimensions one is poor, as well as who is poor in which dimensions and linking it to institutional, structural and developmental causes to poverty (why – the outer circle).

To put who at the centre implies that the situation, needs, preconditions, and priorities of poor women, girls, men and boys constitutes the starting point as implied by poor people’s perspectives.

In the model, the development context has been added as an outer circle. The outer circle has several functions. Firstly, it is the explanatory framework for the degree and dimensions of poverty (why). What are the institutional, structural and development causes to poverty? Secondly, it also contains the main elements of a development analysis that explains opportunities and constraints both for an inclusive and sustainable development as well as for people living in poverty to change their situation. Thirdly, it provides an understanding of poverty at a structural level.

All the dimensions in the inner circle as well as the development aspects in the outer circle of the model are interlinked. Different social divides, such as gender, age, sexual identity, disability, goes across all the dimensions and should be consistently considered to understand who is poor, how and why.

Furthermore, risks related both to the vulnerability of people and the resilience of the development processes, need to be considered to support an analysis of vulnerability and resilience of the society and of different groups to e.g. economic shocks, climate changes as well as tensions and conflict.

THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY:
Being poor in terms of **resources** means not having access to or power over resources that can be used to sustain a decent living standard and improve one’s life. Resources can be both material and non-material – e.g. a decent income, capital, being educated or trained, professional skills, being healthy.

Being poor in terms of **opportunities and choice** concerns what possibility you have to develop and/or use your resources so as to move out of poverty. Access to e.g. social services, to infrastructure, to capital, to land, or to natural resources affects the opportunities and choices.

Being poor through lack of **power and voice** relates to the ability of people to articulate their concerns, needs and rights in an informed way, and to take part in decision-making that relate to these concerns. Power is a relational concept that allows us to better understand socio-cultural hierarchies and relations of which gender is one, others include age, caste, class, religion, ethnicity and sexual identity. Reinforcing forms of discrimination based on such socio-cultural relations may increase an individual’s poverty in this sense.

Being poor in terms of **human security** implies that violence and insecurity are constraints to different groups’ and individuals’ possibilities to exercise their human rights and to find paths out of poverty.
3. Overview of main poverty indicators; Who is resource poor?

This section provides an overview of the main poverty indicators. The current situation as well as recent trends about both monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators.

The same sources can be used for an analysis of who is resource poor? You then need to break each of the indicators down as far as available statistics allows on:

- Gender
- Age
- Geography
- Minority groups (ethnic, religious, indigenous, disabled, sexual identity)
- Refugee status (Internally Displaced Persons [IDPs])
- Urban – rural
- Source of income (agriculture, services, manufacturing, employer/employee)
- Etc.

The purpose is to see patterns and conclude on e.g. regions in the country with higher resource poverty, age groups that are particularly resource poor, differences in poverty between urban and rural areas etc.

It is important to include refugee groups, migrants and forcibly displaced people and people affected by conflict and natural disasters in this analysis.

MPI is often broken down on sub-regions and groups and the World Bank is doing more of analysis with geographical break down of income poverty.

Sources:


See also menu of indicators [link](#).

Differences between poverty trends of monetary poverty and non-monetary poverty, for example the Multidimensional Poverty Index [MPI], should be highlighted and briefly discussed.

The statistics should be segregated on gender and differences highlighted, where possible.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty and inequality overview</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line ¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line at $1.90 ²</td>
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<td>Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount:</td>
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<td>Gender Inequality Index</td>
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² As well as relevant higher thresholds of $2.90 and/or $5.00.