<u>**Analysis of Meghalaya's Performance in 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023'**</u>

Introduction to the MPI:

- The global MPI Report is jointly published by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that measures poverty across three dimensions-health, education, and standard of living of a country.

- The Government of India has acknowledged the significance of the global MPI under the mandate of the Global Indices for Reform and Action (GIRG) initiative. The emphasis of the GIRG initiative is not only to improve the country's performance and ranking in the global indices but also to leverage the indices as tools for driving systemic reforms and growth. In this context, NITI Aayog, as the nodal agency for MPI, has been responsible for constructing an indigenized index, the National MPI, for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories in addressing multidimensional poverty.
  The National MPI serves as an important tool that enables the country to track its progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainly SDG target 1.2, which aims at reducing "at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions".

- The 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023' presents the second edition of the national MPI and is a follow-up to the Baseline Report published in November 2021. It provides multidimensional poverty estimates for India's 36 States and Union Territories and 707 administrative districts across 12 indicators of the national MPI. These estimates have been computed using data from the 5th round of the NFHS (NFHS-5) conducted in 2019-21. This edition also presents the changes in multidimensional poverty between the survey periods of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21). It shows how much multidimensional poverty has changed between states and districts.

Indicators
Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of living – which is represented by 12 indicators. The following graphic depicts these.

Table 1: Indicators in India's National MPI

Dimension	Indicator	A Household is Considered Deprived If	Weight (W)
Health (1/3)	Nutrition	Any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years -for whom nutritional information is available - is found to be undernourished.	1/6
	Child-Adolescent Mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/12
	Maternal Health	Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.	1/12
Education (1/3)	Years of Schooling	Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	1/6
	School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	1/6
Standard of Living (1/3)	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/21
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/21
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).	1/21
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/21
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.	1/21
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/21
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account.	1/21

India's performance

The Headcount ratio of India reduced from 24.85% in 2015-16 to 14.96% in 2019-21. 13,54,61,035 number of people were lifted out of poverty.

India's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	14.96%	44.39%	0.066
2015-16	24.85%	47.14%	0.117

Multidimensional Poverty in India's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	19.28%	44.55%	0.086	5.27%	43.10%	0.023
2015-16	32.59%	47.38%	0.154	8.65%	45.27%	0.039

Overview of States and UTs:

India : Headcount Ratio
Percentage of the total population who are multidimensionally poor in each State and UT

States

State	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Bihar	33.76%	51.89%
Jharkhand	28.81%	42.10%
Meghalaya	27.79%	32.54%
Uttar Pradesh	22.93%	37.68%
Madhya Pradesh	20.63%	36.57%
Assam	19.35%	32.65%
Chhattisgarh	16.37%	29.90%
Odisha	15.68%	29.34%
Nagaland	15.43%	25.16%
Rajasthan	15.31%	28.86%
Arunachal Pradesh	13.76%	24.23%
Tripura	13.11%	16.62%
West Bengal	11.89%	21.29%
Gujarat	11.66%	18.47%
Uttarakhand	9.67%	17.67%
Manipur	8.10%	16.96%
Maharashtra	7.81%	14.80%
Karnataka	7.58%	12.77%
Haryana	7.07%	11.88%
Andhra Pradesh	6.06%	11.77%
Telangana	5.88%	13.18%
Mizoram	5.30%	9.78%
Himachal Pradesh	4.93%	7.59%
Punjab	4.75%	5.57%
Sikkim	2.60%	3.82%
Tamil Nadu	2.20%	4.76%
Goa	0.84%	3.76%
Kerala	0.55%	0.70%

Union Territories

UT	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9.21%	19.58%
Jammu & Kashmir	4.80%	12.56%
Ladakh	3.53%	12.70%
Chandigarh	3.52%	5.97%
Delhi	3.43%	4.44%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.30%	4.29%
Lakshadweep	1.11%	1.82%
Puducherry	0.85%	1.71%

% of population who are multidimensionally poor

■ NFHS-5 (2019-21)   ■ NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Among the North-East states, Meghalaya (27.79%) has the highest share of multidimensionally poor, followed by Assam (19.33%). Meghalaya stands at 3rd among 36 states and UTs between the period 2015-16 to 2019-21, with a decline of 4.75 percentage points in the overall improvement in the proportion of multidimensionally poor.

Meghalaya's Performance:

MEGHALAYA
A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Meghalaya

Overview
Meghalaya's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	27.79%	48.01%	0.133
2015-16	32.54%	48.08%	0.156

Multidimensional Poverty in Meghalaya's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	32.43%	48.17%	0.156	8.14%	45.40%	0.037
2015-16	38.49%	48.39%	0.186	8.41%	42.43%	0.036

- Meghalaya has registered a significant decline of 4.75% in multidimensionally poor from 32.54% in 2015-16 to 27.79% in 2019-2021, which is still almost double India's headcount ratio is 14.96% in 2019-21.
- Rural areas saw the fastest decline in headcount ratio compared to urban areas.
- **1,56,738 number of people were lifted out of poverty.**
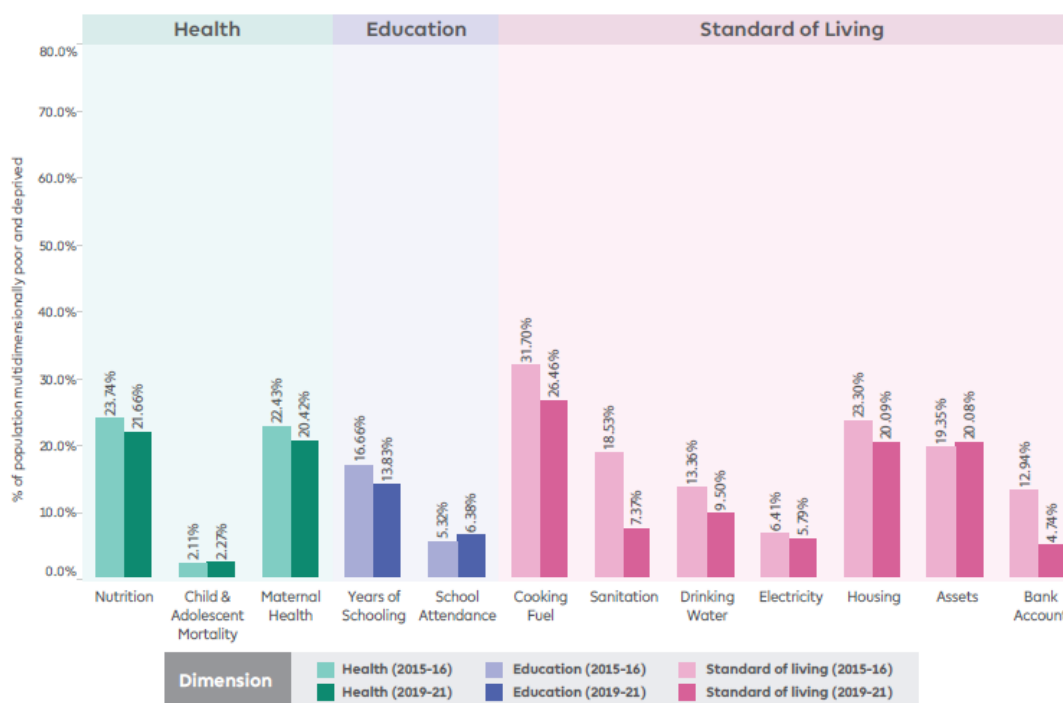
Meghalaya: Uncensored Headcount Ratio
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator
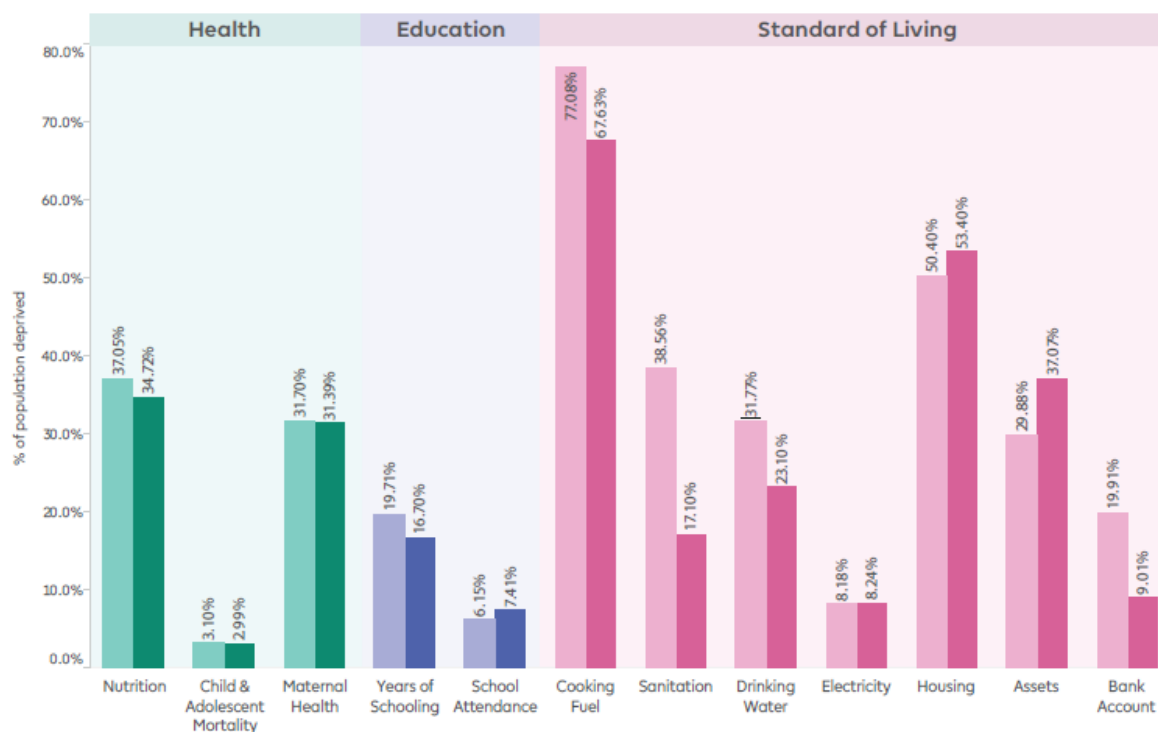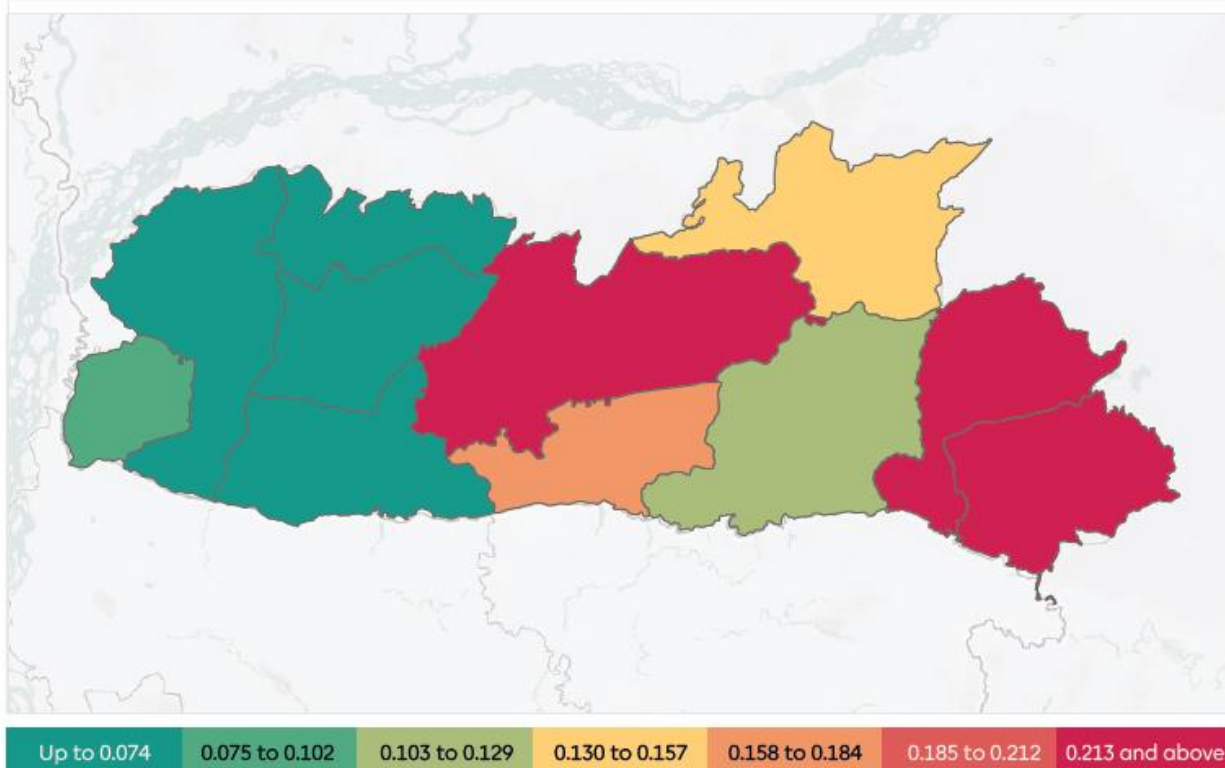

Meghalaya: Censored Headcount Ratio
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Meghalaya has substantial improvements in four MPI indicators and a slight improvement in four MPI indicators. The one point of concern is that the percentage of four indicators has drastically dropped. The table of the indicators is appended as Annexure-I.

Good-performing Indicators:

- Sanitation: 21.46%
- Bank Account: 10.90%
- Cooking Fuel: 9.45%
- Drinking water: 8.67%

Poor-performing Indicators:

- Assets: -7.19%
- Housing: -3%
- School Attendance: -1.26%
- Electricity: -0.06%

There has been a substantial improvement in sanitation of 21.46% and bank accounts of 10.09%. Although there is a 9.45% improvement in cooking fuel, it's still one of the highest in the country. The percentage of poor falling under the indicators of assets and housing has increased negatively.

Meghalaya
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)

Meghalaya
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)

| Up to 0.074 | 0.075 to 0.102 | 0.103 to 0.129 | 0.130 to 0.157 | 0.158 to 0.184 | 0.185 to 0.212 | 0.213 and above |

The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Meghalaya, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.
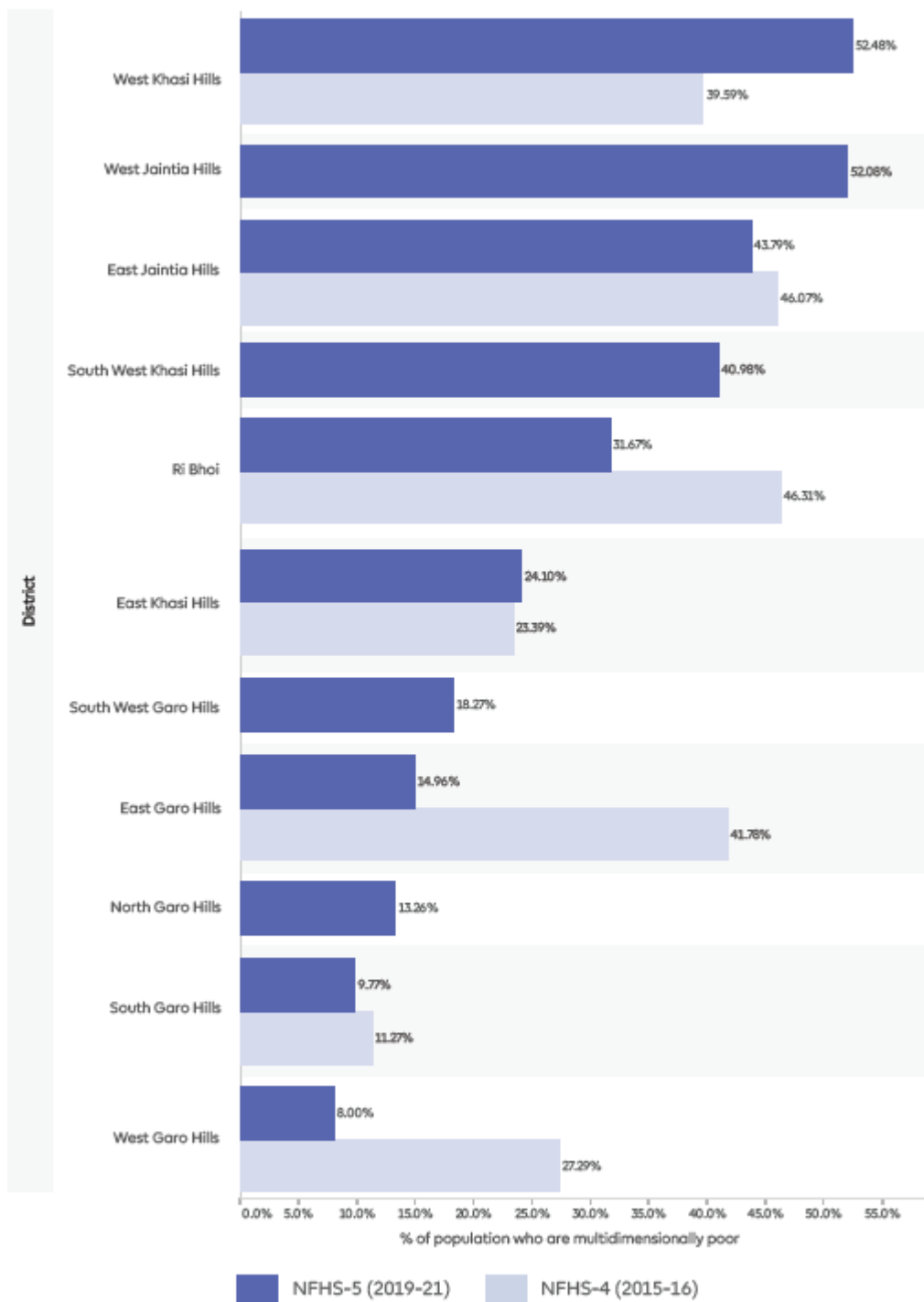
District-wise Headcount Ratio

(The Headcount Ratio indicates the percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor.)

All districts reported a decline in Headcount Ratio except West Khasi Hills, which has increased.

- West Khasi Hills district recorded the highest HCR in the state, with 52.48% of the population who are multidimensionally poor in the district.
- West Garo Hills district recorded the lowest HCR in the state, with 8% of the population who are multidimensionally poor in the district.
- East Garo Hills recorded the highest decline in HCR in the state, with a reported decline of 26.82% since 2015-16.

Meghalaya: Headcount Ratio
Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

West Khasi Hills
- NFHS-5: 52.48%
- NFHS-4: 39.59%

West Jaintia Hills
- NFHS-5: 52.08%

East Jaintia Hills
- NFHS-5: 43.79%
- NFHS-4: 46.07%

South West Khasi Hills
- NFHS-5: 40.98%

Ri Bhoi
- NFHS-5: 31.67%
- NFHS-4: 46.31%

East Khasi Hills
- NFHS-5: 24.10%
- NFHS-4: 23.39%

South West Garo Hills
- NFHS-5: 18.27%

East Garo Hills
- NFHS-5: 14.96%
- NFHS-4: 41.78%

North Garo Hills
- NFHS-5: 13.26%

South Garo Hills
- NFHS-5: 9.77%
- NFHS-4: 11.27%

West Garo Hills
- NFHS-5: 8.00%
- NFHS-4: 27.29%

% of population who are multidimensionally poor

Legend: NFHS-5 (2019-21), NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Way Forward

- To effectively share the MPI findings, organizing a state-level consultation with the support of NITI Aayog and UNDP is recommended. This consultation may include the DCs of districts, senior officials of line departments, and other relevant stakeholders.
- To target outcomes based on data and evidence from the index, State Action Plans should be developed. These plans may focus on domain-specific indicators and highlight implementation and outcome gaps within districts. Progress towards the targets can be achieved by identifying action areas, setting targets for desired results, mapping departmental responsibilities, prioritizing, and articulating specific and measurable actions.
- To ensure existing institutional structures at the state and district level should be strengthened or created as necessary.

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Annexure-I: Nagaland performance in MPI indicators

Category	Year	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Year of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Eletricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
Uncensored data	2015-16	37.05	3.10	31.70	19.71	6.15	77.08	38.56	31.77	8.18	50.40	29.88	19.91
	2019-21	34.72	2.99	31.39	16.70	7.41	67.63	17.10	23.10	8.24	53.40	37.07	9.01
Censored data	2015-16	23.74%	2.11	22.43	16.66	5.32	31.70	18.53	13.36	6.41	23.30	19.35	12.94
	2019-21	21.66%	2.27	20.42	13.83	6.38	26.46	7.37	9.50	5.79	20.09	20.08	4.74

Spanning header: "Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator"

Please Note: The red highlighted are poor-performing indicators.

District-wise performance in MPI indicators

State/UT	District	Uncensored Headcount Ratio								
		Health								
		Nutrition			Child and adolescent mortality			Maternal Health		
		2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	31.84%	19.46%	**	1.56%	0.62%	**	39.65%	22.99%	**
Meghalaya	East Jantia Hills	49.02%	52.47%	**	4.89%	6.66%	**	42.79%	46.73%	**
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	38.68%	32.42%	-6.26%	2.65%	2.01%	-0.64%	21.72%	26.59%	4.88%
Meghalaya	North Garo Hills		16.50%	**		0.83%	**		20.86%	**
Meghalaya	Ri bhoi	44.83%	42.80%	-2.03%	5.20%	3.69%	-1.51%	43.97%	31.60%	-12.38%
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	22.00%	14.05%	-7.95%	3.45%	0.16%	-3.29%	15.63%	19.77%	4.14%
Meghalaya	Southwest Garo Hills		20.38%	**		1.16%	**		22.83%	**
Meghalaya	Southwest Khasi Hills		57.38%	**		7.62%	**		48.13%	**
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	27.64%	18.08%	**	2.39%	0.38%	**	26.78%	18.60%	**
Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills		43.43%	**		3.96%	**		47.57%	**
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	43.01%	63.75%	**	3.38%	8.48%	**	42.73%	51.63%	**

		Uncensored Headcount Ratio					
		Education					
		Years of Schooling			School Attendance		
State/UT	District	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	20.62%	8.55%		11.03%	3.90%	
Meghalaya	East Jantia Hills	31.69%	26.63%		10.91%	11.09%	
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	14.25%	14.44%	0.18%	2.91%	6.47%	3.56%
Meghalaya	North Garo Hills		5.46%			3.82%	
Meghalaya	Ri bhoi	32.36%	22.51%	-9.85%	8.89%	7.33%	-1.56%
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	5.96%	6.11%	0.15%	2.62%	2.63%	0.01%
Meghalaya	Southwest Garo Hills		9.13%			5.85%	
Meghalaya	Southwest Khasi Hills		14.97%			6.01%	
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	14.96%	6.24%		5.07%	2.73%	
Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills		36.67%			22.11%	
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	24.43%	27.21%		5.67%	8.15%	

Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Uncensored Headcount Ratio		Standard of Living																						
		Cooking Fuel			Sanitation			Drinking Water			Electricity			Housing			Assets			Bank Account			
State/UT	District	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time	2016	2021	Change over time
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	93.55%	70.18%		46.73%	16.16%		58.94%	32.96%		13.13%	2.63%		84.43%	73.92%		29.10%	20.60%		21.37%	7.15%	
Meghalaya	East Jantia Hills	78.27%	73.13%		42.29%	16.45%		29.79%	32.71%		13.48%	14.86%		31.41%	49.12%		45.75%	54.02%		32.88%	8.68%	
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	52.71%	55.47%	2.76%	32.61%	19.08%	-13.54%	13.30%	11.40%	-1.89%	3.96%	3.67%	-0.30%	32.21%	38.32%	6.11%	25.58%	35.44%	9.86%	22.36%	11.18%	-11.17%
Meghalaya	North Garo Hills		75.18%			14.88%			48.35%			2.45%			73.89%			14.95%			9.68%	
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	89.75%	79.60%	-10.15%	41.60%	14.77%	-26.84%	32.36%	15.34%	-17.01%	13.48%	7.97%	-5.52%	53.23%	58.49%	5.27%	46.12%	45.64%	-0.47%	27.60%	8.74%	-18.87%
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	90.16%	77.23%	-12.93%	13.25%	11.66%	-1.59%	27.03%	40.20%	13.17%	0.92%	1.37%	0.45%	54.16%	74.14%	19.98%	7.51%	20.35%	12.84%	2.07%	4.51%	2.44%
Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills		65.70%			28.72%			44.17%			4.48%			69.01%			24.43%			3.83%	
Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills		88.35%			10.43%			17.38%			12.05%			46.54%			56.41%			6.69%	
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	82.84%	46.97%		55.20%	13.74%		45.83%	18.04%		6.60%	5.28%		68.08%	49.33%		20.07%	14.34%		6.22%	5.31%	
Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills		77.23%			25.06%			34.79%			24.91%			49.20%			64.62%			19.38%	
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	93.13%	91.63%		19.17%	12.24%		27.99%	20.95%		9.96%	14.97%		46.45%	65.66%		39.44%	57.73%		25.67%	5.58%	