



(6) GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA

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

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49.424.147 inhabitants

5.898 USD GDP per capita 2016

31 years average age

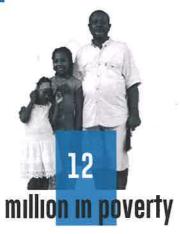
2,0% GDP growth 2016

4,09% cumulative inflation 2017

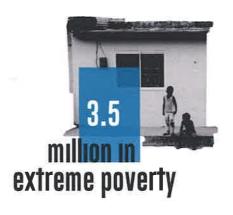
17,0% Multidimensional poverty 2017

8,4% unemployment December 2017

Colombian Vulnerable Population —













Social Protection System

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





Social Promotion Programs

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

| | Health | Education | Employment | Childhood & youth | Living Conditions |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Social Protection Programs | Health services Occupational Hazards Savings for Retirement | Free Education up Lower Secondary | Entrepreneur-ship Employability Training for Work Business Strengthening | Families with Well-being Young People with Well- being Community Homes | Subsidized Housing Programs |
| Social Promotion Programs Source: Department of Social Prosperity, 2018 | Subsidized Health Insurance Conditional Cash Transfers Food safety program | Conditional Cash Transfers | Inclusive Entrepreneurship Inclusive Employability Inclusive Training for Work | Conditional Cash Transfers | Free Housing Living Conditions Improvement |

MPI-Colombia

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



EDUCATION (0.2)

Low educational achievement*

Illiteracy



School absenteeism*

School underachievement*

Lack of access to early* childhood care serviceses

Child labour



EMPLOYMENT (0.2)

Long-term unemployment

Informal employment*



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*

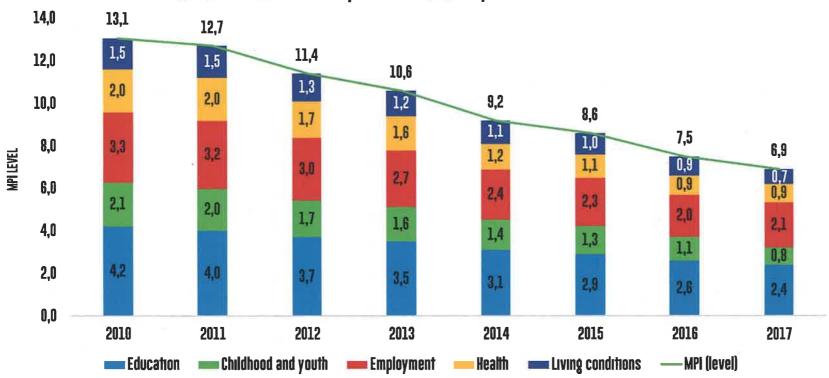
Source: Department of Social Prosperity. 2018

* Variables related to Prosperidad Social interventions



All dimensions have contributed to the reduction of poverty

Multidimentional Poverty Index evolution by dimensions. 2010-2017



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 multidimentional poverty at the center of the agenda.

| SDG | Goals | Targets | Targets to 2018 | Targets to 2030 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| SDG 1 | No poverty | People in multidimentional poverty | 17.8% | 8.4% |
| SDG 2 | No Hunger | Rate of Mortality for Malnutrition in 5- year-old Child | 6,5/100.000 | 5,0/100.000 |
| SDG 3 | Good Health | Maternal Mortality Rate | 51,0/100.000 | 32,0/100.000 |
| SDG 4 | Quality Education | Coverage higher education | 57,0% | 80,0% |
| SDG 6 | Clean Water and Sanitation | Access to safe drinking water | 83% | 95% |
| SDG 7 | Affordable and clean energy | Coverage of electric power | 97.2% | 100% |
| SDG 8 | Good Jobs and Economic Growth | Informal employment rate | 48,0% | 40,0% |
| SDG 9 | Innovation and Infraestructure | Households with internet access | 49,9% | 100% |
| SDG 10 | Reduced Inequalities | GINI | 0,520 | 0,480 |
| SDG 11 | Sustanaible Cities and Communities | Urban homes with quantitative deficit of housing | 5,5% | 2,7% |

Strategies to accelerate poverty reduction



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









