

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN EXPERIENCING

multidimensional & monetary poverty

SOME SPECIFIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS ARE STRONGLY RELATED TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



Parent's age

Children in youth-headed households are more vulnerable than children living in households with older household heads. Children of mothers who were younger than 25 years old at the time of the birth experience more deprivations whether the mother has no education or some education.



Mother's education

Children of mothers who have more than primary education are deprived in a smaller share of deprivations relative to children of mothers who have no education. The deprivation-reducing effect of the mother's education is more pronounced among children aged five years and older than among younger children.



Children in rural areas

Children living in households where the household head is employed in agriculture have the worst outcome of any group, being deprived, on average, in about half of all dimensions, followed by children living in rural households.



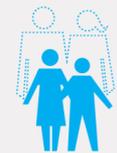
Family size

Children in large households with more than eight household members are deprived in a slightly larger share of dimensions compared to smaller households.



Children with disabilities

Children with at least one disability face higher deprivations than children with similar consumption levels and of the same age.



Orphans

Orphans were shown to be deprived in a larger number of indicators than children living with both biological parents.

'For children, poverty can last a lifetime'

TO SUMMARISE

Child poverty is complex. Multidimensional poverty is not about simply counting the number of children living in poor households. It is about analysing specific dimensions of poverty and their causes to piece together a fuller picture of a child's quality of life. This provides the basis for designing policies and programmes that can effectively address child poverty and promote the development of the country.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Suggested priority actions

Current levels of poverty predict future levels of poverty, and children experiencing poverty in childhood will often be disadvantaged and unable to reach their full potential later in life. It is therefore important to invest early in children and with equity to develop skilled and healthy citizens in Zanzibar. This is the key for Zanzibar to achieve its Vision.

Current levels of poverty predict future levels of poverty. Investing early in children, particularly those who are most disadvantaged, is needed in order to develop a skilled and healthy workforce in Zanzibar.

Child poverty is about more than money. If child poverty is understood only as a lack of family income, many children whose basic rights are not fulfilled will be missed by interventions.

Poverty dimensions overlap and therefore require an integrated approach. Households below the poverty line, who are eligible for a cash transfer, need to be linked to basic services, as well as livelihood opportunities.

Income-support programmes can play a key role. Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) and other social assistance programmes

such as a child grant have the potential to reduce multidimensional child poverty amongst the poorest households.

Many children experience multidimensional poverty without being affected by monetary poverty. In such cases, social sector interventions – health, education, water and protection – are needed to reduce multidimensional poverty on a larger scale.

Investing in education is one of the most important ways to reduce multi-dimensional poverty. Low levels of education of the mother and/or the head of the household contributes significantly to high levels of multidimensional poverty. Therefore, keeping children in school is paramount. This includes removing barriers to education, like child labour and early marriage.

RECOMMENDATION

In light of the high level of both monetary and multidimensional poverty, and the inclusion of child poverty in the SDGs, **child multidimensional poverty counts, based on nationally available data, must be routinely calculated and reported along with the number of children living in monetarily poor households. This will inform Zanzibar's future reporting on Goal 1.2 of the SDGs.** These counts will also serve to monitor efforts to address child poverty within the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2016/17-2020/21 (ZSGRP III) and its successor.



unicef 
for every child

UNDERSTANDING CHILD POVERTY

IN ZANZIBAR

Why measure

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY?

Ending child poverty is both crucial for fulfilling the rights of every child and for the future of Zanzibar. If not comprehensively addressed, poverty keeps children from reaching their full potential and undermines the nation's growth, including progress towards Zanzibar's 'Vision 2020' and beyond.

To measure childhood poverty effectively, other needs key to child wellbeing, besides monetary income in the household, must be included. Zanzibar has therefore developed

a comprehensive tool to measure child poverty. The measure considers a child's access to nutrition, health, protection, education, information, sanitation, water and housing.

Accurate measurement of child poverty is particularly important in Zanzibar as the child population is expected to rapidly increase by 2030. It is vitally important for Zanzibar to make the targeted investments to raise children out of poverty and provide critical social services.

Children affected by MONETARY POVERTY

live in households below the national basic needs poverty line

Children affected by MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

are deprived in other dimensions such as health, nutrition, education and protection

How is MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY defined in Zanzibar?

Child poverty is about more than money. A child in Zanzibar is defined as living in poverty if he or she suffers deprivation in **three or more** key dimensions of poverty: access to education, health, housing, information, nutrition, protection, sanitation and water. These dimensions are measured across four age groups (0–23 months; 24–59 months; 5–13 years and 14–17 years).

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IS ASSESSED IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS DEFINED BY NATIONAL INDICATORS

 Access to information

 Education

 Health

 Housing

 Nutrition

 Protection

 Sanitation

 Water

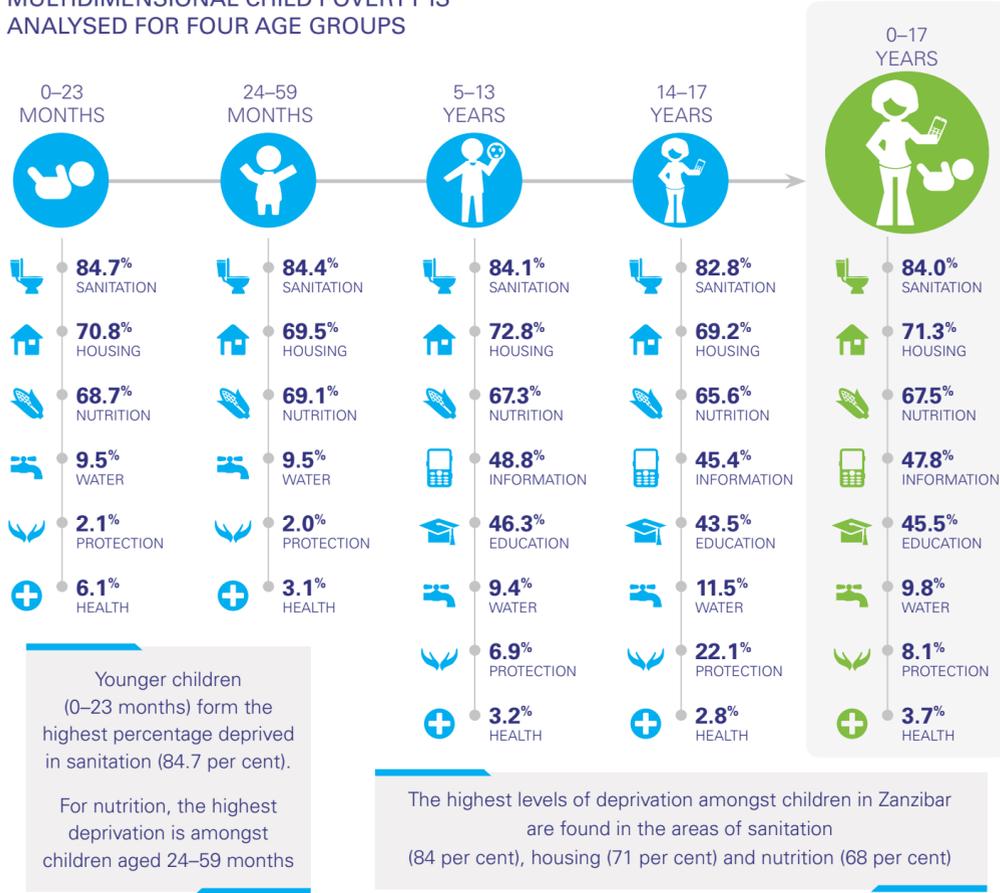
SDG Target 1.2 Leaving no one behind... Tanzania subscribes to the Sustainable Development Goals which, by 2030, aims to: **“reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.”**

In Zanzibar, 66 per cent of children experience multidimensional poverty, while 35 per cent are affected by monetary poverty, according to ‘Child Poverty in Zanzibar’, a report developed by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in collaboration with UNICEF.

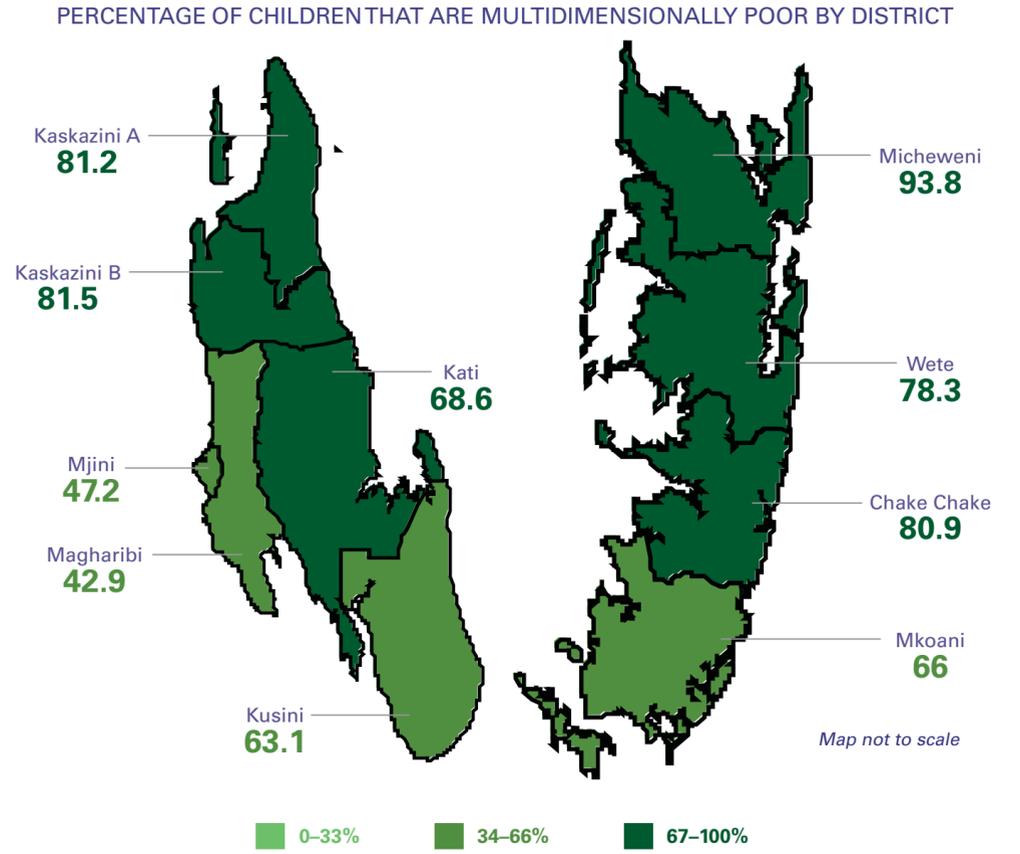
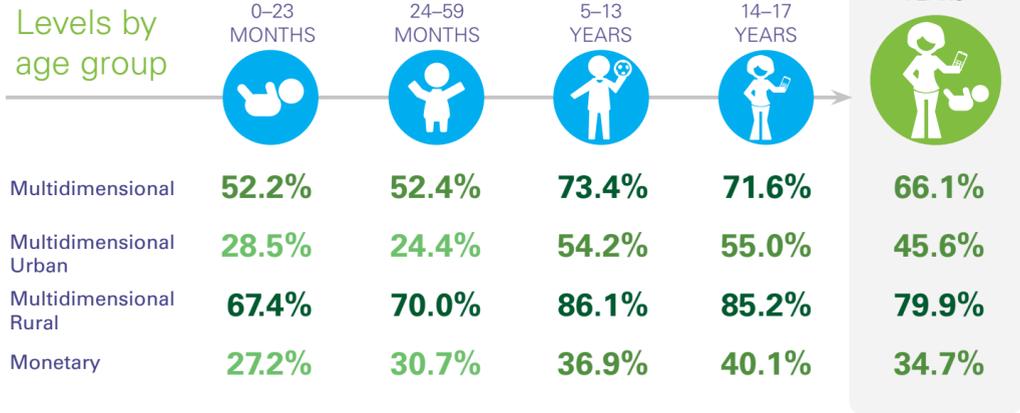
These findings are based on data collected for the Zanzibar Household Budget Survey conducted in 2014-2015 and calculated using the multidimensional child poverty measurement (MODA) that has been adapted to Zanzibar. This measure corresponds to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target on child multidimensional poverty set out in Goal 1.2.

LEVELS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY for children in Zanzibar

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY IS ANALYSED FOR FOUR AGE GROUPS



How acute is MULTIDIMENSIONAL & MONETARY POVERTY in Zanzibar



While one observes a clear correlation between monetary and multidimensional poverty, the overlap is not perfect. When choosing three or more dimensions as the multidimensional poverty cut-off, only 30 per cent of children are both monetarily and multidimensionally poor, 5 per cent are living in money-poor households but are not multidimensionally poor, while 36 per cent of children suffer from multidimensional poverty but are not monetarily poor. According to this definition, 29 per cent of children are neither monetarily or multidimensionally poor. The overlap between the two measures highlights that deprivation exists even amongst children who live in households whose consumption levels are above the basic needs poverty line. It is thus important to focus on both measures to identify vulnerable children who are deprived in aspects other than monetary poverty.

