FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE 2020-2025

Call for Expressions of Interest

The Australian National University (ANU) and the International Women’s Development Agency (IWDA) are seeking Expressions of Interest to undertake a Future Considerations Paper for the Individual Deprivation Measure Program. This document sets out the purpose and objectives of the Paper.

The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty. It is being developed to assess deprivation at the individual level and overcome the limitations of current approaches that measure poverty at the household level. The IDM Program is a partnership between ANU, IWDA and the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. More information about the IDM and the current program can be found in the Background section of this document.

Expressions of Interest should provide a brief summary of relevant experience to undertake this work (no more than 1 page), accompanied by a proposed methodology, timeline, and quote for the work. Confirmation of scope and methodology with the IDM Teams will be an initial deliverable for this consultancy.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Future Considerations Paper is to provide relevant background, context and input to the IDM Teams (IWDA and ANU) and key stakeholders to support informed decision making about design of an IDM Phase 2 (2020-2025) aligned with achieving realisation of the IDM long-term vision.

At this stage, IDM sustainability is being considered as a multi-phase program of work to follow the current program to ready the IDM for global use (2016-2020), recognising that time, support and focused engagement is required to build use. Two subsequent five year phases are envisaged (2020-2025), and (2025-2030), so that by 2030, the IDM operates at scale, such that it:

1. produces a globally significant data-set used by governments, private sector, civil society and academia
2. contributes to gender-responsive policy making and programs
3. improves continually through ongoing research and technical innovation.
4. creates self-renewing demand through credibility/visibility
5. supports demand through appropriate institutional arrangements and business model.

The current Program will deliver an IDM tool that is ready for global use. The focus in the period 2020 to 2025 (Phase 2) needs to support expansion of IDM use (measure and data) and capacity for use, to accelerate uptake to realise the IDM’s potential.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

The Future Considerations Paper must address the over-arching question:

To inform the future sustainability of the IDM and support realisation of its long-term vision, what can the IDM Program learn from progress in its current phase (Phase 1 – 2016-2020), and from current trends in disaggregated gender poverty data spaces?

Three temporal considerations should frame the structure of the final paper: looking back, looking around and looking forward. The consultancy will, therefore, require a mix of the following:

1. Review of IDM program progress through mapping activities to date against progress toward Program Outcomes;
2. contextual analysis of the opportunities and challenges for global and national IDM use in the current development landscapes—and particularly noting where the IDM can learn from the experiences of other initiatives, and;
3. horizon scan to produce key considerations and questions for informing decision making about scope and requirements of a next phase of the IDM Program with a focus on the period 2020 to 2025.
It is anticipated that the consultant will need to use a variety of methods to obtain required information, including but not limited to:

1. individual interviews with key program staff and stakeholders (located in two Australian locations)
2. document review
3. outreach to individuals and institutions working in similar spaces (most working outside of Australia)

DELIVERABLES

1. Confirmation of scope and methodology
2. List of proposed individual interviewees and list of proposed institutes for analysis—for confirmation
3. Summary of key themes from interviews
4. Summary of key themes from context analysis
5. Annotated bibliography of literature/document review
6. Draft 1 Future Considerations Paper two weeks in advance of workshop #1 (see Deliverable #7)
7. Workshop #1—consultant facilitated workshop with IDM Program Teams (ANU and IWDA) and DFAT
8. Draft 2 Future Considerations Paper with feedback from Workshop #1 incorporated
9. Workshop #2—consultant facilitated workshop with IDM Advisory Committee in Canberra
10. Final Future Considerations Paper: no more than 50 pages, including annexes, accompanied by an Executive Summary no more than 5 pages.

ANTICIPATED CONSULTANT TIME REQUIRED

Approx. 30 days
The consultancy must conclude by 30 March 2019.

SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

ESSENTIAL

- Knowledge and understanding of the global strategic environment relating to international development including the SDGs, poverty and gender equality.
- Knowledge and understanding of gender data and poverty measurement.
- Track record in research, monitoring and evaluation.
- Prior experience in research and program design.
- Experience in translating complex ideas into concrete recommendations for uptake.
- Excellent research and writing skills as evidenced by significant high quality research outputs.

DESIRABLE

- Prior experience in conducting evaluations of partnership-based programs of work
- Experience in monitoring and evaluation of data initiatives or quantitative aspects of work.

EOI REQUIREMENTS

The EOI should include:

1. 1-page summary of relevant experience of individual consultant or consultant teams
2. Current CV of each individual included in the EOI
3. Proposed methodology
4. Proposed timeline
5. Quote for work

If you have specific questions about this EOI, please contact Janneke Koenen, jkoenen@iwda.org.au.

Responses must be submitted by 11.59 PM Australian Eastern Daylight Savings Time on 26 October 2018. Responses should be sent to eoi@individualdeprivationmeasure.org. If interviews with short-listed respondents are required, these will be held on 1 November 2018. The consultant/s will be required to commence work upon signature of an agreement.
**IDM PROGRAM – BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Please note: the successful consultant will be provided with a range of relevant documents to support their understanding of current program activities, limitations and achievements.

The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty. It has been developed to assess deprivation at the individual level and overcome the limitations of current approaches that measure poverty at the household level. By collecting data on 15 economic and social dimensions from the same individual, the IDM can show how deprivations are related. Because the IDM also collects information about sex, age, disability, geographic location and more, it can show how these factors intersect to influence deprivation. Information about who is deprived, in what ways, and to what extent can support more informed, better targeted policies and programs.

The current IDM Program is a partnership between the Australian National University, International Women’s Development Agency and the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Our goal is that by 2020 the IDM is ready for global use as an individual measure of deprivation and a tool for tracking how development is changing the lives of the most deprived.

**Program Logic**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>To further develop &amp; promote the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) as a gender-sensitive means of measuring multidimensional poverty at the individual level, addressing implicit gender bias in measurement &amp; bringing visibility to the nature &amp; extent of poverty experienced by different social groups</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>By 2020 the IDM is ready for global use as an individual measure of deprivation &amp; a tool for tracking how development is changing the lives of the most deprived</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>A robust measure of individual-level multidimensional poverty that is sensitive to gender and can be disaggregated by age, disability, geography</td>
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<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>IDM has been used in a broader range of countries and contexts, for different purposes and using different sampling strategies to identify how it is best used, its limitations, and how it can contribute to policy and program effectiveness and tracking the impact of the SDGs on individual lives</td>
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<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>Development of an integrated IT platform for collection, storage, analysis and display of IDM data that enables technical capacity to use the IDM and facilitates easy and wide uptake of the IDM</td>
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<td>Outcome 4</td>
<td>Enhanced and informed global debate about individual-level, gender sensitive data for poverty measurement, the relationship between gender (and other social factors) and poverty; and more demand for gender sensitive data for policy &amp; program purposes</td>
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**Why was the IDM developed?**

The IDM was developed to address some key concerns about how poverty is conceived and measured:

- Existing measures of poverty fail to reveal the extent and depth of individual deprivation.
- Existing poverty measures are not grounded in the views of people with lived experience of poverty about how it should be defined and measured.
A large body of evidence suggests gender influences whether a person is deprived, the form of deprivation, and how deprivation is experienced, but current poverty measurement approaches are gender blind.

Household-level measurement hides the circumstances of individuals within the household and makes accurate disaggregation impossible.

Household-level measurement leads to under-estimation of global poverty and inequality, by ignoring within-household differences, which comprise around one-third of global inequality.

The primary existing composite measure of multidimensional poverty, the Multidimensional Poverty Index, has made a significant contribution to poverty measurement, but its strength – drawing on existing data sources – is also a limitation. Drawing on existing data sets means that it reflects the limitations of current data; also, it is not possible to see how deprivations in one dimension are related to deprivations in other dimensions and how these interact to shape individual outcomes. This makes it more difficult for policy makers to see the impact of intersecting discrimination and disadvantage.

There is growing recognition of the limitations of current data collection and the need to move beyond household-level data.

How does the IDM work?

The IDM comprises three main technical elements:

1. A survey tool assessing 15 dimensions, enabling measurement of gendered experiences of multidimensional poverty (using questions from other well-validated surveys where possible);
2. A data collection method in which every adult in a household is asked the same questions, enabling analysis that speaks to within household differences;
3. A standardised system of indicator coding, dimension scoring, and composite index construction, enabling comparative analysis.

Implementation of these core components produce the IDM: a gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty.

Further resources

- **Australian Research Council IDM Research Report (2014)**
  Published in 2014, the initial IDM Research Report details the concerns that led to development of the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM), the participatory research that underpins the measure, and the IDM’s conceptual foundations.

- **Methodology Update 2017**
  This Methodology Update reports on research undertaken over the first 18 months of the current program to further develop the IDM, ensure its technical robustness and test its use in a range of different contexts.

- **Commission on the Status of Women 62 brief**
  This brief was created for the 62nd Session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62), held in New York in March 2018. It contains findings on women living in rural areas in a 2015 IDM study in Fiji.

- **Request for Proposals – IDM Technology System**
  The IDM Program is seeking an innovative and cost-effective technology system that can take advantage of IDM data to generate real insights, inform action to address gender-based poverty and ultimately demonstrate how development is changing the lives of the most deprived. The RFP is now closed and proposals are being evaluated.

- **Individual Deprivation Measure website**, where further resources are available.

- **IDM introductory videos:**
  - [Introducing the Individual Deprivation Measure](#)
  - [The Individual Deprivation Measure](#)