EBA

EVALUATION OF SIDA'S APPLICATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY ANALYSES

ANNEXES 1–5

Ingela Ternström and Inge Tvedten, with contributions from Fredrik Uggla

Evaluation of Sida's Application of Multidimensional Poverty Analyses

Ingela Ternström and Inge Tvedten,
with contributions from Fredrik Uggla

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Annex 1: Interviewees

Table A1:1 List of interviewees

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Sida HQ	Per Trulsson	Development coordinator	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	M	
Sida HQ	Maria Gärtner Nord	Development coordinator	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	F	
Sida HQ	Staffan Smedby	Head of unit, Democracy and human rights	Global operations, Sida	M	
Sida HQ	Charlotte Ståhl	Unit for Democracy and human rights	Global operations, Sida	F	
Sida HQ	Åsa Nilsson	Stf EC, Program Specialist, CSO-unit	Global operations, Sida	F	
Sida HQ	Fredrik Westerholm	Strategy coordinator	Sida HQ	M	
Sida HQ	Cecilia Brumér	Head of unit, Central- and West Africa	Middle East, North Africa, Asia and Latin America, Sida	F	
Sida HQ	Lollo Darin	Development Analyst Eastern Europe	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	Karolina Hulterström	Head of unit, Method and results and Evaluation unit	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	Kristina Salomonsson	Thematic methods development	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	Carolina Wennerholm	Head of unit, Peace and migration	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	Elina Scheja	Chief Economist Team	Sida HQ	F	

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Sida HQ	Love Theodisiakis	Chief Economist Team	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	Paula Engwall	Chief Economist Team	Sida HQ	M	
Sida HQ	Anzee Hassanali	Chief Economist Team	Sida HQ	F	
Sida HQ	True Schedvin	Head of unit, Economic development	Sida HQ	F	
Bangladesh	Maria Stridsman	Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Matilda Svensson	Programme Officer Humanitarian development nexus	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Mostafizur Rahman	Programme Officer Environment and Climate	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	M	
Bangladesh	Nayoka Martinez-Bäckström	Programme Officer Environment and Climate	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Felix Helgesson	Programme Officer Health and SRHR	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	M	
Bangladesh	Fredrika Norén	Programme Officer Inclusive Economic Development	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Maria Stridsman	Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Paola Castro Neiderstam	Programme Officer Democracy, Human Rights, Rule of Law and Gender Equality	Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka	F	

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Bangladesh	Banasree Mitra Neogi	Director	Manusher Jonno Foundation	F	
Bangladesh	Corinne Henchoz Pignani	Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Switzerland, Dhaka	F	
Bangladesh	Ahmed Chowdhury	Convener, adviser	Bangaldesh Health Watch, BRAC University	M	
Bangladesh	Duncan Overfield	Deputy Development Director	British High Commission	M	
Bangladesh	Emma Brigham	Deputy Representative	UNICEF	F	
Bangladesh	Gitanjali Singh	Representative	UN Women	F	
Bangladesh	Hasibur Rahman	Executive director	MRDI	M	
Bangladesh	Iole Valentina Lucchese	Programme Officer	EU delegation	F	
Bangladesh	Margherita Capalbi	Programme Officer	EU delegation	F	
Bangladesh	Meher Nigar Buiyan	Programme Officer	EU delegation	F	
DRC	Angelica Broman	Peace and Nexus Advisor	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
DRC	Kerstin Karlström	Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
DRC	Gorka Fagilde	Humanitarian Resilience and Nexus Advisor	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
DRC	Gustav Isaksson	Programme Officer Climate and National Resources	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	M	

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
DRC	Joëlle Riziki	Program officer	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
DRC	Veronica Ledoux	Communication officer	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
DRC	Amina Jama	Program officer	Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa	F	
Kenya	Marie Ottosson	Head of Co-operation	Swedish Embassy	F	Individual + joint
Kenya	Lena Rupp	Analyst/ Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy	F	Individual + joint
Kenya	Lisa Andersson	Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy	F	
Kenya	Robert Muthami*	National Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy	M	
Kenya	Hanna Carlsson	Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy	F	
Kenya	Martin Muithi	National Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy	M	
Kenya	Jane Muyanga - Kithili	Director (Government)	Min. of Labour and Social Protection	F	
Kenya	John Kinuthia	Senior Programme Officer (Civil Society)	BajetiHub	M	
Kenya	David Chiawo	Dean/Head of Pro-grammes) (Academia)	Strathmore University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences	M	
Kenya	Ana Gabriela Guerrero Serdan	Head Unit for Social Policy (Donor)	UNICEF	F	

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Kenya	Vivian Nyakangi	Research and data officer (Donor)	UNICEF	F	
Liberia	Kerstin Jonsson Cissé	Head of Cooperation	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Nanlee Johnson	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	M	
Liberia	Joseph K. Mensah jr.	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	M	
Liberia	Carl-Henrik Olaison Jacobsson	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	M	
Liberia	Jenkins Flahwor	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	M	
Liberia	Dwede Tarpeh	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Nikolina Stålhand	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Johanna Suberu Svanelind	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Winifred Valentine	Programme Assistant	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Wheamar Krah	Controller	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	
Liberia	Nikolina Stålhand	Programme Officer	Emb. Sweden Monrovia	F	Individual + joint
Liberia	Asa Chon	Country Manager	Forum Civ	M	
Liberia	Elisabeth Gbah Johnson	Country director	ActionAid	F	
Liberia	Dalitso Kuphanga	Program and policy manager	ActionAid	M	
Liberia	Willet L. Salue	Program coordinator	ActionAid	F	

Country/ Location	Name	Role	Organisation/ Department /Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Liberia	Louis Kuukpen	Deputy head	UNDP	M	
Liberia	Edward K. Mulbah	Deputy Minister responsible for research and development planning	Ministry of Internal Affairs	M	
Liberia	Isaac Vaye	Director	Ministry of Public Works	M	
Liberia	Comfort Lamptey	Country director	UN Women	F	
Liberia	John Sofunta Smith	Responsible WEE	UN Women	M	
Liberia	Priscilla Wavui	Partnerships and coordination specialist	UN Women	F	
Liberia	Emer Hughes	Head of Cooperation	Irish Aid	F	
Liberia	Jeroen Witkamp	Head of Cooperation	EU delegation	M	
Liberia	Jacob A. Sambolah	Team leader	Mercy Corps	M	
Liberia	Gorpudolo Seteweyan	Programme Officer Private sector	Mercy Corps	M	
Moldova	Thomas Alveteg	Deputy Head of Cooperation	Swedish Embassy to Moldova	M	
Moldova	Josefin Lönnroth	Second Secretary – EU ICT Development Cooperation.	Swedish Embassy to Moldova	F	
Moldova	Oxana Periale	National program officers	Swedish Embassy to Moldova	F	
Moldova	Helena Sancho	Development Analyst Moldova	Sida HQ	F	

Country/Location	Name	Role	Organisation/Department/Embassy	Sex	Joint with
Mozambique	Karin Andersson	Head of Cooperation	Swedish Embassy Mozambique	F	
Mozambique	Helena Zoergel	Analyst/Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy Mozambique	F	
Mozambique	Paulo Junior	National Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy Mozambique	M	
Mozambique	Olov Atterfors	Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy Mozambique	M	
Mozambique	Charles Chidamba	National Programme Officer	Swedish Embassy Mozambique	M	
Mozambique	Euclides Gonçalves	Director	IESE	M	
Mozambique	Salvador Forquilha	Associated Researcher	IESE	M	
Mozambique	Moisés Siúta	Researcher	IESE	M	
Mozambique	Eleasara Marole Antunes	Social Development Adisor	British High Commission	F	
Mozambique	Finório Castigo	Poverty Analysis Specialist	Mininstry of Planning and Development	M	

Annex 2: Documents reviewed

Case country appraisal memos and conclusions on performance documents

Bangladesh

Bangladesh Decent Work Program, contribution no. 14585

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2023, July 17). "Appraisal of Contribution: Bangladesh Decent Work Program", (14585).

WASH for Urban Poor (Phase II), contribution no. 14914

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2023, April 30), "Appraisal of Contribution: WASH for Urban Poor (Phase II)", (14914).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2024, July 15), "Conclusion on Performance: WASH for Urban Poor (Phase II)", (14914).

Local Government Initiative on Climate II (LoGIC II) Bridging Phase, contribution no. 15838

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2023, August 28), "Appraisal of Contribution: Local Government Initiative on Climate II (LoGIC II) Bridging Phase", (15838).

Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II), contribution no. 52170026

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2020, September 2), "Appraisal of Contribution: Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II)", (52170026).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2021, June 7), "Conclusion on Performance: Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II)", (52170026).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2022, June 5), "Conclusion on Performance: Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II)", (52170026).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2023, July 15), "Conclusion on Performance: Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II)", (52170026).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2024, August 11), "Conclusion on Performance: Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II)", (52170026).

Improving quality journalism in Bangladesh 2022-2027, contribution no. 14912

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2022, June 1), "Appraisal of Contribution: Improving quality journalism in Bangladesh 2022-2027", (14912).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2023, December 17), "Conclusion on Performance: Improving quality journalism in Bangladesh 2022-2027", (14912).

Promoting Green Growth in the RMG Sector Through Skills (PROGRESS), contribution no. 15278

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2022, September 21), "Appraisal of Contribution: Promoting Green Growth in the RMG Sector Through Skills (PROGRESS)", (15278).

Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka (2024, July 23), "Conclusion on Performance: Promoting Green Growth in the RMG Sector Through Skills (PROGRESS)", (15278)

DRC:

Nexus support to Resident Coordinator Office, contribution no. 16266

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2022, November 28), "Appraisal of Contribution: Nexus support to Resident Coordinator Office), 16266.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2023, December 19), "Conclusion on Performance: Nexus support to Resident Coordinator Office), 16266.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2024, December 6), "Conclusion on Performance: Nexus support to Resident Coordinator Office), 16266.

DKT - Social marketing of SRH Commodities 2023-2026, contribution no. 14651

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2023, April 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: DKT - Social marketing of SRH Commodities 2023-2026", 14651.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2024, August 6), "Conclusion on Performance: DKT - Social marketing of SRH Commodities 2023-2026", 14651.

IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie, contribution no. 14891

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2021, December 9), "Appraisal of Contribution: IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie", 14891.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2022, December 16), "Conclusion on Performance: IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie", 14891.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2024, March 7), "Conclusion on Performance: IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie", 14891.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2024, March 20), "Conclusion on Performance: IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie", 14891.

Interpeace – Peacebuilding through reconciliation and inclusive governance, contribution no. 14709

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2021, June 22), "Interpeace – Peacebuilding through reconciliation and inclusive governance", 14709.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2023, February 13), "Interpeace – Peacebuilding through reconciliation and inclusive governance", 14709.

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2024, February 27), "Interpeace – Peacebuilding through reconciliation and inclusive governance", 14709.

IMPACT Powering resilience: Adapting to climate change in mining communities, contribution no. 16386

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2023, December 7), "Appraisal of Contribution: IMPACT Powering resilience: Adapting to climate change in mining communities", 16386.

SLU Environmental monitoring for improved biodiversity and livelihoods DR Congo, contribution no. 16210

Embassy of Sweden, Kinshasa (2023, October 17), "Appraisal of Contribution: SLU Environmental monitoring for improved biodiversity and livelihoods DR Congo", 16210.

Kenya

Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT), contribution no. 51050106

Bastholm, C. (2023, December 7). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment - AECF 2017–24 Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT)* (Document No. 51050106).

Generation Kenya – Youth Employment and Decent Work, contribution no. 11407

Embassy of Sweden. (2018, December 10). *Appraisal of Intervention: Generation Kenya – Youth Employment and Decent Work.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, August 27). *Conclusions on Performance: Generation Kenya – Youth Employment and Decent Work.*

Forum Civ – Wajibu Wetu 3, contribution no. 15563

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2022, June 16). *Appraisal of Intervention: Forum Civ Wajibu Wetu III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, March 11). *Conclusion on Performance: Forum Civ Wajibu Wetu III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, December 16). *Conclusion on Performance: Forum Civ Wajibu Wetu III.*

Ochieng, J., & Kimetu, S. (2024, September). *Mid-Term Evaluation Report: Wajibu Wetu; Jumuika, Sikika! Programme.* ForumCiv.

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Kenya Livestock Marketing & Resilience Project (Heifer Project International), contribution no. 20230817

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2023, September 13). *Appraisal of Intervention: Kenya Livestock Marketing & Resilience Project (Heifer Project International).*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2023, December 14). *Conclusions on Performance: Kenya Livestock Marketing & Resilience Project (Heifer Project International).*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, December 9). *Conclusions on Performance: Kenya Livestock Marketing & Resilience Project (Heifer Project International).*

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KNBS-SCB Fas 3, contribution no. 14800

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2021, July 30). *Appraisal of Intervention: KNBS & Statistics Sweden Phase III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2023, August 14). *Conclusions on Performance: KNBS & Statistics Sweden Phase III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, August 22). *Conclusions on Performance: KNBS & Statistics Sweden Phase III.*

NIRAS Sweden AB. (2024, December 19). *Mid-Term Review: Statistics Sweden & KNBS Cooperation Project, 2022–2026 Phase III.*

Sida. (2025, March 10). *Management Response: Statistics Sweden & KNBS Cooperation Project, 2022–2026 Phase III* (Sida Contribution No. 14800).

Statistics Sweden. (2021, June 29). *Project Document: Statistics Sweden & KNBS Cooperation Project, Phase III.*

UNICEF WASH, contribution no. 14318

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2022, July 7). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: UNICEF WASH Strengthening Community Resilience to COVID-19 and Climate Shocks* (Document No. 14318).

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2021, July 22). *Conclusion on Performance: COVID-19 WASH 2020 UNICEF.*

Embassy of Sweden, Kenya. (2024, November 4). *Conclusion on Performance: UNICEF WASH Strengthening Community Resilience to COVID-19 and Climate Shocks.*

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Liberia:

Appraisal of Contribution: Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa, contribution no. 12534

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa", (12534).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2024, April 4), "Conclusion on Performance: Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa", (12534).

Supporting A Green/Blue Economy: Liberia Blue Ocean Program, contribution no. 13068

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: Supporting A Green/Blue Economy: Liberia Blue Ocean Program", (13068).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, March 8), "Conclusion on Performance: Supporting A Green/Blue Economy: Liberia Blue Ocean Program", (13068).

Support to UNICEF Liberia country programme, contribution no. 12970

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: Support to UNICEF Liberia country programme", (12970).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2021, December 1), "Conclusion on Performance: Support to UNICEF Liberia country programme", (12970).

Coordinated Action on Disability in Liberia (CAD-L), contribution no. 14819

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: Coordinated Action on Disability in Liberia (CAD-L)", (14819).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, March 1), "Conclusion on Performance: Coordinated Action on Disability in Liberia (CAD-L)", (14819).

ECOWAS Radio Liberia, contribution no. 12540

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: ECOWAS Radio Liberia", (12540).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2023, November 13), "Conclusion on Performance: ECOWAS Radio Liberia", (12540).

Support to National Statistics, contribution no. 11789

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, February 14), "Appraisal of Contribution: Support to National Statistics", (11789).

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2025, June 4), "Conclusion on Performance: Support to National Statistics", (11789).

Forum Civ II, contribution no. 15261

Embassy of Sweden, Monrovia (2021, December 1), "Appraisal of Contribution: Forum Civ II", (15261).

Moldova

Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025, contribution no. 14798

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, December 7). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, June 9). *Appraisal of Intervention: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2022, May 9). *Conclusion of Performance: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, May 24). *Conclusion of Performance: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, July 23). *Conclusion of Performance: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, June 7). *Quality Assurance Committee Minutes: Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025*.

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Embassy of Sweden Ni Chisinau & East Europe Foundation. (2023, April 19). *Minutes of the Annual Meeting*. Chisinau, Moldova.

Sida. (2023, November). *Financial System Analysis – Moldova.*

Core Support Women's Law Center 2023–2027, contribution no. 16717

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, December 15). *Appraisal of Intervention: Core Support Women's Law Center 2023–2027*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, December 4). *Appraisal Plan: Core Support Women's Law Center 2023–2027.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, November 1). *Quality Assurance Committee Minutes: Core Support to Women's Law Center 2020–2022.*

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IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III 2020-2021, contribution no. 13823

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2020, May 8). *Appraisal of Intervention: IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III.*

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, August 9). *Conclusion on Performance: IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, August 26). *Conclusion on Performance: IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, December 27). *Conclusion on Performance: IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2019, September 4). *Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) Minutes – IFC Inception Moldova Business, Investment Climate Phase III.*

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IFC. (2019, September 26). *Amendment No. 4 to "Annex A - Project Document No. 2" to the Administration Agreement between SIDA and IFC for the Financial Support of Advisory Services in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region.*

Internews – Media Literacy and Moldovan Media 2022–2025 contribution no. 15947

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, August 25). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: Internews – Media Literacy and Moldovan Media 2022–2025.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2022, December 16). *Appraisal of Intervention: Internews – Media Literacy and Moldovan Media 2022–2025.*

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, August 20). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: Internews – Media Literacy and Moldovan Media 2022–2025.*

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2022, December 9). *Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) Minutes – Media Literacy Advancement and Support to Moldovan Media.*

Radioactive Waste Management – Moldova Phase II, contribution no. 15431

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2022, April 7). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, December 8). *Appraisal of Intervention: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, December 7). *Appraisal Plan: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2021, December 2). *QAC Minutes: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, April 26). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, September 14). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, January 24). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, April 14). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, September 3). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, September 27). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, December 5). *Conclusion on Performance: Radioactive Waste Management Moldova Phase II.*

Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova (2020–2023), contribution no. 55030228

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2019, July 15). *Appraisal Plan: UNDP Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova 2020–2023.*

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2020, July 2). *Appraisal of Intervention: UNDP Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova 2020–2023.*

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2023, December 14). *Appraisal of Contribution Amendment: UNDP Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova 2020–2023*.

Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2022, March 28). *Conclusion on Performance: UNDP Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova 2020–2023*.

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2024, January 15). *Conclusion on Performance: UNDP Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova 2020–2023*.

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Embassy of Sweden, Moldova. (2018, October 24). *QAC Minutes: Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova*.

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Mozambique

Renewable Energy and Adaptation Technologies to Climate (REACT) SSA Programme / AECF, contribution no. 51050106

Sida. (2017, September 7). *AECF 2017–22 Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT) – Appraisal of Intervention (Final)*.

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Sida. (2023, December 7). *AECF 2017–24 Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT) – Appraisal of Contribution Amendment.*

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Women's Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in Mozambique, contribution no. 11750

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Embassy of Sweden, Mozambique. (2024, November 15). *FDC – Women's Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in Mozambique – Conclusion on Performance.*

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Embassy of Sweden, Mozambique. (2023, August 23). *Note to the File – Irregularities in Financial and Narrative Reports.*

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Annex 3: Data Collection Tools

Annex 3.1 Sampling of Case countries

The team has identified six countries for in-depth study. Three of these were visited, and three were studied from afar with online interviews. The selection has been based on the criteria presented in Table 7, aiming at giving a broad representation based on a number of criteria, such as MDPA report quality, continents and regions, level of poverty, Sida's role, etc. To arrive at the selection, the team identified countries for which MDPA reports were available and detailed enough to assess the quality, combined this with information about the country (level of multi-dimensional poverty, rule of law index, region, aid dependency etc.) and Swedish aid (relative importance of Sweden as a donor, size and thematic area of Swedish aid) to get a relevant and broad selection of countries. Including a country from the MENA region turned out to be difficult, due to present challenges and/or lack of MDPAs. The proposed selection is presented in Table 8.

Table A3:1 Case country selection criteria

MDPA and country criteria for case country selection			
Variable	**Categories**	**Selection criteria**	**Motivation**
MDPA process and quality			
MDPA (year[s])[1]	Years	Broad, not only very recent	To allow time for use of MDPA findings while ensuring access to interviewees
MDPA author	Sida unit, consultancy, supported by Sida HQ	1-2 per category	To identify differences related to who implemented the MDPA
MPDA report quality[2]	Poor, Average, Good; based on team assessment	1-2 per category	To identify differences related to the quality of the MDPA report
Swedish aid			
Swedish aid budget (2023/mn. SEK)[3]	MSEK	High	Relevance
Main strategy sector (in mn. SEK)[3]	Thematic area	Variation	Variation within the sample
Sida's position among largest donors[3]	Ranking	High	Relevance
Country specifics (apart from poverty rate, mainly for assessment of quality of MDPA)			
Multidimensional poverty rate (in %)[4]	Percentage	Middle and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample
Inequality Rank (of 192)[5]	Rank	High and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample
Aid dependence (as part of national budget)[3]	Percentage	High and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample

MDPA and country criteria for case country selection			
Variable	Categories	Selection criteria	Motivation
Global Rule of Law Rank (of 142)[6]		High and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample
Environmental Performance Rank (of 180) [7]		High and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample
Global Peace Rank (of 163) [8]		High and Low	Consideration of the variables to get a broad sample

Table A3:2 Case study countries

Variable	Bangladesh	DRC	Kenya	Liberia	Moldova	Mozambique
Mode	Field visit	Digital	Field visit	Field visit	Digital	Digital
Overall characteristics						
Geography (Africa, Europe, Asia, MENA)	Asia	Africa	Africa	West Africa	Europe	Africa
Sida's position/ role (strong, medium, modest)	Medium	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong
Country level of poverty	Medium	High	Medium	High		High
Quality/relevance of MDPAs	Good/ Average Good	Good/ Average	Poor/ Medium	Good/ Medium	Good/ Average	Medium
MDPA Quality						
MDPA year[s]1	2020/2024	2018/2020/ 2024	2018/ 2024ppt	2019/2024	2018, 2020	2019
MDPA author1	Embassy + Sida HQ (both)	Embassy + Sida HQ (also 2024)	Consultant	Embassy/?	Embassy	Embassy
MPDA - quality of analysis2	Good/Good	Good	Good/??	Good	Good	Average
MDPA - quality of conclusions2	Average/ Good	Average	Poor/??	Average	Average	Average

Swedish Aid (2023)						
Swedish aid budget (mn. SEK)3	409	972	311	353	522 (367 multilat's)	650
Number of Swedish programmes3	88	95	129	62	62	108
Main Strategy sector (mn. SEK)3	Govt+civsoc 91mn Emergency aid 74mn	Emergency aid 370mn Govt+civsoc 256mn	Environment 119mn	Govt+civsoc 154mn	Environment/ 218 mn Energy 100	Energy 185mn
Sida's position among donors 3	12	8	8	3	5 (6%)	7
Country specifics						
Multidimensional poverty rate (%)4	24.6	64.5	39.5	52.3	0.9 (3.7% at risk)	61.9
Inequality (% - 100 high, 1 low)	31.8	42.1	38.7	35.3	25.7	50.5
Aid dependence (% of national budget)3	14.5		13.8		14.5	59.8
Global Rule of Law Rank (of 142)6	127	136	102	109	64	125
Environmental Performance Rank (of 180) 7	175	128	145	161	86	132
Global Peace Rank (of 163) 8	93	158	117	69		118

Sources of information:

[1] MDPA reports

[2] MDPA reports – Team's Assessments (review of available MDPA reports).

[3] OpenAid https://openaid.se/en; Sida Country Strategy Reports,

[4] Multidimensional Poverty Analysis Report: https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/hdp-document/2023mpireporten.pdf

[5] Gini coefficient: https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gini-coefficient-by-country

[6] Global Rule of Law Index https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/global/2024

[7] Global Peace Index: GPI-2024-web.pdf

[8] Environmental Performance Index https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/2024epireport.pdf

Annex 3.2 Scoring of MDPAs

Purpose:

- Get an overview of the MDPAs that have been done, inform the selection of case studies (6 for deeper analysis, 3 of these also for field visits)

- Respond to EQ1b: *To what extent are MDPA's carried out? Are MDPA's carried out applying the intended model and processes? Do the MDPAs performed show an equal emphasis on all four dimensions of poverty?*

Scoring guide

Score 1: Not at all, not mentioned, or so poorly done it does not contribute

Score 2: To some extent, done but not well, touched upon the subject but much is missing

Score 3: Neither good nor bad, covered, good enough, sufficient but just barely

Score 4: Well done, sufficient, some things missing or poorly executed but overall good quality

Score 5: Excellent, very well done, perfect or near perfect

For quality of analyses, consider if it is nuanced, covers several aspects from the methods guide, uses multiple sources, etc.

Table A3:3 MDPA scoring variables

Scorer and MDPA name
Item
Quality of analysis of WHO is poor
Clear identification of who is poor

Analysis of external data (secondary data)
Assessment of peoples' own perspectives (e.g. primary data, household surveys)
Quality of analysis of HOW people are poor
Resource dimension
Opportunities and choice dimension
Power and voice dimension
Human security dimension
Quality of analysis of WHY people are poor
Economic and social context
Political and institutional context
Conflict/security context
Environmental context
Quality of evidence and referencing
Evidence collected from broad and relevant range of sources
Evidence clearly referenced
The MDPA process
Implemented by external consultant (Y/N)
Implemented by Embassy (on its own) (Y/N)
Implemented with support from consultant/Sida helpdesk (Y/N)
Implemented in cooperation with partner government/NGOs (Y/N)
Additional comments or aspect
Analytical (as compared to descriptive) approach
Quality and relevance of conclusions
Clear conclusions on Who is poor
Clear conclusions on How they are poor
Conclusions on binding constraints for poverty reduction
Clear conclusions on areas/aspects of poverty that can be changed (through Sida interventions)

Annex 3.3 Document review protocol

Table A3:4 Questions/checks for document review of Appraisal Memos and Conclusions on Performance

Background info
Document title
Name of reviewer
Date of review
General notes/comments (e.g. draft)
Does the document refer to (No of hits by search of these terms, search with citation marks)
MDP, MD poverty, multidimensional poverty, multi-dimensional poverty, multi-dimensional poverty (No of hits)
MDPA, multidimensional poverty analysis, multi-dimensional poverty analysis, multi-dimensional poverty analysis (No of hits)
Dimensions of poverty (No of hits)
Poverty
Poverty alleviation
Notes and comments on reference to key terms
Use of MDPA reports?
Is there reference to MDPA reports? Which?
Frequency – referred to once or twice, or several times
How are they referred to – just mentioned (not used), discussed/presented, referred to as motivation for something (what)
Notes and comments on use of MDPA reports
Consistency of who is poor and target group between this document and the MDPA report
Who are the poor according to this document?
To what extent does this coincide with WHO are poor as defined by the MDPA (of relevant year)? (No, some or much correspondence, also add comments)
What is the source of info about who are poor/ How are the poor identified in this document?
Who is the target group of Sida support as described in this document? (Can be anything, may or may not be aligned of the poor)
Consistency of focus areas of development support in this document with MDPA report
What are the focus areas of development cooperation in this document?

To what extent does this correspond to the HOW (the four dimensions of how people are poor) as identified by the MDPA? (No, some or much correspondence, also add comments)

To what extent does this correspond to the WHY (the four contexts of how people are poor) as identified by the MDPA? (No, some or much correspondence, also add comments)

To what extent does this correspond to conclusions on binding constraints or contextual challenges in the MDPA? (No, some or much correspondence, also add comments)

Annex 3.4 Interview guide

Instructions:

- Start by explaining the purpose of the evaluation, emphasise that MDPA, not their work, is the object of evaluation.

- Explain that all info collected will be anonymous, interview protocols will not be shared outside the team (unless required by EBA and if so only after removing names and personal references) and info will not be presented in a way that it is possible to figure out who said what. The person can at any time stop the interview.

- Ask if it is ok to list their name in list of interviewees

- If you record the interview – ask if this is ok.

- If needed, show the figure of the MDPA framework.

While it is suggested that interviews are semi-structured to allow for discussion and learning, the questions have sub-questions to guide and probe to ensure all relevant issues are covered. Most important questions are highlighted in bold text.

Table A3:5 Interview guides

Background information
1. Name
2. Is it ok to publish your name in the list of interviewees in the report?
3. Gender
4. Organisation/country
5. Role/position
6. Date
7. Place/online
8. Interviewer
9. Other background info if relevant
10. Other potential interviewees?

NB! At the end of the interview, ask who else they think it would be interesting for us to talk to and why (also ask for contact info)

Questions about personal experience of MDPAS (worked on or used findings from MDPAS)

11. Do you have personal experience from analysing poverty using Sida's framework for Multidimensional Poverty Analysis (MDPA)? *If no, skip to next section.*

    1. When, where and in what role? *If no, skip to question 9, about using the findings from MDPA.*

    2. Who, in your view, took the initiative?

    3. Who participated in the analysis (at Sida, embassy, partners, local government etc)

    4. Who else supported the process? (E.g. CET, network of analysts, geographic or thematic departments, colleagues at other embassies)

    5. What were your main sources of information (type of documents, survey, interviews, databases etc.)

12. Please describe the process you used; probe to get response to:

    1. According to the MDPA instructions, the analysis is supposed to start by identifying who is poor, then assess how they are poor and why. Did you follow this order? If not, why?

    2. How did you identify Who is poor? Was this done as part of the analysis, or based on previous knowledge/experience?

    3. Did any part of the analysis feel less or more useful/relevant/important? (e.g. to identify who is poor, how, why, draw conclusions, identify binding constraints etc.). Why/Why not?

    4. Did you find all dimensions of poverty equally relevant/important? (Resources, Opportunities and Choice, Power and Voice, and Human Security). Why/Why not?

    5. Did you find all four development contexts equally relevant/important? (Economic and Social, Political and Institutional, Conflict and Peaceful, Environment contexts). Why/Why not?

    6. Do you think anything is missing in the MDPA, anything that should be included in the analysis but is not?

13. How did you find the tools and guidance for the MDPA process?

    1. What tools and guidance did you use? (E.g. Poverty toolbox, other formal Sida guides, local/Embassy directives, informal through meetings etc.)

    2. Were these easy to access? Do you think this has changed over time, how?

3. What was the quality of the tools and guidance? Do you think this has changed over time, how?

4. Did you look at other MDPAs for inspiration/guidance as you made your own? If so, which ones and with what result?

14. **What was most challenging in conducting the MDPA? (Prompt for e.g. lack of time, resources, knowledge, data, understanding of the tool, support from colleagues/partners/supervisors)**

15. **What was the main reward/benefit of conducting the MDPA?**

16. **Were you also involved in using the results of this MDPA, or do you know if/how it was used?**

17. **Have you seen any effects of the MDPA you were involved in, on communication, learning and exchange? What and How?**

    1. Internally

    2. With partners

    3. With other donors

18. **What are your main lessons learnt from the process of conducting an MDPA and how could the process in your view be improved?**

Questions about follow-up and use of MDPAs (To be asked to people who have applied the findings, conclusions etc from MDPA in their work)

19. **Are there MDPAs that you can use in your work?**

    1. When were these MDPAs prepared and for which country?

    2. Do you/your department follow-up and update the data and/or conclusions in the MDPA regularly?

    3. (How) are the MDPAs followed-up in reporting? (Strategy reports, annual reports, etc.)

20. **How have conclusions/ information from the MDPAs been used, and what is the main benefit of using them?** *(general question, to be followed up for details below)*

    1. in your own work

    2. In your embassy/department

    3. In your on-going dialogue with partners

21. **Specifically, have you used MDPA conclusions for guiding operational work and decisions?** *Please ask for concrete examples.*

    1. For prioritising among target groups, thematic areas, contributions – How and what?

    2. For prioritising allocation of funds

3. For providing input to the strategy process

4. In developing Theories of Change

5. In planning and implementation of interventions

6. In communication with partners (Which partners?)

7. For dialogue with government or other donors? Which and how?

22. **What are the main challenges to using the conclusions/information from MDPAs for prioritising?**

1. Lack of resources (e.g. lack of time – whose time)

2. Not prioritised by leadership/not asked for/requested

3. Lack of initiative/unclear who should take the initiative to use the MDPA

4. Lack of competence/guidance on how to use it

5. Other competing priorities (which/follow-up in next question)

23. **How would you assess the relative importance of conclusions from MDPAs and other competing strategies/instructions? E.g. what is prioritised higher – the MDPA or**

1. Sida's five perspectives (poor people's perspective of development, rights perspective, conflict perspective, gender equality perspective, environmental and climate change

2. Geographic strategies (country strategies, regional strategies)

3. Thematic strategies and priorities (e.g., sexual and reproductive health, sustainable economic development, gender equality and women's rights, …)

4. Sida's external and internal objectives *(see doc, Verksamhetsstrategi)*

24. **Do you think that there is alignment between the country strategy of your embassy and the MDPA?**

1. If there are significant differences, what are these?

2. How do such differences affect your work?

Questions to (any) sida staff

25. **What is your understanding/perception of the framework for MDPA and Sida's multidimensional perspective on poverty?** *(Meant to be broad, open-ended opening question)*

26. **Would you say that MDP is accepted among Sida staff and supervisors as the way to define poverty?**

1. Is there agreement within and between different levels/departments of the organisation? Why/why not?

27. **Do you think that Swedish aid is aligned with/reflects a MD perspective on poverty?**

1. Why/why not?

2. Has there been a change over time?

3. What is the change?

4. Why has it changed? *(If next question is skipped, ask if the focus on MDPA has contributed to this change)*

28. Do you think that the practise/requirement to conduct MDPAs has affected how i) poverty and ii) poverty reduction is discussed and defined by Sida (Sida staff in general)? *(The intention here is to get their general view on how MDPA has affected the view on poverty in Sida)*

1. Has your personal view on poverty and poverty reduction been affected by the use of MDPAs? How/Why?

2. Has the view on poverty within your department/embassy been affected by the use of MDPAs? How/Why?

29. Who at MFA/Sida is in your view the main driver of the MDPAs in Swedish development cooperation?

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. Sida HQ

3. Sida's Chief Economist Team (CET)

4. The Embassies

5. Specific individuals

6. Other?

30. In your view, to what extent is the MDPA process an 'institutional' product and to what extent does it depend on 'champions' in MFA, Sida HQ and the Embassies?

31. What do you think are the main challenges to applying a multidimensional perspective on poverty?

1. Lack of resources (e.g. lack of time – whose time)

2. Not prioritised by leadership/not asked for/requested

3. Lack of initiative/unclear who should take the initiative to use the MDPA

4. Lack of competence/guidance on how to do this

5. Other competing priorities (which/follow-up in next question)

32. Do you consider a multi-dimensional perspective on poverty to be equally important/relevant in all settings and challenges? Is it sometimes less relevant? Prompt for in relation to

1. Sida's five perspectives (poor people's perspective of development, rights perspective, conflict perspective, gender equality perspective, environ-mental and climate change

2. Across different geographic areas

3. Across different thematic areas/sectors (e.g., sexual and reproductive health, sustainable economic development, gender equality and women's rights, emergency/humanitarian aid, climate related challenges…)

4. Different contextual issues (political/institutional, peace/conflict, climate/environment and economic/socio-cultural)

5. Sida's external and internal objectives *(see doc, Verksamhetsstrategi)*

33. **In your view, has the use of MDPAs or the MDP perspective contributed to any concrete changes, for example**

1. How Sida works internally, interacts with partners, counterparts, donors etc.

2. How partners and counterparts assess and work to reduce poverty

3. By focussing the internal discussion

4. Shift away from focus on income income/consumption poverty

5. Other?

34. **What are your main lessons learnt from Sida's overall work on MDP and MDPA?**

Context/External influences on the MDPA process

35. **To what extent/how do you think shifts in global/Swedish ODA priorities have influenced the relevance and utility of Sida's MDPAs?** *Probe for the following, ask for others*

1. Stronger emphasis on global challenges (climate, security etc.)

2. Rising in-donor refugee costs (towards asylum seekers and refugees)

3. Increased emphasis on private sector instruments

4. Shift in focus on multilateral aid

36. **To what extent/how do you think changing development priorities among partner-country governments have influenced the relevance and utility of Sida's MDPAs? Probe for the following, ask for others**

1. Stronger/weaker emphasis on self-determination

2. Stronger/weaker emphasis on poverty reduction

3. Stronger/weaker emphasis on private sector/investments

4. Stronger/weaker position/role of civil society

37. **To what extent/how do you think the policies/priorities of other donors globally and in countries of cooperation have influenced the relevance and utility of Sida's MDPAs?**

1. Multilateral organizations (UN, IFIs etc.)

2. European Union

3. Other bilateral donors

4. Civil society organisations

Questions to partners and key stakeholders in case studies (Government, civil society, other donors, research institutions). *Start by giving a brief intro/reminder to interviewees about the essentials of Sweden's insistence on poverty reduction/MDPAs*

38. **Has your institution been engaged with/come into contact with Sida's MDPA framework and multidimensional perspective on poverty? To what extent and how?**

    1. Directly through policy/programme/project cooperation

    2. Indirectly through discussions with Sida/other donors

    3. Not at all

39. **Do you have an example/examples from joint programme(s)/project(s) with Sida where the MDP approach was a component?**

40. **Have you been involved in/supported any of Sida's MDPA processes?**

    1. What was your role/input?

    2. How did you find the process?

    3. Has your organisation picked up any of the analytical/methodological approaches used?

    4. Why/why not?

    5. Has it affected your organisation's view on poverty and poverty reduction?

41. **What is your understanding/perception of Sida's multidimensional perspective on poverty?**

    1. What themes do Sida stress in its dialogue with you? *(Gender, localisation, MDP, etc. , do not prompt, but ask for MDP if it does not come up spontaneously)*

42. **How does Sida's perspective on poverty compare to**

    1. your own institution's definition of poverty

    2. the definition of poverty of other government agencies/NGOs/donors you are in contact with?

43. **If there is a difference between your organisation's and Sida's views on poverty, how would you describe the challenges/advantages of cooperating with Sida on issues of poverty reduction?**

44. **In your view, what are the main advantages/disadvantages of Sida's (broad) multidimensional approach to poverty?**

Annex 4: Data

Annex 4.1 Number of MDPAs per country with bilateral aid

Table A4:1 Number and year of MDPA reports pby country

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Afghanistan		1		1					1		3
Albania					1	1					2
Armenia											0
Bangladesh					1					1	1
Belarus				1							1
Bolivia						1					1
Bosnia-Herzegovina											0
Burkina Faso						1					1
Cambodia				1							1
CAR											0
Colombia			1								1
Cuba											0
Democratic Republic of the Congo			1		1				1		3
Ethiopia				1		1					2
Georgia			1								1
Global					1						1
Guatemala											0
Haiti											0
Honduras											0
Iraq					1		1				2
Kamerun											0
Kenya			1						1		2

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Kosovo		1									1
Lebanon											0
Liberia				1					1		2
Mali	1										1
Moldova			1		1						2
Mozambique				1						1	1
Myanmar/Burma		1									1
Niger											0
Nigeria											0
North Macedonia						1			1		2
Palestine											0
Pakistan											0
Regional Asia							x				0
Regional MENA				x							0
Russia											0
Rwanda									1		1
Serbia				1							1
Somalia											0
South Sudan							1		1		2
Sudan							1				1
Syria									1		1
Tchad											0
Tanzania			1					1			2
Türkiye				1							1
Uganda		1				1			1		3
Ukraine											0
Venezuela											0
Yemen							1				1
Zambia			1		1						2
Zimbabwe				1					1		2
Total	**1**	**4**	**7**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**49**

Annex 4.2 Review of MDPA reports

The team has reviewed and scored all MDPA reports it has been able to locate, apart from a few that were simple updates of statistics in earlier reports. The review focuses on the key areas of the MDPA and assesses the quality of the analysis of who is poor, how they are poor and why. The information in the reports was scored from 1 to 5, and brief comments to motivate/explain the score were provided. The table below shows the tool used for the assessment and the scores applied.

Key: NA = 99, No = 10, Yes = 20.

Score 1: Not at all, not mentioned, or so poorly done it does not contribute

Score 2: To some extent, done but not well, touched upon the subject but much is missing

Score 3: Neither good nor bad, covered, good enough, sufficient but just barely

Score 4: Well done, sufficient, some things missing or poorly executed but overall good quality

Score 5: Excellent, very well done, perfect or near perfect

Table A4:2 MDPA report scoring

Report No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Quality of analysis of WHO is poor																																											
Clear identification of who is poor	4	5	0	5	5	4	3	2	5	0	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	5	0	2	5	4	3	4	5	2	2	5	3	4	3	1	2	4	3	2
Analysis of external data (secondary data)	1	99	0	5	5	4	4	3	5	0	4	3	2	3	3	2	5	3	5	5	2	1	4	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	5	3	2	5	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	2
Assessment of peoples' own perspectives (e.g. primary data, household surveys)	1	1	0	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Quality of analysis of HOW people are poor																																											
Resource dimension	2	4	0	5	4	5	4	3	4	0	5	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	2	4	3	5	4	2	5	4	5	4	5	2	4	5	5	3	4	2	4	4	3	2
Opportunities and choice dimension	3	4	0	4	5	3	4	3	5	0	4	5	3	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	2	4	5	5	3	3	2	4	4	3	2
Power and voice dimension	2	4	0	5	4	5	5	3	5	0	5	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	2	3	5	4	2	3	2	4	4	3	3
Human security dimension	3	5	0	5	5	4	4	2	5	0	5	5	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	5	4	2	4	2	3	4	3	3
Quality of analysis of WHY people are poor																																											
Economic and social context	2	4	0	3	5	3	5	1	5	0	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	2	4	5	5	3	4	2	4	4	3	4

Political and institutional context	2	5	0	3	5	4	4	1	5	0	5	3	3	2	3	2	3	2		4	3	2	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	2	4	1	4	4	3	3
Conflict/security context; Peace and conflict context; Conflict/peaceful context	2	3	0	4	3	4	4	1	4	0	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	4	3	2	3	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	2	4	2	3	4	3	3
Environmental context	2	3	0	4	5	3	3	2	5	0	5	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	1	3	4	3	3

Quality of evidence and referencing

Evidence collected from broad and relevant range of sources	3	4	0	5	5	5	5	2	5	0	5	4	1	3	3	2	4	4	5	5	3	99	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	2	2	5	4	1	5	2	4	2	2	2
Evidence clearly referenced	1	4	0	4	5	4	5	1	5	0	5	2	1	4	2	2	5	4	5	5	4	1	4	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	2	2	5	5	1	5	3	5	1	1	1

The MDPA process

Implemented by external consultant (Y/N)	99	10	0	10	20	10	10	10	10	0	10	99	99	10	10	99	10	20	10	10	99	99	20	10	99	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	3	99	N	99	N	N	N	N
Implemented by Embassy (on its own) (Y/N)	99	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	10	0	20	99	99	20	20	99	20	99	20	20	99	99	99	20	99	20	20	10	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	5	99	Y	99	Y	N	Y	Y
Implemented by Embassy with support from consultant/Sida helpdesk (Y/N)	99	10	0	10	10	20	20	10	20	0	20	99	99	99	99	99	20	99	99	20	99	99	99	10	99	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	Y	99	N	99	N	Y	N	N
Implemented in cooperation with partner government/NGOs (Y/N)	99	20	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	0	20	99	99	20	99	10	10	99	99	99	10	99	10	10	99	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	20	20	N	N	N	99	N	N	N	N

Analytical (as compared to descriptive) approach	3	4	0	4	5	4	4	2	2	0	4	5	2	3	3	2	5	2	4	3	3	1	3	4	5	4	2	5	4	5	0	5	2	3	5	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	2

Quality and relevance of conclusions

Clear conclusions on Who is poor	4	4	0	5	5	5	3	2	4	0	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	5	3	2	5	1	2	5	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2
Clear conclusions on How they are poor	2	4	0	4	5	4	3	2	4	0	4	3	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	2	5	2	2	4	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Conclusions on binding constraints for poverty reduction	1	2	0	5	5	3	4	1	4	0	3	5	1	4	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	5	2	3	4	5	5	3	3	1	4	5	1	4
Clear conclusions on areas/aspects of poverty that can be changed (through Sida interventions)	1	1	0	99	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	5	2	1	4	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	4	5	4	2	3	1	4	5	1	3

Annex 4.2 ChatGPT and binding constraints

The following tables juxtapose the binding constraints identified in a number of Sida's MDPAs, and the answers to the same questions obtained through a simple, non-logged in, query to ChatGPT (queries given on April 18 and April 20, 2025, results may have changed since then). Note that for both binding constraints and ChatGPT answers, only headings are given. Full answers usually include further specification.

Table A4:3 ChatGPT and binding constraints

Binding constraints MDPA DRC 2024	ChatGPT, answer to query: "What are the main binding constraints to reduce multidimensional poverty in DRC?"
Weak institutions and poor governance	Weak Governance and Institutions
Corruption	Conflict and Insecurity
Conflict and instability	Poor Infrastructure
Poor management of natural resources and limited access to land	Low Agricultural Productivity
Lack of infrastructure	Human Capital Deficits
Low Human Capital	Limited Access to Finance
Gender Inequality	Environmental Degradation and Climate Vulnerability
	Demographic Pressures
	Economic Dependence on Extractives
	Gender Inequality
Binding constraints Kenya MDPA 2024	**ChatGPT: Answer to query, "What are the main binding constraints to reduce multidimensional poverty in Kenya?"**
Systemic corruption	Limited Access to Quality Education
Weak governance and rule of law – Limited independence of oversight institutions	Poor Healthcare Access and Outcomes
Unequal opportunities and access to quality basic services	Youth Unemployment and Under-employment

	Poor Infrastructure and Connectivity
Degradation of ecosystems and unsustainable utilisation of natural resources	Poor Infrastructure and Connectivity
Non-inclusive pro-poor labour market	Gender Inequality
Harmful social norms and cultural practices	Climate Vulnerability and Water Insecurity
	Governance and Weak Institutional Capacity
	Limited Access to Finance

MDPA conclusions Liberia 2024	ChatGPT, answer to query, "What are the main binding constraints for poverty reduction in Liberia?"
Limited access to infrastructure, particularly roads and energy, severely restricts citizens' ability to engage in basic economic activities and access essential social services	Weak infrastructure ((Energy, Roads, Water)
Underdeveloped economy with limited tax revenue and an overdependence on natural resources hampers an inclusive development for all	Limited access to finance
Vulnerability to external shocks negatively impacts the economy, communities lacking the resources to recover as well as the ability for the government to plan	Low human capital (education and health)
Low level of human capital limits people from reaching their full potential and hamper economic growth and diversification	Poor Governance and Institutional Weakness
Gender inequalities limit women and girls' ability to reach their full potential and have a negative impact on the Liberian economy	Dependence on Primary Commodities and Low Economic Diversification
Centralization of power, where public administration and decision-making are historically concentrated in Monrovia	Land Tenure Insecurity
Weak rule of law and the widespread corruption limits people's abilities to access services and negatively impact investment	Gender Inequality and Social Exclusion

	Climate Vulnerability and Environmental Degradation
Binding constraints MDPA South Sudan 2023/2024	**ChatGPT, answer to query, "What are the main binding constraints to reduce multidimensional poverty in South Sudan?"**
Lack of social cohesion and national unity/identity.	Protracted Conflict and Political Instability
Power struggles and conflicts between different groups.	Weak Institutions and Governance
Gender inequality and discriminating norms and values.	Widespread Food Insecurity and Agricultural Challenges
Weak commitment and leadership within elite regarding sustainable development.	Displacement and Humanitarian Dependence
Weak governance and lack of institutions related to the rule of law.	Extremely Low Human Capital
Limited knowledge and skills for personal and social development.	Poor Infrastructure and Isolation
Lack of productivity, especially within agriculture and agribusiness.	Gender Inequality and Harmful Social Norms
Inadequate infrastructures e.g. roads, water, sanitation, electricity and internet.	Climate Vulnerability and Environmental Degradation
Lack of resilient national and local systems to crisis and shock.	Limited Economic Diversification and Private Sector Development
	Inadequate Data and Planning Capacity
Binding constraints, MDPA Tanzania 2023	**ChatGPT, answer to query "What are the main binding constraints to reduce multidimensional poverty in Tanzania?"**
Inadequate human capital	Limited Access to Quality Education
Weak Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights	Inadequate Health Services
Weak governance and the rule of law	Rural Infrastructure Deficiencies
Unsustainable financing and investment	High Dependence on Low-Productivity Agriculture
Growth is not inclusive, nor job creating	Youth Unemployment and Skills Mismatch
	Rapid Population Growth

	Weak Local Governance and Service Delivery
	Gender Inequality
	Climate Change and Environmental Vulnerability
	Inequality and Regional Disparities

Annex 4.4 Review of strategy reports

Table A4:4 Review of strategy reports

Country	Year	Contains operation alisation	Reference to MDPA in general terms?	Follow-up explicitly tied to MDPA conclusions?	Follow-up implicitly tied to priorities in MDPA?	Measur ement of MDP?	Discussion of MDP?
Bangladesh	2023		No	No	No	No	No
Bangladesh	2022		No	No	No	No	No (although enters indirectly).
Bangladesh	2021	x	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, in relation to opera-tionalisation and certain sectors (environment). Generally short and without depth, though.
DRC	2023		No	No	No (although often touches on same themes).	No	No
DRC	2022		No	No	No	No	No
DRC	2021	(x)	Yes, on pages 4 and 10.	No	No	No	No

Kenya	2023		Yes, mentions this on page 13 as a basis for selecting contributions.	No	No	No	No
Kenya	2022		Yes, mentions this on page 11 as a basis for selecting contributions and ensuring a clear poverty focus.	No	No	No	No
Kenya	2021	x	Yes, on page 10 mentions that this has been a basis for operationalisation, and on p. 11 that it will be used in implemen-tation. Also mentions (p. 15) that the MDPA will be updated.	No	No	No	No
Liberia	2023		Yes	No	No	No	No.
Liberia	2022		Yes, p. 8 (""Samtliga insatser har beretts med Sidas multidimensionella fattigdomsanalys (MDPA) som utgångspunkt.")	No	No	No	No
Liberia	2021	x	Yes, one (1) reference on page 16.	No	No	No	No

Country	Year						
Moldova	2023		Yes, describes its contents (p. 6).	No	No	No	Yes, briefly in relation to one objective (p. 19 on marginalised groups).
Moldova	2022		Yes, in relation to a discussion of operationalisation.	No	Yes, but only on specific strategy objectives (two out of 10).	No	Yes, in relation to discussion on opera-tionalisation and in relation to two strategy objectives (pp. 16 and 17).
Moldova	2021		No	No	No, but note 70 mentions many of the same groups as does the MDPA.	No	No
Mozambique	2023		No	No	No	No	No
Mozambique	2022	x	Yes, mentioned on pages 4 and 11 in passing, and implicitly in discussion on ToC for operationalisation.	No	Yes, implicitly in relation to strategy area 3, and also in discussion on operationalisation (p. 7ff).	No	Yes, in relation to operationalisation.
Mozambique	2021		No	No	No, although some relevant observations are present on page 20 (in relation to strategy objective 3.2), and also on p. 22.	No	No

Annex 4.5 Review of contribution documents

Appraisal memos and Conclusions on performance were reviewed for the following contributions:

Table A4:5 Contributions included in document review

Bangladesh	Promoting Green Growth in the RMG Sector Through Skills (PROGRESS), 15278
Bangladesh	Improving quality journalism in Bangladesh 2022-2027, 14912
Bangladesh	Strengthening Women's Ability for the Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO-II), 52170026
Bangladesh	Local Government Initiative on Climate II (LoGIC II) Bridging Phase, 15838
Bangladesh	WASH for Urban Poor (Phase II), 14914
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Decent Work Program, 14585
DRC	DKT - Social marketing of SRH Commodities 2023-2026, 14651
DRC	IOM: Sustainable and peaceful development of local communities in Kalemie, 14891
DRC	IMPACT Powering resilience: Adapting to climate change in mining communities, 16386
DRC	Interpeace - Peacebuilding through reconciliation and inclusive governance, 14709
DRC	Nexus support to Resident Coordinator Office, 16266
DRC	SLU Environmental monitoring for improved biodiversity and livelihoods DR Congo, 16210
Kenya	Kenya Livestock Marketing & Resilience Project, 1536
Kenya	UNICEF Wash. Appraisal of Intervention, 14318
Kenya	Kenya National Bureau Statistics & Statistics Sweden Phase 3. Appraisal of Intervention, 14800
Kenya	Forum Civ Wajibu Weto 3, 15563
Kenya	Generation Kenya- Youth Employment and Decent Work, 11407
Kenya	Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Cliamte Technologies (REACT)

|	
Liberia	Appraisal of Contribution: Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa, 12534
Liberia	Supporting A Green/Blue Economy: Liberia Blue Ocean Program, 13068
Liberia	Coordinated Action on Disability in Liberia (CAD-L), 14819
Liberia	Support to National Statistics, 11789
Liberia	ECOWAS Radio Liberia, 12540
Liberia	Support to UNICEF Liberia country programme, 12970
Liberia	Forum Civ II, 15261
Moldova	Engaging Citizens, Empowering Communities 2021–2025, 14798
Moldova	IFC Moldova Business Investment Climate Phase III 2020-2021, 13823
Moldova	Internews – Media Literacy and Moldovan Media 2022–2025, 15947
Moldova	Core Support Women's Law Center 2023–2027, 16717)
Moldova	Radioactive Waste Management – Moldova Phase II, 15431
Moldova	Strengthening Efficiency of and Access to Justice in Moldova (2020–2023), 55030228
Mozambique	National Tax Authority Mozambique / TEG, 14628
Mozambique	Renewable Energy and Adaptation Technologies to Climate (REACT) SSA Programme / AECF, 51050106
Mozambique	Women's Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in Mozambique, 11750
Mozambique	Food Crop Production, PRESSANI,16756
Mozambique	Challenge fund, 51050106
Mozambique	Diakonia, 14311
Mozambique	We Effect, 15876

Annex 4.6 Survey responses

Evaluation of Sida's Multidimensional Poverty Analysis (MDPA)

Question 1: What is your age?
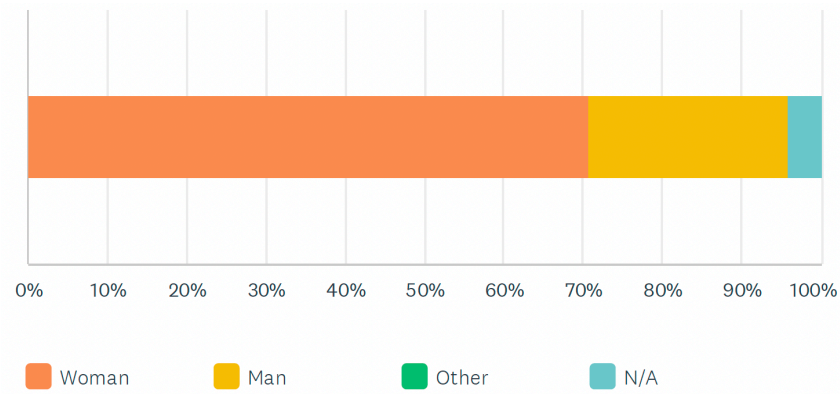
Answered: 48

Skipped: 0
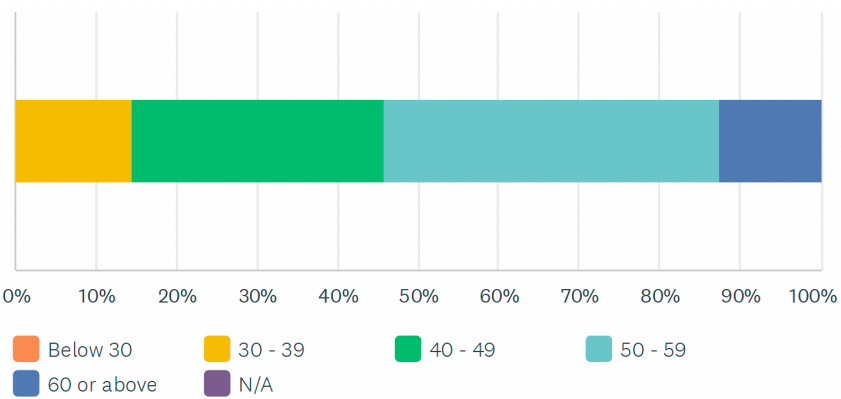
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Below 30	0.00%	0
30 - 39	14.58%	7
40 - 49	31.25%	15
50 - 59	41.67%	20
60 or above	12.50%	6
N/A	0.00%	0
TOTAL		48

Question 2: What is your gender?

Answered: 48

Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Woman	70.83%	34
Man	25.00%	12
Other	0.00%	0
N/A	4.17%	2
TOTAL		48

Question 3: How many years have you worked at Sida (at HQ or abroad)

Answered: 48

Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
N/A	0.00%	0
Less than 3 years	8.33%	4
3 - 5 years	12.50%	6
5 - 10 years	29.17%	14
10 - 20 years	29.17%	14
More than 20 years	20.83%	10
TOTAL		48
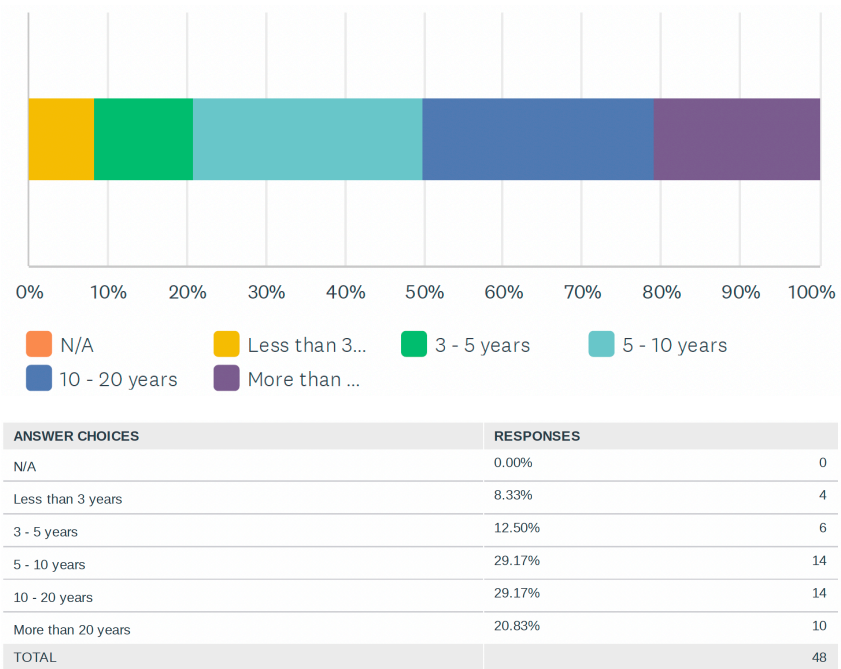
Question 4: Where do you currently work?

Answered: 48

Skipped: 0
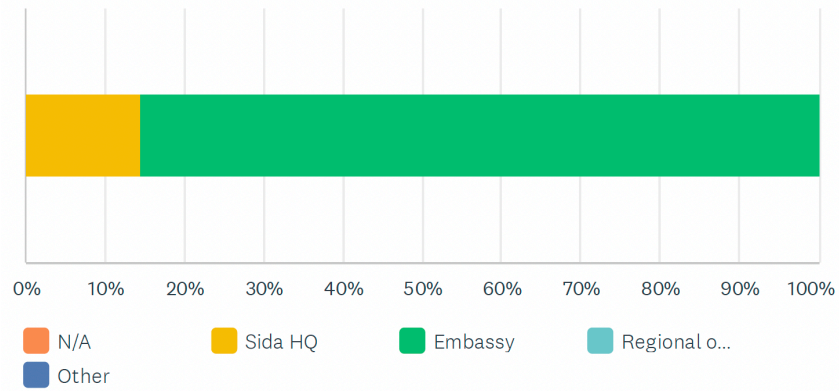
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
N/A	0.00%	0
Sida HQ	14.58%	7
Embassy	85.42%	41
Regional office	0.00%	0
Other	0.00%	0
TOTAL		48

Question 5: What is your position? (Please mark all that fit)

Answered: 48

Skipped: 0
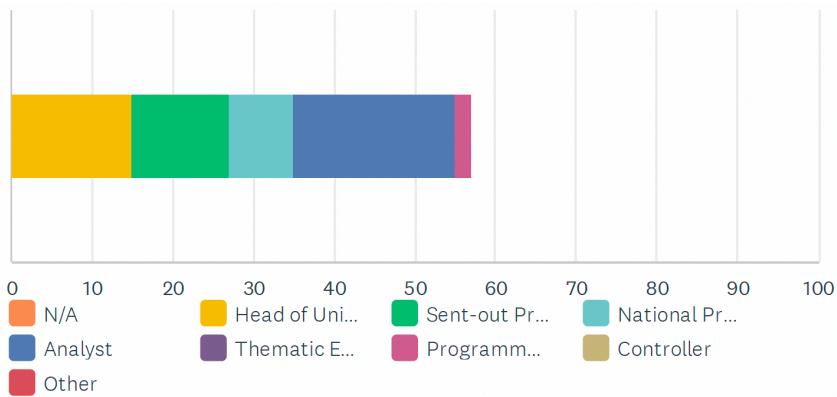
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
N/A	0.00%	0
Head of Unit/Head of Cooperation	31.25%	15
Sent-out Programme Officer	25.00%	12
National Programme Officer	16.67%	8
Analyst	41.67%	20
Thematic Expert/Advisor	0.00%	0
Programme Assistant/Administrator	4.17%	2
Controller	0.00%	0
Other	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 48		

Question 6: Have you been personally involved in making an MDPA?
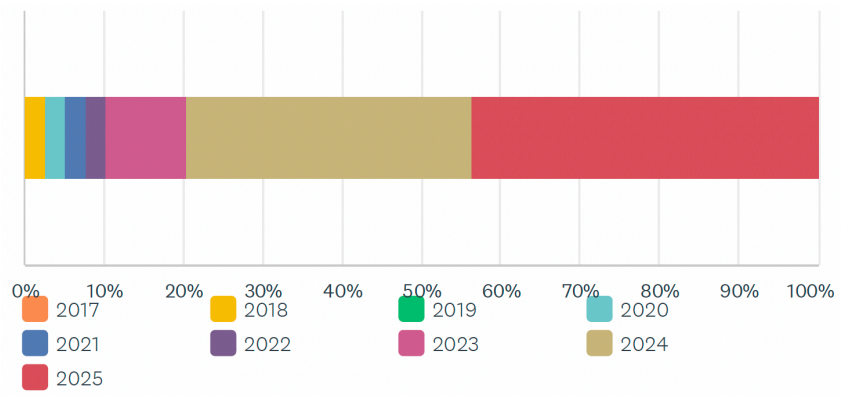
Answered: 48

Skipped: 0
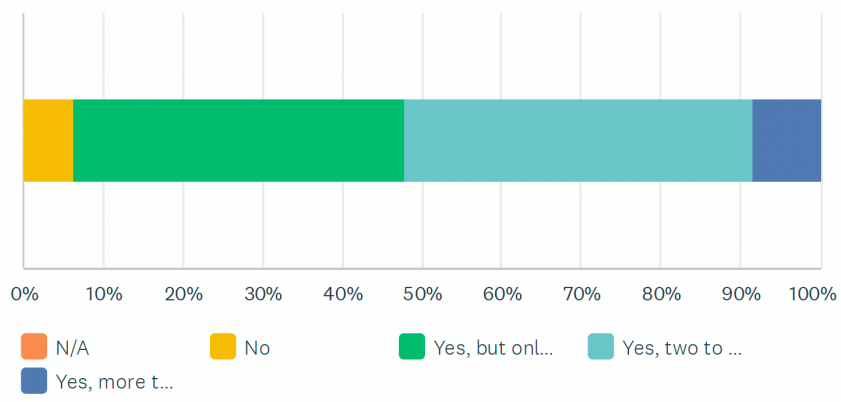
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
N/A	0.00%	0
No	6.25%	3
Yes, but only one	41.67%	20
Yes, two to five	43.75%	21
Yes, more than five	8.33%	4
TOTAL		48

Question 7: Looking at the latest MDPA you were involved in, when was this done?
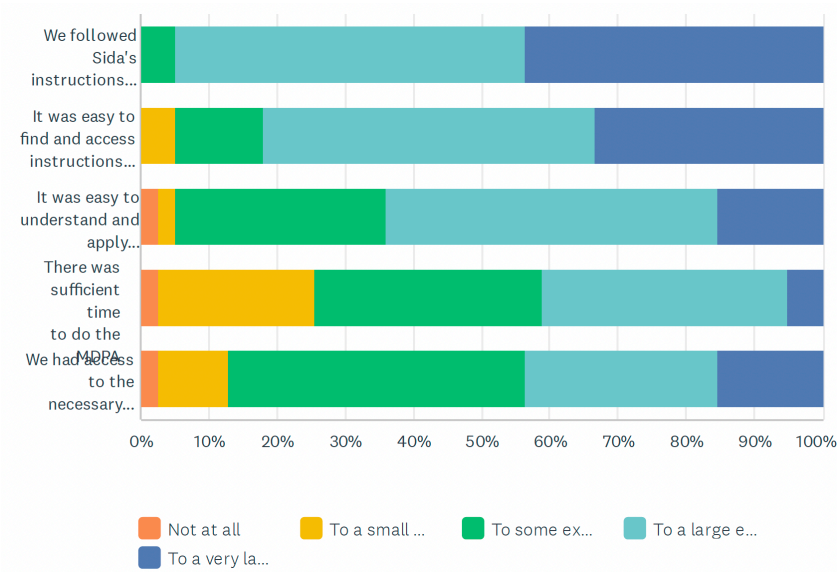
Answered: 39

Skipped: 9

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
2017	0.00%	0
2018	2.56%	1
2019	0.00%	0
2020	2.56%	1
2021	2.56%	1
2022	2.56%	1
2023	10.26%	4
2024	35.90%	14
2025	43.59%	17
TOTAL		39

Question 8: Looking at the latest MDPA you were involved in, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?
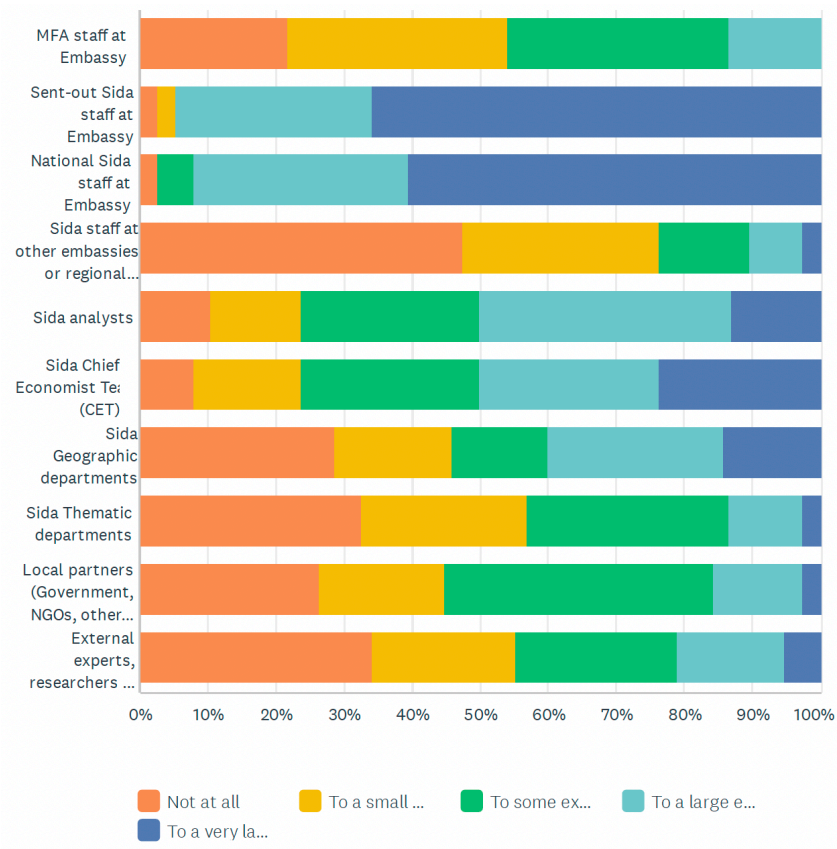
Answered: 39

Skipped: 9

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
We followed Sida's instructions and guidelines for MDPA	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.13% 2	51.28% 20	43.59% 17	39	4.44
It was easy to find and access instructions and guidelines for MDPA	0.00% 0	5.13% 2	12.82% 5	48.72% 19	33.33% 13	39	4.28
It was easy to understand and apply instructions and guidelines for MDPA	2.56% 1	2.56% 1	30.77% 12	48.72% 19	15.38% 6	39	4.05
There was sufficient time to do the MDPA	2.56% 1	23.08% 9	33.33% 13	35.90% 14	5.13% 2	39	3.74
We had access to the necessary information to do the MDPA	2.56% 1	10.26% 4	43.59% 17	28.21% 11	15.38% 6	39	3.97

Question 9: Looking at the latest MDPA you were involved in, to what extent did these groups contribute to the MDPA process?
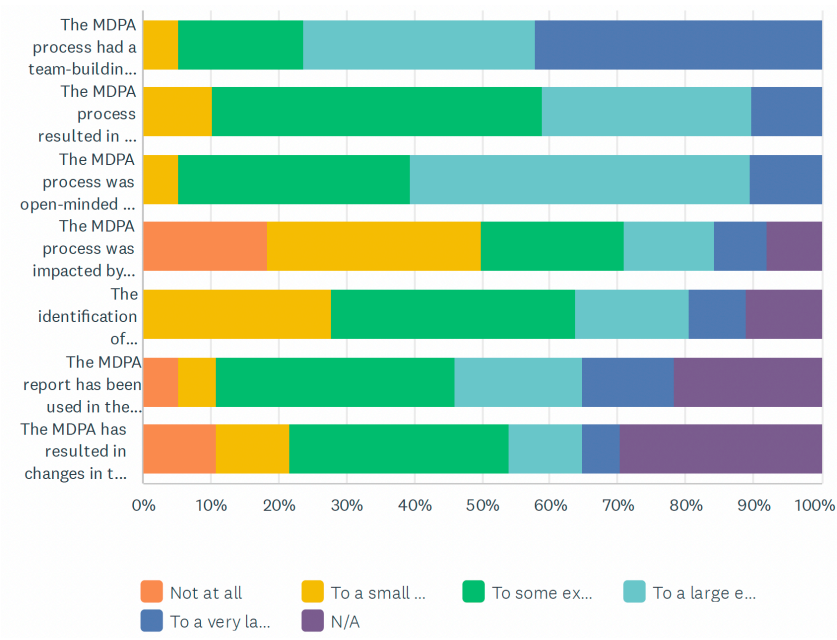
Answered: 38

Skipped: 10

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
MFA staff at Embassy	21.62% 8	32.43% 12	32.43% 12	13.51% 5	0.00% 0	37	2.38
Sent-out Sida staff at Embassy	2.63% 1	2.63% 1	0.00% 0	28.95% 11	65.79% 25	38	4.53
National Sida staff at Embassy	2.63% 1	0.00% 0	5.26% 2	31.58% 12	60.53% 23	38	4.47
Sida staff at other embassies or regional offices	47.37% 18	28.95% 11	13.16% 5	7.89% 3	2.63% 1	38	1.89
Sida analysts	10.53% 4	13.16% 5	26.32% 10	36.84% 14	13.16% 5	38	3.29
Sida Chief Economist Team (CET)	7.89% 3	15.79% 6	26.32% 10	26.32% 10	23.68% 9	38	3.42
Sida Geographic departments	28.57% 10	17.14% 6	14.29% 5	25.71% 9	14.29% 5	35	2.80
Sida Thematic departments	32.43% 12	24.32% 9	29.73% 11	10.81% 4	2.70% 1	37	2.27
Local partners (Government, NGOs, other donors)	26.32% 10	18.42% 7	39.47% 15	13.16% 5	2.63% 1	38	2.47
External experts, researchers and consultants	34.21% 13	21.05% 8	23.68% 9	15.79% 6	5.26% 2	38	2.37

Question 10: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the latest MDPA?
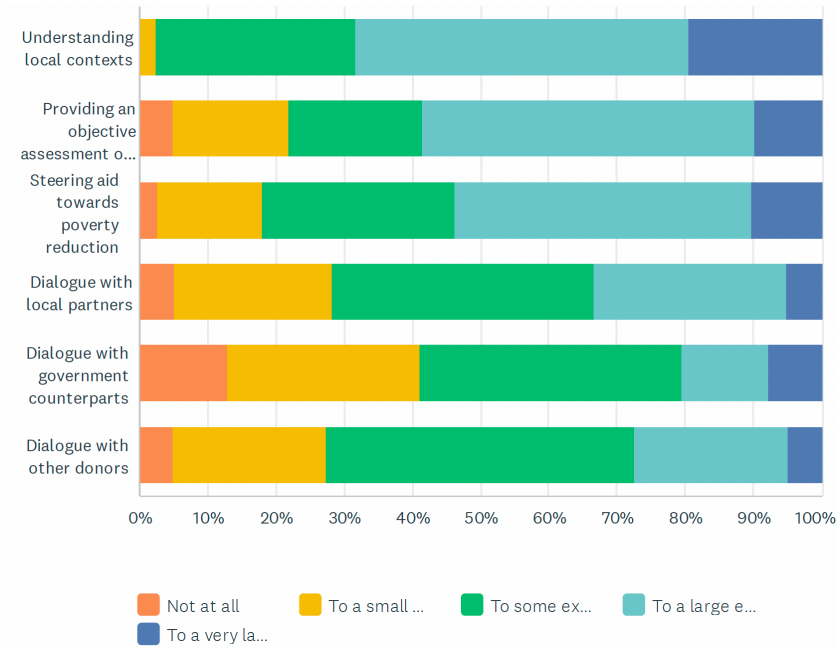
Answered: 39

Skipped: 9

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
The MDPA process had a team-building effect	0.00% 0	5.26% 2	18.42% 7	34.21% 13	42.11% 16	0.00% 0	38	4.13
The MDPA process resulted in new insights	0.00% 0	10.26% 4	48.72% 19	30.77% 12	10.26% 4	0.00% 0	39	3.41
The MDPA process was open-minded and unbiased	0.00% 0	5.26% 2	34.21% 13	50.00% 19	10.53% 4	0.00% 0	38	3.66
The MDPA process was impacted by other motives or expectations	18.42% 7	31.58% 12	21.05% 8	13.16% 5	7.89% 3	7.89% 3	38	2.57
The identification of conclusions/binding constraints was a compromise between different interests	0.00% 0	27.78% 10	36.11% 13	16.67% 6	8.33% 3	11.11% 4	36	3.06
The MDPA report has been used in the daily work	5.41% 2	5.41% 2	35.14% 13	18.92% 7	13.51% 5	21.62% 8	37	3.38
The MDPA has resulted in changes in the country programmes	10.81% 4	10.81% 4	32.43% 12	10.81% 4	5.41% 2	29.73% 11	37	2.85

Question 11: To what extent do you think the MDPA is useful for?
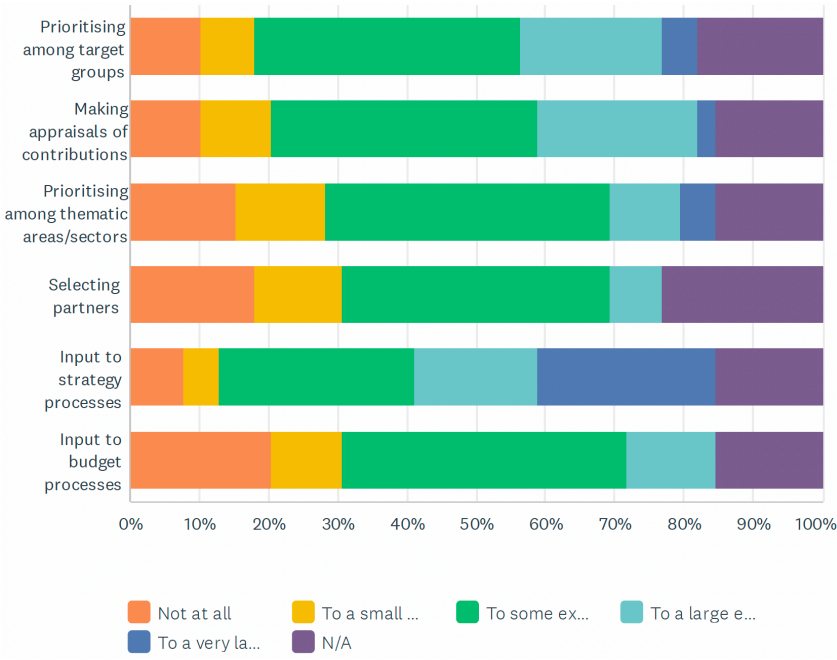
Answered: 41

Skipped: 7

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Understanding local contexts	0.00% 0	2.44% 1	29.27% 12	48.78% 20	19.51% 8	41	3.85
Providing an objective assessment of poverty	4.88% 2	17.07% 7	19.51% 8	48.78% 20	9.76% 4	41	3.41
Steering aid towards poverty reduction	2.56% 1	15.38% 6	28.21% 11	43.59% 17	10.26% 4	39	3.44
Dialogue with local partners	5.13% 2	23.08% 9	38.46% 15	28.21% 11	5.13% 2	39	3.05
Dialogue with government counterparts	12.82% 5	28.21% 11	38.46% 15	12.82% 5	7.69% 3	39	2.74
Dialogue with other donors	5.00% 2	22.50% 9	45.00% 18	22.50% 9	5.00% 2	40	3.00

Question 12: To what extent have you used MDPAs for?
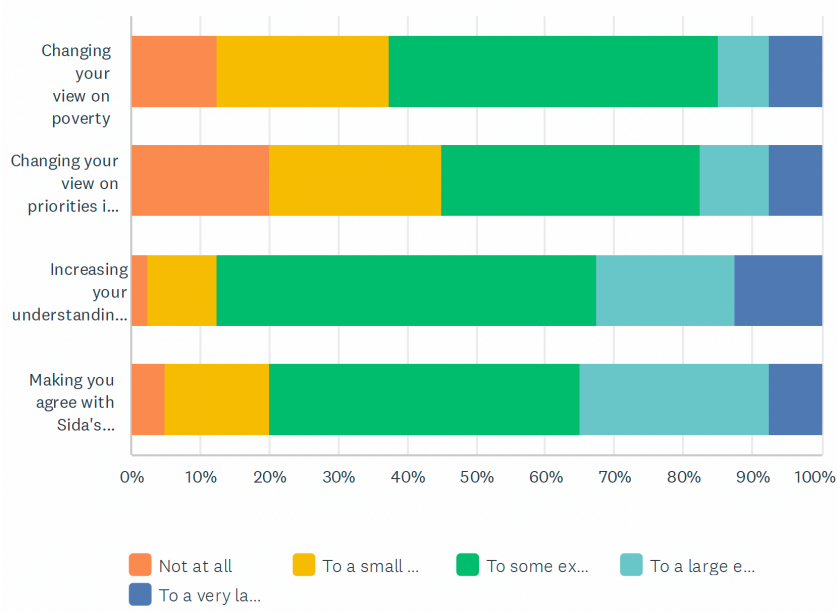
Answered: 39

Skipped: 9

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Prioritising among target groups	10.26% 4	7.69% 3	38.46% 15	20.51% 8	5.13% 2	17.95% 7	39	3.03
Making appraisals of contributions	10.26% 4	10.26% 4	38.46% 15	23.08% 9	2.56% 1	15.38% 6	39	2.97
Prioritising among thematic areas/sectors	15.38% 6	12.82% 5	41.03% 16	10.26% 4	5.13% 2	15.38% 6	39	2.73
Selecting partners	17.95% 7	12.82% 5	38.46% 15	7.69% 3	0.00% 0	23.08% 9	39	2.47
Input to strategy processes	7.69% 3	5.13% 2	28.21% 11	17.95% 7	25.64% 10	15.38% 6	39	3.58
Input to budget processes	20.51% 8	10.26% 4	41.03% 16	12.82% 5	0.00% 0	15.38% 6	39	2.55

Question 13: To what extent has Sida's MDPA contributed to?
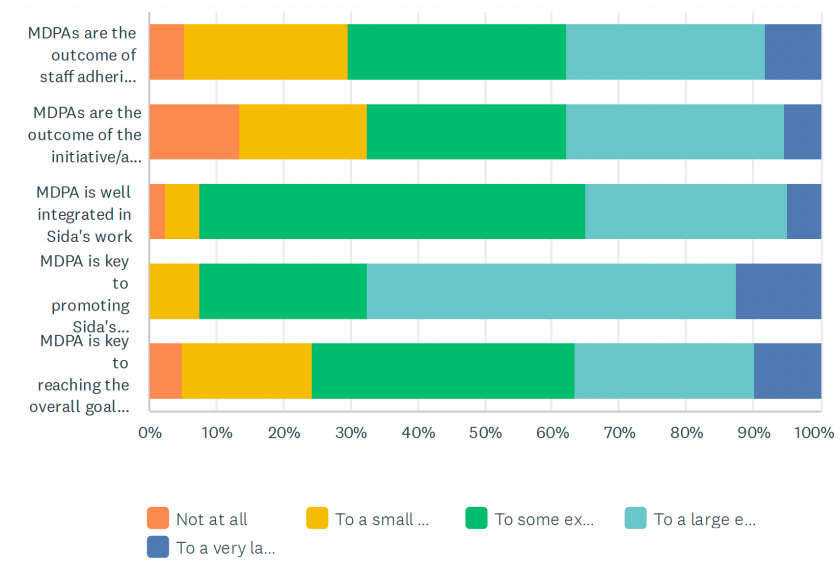
Answered: 40

Skipped: 8

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Changing your view on poverty	12.50% 5	25.00% 10	47.50% 19	7.50% 3	7.50% 3	40	2.73
Changing your view on priorities in Swedish Development Cooperation	20.00% 8	25.00% 10	37.50% 15	10.00% 4	7.50% 3	40	2.60
Increasing your understanding of the different dimensions of poverty	2.50% 1	10.00% 4	55.00% 22	20.00% 8	12.50% 5	40	3.30
Making you agree with Sida's definition of multidimensional poverty	5.00% 2	15.00% 6	45.00% 18	27.50% 11	7.50% 3	40	3.17

Question 14: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about Sida's MDPA?
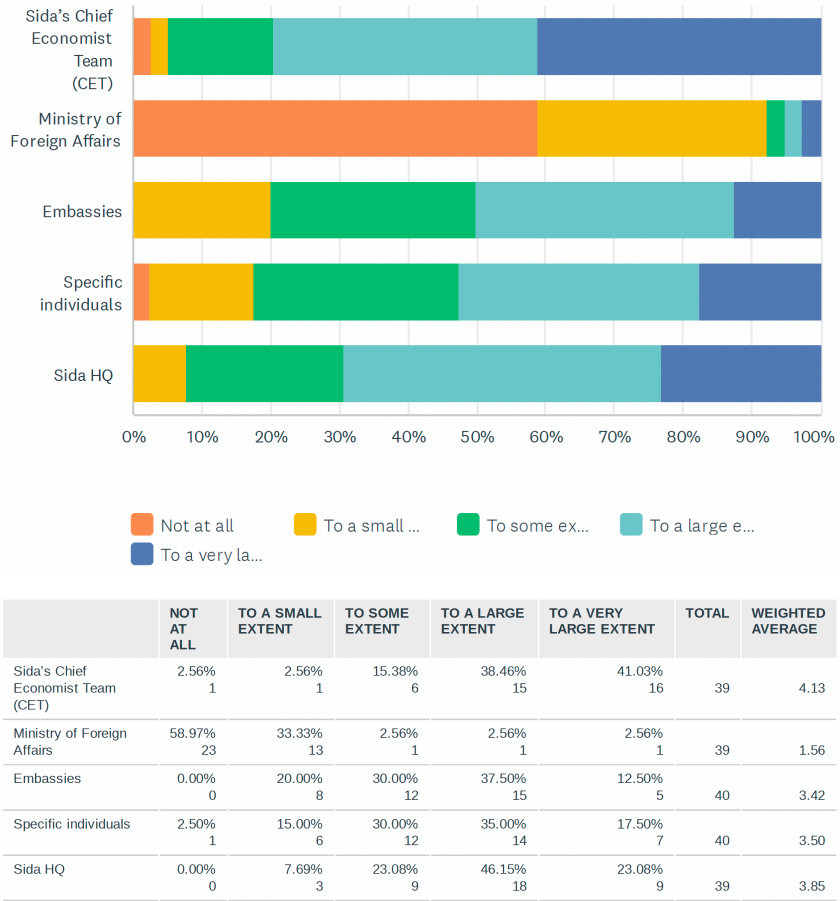
Answered: 41

Skipped: 7

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
MDPAs are the outcome of staff adhering to institutional structures, regulations and guidelines	5.41% 2	24.32% 9	32.43% 12	29.73% 11	8.11% 3	37	3.11
MDPAs are the outcome of the initiative/agency of 'champions' who push the process forward	13.51% 5	18.92% 7	29.73% 11	32.43% 12	5.41% 2	37	2.97
MDPA is well integrated in Sida's work	2.50% 1	5.00% 2	57.50% 23	30.00% 12	5.00% 2	40	3.30
MDPA is key to promoting Sida's definition of poverty	0.00% 0	7.50% 3	25.00% 10	55.00% 22	12.50% 5	40	3.73
MDPA is key to reaching the overall goal of poverty reduction	4.88% 2	19.51% 8	39.02% 16	26.83% 11	9.76% 4	41	3.17

Question 15: To what extent do you think the following are 'in the driving seat' of the MDPA process?
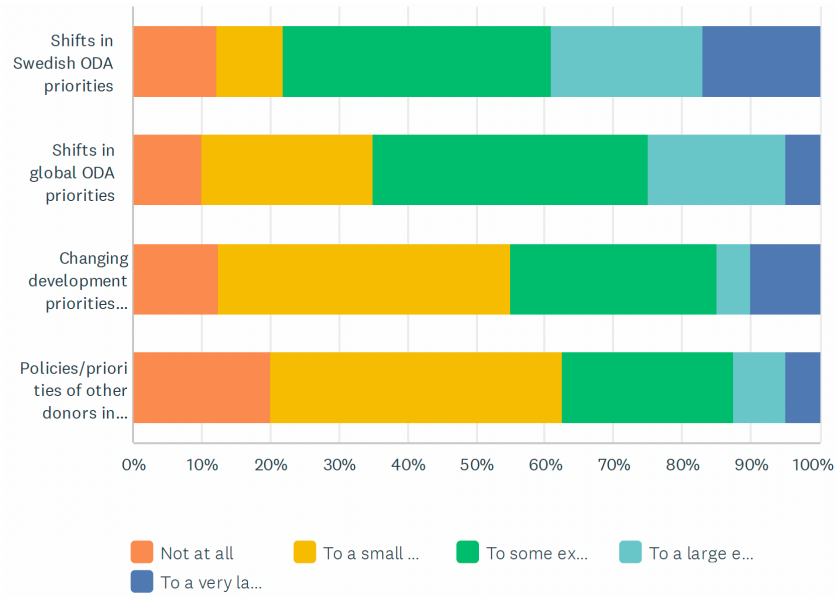
Answered: 40

Skipped: 8

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Sida's Chief Economist Team (CET)	2.56% 1	2.56% 1	15.38% 6	38.46% 15	41.03% 16	39	4.13
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	58.97% 23	33.33% 13	2.56% 1	2.56% 1	2.56% 1	39	1.56
Embassies	0.00% 0	20.00% 8	30.00% 12	37.50% 15	12.50% 5	40	3.42
Specific individuals	2.50% 1	15.00% 6	30.00% 12	35.00% 14	17.50% 7	40	3.50
Sida HQ	0.00% 0	7.69% 3	23.08% 9	46.15% 18	23.08% 9	39	3.85

Question 16: To what extent do you think the relevance and utility of Sida's MDPAs is affected by?

Answered: 41

Skipped: 7

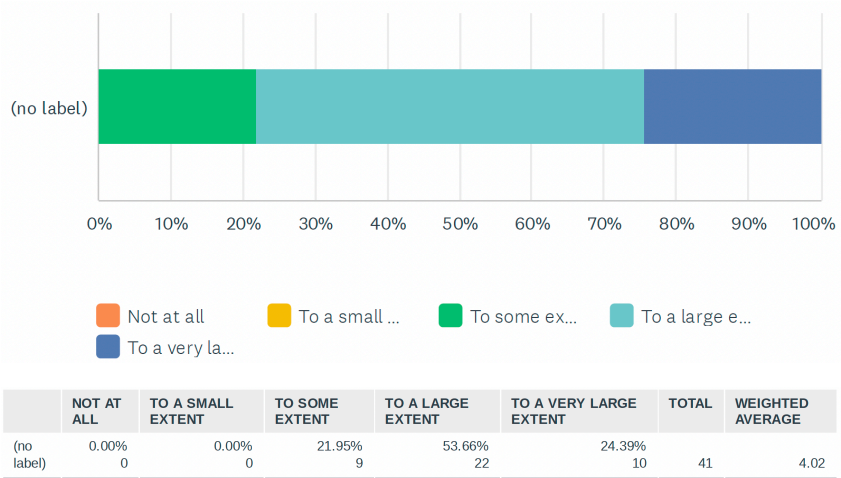|	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Shifts in Swedish ODA priorities	12.20% 5	9.76% 4	39.02% 16	21.95% 9	17.07% 7	41	3.22
Shifts in global ODA priorities	10.00% 4	25.00% 10	40.00% 16	20.00% 8	5.00% 2	40	2.85
Changing development priorities among partner-country governments	12.50% 5	42.50% 17	30.00% 12	5.00% 2	10.00% 4	40	2.58
Policies/priorities of other donors in countries of cooperation	20.00% 8	42.50% 17	25.00% 10	7.50% 3	5.00% 2	40	2.35

Question 17: To what extent do you think that Sida's definition of multidimensional poverty is accepted among Sida staff?
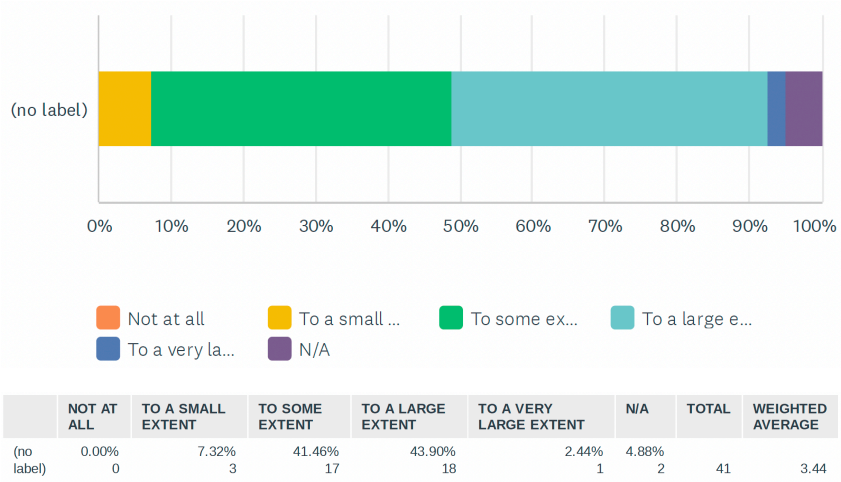
Answered: 41

Skipped: 7

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	21.95% 9	53.66% 22	24.39% 10	41	4.02

Question 18: To what extent do you think that Swedish aid is aligned with Sida's multi-dimensional perspective on poverty?

Answered: 41

Skipped: 7

	NOT AT ALL	TO A SMALL EXTENT	TO SOME EXTENT	TO A LARGE EXTENT	TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	0.00% 0	7.32% 3	41.46% 17	43.90% 18	2.44% 1	4.88% 2	41	3.44

Question 19: What do you think are the main challenges to the MDPA?

Answered: 29

Skipped: 19

Question 20: What do you think are the main benefits of the MDPA?

Answered: 29

Skipped: 19

Question 21: Any other comment?

Answered: 10

Skipped: 38

Annex 5: Thoughts on a possible revised MDPA

On the basis of this evaluation, the team has recommended that the MDPA should continue to play a role in Swedish development cooperation. In the following, four alternative models are outlined. This is followed by a brief theoretical assessment of the type of 'structure-agency' approach that the MDPA arguably reflects, and some possible practical implications in terms of (revised) MDPA model, process and publications.

Alternative MDPA models

Model 1: A Strengthened MDPA

A first model – based on the assumption that the MDPA should play a decisive role in fulfilling the overarching goal of contributing to improved living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppressions – would be to reinforce the position and role of the MDPA in government steering documents, in strategy processes and for operational work. A revised MDPA should add emphasis on analysis, as opposed to mapping, of context and dimensions of poverty in a way that makes it possible to identify the main drivers of poverty, identify binding constraints and include actionable conclusions. It should be considered to make it compulsory to do for all Sweden's countries of cooperation.

Model 2: A Downscaled MDPA

A second model could be to develop the MDPA into a more analytical, focused and simplified tool that is less of a burden for Sida and its staff – but still with the purpose to contribute to a continued focus on the overarching goal of poverty reduction and to inform the strategy process and operational work at country level. Within the confines of the MDPA model – i.e. combining a focus on

structural/binding constraints and people living in poverty – this could be done by reducing the expected range of quantitative data, include more qualitative data to demonstrate the agency of people living in poverty (for example through Sida's former 'Reality Checks' and increased use of HRBA), and by giving less emphasis to description and more to analysis. This would make the MDPA into a more dynamic and living document that can be discussed and updated at regular intervals internally at Sida HQ and embassies as well as with partners.

Model 3: An Operational MDPA

A third model would place less emphasis on generating input to the strategy process, and instead primarily see the MDPA as an instrument for operationalisation and possible follow-up. In this model, focus is on operationalization and identification of target groups in the specific sectors identified in the strategy and to serve as an instrument for achieving greater integration between the different sectors in which Sida is active. Accordingly, such an MDPA would be performed after the strategy process. The analysis would not need to be all-encompassing and could rather focus on the perspectives of people living in poverty and their agency and opportunities to a larger extent. Conversely, structural variables (the Why in the present MDPA) could be given comparatively less weight and focus on conditions relevant for the specific target groups. By being more focused, the analysis could also be easier to follow-up in Sida's contribution management and reporting systems (for instance, by giving more attention to outputs and outcomes related to clearly defined target groups).

Model 4: A Collective Learning MDPA

A fourth model emphasizes the MDPA's function for group learning, collective exchange and strategic discussion related to poverty reduction in the local context. In this model, the MDPA is not tied to the strategy process but is rather seen as a constant tool

for assessment, discussion and learning. The explicit purpose would shift from providing input to the strategy process to providing opportunities for recurrent discussions among the relevant strategy owners. Such discussions would follow the MDPA model but also increase attention to Sida's perspectives. The analysis would include the possibility for synergies between different parts and strategies of Sida's country programs. This would make it a useful tool for providing input to proposed "development offers". Ideally, in such a model, new Sida staff would also be trained in this perspective, and evaluation and internal monitoring adapted to its follow-up.

Tentatively, the respective benefits and challenges with each of the models are illustrated in the table below.

Table A5:1 Alternative MDPA models

	Strengthened MDPA	Downscaled MDPA	Operational MDPA	Collective Learning MDPA
Generating strategy inputs	+++	+ +	-	+ /-
Adaptable to contribution management and follow-up	++	++	+ + +	+ +
Un-preconditioned analysis	+	Varies	+	++
General analysis of development challenges	++	+ + +	+	+ +
Team learning and discussion	+	+ +	+ +	+ + +
Relevance of results	++	+ +	+ + +	+ +
Identification of clearly defined target groups	++	++ +	+ + +	+ +
Dialogue and signalling to partners	No significant change	Could be high	Could be high.	Could be high.
Team effort	Medium	High	Medium	Medium

Theoretical and Practical Considerations

The following outlines ideas for adapting the MDPA into a more focused and simplified mechanism—one that is less comprehensive and less burdensome for Sida and its staff—while remaining relevant across all four proposed models. The overarching objective remains the same, though with varying emphasis depending on the model: to sustain a focus on poverty reduction, inform strategy development

and operational work, and contribute to collective learning and the institutionalisation of both a multidimensional understanding of poverty and the MDPA itself.

Structuration Theory

The type of analysis the MDPA model seeks to represent – a dual focus on the context/structural forces that create and sustain poverty, and the position, experiences and agency of people living in poverty – is reminiscent of Bourdieu's 'practice theory' framework (Bourdieu 1977 and 1990; see also Giddens 1991). Bourdieu emphasises the impact of historically situated political, economic, and sociocultural structures (and had he lived now undoubtedly also security and the environment) on human lives. At the same time, the activities people undertake are influenced by their social positions within these structures, shaped by unequal social relations and dominant cultural discourses, including those of class and gender. While there are structuring determinants and common schemes of perception and action, there is also room for creativity and change. This approach posits that social change occurs through transformations in the structural environment, which impose constraints but also create opportunities for social mobility.

Such a way of thinking could also make it easier for Sida to find the right balance in its aid portfolios between relating to/affecting binding constraints and focus interventions more directly on poor people to enhance their agency – including different forms of social protection measures which are increasingly seen as a powerful way to reduce poverty (EBA 2024a: Devereux, Stephen 2020).

Possible Practical Implications

The MDPA Model:

1. The analysis should start with the question "Why are people poor?", focusing on the contextual/structural drivers that perpetuate poverty. This can be structured around the existing four pillars (see Figure 1), with an emphasis on their relative importance.

2. The analysis should then proceed with the question "How are they poor?", examining four key deprivations (see Figure 1) and providing broad delineations by geographical region, urban/rural setting, gender, ethnicity, etc.

3. The third component, "Who is living in poverty?", should build on the analyses in the first two pillars and draw from national quantitative and qualitative data and studies. This will enable a clearer definition of the geographical areas and social groups affected by extreme poverty and an understanding of constraints and opportunities for social mobility.

4. In conclusion, these three steps should help identify and strike a balance between addressing the binding constraints identified and focusing interventions more directly on empowering poor people and enhancing their agency.

The MDPA Report:

• The MDPA report should be concise, preferably no more than 25 pages including tables, to ensure accessibility and flexibility.

• It should begin with a brief clarification of its purpose and theoretical framework – in the form of an MDPA Theory of Change and/or a social science-based theory of poverty reduction.

• The first two sections ('why' and 'how' of poverty) should include a carefully selected and limited set of international and national datasets/tables for each component, ending in an analysis of the data presented.

• The third section ('who' of poverty) should draw on the first two sections and be complemented by national qualitative and quantitative studies to further specify target groups, also ending with a summary analysis.

• Finally, the conclusion should summarise the analysis, define binding constraints and strategic and operational implications, and identify the most relevant partners for implementation.

• The MDPA reports should preferably be presented in the form of a combination of quantitative data (in table format) and separate analyses for each pillar – both in order to ease revisions (see below).

The MDPA Process:

• Based on revised, more focused, and simplified MDPA guidelines, a downscaled MDPA should be conducted in all countries of cooperation.

• The process should be a collaborative effort involving a Chief Economist Team staff member or analyst, a designated embassy staff member, and one or two local or external poverty/aid experts.

• This core team should prepare the process and tools, with the expert primarily being responsible for compiling the quantitative and qualitative data for the report (see structure above).

• On the basis of an outline of the data collected by the core group, embassy staff should be involved by combining the data presented with their own experience and knowledge in an initial joint workshop.

• Discussions should focus on data and analyses for the 'why,' 'how,' and 'who' of poverty, with individual working groups producing brief notes of analysis for discussions.

• Using the MDPA framework and data analysis as well as insights from staff discussions, the designated embassy staff member and the expert should draft the MDPA report.

• This draft should then be discussed with Chief Economist Team staff, embassy staff, and key partners – preferably in a joint final workshop.

• The final report should be discussed – and when relevant revised – at regular intervals (e.g. once a year) and at times of significant changes in political, economic, security and environmental contexts and the situation of people living in poverty.

The use of MDPAs

• The position and use of the MDPA should be clarified for i) strategy development; iii) the development offer; iv) operational work; v) internal Sida communication; and vi) communication with partners.

• When/if inclusion of the MDPA is confirmed, guidelines and guiding questions from Sida HQ for each area of use should be revised to specifically call for MDPA-related information and analysis.

• Key terminology of the MDPA framework – including structural context, poverty dimensions, people living in poverty, binding constraints, poor people's agency – should also be systematically employed in all relevant documents.

• Initiatives should be taken to open for mutual learning and discussions between Sida units at HQ and embassies and between the latter. MDPAs should be easily accessible, and a particular internet-based discussion forum should be assessed.

• The MDPAs should be more systematically used in communication with development partners both in Sweden (incl. NGOs and private sector) and in the countries of cooperation (government, civil society, private sector, academia).

• The MDPA processes should also – at regular intervals – be reviewed to assess their contribution to a continued Sida focus on people living in poverty and under oppressions in Sweden's countries of cooperation.