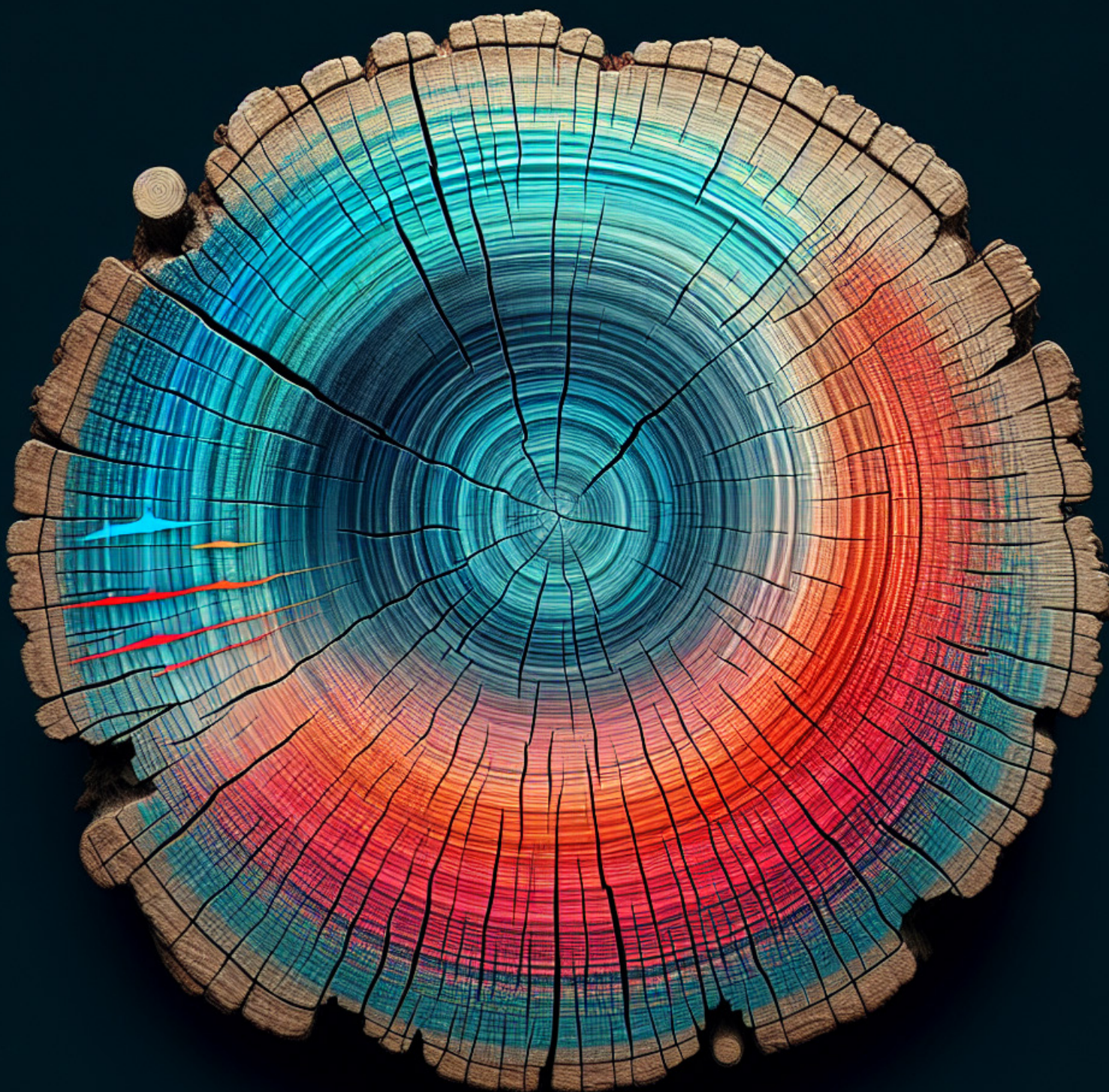
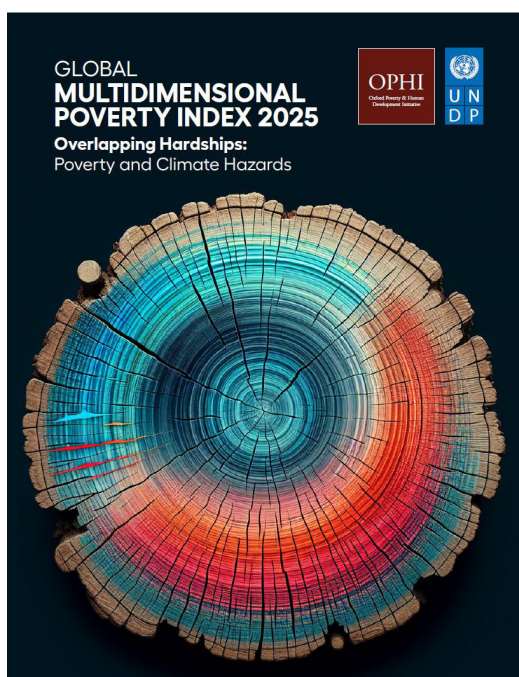


GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2025

Overlapping Hardships:
Poverty and Climate Hazards





The team that created this report included Sabina Alkire, Pedro Conceição, Nabamallika Dehingia, Maya Evans, Beatriz Jambrina-Canseco, Admir Jahic, Minji Kwag, Niall Maher, Rakesh Mishra, Ricardo Nogales, Stanislav Saling, Lhachi Selden, Som Kumar Shrestha, Marium Soomro, Nicolai Suppa and Yanchun Zhang. Many thanks go to Fanni Kovesdi for her support with fact-checking the report. Fernando Aramayo and Milenka Ocampo supported the development of the human story from Bolivia featured in the report. Maarit Kivilo contributed to the design work at OPHI. Peer reviewers included Radhika Khosla, Antonio Avila-Uribe, and Lara Schwarz. Further gratitude is extended to Nicholas Depsky for his support with exploration of the climate data. The team would also like to thank the editor, Gretchen Luchsinger.

The cover design was realized through a collaboration between human vision and artificial intelligence.

Find out more

This report describes the 2025 update of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), whose data are open source and available to anyone interested in multidimensional poverty.

To further explore the data, read the technical and methodological notes and learn about ongoing research, visit <https://hdr.undp.org>, <https://horizons.hdr.undp.org>, and <http://ophi.org.uk>.

Recent global MPI reports have shared research on a variety of pertinent issues:

- Poverty amid conflict (2024).
- Unstacking global poverty: Data for high impact action (2023).
- Unpacking deprivation bundles to reduce multidimensional poverty (2022).
- Unmasking disparities by ethnicity, caste and gender (2021).
- Charting pathways out of multidimensional poverty: Achieving the SDGs (2020).
- Illuminating inequalities (2019).

General disclaimer: The designations used and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area, or its authorities, nor regarding the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL
POVERTY INDEX **2025**

**Overlapping Hardships:
Poverty and Climate Hazards**

Contents

A double burden: Poverty and climate change	3
Key findings	3
Part I: The 2025 global Multidimensional Poverty Index	6
Children bear the greatest burden	6
Middle-income countries: A hidden epicentre of multidimensional poverty	6
Where poverty hits hardest—stark geographical divides	7
Subnational data illuminate inequalities beyond the averages	8
Comparing measures reveals the true scope of poverty	10
How has poverty changed?	12
Post-pandemic trends point to stagnation	12
Part II: Compounding hardships: How climate hazards and poverty overlap	14
Nearly 80 percent of poor people face climate hazards	14
The burden of concurrent hazards	16
Despite poverty reduction, South Asia faces climate challenges	18
Lower-middle-income countries are most exposed	18
Patterns of deprivation vary with climate hazards	18
More heat ahead for the poorest countries	21
Easing a double burden for people and planet	21
Technical annex: Measures of high heat, drought, flood and air pollution	23
Notes	24
References	26
Table 1: Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries	28
Table 2: Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates	31

A double burden: Poverty and climate change

The climate crisis is fundamentally changing global poverty. It has left more people than ever at risk of poverty and less likely to escape it. Inequalities have worsened while prospects for sustainable development recede.

Climate shocks continue to grow in frequency and intensity, leaving a lengthening trail of human suffering and deprivation. Climate-related disasters pushed around 32 million people from their homes and communities in 2022 alone.¹ Poverty, once seen as mainly a standalone socioeconomic concern, is now inextricably linked with planetary pressures.² Without ambitious efforts to mitigate climate fallout, the number of people in extreme monetary poverty could nearly double by 2050.³

Poverty and climate shocks create a double burden. Poverty drives exposure to climate hazards. These, in turn, reinforce and prolong poverty. This interconnectedness is a defining characteristic of the Anthropocene, an era in which human activity has so fundamentally altered the Earth's systems that environmental and social problems can only be resolved together.⁴

This 2025 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, for the first time, overlays data on climate hazards and multidimensional poverty to assess how exposed poor people are to climate shocks. Section 1 summarizes findings from the latest calculation of the MPI. Section 2 considers the close links between poverty and climate shocks. It probes four hazards: high heat, drought, floods and air pollution.

Since 2010, the global MPI has measured acute multidimensional poverty across more than 100 developing countries. It gauges progress on the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on ending poverty as well as interconnected deprivations across SDGs on hunger, health, education, clean water and sanitation, energy and housing.

This current report helps to close a longstanding gap in evidence on the links between climate hazards and poverty. It finds that most people in poverty are exposed to at least one climate hazard; many confront several at the same time, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Lower-middle-income countries have the highest shares and numbers of people in poverty exposed to such risks.

The intertwining of climate and poverty risks is likely to intensify in the future. By the end of this century, countries expected to experience the greatest temperature hikes are those that already have higher multidimensional poverty levels. This report makes a compelling case for addressing a double burden that may only worsen. It is time to move from recognizing the risks to resolving them.

Key findings

Of 6.3 billion people in 109 countries, 1.1 billion (18.3 percent) live in acute multidimensional poverty (referred to as 'poverty' throughout this report).

The poorest people are young, rural and in places lagging on human development

- Around 27.8 percent of all children live in multidimensional poverty, more than double the rate among adults (13.5 percent). These 586 million children account for more than half of the 1.1 billion people living in multidimensional poverty.
- Nearly two thirds of all poor people—about 740 million or 64.5 percent— live in middle-income countries. Most of them, around 637 million (55.5 percent), reside in lower-middle-income countries, while about 103 million (9 percent) live in upper-middle-income countries.
- Over 1 billion poor people live in countries with low or medium Human Development Index (HDI) values. They comprise approximately 90.5 percent of all poor people.
- About 83.2 percent of poor people live in two regions: sub-Saharan Africa (565 million) and South Asia (390 million).

- Reflecting a stark disparity, rural areas are home to 83.5 percent of all multidimensionally poor people (958 million) even as they account for only 54.9 percent of the total population.

Cooking fuel, housing, sanitation and nutrition remain common deprivations

- Most multidimensionally poor people lack clean cooking fuel (970 million), adequate housing (878 million) and adequate sanitation (830 million).
- Around 635 million poor people live in households where at least one person is undernourished.
- Around 581 million poor people live in households where no one has completed six years of schooling; 487 million are in households where one or more children are out of school.

Progress in reducing poverty remains uneven

- Among the 88 countries with harmonized trend data, 76 have reduced MPI values in at least one time period in the past, indicating declines in poverty.
- Of 26 countries with trend data ending in 2021–2022 or later, only 16 have recorded a statistically significant reduction in the MPI value and incidence of poverty. Benin reported the fastest absolute reduction (2017–2018 to 2021–2022), followed by Cambodia (2014 to 2021–2022) and the United Republic of Tanzania (2015–2016 to 2022).
- Only 6 of 91 subnational region periods with recent trend data, starting in 2018 or later and ending in 2021–2022 or later, significantly reduced poverty.

Climate hazards are more common than not for the poor

- Of the 1.1 billion poor people, 887 million live in regions experiencing at least one of four climate hazards: high heat, drought, floods and air pollution. They include 608 million exposed to high heat, 577 million to air pollution, 465 million to floods and 207 million to drought.
- Many poor people face overlapping climate hazards: 651 million face two or more hazards and 309 million people three or four.
- Some 72.2 percent of poor people who are exposed to any climate hazard live in middle-income countries (641 million) and 61.8 percent in lower-middle-income countries (548 million).
- Upper-middle-income countries have fewer poor people in absolute terms. But their exposure to climate hazards is disproportionately high—91.1 percent of poor people (93 million) in these countries face at least one climate hazard. In low-income countries, the share is 61.3 percent (246 million).
- In countries with low or medium HDI values, 77.8 percent of poor people (792 million) confront at least one climate hazard. In high human development countries, 82 percent of poor people (94 million) are exposed.
- Across world regions, exposure to climate hazards is uneven. South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa have the largest numbers of poor people living in subnational regions affected by climate hazards (380 million and 344 million, respectively).
- While South Asia has driven global progress in reducing multidimensional poverty since 2005–2006, the region is the most exposed to overlapping climate hazards. Almost all poor people in South Asia (99.1 percent) live in regions affected by at least one climate hazard, while 59 percent (226 million) are exposed to three or four climate hazards.
- Countries with higher current poverty levels will likely experience greater average temperature increases. Under a high-emissions scenario, countries with the highest levels of multidimensional poverty could experience 37 more high heat days per year by 2040–2059 and 92 more by 2080–2099.⁵

Computing the Multidimensional Poverty Index

Computation of the global MPI begins by constructing a deprivation profile for each household and person in it, covering 10 indicators of health, education and standard of living. A household and all people living in it are deprived if any child is stunted or any person for whom data are available is underweight; if any child has died in the past five years; if any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which she or he would complete class eight; if no household member has completed six years of schooling; if the household lacks access to electricity; if the household lacks an improved source of drinking water within a 30-minute walk round trip; if the household lacks an improved sanitation facility that is not shared; if the household cooks with solid cooking fuel; if the household lacks durable roof, floor or wall materials; or if the household does not own more than one of these assets: a radio, animal cart, phone, television, computer, refrigerator, bicycle, motorcycle or car.

All indicators are equally weighted within each dimension. The health and education indicators are weighted one sixth each, and the standard of living indicators are weighted one eighteenth each. A person's deprivation score is the sum of the weighted deprivations she or he experiences. The global MPI identifies people as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score is one third or higher.

An MPI value is the product of the incidence (H, or the proportion of people who live in multidimensional poverty) and intensity of poverty (A, or the average deprivation score among multidimensionally poor people). Put simply, $MPI = H \times A$. MPI values range from 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher poverty. Global MPI values decline when fewer people are poor and/or when poor people have fewer deprivations.

The precise definition of each indicator is available online, together with any country-specific adjustments and the computer code used to calculate the global MPI value for each country.⁶ By identifying who is poor, the nature of their poverty (their deprivation profile) and how poor they are (their deprivation score), the global MPI complements the international \$3.00 a day poverty rate, bringing interlinked non-monetary deprivations into view.

Data for the 2025 index

The 2025 global MPI uses the most recent comparable data available for 109 countries.⁷ The index shows who multidimensionally poor people are, where they live and which deprivations hold them back from achieving the well-being they deserve. Global MPI values, the incidence and intensity of poverty, and component indicators are disaggregated for 1,359 subnational regions (across 101 countries) as well as by age group, rural or urban area, and the sex of the household head. The estimates are based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 51 countries, Demographic and Health Surveys for 44 countries and national surveys for 14 countries. Survey years range from 2013 to 2023–2024.

For 101 countries, home to 91.6 percent of poor people,⁸ data are from 2015 or later, after the adoption of the SDGs. Of these countries, 60, with 61.7 percent of poor people, have data from 2019 or later. Only 29 countries have data from 2021–2022 or later. These 29 countries have approximately 975 million people or around 15.5 percent of the 6.3 billion people globally covered by the MPI and 16 percent of all poor people. They include countries from every world region.

The 2025 global MPI provides updated estimates for 13 countries: Azerbaijan (2023),⁹ Bangladesh (2022), Bolivia (2023), Jordan (2023), Kyrgyzstan (2023), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2023), Lesotho (2023–2024), Mexico (2023), Nauru (2023), Niger (2021), Peru (2023), Senegal (2023) and Vanuatu (2023).

Trends in global MPI values are available for 88 countries, using data from 2001 to 2023–2024 (see Table 2). Of these, 40 countries have data for two points in time, 35 countries for three points in time, 9 countries for four points in time, 1 country for five points in time (Ghana) and 3 countries for six points in time (Mexico, Nepal and Peru).

Of the 13 updated countries, trends are available for 11; Nauru and Niger are the only exceptions. Harmonized trends are also available by subnational regions, age groups, and rural and urban areas.¹⁰ Disaggregated trends facilitate monitoring of the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: to leave no one behind.

More frequent global MPI data are a strategic investment but are in short supply, especially in the poorest countries. Among the 20 poorest countries, based on the MPI, only 3 have data from 2021–2022 or later. In the remaining 17 countries, surveys likely predate the pandemic. Surveys in Sudan and Angola date back a decade, to 2014 and 2015–2016, respectively. Overall, 10 countries with 1.9 billion people (and 104 million poor people or 9.1 percent of all poor people) still rely on data from 2015 or earlier, signaling an urgent need for updated multidimensional poverty data to address the needs of the world's most acutely deprived.

Part I: The 2025 global Multidimensional Poverty Index

The 2025 global MPI covers 109 countries and 6.3 billion people. Of these people, 18.3 percent (1.1 billion) live in acute multidimensional poverty. Among the poor, 43.6 percent (501 million) are in severe poverty, because they are deprived in half or more weighted MPI indicators.

Countries with low or medium HDI values have over 1 billion poor people, about 90.5 percent of the total. In countries with low human development, 56 percent of the population (490 million people) lives in poverty. In medium human development countries, about 22.4 percent of the population (548 million people) is multidimensionally poor.

Children bear the greatest burden

Children under 18 make up just 33.6 percent of the population covered by the global MPI. Yet they account for 51 percent of people in multidimensional poverty (586 million out of 1.1 billion people). Among all children, 27.8 percent live in multidimensional poverty, more than double the rate among adults (13.5 percent). The youngest children, aged 0 to 9, are most affected, representing a staggering 33.1 percent of all people in multidimensional poverty.

Middle-income countries: A hidden epicentre of multidimensional poverty

Poverty afflicts hundreds of millions of lives in middle- and low-income countries (Figure 1). Around 740 million poor people reside in middle-income countries (nearly two thirds, or 64.5 percent of the 1.1 billion in total). Low-income countries are home to 408 million poor people (35.5 percent). Although country levels of poverty vary greatly, on average, the incidence of multidimensional poverty is far lower in middle-income countries (13.1 percent) than in low-income countries (62.5 percent).

Almost all multidimensionally poor people in Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific, as well as most of these people in South Asia, live in middle-income countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, over a third of poor people (224 million or 39.8 percent of the region's total) dwell in middle-income countries. Only in the Arab States do low-income countries account for a significant majority of the region's poor (75.5 percent).

Resolving acute multidimensional poverty requires making strong progress in middle-income countries across all indicators. Poor people in these countries endure over half of all deprivations captured by each of the 10 indicators of the MPI, except for electricity and drinking water.

For example, of the 970 million poor people globally who still cook with solid fuels, which endanger health and the environment, 61.7 percent are in middle-income countries. Around 830 million poor people lack improved sanitation facilities or share them with others; 57.7 percent of them are in middle-income countries. Child mortality and malnutrition show even starker patterns. Of 140 million poor people in households where a child has died in the past five years, 69.4 percent are in middle-income countries. Of 635 million poor people who share their household with at least one undernourished person, 67.5 percent live in middle-income countries.

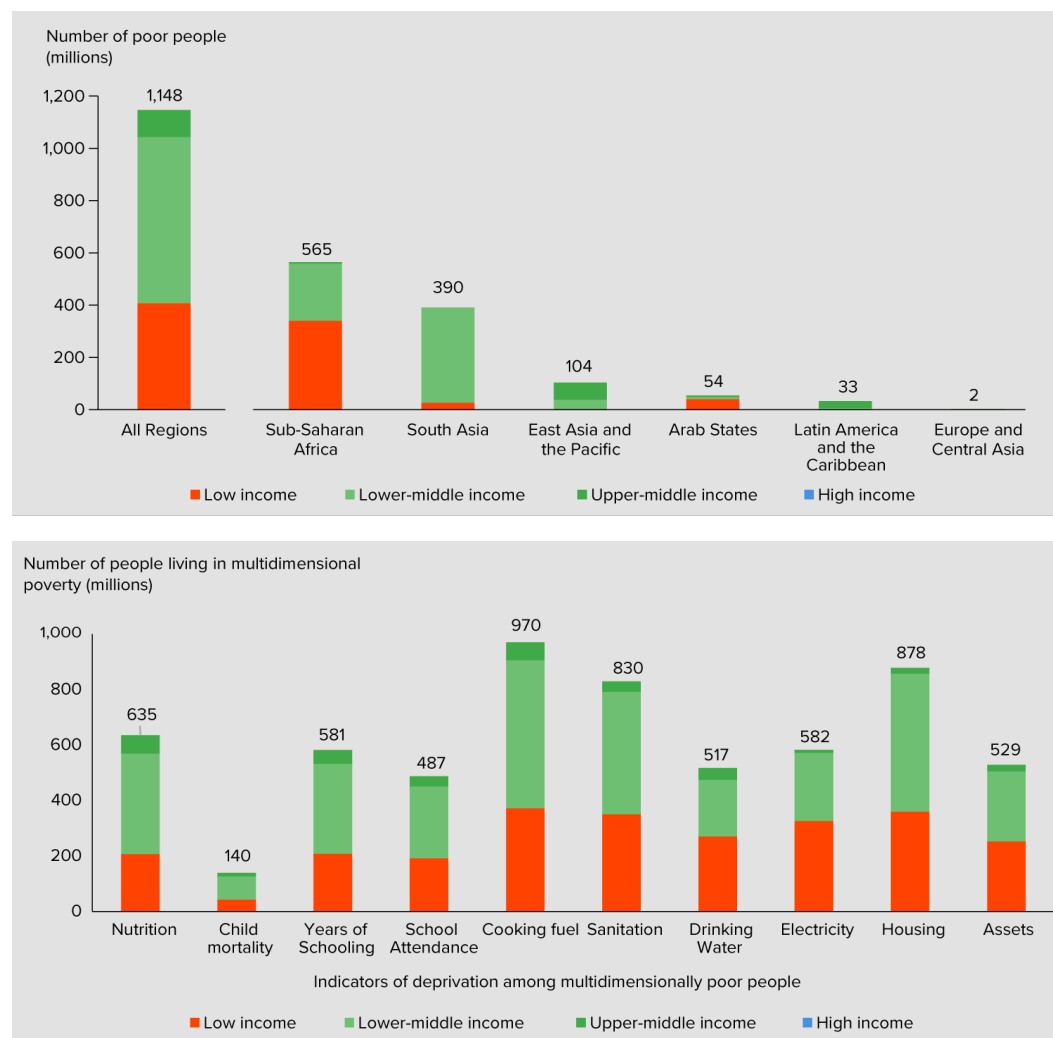
Differences persist between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries. More than half the world's multidimensionally poor people, around 637 million people (55.5 percent), live in lower-middle-income countries. These countries account for 48.7 percent of the population covered by the global MPI. Poverty there tends to be widespread and deeply entrenched, with 38.9 percent of poor people (248 million) experiencing severe poverty. Around 16.8 percent of the total population is at risk of falling into multidimensional poverty.

Upper-middle-income countries have 103 million poor people (9 percent of all poor people). These countries comprise 40.8 percent of the population covered by the global MPI. While poverty is less prevalent, it remains serious. Around

13.1 percent of poor people (14 million) experience severe poverty; 12.1 percent of people overall are at risk of becoming multidimensionally poor.

Almost half of all multidimensionally poor people globally, some 518 million, live in just six middle-income countries: Bangladesh, China, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania.¹¹

Figure 1 Middle-income countries have high shares of people in poverty across regions and types of deprivation



Source: Table 1.

Where poverty hits hardest—stark geographical divides

Poverty incidence varies dramatically across the 109 MPI countries. Serbia (0.1 percent), Armenia (0.2 percent) and Azerbaijan (0.2 percent) have almost eliminated acute multidimensional poverty. Chad (84.2 percent), the Central African Republic (80.4 percent) and Niger (79.9 percent) face high rates. More than half the population is poor in 21¹² of the 109 countries covered by the global MPI. This means that people are deprived in one third or more of the most basic standards for health, education and living conditions.

Together, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia account for 83.2 percent of all multidimensionally poor people worldwide. Sub-Saharan Africa, with only 18.7 percent of the 6.3 billion people covered by the global MPI, accounts for nearly half of all people in acute multidimensional poverty: 49.2 percent or 565 million people. Poverty in sub-Saharan Africa is

more intense; 55 percent of people in multidimensional poverty are severely poor, meaning they are considered deprived in at least half of the weighted indicators. South Asia has 34 percent of the global total of people in multidimensional poverty (390 million).

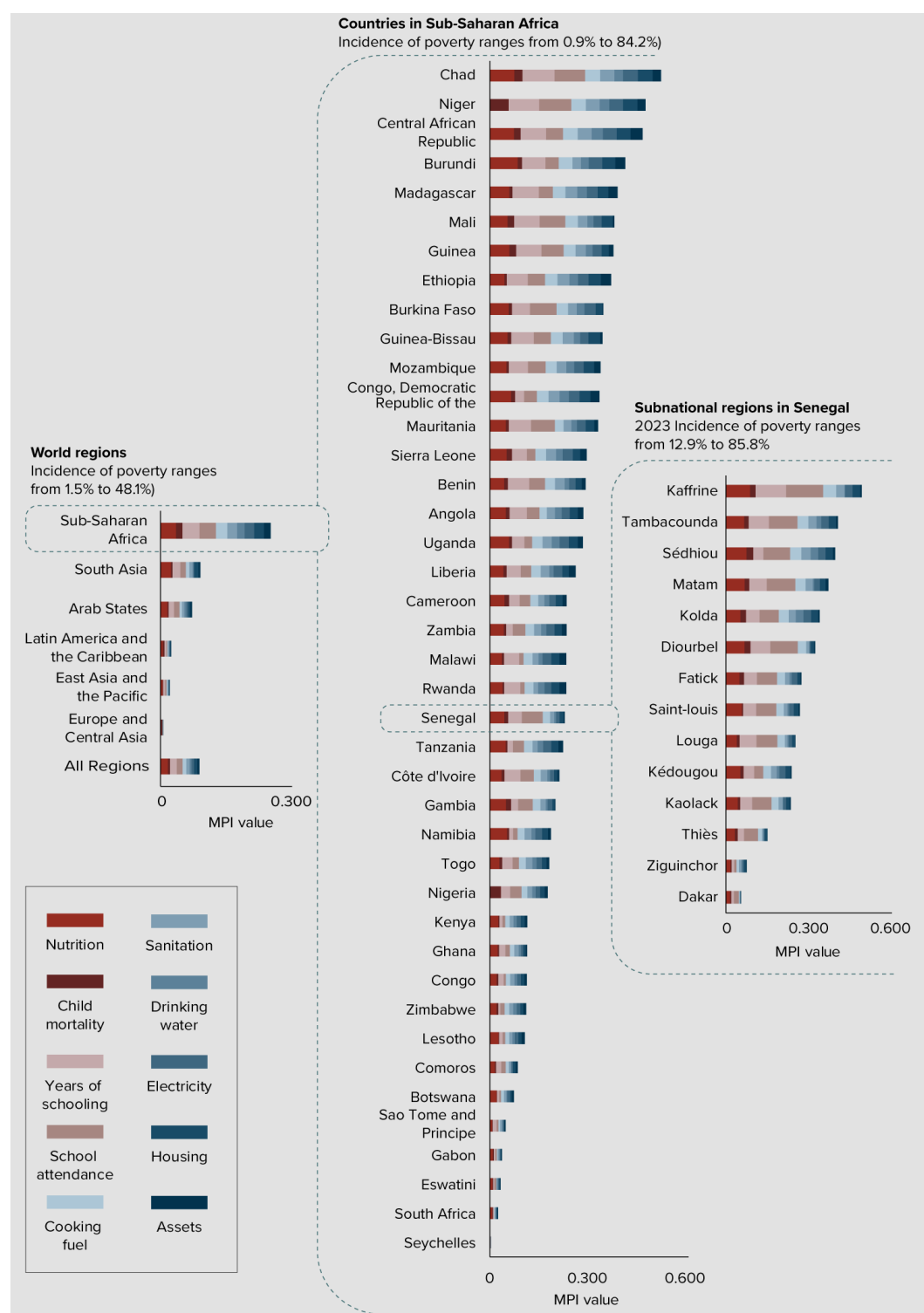
People in rural areas are far more likely to be poor. These areas account for 83.5 percent of the multidimensionally poor globally, despite being home to only 54.9 percent of the population.

Subnational data illuminate inequalities beyond the averages

Of the 109 countries covered by the global MPI, 101 have subnational data. These data, covering 1,359 regions and 99.7 percent of 1.1 billion poor people, show sharp inequalities within countries. For instance, in Senegal, the incidence of poverty is 45.1 percent nationally. The rate in the poorest region, Kaffrine, is 85.8 percent. In Dakar, it is 12.9 percent (Figure 2).

In Lao People's Democratic Republic, 17.8 percent of the total population lives in multidimensional poverty. Yet one subnational region, Savannakhet, has a rate of 35.1 percent.

Figure 2 Multidimensional poverty varies widely by world regions, countries and subnational regions



Source: Table 1; Alkire and others 2025b.

Comparing measures reveals the true scope of poverty

Comparing the incidence of monetary and multidimensional poverty highlights the importance of using both measures to gain a more comprehensive understanding. Gaps between the two can be striking. People without enough income may not be caught in multidimensional poverty—and vice versa.

Among 105 countries with data on both monetary poverty¹³ and the MPI, 63 have a higher incidence of multidimensional poverty. Among the 64 countries with monetary poverty data collected within three and a half years of a survey on multidimensional poverty, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in Chad, Guinea, Mauritania and Sudan, for instance, exceeds that of monetary poverty by more than 40 percentage points. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, by contrast, the headcount ratio of monetary poverty exceeds that of multidimensional poverty by more than 20 percentage points (Figure 3).

Box 1 What multidimensional poverty looks like in the life of Ricardo's family

On the outskirts of the municipality of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Bolivia, a single small home shelters 19 family members from the Guaraní Indigenous community. They come from multiple generations: Ricardo and his parents, Dolores and Francisco; his wife, Susana, and their three children; and his four siblings and their children. Ricardo's sister returned recently after a divorce, bringing her four children.

The family's situation is precarious on many fronts. None of the children attend school. Among Ricardo, his siblings, his parents and Susana, no one has completed more than six years of schooling.

Income is scarce and unstable. Ricardo does occasional work as a gardener or construction assistant. Other adults rely on informal, irregular jobs. Dolores, the family matriarch, cooks for everyone, with each member contributing to the communal pot. Sometimes, they sell food at night in the city centre to generate extra income.

Their household has access to electricity and improved drinking water but only a single bathroom for 19 people. Without clean cooking fuels, they burn wood and charcoal.

Their lives reflect the multidimensional realities of poverty. Even in a city where services such as water and electricity are available, overcrowding, insecure jobs and limited education perpetuate deprivation. Ricardo and his family members rank as poor on the MPI, with a deprivation score of 38.9 percent. That is above the 33.3 percent required to leave multidimensional poverty.

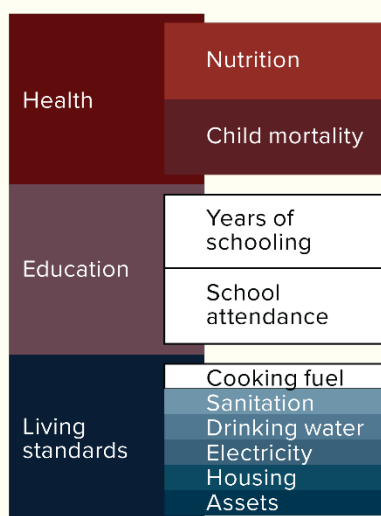
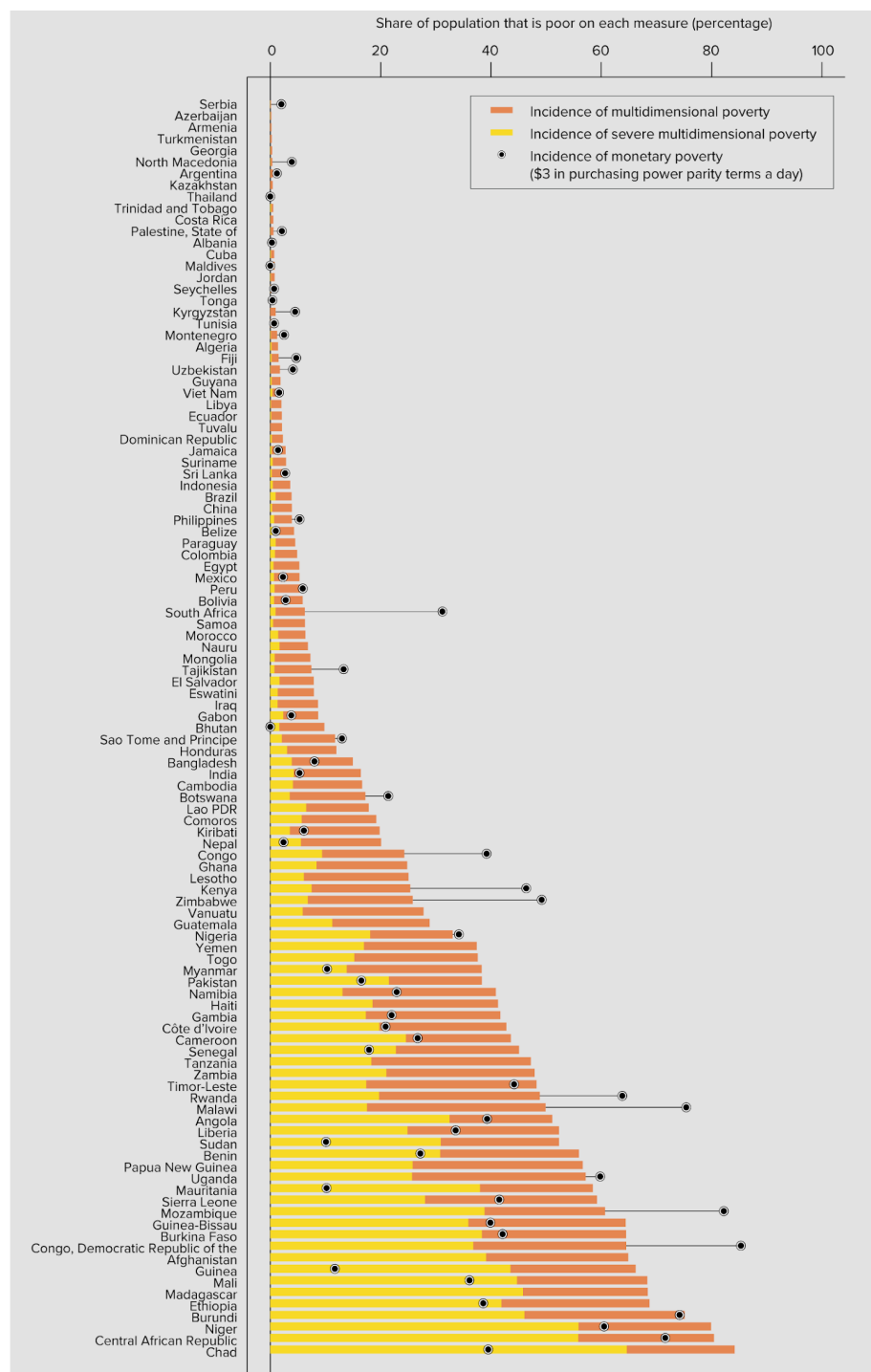


Figure 3 Looking at both multidimensional and monetary poverty shows how human lives are battered in multiple ways



Source: Table 1.

Note: The figure covers 109 countries with multidimensional poverty data from 2013 to 2024. Among them, 64 also had monetary poverty data collected within three and a half years of a survey on multidimensional poverty; these countries are shown with black dots. For both measures, the most recent data available were used.

How has poverty changed?

The 2025 global MPI includes harmonized trend data for 88 countries over 156 time periods, covering over 5.6 billion people. Disaggregating trends by subnational region, age group and rural and urban location provides rich insights into how poverty evolves over time and space.

Among the 20 countries that have made the fastest reductions in multidimensional poverty in absolute terms, 14 are in sub-Saharan Africa, 3 in South Asia, 2 in East Asia and the Pacific, and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean.¹⁴ Twelve are middle-income countries; 8 are low-income countries. Among 65 middle-income countries with trend data, 57 recorded statistically significant reductions in both the absolute value of the MPI and the incidence of multidimensional poverty for at least one time period. Among 21 low-income countries, 17 showed significant declines in both for at least one time period.

Among 26 countries with trend data ending in 2021–2022 or later (possibly post-pandemic data), 16 had a statistically significant reduction in the MPI value and incidence of multidimensional poverty. One country, Ghana, achieved a reduction in incidence but not in its MPI value. The fastest reductions in MPI values were in Benin (2017–2018 to 2021–2022), followed by Cambodia (2014 to 2021–2022) and the United Republic of Tanzania (2015–2016 to 2022). Afghanistan (2015–2016 to 2022–2023) and Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023) experienced increases in both the MPI value and incidence of multidimensional poverty, a concerning trend.

In the most recent time periods for the 88 countries, 11 saw a statistically significant absolute reduction in censored headcount ratios across all indicators.¹⁵

Trend data on 882 subnational regions across 79 countries offer a deeper look at how poverty has evolved. Across time periods, 15 countries¹⁶ showed a major reduction in MPI values in every subnational region. Twenty-three countries had subnational trend data from 2021–2022 or later, covering 276 regions.¹⁷ Of these, 88 recorded a statistically significant absolute reduction in their MPI value. But 15, primarily in Afghanistan and Yemen, saw substantial increases.

Post-pandemic trends point to stagnation

Trend data starting in 2018 or later and ending in 2021–2022 or later were available for 92 periods covering 67 subnational regions in six countries.¹⁸ Only one region, Bishtek city in Kyrgyzstan, had zero poverty in both of its two periods. Trends otherwise suggested a worrying stagnation in poverty reduction. Only six regions had a statistically significant absolute reduction. Following the pandemic, poverty reduction stalled in 83 periods. In two regions, poverty significantly increased.¹⁹ Trends at a rural and urban scale in eight countries reflected similar patterns;²⁰ multidimensional poverty decreased in only 5 of 20 rural or urban areas.²¹

Progress was variable for age cohorts in eight countries.²² The MPI value decreased for only 3 of 20 cohorts—children and adults in Bangladesh (2019 to 2022) and children in Peru (2022 to 2023). Poverty increased significantly for both children and adults in Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023).

In all countries, national absolute poverty reduction was faster in the period just prior to the one considered (prior to 2018), often significantly faster. While these data cannot be generalized, the prospect that poverty reduction globally might be similarly stagnating demands serious consideration and rapid action.

Box 2 Small Island Developing States struggle with higher poverty and acute climate exposure

The global MPI covers 22 Small Island Developing States, home to 57.6 million people. Some 23.5 percent (13.6 million) live in poverty, a rate higher than the average for the developing world as a whole (18.3 percent). Poverty levels across these States vary greatly. Less than 1 percent of the population is poor in Cuba, Maldives, Seychelles, Tonga, and Trinidad and Tobago. The share tops 40 percent in Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste. Poverty levels also show a considerable range within each country. For example, Guyana has a low incidence at 1.8 percent on average, but rates run from 0.1 to 23 percent depending on the region of the country.

In 20 countries, except Cuba and the Seychelles, children are poorer than adults, mirroring the global pattern. The most significant deprivations are in cooking fuel, sanitation, electricity and housing. Deprivation in electricity affects 11.5 million poor people and is driven by shortages in the five poorest small island developing States: Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. In each, 17.1 to 55.3 percent of people are poor and lack electricity. Other acute deprivations, mainly in this same group of countries, include insufficient access to clean cooking fuel (13.2 million poor people) and drinking water (9.2 million).

Small island developing States are acutely susceptible to climate hazards, given their unique geography. Sea level rise is a critical threat, particularly for poorer populations, and the projections are alarming. Under an intermediate emissions scenario,¹ the sea level could rise by an average of 23.7 cm by 2040–2059 and 54.3 cm by 2080–2099. Under a very high emissions scenario, projections are up to 70 cm by 2080–2099, including in Belize, Comoros, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Tonga. Such increases could be catastrophic, exacerbating storm surges and flooding, and causing saltwater intrusion into freshwater supplies.

¹ Projections are from UNDP's Human Climate Horizons Platform. Sea level rise projections are based on three emissions scenarios used in the Sixth Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6) modelling effort (low emissions: SSP1-2.6, intermediate emissions: SSP2-4.5, very high emissions: SSP5-8.5).

Part II: Compounding hardships: How climate hazards and poverty overlap

Poor people disproportionately experience climate hazards, a reality that threatens to derail efforts to eliminate poverty.²³ Impoverished households are especially exposed to climate shocks as many depend on high-risk sectors such as agriculture and informal labour.²⁴ When hazards overlap or strike repeatedly, they compound existing deprivations. Designing poverty reduction strategies that are resilient, inclusive and responsive to a changing climate depends on understanding these relationships, who bears the brunt and how to reach them with solutions.

This report probes these issues by integrating climate hazard data and information on multidimensional poverty across subnational regions in 108 countries.²⁵ It focuses on four hazards—high heat, drought, floods and air pollution—and estimates both the number and proportion of multidimensionally poor people who simultaneously experience the added burden of climate threats. Temperature projection data for different climate scenarios help anticipate whether today's poor mainly live in places expected to see the greatest temperature rises by 2099. Together, the analysis broadly illustrates where poverty and climate hazards intersect most acutely.

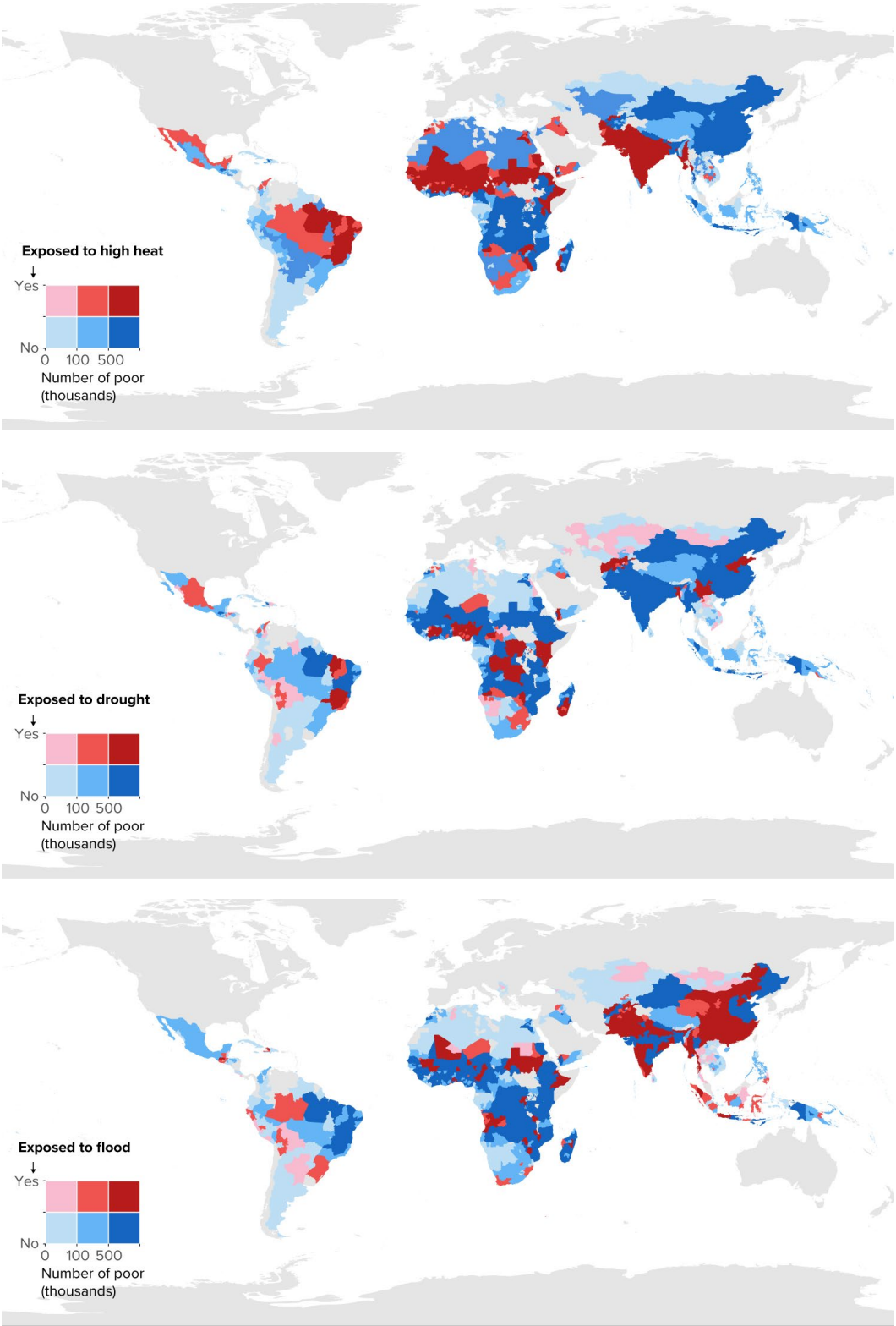
Nearly 80 percent of poor people face climate hazards

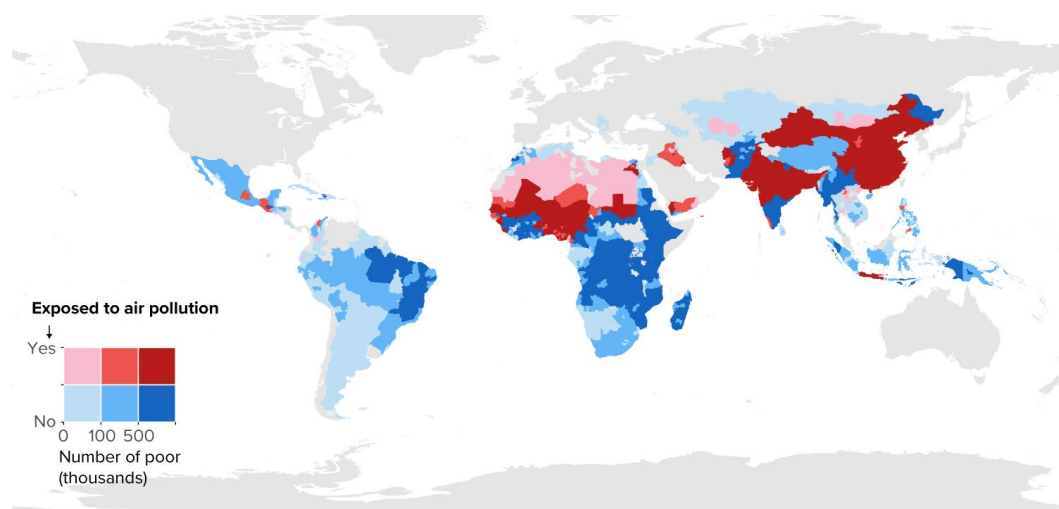
This report examines four key climate hazards: high heat, drought, floods and air pollution. A Technical Appendix provides the detailed methodology used to measure these variables. But intuitively, a region experiences high heat if it has 30 or more days per year with the highest temperatures equal to or above 35°C. Drought refers to dryness relative to past years. A region is flood-affected if floods caused 10 or more deaths, affected over 100 people or triggered an international appeal. Air pollution means high concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

Globally, most multidimensionally poor people already live directly exposed to climate hazards. Across the 108 countries, 78.8 percent (an estimated 887 million poor people) are in areas facing at least one of the four climate hazards. Among these, the largest number of poor people, 608 million, are exposed to high heat, followed by 577 million poor people who live in areas with air pollution. Regions prone to floods and drought have 465 million and 207 million poor people, respectively. The world's poorest communities reside in regions disproportionately exposed to these four environmental hazards (Figure 4).

Countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa consistently emerge as global hotspots for compounding hardships. High levels of multidimensional poverty often coincide with intense heat, drought, air pollution and/or flooding. Across parts of West Africa, the presence of multidimensionally poor people strongly overlaps with high heat, drought and elevated air pollution. Large swathes of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan face an acute mixture of poverty, high heat, flooding and widespread air pollution. Other areas of the world also show significant convergences. North-eastern Brazil, for example, consistently displays an intersection between poverty and both high heat and drought. Parts of East Asia and the Pacific combine high multidimensional poverty levels with high heat and floods.

Figure 4 Multidimensional poverty overlaps with high exposure to climate hazards





Source: Authors' calculations based on subnational MPI estimates and climate data as described in the Technical Annex. A detailed methodology is available in Alkire and others 2025.

Note: Estimates for the number of multidimensionally poor people and corresponding information on climate indicators refer to the MPI survey year (2013 to 2023). For 16 countries, data are from surveys conducted in 2015–2016 or earlier: Angola, Armenia, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Libya, Myanmar, Namibia and Sudan. Regions without data are shown in grey. For China, this includes Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region) and Macau (Special Administrative Region), for which data are unavailable.

The burden of concurrent hazards

Many multidimensionally poor people confront not just one climate-related challenge but many. Of the 887 million poor people exposed to at least one climate hazard, 651 million face two or more, and 309 million three or four. Eleven million poor people live in regions that have experienced all four hazards detailed in this report within a single year.

Disadvantaged groups contending with concurrent challenges often have the most limited assets, coping capacities and social protection. A 'triple or quadruple burden' indicates the most severe climate consequences. Poverty incidence is higher in subnational regions with three or four hazards (24.8 percent) compared to those with one or two climate hazards (14.4 percent), implying significant negative effects. These both deepen existing deprivations and hinder efforts to resolve them, reinforcing cycles of poverty and exclusion.

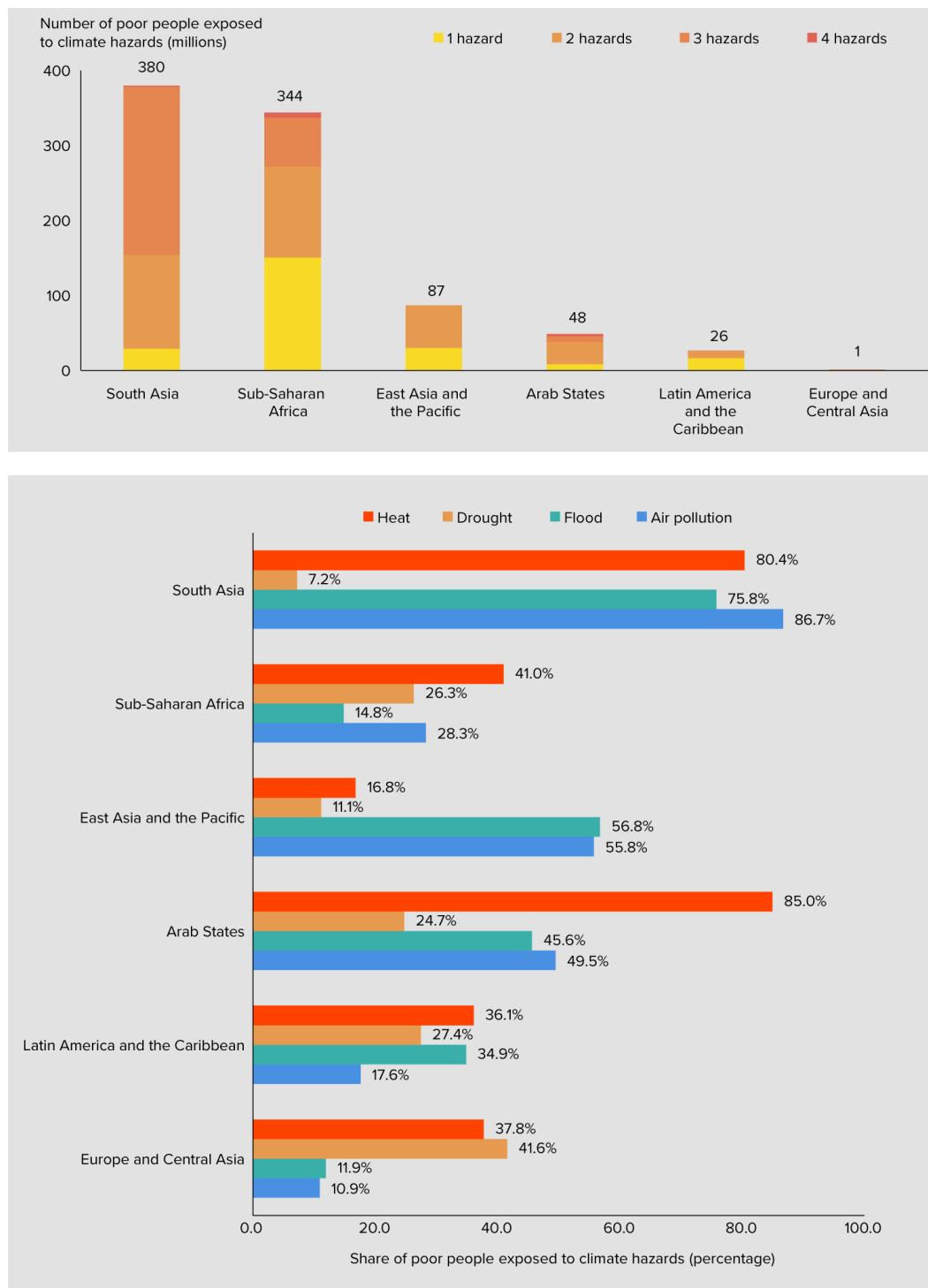
The burden of concurrent environmental hazards is unevenly distributed across world regions. South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa have the largest numbers of poor people in places facing two, three or four concurrent hazards (Figure 5). In South Asia, around 351 million poor people are exposed to multiple environmental threats. More than 8 in 10 poor people live in subnational regions with air pollution; a similar proportion confront floods (75.8 percent). These findings underscore the urgent need for risk management that integrates multiple threats.

In sub-Saharan Africa, around 193 million poor people experience multiple climate hazards, including a visible share grappling with all four. Widespread exposure in already impoverished contexts raises serious concerns, given compounding disadvantages. Every subnational region in Niger, one of the poorest countries based on the global MPI, experienced at least two climate hazards during the reference year. In the Central African Republic and Chad, 81 to 84 percent of multidimensionally poor people live in areas exposed to at least one hazard.

Other world regions have smaller populations in multidimensional poverty but still face significant environmental hazards. In East Asia and the Pacific, 56.8 percent of poor people are exposed to floods and over half to air pollution. In the Arab States, over 8 in 10 poor people (42 million in total) face high heat. Some 49.5 percent (25 million) are substantially exposed to floods. In Latin America and the Caribbean, large shares of poor people are at risk of high heat (36.1 percent), floods (34.9 percent) and drought (27.4 percent). Even in Europe and Central Asia, where the incidence of poverty is much lower, significant portions of poor people are exposed to drought (41.6 percent or 0.7 million) and high heat (37.8 percent or 0.6 million).

Concurrent poverty and climate hazards are clearly a global issue, even if the scale and intensity vary.

Figure 5 Millions of poor people in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are exposed to concurrent climate hazards



Source: Authors' calculations based on subnational MPI estimates and climate data as described in the Technical Annex. A detailed methodology is available in Alkire and others 2025.

Despite poverty reduction, South Asia faces climate challenges

Except for Afghanistan, South Asia has shown strong poverty reduction, with the largest number of poor persons leaving poverty of any region. In 2005–2006, 55.1 percent of people in India were poor. The share plummeted to 16.4 percent in 2019–2021; roughly 414 million people left poverty.²⁶ In 2014, 30.5 percent of people in Bangladesh were multidimensionally poor. This fell to 11.5 percent in 2022, with 28.7 million people exiting poverty. In Nepal, 58.3 percent of people were poor in 2006; by 2022, the proportion had dropped to 16.4 percent, with 10.6 million people leaving poverty.²⁷ These momentous reductions—often propelled by pro-poor subnational trends—have driven global progress in reducing multidimensional poverty.

South Asia's success has given hope to many other nations that fast poverty reduction is possible, even in large countries and lower-middle-income, least developed and low-income economies. Not only that, but progress is feasible at scale and with the poorest benefiting first and most.

Yet a sobering reality is that concurrent climate hazards buffet people who remain in poverty in South Asia. Fully 99.1 percent of poor people (380 million)²⁸ are exposed to one or more climate shocks, 91.6 percent (351 million) to two or more, and 59 percent (226 million) to three or four in the same year. This is far higher than any other world region, suggesting that South Asia must once again chart a new path forward for the developing world, one that balances determined poverty reduction with innovative climate action.

Lower-middle-income countries are most exposed

There is a sharp disparity in exposure to climate hazards across country income groups. Lower-middle-income countries bear the heaviest burden (Figure 6). Large shares of poor people there are exposed to hazards, including high heat (71.7 percent or 446 million people), floods (52.1 percent or 325 million people) and air pollution (70.9 percent or 441 million people). Further, an overwhelming absolute number of poor people in these countries face at least one climate hazard—around 548 million in total. Over 470 million poor people confront two or more climate hazards simultaneously.

Low-income countries also have a high number of poor people exposed to climate hazards. Around 246 million poor people (61.3 percent) experience at least one hazard. The proportion facing more than one hazard, however, is 30.7 percent (123 million), much lower than the share in lower-middle-income countries at 75.6 percent (470 million). The difference is mainly driven by extensive air pollution in middle-income countries. Industrial activity, urbanization and transport, all factors that increase with income, push up pollution levels. Low-income countries often have less ambient pollution.^{29,30}

The absolute number of poor people in upper-middle-income countries is relatively low. Yet they are highly exposed to climate hazards. Around 91.1 percent of them (93 million) face at least one climate hazard. Air pollution and flooding are the most widespread threats; 63.0 percent (64 million) and 47.4 percent (48 million) confront these, respectively.

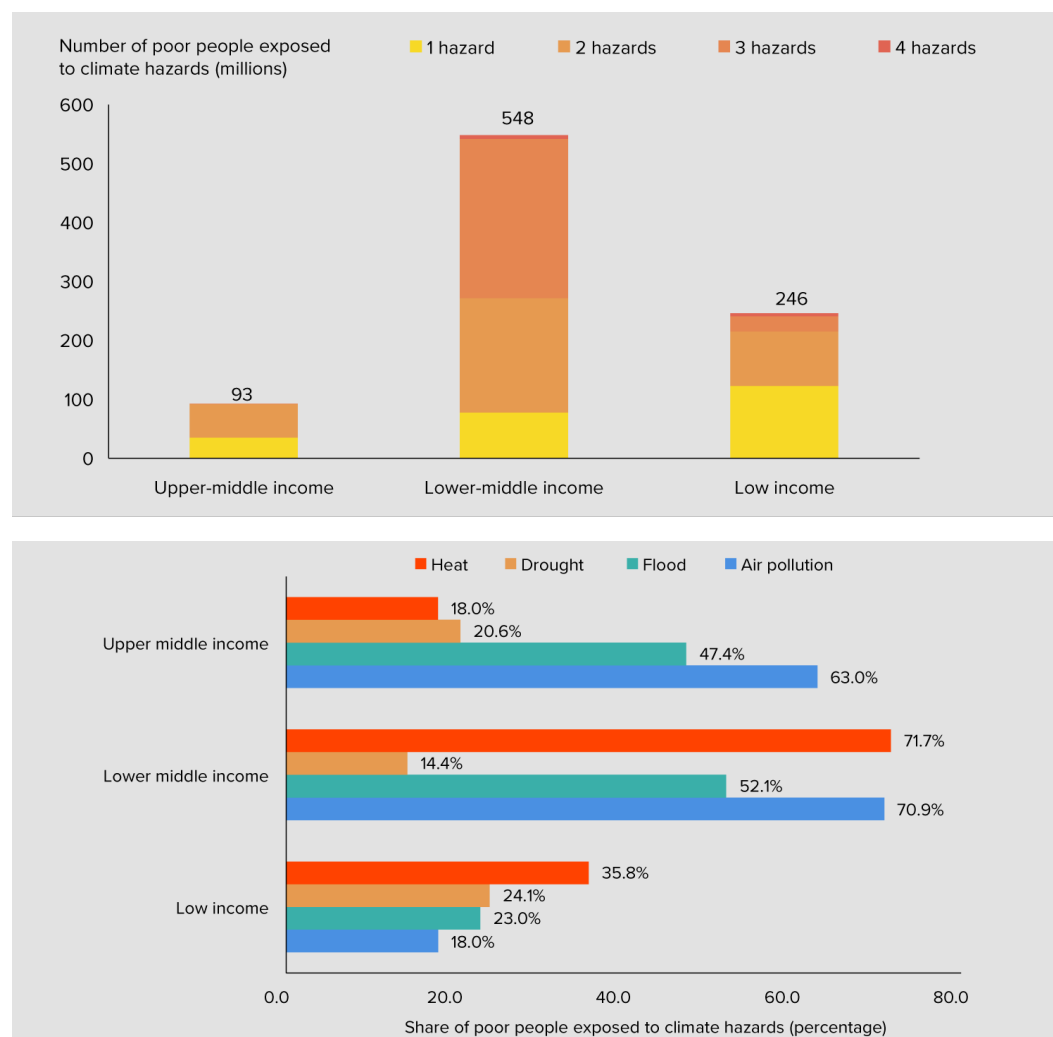
Similar patterns correspond with human development levels. In countries with low or medium human development, 77.8 percent of all poor people (792 million) are exposed to at least one of the four hazards. In countries with high human development, about 88.2 percent of all poor people (94 million) face such exposure.

Patterns of deprivation vary with climate hazards

The number of people who are poor and deprived on each MPI indicator is markedly higher in subnational regions exposed to at least one climate hazard. For example, over 600 million poor people in such areas are deprived of cooking fuel, housing and sanitation. This compares to under 230 million in places not experiencing climate hazards (Figure 7). Substantial numbers facing climate hazards are also deprived in terms of nutrition (506 million), years of schooling (461 million) and school attendance (384 million).

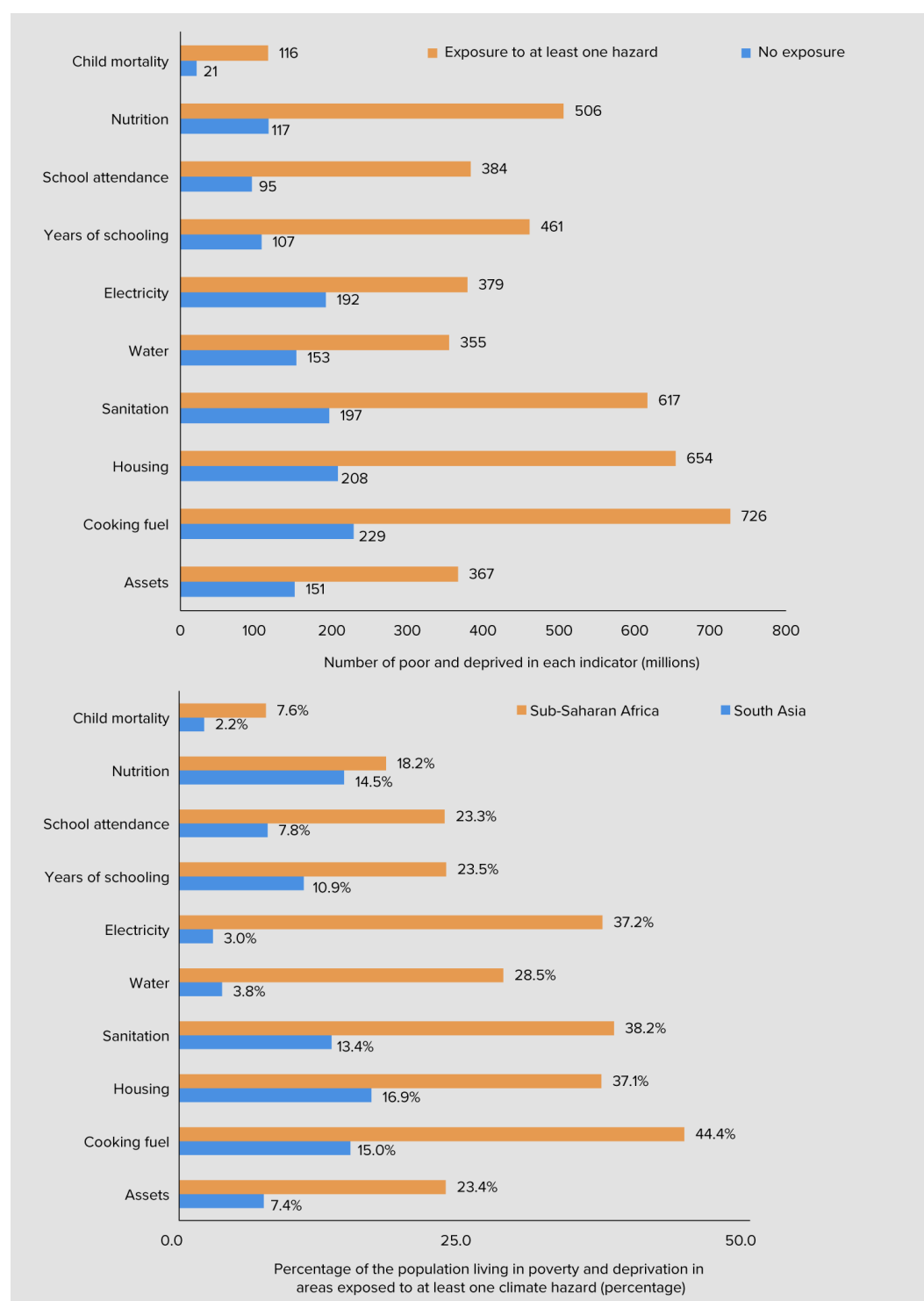
Regional differences are striking. In South Asia, poverty in regions exposed to climate hazards is linked to household living standards with the most significant deprivations in housing (315 million people) and cooking fuel (281 million), followed by nutrition (270 million). In sub-Saharan Africa, deficits occur across nearly all indicators, with the most extensive deprivations in cooking fuel, affecting 332 million poor people, followed by sanitation (286 million), electricity (279 million) and housing (278 million). The scope of deprivation is greater in sub-Saharan Africa. The absolute number of poor and deprived people is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in South Asia for 7 of the 10 indicators. On all indicators, the share of the population that is poor and deprived is greater in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 7).

Figure 6 Lower-middle-income countries have the largest number of poor people exposed to one or more climate hazards



Source: Authors' calculations based on subnational MPI estimates and climate data as described in the Technical Annex. A detailed methodology is available in Alkire and others 2025.

Figure 7 Exposure to climate hazards, while high, diverges by type of deprivation, globally and by region



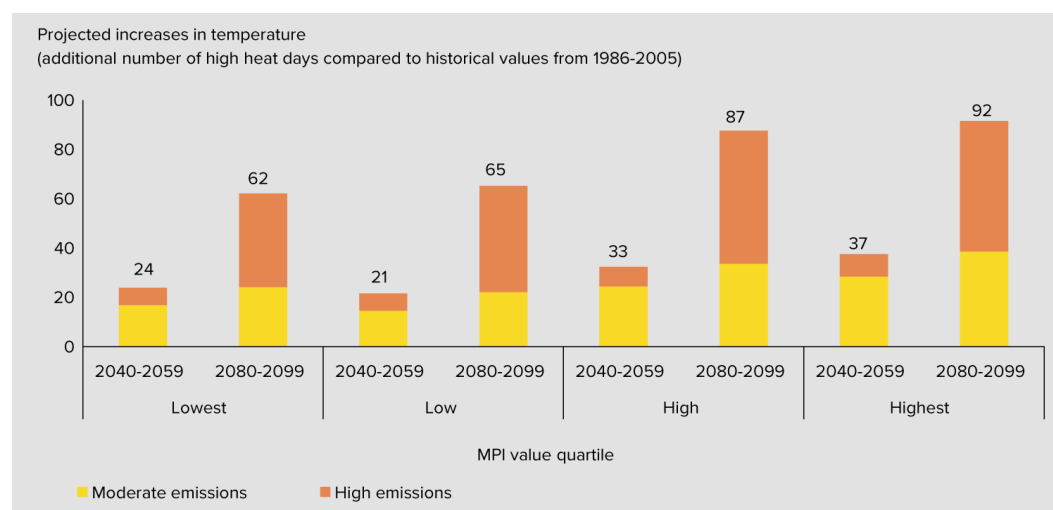
Source: Authors' calculations based on subnational MPI estimates and climate data as described in the Technical Annex. A detailed methodology is available in Alkire and others 2025.

Note: The first figure refers to global patterns in subnational regions exposed to at least one climate hazard. The second figure refers to two global regions.

More heat ahead for the poorest countries

Meeting goals for long-term poverty reduction requires understanding how climate risks evolve over time. Climate projection data help to foresee how poor people globally may experience temperature increases in the decades ahead. Based on country-level projections of annual average temperatures for the periods from 2040–2059 and 2080–2099,³¹ countries with higher MPI values are expected to see greater hikes in the average number of days with maximum temperatures above 35°C. Countries with the highest poverty levels³² are projected to have 37 additional high heat days annually by 2040–2059, and 92 more by 2080–2099, under a high-emissions scenario (Figure 8).³³ These numbers are much higher than for countries with the lowest poverty levels,³⁴ which are expected to see increases of 24 days by 2040–2059 and 62 days by 2080–2099, under the same emissions scenario.

Figure 8 Projections forecast more days of high heat for countries with higher multidimensional poverty



Source: Authors' calculations based on data in Table 1 and temperature projections from UNDP's Human Climate Horizons Platform.

Easing a double burden for people and planet

Combining data on poverty and climate hazards highlights where the two most frequently occur together, and which countries and subnational locations in the developing world are most prone to overlaps. Around 887 million of 1.1 billion multidimensionally poor people are exposed to at least one of the four climate hazards assessed in this study. They bear a double and deeply unequal burden.

The largest number of poor people experiencing climate hazards is in South Asia; nearly all subnational regions are exposed there. Sub-Saharan Africa also has significant numbers and exposure. These findings align with recent analyses probing whether the planet is operating within safe and just boundaries, balancing the Earth's ecological 'ceiling' against the 'floor' necessary to provide resources for poor people to live with dignity.³⁵ For example, the Safe and Just Earth System Boundaries framework, like this report, identifies South Asia as one of the most exposed regions. It also highlights environmental hotspots in South-East Asia, where poverty levels are lower but environmental stresses remain considerable. Using a poverty lens in environmental analysis will become increasingly important to help understand where people are suffering the most, where the planet is under the greatest strain, and where these crises overlap.

The double burden of poverty and climate hazards is most acute in low- and lower-middle-income countries. Poor households there often depend on fragile ecosystems for water and food, putting them at high risk when climate hazards disrupt these systems. Children, who comprise just over half of all poor people, are especially burdened.³⁶ Looking ahead, the poorest countries today could face some of the steepest temperature increases.

Overlapping pressures make building resilience an urgent priority. This calls for strengthening local capacities to adapt, including through measures such as nature-based solutions, climate-smart livelihoods and adaptive social protection systems. Equally essential are improved early warning systems, powered by innovative technologies and local partnerships, that can identify at-risk populations and target responses quickly and effectively.

Many of the most exposed places, particularly low- and lower-middle-income countries, lack sufficient domestic resources to confront these challenges alone. To implement solutions at the necessary speed and scale, these countries need scaled-up international cooperation and finance.

Responding to overlapping risks requires prioritizing both people and the planet, and above all, moving from recognition to rapid action. Aligning poverty reduction, climate mitigation and adaptation, and ecosystem restoration makes it possible for resilient communities to emerge and thrive, with no one left behind, especially on the front lines of a warming world.

Technical annex: Measures of high heat, drought, flood and air pollution

This report examines four key climate hazards: high heat, drought, flood and air pollution. All four are major drivers of human vulnerability, influencing health, livelihoods and long-term development outcomes. Each can be measured using various indicators, with distinct methodological strengths and limitations.

This report applies selected metrics aligned with established international best practices and widely used in both research and policymaking. The selection was guided by three main criteria: global data coverage, the availability of information for subnational regions and policy relevance. Together, these indicators offer a clear view of how key environmental stresses intersect with multidimensional poverty. They also reflect distinct pathways by which poor people experience climate shocks—from systemic water scarcity and heat exposure to disaster displacement and chronic health risks—and can help to pinpoint where climate mitigation and adaptation efforts are most urgently needed.

High heat is defined as 30 or more days per year where the daily maximum temperature is equal to or exceeds 35°C. This level of heat can pose significant risks to human health, strain health systems, reduce productivity and worsen living conditions, especially for poor households without access to cooling systems.³⁷ Drought is measured using the Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), which computes the relative difference between precipitation and evapotranspiration against a 30-year historical average (1991 to 2020). Positive values indicate unusually wet conditions, while negative values signal unusually dry conditions. The report classifies a 12-month SPEI average below –1 as drought.³⁸ Drought of this magnitude can severely reduce agricultural yields, limit water availability, and otherwise affect poor rural households and those with limited coping mechanisms.³⁹ Both heat and drought figures come from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts Reanalysis V5 (ERA5) data set.⁴⁰

Floods are tracked using the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), which records a range of disasters, including flooding. To be considered flood-affected, a subnational region must have experienced one or more floods that caused at least 10 deaths (including dead and missing), affected 100 people (affected, injured or homeless) or triggered an international assistance appeal during the survey reference period.⁴¹ Severe flooding can directly influence MPI indicators such as housing, health and school attendance, potentially leading to increased overlapping deprivation scores in affected regions.⁴²

An assessment of air pollution is based on annual average levels of particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM_{2.5}). Exposure has been linked to serious health risks, including respiratory illness and early death.⁴³ Any subnational region with average PM_{2.5} levels above 35 µg/m³ across the survey reference year is considered hazard-affected, as it exceeds the World Health Organization's highest interim target (IT-4) for annual PM_{2.5}.⁴⁴ While air pollution is primarily produced by human activities and tied to industrialization, natural phenomena such as wildfire smoke, volcanic eruptions or desert dust can also contribute episodically. PM_{2.5} estimates are from the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS).⁴⁵

Taken together, these four climate hazards illustrate where different human-environment interactions converge to affect poor people.

Climate hazard data were spatially overlaid on subnational poverty data and matched to the year of the MPI survey for each country. Surveys for the assessed countries range from 2013 to 2023. For each merged boundary, all poor people living in them were considered 'exposed' to a climate hazard if, during the survey reference year: a) 30 or more days had a daily maximum temperature equal to or above 35°C (high heat), b) the 12-month SPEI average value was below –1 (drought), c) at least one flood event was reported in the EM-DAT database (flood) or d) the average PM_{2.5} level of the region was above 35 µg/m³ (air pollution).

Some study limitations

While these measures offer valuable insights, they have limitations. Thresholds may not capture local sensitivities, a limitation especially relevant to the metric for heat, which does not consider historical temperature conditions. Humidity, a critical factor in how heat is experienced, is also not captured due to data limitations. Remote sensing data, while essential

for achieving global coverage, can overlook microclimatic variation or localized coping strategies. Flood data from EM-DAT may underrepresent smaller or unreported events, particularly in areas with weak reporting systems.

Aligning climate hazard data to the MPI reference year offers only a temporal snapshot, potentially missing seasonal or long-term trends. Importantly, climate hazard and MPI data are merged at the subnational scale, which introduces spatial averaging; not all poor individuals within a region are equally exposed to a given hazard; the methodology used here masks disparities within subnational locations. Subnational administrative areas also vary greatly in size and population across countries, affecting the precision of spatial overlays. This may potentially obscure localized climate hazard hotspots or overestimate the reach of hazards, especially in large or populous regions.

Despite these constraints, the analysis represents a critical step towards understanding how environmental stressors intersect with multidimensional poverty at scale. The limitations highlight the need for continued refinement of data and complementary assessments.⁴⁶

Notes

¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2023.

² Hallegatte and Rozenberg 2017; United Nations, Asian Development Bank and UNDP 2024.

³ Fajardo-Gonzalez, Nguyen and Corral 2025.

⁴ UNDP 2020.

⁵ Based on RCP 8.5, one of the Representative Concentration Pathway scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The calculation refers to countries in the highest poverty quartile of the current MPI distribution.

⁶ Alkire and others 2025a. The statistical code for the computation of the global MPI is at <https://hdr.undp.org/mpi-statistical-programmes>.

⁷ See Table 1. The 109 countries include 21 low-income, 44 lower-middle-income, 40 upper-middle-income and 4 high-income countries. Based on the HDI, 22 of these countries are low human development, 38 are medium human development, 38 are high human development and 11 are very high human development.

⁸ All population figures here refer to 2023 and are drawn from UNDESA 2024.

⁹ The years in parentheses correspond to the year of the survey.

¹⁰ Alkire and others 2025c.

¹¹ Based on the most recent data for each country.

¹² Afghanistan (2022–2023), Angola (2015–2016), Benin (2021–2022), Burkina Faso (2021), Burundi (2016–2017), Central African Republic (2018–2019), Chad (2019), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2017–2018), Ethiopia (2019), Guinea (2018), Guinea-Bissau (2018–2019), Liberia (2019–2020), Madagascar (2021), Mali (2018), Mauritania (2019–2021), Mozambique (2022–2023), Niger (2021), Papua New Guinea (2016–2018), Sierra Leone (2019), Sudan (2014) and Uganda (2016).

¹³ Measured at \$3 per day, based on the World Bank definition.

¹⁴ Bangladesh (2014 to 2019), Benin (2017–2018 to 2021–2022), Bolivia (2003 to 2008), Burkina Faso (2010 to 2021), Congo (2005 to 2014–2015), Côte d'Ivoire (2011–2012 to 2016), Eswatini (2006–2007 to 2010), Ethiopia (2016 to 2019), Gambia (2013 to 2018, 2018 to 2019–2020), Guinea (2012 to 2016), India (2005–2006 to 2015–2016), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2011–2012 to 2017), Liberia (2007 to 2013), Malawi (2010 to 2015–2016), Mali (2015 to 2018), Nepal (2006 to 2011; 2011 to 2014), Sao Tome and Principe (2008–2009 to 2014), Sierra Leone (2013 to 2017), Timor-Leste (2009–2010 to 2016) and Togo (2013–2014 to 2017).

¹⁵ Comoros (2012 to 2022), Ecuador (2013–2014 to 2018), Honduras (2011–2012 to 2019), India (2015–2016 to 2019–2021), Indonesia (2012 to 2017), Morocco (2011 to 2017–2018), Nicaragua (2001 to 2011–2012), Niger (2006 to 2012), Timor-Leste (2009–2010 to 2016), Togo (2013–2014 to 2017) and Viet Nam (2013–2014 to 2020–2021).

¹⁶ Bangladesh (2014 to 2019), Bolivia (2003 to 2008; 2008 to 2016), China (2010 to 2014), Comoros (2000 to 2012), Congo (2005 to 2014–2015), Eswatini (2006–2007 to 2010), Honduras (2011–2012 to 2019), India (2005–2006 to 2015–2016), Kenya (2014 to 2022), Liberia (2007 to 2013; 2013 to 2019–2020), Mozambique (2003 to 2011), Nicaragua (2001 to 2011–2012), Niger (2006 to 2012), Sao Tome and Principe (2008–2009 to 2014), and Uganda (2011 to 2016).

¹⁷ Or 301 based on using two periods for Peru: 2021 to 2022 and 2022 to 2023.

¹⁸ Bangladesh (2019 to 2022), Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023), Peru (2021 to 2022; 2022 to 2023), Senegal (2019 to 2023), Thailand (2019 to 2022) and Tunisia (2018 to 2023).

¹⁹ Poverty decreased in Huanavelica in Peru (2022 to 2023) and Huanuco in Peru (2021 to 2022) as well as in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka and Barishal in Bangladesh (2019 to 2022); poverty increased in Batken in Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023) and in the District of Tunis in Tunisia (2018 to 2023).

²⁰ Bangladesh (2019 to 2022), Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023), Mexico (2021 to 2022; 2022 to 2023), Nepal (2019 to 2022), Peru (2021 to 2022; 2022 to 2023), Senegal (2019 to 2023), Thailand (2019 to 2022) and Tunisia (2018 to 2023).

²¹ Bangladesh 2019 to 2022 (rural and urban areas), and rural areas in Nepal (2019 to 2022), Peru (2022 to 2023) and Senegal (2019 to 2023).

²² Bangladesh (2019 to 2022), Kyrgyzstan (2018 to 2023), Mexico (2021 to 2022; 2022 to 2023), Nepal (2019 to 2022), Peru (2021 to 2022; 2022 to 2023), Senegal (2019 to 2023), Thailand (2019 to 2022) and Tunisia (2018 to 2023).

²³ Hallegatte and others 2016; World Bank 2024.

²⁴ Birkmann and others 2022; Leichenko and Silva 2014.

²⁵ Of the 109 countries covered by the MPI, climate and poverty data could not be merged for the State of Palestine. For countries where subnational MPI estimates are unavailable or subnational region names could not be matched with regions in the climate data, the report assumed an even distribution of the national MPI values and population levels across the subnational areas. These countries are: Armenia, Georgia, Maldives, Montenegro, Seychelles, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan. For small countries with populations under 250,000 that lack subnational MPI estimates, the report applied national boundaries only and merged MPI information with national climate data. These countries are: Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. A detailed methodology can be found in Alkire and others 2025.

²⁶ Based on strictly harmonized global MPI estimates and population estimates from UNDESA 2024.

²⁷ While Pakistan's reduction from 2012–2013 to 2017–2018 was slower, nearly 7 million people still left poverty in five years.

²⁸ Where climate data are available.

²⁹ Shi and others 2020.

³⁰ Note, however, that this interpretation requires an important qualification. Household air pollution from solid fuel cooking, which is measured in the global MPI, remains a major deprivation in many low-income settings. This implies that the lower recorded overlap of climate hazards in low-income countries may reflect a combination of genuinely lower industrial emissions and differences in measurement or exposure rather than a simple absence of pollution risk.

³¹ Based on UNDP's Human Climate Horizons Platform, a data and insights platform providing localized information on the future impacts of the climate crisis across several dimensions of human development and human security. The projected impacts estimate how outcomes might evolve, given different emissions scenarios. For temperature projections, annual average temperatures are weighted using the shares of each region's land area within each grid cell; estimates of the number of days above 35°C are weighted using the share of each region's population within each grid cell. See the detailed methodology available at: <https://horizons.hdr.undp.org/>. Projections are based on Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), a set of future climate scenarios. RCP 4.5 represents a moderate emissions scenario, in which global greenhouse gas emissions peak around mid-century. RCP 8.5 represents a high-emissions scenario, in which global emissions continue to climb to high levels for the rest of the century.

³² The fourth quartile of the current MPI distribution.

³³ RCP 8.5.

³⁴ The first quartile of the current MPI distribution.

³⁵ Rockström and others 2023; Gupta and others 2024.

³⁶ UNICEF 2021.

³⁷ Carleton and Hsiang 2016; Zhao and others 2024.

³⁸ Vicente-Serrano, Beguería and López-Moreno 2010.

³⁹ Hallegatte and others 2016.

⁴⁰ ERA5 data on the heat indicator were extracted from World Bank 2025.

⁴¹ Delforge and others 2025.

⁴² Alderman, Turner and Tong 2012.

⁴³ Lelieveld and others 2015; Pozzer and others 2023.

⁴⁴ The WHO provides interim targets (IT-1 to IT-4) for countries with higher pollution levels. The highest interim target is 35 µg/m³ for annual PM_{2.5}, a level used to distinguish heavily polluted areas (WHO 2021; Carvalho 2021).

⁴⁵ PM_{2.5} estimates are from the CAMS global reanalysis, available from 2003 to the present at ~0.75 ° (~80 km) resolution. Values are produced by assimilating satellite retrievals and in-situ ground measurements into a global chemical transport model (Eskes and others 2024).

⁴⁶ See the detailed discussion on limitations in Alkire and others 2025.

References

- Alderman, K., Turner, L. R., and Tong, S. 2012. "Floods and Human Health: A Systematic Review." *Environment International* 47: 37–47.
- Alkire, S., Dehingia, N., Jambrina-Canseco, B., Maher, N., and Nogales, R. 2025. "Measuring the Overlap Between Climate Hazards and Multidimensional Poverty: A Global Sub-national Assessment." OPHI Research in Progress 70a. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.
- Alkire, S., Mishra, R., Selden, L., and Suppa, N. 2025a. "The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2025 Country Results and Methodological Note." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 61. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.
- . 2025b. "The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2025 Disaggregation Results and Methodological Note." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 62. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.
- . 2025c. "A Methodological Note on the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2025 Changes Over Time: Results for 88 Countries." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 63. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.
- Birkmann, J., Liwenga, E., Pandey, R., Boyd, E., Djalante, R., Gemenne, F., Leal Filho, W., Pinho, P., Stringer, L. and Wrathall, D., 2022. "Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development." In Pörtner, H.-O., Roberts, D. C. Tignor, M., and others (Eds.), *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge, UK and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Carleton, T. A., and Hsiang, S. M. 2016. "Social and Economic Impacts of Climate." *Science* 353(6304): aad9837.
- Carvalho, H. 2021. "New WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines: More Pressure on Nations to Reduce Air Pollution Levels." *The Lancet Planetary Health* 5(11): e760–e761.
- Delforge, D., Wathelet, V., Below, R., Sofia, C. L., Tonnelier, M., van Loenhout, J. A., and Speybroeck, N. 2025. "EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database." *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*: 105509.
- Eskes, H., Tsikerdekis, A., Ades, M., Alexe, M., Benedictow, A.C., Bennouna, Y., Blake, L., Bouarar, I., Chabrilat, S., Engelen, R. and Errera, Q., 2024. "Evaluation of the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service Cy48r1 Upgrade of June 2023." *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 24(16): 9475–9514.
- Fajardo-Gonzalez, J., Nguyen, M. C., and Corral, P. 2025. "The Future of Poverty: Projecting the Impact of Climate Change on Global Poverty through 2050." Policy Research Working Paper 11173. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Gupta, J., Bai, X., Liverman, D. M., Rockström, J., Qin, D., Stewart-Koster, B., Rocha, J.C., Jacobson, L., Abrams, J.F., Andersen, L.S. and McKay, D.J.A., 2024. "A Just World on a Safe Planet: A Lancet Planetary Health–Earth Commission Report on Earth-System Boundaries, Translations, and Transformations." *The Lancet Planetary Health* 8(10): e813–e873.
- Hallegatte, S., and Rozenberg, J. 2017. "Climate Change Through a Poverty Lens." *Nature Climate Change* 7(4): 250–256.
- Hallegatte, S., Bangalore, M., Bonzanigo, L., Fay, M., Kane, T., Narloch, U., Rozenberg, J., Treguer, D. and Vogt-Schilb, A., 2016. *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. 2023. *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2023*. Geneva.
- Leichenko, R., and Silva, J. A. 2014. "Climate Change and Poverty: Vulnerability, Impacts, and Alleviation Strategies." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 5(4): 539–556.
- Lelieveld, J., Evans, J. S., Fnais, M., Giannadaki, D. and Pozzer, A., 2015. "The Contribution of Outdoor Air Pollution Sources to Premature Mortality on a Global Scale." *Nature* 525(7569): 367–371.
- Pozzer, A., Anenberg, S. C., Dey, S., Haines, A., Lelieveld, J. and Chowdhury, S., 2023. "Mortality Attributable to Ambient Air Pollution: A Review of Global Estimates." *GeoHealth* 7(1): e2022GH000711.
- Rockström, J., Gupta, J., Qin, D., Lade, S.J., Abrams, J.F., Andersen, L.S., Armstrong McKay, D.J., Bai, X., Bala, G., Bunn, S.E. and Ciobanu, D., 2023. "Safe and Just Earth System Boundaries." *Nature* 619(7968): 102–111.
- Shi, T., Hu, Y., Liu, M., Li, C., Zhang, C. and Liu, C., 2020. "How Do Economic Growth, Urbanization, and Industrialization Affect Fine Particulate Matter Concentrations? An Assessment in Liaoning Province, China." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 17(15): 5441.
- United Nations, Asian Development Bank and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2024. *People and Planet: Addressing the Interlinked Challenges of Climate Change, Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok: United Nations.
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2020. *Human Development Report 2020: The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene*. New York.
- . 2022. *Snapshot: Small Island Developing States: The State of Climate Ambition*. New York.
- UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). 2024. *World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision*. New York. Available at: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>. Accessed 11 June 2025.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 2021. *The Climate Crisis Is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index*. New York.
- Vicente-Serrano, S. M., Beguería, S., and López-Moreno, J. I. 2010. "A Multiscalar Drought Index Sensitive to Global Warming: The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index." *Journal of Climate* 23(7): 1696–1718.
- WHO (World Health Organization). 2021. "WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines: Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} And PM₁₀), Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide." Geneva.
- World Bank. 2024. *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report 2024: Pathways Out of the Polycrisis*. Washington, DC.
- . 2025. Climate Change Knowledge Portal: Observed Climate Data, ERA5 0.25-Degree. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.57966/128g-6s70>. Accessed 20 April 2025
- Zhao, Q., Li, S., Ye, T., Wu, Y., Gasparrini, A., Tong, S., Urban, A., Vicedo-Cabrera, A.M., Tobias, A., Armstrong, B. and Royé, D., 2024. "Global, Regional, and National Burden of Heatwave-Related Mortality from 1990 to 2019: A Three-Stage Modelling Study." *PLoS Medicine* 21(5): e1004364.

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1

Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries

Country	Year and survey ^b	SDG 12										Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty ^a			SDG 11	
		Population in multidimensional poverty ^a										Population living below monetary poverty line (%)				
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Inequality among the poor	Population in severe multidimensional poverty	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty ^a							
		Value	(%)	(thousands)						Value	(%)	Health	Education	Standard of living		
	2013-2024			In survey year	2023									National poverty line (2013-2024) ^c	PPP \$3.00 a day (2013-2024) ^c	
Estimates based on surveys for 2019-2024																
Afghanistan	2022/2023 M	0.360 ^d	64.9 ^d	26,897 ^d	26,897 ^d	55.5 ^d	0.020 ^d	39.1 ^d	19.9 ^d	24.1 ^d	42.5 ^d	33.4 ^d	54.5 ^d	..	..	
Algeria	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	598	637	39.2	0.007	0.2	3.6	31.2	49.3	19.5	..	..	..	
Argentina	2019/2020 M ⁱ	0.001 ^g	0.4 ^g	195 ^g	197 ^g	34.0 ^g	.. ^e	0.0 ^g	1.6 ^g	69.7 ^g	21.4 ^g	8.9 ^g	41.7 ^g	1.2	1.2	
Azerbaijan	2023 M	0.001	0.2	18	18	37.2	.. ^e	0.0	1.4	39.9	41.9	18.3	..	..	..	
Bangladesh	2022 D	0.067 ^d	14.9 ^d	25,305 ^d	25,616 ^d	44.5 ^d	0.009 ^d	3.9 ^d	24.9 ^d	29.1 ^d	37.7 ^d	33.2 ^d	18.7 ^d	8.0	8.0	
Benin	2021/2022 M	0.290	55.9	7,695	7,891	51.8	0.021	30.8	17.8	18.9	38.8	42.3	38.5	27.2	27.2	
Bhutan	2022 N	0.039 ^{g,j}	9.8 ^{g,j}	76 ^{g,j}	77 ^{g,j}	39.4 ^{g,j}	0.008 ^{g,j}	1.6 ^{g,j}	8.3 ^{g,j}	65.4 ^{g,j}	17.5 ^{g,j}	17.1 ^{g,j}	12.4 ^{g,j}	0.0	0.0	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023 N	0.023	5.8	716	716	39.6	0.006	0.7	10.5	16.8	38.2	45.0	37.7	2.8	2.8	
Burkina Faso	2021 D	0.343	64.5	14,181	14,846	53.2	0.022	38.3	15.8	19.6	39.2	41.1	43.2	42.1	42.1	
Cambodia	2021/2022 D	0.070	16.6	2,863	2,900	42.3	0.009	4.1	20.5	21.5	48.0	30.5	..	..	..	
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.461	80.4	3,976	4,143	57.4	0.025	55.8	12.9	20.2	27.8	52.0	68.8	71.6	71.6	
Chad	2019 M	0.517	84.2	14,045	16,262	61.4	0.024	64.6	10.7	19.1	36.6	44.3	44.8	39.5	39.5	
Comoros	2022 M	0.084	19.2	160	163	43.9	0.013	5.7	19.4	22.7	34.4	42.9	44.8	31.4	31.4	
Côte d'Ivoire	2021 D	0.210	42.8	12,678	13,331	49.1	0.018	19.7	19.6	21.3	42.1	36.6	37.5	20.9	20.9	
Cuba	2019 M	0.003 ^g	0.7 ^g	79 ^g	78 ^g	38.1 ^g	.. ^e	0.1 ^g	2.7 ^g	10.1 ^g	39.8 ^g	50.1 ^g	..	..	..	
Dominican Republic	2019 M	0.009	2.3	247	257	38.8	0.006	0.2	4.8	14.6	46.2	39.2	23.0	1.3	1.3	
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	2021/2022 M	0.033 ^d	7.9 ^d	96 ^d	97 ^d	41.3 ^d	0.008 ^d	1.3 ^d	19.0 ^d	31.1 ^d	28.6 ^d	40.3 ^d	58.9 ^d	44.5	44.5	
Ethiopia	2019 D	0.367	68.7	79,554	88,459	53.3	0.022	41.9	18.4	14.0	31.5	54.5	23.5	38.6	38.6	
Fiji	2021 M	0.006	1.5	14	14	38.1	.. ^e	0.2	7.4	38.0	17.4	44.6	24.1	4.7	4.7	
Gabon	2019/2021 D	0.037	8.6	206	215	42.4	0.010	2.3	14.9	34.6	24.4	41.0	33.4	3.8	3.8	
Gambia	2019/2020 D	0.198	41.7	1,049	1,125	47.5	0.016	17.3	28.0	32.7	33.0	34.3	53.4	22.0	22.0	
Ghana	2022 D	0.113	24.8	8,221	8,379	45.5	0.016	8.4	20.0	25.1	28.9	46.0	23.4	39.0	39.0	
Guinea-Bissau	2018/2019 M	0.341	64.4	1,267	1,387	52.9	0.021	35.9	20.0	19.1	35.0	45.8	50.5	39.9	39.9	
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.007 ^o	1.8 ^o	15 ^o	15 ^o	39.3 ^o	0.007 ^o	0.2 ^o	6.5 ^o	30.4 ^o	22.4 ^o	47.2 ^o	..	..	..	
Honduras	2019 M	0.051	12.0	1,191	1,275	42.7	0.011	3.0	14.8	18.8	39.2	42.0	64.1	17.0	17.0	
India	2019/2021 D	0.069	16.4	231,828	235,740	42.0	0.010	4.2	18.7	32.2	28.2	39.7	..	5.3	5.3	
Jordan	2023 D	0.003	0.8	90	90	35.3	.. ^e	0.1	1.2	32.1	64.8	3.1	15.7	..	..	
Kenya	2022 D	0.113	25.4	13,754	14,030	44.7	0.015	7.5	26.4	25.6	15.6	58.8	38.6	46.4	46.4	
Kiribati	2018/2019 M	0.080	19.8	25	26	40.5	0.006	3.5	30.2	30.3	12.1	57.6	21.9	6.1	6.1	
Kyrgyzstan	2023 M	0.003	1.0	69	69	35.2	.. ^e	0.0	5.1	49.9	22.4	27.7	33.3	4.5	4.5	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023 M	0.082	17.8	1,366	1,366	46.3	0.014	6.5	25.3	20.8	44.8	34.4	18.3	15.7	15.7	
Lesotho	2023/2024 D	0.106	25.0	585	579	42.4	0.009	6.1	20.6	26.9	17.3	55.8	49.7	41.9	41.9	
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,694	2,874	49.6	0.018	24.9	23.3	19.7	28.6	51.7	50.9	33.6	33.6	
Madagascar	2021 D	0.386	68.4	20,314	21,344	56.4	0.026	45.8	15.4	17.8	31.6	50.6	..	..	..	
Malawi	2019/2020 M	0.231	49.9	9,744	10,528	46.3	0.012	17.5	27.5	18.6	25.5	55.9	50.7	75.4	75.4	
Mauritania	2019/2021 D	0.327	58.4	2,767	2,936	56.0	0.024	38.0	12.3	17.7	42.4	39.9	31.8	10.2	10.2	
Mexico	2023 N	0.020 ^{h,j}	5.3 ^{h,j}	6,842 ^{h,j}	6,842 ^{h,j}	37.7 ^{h,j}	0.006 ^{h,j}	0.7 ^{h,j}	1.5 ^{h,j}	78.7 ^{h,j}	8.7 ^{h,j}	12.5 ^{h,j}	36.3 ^{h,j}	2.3	2.3	
Mozambique	2022/2023 D	0.334	60.7	20,407	20,407	55.1	0.022	38.8	16.9	17.3	33.2	49.5	62.8	82.2	82.2	
Nauru	2023 M	0.027	6.8	1	1	39.8	.. ^e	1.7	14.6	60.0	32.7	7.2	..	..	..	
Nepal	2022 D	0.085	20.1	5,963	5,958	42.5	0.011	5.5	20.2	28.8	30.6	40.6	20.3	2.4	2.4	
Niger	2021 N	0.470 ^{lu}	79.9 ^{lu}	19,574 ^{lu}	20,899 ^{lu}	58.9 ^{lu}	0.029 ^{lu}	55.9 ^{lu}	10.3 ^{lu}	12.2 ^{lu}	40.2 ^{lu}	47.6 ^{lu}	45.5 ^{lu}	60.5	60.5	
Nigeria	2021 M	0.175 ^{lv}	33.0 ^{lv}	72,211 ^{lv}	75,302 ^{lv}	52.9 ^{lv}	0.027 ^{lv}	18.1 ^{lv}	16.6 ^{lv}	19.5 ^{lv}	35.5 ^{lv}	45.0 ^{lv}	40.1 ^{lv}	34.2	34.2	
North Macedonia	2018/2019 M	0.001	0.4	7	7	38.2	.. ^e	0.1	2.2	29.6	52.6	17.8	21.8	3.9	3.9	
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002	0.6	29	31	35.0	.. ^e	0.0	1.3	62.9	31.0	6.1	29.2	2.1	2.1	
Peru	2023 N	0.022	5.6	1,905	1,905	38.9	0.006	0.8	9.9	16.4	30.9	52.7	27.5	5.9	5.9	
Philippines	2022 D	0.016 ⁱ	3.9 ⁱ	4,429 ⁱ	4,465 ⁱ	40.6 ⁱ	0.008 ⁱ	0.7 ⁱ	5.2 ⁱ	24.6 ⁱ	32.7 ⁱ	42.7 ⁱ	15.5 ⁱ	5.3	5.3	
Rwanda	2019/2020 D	0.231	48.8	6,379	6,813	47.3	0.014	19.7	22.7	19.0	26.6	54.4	38.2	63.8	63.8	
Samoa	2019/2020 M	0.025	6.3	13	14	39.1	0.003	0.5	12.9	36.9	31.2	31.9	21.9	4.5	4.5	
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.048	11.7	25	27	40.9	0.007	2.1	17.0	18.7	36.6	44.6	55.5	13.0	13.0	
Senegal	2023 D	0.226	45.1	8,149	8,149	50.2	0.018	22.7	20.2	24.7	46.2	29.2	..	17.9	17.9	
Serbia	2019 M	0.000 ^{sw}	0.1 ^{sw}	8 ^{sw}	8 ^{sw}	38.1 ^{sw}	.. ^e	0.0 ^{sw}	2.1 ^{sw}	30.9 ^{sw}	40.1 ^{sw}	29.0 ^{sw}	20.0 ^{sw}	2.0	2.0	
Seychelles	2019 N	0.003 ^{dx}	0.9 ^{dx}	1 ^{dx}	1 ^{dx}	34.2 ^{dx}	.. ^e	0.0 ^{dx}	0.4 ^{dx}	66.8 ^{dx}	32.1 ^{dx}	1.1 ^{dx}	25.3 ^{dx}	0.7	0.7	
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.293	59.2	4,579	5,010	49.5	0.019	28.0	21.3	23.0	24.1	53.0	56.8	41.5	41.5	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2022 D	0.221	47.2	30,554	31,454	46.9	0.014	18.3	23.1	24.2	22.6	53.2	26.4	51.3	51.3	
Thailand	2022 M	0.002 ^g	0.5 ^g	352 ^g	352 ^g	37.0 ^g	0.003 ^g	0.0 ^g	4.7 ^g	31.2 ^g	54.0 ^g	14.7 ^g	5.4 ^g	0.0	0.0	
Tonga	2019 M	0.003	0.9	1	1	38.1	.. ^e	0.0	6.4	38.2	40.7	21.1	20.6	0.4	0.4	
Trinidad and Tobago	2022 M	0.002 ⁱ	0.5 ⁱ	8 ⁱ	8 ⁱ	38.8 ⁱ	.. ^e	0.1 ⁱ	0.8 ⁱ	64.2 ⁱ	23.7 ⁱ	12.1 ⁱ	..	..	..	
Tunisia	2023 M	0.003	1.0	119	119	35.2	.. ^e	0.0	2.8	28.1	61.8	10.1	16.6	0.7	0.7	
Turkmenistan	2019 M	0.001 ^d	0.2 ^d	17 ^d	18 ^d	34.0 ^d	.. ^e	0.0 ^d	0.3 ^d	82.4 ^d	15.5 ^d	2.1 ^d	..	..	..	
Tuvalu	2019/2020 M	0.008	2.1	0	0	38.2	0.002	0.0	12.2	36.5	43.6	20.0	..	..	..	
Uzbekistan	2021/2022 M	0.006 ^{ly}	1.7 ^{ly}	604 ^{ly}	617 ^{ly}	35.3 ^{ly}	0.001 ^{ly}	0.0 ^{ly}	0.2 ^{ly}	94.5 ^{ly}	0.0 ^{ly}	5.5 ^{ly}	11.0 ^{ly}	4.1	4.1	
Vanuatu	2023 M	0.117	27.8	89	89	42.1	0.009	5.9	26.5	20.9	22.9	56.2	15.9	19.5	19.5	

TABLE 1

Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries

Country		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty ^b							Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty ^c			Population living below monetary poverty line (%)			
			Headcount				Intensity of deprivation (%)	Inequality among the poor	Population in severe multidimensional poverty	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty ^d	Health (%)	Education (%)	Standard of living (%)	National poverty line (2013-2024) ^e	PPP \$3.00 a day (2013-2024) ^f	
			Year and survey ^g	Value	(%)	In survey year										2023
Estimates based on surveys for 2019-2024																
Viet Nam	2020/2021 M	0.008 ⁱ	1.9 ⁱ	1,899 ⁱ	1,926 ⁱ	40.3 ⁱ	0.010 ⁱ	0.4 ⁱ	3.5 ⁱ	22.9 ⁱ	40.7 ⁱ	36.4 ⁱ	4.3	1.6		
Yemen	2022/2023 M	0.188 ^m	37.4 ^m	14,740 ^m	14,740 ^m	50.2 ^m	0.019 ^m	17.0 ^m	22.5 ^m	28.4 ^m	31.7 ^m	39.9 ^m	48.6	33.3		
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,940	4,216	42.6	0.009	6.8	26.3	23.6	17.3	59.2	38.3	49.2		
Estimates based on surveys for 2013-2018																
Albania	2017/2018 D	0.003	0.7	20	20	39.1	.. ^e	0.1	5.0	28.3	55.1	16.7	22.0	0.3		
Angola	2015/2016 D	0.282	51.1	14,914	18,781	55.3	0.024	32.5	15.5	21.2	32.1	46.8	32.3	39.3		
Armenia	2015/2016 D	0.001 ^h	0.2 ^h	6 ^h	6 ^h	36.2 ^h	.. ^e	0.0 ^h	2.8 ^h	33.1 ^h	36.8 ^h	30.1 ^h	24.8	1.9		
Belize	2015/2016 M	0.017	4.3	16	18	39.8	0.007	0.6	8.4	39.5	20.9	39.6	..	1.0		
Botswana	2015/2016 N	0.073 ^j	17.2 ^j	385 ^j	427 ^j	42.2 ^j	0.008 ^j	3.5 ^j	19.7 ^j	30.3 ^j	16.5 ^j	53.2 ^j	16.1	21.4		
Brazil	2015 N ^k	0.016 ^{g,l,k}	3.8 ^{g,l,k}	7,748 ^{g,l,k}	8,112 ^{g,l,k}	42.5 ^{g,l,k}	0.008 ^{g,l,k}	0.9 ^{g,l,k}	6.2 ^{g,l,k}	49.8 ^{g,l,k}	22.9 ^{g,l,k}	27.3 ^{g,l,k}	..	3.8		
Burundi	2016/2017 D	0.409 ^h	75.1 ^h	8,641 ^h	10,280 ^h	54.4 ^h	0.022 ^h	46.1 ^h	15.8 ^h	23.8 ^h	27.2 ^h	49.0 ^h	51.0	74.2		
Cameroon	2018 D	0.232	43.6	10,814	12,368	53.2	0.026	24.6	17.6	25.2	27.6	47.1	37.5	26.7		
China	2014 N ⁱ	0.016 ^{m,n}	3.9 ^{m,n}	53,922 ^{m,n}	55,268 ^{m,n}	41.4 ^{m,n}	0.005 ^{m,n}	0.3 ^{m,n}	17.4 ^{m,n}	35.2 ^{m,n}	39.2 ^{m,n}	25.6 ^{m,n}	0.0	0.0		
Colombia	2015/2016 D	0.020 ⁱ	4.8 ⁱ	2,299 ⁱ	2,536 ⁱ	40.6 ⁱ	0.009 ⁱ	0.8 ⁱ	6.2 ⁱ	12.0 ⁱ	39.5 ⁱ	48.5 ⁱ	33.0	7.7		
Congo	2014/2015 M	0.112	24.3	1,237	1,500	46.0	0.013	9.4	21.3	23.4	20.2	56.4	..	..		
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2017/2018 M	0.331	64.5	58,097	68,253	51.3	0.020	36.8	17.4	23.1	19.9	57.0	56.2	85.3		
Costa Rica	2018 M	0.002 ^{d,g}	0.5 ^{d,g}	27 ^{d,g}	28 ^{d,g}	37.1 ^{d,g}	.. ^e	0.0 ^{d,g}	2.4 ^{d,g}	40.5 ^{d,g}	41.0 ^{d,g}	18.5 ^{d,g}	24.4	1.3		
Ecuador	2018 N	0.008	2.1	357	376	38.0	0.004	0.1	5.9	33.9	27.3	38.8	26.0	4.7		
Egypt	2014 D	0.020 ^{d,h}	5.2 ^{d,h}	5,109 ^{d,h}	6,000 ^{d,h}	37.6 ^{d,h}	0.004 ^{d,h}	0.6 ^{d,h}	6.1 ^{d,h}	40.0 ^{d,h}	53.1 ^{d,h}	6.9 ^{d,h}	29.7	1.4		
El Salvador	2014 M	0.032	7.9	484	496	41.3	0.009	1.7	9.9	15.5	43.4	41.1	26.6	4.6		
Georgia	2018 M	0.001 ^g	0.3 ^g	13 ^g	13 ^g	36.6 ^g	.. ^e	0.0 ^g	2.1 ^g	47.1 ^g	23.8 ^g	29.1 ^g	11.8	5.8		
Guatemala	2014/2015 D	0.134	28.9	4,613	5,235	46.2	0.013	11.2	21.1	26.3	35.0	38.7	56.0	9.7		
Guinea	2018 D	0.373	66.2	8,412	9,538	56.4	0.025	43.5	16.4	21.4	38.4	40.3	43.7	11.7		
Haiti	2016/2017 D	0.200	41.3	4,464	4,803	48.4	0.019	18.5	21.8	18.5	24.6	57.0	..	..		
Indonesia	2017 D	0.014 ⁱ	3.6 ⁱ	9,675 ⁱ	10,176 ⁱ	38.7 ⁱ	0.006 ⁱ	0.4 ⁱ	4.7 ⁱ	34.7 ⁱ	26.8 ⁱ	38.5 ⁱ	9.0	5.4		
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,477	3,892	37.9	0.005	1.3	5.2	33.1	60.9	6.0	..	0.5		
Jamaica	2018 N	0.011 ^p	2.8 ^p	78 ^p	79 ^p	38.9 ^p	0.005 ^p	0.2 ^p	5.0 ^p	52.2 ^p	20.9 ^p	26.9 ^p	16.7	1.4		
Kazakhstan	2015 M	0.002 ^{g,h}	0.5 ^{g,h}	82 ^{g,h}	92 ^{g,h}	35.6 ^{g,h}	.. ^e	0.0 ^{g,h}	1.8 ^{g,h}	90.4 ^{g,h}	3.1 ^{g,h}	6.4 ^{g,h}	5.2	0.0		
Libya	2014 P	0.007	2.0	128	146	37.1	0.003	0.1	11.4	39.0	48.6	12.4	..	..		
Maldives	2016/2017 D	0.003	0.8	4	4	34.4	.. ^e	0.0	4.8	80.7	15.1	4.2	5.4	0.0		
Mali	2018 D	0.376	68.3	13,968	16,242	55.0	0.022	44.7	15.3	19.6	41.2	39.3	44.6	36.1		
Mongolia	2018 M	0.028 ^s	7.3 ^s	230 ^s	249 ^s	38.8 ^s	0.004 ^s	0.8 ^s	15.5 ^s	21.1 ^s	26.8 ^s	52.1 ^s	27.1	0.4		
Montenegro	2018 M	0.005	1.2	8	8	39.6	.. ^e	0.1	2.9	58.5	22.3	19.2	20.3	2.5		
Morocco	2017/2018 P	0.027 ^t	6.4 ^t	2,279 ^t	2,398 ^t	42.0 ^t	0.012 ^t	1.4 ^t	10.9 ^t	24.4 ^t	46.8 ^t	28.8 ^t	3.9	3.7		
Myanmar	2015/2016 D	0.176	38.3	19,731	20,742	45.9	0.015	13.8	21.9	18.5	32.3	49.2	24.8	10.3		
Namibia	2013 D	0.185 ^h	40.9 ^h	921 ^h	1,211 ^h	45.2 ^h	0.013 ^h	13.1 ^h	19.2 ^h	31.6 ^h	13.9 ^h	54.4 ^h	17.4	22.9		
Pakistan	2017/2018 D	0.198	38.3	86,987	94,874	51.7	0.023	21.5	12.9	27.6	41.3	31.1	21.9	16.5		
Papua New Guinea	2016/2018 D	0.263 ⁱ	56.6 ⁱ	5,320 ⁱ	5,884 ⁱ	46.5 ⁱ	0.016 ⁱ	25.8 ⁱ	25.3 ⁱ	4.6 ⁱ	30.1 ⁱ	65.3 ⁱ	..	..		
Paraguay	2016 M	0.019	4.5	281	308	41.9	0.013	1.0	7.2	14.3	38.9	46.8	24.7	2.6		
South Africa	2016 D	0.025	6.3	3,583	3,955	39.8	0.005	0.9	12.2	39.5	13.1	47.4	55.5	31.2		
Sri Lanka	2016 N	0.011	2.9	640	671	38.3	0.004	0.3	14.3	32.5	24.4	43.0	14.3	2.7		
Sudan	2014 M	0.279	52.3	20,315	26,186	53.4	0.023	30.9	17.7	21.1	29.2	49.8	..	10.1		
Suriname	2018 M	0.011	2.9	17	18	39.4	0.007	0.4	4.0	20.4	43.8	35.8	..	2.2		
Tajikistan	2017 D	0.029	7.4	676	773	39.0	0.004	0.7	20.1	47.8	26.5	25.8	20.4	13.3		
Timor-Leste	2016 D	0.222 ^h	48.3 ^h	593 ^h	668 ^h	45.9 ^h	0.014 ^h	17.4 ^h	26.8 ^h	29.3 ^h	23.1 ^h	47.6 ^h	41.8	44.2		
Togo	2017 M	0.180	37.6	3,030	3,500	47.8	0.016	15.2	23.8	20.9	28.1	50.9	45.5	34.7		
Uganda	2016 D	0.281 ^h	57.2 ^h	22,181 ^h	27,816 ^h	49.2 ^h	0.017 ^h	25.7 ^h	23.6 ^h	24.0 ^h	21.6 ^h	54.5 ^h	20.3	59.8		
Zambia	2018 D	0.232	47.9	8,610	9,928	48.4	0.015	21.0	23.9	21.5	25.0	53.5	60.0	71.7		
Developing countries	—	0.089	18.3	1,071,818	1,147,831	48.5	0.017	8.0	15.0	24.6	32.0	43.5	19.1	12.1		
Small Island Developing States	—	0.112	23.5	12,437	13,553	47.4	0.017	10.4	13.1	13.4	28.5	58.0	26.9	9.5		
Regions																
Arab States	—	0.072	14.7	46,885	54,240	48.9	0.018	6.5	9.3	25.7	34.6	39.7	27.2	7.1		
East Asia and the Pacific	—	0.021	5.0	100,523	104,141	42.3	0.008	0.9	14.2	28.3	36.0	35.7	3.3	1.5		
Europe and Central Asia	—	0.006	1.5	1,528	1,648	37.1	0.003	0.1	3.3	66.6	16.2	17.2	14.2	4.0		
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	0.024	5.6	31,582	33,299	42.4	0.010	1.4	5.9	38.3	25.9	35.8	35.9	4.1		
South Asia	—	0.091	20.0	377,699	389,837	45.4	0.014	7.1	18.5	30.0	33.7	36.4	23.0	6.9		
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.251	48.1	513,601	564,666	52.2	0.021	26.5	18.4	19.9	30.4	49.7	39.9	45.9		

TABLE 1

Notes		Main data sources	
a	The results refer to the situation as captured by the latest available survey and thus to the situation in the year indicated in Column 1. Not all indicators were available for all countries, so caution should be used in cross-country comparisons. When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See <i>Technical note</i> at https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2025-10/2025_gMPI_TechnicalNote_1.pdf and <i>OPHI Methodological Note 61</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-61 for details.	w	Because of the high proportion of children excluded from nutrition indicators due to measurements not being taken, estimates based on the 2019 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey should be interpreted with caution. The unweighted sample size used for the multidimensional poverty calculation is 82.8 percent.
b	<i>D</i> indicates data from Demographic and Health Surveys, <i>M</i> indicates data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, <i>N</i> indicates data from national surveys and <i>P</i> indicates data from Pan Arab Population and Family Health Surveys (see https://hdr.undp.org/mpi-2025-faqs and <i>OPHI Methodological Note 61</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-61 for the list of national surveys).	x	Missing indicator on school attendance.
c	Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.	y	The analytical sample was restricted to the round 2 sample because standard of living questions were not collected for the round 1 sample.
d	Missing indicator on cooking fuel.	Definitions	
e	Value is not reported because it is based on a small number of multidimensionally poor people.	Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations.	
f	Urban areas only.	Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.3 percent. It is expressed as a share of the population in the survey year, the number of multidimensionally poor people in the survey year and the projected number of multidimensionally poor people in 2023.	
g	Considers child deaths that occurred at any time because the survey did not collect the date of child deaths.	Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.	
h	Revised estimate from the 2020 MPI.	Inequality among the poor: Variance of individual deprivation scores of poor people. It is calculated by subtracting the deprivation score of each multidimensionally poor person from the intensity, squaring the differences and dividing the sum of the weighted squares by the number of multidimensionally poor people.	
i	Missing indicator on nutrition.	Population in severe multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the population in severe multidimensional poverty—that is, those with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more.	
j	Captures only deaths of children under age 5 who died in the last five years and deaths of children ages 12–18 years who died in the last two years.	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the population at risk of suffering multiple deprivations—that is, those with a deprivation score of 20–33.3 percent.	
k	The methodology was adjusted to account for missing indicator on nutrition and incomplete indicator on child mortality (the survey did not collect the date of child deaths).	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the Multidimensional Poverty Index attributed to deprivations in each dimension.	
l	Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.	Population living below national poverty line: Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, which is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.	
m	Missing indicator on housing.	Population living below PPP \$3.00 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of \$3.00 (in 2021 purchasing power parity [PPP] terms) a day.	
n	Given the information available in the data, child mortality was constructed based on deaths that occurred between surveys—that is, between 2012 and 2014. Child deaths reported by an adult man in the household were taken into account because the date of death was reported.		
o	Revised estimate from the 2022 MPI based on the survey microdata update.		
p	Missing indicator on child mortality.		
q	Child mortality data were not used because the data were collected from a sample of women ages 15–49 that was not representative of the female population in that age group.		
r	Anthropometric data were collected from all children under age 5 and from selected individuals who are age 5 or older. Construction of the nutrition indicator was restricted to children under age 5 since the anthropometric sample is representative of the under 5 population.		
s	Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.		
t	Following the national report, latrines are considered improved for the sanitation indicator.		
u	Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which flush to "don't know where" is considered unimproved.		
v	The analytical sample was restricted to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample, and its sample weight was used, because child mortality information was not collected for the National Immunization Coverage Survey sample.		

Main data sources

Column 1: Refers to the year and the survey whose data were used to calculate the country's Multidimensional Poverty Index value and its components.

Columns 2–12: HDRO and OPHI calculations based on data on household deprivations in health, education, and standard of living from various surveys listed in column 1 using the methodology described in *Technical note* (https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2025-10/2025_gMPI_TechnicalNote_1.pdf) and *OPHI Methodological Note 61* at <https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-61> for details.

Columns 4 and 5: It also uses population data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2024. *World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision*. New York. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>. Accessed 11 June 2025.

Columns 13 and 14: World Bank (2025). World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed June 11 2025.

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Year and survey ^b	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a					People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator									
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Nutrition	Child Mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets
				Value	(%)											
		(thousands)	In survey year	(%)	(%)											
Afghanistan ^{d,f}	2015/2016 D	0.234	46.9	16,287	49.9		8.1	29.3	35.0		41.3	26.6	22.9	45.6	13.6	
Afghanistan ^{d,f}	2022/2023 M	0.268	52.2	21,630	51.4	^c	8.4	37.5	43.8		37.9	26.6	^c	13.0	50.7	29.1
Albania	2008/2009 D	0.008	2.1	61	37.8		1.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3
Albania	2017/2018 D	0.003	0.7	20	39.1	^c	0.5	0.0	0.5	^c	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	^c
Algeria	2012/2013 M	0.008	2.1	809	38.5		1.2	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2
Algeria	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	598	39.2	^c	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	^c	0.6	^c	0.2	^c
Armenia	2010 D	0.001	0.4	12	35.9		0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	2015/2016 D	0.001	^c	5	35.9	^c	0.1	0.0	0.0	^c	0.1	^c	0.2	^c	0.0	^c
Azerbaijan	2006 D	0.016	4.16	362	38.18		2.87	0.83	0.22	2.67	1.38	2.07	2.38	0.02	1.41	1.54
Azerbaijan	2023 M	0.001	0.18	18	37.18	^c	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.00	^c	0.03
Bangladesh ^f	2014 D	0.145	30.52	48,206	47.58		13.45	1.95	22.48	8.76		24.20	1.64	21.90	29.06	24.42
Bangladesh ^f	2019 M	0.073	16.4	27121	44.4		7.1	1.1	12.4	5.6		11.5	0.8	^c	4.3	15.4
Bangladesh ^f	2022 D	0.050	11.5	19504	43.6	^c	5.6	1.0	^c	8.4	4.4		8.7		1.0	9.1
Belize	2011 M	0.030	7.4	24	41.1		4.6	2.6	1.9	3.5	4.5	1.9	0.8	2.8	4.4	2.5
Belize	2015/2016 M	0.020	4.9	18	40.2	^c	3.5	^c	1.7	^c	0.7	^c	1.7	3.2	^c	2.3
Benin	2006 D	0.430	73.4	6,383	58.5		39.3	13.1	53.6	40.3	72.9	71.2	38.9	65.8	57.0	28.8
Benin	2014 M	0.342	63.2	6,967	54.2		31.8	11.6	42.5	28.9	62.7	61.4	32.2	54.2	44.3	16.3
Benin	2017/2018 D	0.362	^c	8,169	54.8	^c	33.6	^c	10.3	44.3	35.3	65.5	^c	63.7	36.6	54.6
Benin	2021/2022 M	0.290	55.9	7,695	51.8		26.1	6.8	38.6	28.8	54.4	52.2	24.8	34.9	33.8	20.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2003 D	0.167	33.9	3066	49.2		17.0	4.2	15.9	13.0	27.0	33.2	15.4	22.3	32.7	19.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008 D	0.095	20.6	2028	46.2		10.1	2.6	11.6	3.4	17.9	20.1	8.3	13.3	17.0	11.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016 N	0.038	9.0	1010	41.6		3.7	0.5	5.7	1.4	7.1	8.6	2.8	3.8	7.5	3.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023 N	0.022	5.6	680	39.9		1.8	0.2	3.0	2.1	3.9	4.7	2.3	1.5	4.0	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{e,i}	2006 M	0.015	3.9	160	38.9		3.3		0.8	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{e,i}	2011/2012 M	0.008	2.2	80	37.9	^c	2.0		0.2	0.2	^c	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	^c
Burkina Faso	2010 D	0.512	83.7	13,538	61.2		47.3	17.0	68.4	52.3	83.1	76.1	41.1	81.3	71.5	13.6
Burkina Faso	2021 D	0.343	64.5	14,181	53.2		34.2	6.2	32.5	48.2	62.7	47.5	41.6	^c	60.8	37.4
Burundi	2010 D	0.464	82.3	7,716	56.4		53.3	8.7	50.5	28.0	82.1	56.5	53.7	81.4	78.8	60.8
Burundi	2016/2017 D	0.409	75.1	8,641	54.4		50.6	^c	7.9	^c	42.6	24.0	74.9	45.7	42.8	73.5
Cambodia	2010 D	0.225	47.1	6,832	47.8		28.7	3.1	26.3	10.4	46.6	42.1	25.2	42.6	29.1	14.6
Cambodia	2014 D	0.168	36.7	5,654	45.8		20.2	1.8	21.5	10.7	^c	35.8	30.3	20.0	26.1	21.7
Cambodia	2021/2022 D	0.070	16.6	2,863	42.3		8.6	0.5	10.5	9.8	^c	12.1	8.6	5.0	4.6	4.6
Cameroon	2011 D	0.258	47.6	9,639	54.2		28.0	11.3	24.2	18.1	46.9	36.3	33.3	38.8	40.4	24.2
Cameroon	2014 M	0.240	^c	45.4	^c	10,016	52.8	^c	24.4	9.7	^c	23.4	15.3	^c	44.7	^c
Cameroon	2018 D	0.229	^c	43.2	^c	10,726	53.1	^c	25.2	^c	8.4	^c	19.3	^c	19.4	42.6
Central African Republic	2010 M	0.454	78.8	3,541	57.6		37.2	40.2	38.7	27.5	78.6	67.2	53.6	75.6	72.6	38.2
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.512	84.1	4,160	60.8		44.4	36.7	46.3	30.8	83.6	78.4	62.7	77.5	^c	78.2
Chad	2010 M	0.595	89.8	11,055	66.3		47.1	44.6	64.8	46.4	88.9	83.6	64.4	87.4	87.4	50.6
Chad	2014/2015 D	0.578	^c	89.4	^c	13,090	64.7		46.0	^c	40.1	57.7	52.5	88.3	^c	85.3
Chad	2019 M	0.554	87.1	14,536	63.6		44.8	^c	32.6	^c	58.0	55.7	84.6	79.8	48.2	83.4
China ^h	2010 N	0.041	9.5	128,041	43.2		6.3	0.8	5.8	1.3	8.5	4.4	7.2	0.3		5.5
China ^h	2014 N	0.018	4.2	58,429	41.6	^c	3.4	0.6	2.2	1.4	^c	3.1	1.0	2.1	0.0	^c
Colombia ^d	2010 D	0.024	6.0	2,666	40.4			0.9	4.8	1.1	4.5	4.2	3.6	1.5	4.5	1.9
Colombia ^d	2015/2016 D	0.020	4.8	2,299	40.6	^c		0.7	3.9	0.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	^c	1.4	^c
Comoros	2012 D	0.171	34.6	236	49.3		18.6	3.4	18.9	14.3	33.2	28.1	12.1	21.7	23.7	22.7
Comoros	2022 M	0.085	19.4	162	43.8		9.3	2.1	9.4	8.1	16.8	12.0	3.4	7.5	14.8	11.3
Congo	2005 D	0.258	53.8	1,987	48.0		26.5	10.3	10.4	15.5	52.6	52.8	38.7	45.7	42.6	44.4
Congo	2014/2015 M	0.114	24.7	1,258	46.0		12.6	3.1	9.7	^c	3.8	24.0	23.4	15.2	20.5	19.6
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2007 D	0.428	76.7	47,930	55.8		43.8	14.2	22.0	41.2	76.5	65.4	62.7	73.0	70.8	58.9
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2013/2014 D	0.375	71.9	^c	56,395	52.2		44.1	^c	11.7	^c	18.5	24.5	71.7	^c	60.6
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2017/2018 M	0.330	64.2	57,787	51.4	^c	38.6	7.1	16.4	^c	23.0	^c	63.5	59.4	^c	50.6
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/2012 D	0.310	58.8	13,789	52.7		30.3	11.2	37.5	32.8	56.7	54.0	27.1	37.6	30.8	15.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2016 M	0.228	45.1	11,728	50.6		19.1	7.3	31.5	23.4	42.7	39.6	22.6	28.6	23.8	9.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2021 D	0.210	^c	42.8	^c	12,678	49.1		21.4	5.4	28.8	^c	24.2	^c	37.6	35.5
Dominican Republic ^d	2007 D	0.030	7.3	687	41.0			1.6	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.7	6.6	4.3
Dominican Republic ^d	2014 M	0.014	3.7	380	38.6			1.4	^c	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.6
Dominican Republic ^d	2019 M	0.011	2.8	306	38.7	^c		1.2	^c	1.6	0.6	^c	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

		Population in multidimensional poverty ^a				People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator										
		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation		Nutrition	Child Mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	(thousands)													
Country	Year and survey ^b	Value	(%)	In survey year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Ecuador	2013/2014 N	0.019	4.7	747	40.0	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.7	2.4	2.2	
Ecuador	2018 N	0.011	3.0	505	38.1	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	
Egypt ^f	2008 D	0.032	8.0	6,853	40.1	5.8	1.0	4.4	5.3		1.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	1.7	
Egypt ^f	2014 D	0.018	4.9	4,771	37.6	3.5	0.8	2.8	3.1		0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^f	2006/2007 D	0.184	38.7	422	47.6	20.7	6.9	10.0	16.0		35.6	27.2	36.6	21.0	22.2	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^f	2010 M	0.100	22.3	248	44.9	13.3	4.5	7.4	2.9		16.3	16.0	20.9	13.9	12.7	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^f	2014 M	0.063	14.5	165	43.2	8.6	2.6	4.9	1.4		10.9	10.0	12.6	8.0	8.5	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^f	2021/2022 M	0.033	8.0	97	41.3	5.1	1.1	2.4	3.3		4.9	3.7	4.9	2.7	3.8	
Ethiopia	2011 D	0.491	83.5	77,746	58.9	34.9	7.2	57.2	39.9	83.1	78.5	70.1	77.0	83.1	74.9	
Ethiopia	2016 D	0.436	77.4	82,629	56.3	30.1	5.6	52.2	33.4	76.8	74.7	58.4	70.7	77.0	63.4	
Ethiopia	2019 D	0.367	68.8	79,597	53.3	26.9	4.0	38.2	31.0	68.3	64.8	46.8	57.3	67.6	55.0	
Gabon	2012 D	0.068	15.2	282	44.6	9.9	3.7	5.7	3.1	9.4	14.3	9.1	7.1	9.1	6.2	
Gabon	2019/2021 D	0.035	8.2	195	42.4	5.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	4.5	6.9	4.6	3.3	4.0	3.4	
Gambia	2013 D	0.281	54.7	1,150	51.4	35.4	9.8	21.9	37.8	54.4	39.1	15.4	46.7	28.5	7.1	
Gambia	2018 M	0.204	41.6	998	49.0	26.4	9.6	16.0	26.3	41.4	29.6	13.6	26.6	16.8	3.5	
Gambia	2019/2020 D	0.180	38.1	958	47.2	23.5	8.9	12.3	25.1	37.8	27.0	9.7	24.7	11.6	3.2	
Ghana	2008 D	0.180	37.5	9,084	48.1	16.9	4.5	19.9	12.6	37.2	36.2	16.6	27.9	25.0	19.9	
Ghana	2011 M	0.153	31.9	8,313	47.9	14.8	4.9	16.9	8.7	31.5	30.4	19.1	23.6	21.0	13.0	
Ghana	2014 D	0.130	28.4	7,968	45.7	12.6	3.1	14.9	10.2	28.0	27.0	14.4	15.5	16.7	9.8	
Ghana	2017/2018 M	0.111	24.7	7,561	45.1	12.4	3.4	12.5	7.9	24.5	22.8	12.3	10.8	13.6	8.0	
Ghana	2022 D	0.097	21.3	7,053	45.5	9.5	2.2	11.4	7.9	21.0	20.5	11.5	9.7	12.7	6.3	
Guinea	2012 D	0.421	71.2	7,780	59.1	34.3	13.8	50.5	47.0	71.2	63.0	41.4	64.7	50.9	29.7	
Guinea	2016 M	0.336	61.9	7,471	54.3	29.0	8.6	39.7	38.4	61.7	51.0	35.5	53.2	33.5	22.8	
Guinea	2018 D	0.364	65.0	8,252	56.0	31.7	12.0	45.9	39.6	64.6	54.8	36.5	48.4	38.8	24.0	
Guinea-Bissau	2014 M	0.363	66.0	1,150	55.0	35.3	12.5	39.7	32.2	65.3	64.0	27.5	60.6	63.8	13.2	
Guinea-Bissau	2018/2019 M	0.340	64.4	1,267	52.9	32.2	6.9	40.8	30.7	64.2	61.2	34.0	45.4	63.5	12.8	
Guyana	2009 D	0.023	5.4	41	41.9	3.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.6	2.3	4.6	3.5	3.7	
Guyana	2014 M	0.014	3.4	26	41.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.007	1.8	15	39.3	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	
Haiti	2012 D	0.237	48.4	4,876	48.9	19.3	4.8	32.6	6.2	48.0	43.1	36.2	42.5	34.5	33.3	
Haiti	2016/2017 D	0.192	39.9	4,317	48.1	15.6	3.8	22.8	6.5	39.7	35.1	28.6	35.7	29.0	31.4	
Honduras ^g	2005/2006 D	0.186	36.7	2,807	50.7	15.7	2.0	18.6	24.3	34.1	25.7	12.9		32.9	22.0	
Honduras ^g	2011/2012 D	0.108	22.8	1,989	47.2	9.6	1.0	10.6	13.6	21.7	16.2	7.4		20.9	8.2	
Honduras ^g	2019 M	0.049	10.8	1,078	44.9	4.9	0.6	5.6	5.5	10.2	5.9	1.9		8.1	5.4	
India	2005/2006 D	0.283	55.1	645,954	51.3	44.3	4.5	24.0	19.8	52.9	50.4	16.4	29.0	44.9	37.5	
India	2015/2016 D	0.122	27.7	371,978	44.0	21.1	2.2	11.6	5.5	26.0	24.4	5.7	8.6	23.5	9.5	
India	2019/2021 D	0.069	16.4	231,828	42.0	11.8	1.5	7.7	3.9	13.9	11.3	2.7	2.1	13.6	5.6	
Indonesia ^d	2012 D	0.028	6.9	17,368	40.3		2.0	2.9	2.1	5.6	5.1	4.1	1.8	3.0	3.6	
Indonesia ^d	2017 D	0.014	3.6	9,611	38.7		1.5	1.5	0.7	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	
Iraq	2011 M	0.052	13.3	4,267	39.5	9.1	2.5	6.6	9.6	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	4.7	0.4	
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,477	37.9	5.0	1.4	5.5	6.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	
Jamaica ^a	2010 N	0.021	5.3	146	40.4	3.2		0.6	1.3	2.4	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	
Jamaica ^a	2014 N	0.018	4.7	131	38.7	2.3		0.7	1.2	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.1	
Jordan	2012 D	0.004	1.2	92	34.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Jordan	2023 D	0.003	0.8	89	35.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kazakhstan	2010/2011 M	0.003	0.9	152	36.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	
Kazakhstan	2015 M	0.002	0.5	84	35.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Kenya	2008/2009 D	0.237	50.1	20,247	47.3	32.3	5.3	11.9	8.4	49.7	44.5	36.8	48.8	44.4	28.4	
Kenya	2014 D	0.162	35.4	16,297	45.8	19.6	3.4	9.8	5.2	34.8	31.5	25.8	33.9	32.0	19.4	
Kenya	2022 D	0.103	23.0	12,493	44.7	12.4	1.8	5.7	4.9	22.5	19.2	16.1	20.0	20.2	12.9	
Kyrgyzstan	2012 D	0.010	2.6	149	36.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	
Kyrgyzstan	2014 M	0.008	2.2	129	36.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	
Kyrgyzstan	2018 M	0.001	0.4	25	36.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kyrgyzstan	2023 M	0.003	1.0	69	35.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011/2012 M	0.210	40.4	2631	52.1	21.3	5.4	31.1	16.6	40.3	31.8	18.5	21.8	26.7	15.7	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017 M	0.108	23.1	1620	47.0	12.1	2.0	16.6	9.1	22.9	17.2	10.4	6.1	12.1	7.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023 M	0.082	17.8	1366	46.3	9.2	1.1	12.6	9.6	17.7	10.0	7.7	3.0	7.8	5.1	

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Year and survey ^b	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a				People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator										
		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Nutrition	Child Mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets		
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	(thousands)													
		Value	(%)	In survey year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Lesotho	2009 D	0.228	49.6	982	46.1	27.4	4.2	15.6	11.8	45.0	42.7	27.9	48.1	37.3	32.6	
Lesotho	2014 D	0.159	36.1	750	44.2	19.7	3.4 ^c	12.8	5.8	33.3	23.3	19.3	35.1	28.3	22.6	
Lesotho	2023/2024 D	0.106	25.0	585	42.4	15.8	1.3	6.2	4.8 ^c	21.5	17.7	12.8	20.0	16.9	17.6	
Liberia	2007 D	0.463	81.4	2,988	56.9	41.4	10.8	35.9	56.7	81.3	77.1	34.0	80.6	61.6	64.5	
Liberia	2013 D	0.326	63.5	2,840	51.3	32.3	8.4	30.5	23.6	63.4	59.5	31.1 ^c	61.7	48.6	38.0	
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,694	49.6	24.6	6.1	25.6	18.9	51.8	46.8	22.8	47.8	36.6	35.4 ^c	
Madagascar	2008/2009 D	0.433	75.7	16,320	57.1	33.2	6.2	59.0	26.4	75.7	75.3	56.0	72.5	68.9	56.0	
Madagascar	2018 M	0.379	68.6	18,870	55.2	28.1	5.2	49.4	26.8 ^c	68.5	67.8	52.6 ^c	54.8	61.3	48.8	
Madagascar	2021 D	0.364 ^c	65.7 ^c	19,510	55.4 ^c	26.0	5.5 ^c	47.7 ^c	25.3 ^c	65.5 ^c	62.1	51.3 ^c	56.6 ^c	57.2	48.3 ^c	
Malawi	2010 D	0.330	66.8	9,897	49.5	30.2	7.8	33.2	15.6	66.7	63.0	40.2	64.6	59.8	39.8	
Malawi	2015/2016 D	0.244	52.6	9,231	46.3	25.9	4.6	26.3	7.3	52.5	28.9	30.5	51.6	48.3	34.0	
Malawi	2019/2020 M	0.231 ^c	49.9	9,752	46.3 ^c	22.2	3.6	27.6 ^c	7.8 ^c	49.7	32.2	22.3	46.8	44.9	36.8	
Mali	2006 D	0.501	83.7	11,713	59.9	43.0	19.4	68.6	54.0	83.5	45.0	44.8	77.0	71.2	26.1	
Mali	2015 M	0.420	74.0	13,758	56.7	44.2 ^c	17.1	39.3	56.5 ^c	73.7	56.0	34.3	52.6	61.7	5.7	
Mali	2018 D	0.361	66.4	13,582	54.4	29.9	11.7	45.8	45.9	65.9	50.8	33.4 ^c	43.2	48.8	8.2	
Mauritania	2011 M	0.356	62.7	2,195	56.8	30.7	8.3	43.1	41.8	50.5	52.7	39.6	51.5	51.1	22.9	
Mauritania	2015 M	0.307	56.2	2,228	54.7	27.8	5.0	42.0 ^c	30.3	47.0 ^c	46.2	31.3	48.1 ^c	47.9 ^c	17.1	
Mauritania	2019/2021 D	0.321 ^c	57.4 ^c	2,718	55.9 ^c	27.6 ^c	5.3 ^c	40.1 ^c	42.2	47.3 ^c	41.8 ^c	30.0 ^c	46.9 ^c	46.2 ^c	20.0	
Mexico ^e	2012 N	0.025	6.0	7025	42.0	3.7		2.0	1.1	3.5	3.0	1.4	0.4	3.5	2.0	
Mexico ^e	2016 N	0.021 ^c	5.3 ^c	6421	39.8	3.5 ^c		1.6 ^c	0.7	2.6 ^c	2.1	0.7	0.1	2.7 ^c	1.3	
Mexico ^e	2020 N	0.016 ^c	4.1 ^c	5245	39.2 ^c	3.4 ^c		0.6	0.6 ^c	1.8 ^c	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.9 ^c	
Mexico ^e	2021 N	0.017 ^c	4.1 ^c	5203	40.6 ^c	3.2 ^c		0.6 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.9 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.6 ^c	
Mexico ^e	2022 N	0.020 ^c	5.0 ^c	6434	39.8 ^c	3.7 ^c		0.6 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.4 ^c	1.7 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	1.0 ^c	
Mexico ^e	2023 N	0.020 ^c	5.3 ^c	6842	37.7 ^c	4.7 ^c		0.5 ^c	0.5 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.1	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	
Moldova (Republic of) ⁱ	2005 D	0.006	1.5	60	36.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	
Moldova (Republic of) ⁱ	2012 M	0.003	0.9	31	37.6 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.0	0.6 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.6	0.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.5	
Mongolia	2010 M	0.081	19.6	529	41.4	6.1	9.1	4.5	1.6	18.7	19.5	12.6	9.7	17.4	3.9	
Mongolia	2013 M	0.056	13.4	381	41.7 ^c	3.8	6.2	4.3 ^c	1.0	12.9	13.2	8.4	7.5	11.2	1.2	
Mongolia	2018 M	0.039	9.9	314	39.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	1.6	9.5	9.6	6.4	0.9	8.4	0.8	
Montenegro	2013 M	0.002	0.4	2	44.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Montenegro	2018 M	0.005 ^c	1.2 ^c	8	39.6 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Morocco	2011 P	0.078	17.3	5,681	45.5	6.3	6.6	13.7	6.8	5.5	8.8	11.4	5.3	6.4	4.1	
Morocco	2017/2018 P	0.033	7.9	2,817	42.5	3.7	3.6	5.4	3.1	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.1	2.5	1.3	
Mozambique	2003 D	0.513	83.9	16,262	61.1	41.8	12.8	65.6	41.5	83.6	83.5	63.5	81.2	68.3	57.6	
Mozambique	2011 D	0.400	71.2	16,828	56.3	36.9	7.6	50.2	29.7	70.8	63.2	54.7	66.7	49.6	42.9	
Mozambique	2022/2023 D	0.330	59.9	20,132	55.2 ^c	30.2	4.2	34.6	31.8 ^c	59.3	51.9	42.4	51.4	52.5 ^c	34.5	
Namibia	2006/2007 D	0.205	43.0	867	47.7	27.2	4.6	11.6	11.8	40.6	40.0	20.0	39.4	37.7	25.3	
Namibia	2013 D	0.158	35.1	791	44.9	23.2	3.7 ^c	7.4	7.7	33.0	32.3	18.7 ^c	31.6	27.5	14.8	
Nepal	2006 D	0.300	58.3	15,478	51.4	32.4	4.8	38.8	15.4	57.1	51.8	16.3	40.4	56.4	43.2	
Nepal	2011 D	0.186	39.2	10,755	47.4	20.1	2.4	27.6	8.0	38.6	34.2	9.1	19.1	37.6	21.0	
Nepal	2014 M	0.133	30.1	8,316	44.2	16.0	1.8 ^c	19.6	6.8 ^c	29.4	19.5	5.6	10.5	28.6	12.8	
Nepal	2016 D	0.111	25.8	7,211	43.2 ^c	13.9 ^c	1.8 ^c	17.9 ^c	4.1	25.0	16.3 ^c	3.4	6.4	24.4	11.9 ^c	
Nepal	2019 M	0.074	17.5	4,976	42.5 ^c	9.3	1.0	11.6	3.5 ^c	16.3	6.5	2.7 ^c	5.5 ^c	16.3	10.3 ^c	
Nepal	2022 D	0.068 ^c	16.4 ^c	4,869	41.4 ^c	7.5	1.1 ^c	11.6 ^c	3.1 ^c	15.4 ^c	9.4	1.2	1.9	15.0 ^c	9.3 ^c	
Nicaragua ^j	2001 D	0.221	41.7	2,124	52.9	16.3	2.8	26.8	21.1	40.7	36.7	27.9	26.4	34.2	30.6	
Nicaragua ^j	2011/2012 D	0.074	16.5	971	45.3	4.5	0.6	12.5	3.7	16.2	6.2	13.6	11.5	13.5	9.1	
Niger	2006 D	0.668	92.9	13,257	71.9	64.6	26.1	81.8	65.7	92.8	90.2	67.5	87.9	85.2	64.8	
Niger	2012 D	0.594	89.9	16,030	66.1	57.9	18.8	74.3	57.7	89.3	84.0	59.9	82.5	80.9	46.0	
Nigeria ^d	2013 D	0.230	42.3	76,660	54.4		13.0	25.7	25.1	41.0	30.6	28.6	32.1	35.5	16.3	
Nigeria ^d	2016/2017 M	0.215 ^c	40.8 ^c	81,749	52.6		13.2 ^c	23.1	21.1	39.7 ^c	31.7 ^c	24.1	31.5	32.3	15.7 ^c	
Nigeria ^d	2018 D	0.208 ^c	38.2 ^c	78,243	54.5		14.1 ^c	20.6 ^c	23.2 ^c	37.0 ^c	30.0 ^c	20.8	27.7	29.0 ^c	14.3 ^c	
Nigeria ^d	2021 M	0.175	33.0	72,211	52.9		10.2	16.7	20.6	31.8	26.4	18.2	24.9 ^c	24.7	15.6 ^c	
North Macedonia ^a	2005/2006 M	0.031	7.6	159	40.7	5.8		2.0	2.0	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.7	
North Macedonia ^a	2011 M	0.008	2.2	45	38.0 ^c	1.8		0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0 ^c	0.5	0.2	
North Macedonia ^a	2018/2019 M	0.005 ^c	1.4 ^c	26	37.8 ^c	1.2 ^c		0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0	0.1 ^c	
Pakistan	2012/2013 D	0.233	44.5	93,877	52.3	32.3	8.7	25.7	27.5	38.2	29.4	9.1	6.3	35.9	17.3	
Pakistan	2017/2018 D	0.198	38.3	86,987	51.7 ^c	27.0	5.9	24.8 ^c	24.3 ^c	31.2	21.7	7.9 ^c	7.1 ^c	30.6	12.2	

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Year and survey ^b	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a				People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator									
		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Nutrition	Child Mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	(thousands)												
		Value	(%)	In survey year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Palestine, State of	2010 M	0.004	1.1	44	35.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Palestine, State of	2014 M	0.003 ^c	0.8 ^c	35	35.8 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0	0.0 ^c	0.0	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002 ^c	0.5 ^c	28	34.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Peru	2012 D	0.052	12.6	3720	41.6	5.9	0.5	5.6	1.9	11.5	11.1	5.8	5.9	12.4	5.9
Peru	2018 N	0.029	7.3	2315	39.6	2.4	0.4	3.3	2.1 ^c	6.1	6.1	2.8	2.3	7.0	3.2
Peru	2019 N	0.029 ^c	7.2 ^c	2330	39.7 ^c	2.3 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.9	2.7	5.8 ^c	5.9 ^c	2.8 ^c	2.1 ^c	6.8 ^c	3.1 ^c
Peru	2021 N	0.025	6.4	2115	39.0 ^c	1.8	0.3 ^c	2.4	2.6 ^c	5.4 ^c	5.5 ^c	2.3	1.6	6.1 ^c	2.5
Peru	2022 N	0.024 ^c	6.3 ^c	2106	38.9 ^c	1.9 ^c	0.3 ^c	2.3 ^c	2.5 ^c	5.3 ^c	5.2 ^c	2.3 ^c	1.7 ^c	6.0 ^c	2.5 ^c
Peru	2023 N	0.022	5.6	1905	38.9 ^c	1.8 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.2 ^c	1.9	4.7	4.6	2.1 ^c	1.7 ^c	5.2	2.5 ^c
Philippines ^d	2008 D	0.056	12.6	11,655	44.7		2.4	4.7	7.0	12.0	8.8	4.3	7.7	10.0	9.0
Philippines ^d	2013 D	0.037	8.4	8,543	44.4 ^c		2.2 ^c	3.8	3.1	7.9	5.7	2.8	4.6	6.3	5.5
Philippines ^d	2017 D	0.024	5.8	6,223	41.8		1.5	2.9	1.6	5.2	3.6	1.9	2.5	4.4	3.4
Philippines ^d	2022 D	0.016	3.9	4,429	40.6		1.2 ^c	1.7	1.4 ^c	3.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	1.9
Rwanda	2010 D	0.338	66.8	6,893	50.6	34.8	6.7	43.6	11.5	66.6	29.8	46.6	65.3	63.4	46.8
Rwanda	2014/2015 D	0.282	57.5	6,695	49.0	27.1	3.3	36.9	10.9 ^c	57.4	29.0 ^c	40.4	52.4	54.1	39.4
Rwanda	2019/2020 D	0.231	48.8	6,379	47.3	23.0	3.3 ^c	28.9	8.0	48.7	24.9	34.8	36.5	44.4	36.9 ^c
Sao Tome and Principe	2008/2009 D	0.185	40.7	72	45.4	17.4	4.4	27.8	12.1	36.3	35.1	16.8	29.3	1.3	28.4
Sao Tome and Principe	2014 M	0.086	20.9	41	41.3	8.0	1.7	15.1	3.6	14.3	18.9	8.6	15.1	0.3	13.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.048	11.6	25	41.0 ^c	4.6	0.8	7.1	3.4 ^c	9.2	10.9	3.3	7.0	0.3 ^c	7.4
Senegal	2010-11 D	0.345	61.3	7,950	56.3	39.4	13.7	38.8	47.7	53.2	42.1	23.5	38.6	37.1	8.0
Senegal	2017 D	0.286	53.0	8,196	53.9	29.1	9.0	32.5	44.7 ^c	49.6 ^c	32.2	17.5	33.2 ^c	29.6	6.0
Senegal	2019 D	0.263 ^c	50.8 ^c	8,313	51.7	26.8 ^c	5.8	32.5 ^c	43.9 ^c	47.0 ^c	28.9 ^c	15.7 ^c	25.8	22.5	6.1 ^c
Senegal	2023 D	0.226 ^c	45.1 ^c	8,149	50.2 ^c	26.5 ^c	7.0 ^c	24.7	38.0 ^c	39.7	22.8	9.6	19.5	21.8 ^c	5.5 ^c
Serbia	2010 M	0.001	0.2	13	42.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Serbia	2014 M	0.001 ^c	0.3 ^c	23	42.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c
Serbia	2019 M	0.000	0.1	8	38.1 ^c	0.0	0.1 ^c	0.1	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0	0.0 ^c	0.0	0.0 ^c	0.0
Sierra Leone	2013 D	0.409	74.1	4,972	55.2	39.0	15.9	37.4	32.0	73.9	69.7	45.7	71.2	57.7	45.0
Sierra Leone	2017 M	0.297	57.9	4,275	51.2	25.3	7.9	33.0	18.5	57.6	54.2	33.9	54.2	43.1	37.0
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.272	55.2 ^c	4,270	49.3	24.0 ^c	9.4	26.9	15.1	55.1 ^c	50.8	33.9 ^c	51.8 ^c	38.4	34.1
Sudan	2010 M	0.317	57.0	20,187	55.5	28.8	7.4	31.3	29.3	50.0	50.9	40.7	48.4	56.9	32.5
Sudan	2014 M	0.279	52.3	20,315	53.4	29.8 ^c	5.6	27.0	21.9	43.8	46.1	35.8	42.6	51.9	30.3 ^c
Suriname ^e	2006 M	0.059	12.7	67	46.2	7.3		7.0	2.2	6.0	7.5	5.3	4.3	5.1	6.6
Suriname ^e	2010 M	0.041	9.5	52	43.2 ^c	5.6		4.9 ^c	1.5 ^c	4.0 ^c	5.4 ^c	2.6	2.4 ^c	3.2 ^c	3.3
Suriname ^e	2018 M	0.026	6.7	40	38.6 ^c	4.9 ^c		1.8	1.0 ^c	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8
Tajikistan	2012 D	0.049	12.2	977	40.4	10.5	2.8	0.4	6.3	7.9	1.3	7.5	0.5	10.3	1.7
Tajikistan	2017 D	0.029	7.4	673	39.0 ^c	6.2	2.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	4.5	3.4	0.3	3.5	0.1 ^c	5.6	0.3
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2004/2005 D	0.389	73.6	28,842	52.8	43.1	10.9	21.3	26.7	73.4	73.0	57.5	72.5	66.9	50.1
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2010 D	0.339	67.3	30,100	50.5	40.8 ^c	7.6	14.7	25.1 ^c	67.0	63.5	54.6 ^c	65.6	59.4	36.3
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2015/2016 D	0.284	57.0	30,686	49.8 ^c	32.5	5.9	12.3	25.7 ^c	56.8	53.6	42.9	55.1	47.4	26.1
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2022 D	0.210	44.9	29,060	46.8	25.4	3.0	10.1	19.8	44.5	26.6	28.9	41.8	37.3	24.2 ^c
Thailand	2012 M	0.005	1.3	909	36.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Thailand	2015/2016 M	0.004 ^c	0.9 ^c	659	39.8	0.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.4	0.2 ^c	0.1	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1
Thailand	2019 M	0.002	0.6	416	36.7	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.4	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Thailand	2022 M	0.002 ^c	0.5 ^c	352	37.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Timor-Leste	2009/2010 D	0.362	69.6	755	52.0	49.7	5.7	21.5	30.1	69.3	49.3	40.8	54.8	61.4	54.4
Timor-Leste	2016 D	0.215	46.9	576	45.9	33.2	3.6	15.9	14.8	45.6	31.7	18.6	19.2	40.7	29.1
Togo	2010 M	0.321 ^c	58.2 ^c	3,921	55.1 ^c	24.4 ^c	29.6 ^c	32.4	15.3 ^c	58.1 ^c	56.5 ^c	40.1 ^c	52.3	37.8 ^c	27.4
Togo	2013/2014 D	0.301	55.1	4,119	54.5	25.1	29.7	26.6	15.7	54.9	53.4	36.6	46.8	37.6	20.6
Togo	2017 M	0.213	43.0	3,461	49.6	18.3	17.7	19.3	11.3	42.5	40.7	24.7	33.0	27.7	15.5
Trinidad and Tobago ^d	2011 M	0.018	5.0	69	36.1		4.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago ^d	2022 M	0.008	2.1	32	36.6 ^c		2.0	0.1	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.2	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.3	0.2 ^c
Tunisia	2011/2012 M	0.005	1.3	146	39.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Tunisia	2018 M	0.003	0.8	93	36.4	0.4 ^c	0.1	0.7 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.2	0.2 ^c	0.0	0.1 ^c	0.1
Tunisia	2023 M	0.003	1.0 ^c	119	35.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Turkmenistan ^f	2006 M	0.012	3.3	167	37.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.3		0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8
Turkmenistan ^f	2015/2016 M	0.004	1.1	68	34.9	0.9	1.0	0.0 ^c	0.2		0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan ^f	2019 M	0.003 ^c	0.9 ^c	64	33.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.2 ^c		0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Year and survey ^b	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a				People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator										
		Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Nutrition	Child Mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets		
		Value	(%)													
		Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	(thousands)	In survey year	(%)											
Uganda	2011 D	0.349	67.7	22,589	51.5	42.2	9.7	29.3	15.2	67.3	60.3	51.4	66.4	61.9	31.9	
Uganda	2016 D	0.281	57.2	22,186	49.2	35.1	5.3	22.6	13.8 ^c	56.9	50.4	41.9	50.2	49.7	26.4	
Ukraine ^{d,i}	2007 D	0.001	0.4	167	36.4		0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Ukraine ^{d,i}	2012 M	0.001 ^c	0.2 ^c	108	34.5		0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Vanuatu	2007 M	0.174	38.7	86	44.9	15.1	7.1	6.8	16.6	37.7	25.3	12.4	34.6	30.1	35.2	
Vanuatu	2023 M	0.126	29.7	95	42.3	14.4 ^c	2.9	9.0 ^c	7.2	28.1	20.5	10.3 ^c	18.2	25.0	23.4	
Viet Nam ^d	2013/2014 M	0.019	4.93	4,517	39.3		0.88	3.60	1.38	4.49	4.09	1.33	0.45	3.09	1.17	
Viet Nam ^d	2020/2021 M	0.008	1.92	1,899	40.3 ^c		0.53	1.29	0.60	1.46	1.31	0.46	0.10	1.18	0.56	
Yemen ^h	2013 D	0.193	38.1	11,173	50.5	26.1	4.4	16.3	24.7	24.6	29.7	21.5	18.6		15.8	
Yemen ^h	2022/2023 M	0.188 ^c	37.4 ^c	14,750	50.2 ^c	27.8 ^c	4.3 ^c	13.2	22.5 ^c	31.9	24.3	21.3 ^c	12.0		23.3	
Zambia	2007 D	0.343	65.2	8,189	52.7	36.6	9.3	18.7	30.7	64.1	58.3	51.4	63.0	55.6	39.8	
Zambia	2013/2014 D	0.263	53.3	8,472	49.3	31.3	6.4	13.7	21.8	53.0	45.0	35.4	50.6	44.2	25.2	
Zambia	2018 D	0.232	47.9	8,610	48.4	25.7	4.2	12.0 ^c	22.8 ^c	47.6	37.7	28.6	44.5	40.2 ^c	24.3 ^c	
Zimbabwe	2010/2011 D	0.156	36.1	4,907	43.3	18.8	4.2	4.4	8.1	35.5	29.6	23.7	34.3	26.8	25.0	
Zimbabwe	2015 D	0.130	30.2	4,350	43.0 ^c	16.7	3.7 ^c	4.1 ^c	5.9	29.7	24.5	21.7 ^c	29.4	20.9	16.5	
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,940	42.6 ^c	12.3	3.2 ^c	3.5 ^c	7.9	25.2	21.4	19.8 ^c	19.4	16.4	15.0 ^c	

TABLE 2

Notes		Definitions	Main data sources
Suggested citation: Alkire, S., Mishra, R., Selden, L., and Suppa, N. (2025). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2025 changes over time results for 88 countries. <i>OPHI MPI Methodological Note 63</i>, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. © 2018 University of Oxford This methodological note details the harmonization principles and decisions. More extensive data tables, including disaggregated information, are available at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-63		Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.3 percent. It is expressed as a share of the population in the survey year and the number of poor people in the survey year. Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty. People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator: Percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor and deprived in the given indicator (censored headcount ratio).	Column 1: Refers to the year and the survey whose data were used to calculate the country's MPI value and its components. Columns 2–15: Data and methodology are described in Alkire, S., Mishra, R., Selden, L., and Suppa, N. (2025). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2025 changes over time results for 88 countries. <i>OPHI MPI Methodological Note 63</i>, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. © 2018 University of Oxford. Column 5 also uses population data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2024. <i>World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision</i>. New York. https://population.un.org/wpp/. Accessed 11 June 2025.
a	When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to 100 percent. See <i>OPHI Methodological Note 63</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-63 for details.		
b	<i>D</i> indicates data from Demographic and Health Surveys, <i>M</i> indicates data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, <i>N</i> indicates data from national surveys and <i>P</i> indicates data from Pan Arab Population and Family Health Surveys. See <i>OPHI Methodological Note 63</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-63 for details		
c	The difference between harmonized estimates for this survey year and for the previous survey year is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence interval.		
d	Missing indicator on nutrition.		
e	Missing indicator on child mortality.		
f	Missing indicator on cooking fuel.		
g	Missing indicator on electricity.		
h	Missing indicator on housing.		
i	Country estimates are excluded from MPI Table 1 as the most recent available survey was conducted before 2013.		



United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA

www.undp.org



**Oxford Poverty &
Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**
3 Mansfield Road
Oxford OX1 3TB, UK

www.ophi.org.uk