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**News:** Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), has published its 2025 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) under the title “Overlapping Hardships: Poverty and Climate Hazards”.

**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was launched by the **UNDP and the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in 2010.**
- MPI is based on the idea that poverty **is not one-dimensional (not just depends on income and one individual may lack several basic needs like education, health etc.), rather it is multidimensional.**
- The index shows the proportion of poor people and the average number of deprivations each poor person experiences at the same time.

MPI uses three dimensions and ten indicators which are:

- Education: Years of schooling and child enrollment (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6);
- Health: Child mortality and nutrition (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6);

- Standard of living: Electricity, flooring, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and assets (1/18 weightage each, total 2/6).
- The Index considers data from 109 countries and 6.3 billion people.

### Global Data – 2025

- **Global Poverty Statistics:** Of 6.3 billion people across 109 countries, 1.1 billion (18.3%) live in acute multidimensional poverty, mostly young, rural, and in low human development countries.
- **Multi-dimensional Poverty in India:** Poverty fell from 55.1% (2005–2006) to 16.4% (2019–2021). Large areas of India face a severe mix of poverty, high heat, flooding, and air pollution.
- **Poverty and Climate Interlinkages:** Climate shocks are growing more frequent and intense, displacing 32 million people in 2022. Without strong climate mitigation, extreme poverty could nearly double by 2050.
- 309 million poor people live in areas with three or four overlapping climate hazards and severe poverty, facing a “triple or quadruple burden” with few assets and little social protection.

- **MPI across Income Levels:** About two-thirds (64.5%) of the world's poor live in middle-income countries, with 55.5% in lower-middle-income and 9% in upper-middle-income nations.
- **Common Deprivations:** Major deprivations include clean cooking fuel (970 million), adequate housing (878 million), sanitation (830 million), undernutrition (635 million), and out-of-school children (487 million).
- **Uneven Progress in MPI Reduction:** Of 88 countries with comparable data, 76 have seen a decline in MPI at least once.
- Benin recorded the fastest absolute reduction (2017–2018 to 2021–2022), followed by Cambodia (2014 to 2021–2022) and Tanzania (2015–2016 to 2022).