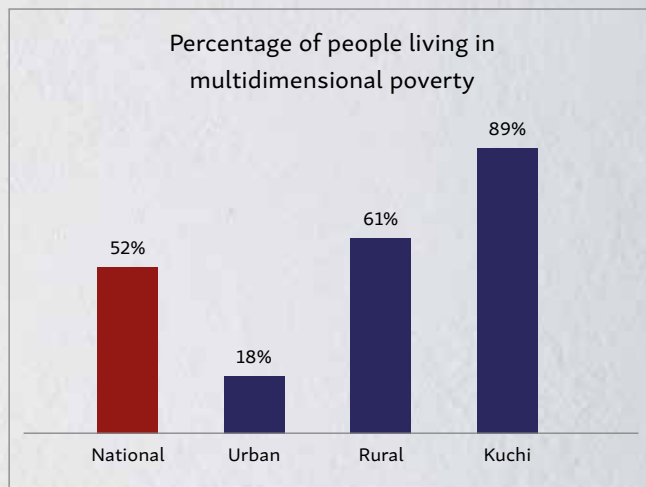
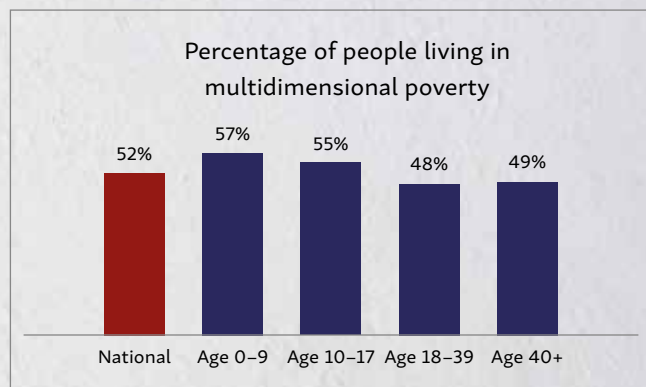




Multidimensional poverty is highest in the rural areas and among the Kuchi population.



Multidimensional poverty is highest among children. Over 56% of children aged 0–17 are poor. Less than 49% of adults are MPI poor. Also, children comprise over half the population. So 58% of all poor people in Afghanistan are children under 18.



What needs to be done in order to fight multidimensional poverty in Afghanistan?

1. Focus on children, who represent 58% of all MPI-poor people. Integrated policies are needed;
2. Budget allocations should reflect the level of MPI. And they should reward rapid reductions in multidimensional poverty;
3. The A-MPI must be updated frequently. The A-MPI indicators should be included in the Income & Expenditure and Labor Force Survey (IE&LS) and the Afghanistan Development Conditions Survey (ADCS);
4. Deprivations are interlinked, so integrated policies must be emphasized. Improvements in terms of school attendance, assisted delivery, and food security are priority targets;
5. Frequent monitoring generates visibility, familiarity, and momentum to swiftly redress development gaps;
6. Leadership must be shown: countries that have visible political commitment, statistical rigour, and effective policy coordination across ministries have reduced their national MPIs the fastest.

“Poverty in Afghanistan is multidimensional: it varies by region, by gender, and by access to exit pathways.” (ANPDF 2017 to 2021)

In order to better measure poverty and aim at ending it, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan developed a new multidimensional measure.

AFGHANISTAN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (A-MPI)

The A-MPI is an official and permanent statistic of multidimensional poverty. It complements monetary poverty measures.



د هر ماشوم لپاره
برای هر طفل

How is the A-MPI calculated?

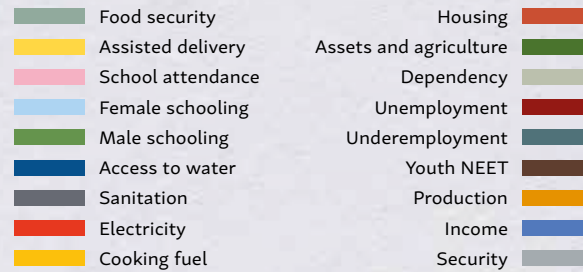
The A-MPI has five dimensions and 18 indicators. These were chosen in discussion with high-level policymakers and technical experts to reflect policy priorities. The A-MPI is based on data from the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) 2016–2017.

When calculating the A-MPI, the first step is to identify if a person is deprived in each of the 18 indicators. Next, a person's deprivations are added up to make a weighted deprivation score. Each dimension is equally weighted as are indicators within each dimension, except for the dimensions of education and shocks. A person is identified as poor if they are deprived in at least 40% of the dimensions or weighted indicators. The A-MPI reflects the situation of poor people, in order to focus most on them.

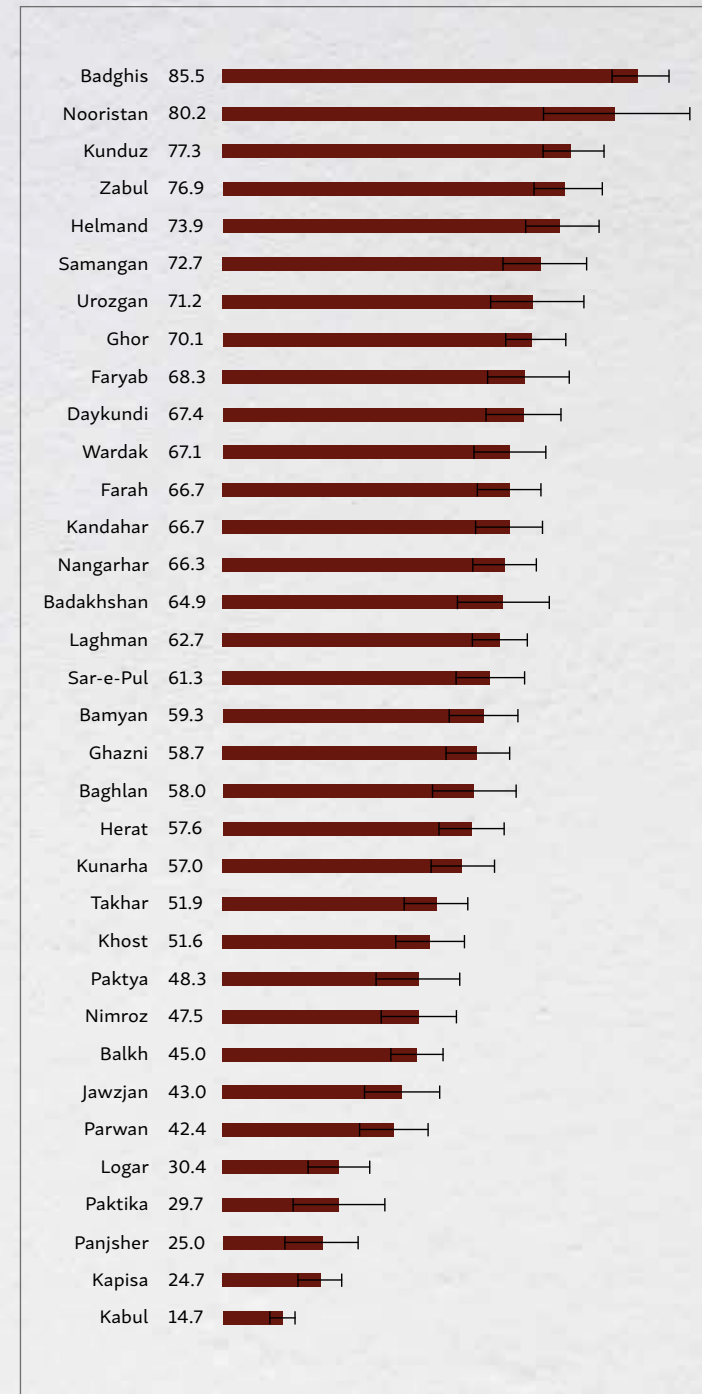
What does the A-MPI tell us?

Over half (51.7%) of people are **multidimensionally poor**, each suffering deprivations in 40% or more of the weighted indicators.

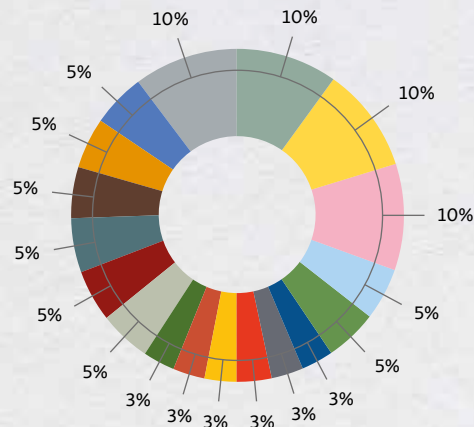
The **intensity** of multidimensional poverty is 52.5%, which means that, on average, poor people are deprived in 52.5% of the 18 weighted indicators.



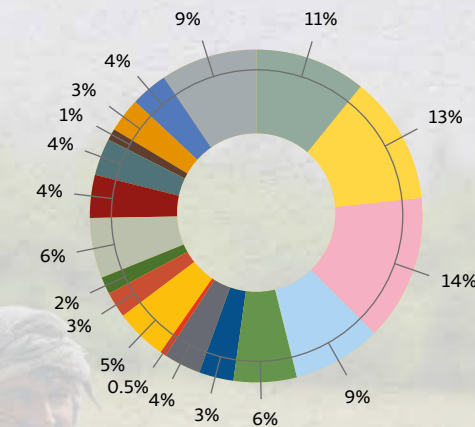
Percentage of multidimensionally poor people



Composition of the A-MPI



Contribution of each indicator to the A-MPI



MPI and monetary poverty levels are similar – over 50% of people are poor. But one-third of income-poor people are not MPI poor and vice versa.

