



**Standing Committee
for Economic and Commercial Cooperation
of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)**

COMCEC POVERTY OUTLOOK 2023



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE
October 2023**



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Preface

The COMCEC Poverty Outlook is a contribution of the COMCEC Coordination Office to enrich the discussions during the Poverty Alleviation Working Group Meetings.

Poverty Alleviation Working Group is established in accordance with the COMCEC Strategy, adopted during the 4th Extraordinary Islamic Summit held on 14-15 August 2012 in Makkah Al Mukarramah. The COMCEC Strategy envisages Poverty Alleviation Working Group Meetings as one of its instruments for enhancing cooperation towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the OIC Member Countries. In this respect, Poverty Alleviation Working Group Meetings aim to provide a regular platform for the member country experts to deliberate on the issues related to poverty alleviation, and to share their experiences and good practices.

The Poverty Outlook 2023 is updated by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Belgi TURAN, Deputy Head of the Economics Department at TOBB University of Economics and Technology. In this edition of Outlook, statistical tables and figures are updated while in the analysis, various comments which are still valid today are kept intact.

The views expressed and conclusions reached in this publication do not necessarily reflect the official views of the COMCEC Coordination Office, COMCEC or the governments of OIC Member Countries.

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Abbreviations

CCO	COMCEC Coordination Office
COMCEC	Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the OIC
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISFD	Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
OIC-VET Countries	Vocational Education and Training Programme for the OIC Member Countries
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SPDA	Special Program for the Development of Africa
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Introduction

The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) has been working to enhance trade and economic cooperation among the Member Countries since 1984. Poverty alleviation occupies a significant place in the agenda of the COMCEC. Indeed, it is one of the six cooperation areas of the COMCEC Strategy adopted in 2012. Within this context, Poverty Alleviation Working Group has been established. The Working Group regularly convenes since 2013.

Poverty alleviation is an important component of economic and social development. Although most of the developing countries have experienced significant progress in poverty alleviation in recent years, poverty levels are still high in many countries. Especially, the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia account for nearly half of the total poor living in developing countries. The global financial crises and food shortages that have been encountered in the recent period have also worsened this situation.

Although the total population of the OIC Member Countries accounts for nearly one-fourth of the world's total population, their total GDP accounted for only 8 percent of the total world GDP in 2022. On the other hand, per capita GDP levels vary across the OIC Member Countries, (i.e. \$1,364 in Somalia) to \$114,648 in Qatar)¹. The poverty status also displays a diverse picture in the OIC countries with poverty headcount ratios in the Member Countries ranging between zero and 68.6 percent.

Similar to the monetary poverty indicators that are mentioned above, non-monetary poverty indicators also vary across the OIC Member Countries. In this respect, their Human Development Index values are between 0.394 and 0.911, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between zero and 0.601, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 50.8.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) lead to a significant consciousness in poverty alleviation and contribute to the national efforts to a great extent. By the end of 2015 the MDGs process was completed. The Sustainable Development Goals and a new development agenda was launched in 2016.

The aim of this report is to provide an overview on the human development progress both at global and OIC level. Within this framework, in the first section the poverty situation in the World and the OIC Member Countries is examined briefly both in monetary and non-monetary terms. In the second section, human development progress in the OIC Member Countries is analyzed. The efforts towards poverty alleviation are explained in the third section.

¹GDP per capita (PPP Current International \$), The World Bank, 2023.

1. Poverty Status in the World and the OIC Member Countries

The basic definition of poverty is "the inability of [an individual to possess] sufficient resources to satisfy [his or her] basic needs."² The definition and range of basic needs depend on the place and time, or even the source of the definition. Hence, there are several ways to investigate the poverty levels of the countries. One of the most frequently used methods is to define poverty in monetary terms, like the US\$2.15 a day poverty line of the World Bank³ or the value of a minimum calorie requirements. Another frequently used method is to investigate poverty relatively by examining the income level of the population, such as 60 percent of the median income level like the Eurostat utilizes. Poverty is a complicated phenomenon that goes beyond the monetary terms. From this standpoint, poverty arises not only when people have inadequate income, but also when they lack key capabilities or education, have poor health or insecurity, or when they experience the absence of rights.⁴ In this sense, poverty is also investigated in non-monetary terms from a multidimensional viewpoint. The widely used non-monetary poverty indices are Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, and Global Hunger Index.⁵

In this section, the poverty situation in the World and in the OIC member countries will be examined in both monetary and non-monetary terms. As the first aspect, poverty will be investigated in monetary terms by examining GDP per capita levels and poverty headcount ratios at US\$2.15 a day, (this level is the most prevalent method that is used to reveal the extreme poverty). As the second aspect, poverty will be investigated in non-monetary terms by looking at Human Development and Multidimensional Poverty indices as well as state of hunger (state of food deficiency and Global Hunger Index values) for the countries. However, the human development performance of OIC will be elaborated in more detail in a separate section, namely in Section 2. The state of poverty in the OIC member countries will be analyzed with respect to the four income groups defined by the World Bank.

1.1. Poverty Status in the World

1.1.1. Monetary Poverty

In 2022, while the world's average GDP per capita (PPP Current International \$) was \$20,645, the average was \$60,620 for high income countries, \$21,487 for upper-middle income countries, \$8,416 for lower-middle income countries and \$2,244 for low-income countries (Figure 1). These numbers imply deep income discrepancies between countries.

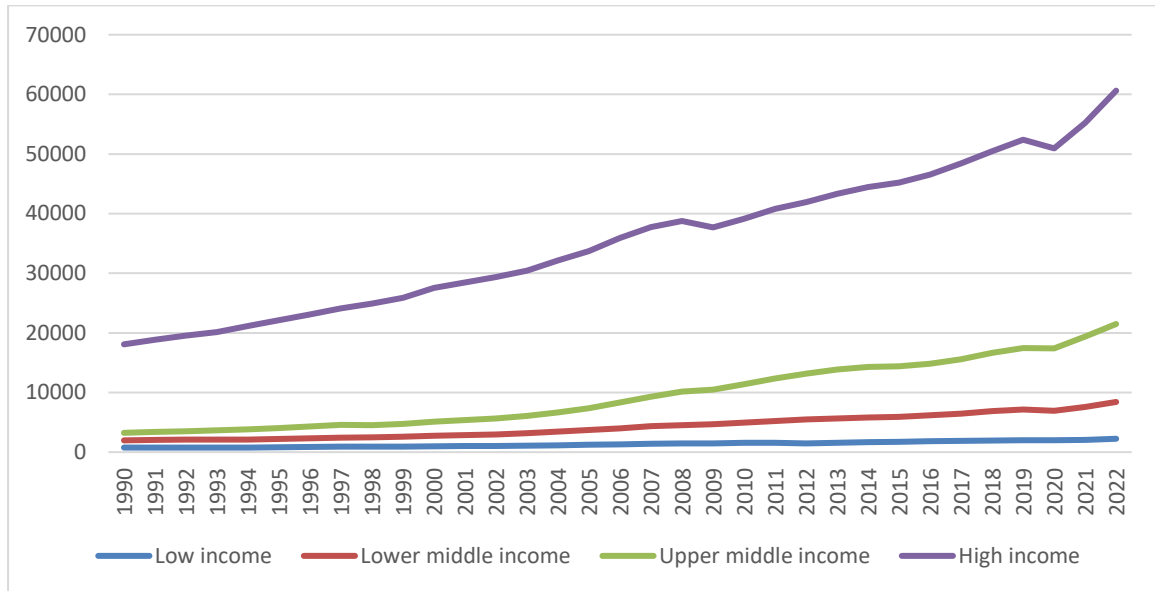
² Fields 1994: 3.

³ The World Bank updated international poverty line in 2022. The previous poverty line was US\$1.90.

⁴ Haughton and Khandker, 2009:2.

⁵ See Annex 1 for the explanation of the mentioned indices.

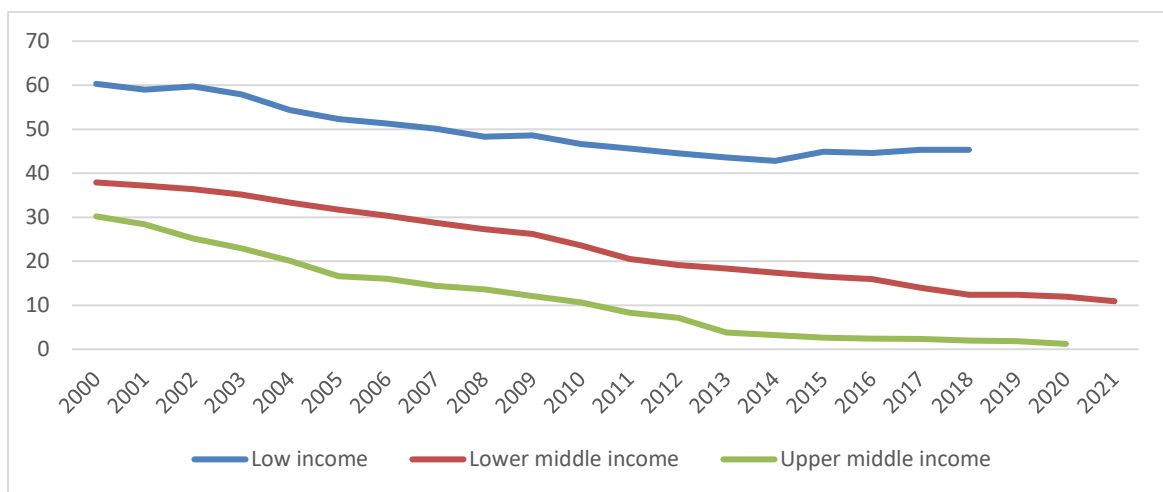
Figure 1: GDP Per Capita (PPP) (Current International \$)



Source: World Bank, November 2023

For most countries, poverty levels decreased in monetary terms for the last three decades. Indeed, for the same period a significant progress was recorded in terms of the ratio of people who live under US\$2.15. While, this ratio was 30 percent for upper-middle income countries, 37.9 percent for lower-middle income countries and 60.3 percent for low income countries in 2000, these ratios fell to 1.2 percent, 10.9 percent and 45 percent, respectively, in the last available data (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$2.15 a day (PPP) (% of Population)



Source: World Bank, October 2023.

Despite a sustained acceleration on the income levels of the countries, some countries cannot benefit from that acceleration. To understand the extent of this disparity, non-monetary indicators of poverty are needed to be examined.

1.1.2. Non-Monetary Poverty

Human Development Index

Observing the human development categories and the income levels of the countries together, it is seen that for most of the cases the income level of a country is in parallel with its human development category. Indeed, as seen in the Table 1, 70 percent of the countries that is in ‘very high human development category’ have high income levels. On the other hand, 68.4 percent of the countries that is in ‘low human development category’ have low-income levels, while 31.6 percent of the countries in the same category have lower-middle income⁶.

Table 1: Income Levels of the Different Categories of Human Development

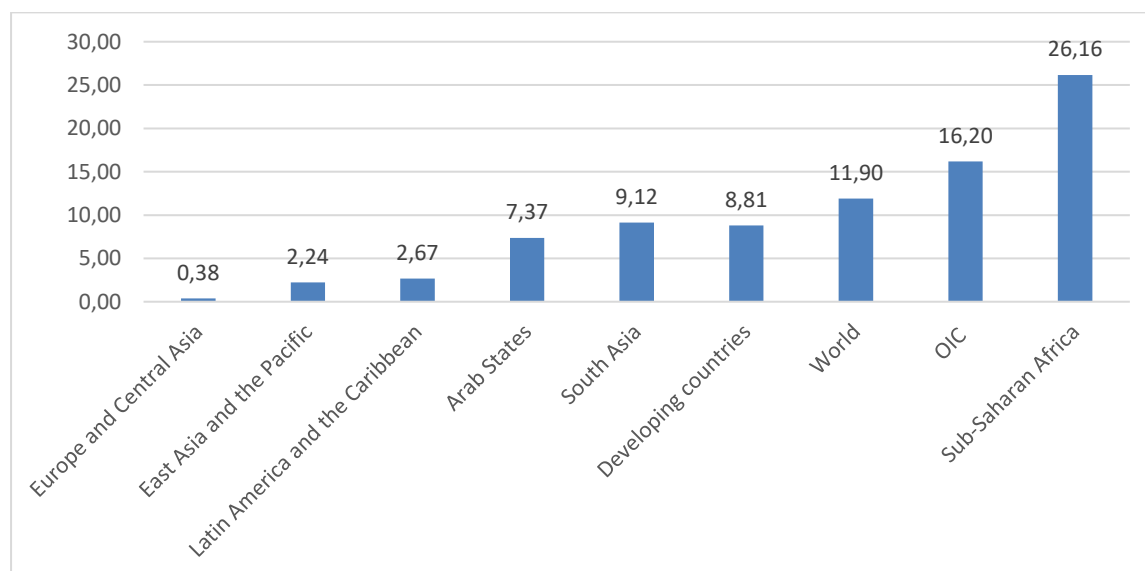
		Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income	Total
Low human development	# of countries	13	6	0	0	19
	%	68.42%	31.58%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Medium human development	# of countries	1	8	1	0	10
	%	10.00%	80.00%	10.00%	0.00%	100%
High human development	# of countries	0	6	10	1	17
	%	0.00%	35.29%	58.82%	0.06%	100%
Very high human development	# of countries	0	0	3	7	10
	%	0.00%	0.00%	30.00%	70.00%	100%

Source: Human Development Reports, 2022, UNDP & World Bank, 2023.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

In average, percentage of households living under multidimensional poverty is 8,8 around the world. This indicator presents substantial regional variation with 0.4 percent in Europe and Central Asia to 26.2 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. The MPI value ranges from 0.0004 (Serbia) to 0.601 (Niger).

⁶ See Annex 5 for the full list related to the HDI values of the countries.

Figure 3: Multidimensional Poverty by Region (%)

Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP

The percentages of the deprived population vary significantly within the same income group countries. The contribution of deprivation in education (namely years of schooling and child school attendance) to overall poverty ranges between 3.1 and 60.9 percent for upper-middle income countries, between 0 and 61.6 percent for lower-middle income countries and between 21.6 and 45 for low income countries. The range for health is much wider. It varies between 20.4 and 90.4 percent for upper-middle income countries, 17.3 and 95.5 percent for lower-middle income countries and, between 10 and 32.7 percent for low income countries. Likewise, the contribution of deprivation in living standards indicator ranges from 2.1 to 46 percent for upper-middle income, from 5.5 to 47.1 percent in lower-middle income and from 34.3 to 54.5 percent in low income group. The difference between the deprivation levels of the MPI indicators among different income group countries is striking.⁷

State of Hunger

According to FAO, there are 44 low-income food-deficit countries in total, of which 34 are in Africa, 8 are in Asia, and 2 are in America.⁸ To understand the hunger situation of the countries, it is helpful to look at the GHI values. In this regard, according to the GHI trend between 2000 and 2022, severity of hunger is found to be decreasing globally. Indeed, while average value of the GHI for OIC was 30.4 in 2000, this value is 17.5 for 2022⁹, which accounts to a decrease of 42 percent¹⁰.

⁷ Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP.

⁸ FAO, 2023. See Annex 1 for the explanation of the classification. See Annex 6 for full list of low-income-food-deficit countries.

⁹ The averages are unweighted. That is, each country in the groups has the same weight irrespective of its population.

¹⁰ Global Hunger Index, 2022.

1.2. Poverty Status in the OIC Member Countries

In this sub-section, the poverty status in the OIC Member Countries will be briefly analyzed in monetary and non-monetary terms. Firstly, this analysis will be made for the OIC Countries in general. Afterwards, in order to make a clear analysis for the OIC Countries, the poverty status in these countries will be elaborated in respect to the income categories, namely high, upper-middle, lower-middle and low-income categories.

1.2.1. Monetary Poverty

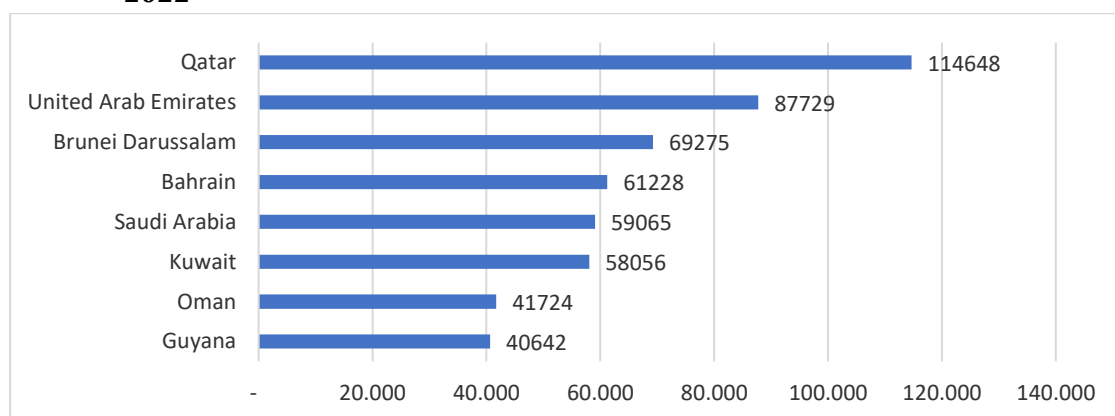
COMCEC in General

The COMCEC have 57 member countries which are dispersed over four continents. Although the total population of the member countries accounts for nearly the one-fourth of the world's total population, the total GDP of these countries accounts for about 8 percent of the total world GDP. The OIC Member Countries do not form a homogeneous group. In this context, GDP per capita levels of the OIC Countries display a highly dispersed composition; hence they vary from \$1,364 (Somalia) to \$114,648 (Qatar).¹¹ 16 of the OIC Countries are in the Low-Income Country Group.¹² On the other hand, total GDP of these countries is only 3.50% of the total GDP of the OIC Region.¹³ The number of people who live under US\$2.15 a day in the OIC Region is approximately 377 million, with the available data for the period 2009-2022.¹⁴

High Income OIC Member Countries

High income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; current US\$) of higher than US\$13,845. In this regard, there are 8 high income OIC Member Countries. The high income OIC Member Countries are Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. In this group of countries GDP per capita (PPP; Current International \$) is high and ranges between \$40,642 (Guyana) and \$114,648 (Qatar) (**Hata! Yer işareti başvurusu geçersiz.**). There is no people living below US\$2.15 poverty threshold.

Figure 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP, Current International \$) in the High Income OIC Countries, 2022¹⁵



Source: The World Bank, 2023.

¹¹ See Annex 4.

¹² World Bank, 2023.

¹³ World Bank, 2023.

¹⁴ The ratio of people who live under US\$2.15 a day between 2009-2022 multiplied with 2023 population data.

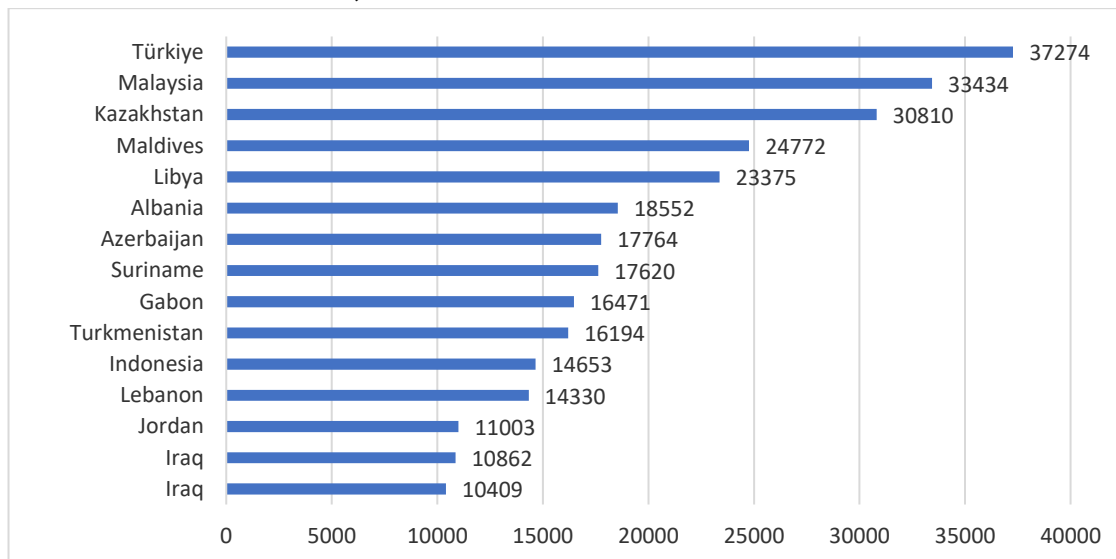
¹⁵ Latest data for United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman pertain to 2020.

Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Upper-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is higher than US\$4,466 and lower than US\$13,845. In this regard, there are 14 upper-middle income countries. The upper-middle income OIC Member Countries are Albania, Azerbaijan, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Suriname, Turkmenistan and Türkiye.

The GDP per capita (PPP; Current International \$) in upper-middle OIC Countries has a diverse pattern. While this indicator is \$10,409 in Iraq, it reaches to \$37,274 in Türkiye (Figure 5).

Figure 5: GDP per Capita (PPP, Current International \$) in the Upper Middle-Income OIC Member Countries, 2022

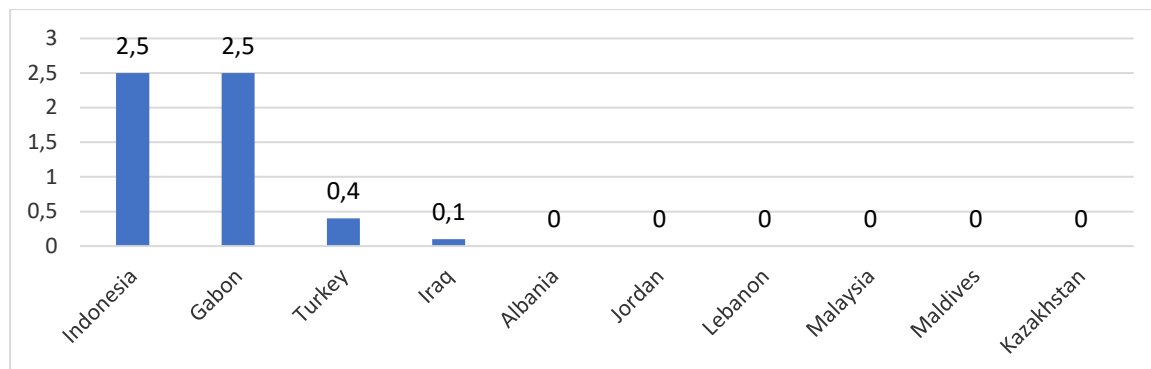


Source: The World Bank, 2023¹⁶.

Despite the fact that number of people living below US\$2.15 among upper-middle income OIC countries is very low, the number of people living under the poverty circumstances is relatively high in Gabon and Indonesia (Figure 6).

¹⁶Latest data for Turkmenistan pertain to 2019.

Figure 6: Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population) in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries.

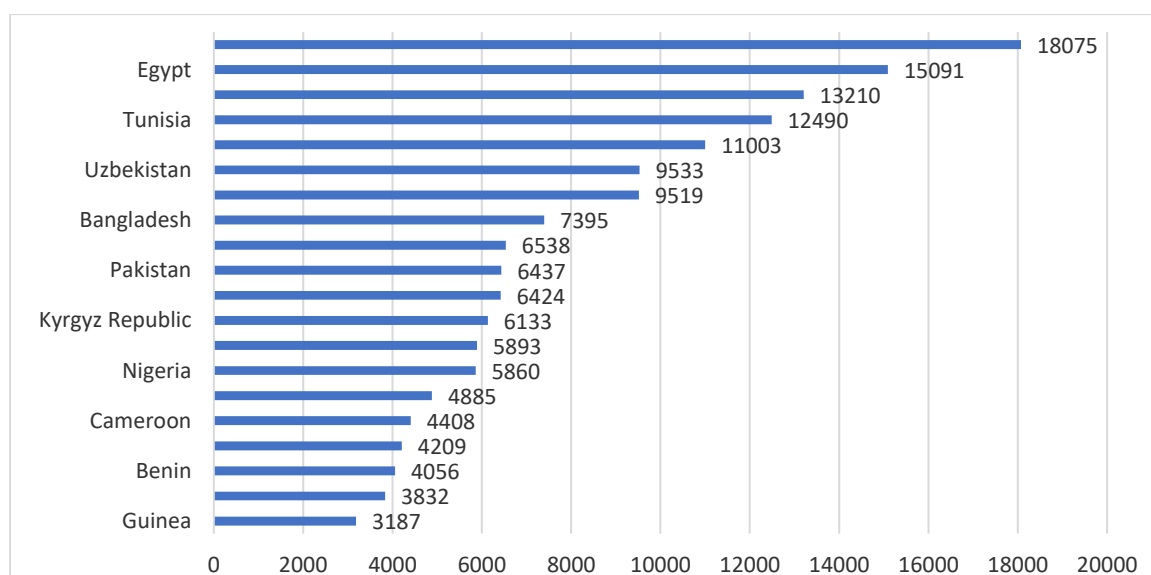


Source: The World Bank, 2023. Note: Data for Azerbaijan, Libya, Suriname and Turkmenistan are not available. Also, data used in the figure vary for each country between 2010 and 2022.

Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries

Lower-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is between US\$1,136 and US\$4,465. In this regard, there are 20 lower-middle income countries. The lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan. In the lower-middle income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$3,187 in Guinea and \$18,075 in Iran (Figure 7).

Figure 7: GDP per capita in the Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current International \$), 2022

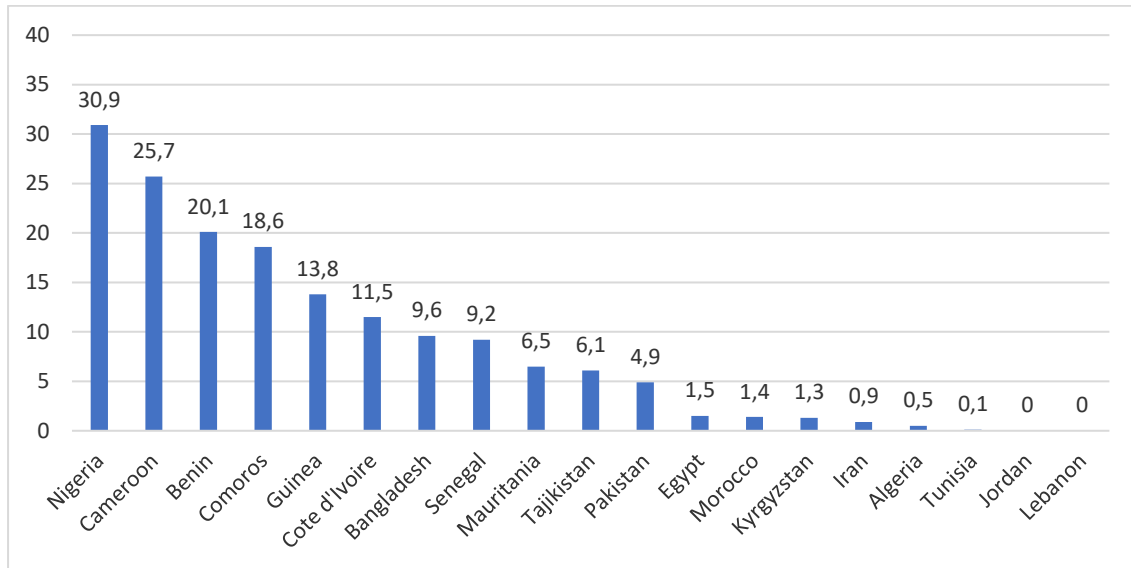


Source: The World Bank, 2023¹⁷.

¹⁷ Latest data for Palestine pertain to 2019.

Poverty headcount ratios of the lower-middle income countries display a highly diverse picture. While this ratio is lower than 2 percent in eight countries (Tunisia, Algeria, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan), it is between 5 percent and 31 percent in rest of the group (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) in Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)



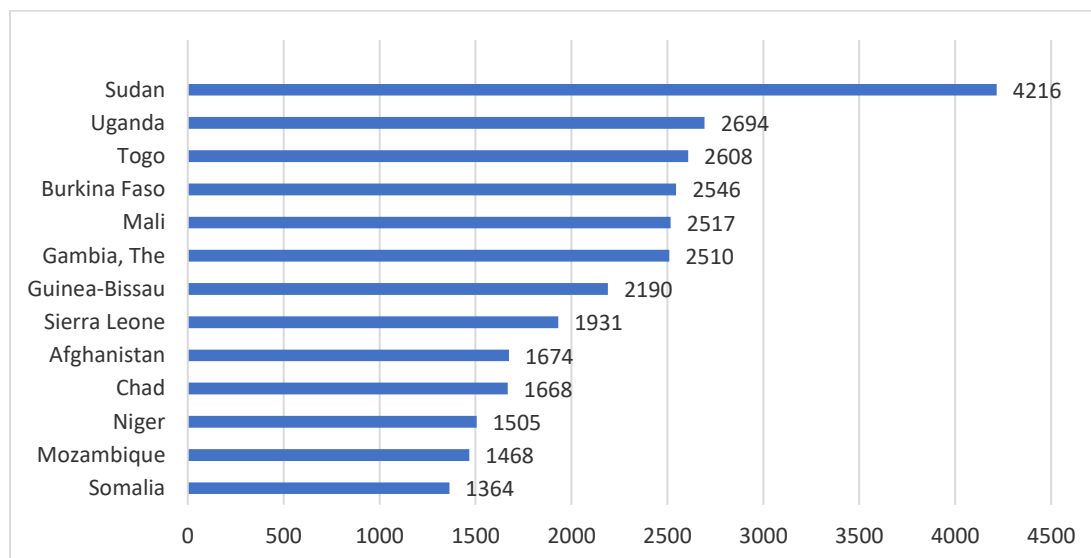
Source: The World Bank, 2023¹⁸.

Low Income OIC Member Countries

Low income refers to an income (GNI per capita; Current US\$) level that is US\$1,135 or less. In this regard, there are 15 low-income countries. The low income OIC Member Countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen and Togo. In the low-income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$1,364 in Somalia and \$4,216 in Sudan (Figure 9). Six of these countries have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$2,000, namely, Afghanistan, Somalia, Niger, Mozambique, Chad and Sierra Leone.

¹⁸ Data for Uzbekistan is not available; and data used in the figure vary for each country between 2010 and 2022.

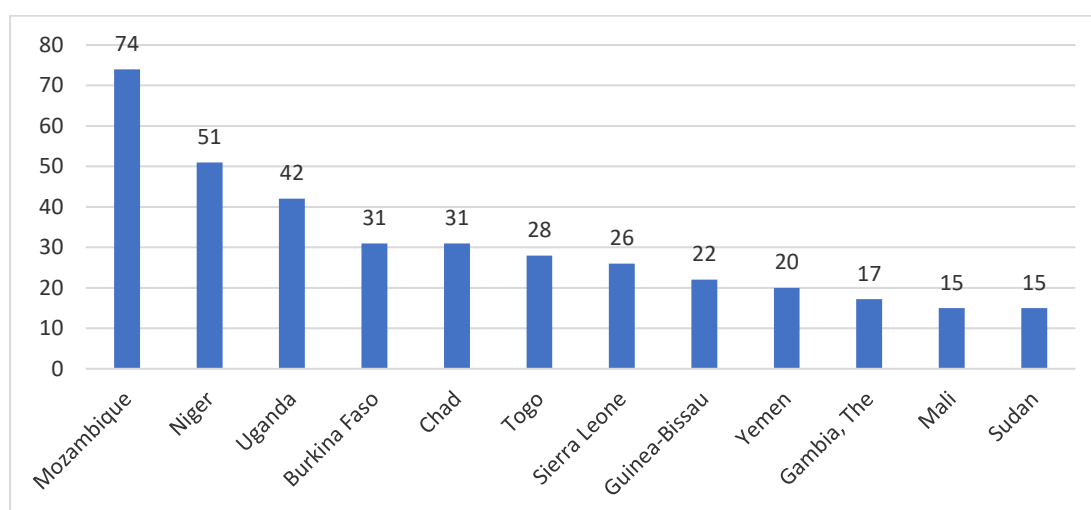
Figure 9: GDP per-capita in Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int. US\$), 2022



Source: *The World Bank, 2023*.¹⁹

Poverty headcount ratios of the low-income countries are very high in general, but the figures are particularly high in Mozambique, Niger and Uganda (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population) in Low Income OIC Member Countries



Source: *The World Bank, 2023*.²⁰

¹⁹ Note: Data for Syria and Yemen are not available. Latest data for Afghanistan pertain to 2020.

²⁰ Note: Data for Afghanistan and Syria are not available. Also, data used in the figure vary for each country between 2010 and 2018.

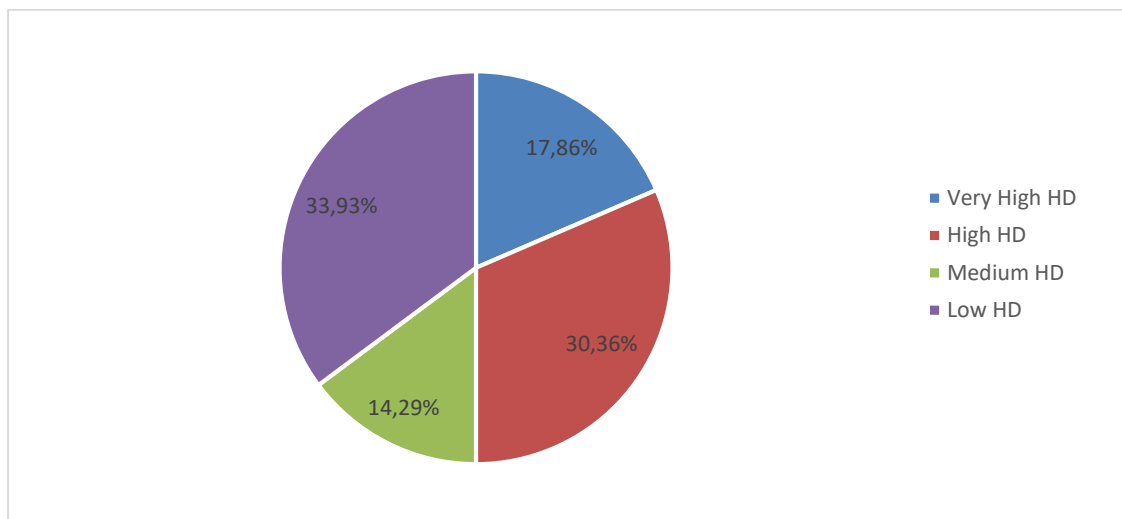
1.2.2. Non-Monetary Poverty

COMCEC in General

Human Development Index

When the OIC Member Countries are examined in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) values, a heterogeneous composition is observed (Figure 11). The HDI values for the OIC member countries range from 0.911 (United Arab Emirates) to 0.394 (Chad). While 10 OIC Member Countries are in the very high human development category, 17 are in the high, 10 are in the medium and 19 are in the low human development category²¹.

Figure 11: Distribution of OIC Member States in Different Human Development Categories



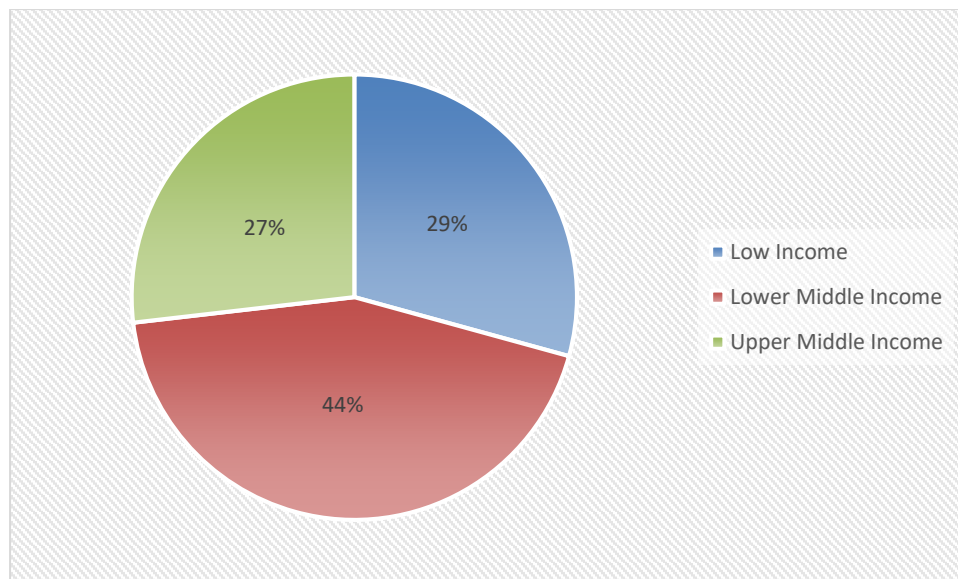
Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Looking at the group of countries for which MPI is calculated, it is observed that 72 percent of the OIC member countries are included in this group. Among the OIC member countries which have MPI values, 27 percent is upper-middle 44 percent is lower-middle and 29 percent is low-income countries (Figure 12). The population living in multidimensional poverty changes a lot among the OIC member countries. While in Serbia this rate is only 0.04 percent, in Niger it reaches to 60.1 percent.

²¹ Somalia does not have an HDI value.

Figure 12: Share of Income Level Categories for the OIC Member Countries with Multidimensional Poverty (%), 2022.



Source: *Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP.*

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall poverty for the OIC Region is between 3.1 percent (Kazakhstan) and 61.6 percent (Tunisia). The same range for the contribution of deprivation in health to overall poverty is between 10 percent (Afghanistan) and 90.4 percent (Kazakhstan), and for the contribution of deprivation in living standards to overall poverty is between 2.1 percent (Turkmenistan) and 54.5 percent (Uganda).

State of Hunger

Almost half of the OIC Member Countries are defined as low-income food deficit country according to the classification of the FAO.²² Regarding the GHI values for these countries, an important improvement is observed. While the mean value of the OIC member countries was 30.4 for the year 2000, this value declined to 17.5 in 2022²³. The GHI values of the Member Countries range between zero and 45.1. According GHI classification, 2 countries (Yemen and Chad) have *Alarming* hunger level, and 15 countries (Niger, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Sudan, Nigeria, Comoros, Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Benin, Djibouti, Gambia, Mauritania) are in *Serious* hunger level, and 14 member countries (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Indonesia, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Tajikistan, Iraq, Malaysia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Guyana, Suriname) are in *Moderate* hunger level and 14 countries (Turkmenistan, Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Albania, Tunisia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, United Arab Emirates) are in *Low* Hunger level.

²² See Annex 6.

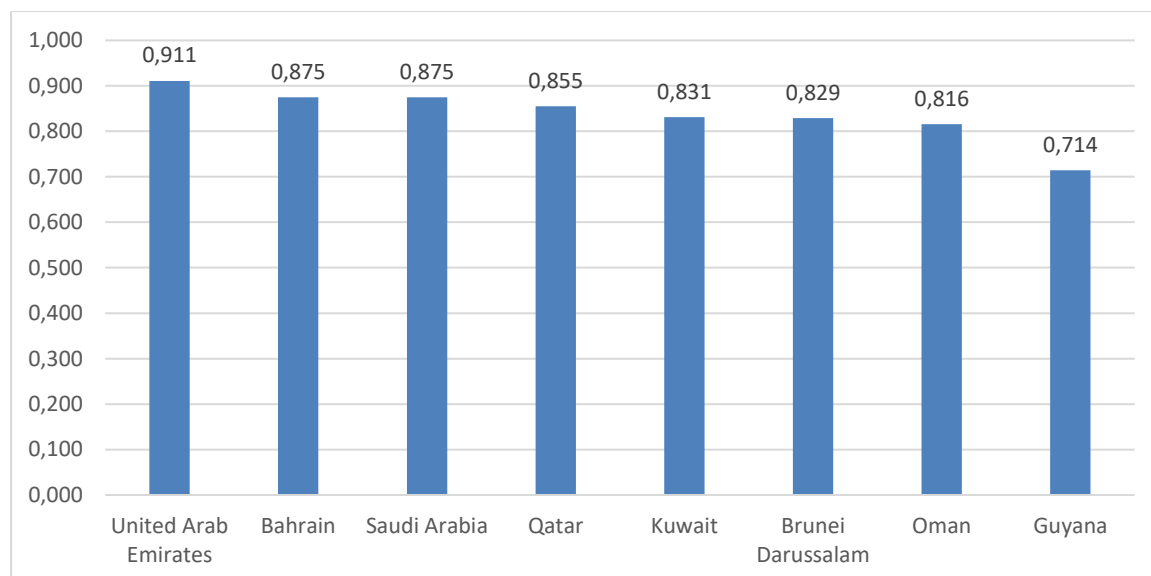
²³ See Annex 7.

High Income OIC Countries

Human Development Index

Analysis of high income OIC Member Countries according to their HDI values, shows that all countries in this group are in *Very High Human Development* category (Figure 13).

Figure 13: HDI Values of High Income OIC Member Countries



Source: *Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.*

The values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2017 PPP US\$) are between US\$22,465 (Guyana) and US\$87,134 (Qatar) for the high-income countries. Except Bahrain Guyana and Oman, all other high-income countries are above the average GNI value for the Very High Human Development (VHHD) category which is US\$43,752. However, for almost all the other dimensions (life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling) the index values of the high income OIC countries are below the average index values of the VHHD. The index values for life expectancy at birth of these countries are between 65.7 (Guyana) and 79.3 (Qatar) while the average value of the VHHD is 78.5; mean years of schooling values are between 7.3 (Kuwait) and 12.7 (United Arab Emirates) while the average value for the VHHD category is 12.3; and expected years of schooling values are between 12.5 (Guyana) and 16.3 (Bahrain) while the average value for the VHHD category is 16.5.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Data for multidimensional poverty index is not available for high income OIC member countries.

State of Hunger

High income does not experience food deficiency. Similarly, among high income OIC Member Countries Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman have data related to global hunger index and the

index for Saudi Arabia and Oman is 6.8 and 12.3 respectively. Index for Kuwait is negligible (below 5).

Table 2: Global Hunger Index Values of High Income OIC Member Countries

Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
Saudi Arabia	11.0	12.2	7.4	6.7
United Arab Emirates	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.3
Kuwait	<5	<5	<5	<5

Source: *Global Hunger Index, 2022*²⁴.

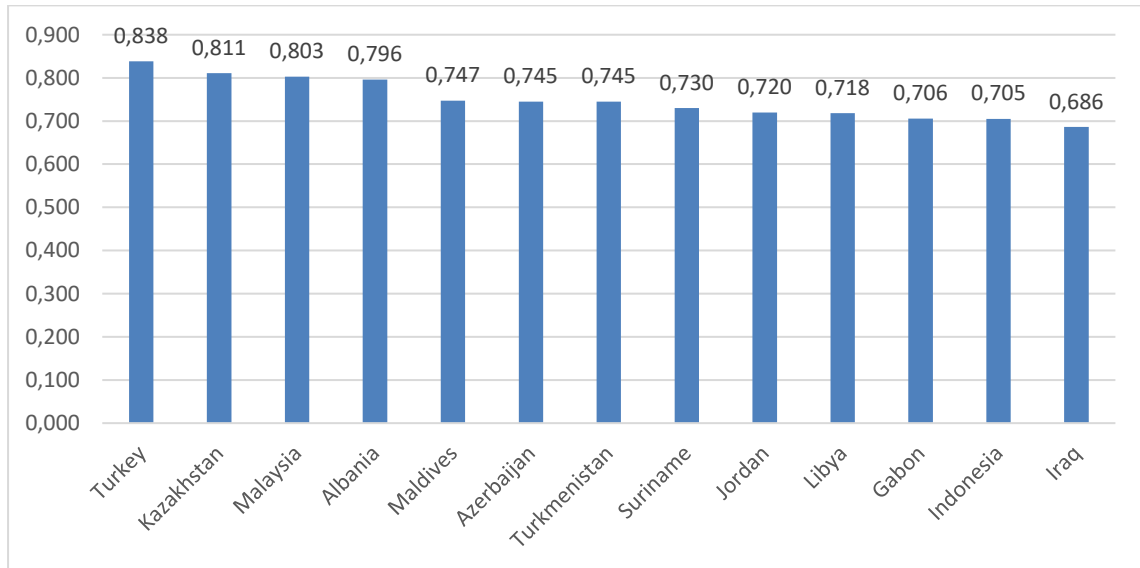
Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Human Development Index

While 3 out of 14 upper middle OIC income countries are in *Very High Human Development* category, 9 countries are in *High Human Development* (HHD) category and 1 country are in *Medium Human Development* category (Figure 14). Türkiye has the highest HDI value in this group and positioned at 48 in the ranking, on the other hand, Iraq’s HDI value is the lowest with 0.686 positioning at 121.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2017 PPP \$), are between US\$9,924 (Jordan) and US\$31,033 (Türkiye) for the upper-middle income countries. 6 out of 13 OIC member countries are above the average GNI value for the HHD category, which is US\$15,167. Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, are between 65.8 (Gabon) and 79.9 (Maldives) of which more than half are below the average life expectancy at birth value for the HHD category (74.8). Regarding the third dimension, mean years of schooling, 10 out of 13 upper-middle income OIC countries have an index value that is higher than the average HHD index value, which is 8.3, and ranges between 7.3 (Maldives) and 12.3 (Kazakhstan). Lastly, regarding the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, the HDD index value is 14.2 and values for upper-middle income OIC countries range between 10.6(Jordan) and 18.3 (Türkiye).

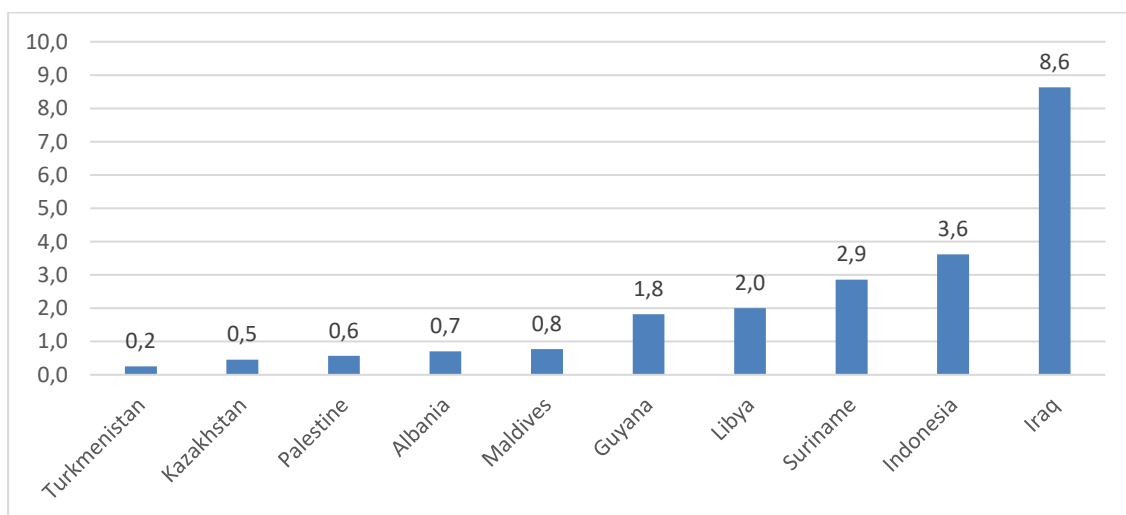
²⁴ Libya and Maldives have no data available.

Figure 14: HDI Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries


Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among upper-middle income countries, MPI is lowest in Turkmenistan (0.001) and highest in Gabon (0.070). Indeed, while the multidimensional poverty rate is less than 1 in Turkmenistan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Albania, Maldives; it is more than 8 percent in Indonesia, Iraq and Gabon. When the multidimensional poverty rates of these countries compared to their monetary poverty rates, it is seen that the rates of population living in multidimensional poverty exceed the rates of population living in income poverty (Figure 6 and Figure 15).

Figure 15: Multidimensional Poverty in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (%)


Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2022, UNDP²⁵.

²⁵ Index values for Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Malaysia and Türkiye are not calculated.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 3.1 (Kazakhstan) and 60.9 (Iraq), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 2.1 (Turkmenistan) and 46 (Gabon), while the contribution of deprivation in health is generally the highest which ranges between 20.4 (Suriname) and 90.4 (Kazakhstan).

State of Hunger

Based on Global Hunger Index, among the upper-middle income countries 7 out of 12 countries, Gabon, Iraq, Malaysia, Jordan, Lebanon, Guyana and Suriname, are classified as low-income food-deficit countries ($GNI \geq 9.9$).²⁶

Table 3: Global Hunger Index Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
Gabon	20.9	20.3	16.5	17.2
Iraq	23.8	20.8	16.6	13.7
Malaysia	15.4	13.8	10.9	12.5
Jordan	10.8	7.5	7.4	10.6
Lebanon	11.6	11.2	8.7	10.5
Guyana	17.1	15.8	12.4	10.4
Suriname	15.1	11.3	10.0	10.2
Turkmenistan	20.4	14.6	10.6	9.5
Azerbaijan	24.9	15.3	9.3	7.5
Albania	20.7	15.8	9.2	6.2
Kazakhstan	11,2	11,6	5,8	5,9
Türkiye	10,1	5,8	<5	<5

Source: *Global Hunger Index, 2022*²⁷.

Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries

Human Development Index

In the lower-middle income group, Iran, Algeria, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Palestine and Egypt are in *High Human Development* category, one third of the countries are in the *Medium Human Development* category, namely, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Pakistan and Comoros, rest is in the *Low Human Development* category (Figure 16). The highest HDI value is 0.774 and belongs to Iran, with a position of 76 in the HDI ranking, while the lowest value is 0.509 and belongs to Guinea, with a position of 182.

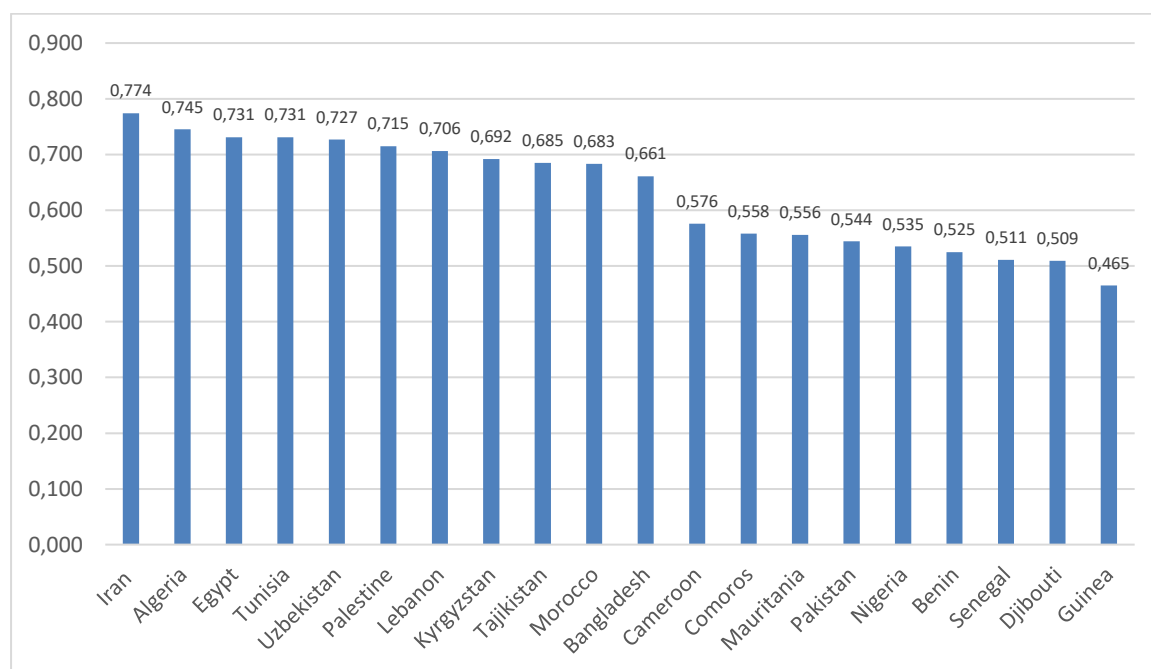
Regarding the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2017 PPP US\$) the index values of the lower-middle income countries range between US\$3,142 (Comoros) and US\$13,001 (Iran) and 9 countries (Iran, Algeria, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco) have a GNI value above average GNI value for the Medium Human Development (MHD) category (US\$6,353). Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, range between 52.7 (Nigeria) and 76.4 (Algeria) while the average index value for the MHD category is 67.4. For the third dimension, mean years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 2.9 (Senegal) and 11.9 (Uzbekistan). Regarding the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, more than half of these countries have an index value more than

²⁶ See Annex 5.

²⁷ Libya and Maldives have no data available.

the average index value (11.5), ranging between 7.4 (Djibouti) and 15.4 (Tunisia) while the average index value for the MHD category is 11.9.

Figure 16: HDI Values of Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries



Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.

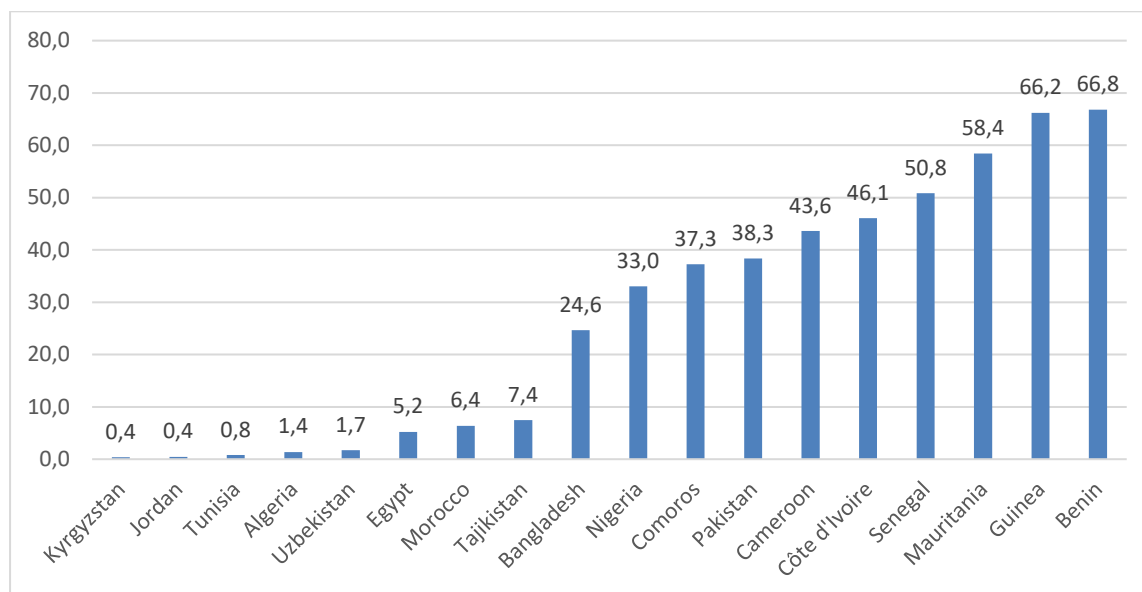
Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are in the range of between 0.001 (Kyrgyzstan) and 0.373 (Guinea)²⁸ (Figure 17).

In this group, the share of population living in multidimensional poverty ranges between 0.4 percent (Jordan and Kyrgyzstan) and 66.8 percent (Benin). In almost one third of the lower-middle income countries, more than 40 percent of the population is multi-dimensionally poor.

²⁸ See Annex 3.

Figure 17: Multidimensional Poverty in Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (%)



Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP²⁹.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 0.0 (Uzbekistan) and 61.6 (Tunisia) and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 5.5 (Uzbekistan) and 53.5 (Jordan), while the contribution of deprivation in health ranges between 17.3 (Bangladesh) and 94.5 (Uzbekistan).

State of Hunger

In lower-middle income group, while 6 countries have low levels of hunger ($GHI \leq 9.9$), namely Uzbekistan, Tunisia, Algeria, Iran, Morocco and Kyrgyzstan, 6 countries have serious levels of hunger ($20.0 \leq GHI \leq 34.9$), namely, Nigeria, Djibouti, Pakistan, Comoros, Mauritania and Benin. Other countries in the same group have moderate levels of hunger.

Table 4: Global Hunger Index Values of Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
Nigeria	40.4	32.1	28.4	27.3
Comoros	39.5	31.7	29.1	26.9
Pakistan	36.8	32.1	29.6	26.1
Benin	33.8	26.9	23.2	21.7
Djibouti	44.3	35.8	27.4	21.5
Mauritania	31.8	28.3	26.3	20.7
Bangladesh	33.9	31.3	26.3	19.6
Cameroon	35.8	29.9	21.4	18.9
Indonesia	26.1	29.1	22.2	17.9
Côte d'Ivoire	33.4	35.8	22.7	16.8
Senegal	34.2	22.8	17.6	15.6

²⁹ There is no available data for Algeria, Comoros, Uzbekistan, Djibouti and Morocco.

Tajikistan	40.3	32.9	20.6	13.9
Egypt	16.3	17.2	14.6	12.3
Morocco	15.8	12.4	9.6	9.2
Kyrgyzstan	18.0	13.6	9.4	7.8
Algeria	14.5	11.4	8.7	6.9
Iran	13.7	8.8	7.4	6.5
Tunisia	10.3	7.6	6.7	6.1
Uzbekistan	24.2	15.4	8.3	5.6

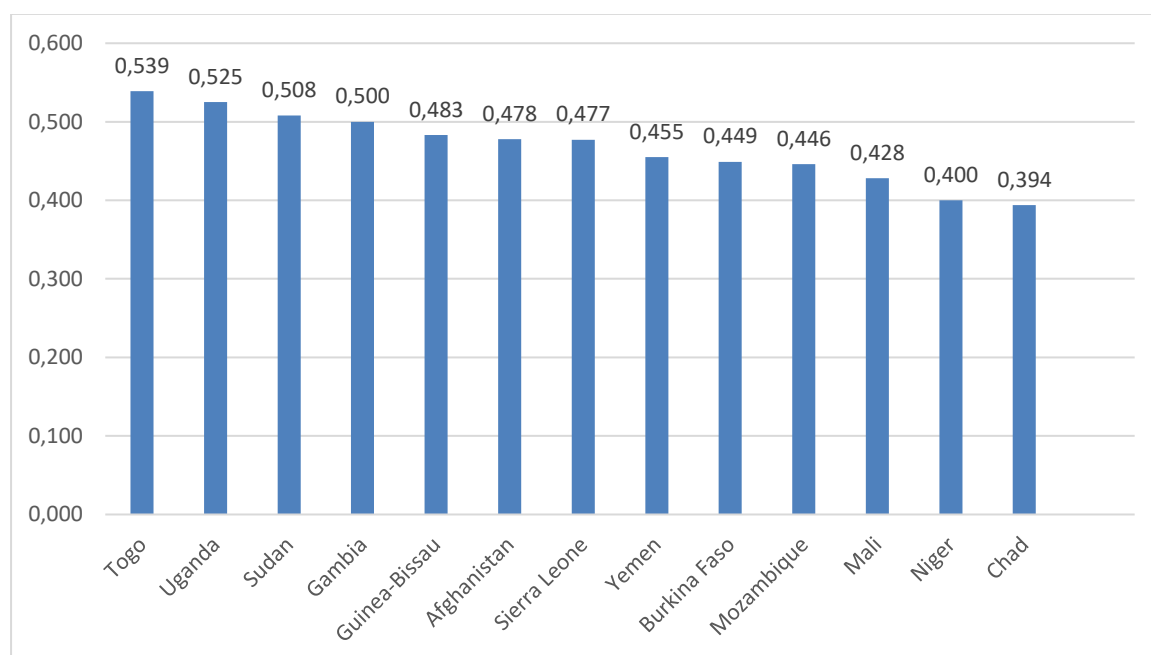
Source: Global Hunger Index, 2022³⁰.

Low Income OIC Member Countries

Human Development Index

All the low income OIC countries are in the *Low Human Development* (LHD) category, except Syria which is in the *Medium Human Development* category. While the highest HDI value is 0.539 and belongs to Togo, with a position of 162 in the HDI ranking, the lowest value is 0.394 and belongs to Chad with a position of 190 (Figure 18).

Figure 18: HDI Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries



Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP³¹.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2017 PPP US\$), range between US\$ 1,198 (Mozambique) and US\$4,192 (Syria) in the low-income group, and the GNI values of all the countries in this group, except Syria and Sudan, are below the average GNI value for the LHD category which is US\$3,009. Regarding the second dimension, life expectancy at birth the index values are between 52.5 (Chad) and 72.1 (Syria). For the third dimension, mean

³⁰ There is no available data for Comoros, Palestine, and Tajikistan.

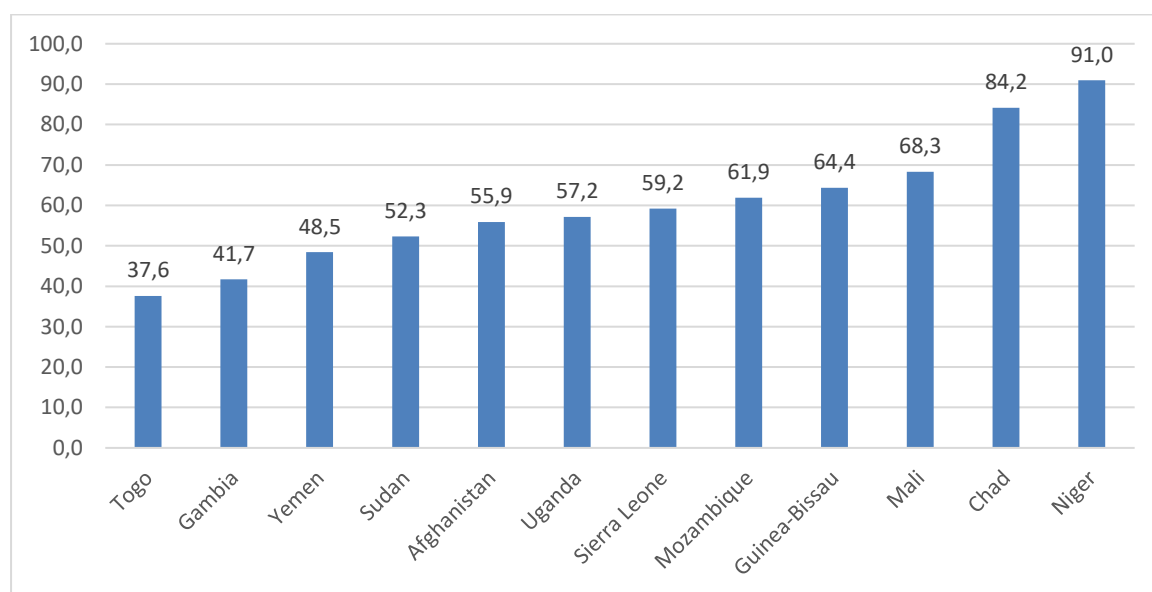
³¹ Data is not available for Somalia.

years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 2.1 (Burkina Faso) and 5.7 (Uganda), and only Uganda has index values above the LHD average value (4.9). Index values for the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, vary between 7 (Niger) and 13 (Togo).

Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the low income OIC Member Countries are between 0.180 (Togo) and 0.601 (Niger).³² For all the countries except Togo, Gambia and Yemen in this income group, the rates of the population in multidimensional poverty are higher than 50 percent (Figure 19). The highest share belongs to Niger with almost 91,0 percent. The share of population in severe multidimensional poverty ranges between 37.6 percent (Togo) and 91,0 percent (Niger).

Figure 19: Multidimensional Poverty Rate in Low Income OIC Member Countries



Source: *Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP.*

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 21.6 (Uganda) and 45.0 (Afghanistan), the contribution of deprivation in health ranges between 10.0 (Afghanistan) and 32.7 (Gambia), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 34.3 (Gambia) and 54.5 (Uganda).

State of Hunger

All the countries in the low income group are classified as *Low-Income Food-Deficit Country* by FAO. Moreover, the GHI values of these countries ranged from 17.6 (Gambia) to 50,8 (Somalia) in 2021. Yemen and Chad have *Alarming* hunger level ($35 \leq \text{GHI} \leq 49.9$); other 9 countries have *Serious* hunger level ($20 \leq \text{GHI} \leq 34.9$) (Table 5).

³² See Annex 8.

Table 5: Global Hunger Index Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries

Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
Yemen	41.3	38.4	41.7	45.1
Chad	50.7	49.0	40.7	37.2
Niger	52.5	40.2	32.8	32.6
Sierra Leone	57.5	51.1	33.1	31.5
Guinea-Bissau	37.7	31.0	30.2	30.8
Afghanistan	50.3	38.7	30.6	29.9
Sudan	—	—	29.3	28.8
Burkina Faso	44.9	34.5	26.5	24.5
Mali	41.7	35.7	26.1	23.2
Togo	39.3	30.2	26.1	22.8
Gambia	29.0	26.5	22.2	20.7

Source: *Global Hunger Index, 2022*³³.

³³ There is no available data for Togo, Mozambique, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone, Syria, and Uganda.

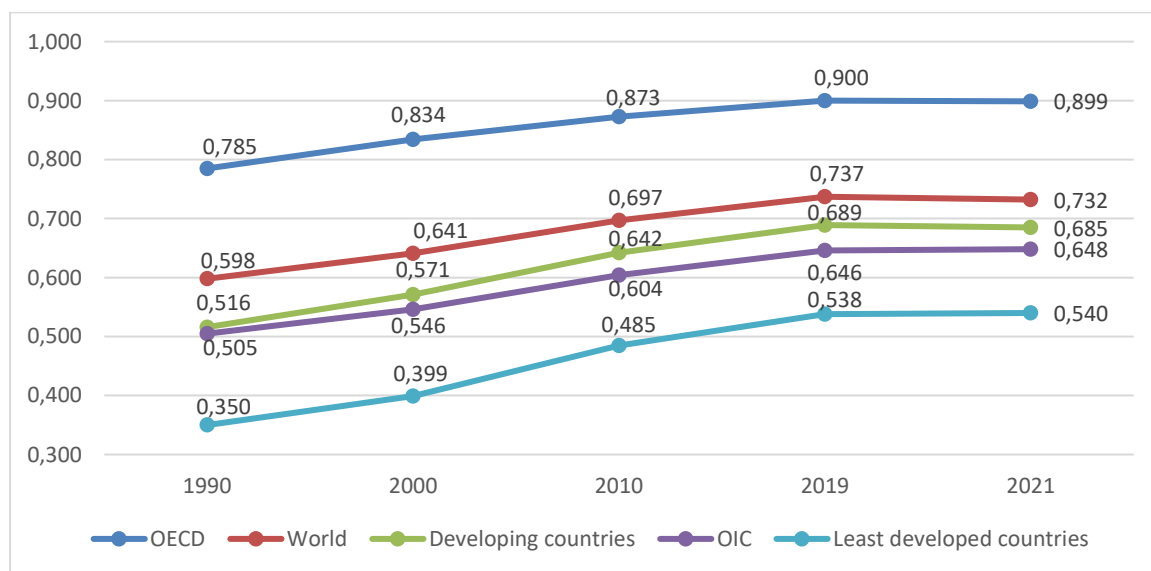
2. Trends in Human Development in OIC Member States

This section aims to analyze the trends in human development in OIC member states by utilizing Human Development Reports (HDR) published by UNDP. Human development requires expanding the richness of human life. This approach focuses on people and their opportunities and choices rather than economy. Based on this paradigm, UNDP produces HDR's since 1990 and the most recent report was published in 2022.

2.1. International Comparison of Human Development Trends

Figure 20 shows the change in human development index (HDI) for selected country groups between 1990 and 2021. All of the selected groups experienced an improvement in this period. The world average has increased from 0.598 to 0.732. The OIC average rose from 0.505 to 0.648 and remained significantly below the OECD and world average. OIC's HDI values are only higher than those of LDCs. On the other hand, the gap between the OIC and developing countries has enlarged in the last 3 decades. In 1990, it was only 0.011 points whereas it has risen to 0.037 points in 2021 implying a more rapid progress in developing countries.

Figure 20: Trends in Human Development Index, 1990-2021

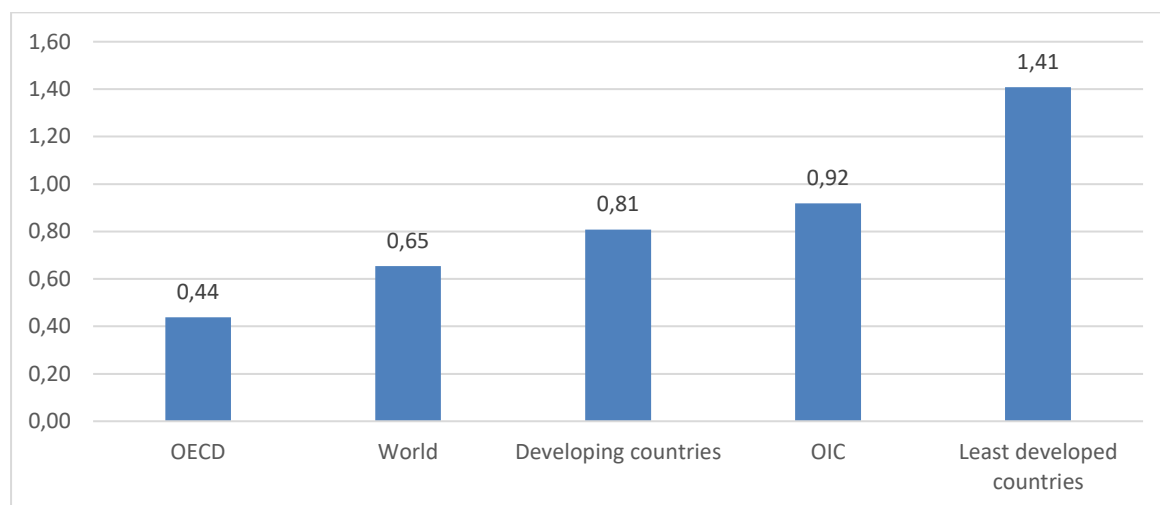


Source: Human Development Reports, 2022, UNDP.

Note: The averages are unweighted. That is, each country in the groups has the same weight irrespective of its population.

The annual growth rate in HDI values between 1990 and 2021 are given in Figure 21. Not surprisingly, the annual growth rate is higher for the groups with lower initial HDI values. During the period, OIC member states exhibit almost 0.92 percent growth per year. This rate is higher than that of developing countries, OECD and world but lower than LDCs. The difference between growth rates of OIC member states and developing countries also explains the widening gap between the HDI values of these country groups.

Figure 21: Annual growth rate in HDI between 1990 and 2021



Source: Human Development Reports, 2022, UNDP.

Note: The rates are calculated as the annual compound growth rate.

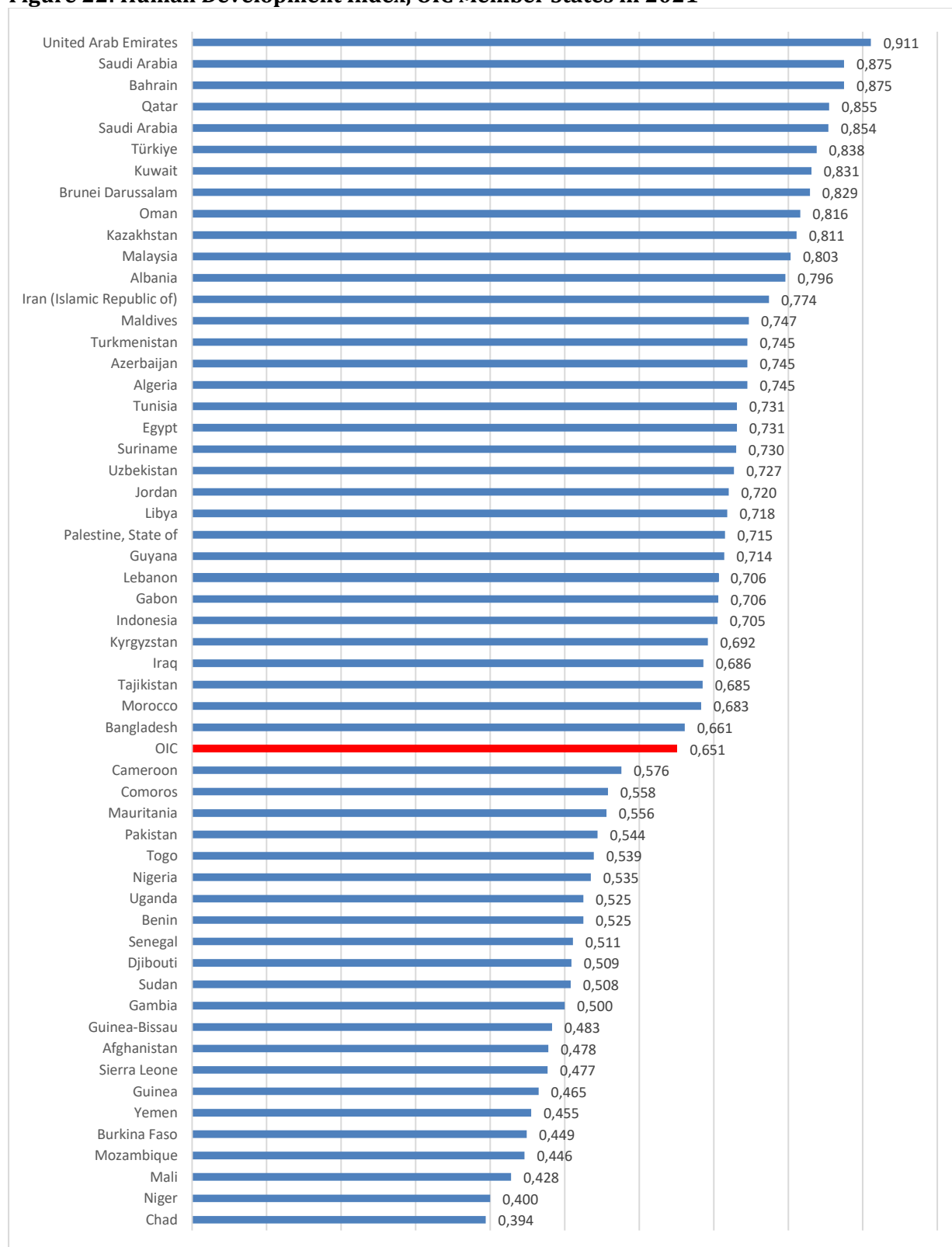
2.2. The current level of human development in OIC

The progress in human development in OIC member states is highly uneven. The HDI values varies between 0.394 (Chad) and 0.911(United Arab Emirates) according to HDR 2022. 22 out of 56 OIC member states have below OIC average HDI values and the remaining 34 have above average HDI values³⁴.

United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Brunei Darussalam, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Türkiye, Malaysia and Kazakhstan have HDI values above 0.800 and are all placed in *Very High Human Development* category. This implies only 10 out of 66 *Very High Human Development* countries (15,2 percent) are from OIC. Iran, Albania, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia, Suriname, Maldives, Uzbekistan, Libya, Turkmenistan, Gabon, Indonesia, Palestine, Egypt and Guyana are in high human development category with their HDI values between 0.705 and 0.796. These countries constitute 34.7 percent of this category (17 out of 49). With HDI values between 0.550 and 0.700, Syria, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Guyana, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cameroon, Mauritania and Côte d'Ivoire are the members of *Medium Human Development* category. Finally, Pakistan, Nigeria, Uganda, Mauritania, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo, Sudan, Afghanistan, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Yemen, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Chad and Niger are in *Low Human Development* category and these countries constitute 59.3 percent of this category (19 out of 32). Considering that OIC member states constitute 29 percent of the countries that are included in HDR 2020 (56 out of 191), the figures imply OIC is significantly underrepresented in *High* development categories and significantly overrepresented in *Low* development categories.

³⁴ HDI value is not available for Somalia.

Figure 22: Human Development Index, OIC Member States in 2021

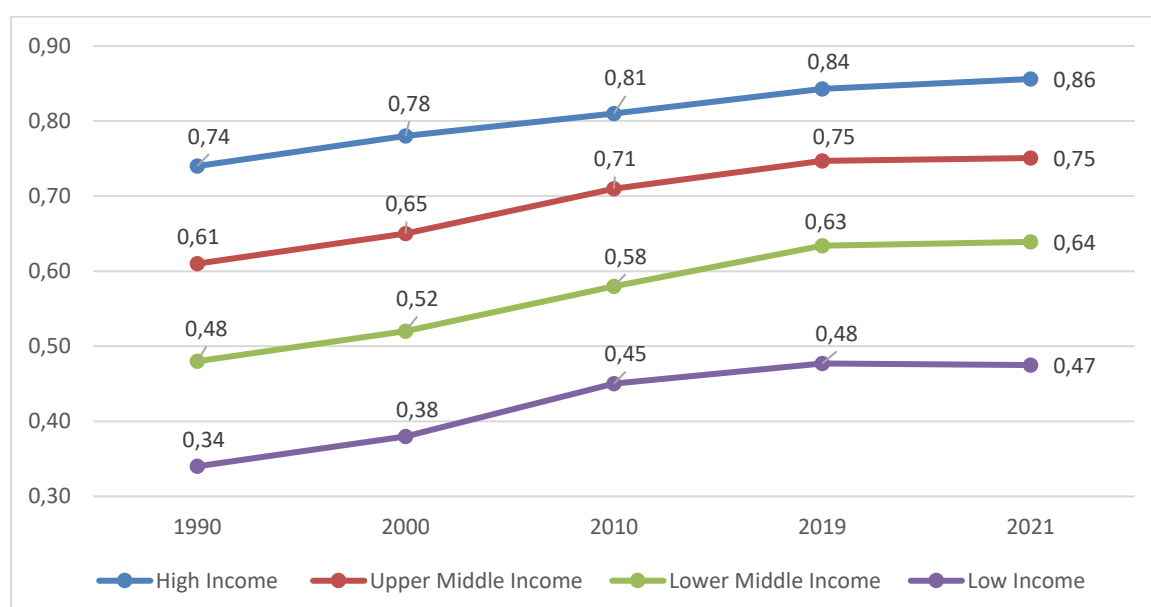


Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP

2.2.1. Trends in OIC

Figure 23 shows the evolution of HDI for OIC member states in different income groups between 1990 and 2021. It reveals that there is an improvement for each income group in the defined period. It also clearly shows that the HDI values are strongly associated with income level. The HDI values consistently increases as income group rises. High income and upper-middle income countries exhibit HDI trends that are over the OIC average and the lower-middle- and low-income countries have lower HDI values compared the OIC average.

Figure 23: Trends in Human Development Index of OIC Member States by income groups, 1990-2021

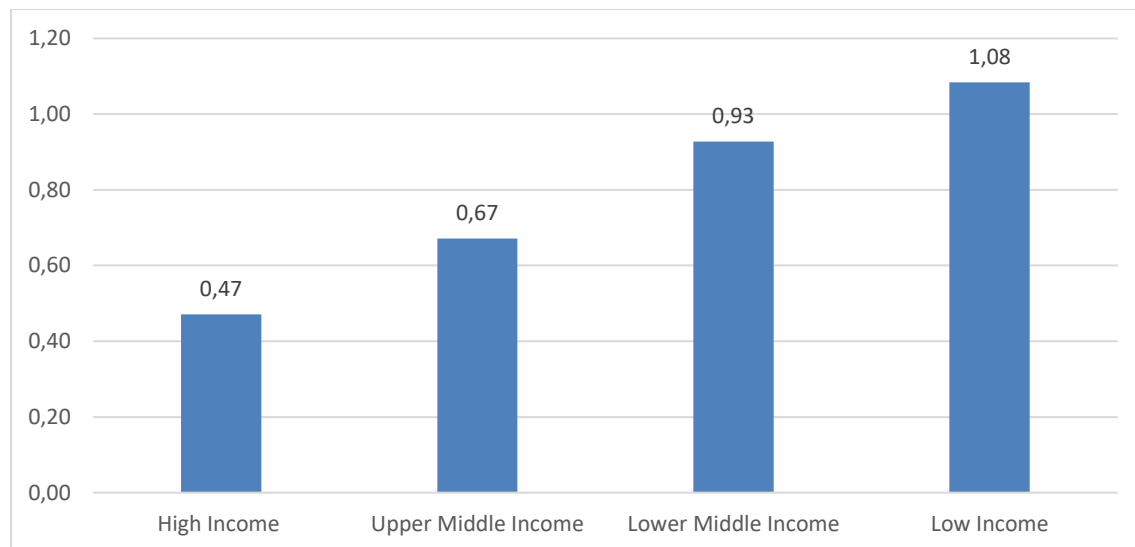


Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP

Note: The averages are unweighted. That is, each country in the groups has the same weight irrespective of its population.

Figure 24 reveals that there is a sign of convergence. Low income and lower middle income countries grew at much higher rates than other income groups over the period. The growth rate of low-income group was more than two times higher than that of high income countries.

Figure 24: Annual growth rate in HDI of OIC Member States by income groups between 1990 and 2021



Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.

Note: The rates are calculated as the annual compound growth rate.

Although the HDI value increases with income, the association between income and HDI rank is more ambiguous at the country level for the given income groups. The last column of Table 6 includes the difference between HDI rank and gross national income (GNI) rank for different income groups. This difference is -5.4 on average for OIC implying that human development lags behind the economic prosperity in the OIC member states in general. This difference is much smaller for low and lower-middle income countries (-2.7 and -0.1 respectively). However, it is considerable higher for upper-middle income and high income countries. The difference for high income group is -20.1 implying that this group was not able to translate its wealth into human development as much as the other high income countries.

Table 6: Components of HDI by income groups, 2021

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI (2011 PPP \$)	GNI rank - HDI rank difference
OIC	67.9	12.0	7.3	13,613	-5.4
Low income	60.9	9.4	3.5	2,032	-2.7
Lower middle income	67.8	12.0	7.4	6,734	0.1
Upper middle income	71.8	13.5	9.7	17,095	-9.6
High income	77.1	14.9	10.5	54,254	-20.1

Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP. Note:

The averages are unweighted. That is, each country in the groups has the same weight irrespective of its population.

Table 6 also represents the level of different component of HDI. On OIC average, the life expectancy is 67.9, the expected and mean years of schooling is 12.0 and 7.3 respectively and

GNI is \$13,613. The level of all the 4 parameters increases by income group. For low income group, the level of life expectancy and mean years of schooling are much lower than OIC average. The lower middle income group has life expectancy, expected and mean years of schooling values that are very close or equal to OIC average. For high income countries, all the parameters except expected and mean years of schooling have values that are remarkably higher than upper-middle income group. However, the mean years of schooling is only 0.8 years higher than that of upper-middle income group. Probably, it is mean years of schooling that causes such a high difference between HDI and GNI rank for high income group.

2.2.2. Evaluation of Human Development Categories for OIC Member States

In HDR's, the countries are grouped according to their HDI value. From the first HDR (1990) until 2009, there were three categories, namely "low", "medium" and "high" human development. However, this changed in HDR 2009 and a "very high" human development category was added to the existing three categories. For this reason, the distribution of OIC member states within these categories are given in two different tables (see Table 7 and Table 10).

In 1990, only 38 OIC member states were included in the HDR. Of these, 22 were exhibiting low human development, 14 were in medium human development category and only 2 countries in the high human development category. In 2000, the number of OIC member states covered by HDR was increased to 54. More than half (29) of these countries were in the medium development category and 5 were in high development category. The share of these two groups increased significantly compared to 1990. In 2008, the number of OIC member states remained at its 2000 level. However, the share of medium and high development categories rose further to 59 percent and 19 percent respectively.

Table 7: OIC Member States by human development level, 1990, 2000 and 2008

HDI Category	1990		2000		2008	
	# of Countries	%	# of Countries	%	# of Countries	%
Low Human Development	22	58	20	37	12	22
Medium Human Development	14	37	29	54	32	59
High Human Development	2	5	5	9	10	19
Total	38	100	54	100	54	100

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years' HDR.

Note: The methodology of HDI has evolved over time. Therefore, the HDI values and hence categories are not fully comparable over time.

Table 8 and Table 9 can be interpreted as transition matrices. According to Table 8, out of 21 OIC member states which were placed in low development category in 1990, 18 ended up in the same category in 2000 and 3 climbed to medium development category. There was no transition from medium development category neither downwards nor upwards. For two

countries in high development category in 1990, one country remained in the same category in 2000 and the other fell to medium category.

Table 8: Transition between development categories from 1990 to 2000

		2000		
		Low HD	Medium HD	High HD
1990	Low HD	18	3	0
	Medium HD	0	14	0
	High HD	0	1	1

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years' HDR.

All the transitions between 2000 and 2008 were upwards. Out of 20 OIC member states in low development category in 2000, 8 were upgraded to medium and the rest remained in the same category. For medium category in 2000, 23 stayed in the same category and 5 were placed in high development category. There was not any transition for the high development category in 2000. All the 5 countries in high category in 2000, remained in the same category in 2008.

Table 9: Transition between development categories from 2000 to 2008

		2008		
		Low HD	Medium HD	High HD
2000	Low HD	12	8	0
	Medium HD	0	23	5
	High HD	0	0	5

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years' HDR.

In 2009 HDR, the shares of low and medium development category were 25% and 51% respectively. That means, three out of four OIC countries were in either low or medium development category and only one in high or very high development category. This image changed slightly in 2019 HDR. Nearly half of the OIC member states were placed in either high or very high category. However, the share of low development category increased significantly to 36% in 2019 from 25% in 2009. These changes from 2009 to 2019 should not be interpreted as improvement or deterioration in human development of OIC member states since the HDI methodology changed in 2010 significantly. Therefore, the HDI scores in 2009 and 2019 are not fully comparable.

Table 10: OIC Member States by human development level, 2009 and 2021

	2009		2021	
	# of Countries	%	# of Countries	%
Low Human Development	14	25	19	34
Medium Human Development	28	51	10	18
High Human Development	9	16	17	30
Very High Human Development	4	7	10	18
Total	55	100%	56	100%

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years' HDR.

Note: There is no data for Somalia in 2021. Note: The methodology of HDI has evolved over time. Therefore, the HDI values and hence categories are not fully comparable over time.

The transitions between categories from 2018 to 2019 are given in Table 11.

Table 11: Transition between development categories from 2019 to 2021

		2021			
		Low HD	Medium HD	High HD	Very High HD
2019	Low HD	18	2	0	0
	Medium HD	1	8	1	0
	High HD	0	0	16	0
	Very High HD	0	0	0	10

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years HDR.

2.2.3. Evaluation of Gender Inequality and Women Empowerment in OIC Member States

Gender inequality and the empowerment of women are pivotal components of any comprehensive strategy aimed at alleviating poverty and achieving sustainable development in OIC countries and beyond. The undeniable link between gender equality, development, and poverty reduction has become increasingly apparent on the global stage. It is a recognition that has been emphasized through the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and, more prominently, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the journey towards addressing the multifaceted challenges of poverty, the world first set its sights on the MDGs, which guided international development efforts from 2000 to 2015. Among the eight MDGs, the third goal specifically sought to promote gender equality and empower women. This marked a significant recognition of the role women play in fostering economic growth, social progress, and overall human development.

Building upon the MDGs' foundation, the international community adopted the SDGs in 2015. These 17 interconnected goals aim to tackle a wide range of global issues by 2030, including poverty, hunger, health, education, clean water, and gender equality. Goal 5, "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," stands at the heart of these aspirations, highlighting the central role of gender equality in achieving all other development objectives.

The importance of addressing gender inequality in the context of poverty alleviation cannot be overstated. Women and girls constitute approximately half of the population in OIC countries, and their empowerment is inextricably linked to the overall well-being and progress of these nations. When women have equal access to education, economic opportunities, healthcare, and participation in decision-making processes, societies flourish, poverty rates decline, and development becomes more sustainable.

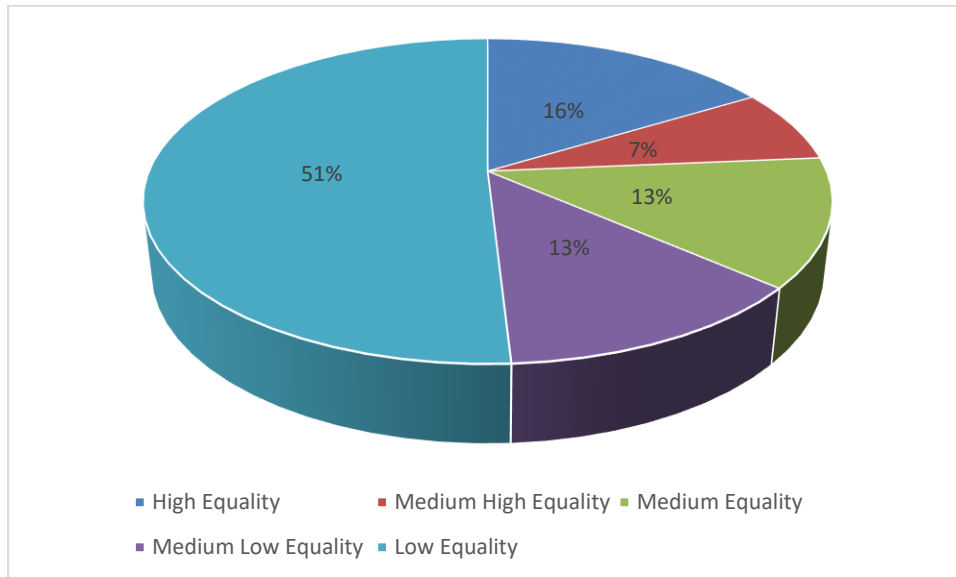
This chapter summarizes the current situation on gender inequality and women empowerment in OIC countries. UNDP has been monitoring gender inequality using Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Inequality Index (GII). The compounding global crises, including the impact of COVID-19, have not only brought existing gender inequalities into sharp focus but have also exacerbated them. Recognizing the importance of this issue UNDP and UN Women have developed novel composite indices with the ultimate goal of propelling significant advancements in women's empowerment and gender equality. These indices employ a multifaceted framework to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the global status of women. The first of these indices, the Women's Empowerment Index, centers on assessing women's agency and their capacity to exercise choices and seize opportunities in life. Notably, it represents the inaugural UN gender index to include violence against women and girls as a distinct dimension. The second, the Global Gender Parity Index, evaluates gender disparities across four dimensions of human development: health, education, inclusivity, and decision-making.³⁵

The Gender Development Index (GDI) is essentially the Human Development Index (HDI) adjusted for gender disparities. The global average for GDI is 0.958, while the average GDI is

³⁵ See Annex 1 for the explanation of the mentioned indices.

0.898 in OIC region. However, there is significant variation within the OIC member countries, with GDI ranging from 0.496 in Yemen to 1.019 in Qatar.³⁶ Based on this index, 16% of member countries are classified as having high gender equality, 7% as having medium-high equality, 13% as having medium and medium-low equality, and 51% as having low gender equality (Figure 26).

Figure 25: Gender Development Index in OIC Countries, 2021

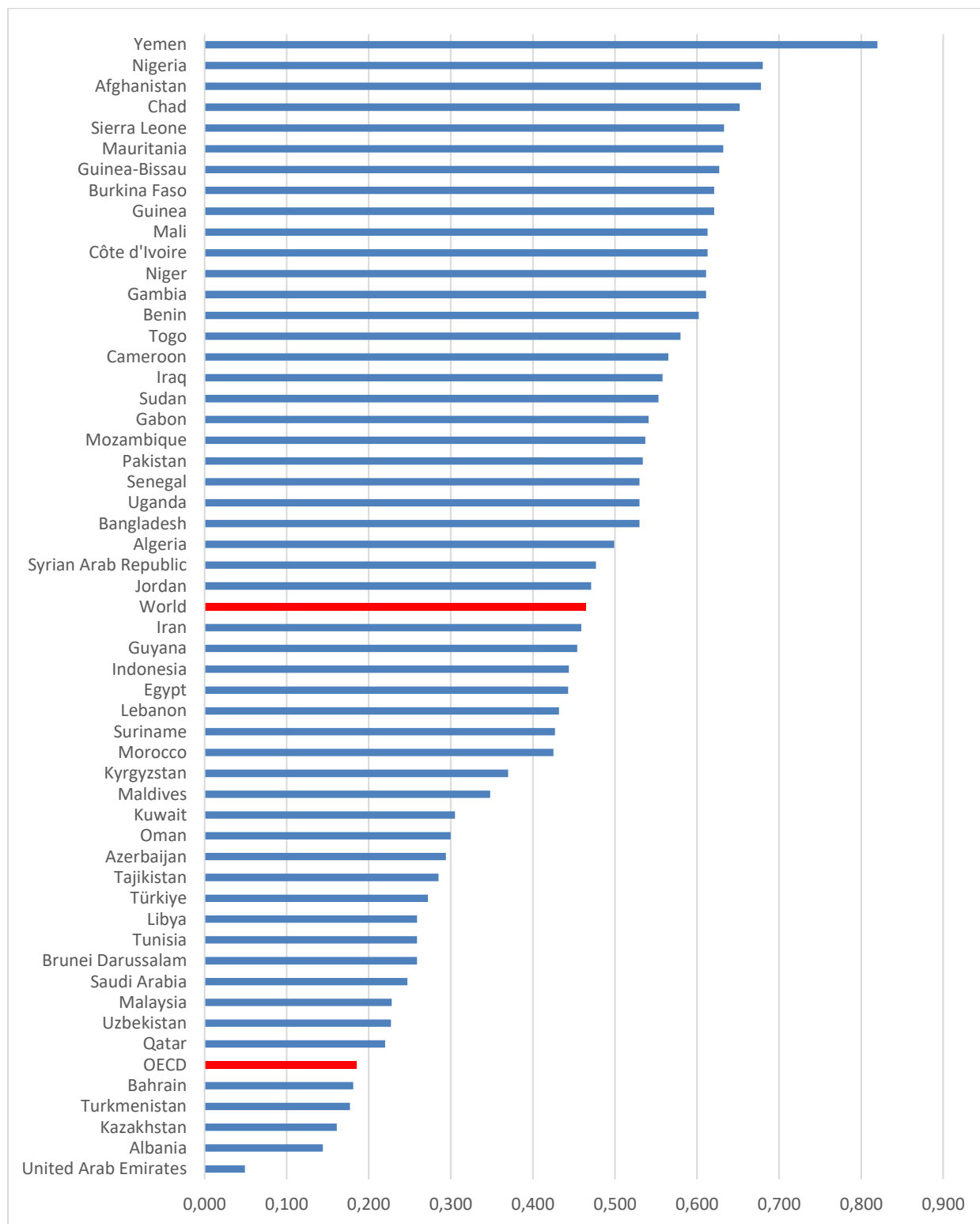


Source: UNDP, 2023.

Unlike the GDI, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) does not incorporate income as one of its components in the calculations. It ranges from 0 (indicating gender equality) to 1 (indicating extreme gender inequality). Figure 26 displays gender inequality in OIC countries. The average gender inequality index for the world and OECD countries is 0.465 and 0.185, respectively. The average GII in OIC countries is 0.445, which is close to the world average but significantly higher (indicating more inequality) than the OECD average. Among OIC members, GII varies from 0.049 in the United Arab Emirates to 0.820 in Yemen.

³⁶ A GDI higher than 1 means that women in a particular country are doing better than men in terms of human development.

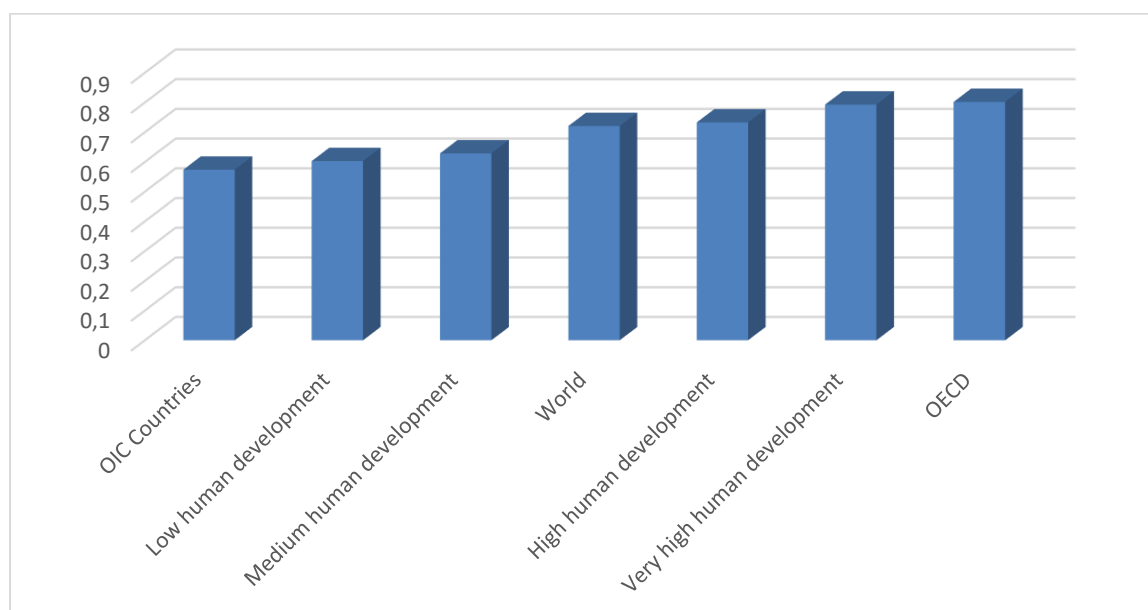
Figure 26: Gender Inequality Index in OIC Countries, 2021



Source: UNDP, 2023

The Global Gender Parity Index (GGPI) is a new index that evaluates the status of women relative to men in core dimensions of human development and highlights disparities in gender parity. The index is calculated on a scale from 0 to 1, with 1 representing perfect gender parity and 0 representing complete gender inequality. According to this index, on average, OIC countries lag behind the global level in terms of women's empowerment (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Global Gender Parity Index in OIC Countries and World, 2022.



Source: UNDP, 2023.

While the average value of the Global Gender Parity Index for OIC member countries is lagging, there is significant variation among member countries. The index ranges from as low as 0.141 in Yemen to as high as 0.860 in Albania (Table 12). Out of the 27 OIC countries for which the GGPI is calculated, 18 are classified as having *low gender parity*, 6 countries are classified as having *lower-middle gender parity*, 2 countries are classified as having *upper-middle gender parity*, and 1 country is classified as having *high gender parity* (Table 12).

Table 12: Global Gender Parity Index (GGPI) , 2022

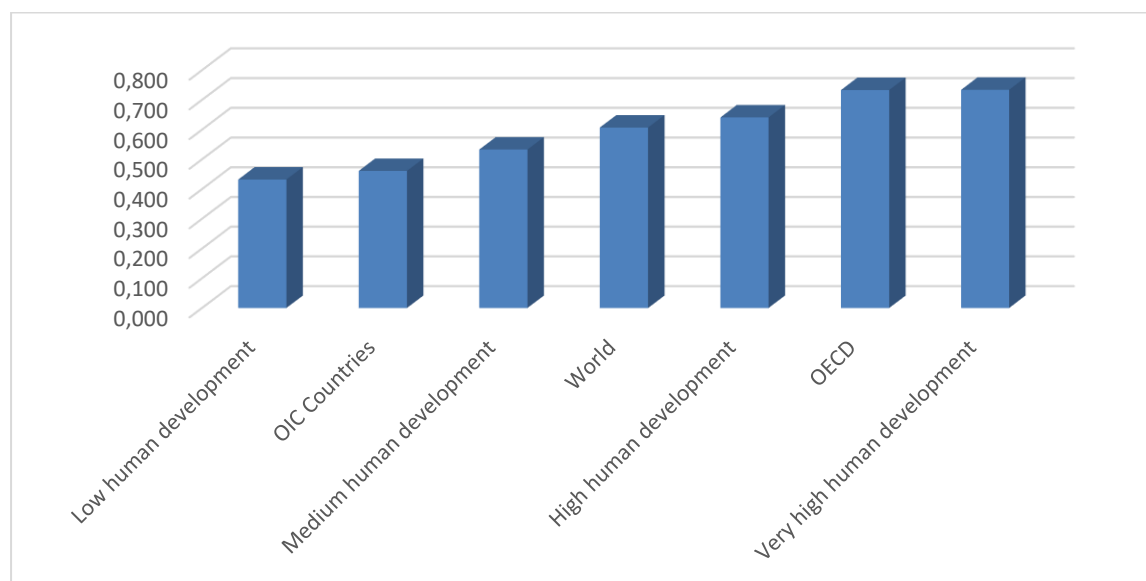
	Value	Gender Parity Group³⁷
Yemen	0.141	Low
Iran	0.393	Low
Lebanon	0.422	Low
Iraq	0.486	Low
Benin	0.497	Low
Türkiye	0.511	Low
Nigeria	0.514	Low
Gambia	0.524	Low
Bangladesh	0.527	Low
Egypt	0.534	Low
Guinea	0.546	Low
Jordan	0.562	Low
Maldives	0.575	Low
Mali	0.579	Low
Sierra Leone	0.588	Low
Côte d'Ivoire	0.594	Low
Tunisia	0.594	Low
Burkina Faso	0.595	Low
Senegal	0.623	Lower-middle
Panama	0.646	Lower-middle
Indonesia	0.652	Lower-middle
Niger	0.662	Lower-middle
Togo	0.664	Lower-middle
Uganda	0.672	Lower-middle
Cameroon	0.752	Upper-middle
United Arab Emirates	0.783	Upper-middle
Albania	0.860	High

The final indicator that centers on women is the Women’s Empowerment Index (WEI), which assesses the level of women’s empowerment across five dimensions: life and good health, education, skill-building and knowledge, labor and financial inclusion, and participation in decision-making while being free from violence. The WEI exclusively focuses on women, measuring their power and freedom to make choices and seize opportunities in life. Scores on the WEI are calculated on a scale of 0 to 1, with 0 representing no empowerment and 1 representing full empowerment. A higher WEI score indicates a greater degree of women's

³⁷ The cutoff points are GGPI value of less than 0.600 for low performance in achieving gender parity, 0.600–0.699 for lower-middle performance in achieving gender parity, 0.700–0.799 for upper-middle performance in achieving gender parity and 0.800 or greater for high performance in achieving gender parity (UNDP, 2023).

empowerment. Figure 28 shows that there is a significant gender empowerment gap in OIC countries compared to global level.

Figure 28: Women Empowerment Index in OIC Countries and World, 2022.



Source: UNDP, 2023.

Out of the 27 OIC countries for which the Women's Empowerment Index (WEI) is calculated, 25 are classified as having *low women's empowerment*, while 2 countries are classified as *lower-middle women's empowerment* countries (Table 12).

Table 13: Women Empowerment Index (WEI) , 2022

	Value	Women's Empowerment Group ³⁸
Yemen	0.141	Low
Niger	0.307	Low
Iraq	0.363	Low
Lebanon	0.372	Low
Guinea	0.400	Low
Mali	0.400	Low
Benin	0.418	Low
Gambia	0.427	Low
Sierra Leone	0.438	Low
Bangladesh	0.443	Low
Burkina Faso	0.443	Low

³⁸ The cut-off points are WEI value of less than 0.600 for low women's empowerment, 0.600–0.699 for lower-middle women's empowerment, 0.700–0.799 for upper-middle women's empowerment and 0.800 or greater for high women's empowerment (UNDP, 2023).

Nigeria	0.444	Low
Iran	0.454	Low
Côte d'Ivoire	0.455	Low
Uganda	0.463	Low
Egypt	0.466	Low
Jordan	0.488	Low
Türkiye	0.498	Low
Senegal	0.511	Low
Tunisia	0.512	Low
Maldives	0.518	Low
Cameroon	0.520	Low
Togo	0.537	Low
Panama	0.563	Low
Indonesia	0.568	Low
Albania	0.610	Lower-middle
United Arab Emirates	0.680	Lower-middle

Source: UNDP, 2023.

3. Efforts on Poverty Alleviation

In this section, first, poverty alleviation efforts in the world with a focus on Millennium Development Goals (henceforth MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (henceforth SDGs) will be elaborated. Afterwards, poverty alleviation efforts in the OIC Region will be summarized.

3.1. Efforts in the World

3.1.1. Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the world agreed upon the MDGs. This agreement reflects the world leader's commitment to a new global partnership to ending poverty and hunger, improving education, gender, health and promoting sustainable development. Under this understanding, eight goals with a deadline of 2015 were set. These goals, namely MDGs, were:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Despite its multisectoral approach, the main objective of MDGs was poverty alleviation. Goal 1 was directly; the remaining were indirectly addressing poverty. In fact, Goal 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 under the MDGs were priority areas that must be addressed to eliminate extreme

poverty. The aim was to make the nations to accept the MDGs as national goals and increase the coherence and consistency of national policies and programs while trying to achieve these goals.

Under the MDGs, 21 targets and 60 indicators were officially defined to monitor the progress of the countries. The progress during the MDG period (2000-2022,) in the selected indicators is summarized below based on the latest available year:

Under the first goal, extreme poverty (less than \$1.90 a day) declined significantly from 26 percent in 1990 to 10 per cent as of year 2015. This number of people living under the \$1.90 a day fell to 632 million people or 8.2% of the world population in 2019. However, The Covid-19 pandemic has caused reversals in poverty reduction lead to number of people living under the \$1.90 a day increase to 656 million people or 8.6% of the world population 2022. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half from 23 per cent to 13 per cent from 1990 to 2015³⁹. The alleviation under the goal 2, the primary school net enrolment rate has reached to 89.4 percent in 2018, from 82.0 per cent in 1990. Under goal 3, the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education almost fully achieved. Under goal 4, the global under-five mortality rate has declined from 93 to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births from 1990 to 2020. Under goal 5, the maternal mortality ratio has declined from 342 deaths per 100,000 live births to 211 deaths per 100,000 live births from 2000 to 2017. Under goal 6, new HIV infections fell by approximately 28 per cent from 1990 to 2021. Under goal 7, the share of population using at least basic drinking water services rose from 80.6 percent to 90.0 percent from 2000 to 2020 and the proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services climbed from 55.4 percent to 78.0 percent at the same period. Under goal 8, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) increased by 98 per cent in real terms between 2000 and 2021, reaching \$169.2 billion⁴⁰.

3.1.2. Sustainable Development Goals

To follow and reinforce the commitment to the unfinished MDGs after 2015, the Post-2015 Development agenda in which the SDGs are at the core has been designed and declared at the UN Special Summit in September 2015. While the MDG agenda mostly focused on the challenges of the poor countries, SDG envisages a transition to a more comprehensive development framework that concerns all countries regardless of their level of development.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda provides a unique opportunity to end poverty, to protect the planet, and to ensure prosperity and well-being of people. The new development framework forces a transition from the MDG agenda focused on the challenges of the poor countries to a more comprehensive sustainable development agenda that concerns all

³⁹ FAO, <https://ourworldindata.org/hunger-and-undernourishment#undernourishment-by-world-region>.

⁴⁰ The figures for goals 1 to 7 are from World Bank (2022). The figure for goal 8 is from OECD (2022).

countries regardless of their level of development. Besides, the new development agenda in which SDGs at the core will have implications for all development actors from the national to the international level. International and regional development actors will have a tremendous role for translating the goals and targets into action.

The adapted 17 SDGs are listed below:

1. **No Poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. **Zero Hunger** - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. **Good Health and Well-being** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. **Quality Education** - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. **Gender Equality** - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. **Affordable and Clean Energy** - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. **Reduced Inequalities** - Reduce income inequality within and among countries.
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities** - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production** - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. **Climate Action** - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.
14. **Life Below Water** - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. **Life on Land** - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. **Partnerships for the Goals** - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Among these, Goal 1 directly addresses poverty alleviation in the world. Furthermore, Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 17 are indirectly related to poverty alleviation. However, this does not be interpreted as the other goals are completely irrelevant of poverty reduction. The

remaining seven goals are also serving poverty reduction but at a lesser degree compared to others.

3.2. Efforts under the OIC

In this section main poverty alleviation efforts under the OIC umbrella will be analyzed in terms of the activities of the OIC Institutions.

COMCEC Strategy

Poverty alleviation has an important place in the agenda of the COMCEC. As mentioned in the first section, poverty is a significant challenge in the OIC Region particularly among the African Member countries. The COMCEC Strategy adopted by the 4th Extra-ordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah on 14-15 August 2012, has identified poverty alleviation as one of its six cooperation areas. Furthermore, “Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the OIC Region” has been determined as a strategic objective.

The COMCEC Strategy has identified four output areas in its Poverty Alleviation Section, which are aid effectiveness, productive capacity of the poor, effective utilization of financial resources and monitoring poverty.

The COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group has been established within the framework of the implementation of the COMCEC Strategy. The Working Group (WG) provides a regular platform in this field for the country experts to deliberate on the issues related to poverty, and to share their experiences and good practices. The Poverty Alleviation Working Group (WG) meets twice a year in Ankara.

The Strategy has also introduced a well-defined Project Funding Mechanism for the realization of the COMCEC Projects. In this respect, the Member Countries’ and the relevant OIC Institutions’ technical cooperation and the capacity building projects which will serve to the realization of the objectives of the COMCEC Strategy and to multilateral cooperation are funded by the COMCEC Coordination Office.

Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) and Special Program for Development of Africa (SPDA)

Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) is a special fund within the IDB. In line with the decision of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in 2005 in Makkah, the Fund was officially launched in 2007. The fund focuses on human development, agriculture, rural development, and basic infrastructure. The targeted budget of the Fund is US\$ 10 billion. The Paid-up capital reached US\$2.6 billion by 2022 representing 25% of the target capital. By 2022, the ISFD has provided a total of USD 1.2 billion in the form of concessional loans and grants to finance projects and programs in member counties. Out of the total approved projects, about 78% have been allocated to the Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs). The main sectors of operations are agriculture (including rural development) with around 26%, education (including vocational training) with 20%, and health (including a COVID-19 pandemic response program) which accounted for around of 22% of the ISFD financing.⁴¹

⁴¹ The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)

<https://www.isdb.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2022-10/ISFD%20Leaflet%20-%20English.pdf>

In accordance with the relevant decision of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in 2005 in Makkah, Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA) has been initiated by the IDB Group with the aim of supporting African OIC Member Countries, particularly least developed ones, in their poverty alleviation and economic development endeavors for the emergence of sustainable economic growth and the reinforcement of regional integration. The target capital of the SPDA is \$12 billion. The amount of total approvals has reached 5.01 billion USD since the beginning of the Program. In all 490 operations were approved during the approval phase of SPDA. Of these, 315 have been completed amounting to USD 2.9 billion (55.4% of the approved amount), 143 are still active, representing 35.5% of the gross approvals, and 32 have been cancelled, representing 9.2% of the approvals.⁴²

Vocational Education and Training Programme (OIC-VET) of SESRIC

Vocational education and training issues have significance impacts on enhancing the productive capacity of the poor. In this respect, a programme on vocational education and training was initiated by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in 2009. The Programme aims at supporting and contributing to the efforts of the OIC member countries towards addressing the challenges and limitations in the field of technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

Main objectives of OIC-VET are;

- to provide the exchange of people involved in VET throughout OIC Member Countries, so as to increase placements in enterprises.
- to enhance the quality and innovation capacity of Member Countries' vocational training systems, and to facilitate the transfer of innovative practices from one country to another.
- to increase the volume of cooperation among training institutions, enterprises, social partners and other relevant bodies throughout OIC Member Countries
- to expand the transparency and recognition of qualifications and competencies, including those acquired through formal and informal learning among Member Countries.
- to support the development of innovative Information and Communication Technology based on content, services, pedagogies and practice for lifelong learning.

SESRIC and the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) have coordinated the preparation of the "OIC-TVET Strategic Roadmap 2020-2025" in collaboration with TVET authorities of OIC Member States through four thematic working group meetings and two consecutive workshops organized by SESRIC during the period 2017-2018. The Strategic Roadmap was welcomed by the 35th Ministerial Session of the COMCEC. SESRIC monitors the implementation of the Roadmap within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme and submits the progress report to the COMCEC Sessions and to the Follow-up Meetings.⁴³

⁴² Report on SPDA submitted to the 37th Session of the COMCEC

<https://www.comcec.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/4-Update-on-SPDA-2021-CI-pdf.pdf>

⁴³ Progress Report Towards the Implementation of the OIC-TVET Strategic Roadmap 2020-2025

https://www.comcec.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/4-ENProgress_Report_OIC_VET_Programme.pdf

Implementation of SDGs

By building directly on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), announced at the UN Special Summit in September 2015, present more ambitious and comprehensive development agenda in coverage. SDGs provide a roadmap to reach a sustainable world with mutual prosperity for all.

SESRIC annually reports⁴⁴ the progress towards achievement of the prioritized SDGs in the OIC Member Countries. These reports analyze whether the OIC region is on track to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the light of the selected indicators.

In addition to the annual report of the SESRIC, COMCEC Coordination Office compiles the relevant OIC Institutions' activities aligned with the prioritized SDG areas and submits the list to the annual COMCEC Sessions.

COMCEC COVID Response

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented reversals in poverty reduction that are further exacerbated by rising inflation worldwide. Recent projections expect an additional 75 million to 95 million people living in extreme poverty in 2022, compared to pre-pandemic projections. Under the pessimistic scenario, which includes the disproportionate impact of rising food prices on the bottom 40% compared to the top 60% over the baseline scenario, 2022 could be the second-worst year (after 2020) in terms of progress made in reducing extreme poverty this century, when there was an actual increase in global poverty⁴⁵.

Real economy has been hit hard resulting in decline in business activities and increase in unemployment; and recovery is expected to take a long time as the decline in the tax revenues and increased debt would imply that the public sector will find it challenging to provide further incentives for a speedy economic recovery⁴⁶. COVID-19 induced slowdown had asymmetric detrimental effects on poverty alleviation, gender equality, education, social protection, refugees/IDPs, slum dwellers, labor market outcomes, remittances, international trade, commodity prices, food insecurity, and tourism dimensions in the OIC economies.

In order to alleviate the negative impacts of the pandemic on member country economies CCO initiated the *COMCED COVID Response (CCR)* for the benefit of member country public institutions in 2020. It particularly focuses on agriculture, finance, poverty alleviation, trade,

⁴⁴ Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2021: A Progress Report by SESRIC, 2021 https://www.comcec.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2-ENSDG_Report_2021.pdf

⁴⁵ World Bank, 2022.

⁴⁶ The Role of Islamic Finance in Supporting Microenterprises and SMEs Against COVID-19 <http://ebook.comcec.org/Kutuphane/Icerik/d1f81c4e-46e8-4bfa-b5df-9c76a9c6967f.pdf>

transport and tourism. Under the Program, the CCO finances certain types of projects, which focus on needs assessment, sharing expertise, providing direct grants to final beneficiaries.

Moreover, given the importance of the issue, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Meetings of the Poverty Alleviation Working Group were devoted to socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 (COMCEC, 2021) and effective social assistance provision programs in the OIC Member Countries (COMCEC, 2022).

The socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19

Following are the determined as the challenges that might exacerbate income inequality and intergenerational transmission of poverty⁴⁷.

- Workers who have lost their jobs could lose their skills and have difficulty in returning to the labor market.
- The lack of sufficient support and relief programs for households adversely affected the socioeconomic status of disadvantaged groups.
- Disruptions in the education system could lead to hard-to-reverse damages to human capital.
- Businesses could suffer from a debt overhang. If a high debt burden discourages businesses from investing, the economy could suffer in the long run.

To overcome these challenges, following policy recommendations are highlighted:

For OIC Members which may need to improve their institutional capacity

- Diversify concentrated exposures and resolve over-reliance on a single or small number of suppliers for critical goods and services to minimize the damages in future emergencies.
- Design labor market policies (i) to establish a balance between protecting existing shocks and addressing the destructive effects of labor reallocations and (ii) to provide unemployment subsidies that also cover informal workers.
- Utilize online databases and other digital tools to identify the needs, monitor changing situations of individuals and households, build automatic decision systems to check for eligibility, and effectively distribute social assistance in emergency situations.
- Develop effective food safety strategies to address the problems of food insecurity and undernourishment that emerged during the COVID-19 crisis due to the dramatic fall in income levels especially for disadvantaged groups.
- Devote more resources and set fiscal spending priorities to reverse learning depreciations among disadvantaged children, who lost substantial amounts of instructional time during the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴⁷ COVID-19 and Its Adverse Effects on Socio-Economic Inequalities in the OIC Member States
<https://www.comcec.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ITEM-10-4-Poverty.pdf>

- Invest in health infrastructure and ensure health equality to effectively provide health care for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups during emergencies.
- Increase priority actions to ensure equal access to vaccines to achieve global herd immunity, save lives, prevent the emergence of new variants, and contribute trillions to global economic recovery.
- Improve policy coordination both within the OIC group, and between OIC countries and the rest of the world for more effective policy implementation during times of crises and to continue to narrow the gap between their living standards and those of advanced countries.

For OIC Members with relatively sufficient institutional capacity

- Reducing economic damage of the pandemic through applying semi-targeted lockdowns with contact tracing and testing programs instead of full lockdowns.
- Developing food safety strategies, promoting social assistance interventions, unemployment subsidies and alternative job generation with a view to alleviating poverty especially stemming from the job losses during the pandemic.

For OIC Members which may need to improve their institutional capacity

- Raising awareness of the importance of the measures and benefitting from information systems with a view to ensure effective implementation of public health measures.
- Ensuring equal access to education, employment, and health facilities particularly by women, youth, and unskilled workers through benefitting from online databases, employing activation policies, and unemployment subsidies.
- Closing learning gaps through remedial educational programs.
- Mitigating internal economic imbalances that could disrupt growth through implementing fiscal measures.
- Increasing the scope and capacity of social protection and assistance programs by allocating more resources and supporting them with digital technologies.

Integrated Monitoring and Information Systems

With the outbreak of the pandemic, governments have realized the importance of the integrated information systems for social protection. Integrated social protection systems are superior over traditional social assistance provision methods as former increase the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of the delivery of social programs. COMCEC (2022) reported that existing systems in OIC countries vary significantly in terms of the level of integration. While Azerbaijan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar, and Indonesia have built nearly fully integrated systems, Albania, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia have made notable progress in achieving high levels of interoperability across national programs. The degree of integration seems to correlate with member countries' economic development levels. In terms of geographical distribution, the member countries of the MENA region seem to have more advanced systems for social services provision. In contrast, African members seem to lag in exhibiting the critical building blocks of integrated monitoring and information systems in social assistance.

OIC member countries⁴⁸ classified into 4 categories based on levels of social protection integration: "Very-high-level" integration (Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar), "high-level" integration (Albania, Indonesia, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Tunisia), "low level" integration (Uganda, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bangladesh, Somalia, Jordan), and "very low" level integration (Iraq, Libya, Mali, Sudan, Algeria, Niger). For other members, the information does not exist, which suggests that these countries might have low degrees of integration (COMCEC, 2022).

COMCEC, 2022 suggests three separate pathways to three types of country typologies to move towards integrated information systems for social protection.

For OIC countries that have multiple social programs with insufficient interoperability.

- Program level delivery should be improved.
- Each delivery stage can be digitized, leading to digital databases with client interfaces.
- The outreach strategies should be expanded, particularly with a shift from on-demand to administer-driven systems.
- Digitized databases can be interconnected by interoperable data platforms through binary data interfaces or more holistic single registries.
- Provision and delivery (cash or service provision) can be connected to more efficient provision.
- A single beneficiary system helps identify "who gets what, when, and how."
- A single payment gateway storing all transactions between organizations and beneficiaries is essential.

- A single or connected grievances platform helps dynamic inclusion.
- Digital data analytics helps organizations evaluate their programs.

For OIC countries that currently have functional interoperable systems.

- The main challenge is creating a fully integrated beneficiary system through social registries, thus increasing the interconnectedness between social assistance programs and other relevant databases.
- Policymakers should consider introducing all programs into a single registry and connecting social registries with other institutional databases.
- A national ID system can be the basis of the social registry as it allows the identification of potential and existing beneficiaries.
- The current birth registers, census-type data, and similar broad databases will be helpful.
- Technical barriers and the intuitional "data politics" at this stage can overcome the political will toward integration.

For OIC countries that already have social registries and integrated beneficiary systems.

⁴⁸ Data are available only for 29 countries.

- These countries must adjust the integration by designing tools addressing grievances, identifying the under-covered parts of the population, and creating an adaptive social system responding to unexpected shocks and risks.
- Dynamic improvement of outreach and intake, not in terms of coverage but temporal adjustments, should be based on intelligent warning systems and better digital monitoring tools.
- Specific targeting mechanisms can be helpful for vulnerable groups (for instance, informal workers, women, and rural groups).
- Dynamic adjustment relying on effective information systems can potentially avoid the misallocation of resources and extend support to those in immediate need, thus increasing the adequacy of social protection as a whole.
- Alternative data sources such as geographical and climate information, socio-economic indicators, the measures of economic distress can be utilized to predict the needs of the poor and respond accordingly.
- Intelligent data analytics approaches and Big Data tools can provide critical predictive algorithms.

Concluding Remarks

There is a significant level of extreme poverty in the OIC Member Countries with more than 377 million people suffering from poverty. Poverty headcount ratios of the member countries differ from zero percent to almost 71 percent. Likewise, non-monetary poverty indicators also vary across the OIC Member Countries. As non-monetary indicators, Human Development Index values of the OIC Member Countries are between 0.911 and 0.394, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between zero and 0.60 among the countries for which the MPI is calculated, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 45.1.

Aiming to provide an overview of poverty status in the OIC Member Countries, this report elaborates on monetary and non-monetary poverty, with a special focus on human development progress in the OIC Member Countries.

The OIC Member Countries do not form a homogenous group in terms of poverty. While 8 member countries are in high income group, 13 are in upper-middle income, 21 are in lower-middle income, and 15 are in low income group. High income OIC Countries have GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels which are above \$40,000. 7 out of 8 high income countries are at the very high human development level while 1 of them is at the high human development level. In the upper-middle income OIC Countries GDP per capita levels have a diverse pattern, ranging from \$10,409 to \$37,274. 3 out of 13 upper-middle OIC countries are in very high human development category and 10 out of 13 upper-middle OIC income countries are in high human development category. And 1 country is at medium human development level. In the lower-middle income OIC Countries GDP per capita levels is between \$3,187 and \$18075. On the other hand, poverty rates in this group display a diverse picture ranging between 0.4 percent and 66.8 percent. Lower-middle income OIC countries can be classified under high, medium or low human development categories. Multidimensional poverty situation is more severe than monetary poverty situation in these countries, since in almost one third of the lower-middle income countries, more than 40 percent of the population is multi-dimensionally poor.

Regarding low income OIC Member Countries, both monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators are striking. They have GDP per capita levels ranging between \$1,354 and \$ 4,216. All countries in this group can be classified as low-income food-deficit country. They all have either serious or alarming hunger situation. Moreover, all low income OIC countries are classified under low human development category in the ranking of human development index, except Syria which is in the Medium Human Development category. Multidimensional poverty rate in this group is higher than 37 percent.

Regarding human development progress, the OIC experienced an improvement in HDI level. Between 1990 and 2019 the average HDI level of the OIC rose from 0.505 to 0.648. However, it remained significantly below the OECD and world average. Moreover, the gap between the OIC and developing countries has enlarged in the last 3 decades from 0.011 to 0.037 points. This implies the human development progress in the OIC was slower than that of in developing countries. Furthermore, the new development agenda, namely the SDGs, will have significant implication for all countries. The implementation of the SDGs will also have an important place in the OIC development agenda. In line with the global development agenda, the OIC countries and institutions have been exerting efforts for alleviating poverty in the Member Countries through several programs such as ISFD, SPDA and OIC-VET.

Regarding gender inequality, 16% of member countries are classified as having high gender equality, 7% as having medium-high equality, 13% as having medium and medium-low equality, and 51% as having low gender equality. Furthermore, based on new measures introduced by UNDP, in average OIC countries are lagging behind global level in terms of gender parity and women empowerment.

While significant progress has been made in alleviating both monetary and non-monetary poverty over the decades, COVID-19 has reversed three decades of poverty reduction efforts, presenting OIC member countries with additional challenges. In response, CCO initiated the *COMCED COVID Response (CCR)* for the benefit of member country public institutions. The aim is to alleviate the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic which had asymmetric detrimental effects on poverty alleviation, gender equality, education, social protection, refugees/IDPs, slum dwellers, labor market outcomes, remittances, international trade, commodity prices, food insecurity, and tourism dimensions in the OIC economies.

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GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

GDP (Current US\$)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY>

People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.BASS.ZS>

Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT.MA?end=2019&start=1989>

School enrollment, primary (% net)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR?end=2019&start=1988>

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ANNEXES

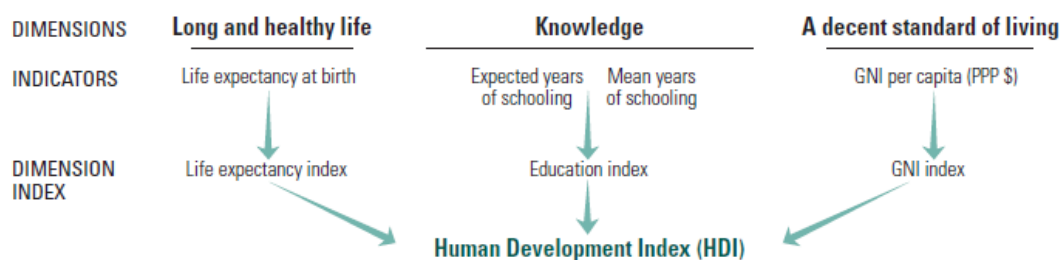
Annex 1: The Widely Used Non-Monetary Poverty Indices

Human Development Index

Human development approach relies on a view that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. This perspective is inspired by Amartya Sen's⁴⁹ notion of well-being and poverty. Within the context of human development in order to investigate development by assuming that it is something beyond income and economic growth rates of countries the UNDP calculates a Human Development Index (HDI).⁵⁰ The HDI defines people as "the real wealth of a nation"⁵¹ and posits *health, knowledge* and *income* as three basic aspects of human measures for development, and calculates a country's average achievements in these areas. In conclusion, the HDI sees poverty in terms of human poverty and defines it as a lack of income, education and health.⁵²

The HDI utilizes four indicators, namely GNI per capita, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and life expectancy at birth, under three dimensions (Figure 29). When being calculated the index, minimum and maximum values are set in order to transform the indicators into indices between 0 and 1. The HDI is calculated by taking the geometric mean of the three dimension indices.

Figure 29: Dimensions of the HDI



Source: The UNDP, 2023.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Within the context of human development thinking, in addition to HDI, the UNDP have started to calculate MPI, in order to measure poverty in a much broader context, since 2010. The MPI considers multiple deprivations of the population and their overlap by utilizing the dimensions of health, education and standard of living (

Figure 30). While the health and education dimensions are similar to the dimensions of HDI, but use different indicators, the standard of living is a different dimension that consists of six

⁴⁹Sen 1987 quoted in Haughton and Khandker 2009, p.2.

⁵⁰Klugman et al. 2011, p.250; Sagar and Najam 1998, p.251

⁵¹The UNDP 1990, p.9.

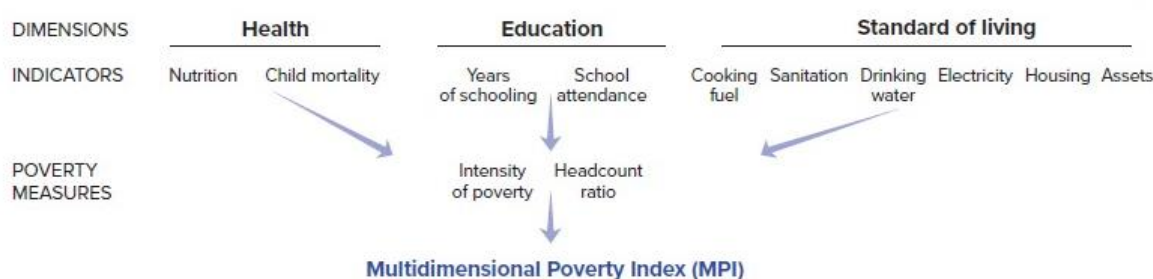
⁵²The UNDP 1990, p.63.

indicators related to basic living standards. On the other hand, income is not included in the calculation of MPI.

Deprivation in education is examined by years of schooling and child school attendance, deprivation in health is measured by child mortality and nutrition, and deprivation in living conditions is measured by electricity, improved sanitation, drinking water, flooring, cooking fuel, and asset ownership.

Because each main dimension is equally weighted in calculation of the index, one dimension affects the index 33 percent at most. Also each component of dimensions has equal weight. MPI has maximum and minimum scores for its three dimensions and the related indicators, which demonstrates for a household a maximum deprivation value of 10 and a minimum value of zero. A household having a deprivation value of 3 and more is considered as living under multidimensional poverty, and one who has a value between 2 and 3 is recognized as being under the risk of multidimensional poverty. (The UNDP, 2010b:215-222).

Figure 30: Dimensions of the MPI



Source: The UNDP, 2023.

Global Hunger Index

Global Hunger Index (GHI) which is calculated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is a significant indicator that reveals the state of hunger for countries. The GHI displays the level of hunger by taking undernourishment⁵³, child wasting, child stunting and under-five mortality rate into account. The methodology of GHI is revised in 2015 report. According to this new methodology, GHI scores on a 100-point scale where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 the worst. In practice, neither of these extremes can be attained. A value of 100 means that the country' undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting and child mortality levels are the same as the maximum thresholds in all the dimensions. A value of zero imply that the country has no undernourished people, no wasted or stunted children under five-year age and under-five mortality rate is zero.

A GHI value addresses to a low hunger situation when it is under 9,9, moderate when it is between 10.0 and 19.9, serious when it is between 20,0 and 34.9, alarming when it is between 35,0 and 49.9, and extremely alarming when it is above 50.

⁵³ "Undernourishment" indicates the calorie consumption of fewer than 1,800 a day, which is thought to represent the minimum calorie requirement that most people need to live a healthy and productive life. (FAO, 2011a quoted in IFPRI et.al., 2013:7)

For technical details on the GHI methodology go to <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/about.html>

Low-Income Food Deficiency:

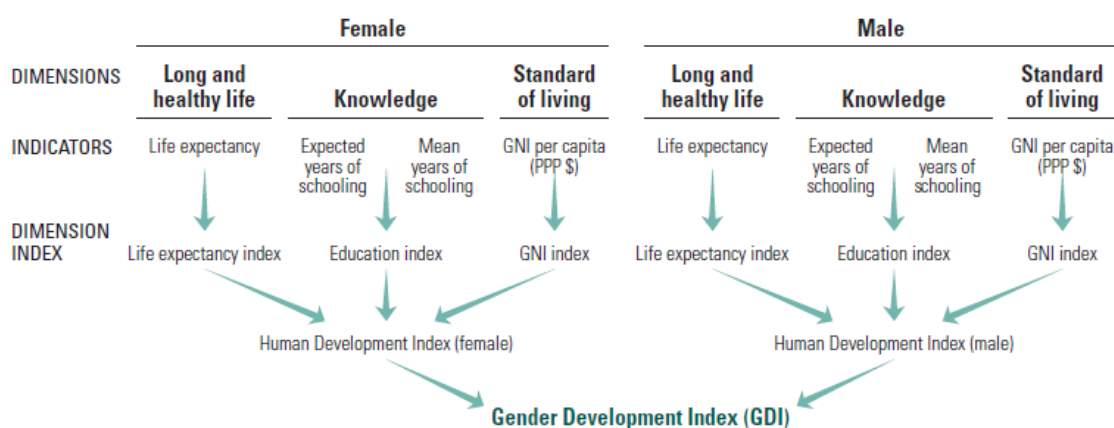
The classification of a country as low-income food-deficit used for analytical purposes by FAO is determined by three criteria. First, a country should have a per capita Gross National Income (GNI) below the "historical" ceiling used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for assistance by the International Development Association (IDA) and for the 20-year IBRD terms, applied to countries included in World Bank's categories I and II. The newly updated LIFDC list is based on the GNI for 2021 (estimated by the World Bank using the Atlas method) and the historical ceiling of USD 2 045 for 2021. The second criterion is the net food trade position (i.e. gross exports minus gross imports) of a country averaged over the last three years for which statistics are available, in this case 2019, 2020 and 2021. Trade volumes for a broad basket of basic foodstuffs (cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, oilseeds and oils other than tree crop oils, meat and dairy products) are converted and aggregated by the calorie content of the individual commodities. Third, the self-exclusion criterion is applied if a country meeting the above two criteria specifically requests to be excluded from the LIFDC category.

Furthermore, in order to avoid countries changing their LIFDC status too frequently – typically reflecting short-term, exogenous shocks – an additional factor was introduced in 2001. This factor, called "persistence of position" postpones the "exit" of a LIFDC from the list, despite the country not meeting the LIFDC income criterion or the food deficit criterion, until the change in its status is verified for three consecutive years. In other words, a country is taken out of the list in the fourth year, after confirming a sustained improvement in its position for three consecutive years.

Gender Development Index:

GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; education, measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 years and older; and command over economic resources, measured by female and male estimated earned income. Dimensions and indicators are summarized as follows:

Figure 31: Dimensions of the GDI:

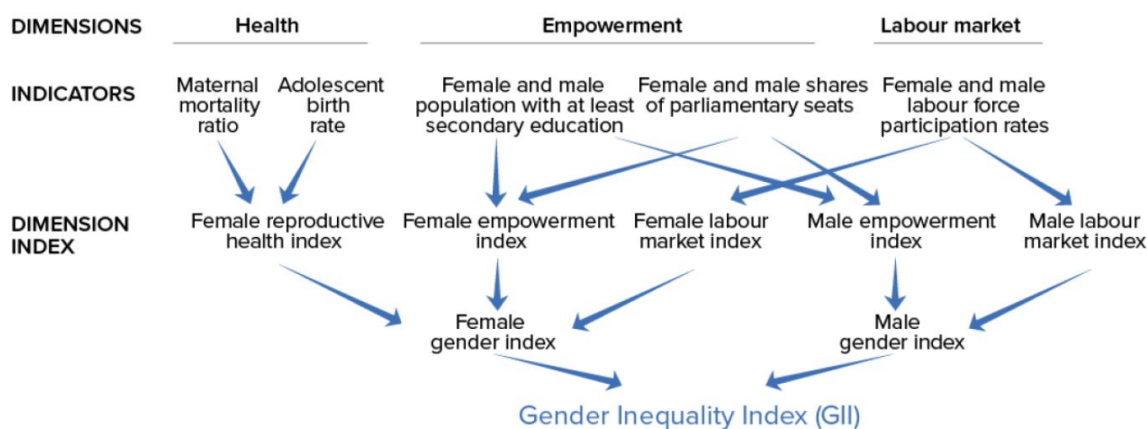


Source: UNDP, 2023.

Gender Inequality Index:

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) gauges gender-based disparities in three key aspects: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. It quantifies the extent of lost potential in human development resulting from inequality between women and men in these areas. The index varies between 0, indicating equal outcomes for both genders, and 1, where one gender faces the worst possible outcomes in all the measured dimensions. The GII values are computed using an inequality measurement method, which involves a multi-stage calculation process. First, it involves a geometric mean across dimensions, calculated separately for women and men. Then, these means are combined using a harmonic mean across both genders. Dimensions and indicators are summarized as follows:

Figure 32: Dimensions of the GGI:

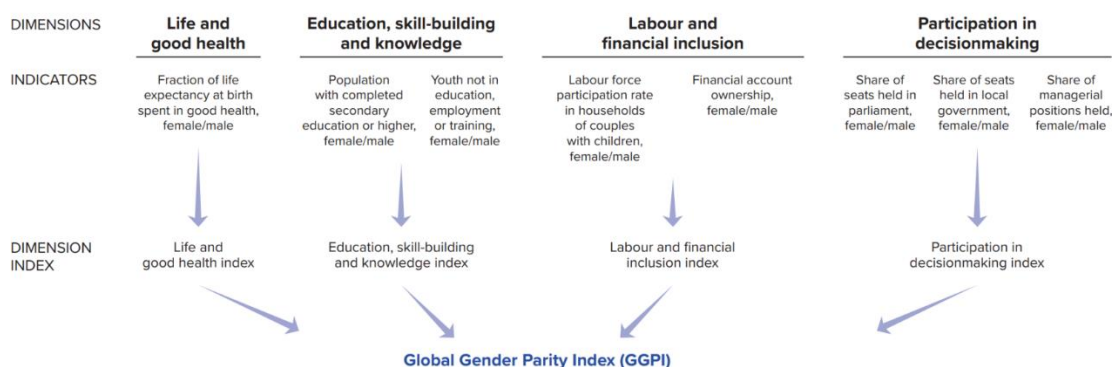


Source: UNDP, 2023.

Global Gender Parity Index:

GGPI is a composite index that assesses the relative achievements between women and men in four dimensions: life and good health (one indicator); education, skill-building and knowledge (two indicators); labour and financial inclusion (two indicators); and participation in decision making (three indicators). Dimensions and indicators are summarized as follows:

Figure 33: Dimensions of the GGPI:

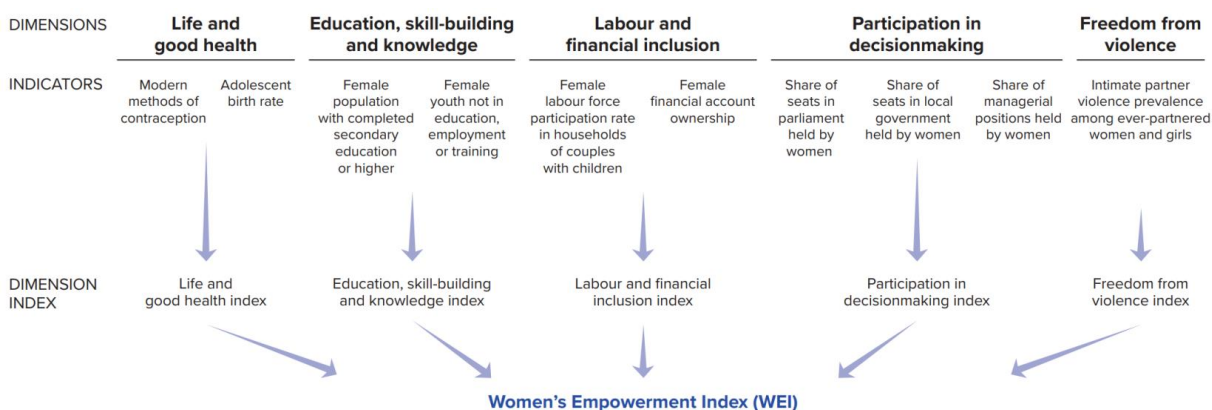


Source: UNDP, 2023.

Women Empowerment Index:

The Women’s Empowerment Index (WEI) is a composite index that measures the level of women’s empowerment across five dimensions: life and good health (two indicators); education, skill-building and knowledge (two indicators); labour and financial inclusion (two indicators), participation in decision-making (three indicators); and freedom from violence (one indicator). Dimensions and indicators are summarized as follows:

Figure 34: Dimensions of the WEI:



Source: UNDP, 2023.

Annex 2: OIC Member Countries by Income Categories

High Income Countries	Upper-middle Income Countries	Lower-middle Income Countries	Low Income Countries
Bahrain	Albania	Algeria	Afghanistan
Brunei Darussalam	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso
Guyana	Gabon	Benin	Chad
Kuwait	Indonesia	Cameroon	Gambia
Oman	Iraq	Comoros	Guinea-Bissau
Qatar	Kazakhstan	Cote d'Ivoire	Mali
Saudi Arabia	Libya	Djibouti	Mozambique
United Arab Emirates	Malaysia	Egypt	Niger
	Maldives	Guinea	Sierra Leone
	Suriname	Iran	Somalia
	Turkmenistan	Jordan	Sudan
	Türkiye	Kyrgyzstan	Syria
	Palestine	Lebanon	Togo
		Mauritania	Uganda
		Morocco	Yemen
		Nigeria	
		Pakistan	
		Senegal	
		Tajikistan	
		Tunisia	
		Uzbekistan	

Source: The World Bank, 2023.

Annex 3: MPI values

Afghanistan	0.272	Liberia	0.259
Albania	0.003	Libya	0.007
Algeria	0.005	Madagascar	0.386
Angola	0.282	Malawi	0.231
Argentina	0.001	Maldives	0.003
Armenia	0.001	Mali	0.376
Bangladesh	0.104	Mauritania	0.327
Barbados	0.009	Mexico	0.016
Belize	0.017	Moldova (Republic of)	0.004
Benin	0.368	Mongolia	0.028
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.038	Montenegro	0.005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.008	Morocco	0.027
Botswana	0.073	Mozambique	0.372
Brazil	0.016	Myanmar	0.176
Burundi	0.409	Namibia	0.185
Cambodia	0.070	Nepal	0.074
Cameroon	0.232	Nicaragua	0.074
Central African Republic	0.461	Niger	0.601
Chad	0.517	Nigeria	0.175
China	0.016	North Macedonia	0.001
Colombia	0.020	Pakistan	0.198
Comoros	0.181	Palestine. State of	0.002
Congo	0.112	Papua New Guinea	0.263
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.331	Paraguay	0.019
Costa Rica	0.002	Peru	0.026
Côte d'Ivoire	0.236	Philippines	0.024
Cuba	0.003	Rwanda	0.231
Dominican Republic	0.009	Saint Lucia	0.007
Ecuador	0.008	Samoa	0.025
Egypt	0.020	Sao Tome and Principe	0.048
El Salvador	0.032	Senegal	0.263
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.081	Serbia	0.000
Ethiopia	0.367	Seychelles	0.003
Fiji	0.006	Sierra Leone	0.293
Gabon	0.070	South Africa	0.025
Gambia	0.198	Sri Lanka	0.011
Georgia	0.001	Sudan	0.279
Ghana	0.111	Suriname	0.011
Guatemala	0.134	Tajikistan	0.029
Guinea	0.373	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.284
Guinea-Bissau	0.341	Thailand	0.002
Guyana	0.007	Timor-Leste	0.222
Haiti	0.200	Togo	0.180
Honduras	0.051	Tonga	0.003
India	0.069	Trinidad and Tobago	0.002
Indonesia	0.014	Tunisia	0.003
Iraq	0.033	Turkmenistan	0.001
Jamaica	0.011	Tuvalu	0.008
Jordan	0.002	Uganda	0.281
Kazakhstan	0.002	Ukraine	0.001
Kenya	0.171	Uzbekistan	0.006
Kiribati	0.080	Viet Nam	0.008
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	Yemen	0.245
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.108	Zambia	0.232
Lesotho	0.084	Zimbabwe	0.110

Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2023, UNDP (based on 2022 or latest available survey)

Annex 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP) for the OIC Member Countries between 1990 and 2021

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
Afghanistan				1076	1771	2128	2079	
Albania	2550	2666	3861	5865	9629	11659	14064	18552
Algeria	6974	7145	8510	11478	13141	12072	11452	13210
Azerbaijan	5253	2318	3382	6740	14679	14938	14496	17764
Bahrain	25731	34045	39360	44780	47929	45901	50683	61228
Bangladesh	980	1255	1574	2074	2906	4217	5905	7395
Benin	1220	1437	1725	2011	2303	2793	3365	4056
Brunei Darussalam	55168	63693	66213	74921	78785	61573	65054	69275
Burkina Faso	569	686	900	1176	1455	1658	2211	2546
Cameroon	2014	1769	2083	2567	2883	3438	3871	4408
Chad	714	751	774	1561	1829	1816	1573	1668
Comoros	1513	1580	1818	2069	2368	2885	3403	3832
Cote d'Ivoire	2756	2787	3203	3006	3578	4580	5377	6538
Djibouti						4145	5020	5893
Egypt	3639	4332	5582	6721	9033	10890	12661	15091
Gabon	11960	13764	13352	14076	14085	14114	14682	16471
Gambia	1428	1498	1752	1946	2254	1913	2157	2510
Guinea	882	1025	1209	1439	1641	1789	2750	3187
Guinea-Bissau	1013	1165	1046	1141	1301	1551	1905	2190
Guyana	3033	4795	5904	6771	9352	11382	19463	40642
Indonesia	3070	4490	4682	6189	8431	10219	12161	14653
Iran	7592	9082	10871	14738	18349	13828	15241	18075
Iraq		4570	10539	9360	12099	9199	9344	10862
Jordan	4492	5357	6009	8172	9912	9238	9698	11003
Kazakhstan	8262	5918	7725	13942	19227	23224	26782	30810
Kuwait		58082	59312	85033	75194	46347	46383	58056
Kyrgyz Republic	2544	1401	1862	2385	3086	4215	4991	6133
Lebanon	2991	6797	7953	10079	14835	15380	14564	
Libya			21215	26996	30257	22163	16496	23375
Malaysia	7010	10822	13039	16314	20147	24165	27278	33434
Maldives		6074	8358	9312	12860	17513	14171	24772
Mali	759	903	1104	1482	1732	1957	2243	2517
Mauritania	2673	2972	2965	3637	4182	4307	5613	6424
Morocco	2755	3129	3912	5261	6847	7670	7969	9519
Mozambique	284	325	476	708	978	1301	1303	1468
Niger	732	749	757	882	1051	1138	1283	1505
Nigeria	2057	2062	2293	3429	4632	5342	5138	5860
Oman	26297	32789	39581	43198	53256	36449	34952	41724
Pakistan	2017	2475	2721	3476	4041	4653	5285	6437
Palestine		2302	2782	3372	4120	5954	5705	6757
Qatar			88707	112073	143070	98787	94005	114648
Saudi Arabia	32478	36924	38165	46013	47999	48174	47279	59065
Senegal	1550	1697	2016	2406	2684	3017	3574	4209
Sierra Leone	765	654	683	891	1130	1568	1675	1931

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
Somalia						1086	1191	1364
Sudan	1520	1989	2732	3558	3954	4519	4092	4216
Suriname	6488	6920	7497	10073	13129	16721	16188	17620
Tajikistan	2573	1011	1038	1671	2300	3125	3857	4885
Togo	1102	1131	1298	1346	1520	1861	2180	2608
Tunisia	3728	4619	6197	8012	10429	10471	10603	12490
Türkiye	8468	10257	9500	11864	17333	25392	27724	37274
Turkmenistan	5378	3376	4221	5676	9475	13213		
Uganda	665	896	1123	1497	2094	2171	2366	2694
United Arab Emirates	83843	88932	94016	104732	65412	69706	71459	87729
Uzbekistan	2659	2191	2659	3644	5470	6680	7823	9533
Yemen	1809	2288	2763	3328	3895			

Source: World Bank, 2023

Note: Data for Syria are not available.

Annex 5: HDI Values and Human Development Categories of the Countries, 2021

HDI rank	Country	Value
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
1	Switzerland	0.962
2	Norway	0.961
3	Iceland	0.959
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.952
5	Australia	0.951
6	Denmark	0.948
7	Sweden	0.947
8	Ireland	0.945
9	Germany	0.942
10	Netherlands	0.941
11	Finland	0.940
12	Singapore	0.939
13	Belgium	0.937
13	New Zealand	0.937
15	Canada	0.936
16	Liechtenstein	0.935
17	Luxembourg	0.930
18	United Kingdom	0.929
19	Japan	0.925
19	Korea (Republic of)	0.925
21	United States	0.921
22	Israel	0.919
23	Malta	0.918
23	Slovenia	0.918
25	Austria	0.916
26	United Arab Emirates	0.911
27	Spain	0.905
28	France	0.903
29	Cyprus	0.896
30	Italy	0.895
31	Estonia	0.890
32	Czechia	0.889
33	Greece	0.887
34	Poland	0.876
35	Bahrain	0.875
35	Lithuania	0.875
35	Saudi Arabia	0.875
38	Portugal	0.866
39	Latvia	0.863
40	Andorra	0.858
40	Croatia	0.858
42	Chile	0.855
42	Qatar	0.855
44	San Marino	0.853
45	Slovakia	0.848
46	Hungary	0.846

47	Argentina	0.842
48	Türkiye	0.838
49	Montenegro	0.832
50	Kuwait	0.831
51	Brunei Darussalam	0.829
52	Russian Federation	0.822
53	Romania	0.821
54	Oman	0.816
55	Bahamas	0.812
56	Kazakhstan	0.811
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.810
58	Costa Rica	0.809
58	Uruguay	0.809
60	Belarus	0.808
61	Panama	0.805
62	Malaysia	0.803
63	Georgia	0.802
63	Mauritius	0.802
63	Serbia	0.802
66	Thailand	0.800
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
67	Albania	0.796
68	Bulgaria	0.795
68	Grenada	0.795
70	Barbados	0.790
71	Antigua and Barbuda	0.788
72	Seychelles	0.785
73	Sri Lanka	0.782
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.780
75	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.777
76	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.774
77	Ukraine	0.773
78	North Macedonia	0.770
79	China	0.768
80	Dominican Republic	0.767
80	Moldova (Republic of)	0.767
80	Palau	0.767
83	Cuba	0.764
84	Peru	0.762
85	Armenia	0.759
86	Mexico	0.758
87	Brazil	0.754
88	Colombia	0.752
89	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.751
90	Maldives	0.747
91	Algeria	0.745
91	Azerbaijan	0.745
91	Tonga	0.745
91	Turkmenistan	0.745

95	Ecuador	0.740
96	Mongolia	0.739
97	Egypt	0.731
97	Tunisia	0.731
99	Fiji	0.730
99	Suriname	0.730
101	Uzbekistan	0.727
102	Dominica	0.720
102	Jordan	0.720
104	Libya	0.718
105	Paraguay	0.717
106	Palestine	0.715
106	Saint Lucia	0.715
108	Guyana	0.714
109	South Africa	0.713
110	Jamaica	0.709
111	Samoa	0.707
112	Gabon	0.706
112	Lebanon	0.706
114	Indonesia	0.705
115	Vietnam	0.703
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
116	Philippines	0.699
117	Botswana	0.693
118	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.692
118	Kyrgyzstan	0.692
120	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.691
121	Iraq	0.686
122	Tajikistan	0.685
123	Belize	0.683
123	Morocco	0.683
125	El Salvador	0.675
126	Nicaragua	0.667
127	Bhutan	0.666
128	Cabo Verde	0.662
129	Bangladesh	0.661
130	Tuvalu	0.641
131	Marshall Islands	0.639
132	India	0.633
133	Ghana	0.632
134	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.628
135	Guatemala	0.627
136	Kiribati	0.624
137	Honduras	0.621
138	Sao Tome and Principe	0.618
139	Namibia	0.615
140	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.607
140	Timor-Leste	0.607
140	Vanuatu	0.607

143	Nepal	0.602
144	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.597
145	Equatorial Guinea	0.596
146	Cambodia	0.593
146	Zimbabwe	0.593
148	Angola	0.586
149	Myanmar	0.585
150	Syrian Arab Republic	0.577
151	Cameroon	0.576
152	Kenya	0.575
153	Congo	0.571
154	Zambia	0.565
155	Solomon Islands	0.564
156	Comoros	0.558
156	Papua New Guinea	0.558
158	Mauritania	0.556
159	Côte d'Ivoire	0.550
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
160	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.549
161	Pakistan	0.544
162	Togo	0.539
163	Haiti	0.535
163	Nigeria	0.535
165	Rwanda	0.534
166	Benin	0.525
166	Uganda	0.525
168	Lesotho	0.514
169	Malawi	0.512
170	Senegal	0.511
171	Djibouti	0.509
172	Sudan	0.508
173	Madagascar	0.501
174	Gambia	0.500
175	Ethiopia	0.498
176	Eritrea	0.492
177	Guinea-Bissau	0.483
178	Liberia	0.481
179	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.479
180	Afghanistan	0.478
181	Sierra Leone	0.477
182	Guinea	0.465
183	Yemen	0.455
184	Burkina Faso	0.449
185	Mozambique	0.446
186	Mali	0.428
187	Burundi	0.426
188	Central African Republic	0.404
189	Niger	0.400
190	Chad	0.394

191	South Sudan	0.385
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Source: Human Development Report, 2022, UNDP.

Annex 6: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries

<i>Africa</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Benin	Haiti	Afghanistan
Burkina Faso	Nicaragua	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Burundi		Kyrgyzstan
Cameroon		Nepal
Central African Republic		Syrian Arab Republic
Chad		Tajikistan
Comoros		Uzbekistan
Congo		Yemen
Democratic Republic of the Congo		
Eritrea		
Ethiopia		
Gambia		
Guinea		
Guinea-Bissau		
Kenya		
Lesotho		
Liberia		
Madagascar		
Malawi		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mozambique		
Niger		
Rwanda		
Sao Tome and Principe		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
South Sudan		
Sudan		
Togo		
Uganda		
United Republic of Tanzania		
Zimbabwe		

Source: FAO, 2023.

Annex 7: The GHI Values of the Countries

Country	2000	2007	2014	2022
Yemen	41.3	38.4	41.7	45.1
Chad	50.7	49.0	40.7	37.2
Niger	52.5	40.2	32.8	32.6
Sierra Leone	57.5	51.1	33.1	31.5
Guinea-Bissau	37.7	31.0	30.2	30.8
Afghanistan	50.3	38.7	30.6	29.9
Sudan	—	—	29.3	28.8
Nigeria	40.4	32.1	28.4	27.3
Comoros	39.5	31.7	29.1	26.9
Pakistan	36.8	32.1	29.6	26.1
Burkina Faso	44.9	34.5	26.5	24.5
Mali	41.7	35.7	26.1	23.2
Togo	39.3	30.2	26.1	22.8
Benin	33.8	26.9	23.2	21.7
Djibouti	44.3	35.8	27.4	21.5
Gambia	29.0	26.5	22.2	20.7
Mauritania	31.8	28.3	26.3	20.7
Bangladesh	33.9	31.3	26.3	19.6
Cameroon	35.8	29.9	21.4	18.9
Indonesia	26.1	29.1	22.2	17.9
Gabon	20.9	20.3	16.5	17.2
Côte d'Ivoire	33.4	35.8	22.7	16.8
Senegal	34.2	22.8	17.6	15.6
Tajikistan	40.3	32.9	20.6	13.9
Iraq	23.8	20.8	16.6	13.7
Malaysia	15.4	13.8	10.9	12.5
Egypt	16.3	17.2	14.6	12.3
Jordan	10.8	7.5	7.4	10.6
Lebanon	11.6	11.2	8.7	10.5
Guyana	17.1	15.8	12.4	10.4
Suriname	15.1	11.3	10.0	10.2
Turkmenistan	20.4	14.6	10.6	9.5
Morocco	15.8	12.4	9.6	9.2
Kyrgyzstan	18.0	13.6	9.4	7.8
Azerbaijan	24.9	15.3	9.3	7.5
Algeria	14.5	11.4	8.7	6.9
Saudi Arabia	11.0	12.2	7.4	6.7
Iran	13.7	8.8	7.4	6.5
Albania	20.7	15.8	9.2	6.2
Tunisia	10.3	7.6	6.7	6.1
Kazakhstan	11.2	11.6	5.8	5.9
Uzbekistan	24.2	15.4	8.3	5.6
United Arab Emirates	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.3
Türkiye	10,1	5,8	<5	<5
Kuwait	<5	<5	<5	<5

Source: *The Global Hunger Index, 2022*

Annex 8: The Official 3 Regional Groups of the OIC Member Countries

Arab Group	Asian Group	African Group
Algeria	Afghanistan	Benin
Bahrain	Albania	Burkina Faso
Comoros	Azerbaijan	Cameroon
Djibouti	Bangladesh	Chad
Egypt	Brunei Darussalam	Cote d'Ivoire
Iraq	Indonesia	Gabon
Jordan	Iran	The Gambia
Kuwait	Kazakhstan	Guinea
Lebanon	Kyrgyzstan	Guinea-Bissau
Libya	Malaysia	Mali
Mauritania	Maldives	Mozambique
Morocco	Pakistan	Niger
Oman	Tajikistan	Nigeria
Palestine	Türkiye	Senegal
Qatar	Turkmenistan	Sierra Leone
Saudi Arabia	Uzbekistan	Togo
Somalia	Guyana*	Uganda
Sudan	Suriname *	
Syria		
Tunisia		
United Arab Emirates		
Yemen		

Note: Guyana and Suriname are in Latin America Region. However due to the limited number of countries in that region, they are included in the Asian Group.