



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

COMCEC POVERTY OUTLOOK 2018



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE
November 2018**



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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 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.

This COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2018 is the Sixth Issue of the COMCEC Poverty Outlook Series published by COMCEC Coordination Office. The COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2018 is updated by Mr. Mehmet Akif ALANBAY. In this edition of the 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

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	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
OIC-VET	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 has held 12 meetings 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 5.3 percent of the total world GDP in 2017. On the other hand, per capita GDP levels vary across the OIC Member Countries, (i.e. \$1017 in Niger, \$128,378 in Qatar)¹. The poverty status also displays a diverse picture in the OIC countries, since poverty headcount ratios in the Member Countries vary from zero to 67 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 0.863 and 0.354, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between 0.004 and 0.584, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 44.3.

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.

¹The World Bank, 2018a.

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\$1.90 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\$1.90 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

For the year 2017, while the world's average GDP per capita PPP is \$16,940, this average is \$47,305 for the high income countries, \$17,774 for the upper-middle income countries, \$7,192 for the lower-middle income countries and \$2,073 for the low income countries⁶ (Figure 1). These numbers imply deep income discrepancies between countries.

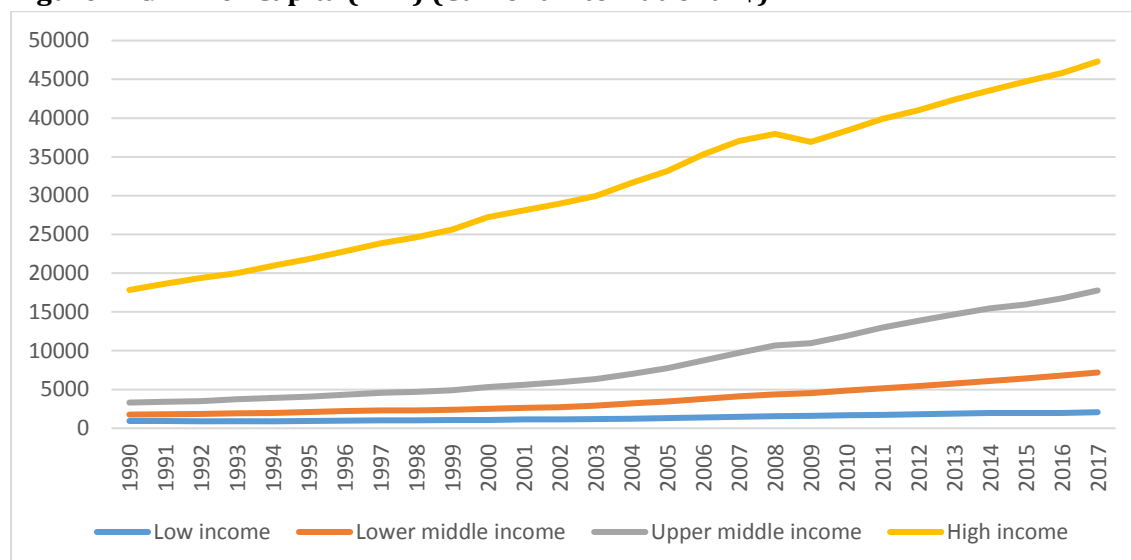
² Fields 1994: 3.

³ The World Bank updated international poverty line in 2015. The previous poverty line was US\$1.25.

⁴ Haughton and Khandker, 2009:2.

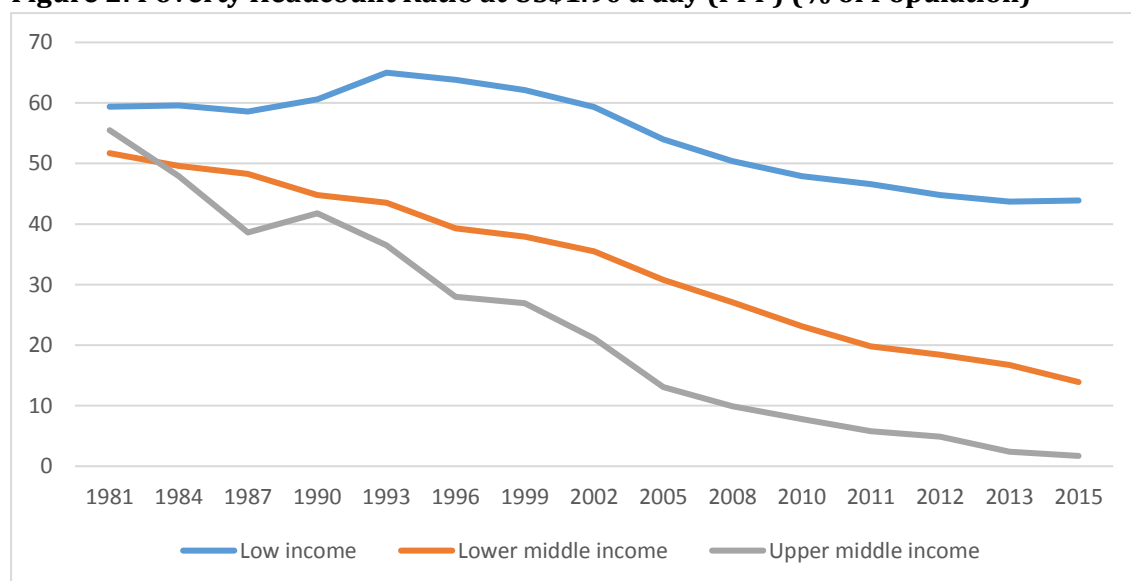
⁵ See Annex 1 for the explanation of the mentioned indices.

⁶ See Annex 4.

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

Source: Own calculations from World Development Indicators of the World Bank

For most of the countries, poverty levels decreased in monetary terms for the last three decades. Indeed, for the period 1981-2015 a significant progress is observed on the ratio of the people who live under US\$1.90. While, this ratio was 41.8 percent for upper-middle income countries, 44.8 percent for lower-middle income countries and 60.6 percent for low income countries in 1990, these ratios fell to 1.7 percent, 13.9 percent and 43.9 percent respectively for the so-called income groups in 2015 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.90 a day (PPP) (% of Population)

Source: World Bank

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, 88 percent of the countries that is in 'very high human development category' have high income levels. On the other hand, 79 percent of the countries that is in 'low human development category' have low income levels, while 21 percent of the countries in the same category have lower-middle income⁷.

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

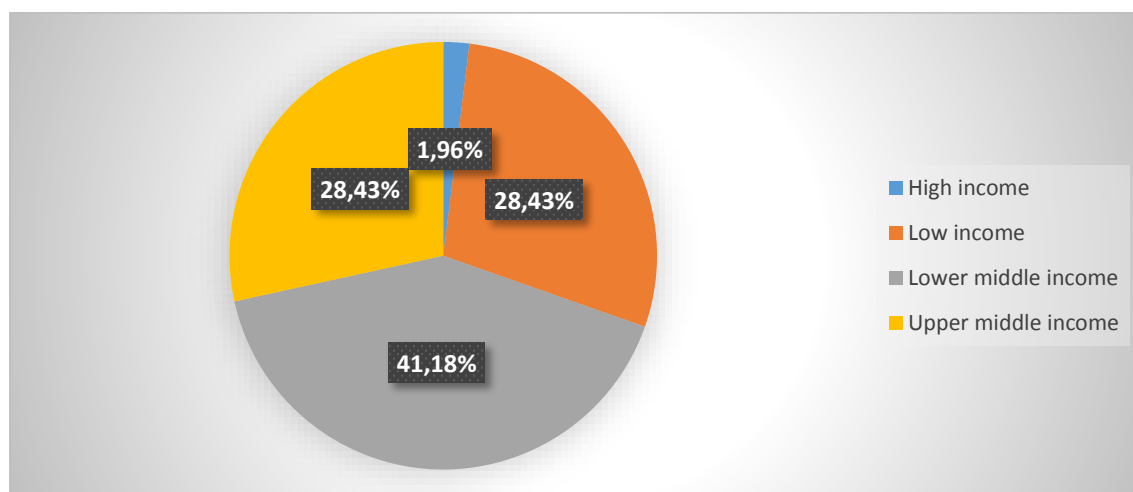
		Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income	Total
Low human development	# of countries	30	8	0	0	38
	%	79%	21%	0%	0%	100.0%
Medium human development	# of countries	2	30	6	0	38
	%	5%	79%	16%	0%	100.0%
High human development	# of countries	0	7	40	6	53
	%	0%	13%	76%	11%	100.0%
Very high human development	# of countries	0	0	7	52	59
	%	0%	0%	12%	88%	100.0%

Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among the countries for which multidimensional poverty index is calculated; 1.96 percent is high income, 28.43 percent is upper-middle, 41.18 percent is lower-middle and 28.43 percent is low income countries (Figure 3). The MPI value ranges from 0.001 (Ukraine) to 0.584 (Niger).

⁷ See Annex 5 for the full list related to the HDI values of the countries.

Figure 3: Share of Income Level Categories for Countries with Multidimensional Poverty (%)

Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2016).

The percentages of the deprived population vary significantly within the same income group countries. Looking at the contribution of deprivation in education (namely years of schooling and child school attendance) to overall poverty, it ranges between 1.5 and 2.2 percent for high income countries, 2.6 and 50.1 percent for upper-middle income countries, 3.4 and 54.7 percent for lower-middle income countries and 10.8 and 45.6 for low income countries. The range for health is much wider. It changes between 86.1 and 95.9 percent for high income countries, between 24.7 and 89.70 percent for upper-middle income countries, 12.6 and 87.8 percent for lower-middle income countries and 14.3 and 34.5 percent for low income countries. Likewise, the contribution of deprivation in living standards indicator ranges from 2.6 to 11.7 percent for high income countries, from 7.7 to 50.8 percent for upper-middle income, from 3.5 to 56.6 percent in lower-middle income and from 33.9 to 54.9 percent in low income group. The difference between the deprivation levels of the MPI indicators among different income group countries is striking.⁸

State of Hunger

According to FAO, there are 52 low-income food-deficit countries in total, of which 37 are in Africa, 11 are in Asia, 2 are in America and 2 are in Oceania.⁹ 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 2016, severity of hunger is found to be decreasing globally. Indeed, while the value of the 2000 GHI for the developing world was 30.0, this value is 21.3 for 2016, which accounts to a decrease of 29 percent¹⁰. Despite this improvement, 50 countries are in serious situation and alarming situation.¹¹

⁸ Own calculations from UNDP(2016).

⁹ FAO, 2016. Low-income food-deficit countries are the countries with a net income per person that falls below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance and net importers of food. For full list of low-income-food-deficit countries. See Annex 6.

¹⁰ IFPRI et.al., 2015.

¹¹ See Annex 7.

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 less than nine 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 \$978 to \$127,523.¹²

19 of the OIC Countries are in the Low-Income Country Group,¹³ and the total population of the low income OIC Countries is 17,3% of the OIC Region. On the other hand, the total GDP of these countries is only 3.2% of the total GDP of the OIC Region.¹⁴

The number of people who live under US\$1.90 a day in the OIC Region is approximately 241 million, with the available data for the period 2009-2017.¹⁵ The shares of the poor population in the 9 low income OIC Countries account more than 40% of their total populations (See Figure 10).

High Income OIC Member Countries

High income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; current US\$) of higher than US\$12,236. In this regard, the high income OIC Member Countries are Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

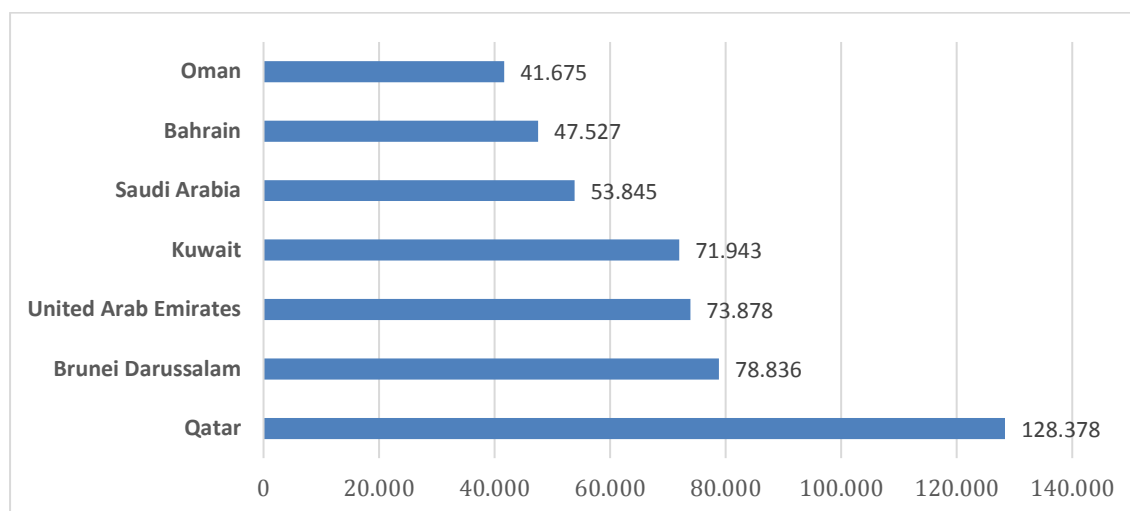
In this group of countries GDP per capita (PPP; Current International \$) is high and ranges between \$41,675 (Oman) and \$128,378 (Qatar) (Figure 4). Parallel to high income in these countries, there is no people living below US\$1.90 poverty threshold.

¹² See Annex 4.

¹³ The World Bank, 2018c.

¹⁴ UNCTAD.

¹⁵ Own calculations from World Bank (2018b-d). Data for Afghanistan, Guyana, Somalia, Suriname and Syria are lacking.

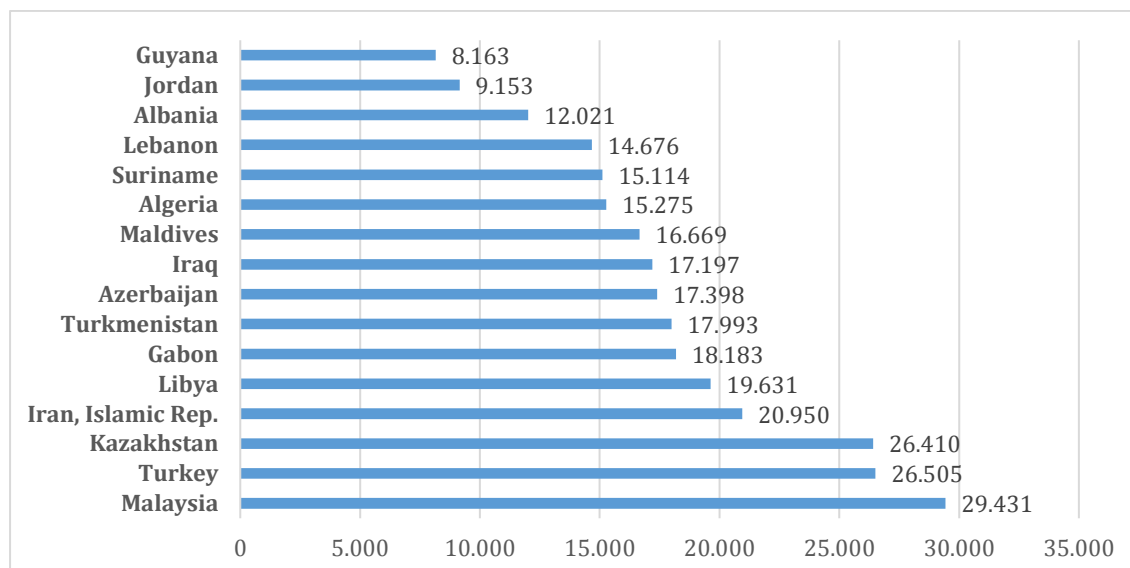
Figure 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP) in the High Income OIC Countries (Current International\$), 2017

Source: The World Bank, 2018a.

Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Upper-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is higher than US\$3,956 and lower than US\$12,235. In this regard, the upper-middle income OIC Member Countries are Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Gabon, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Suriname, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

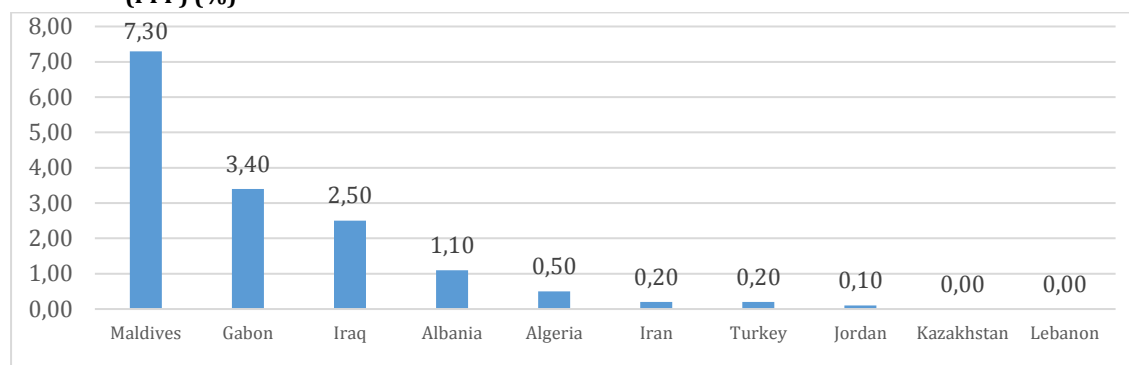
The GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) in upper-middle OIC Countries has a diverse pattern. While this indicator is \$8,163 in Guyana, it reaches to \$29,431 in Malaysia. Malaysia, Turkey and Kazakhstan have high GDP per capita values compared to the rest of the group (Figure 5).

Figure 5: GDP per-capita (PPP, Current Int. \$) in the Upper Middle-Income OIC Member Countries, 2017

Source: The World Bank, 2018a.

Despite the fact that number of people living below US\$1.90 among upper-middle income OIC countries is very low, in some member countries like Maldives and Gabon the number of people living under the poverty circumstances is relatively high (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.90 a day in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)



Source: The World Bank, 2018b.

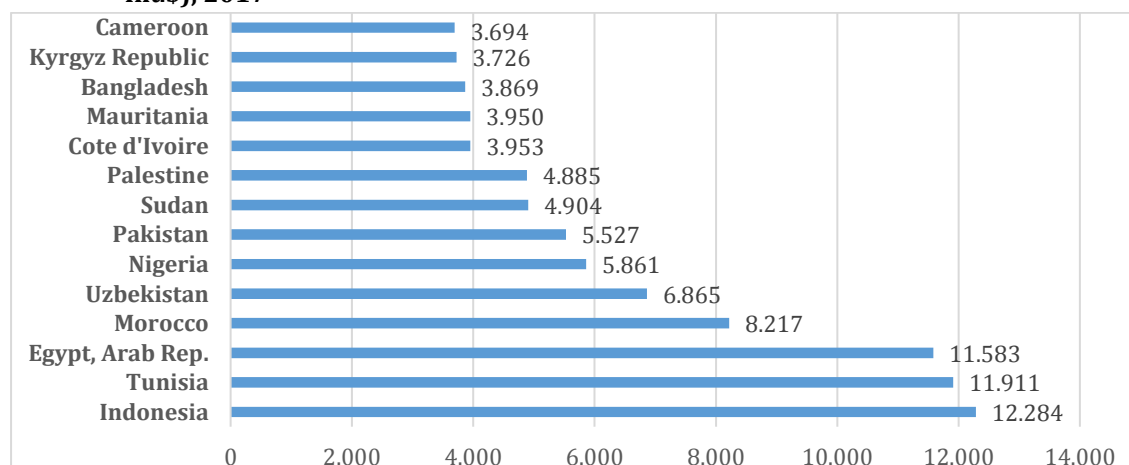
Note: Data for Azerbaijan, Guyana, Libya and Suriname are not available. Also, data used in the figure vary for each country between 2009 and 2017.

Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries

Lower-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is between US\$1,006 and US\$3,955. In this regard, the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia and Uzbekistan.

In the lower-middle income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$3,694 and \$12,284. 9 out of 15 countries in this group have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$6,000, namely, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Palestine, Sudan, Pakistan and Nigeria; 5 countries have a GDP per capita level which is higher than \$6,000, namely Uzbekistan, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia and Indonesia (Figure 7).

Figure 7: GDP per capita in the Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int.\$), 2017

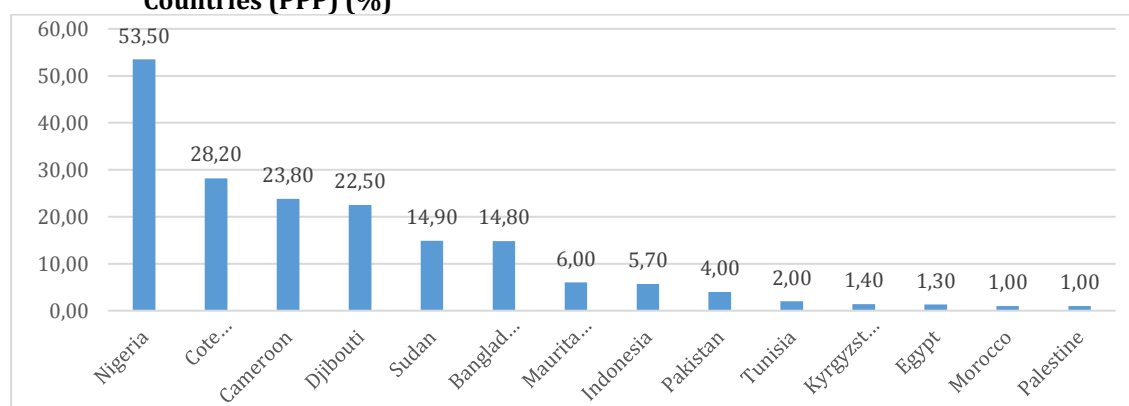


Source: The World Bank, 2018a.

Note: Data for Djibouti is not available.

Poverty headcount ratios of the lower-middle income countries display a highly diverse picture. While this ratio is lower than 5 percent in only six countries (Pakistan, Tunisia, Kyrgyzstan, Egypt, Morocco and Palestine), it is between 5 percent and 30 percent in seven countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Djibouti, Sudan, Bangladesh, Mauritania and Indonesia), and 53,5 percent in Nigeria (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.90 a day in Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)



Source: The World Bank, 2018b.

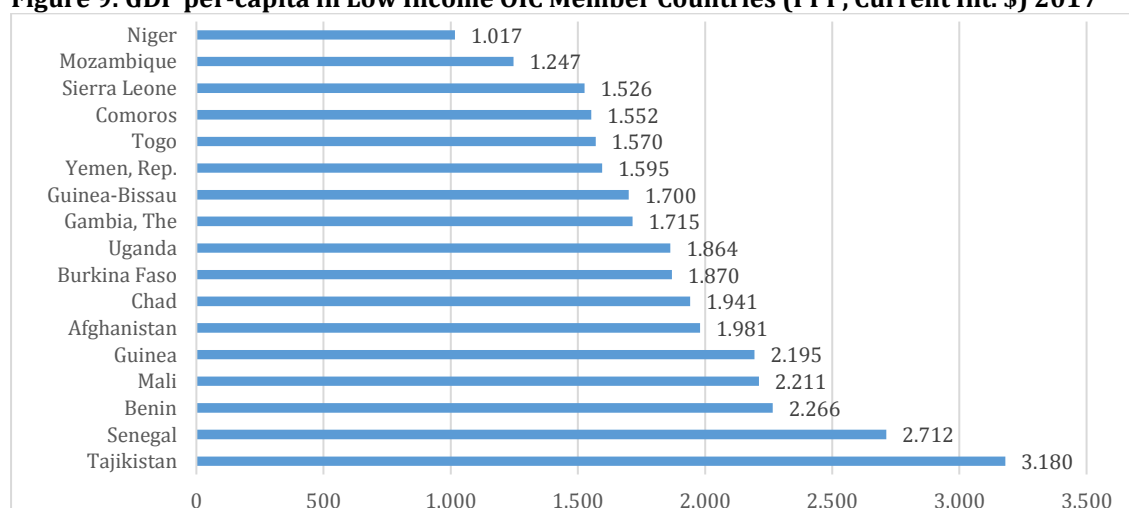
Note: Data for Uzbekistan is not available. Also, latest data between 2009 and 2017 are used.

Low Income OIC Member Countries

Low income refers to an income (GNI per capita; Current US\$) level that is US\$1,005 or less. In this regard, the low income OIC Member Countries are Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda and Yemen.

In the low income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$1017 and \$3,180 (Figure 9). One third of these countries have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$1,600, namely, Niger, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Comoros, Togo and Yemen.

Figure 9: GDP per-capita in Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int. \$) 2017

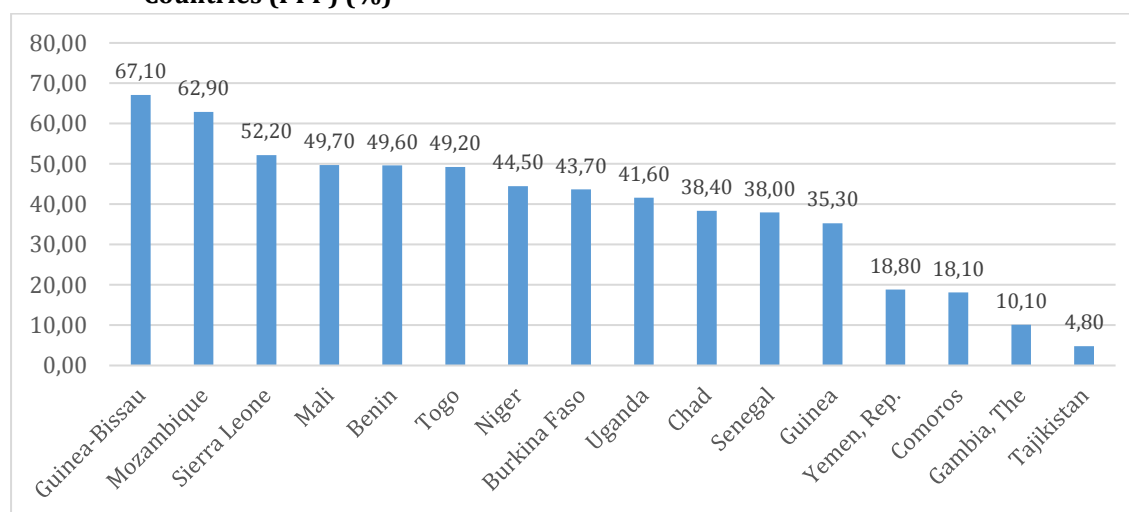


Source: The World Bank, 2018a.

Note: Data for Somalia and Syria are not available. Also, data used for Yemen belongs to 2016.

Poverty headcount ratios of the low income countries are very high in general. In fact, all the countries in this income group have poverty headcount ratios at US\$1.90 a day higher than 35 percent except Yemen, Comoros, the Gambia and Tajikistan (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$ 1.90 a day in the Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)



Source: The World Bank, 2018b.

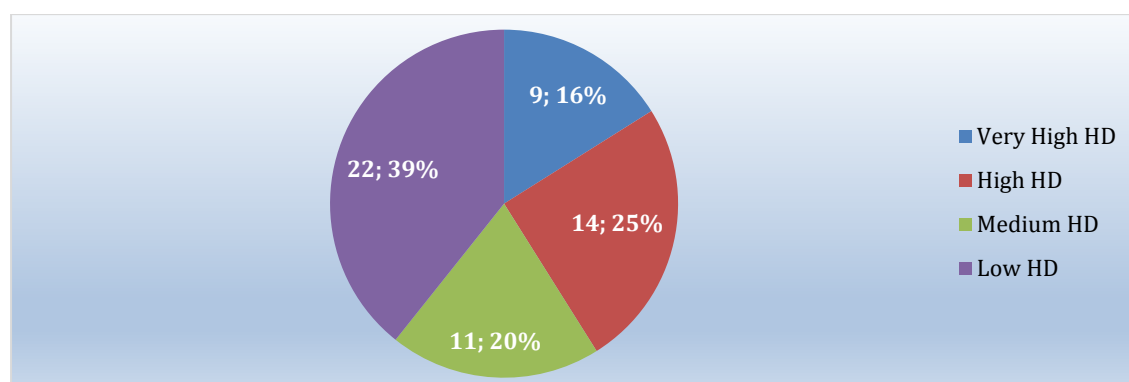
Note: Data for Afghanistan, Somalia and Syria are not available. Also, latest data between 2009 and 2016 are used.

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 0.863 (United Arab Emirates) to 0.354 (Niger). While 9 OIC Member Countries are in the very high human development category, 14 are in the high, 11 are in the medium and 22 are in the low human development category. Somalia has not an HDI value.

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

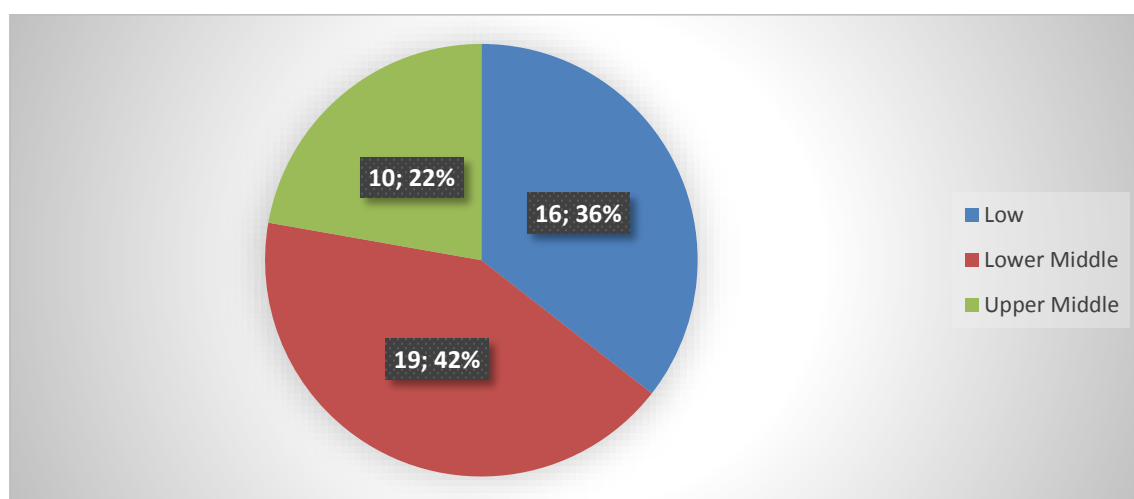


Source: UNDP (2018).

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Looking at the group of countries for which MPI is calculated, it is observed that 79 percent of the OIC member countries are included in this group. Among the OIC member countries which have MPI values, 22 percent is upper-middle, 42 percent is lower-middle and 36 percent is low income countries (Figure 12). The population living in multidimensional poverty changes a lot among the OIC member countries. While in Kazakhstan this rate is only 1.1 percent, in Niger it reaches to almost 90 percent. Totally, almost 15 percent of total the population in the OIC member countries live under multidimensional poverty.¹⁶

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



Source: UNDP (2016) and the World Bank, 2016b.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall poverty for the OIC Region is between 3.7 percent (Uzbekistan) and 54.7 percent (Syria). The same range for the contribution of deprivation in health to overall poverty is between 18.8 percent (Somalia) and 83.9 percent (Kazakhstan), and for the contribution of deprivation in living standards to overall poverty is between 3.5 percent (Jordan) and 51.9 percent (Uganda).

State of Hunger

More than half of the OIC Member Countries are defined as low-income food deficit country according to the classification of the FAO.¹⁷ Regarding the GHI values for these countries, an important improvement is observed. While the mean value of the OIC member countries was 35.1 for the year 1990, this value declined to 20.4 in 2016.¹⁸ The GHI values of the Member Countries range between zero and 44.3. None of the member countries experience an extremely alarming hunger situation, 3 countries are in alarming situation, and 21 countries are in serious situation of which Afghanistan is the most severe one. On the other hand, 9 member countries are in moderate hunger situation and 13 countries are in low hunger situation.

¹⁶ Calculated by using the data from the UNDP, 2015 and the World Bank 2015a.

¹⁷ See Annex 5.

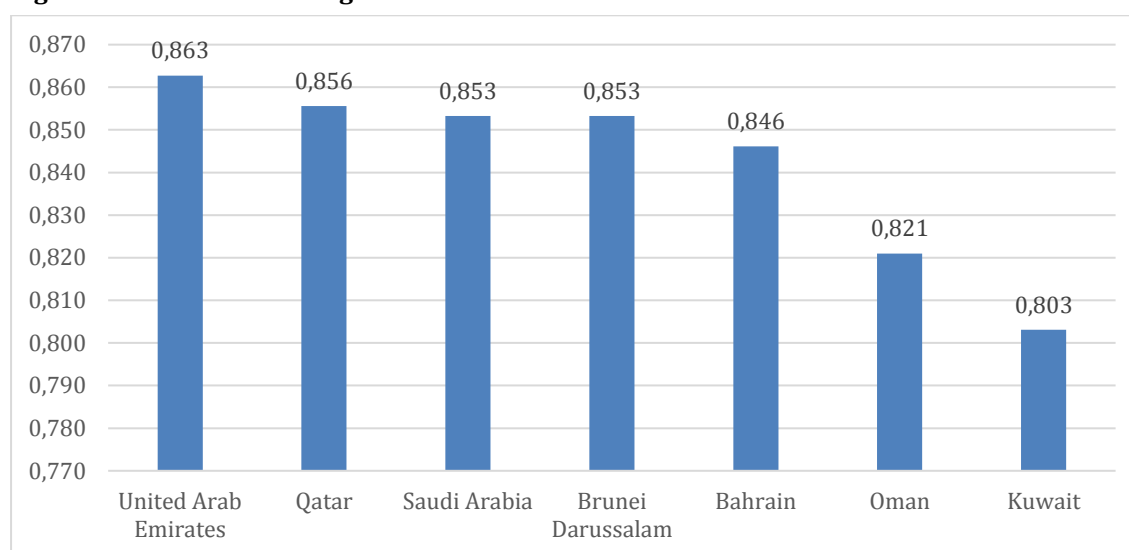
¹⁸ See Annex 6.

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: UNDP, 2018.

The values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$), are between US\$36,290 (Oman) and US\$116,818 (Qatar) for the high income countries. Only Oman is below the average GNI value for the Very High Human Development (VHHD) category which is US\$39,605. However, for 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. Only for the expected years of schooling the index value of Saudi Arabia is just above the average of the VHHD. Indeed, the index values for life expectancy at birth of these countries are between 74,7 (Saudi Arabia) and 78,3 (Qatar) while the average value of the VHHD is 79.5; mean years of schooling values are between 7.3 (Kuwait) and 10.8 (United Arab Emirates) while the average value for the VHHD category is 12.2; and expected years of schooling values are between 13.4 (Qatar) and 16.9 (Saudi Arabia) while the average value for the VHHD category is 16.4.

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 only Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman has data related to global hunger index and the index for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait is negligible (below 5), but Oman's situation is moderate (10,4).

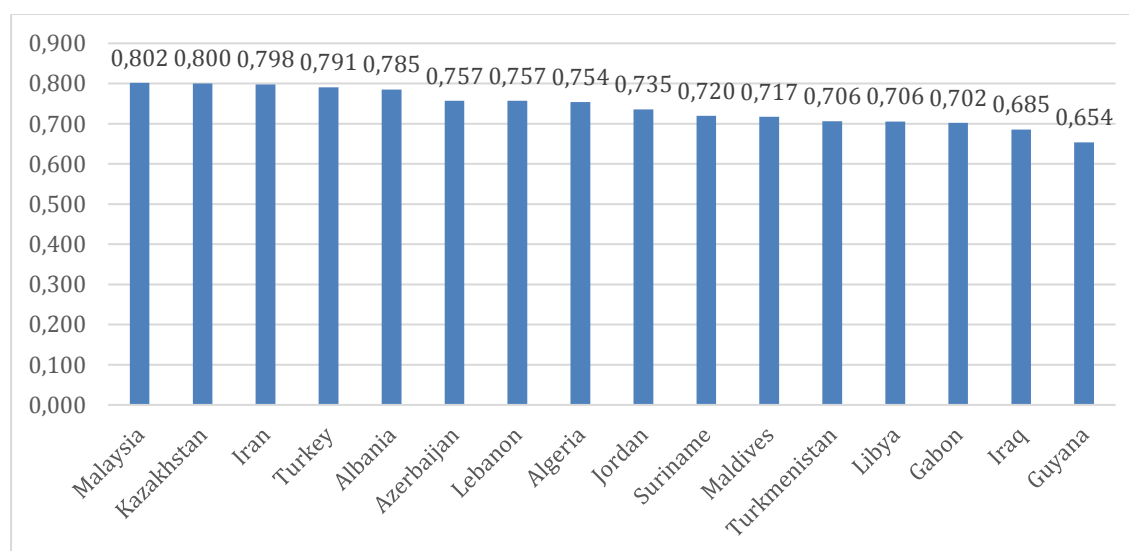
Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Human Development Index

While 2 out of 16 upper-middle OIC income countries are in very high human development category, 12 countries are in High Human Development (HHD) category and 2 countries are in medium human development category (Figure 14). Malaysia has the highest HDI value in this group and positioned at 57 in the ranking, on the other hand, Guyana's HDI value is the lowest with 0.654 positioning at 125.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$), are between US\$7,447 (Guyana) and US\$26,107 (Malaysia) for the upper-middle income countries of which nearly half are above the average GNI value for the HHD category, which is US\$14,999. Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, are between 66.5 (Gabon) and 79.8 (Lebanon) of which more than half are below the average life expectancy at birth value for the HHD category (76). Regarding the third dimension, mean years of schooling, one third of the upper-middle income OIC countries have an index value that is lower than the average HHD index value, which is 8.2, and ranges between 6.3 (Maldives) and 11.8 (Kazakhstan). Lastly, regarding the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, the HDD index value is 14.1, and the countries index values range between 10,8 (Turkmenistan) and 15,2 (Turkey).

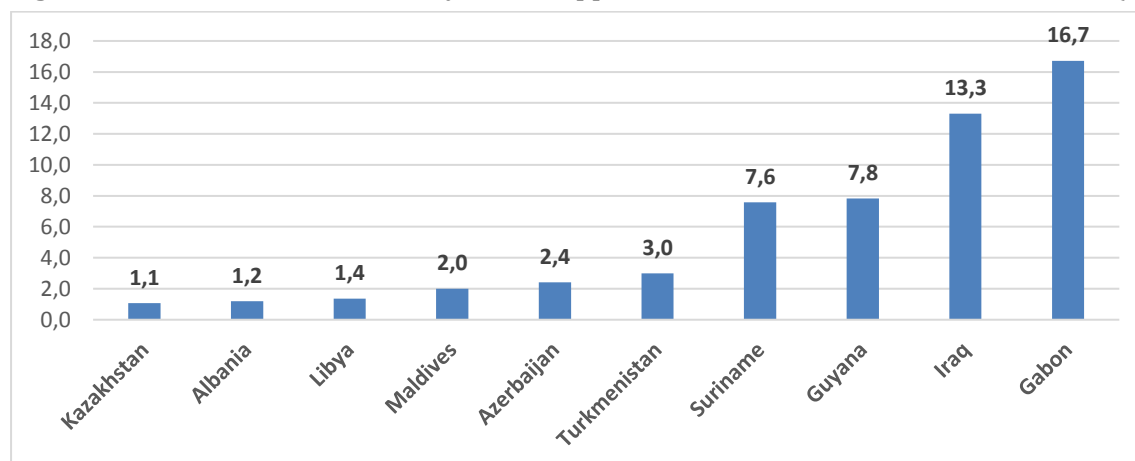
Figure 14: HDI Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries



Source: UNDP, 2018.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among upper-middle income countries, MPI is lowest in Kazakhstan (0.004) and highest in Gabon (0.073). Indeed, while the multidimensional poverty rate is between 1 and 3 percent in Kazakhstan, Albania, Libya, Maldives, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, it is more than 7 percent in Suriname, Guyana, 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 Rate in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (%)


Source: UNDP, 2016.

Note: Index values for Algeria, Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Tunisia and Turkey are not calculated.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 4.3 (Kazakhstan) and 50.1 (Iraq), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 10.1 (Turkmenistan) and 40.9 (Gabon), while the contribution of deprivation in health is generally the highest which ranges between 37.2 (Suriname) and 83.9 (Kazakhstan).

State of Hunger

None of the upper-middle income countries are classified under low-income food-deficit countries.¹⁹ Most of the countries in this group have low or moderate levels of hunger (Table 2).

Table 2: Global Hunger Index Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2016
Albania	21,4	19,1	21,1	17,1	11,9
Algeria	17,1	18,0	14,8	12,2	8,7
Azerbaijan	–	28,3	27,2	16,7	9,8
Gabon	23,2	20,8	18,5	16,2	12
Guyana	–	24,1	18,8	16,9	14,5
Iran	18,5	16,5	13,7	9,5	6,7
Iraq	17,4	24,3	24,9	23,6	22
Kazakhstan	–	15,4	10,7	12,3	7,8
Lebanon	12,1	9,4	9,0	10,4	7,1
Libya	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	20,4	17,4	15,5	14,6	9,7
Suriname	18,5	16,5	16,5	13,1	10,1
Turkey	14,5	13,4	10,5	7,6	<5
Turkmenistan	–	24,5	22,2	17,5	12,3

Source: IFPRI et.al., 2016.

Note: Index value for Maldives is not calculated.

¹⁹ See Annex 5.

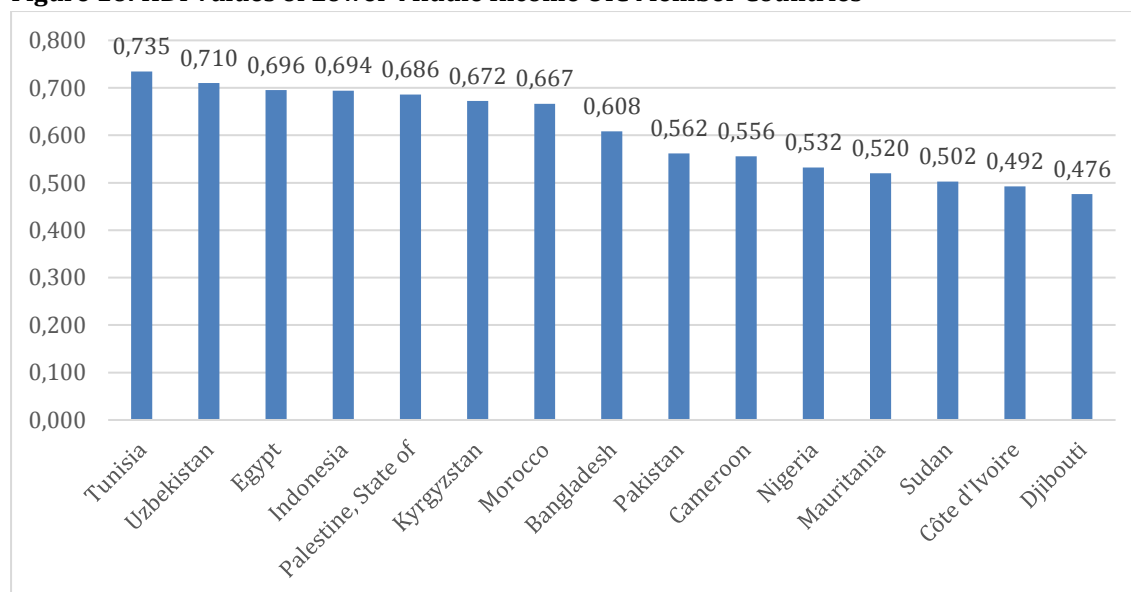
Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries

Human Development Index

In the lower-middle income group, Tunisia and Uzbekistan are in high human development category, one third of the countries are in the low human development category, namely, Sudan, Nigeria, Mauritania, Djibouti and Cote d'Ivoire and the rest is in the medium human development category, namely Indonesia, Palestine, Pakistan, Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Egypt, Cameroon and Bangladesh. (Figure 16). The highest HDI value is 0.735 and belongs to Tunisia, with a position of 95 in the HDI ranking, while the lowest value is 0.476 and belongs to Djibouti, with a position of 172.

Regarding the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$) the index values of the lower-middle income countries range between US\$3,255 and US\$10,846, and only four countries (Indonesia, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) have a GNI value which is above the average GNI value for the Medium Human Development (MHD) category (US\$6,849). Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, range between 53.9 (Nigeria) and 76,1 (Morocco) of which nearly more than half are below the average index value for the MHD category (69.1). For the third dimension, mean years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 3.7 (Sudan) and 11.5 (Uzbekistan), and more than one third of them are above the average index value (6.7). Regarding the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, nearly half of these countries have an index value less than the average index value (12), ranging between 6.2 (Djibouti) and 15.1 (Tunisia).

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

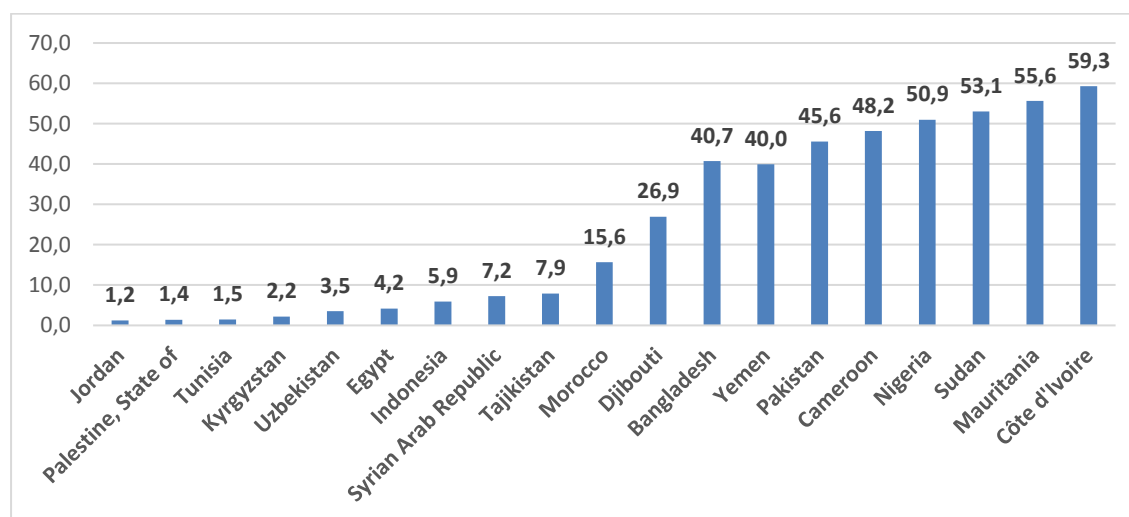


Source: The UNDP, 2018.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are in the range of 0.004 (Jordan) – 0.307 (Cote d'Ivoire).²⁰ In the lower-middle income group, half of these countries have an MPI value that is two-times or more higher than the highest MPI value in the upper-middle income group. Indeed, the MPI values of more than half of the lower-middle income countries are above 0.073 which is the highest MPI value of the upper-middle income group (Figure 17). In this group, the share of population live in multidimensional poverty ranges between 1.2 percent (Jordan) and 59.3 percent (Cote d'Ivoire). In almost half of the lower-middle income countries, more than 40 percent of the population is multi-dimensionally poor.

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



Source: The UNDP (2016).

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 3.7 (Uzbekistan) and 54.7 (Syria) and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 3.5 (Jordan) and 48.9 (Sudan), while the contribution of deprivation in health is the highest which ranges between 20.3 (Mauritania) and 83.4 (Uzbekistan).

State of Hunger

In lower-middle income group, more than half of the countries, namely Bangladesh, Cameroon, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Uzbekistan are in the position of "low income food-deficit country".²¹ Looking at the GHI values of the countries in this group, a similar picture is observed (Table 3).

²⁰ See Annex 8.

²¹ See Annex 5.

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

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2016
Bangladesh	52,2	50,3	38,5	31,0	27,1
Cameroon	39,8	43,7	40,4	34,0	22,9
Côte d'Ivoire	33,8	32,1	31,4	32,7	25,7
Djibouti	56,1	56,1	48,5	46,1	32,7
Egypt	20,5	18,9	15,1	13,1	13,7
Indonesia	34,8	32,5	25,3	26,5	21,9
Jordan	12,8	10,5	9,8	6,5	5,7
Kyrgyz Republic	–	24,1	20,2	14,3	9,1
Mauritania	40,0	36,6	33,5	29,6	22,1
Morocco	18,7	18,8	15,7	17,7	9,3
Nigeria	47,7	47,1	41,0	35,2	25,5
Pakistan	43,6	40,9	37,9	38,3	33,4
Tajikistan	–	40,3	40,4	36,5	30
Uzbekistan	–	23,7	21,9	18,5	13,1
Yemen, Rep.	44,4	44,4	42,9	42,1	35

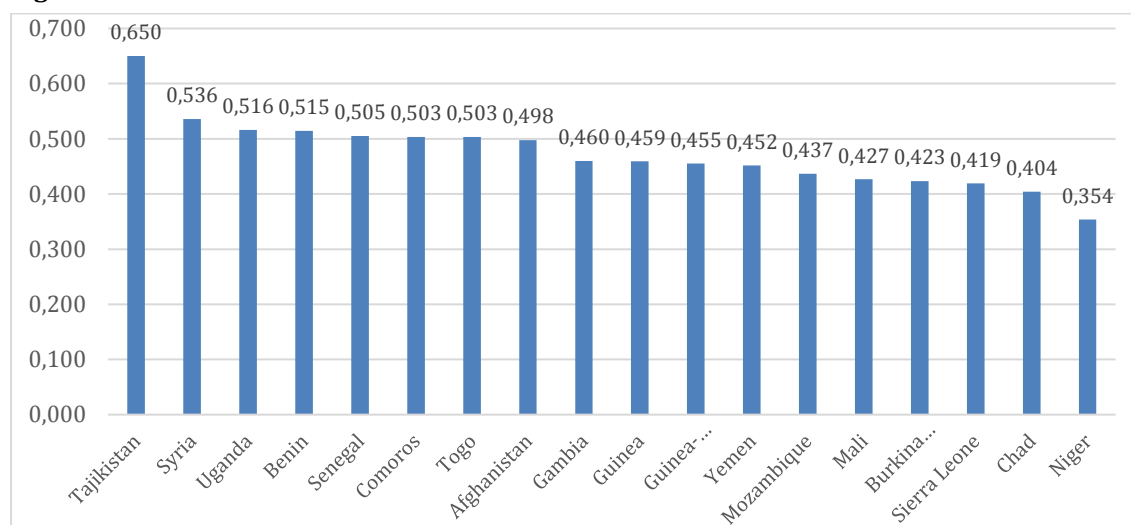
Source: IFPRI et.al., 2015.

Note: Index values for Palestine, Sudan and Syria are not calculated.

Low Income OIC Member Countries

Human Development Index

All the low income OIC countries are in the low human development (LHD) category, except Tajikistan which is in the Medium Human Development category. While the highest HDI value is 0.650 and belongs to Tajikistan, with a position of 127 in the HDI ranking, the lowest value is 0.354 and belongs to Niger, with a position of 189 (Figure 18).

Figure 18: HDI Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries

Source: UNDP, 2018.

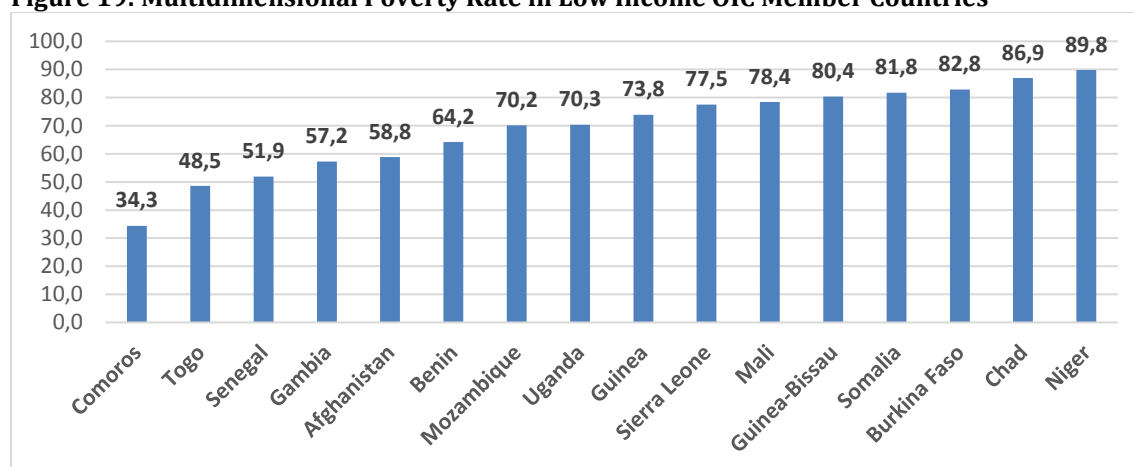
Note: Data is not available for Somalia.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$), range between US\$906 (Niger) and US\$3,317 (Tajikistan) in the low income group, and the GNI values of all the countries in this group, except Tajikistan, are below the average GNI value for the LHD category which is US\$2,521. Regarding the second dimension, life expectancy at birth the index values are between 52.2 (Sierra Leone) and 71,2 (Tajikistan). For the third dimension, mean years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 1.5 (Burkina Faso) and 10.4 (Tajikistan), and only five countries (Tajikistan, Uganda, Syria, Comoros and Togo) have index values above the LHD average value which is 4.7. Index values for the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, is the best among the HDI dimensions, since more than half of the low income countries have an index value which is above the LHD average index value (9.4) ranging between 5.4 (Niger) and 12.6 (Benin).

Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the low income OIC Member Countries are between 0.165 (Comoros) and 0.584 (Niger).²² For all the countries Except Comoros and Togo 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 90 percent. The share of population in severe multidimensional poverty ranges between 14.9 percent (Comoros) and 73.5 percent (Niger), and 6 out of 16 low income OIC countries' more than half of the population are in severe poverty.

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



Source: UNDP, 2016.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 18 (Uganda) and 45.6 (Afghanistan), the contribution of deprivation in health ranges between 18.8 (Somalia) and 30.9 (the Gambia), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 33.4 (Senegal) and 51.9 (Uganda).

State of Hunger

All the countries in the low income group are in the position of "low income food-deficit country". The GHI values of these countries ranged from 16.5 (Senegal) to 44.3 (Chad) in 2016. 11 out of 16

²² See Annex 8.

of these countries have serious hunger situation, 2 countries have an alarming situation, 1 country has moderate hunger situation and index values for two countries are not available (Table 4).

Table 4: Global Hunger Index Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2016
Afghanistan	47,4	55,9	52,5	44,9	34,8
Benin	46,1	42,6	38,2	33,3	23,2
Burkina Faso	53,0	46,1	48,4	49,6	31
Chad	65,0	60,6	52,0	53,1	44,3
Gambia	36,4	35,4	27,9	26,3	20,9
Guinea	47,8	45,8	44,4	38,0	28,1
Guinea-Bissau	-	45,2	43,9	31,9	27,4
Mali	51,9	51,3	43,9	38,3	28,1
Mozambique	64,5	63,2	49,2	42,4	31,7
Niger	64,7	62,7	53,0	42,8	33,7
Senegal	36,8	36,9	37,9	28,5	16,5
Sierra Leone	58,8	56,0	53,5	52,4	35
Togo	42,5	44,1	38,6	36,4	22,4
Uganda	39,8	40,9	39,3	32,2	26,4

Source: IFPRI et.al., 2015.

Note: Index values for Comoros and Somalia are not calculated.

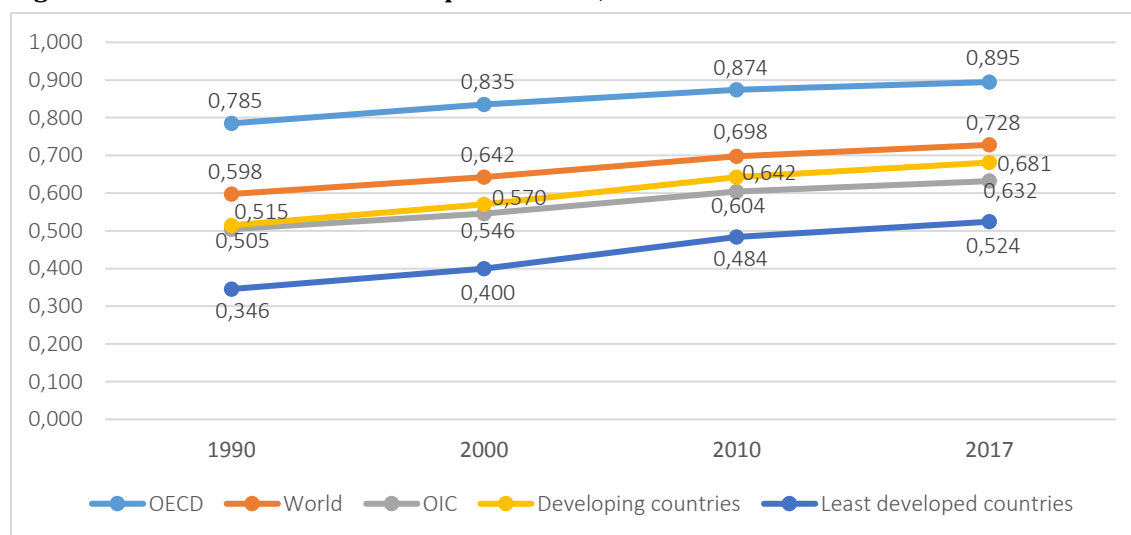
2. Trends in Human Development in OIC Member States

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 2018.

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 2017. All of the selected groups experienced an increase in this period. The world average has increased from 0.598 to 0.728. The OIC average rose from 0.505 to 0.632 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 27 years. In 1990, it was only 0.010 points whereas it has risen to 0.049 points in 2017 implying a more rapid progress in developing countries.

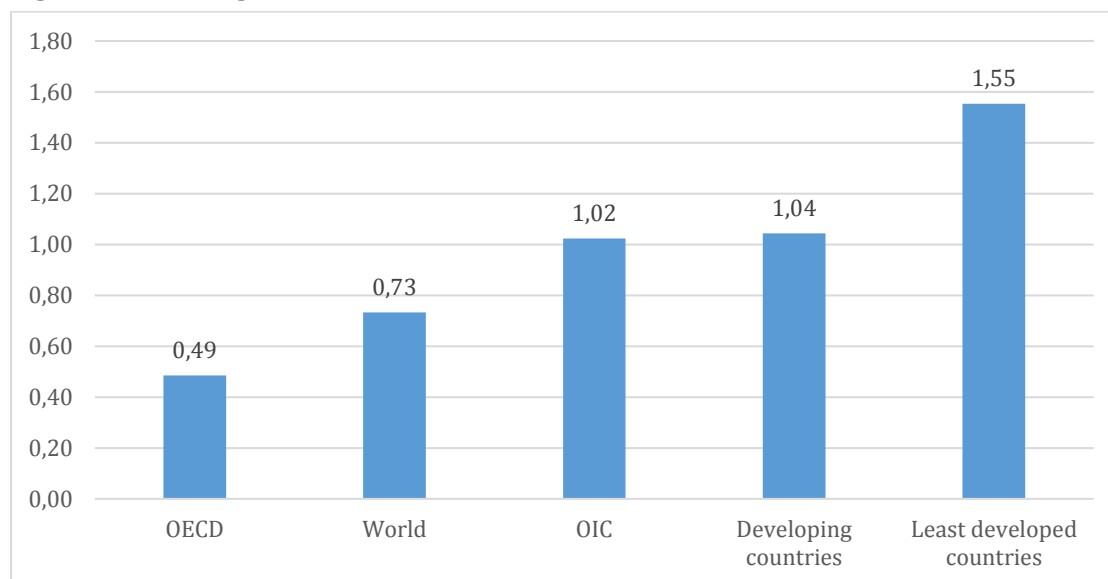
Figure 20: Trends in Human Development Index, 1990-2017



Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

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 2017 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 1.02 percent growth per year. This rate is higher than that of OECD and world but lower than developing countries and 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 2017

Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

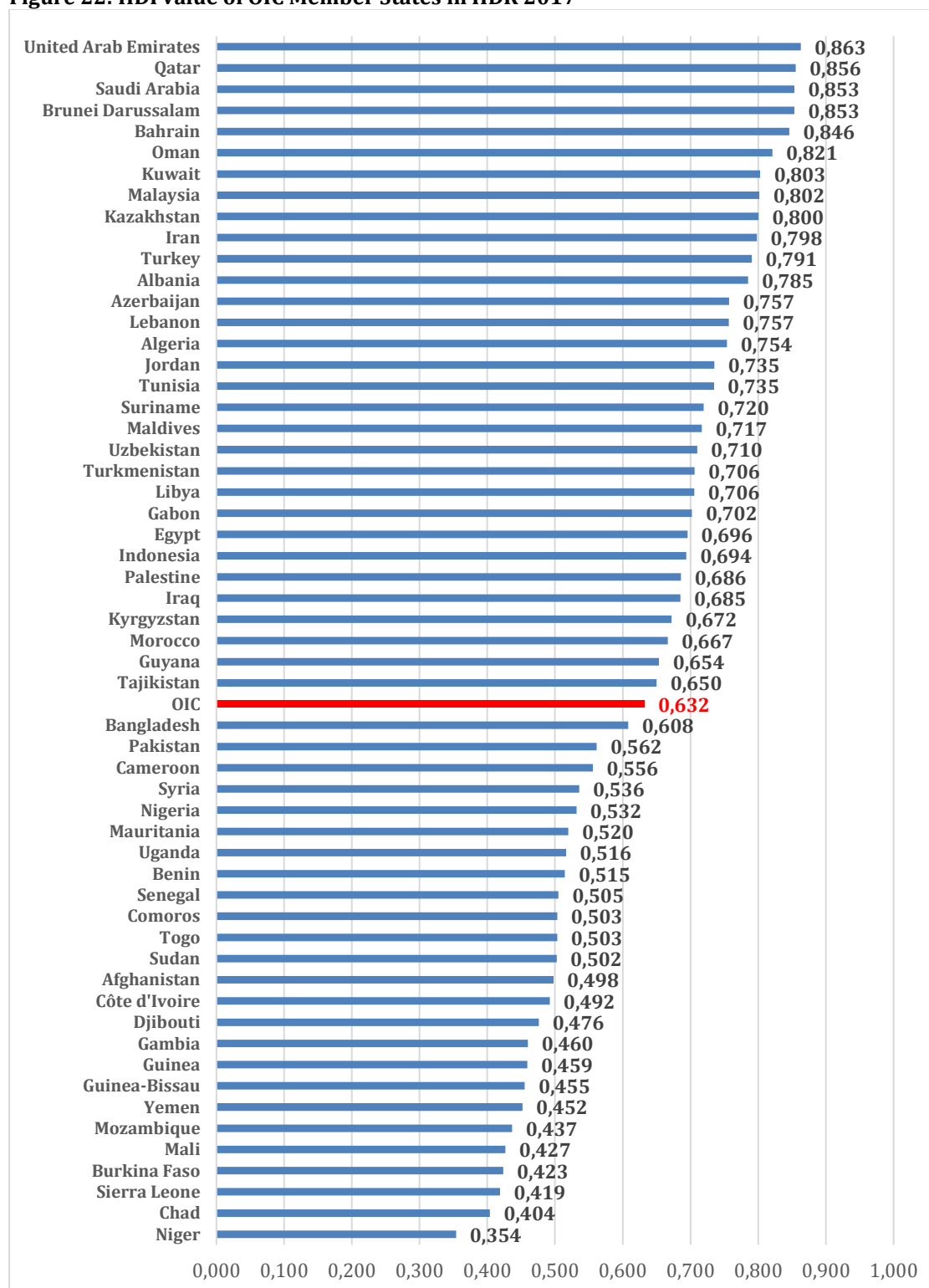
Note: The rates are calculated as the annual compound growth rate.

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 0.354 (Nigeria) and 0.863 (United Arab Emirates) according to HDR 2018. 25 out of 56 OIC member states have below OIC average HDI values and the remaining 31 have above average HDI values.

United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Brunei Darussalam, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Malaysia and Kazakhstan have HDI values above 0.800 and are all placed in very high human development category. This implies only 9 out of 59 very high human development countries (15 percent) are from OIC. Iran, Turkey, Albania, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia, Suriname, Maldives, Uzbekistan Libya, Turkmenistan and Gabon are in high human development category with their HDI values between 0.700 and 0.800. These countries constitute 26.4 percent of this category (14 out of 53). With HDI values between 0.550 and 0.700, Egypt, Indonesia, Palestine, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Guyana, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Cameroon are the members of medium human development category. According to HDR 2018, 22 out of 38 country in low development category is from OIC. Finally, Syria, Nigeria, Mauritania, Uganda, Benin, Senegal, Comoros, Togo, Sudan, Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Yemen, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Chad and Niger are in low development category and these countries constitute 57.9 percent of this category (22 out of 438). Considering that OIC member states constitute nearly 30 percent of the countries that are included in HDR 2018 (56 out of 189), the figures imply OIC is significantly underrepresented in very high category and significantly overrepresented in low development category.

Figure 22: HDI value of OIC Member States in HDR 2017

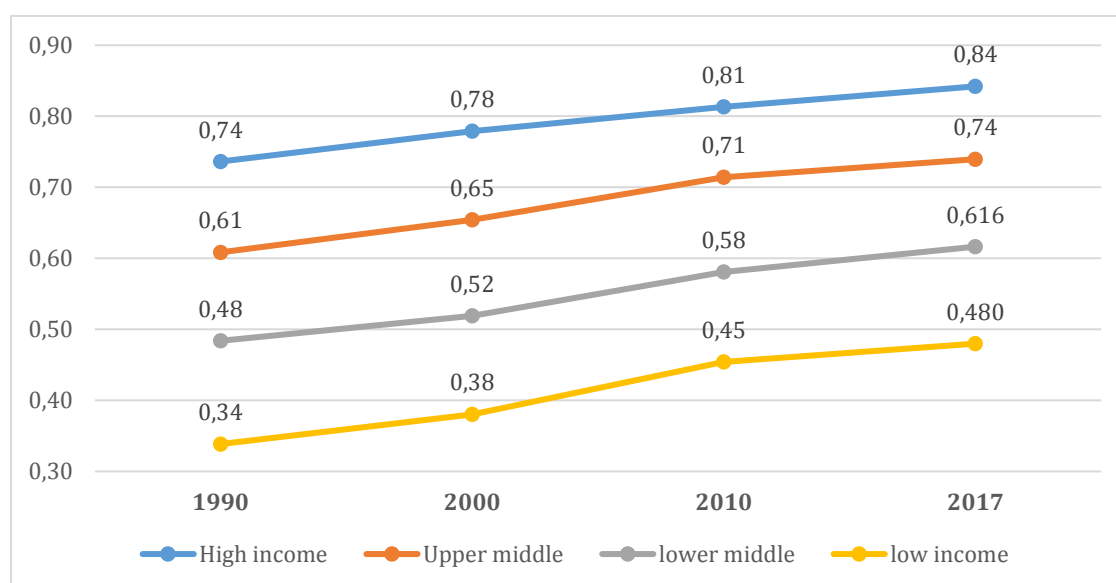


Source: UNDP (2018)

2.2.1. Trends in OIC

Figure 23 shows the evolution of HDI for OIC member states in different income groups between 1990 and 2017. 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, 1990-2017



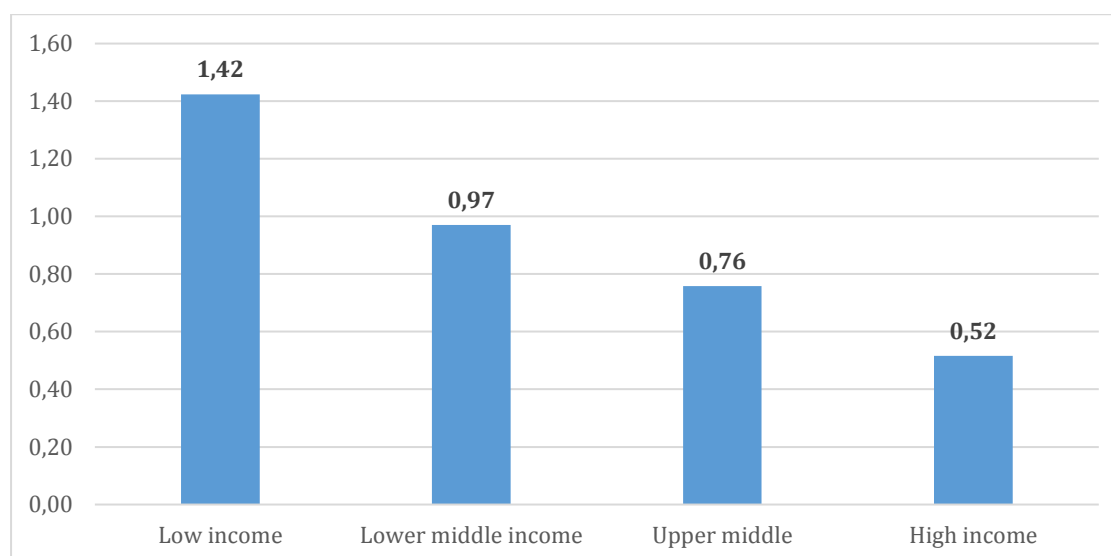
Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018)

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

It is worth mentioning that, the HDI level of low income countries in 2017 is even lower than that of OIC average in 1990. This shows that the low income countries could not catch up with 1990 OIC HDI level in the last 27 years. On the other hand, Figure 24 reveals that there is a sign of convergence. Accordingly, low income countries grew at much higher rates than other income groups over the period. The growth rate of low income group was nearly 3 times higher than that of high income countries and nearly two times higher than upper middle income group.

Another thing to note is that the high income group exhibits a higher level of annual growth compared to OECD average.

Figure 24: Annual growth rate in HDI of OIC Member States by income groups between 1990 and 2017



Source : Own calculations from UNDP (2018)

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 5 includes the difference between HDI rank and gross national income (GNI) rank for different income groups. This difference is -6.1 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 (2.1 and 0.6 respectively). However, it is considerable higher for upper-middle income and high income countries. The difference for high income group is almost -30 implying that this group was not able to translate its wealth into human development as much as the other high income countries.

Table 5: Components of HDI by income groups, 2017

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI (2011 PPP \$)	GNI rank - HDI rank difference
OIC	68,3	11,7	6,7	14.770	-7,5
Low income	61,6	9,7	3,8	1.744	1,9
Lower middle income	67,1	11,0	6,7	5.714	-4,3
Upper middle income	73,2	13,2	8,9	15.678	-11,1
High income	76,7	14,6	9,3	65.589	-30,4

Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

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

Table 5 also represents the level of different component of HDI. On OIC average, the life expectancy is 68.3, the expected and mean years of schooling is 11.7 and 6.7 respectively and GNI is \$14,770. 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 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 0.4 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 6 and Table 9).

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 6: 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 7 and Table 8 can be interpreted as transition matrices. According to Table 7, 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 7: Transition between development categories from 1990 to 2000

	2000		
	Low HD	Medium HD	High HD
1990	Low HD	18	3
	Medium HD	0	14
	High HD	0	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 8: Transition between development categories from 2000 to 2008

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

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 2016 HDR. Almost two thirds of the OIC member states were placed in either low or medium category. However, the share of low development category increased significantly to 41% in 2016 from 25% in 2009. These changes from 2009 to 2016 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 2016 are not fully comparable.

Table 9: OIC Member States by human development level, 2009 and 2016

	2009		2016	
	# of Countries	%	# of Countries	%
Low Human Development	14	25	23	41
Medium Human Development	28	51	12	21
High Human Development	9	16	15	27
Very High Human Development	4	7	6	11
Total	55	100	56	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.

The transitions between categories from 2016 to 2017 are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Transition between development categories from 2016 to 2017

		2017			
		Low HD	Medium HD	High HD	Very High HD
2016	Low HD	22	1	0	0
	Medium HD	0	10	2	0
	High HD	0	0	12	3
	Very High HD	0	0	0	6

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years HDR.

3. Efforts on Poverty Alleviation

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

3.1. Efforts in the World²⁴

3.1.1. Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the world agreed upon the MDGs. This agreement reflect the world leaders 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 (2000-2015) in the selected indicators is summarized below:

Under the first goal, extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 a day) declined significantly from 36 percent in 1990 to 14 per cent as of year 2015. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half from 23 per cent to 13 per cent in the same period. Under the goal 2, the primary school net enrolment rate has reached to 92 per cent in 2015, up from 81 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 by more than half from 90 to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under goal 5, the maternal mortality ratio has declined from 380 deaths per 100,000 live births to 210 deaths per 100,000 live births. Under goal 6, new HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent. Under goal 7, the share of population using improved drinking water source rose from 76 percent to 90 percent and the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility climbed from

²⁴ This section is mostly adapted from the previous work of COMCEC & IDB (2015).

47 percent to 64 percent. Under goal 8, official development assistance from developed countries increased by 66 per cent in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching \$135.2 billion²⁵

Despite these major achievements, there are still significant challenges on the way to reach the MDGs. For instance, related to Goal 1, hunger remains as a global challenge, since the ratios of undernourishment and child under-nutrition are still high, progress on maternal mortality rate is slow to reach the target of reducing this rate by three quarters by 2015, the proportion of vulnerable employment was not decreased with a remarkable pace, not every child has chance to enroll and complete primary school, a noteworthy change has not been realized in the proportion land area covered by forest (COMCEC, 2015).

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 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.

²⁵ The figures for goals 1 to 7 are from World Bank (2016). The figure for goal 8 is from UN (2015a).

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 in the OIC Region

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. Up to now 12 WG meetings of the COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group were held.

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. As of April 2018, total amount of the contributions received is US\$ 2.584 billion. Cumulative approvals has reached US\$ 734,2 million for 117 operations in 33 Member Countries. 3 new grants-based programs have been adopted by the ISFD: i) Second Generation of the Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness for which US\$ 250 million allocated for 1.5 million eye operations and 10 million cases of eye examinations and medical glasses for school children. ii) ISFD has approved a contribution of US\$10.0 million in 10 years for a Scholarship Program for the Poor in IDB member countries. This program will be an addition to the IDB Scholarship Program. iii) ISFD has approved a contribution of US\$5.0 million in 5 years for Coalition to Stop Obstetric Fistula Program.

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 5.509 billion USD since the beginning of the Program. The disbursements against SPDA approvals is US\$ 2.248 billion or 46 percent of total approvals. Outputs of the Program include over 2,500 KM of roads constructed or upgraded in addition to two new national airports; more than 900MW of electricity produced in six countries; over 200,000 cubic meters of clean water made accessible to over 50,000 households every day; more than 420 new primary and secondary schools (including 120 new madrassas) built, resulting in over 1400 classrooms; over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and primary health care centers built or upgraded; about 10 strategic grain reserves built; and over 800,000 hectares of land developed and cultivated including marginal lands.

Capacity Building Activities 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 main target of this Programme (OIC-VET) is to provide

opportunities to individuals to develop their knowledge and skills; thus to contribute to the development and competitiveness of the economies of the Member Countries.

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.

Capacity building programmes have been initiated in 22 different social and economic programmes with many sub-themes within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme. The beneficiaries of OIC-VET Programme are governments, local administrations, public/private institutions, companies, researchers and practitioners.

Concluding Remarks

There is a significant level of extreme poverty in the OIC Member Countries with more than 240 million people suffering from poverty. Poverty headcount ratios of the member countries differ from zero percent to almost 67 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 0.863 and 0.354, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between zero and 0.584 among the countries for which the MPI is calculated, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 44.3.

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 7 member countries are in high income group, 16 are in upper-middle income, 15 are in lower-middle income, and 19 are in low income group. High income OIC Countries have GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels which are above \$41,000. In the upper-middle income OIC Countries GDP per capita levels have a diverse pattern, ranging from \$8,163 to \$29,431, and all the countries in this group have low or moderate GHI values except Iraq which is in serious situation. 12 out of 16 upper-middle OIC income countries are in high human development category. On the other hand, in these countries the population living in multidimensional poverty exceeds the population living in income poverty. 9 out of 15 countries in lower middle income group have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$6,000. On the other hand, poverty rates in this group display a diverse picture. Indeed, poverty rate ranges from less-than 1 percent to more-than 53 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 half 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. GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels are less than \$3,000 in this group, and poverty headcount ratios are above 35 percent in at least 12 countries. All countries in this group can be classified as low-income food-deficit country. They have also serious or alarming hunger situation (except one moderate situation). Moreover, all low income OIC countries are classified under low human development category in the ranking of human development index, except Tajikistan which is in the Medium Human Development category. Multidimensional poverty rate of most of the countries in this group is higher than 50 percent.

Regarding human development progress, the OIC experienced an improvement in HDI level. Between 1990 and 2017 the average HDI level of the OIC rose from 0.500 to 0.632. However, it remained significantly below the OECD and world average. Moreover, the gap between the OIC and developing countries has enlarged in the last 27 years from 0.010 to 0.049 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.

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ANNEXES

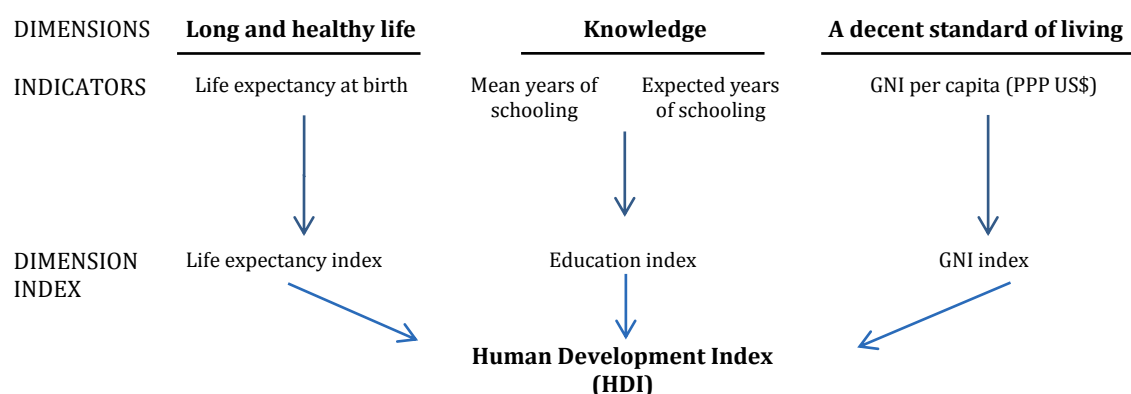
Annex 1: The Widely Used Non-Monetary Poverty Indices

Human Development Index

Human development approach relies on a view that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. This perspective is inspired by Amartya Sen's²⁶ 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).²⁷ The HDI defines people as "the real wealth of a nation"²⁸ 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.²⁹

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 25). 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 25: Dimensions of the HDI



Source: The UNDP, 2015.

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 26). While the health and education dimensions are similar to the dimensions of HDI, but use different indicators, the standard of living is a

²⁶Sen 1987 quoted in Haughton and Khandker 2009, p.2.

²⁷Klugman et al. 2011, p.250; Sagar and Najam 1998, p.251

²⁸The UNDP 1990, p.9.

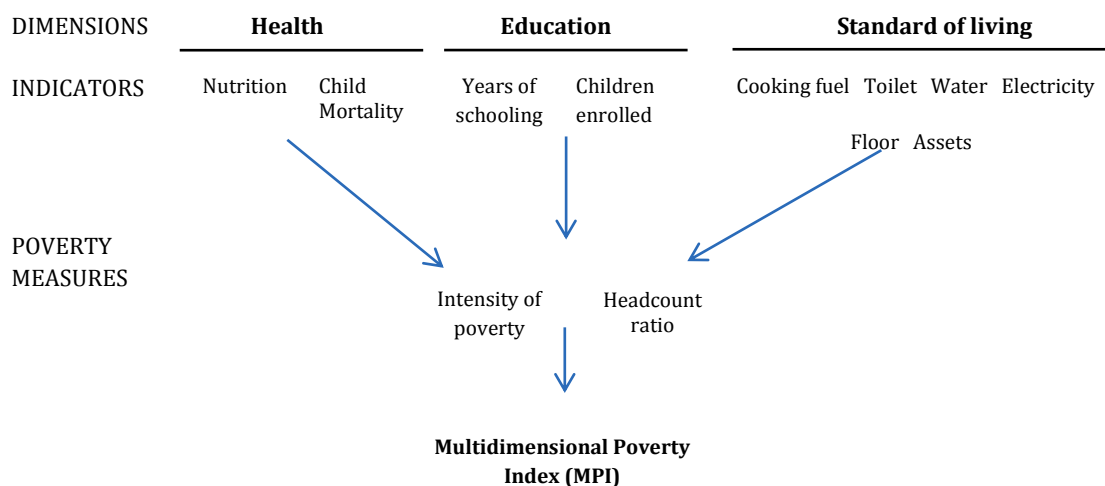
²⁹The UNDP 1990, p.63.

different dimension that consists of six 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 26: Dimensions of the MPI



Source: The UNDP, 2015.

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 undernourishment³⁰, 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

30 “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)

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 10, moderate when it is between 10.99 and 19.9, serious when it is between 20 and 34.9, alarming when it is between 35 and 49.9, and extremely alarming when it is above 50.

For technical details on the GHI methodology go to <http://ghi.ifpri.org/methodology/>

Annex 2: OIC Member Countries by Income Categories

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

Source: The World Bank, 2018c.

Annex 3: 2016 MPI Values

Country	Value	Country	Value
Afghanistan	0,293	Libya	0,005
Albania	0,005	Madagascar	0,420
Argentina	0,015	Malawi	0,273
Armenia	0,002	Maldives	0,008
Azerbaijan	0,009	Mali	0,456
Bangladesh	0,188	Mauritania	0,291
Barbados	0,004	Mexico	0,024
Belarus	0,001	Moldova (Republic of)	0,004
Belize	0,030	Mongolia	0,047
Benin	0,343	Montenegro	0,002
Bhutan	0,128	Morocco	0,069
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0,097	Mozambique	0,390
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,006	Namibia	0,205
Brazil	0,010	Nepal	0,116
Burkina Faso	0,508	Nicaragua	0,088
Burundi	0,442	Niger	0,584
Cambodia	0,150	Nigeria	0,279
Cameroon	0,260	Pakistan	0,237
Central African Republic	0,424	Palestine, State of	0,005
Chad	0,545	Peru	0,043
China	0,023	Philippines	0,033
Colombia	0,032	Rwanda	0,253
Comoros	0,165	Saint Lucia	0,003
Congo	0,192	Sao Tome and Principe	0,217
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0,369	Senegal	0,278
Côte d'Ivoire	0,307	Serbia	0,002
Djibouti	0,127	Sierra Leone	0,411
Dominican Republic	0,025	Somalia	0,500
Ecuador	0,015	South Africa	0,041
Egypt	0,016	South Sudan	0,551
Ethiopia	0,537	Sudan	0,290
Gabon	0,073	Suriname	0,033
Gambia	0,289	Swaziland	0,113
Georgia	0,008	Syrian Arab Republic	0,028
Ghana	0,147	Tajikistan	0,031
Guinea	0,425	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0,335
Guinea-Bissau	0,495	Thailand	0,004
Guyana	0,031	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0,007
Haiti	0,242	Timor-Leste	0,322
Honduras	0,098	Togo	0,242
India	0,282	Trinidad and Tobago	0,007
Indonesia	0,024	Tunisia	0,006
Iraq	0,052	Turkmenistan	0,011
Jamaica	0,011	Uganda	0,359
Jordan	0,004	Ukraine	0,001
Kazakhstan	0,004	Uzbekistan	0,013
Kenya	0,166	Vanuatu	0,135
Kyrgyzstan	0,008	Viet Nam	0,016
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0,186	Yemen	0,200
Lesotho	0,227	Zambia	0,264
Liberia	0,356	Zimbabwe	0,128

Source: UNDP, 2016.

Annex 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP) for the OIC Member Countries between 1990 and 2017

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Afghanistan				1.012	1.582	1.926	1.944	1.981
Albania	2.722	2.782	4.029	5.943	9.637	11.334	11.559	12.021
UAE	71.376	73.622	81.351	81.736	56.075	70.887	73.017	73.878
Azerbaijan	5.502	2.420	3.534	7.169	15.628	17.782	17.257	17.398
Benin	945	1.105	1.321	1.546	1.782	2.116	2.167	2.266
Burkina Faso	546	651	852	1.128	1.395	1.700	1.771	1.870
Bangladesh	832	1.048	1.301	1.718	2.393	3.336	3.580	3.869
Bahrain	22.695	31.276	35.623	38.467	39.750	46.776	47.067	47.527
Brunei	54.727	62.787	65.035	73.873	78.923	79.439	77.421	78.836
Cote d'Ivoire	2.064	2.113	2.336	2.388	2.636	3.452	3.694	3.953
Cameroon	1.952	1.738	2.064	2.519	2.871	3.502	3.609	3.694
Comoros	1.034	1.048	1.174	1.310	1.384	1.505	1.522	1.552
Algeria	6.616	6.777	8.094	10.972	12.610	14.615	15.013	15.275
Egypt	3.819	4.588	5.856	7.124	9.658	10.750	11.134	11.583
Gabon	12.604	14.506	14.095	14.962	15.045	17.929	18.071	18.183
Guinea	913	957	1.126	1.339	1.542	1.872	2.043	2.195
Gambia	974	1.048	1.228	1.365	1.611	1.670	1.677	1.715
Guinea-Bissau	1.017	1.194	1.081	1.192	1.372	1.540	1.616	1.700
Guyana	1.838	2.852	3.584	4.184	5.730	7.536	7.836	8.163
Indonesia	2.990	4.384	4.602	6.077	8.263	11.040	11.611	12.284
Iran	7.363	9.069	10.412	13.905	17.580	17.571	19.949	20.950
Iraq	7.447	4.783	9.652	9.701	12.460	16.051	17.516	17.197
Jordan	4.061	5.027	5.735	7.835	9.281	9.042	9.048	9.153
Kazakhstan	8.435	6.039	7.888	14.259	19.690	25.050	25.286	26.410
Kyrgyzstan	2.246	1.237	1.644	2.110	2.734	3.448	3.570	3.726
Kuwait		59.070	55.421	83.225	73.683	72.918	74.264	71.943
Lebanon	5.079	9.077	9.933	10.925	16.119	14.219	14.309	14.676
Libya			17.376	23.190	29.031	15.810	15.420	19.631
Morocco	2.528	2.855	3.554	4.774	6.313	7.770	7.857	8.217
Maldives		5.672	7.743	8.258	11.763	14.594	15.348	16.669
Mali	822	955	1.160	1.568	1.834	2.044	2.126	2.211
Mozambique	245	272	445	661	899	1.191	1.216	1.247
Mauritania	1.814	2.087	2.181	2.658	3.250	3.835	3.853	3.950
Malaysia	6.820	10.646	12.928	16.541	20.680	26.623	27.683	29.431
Niger	578	572	597	680	798	967	989	1.017
Nigeria	1.966	2.005	2.258	3.694	5.046	6.038	5.861	5.861
Oman	22.649	27.937	34.849	36.914	44.419	42.460	43.013	41.675
Pakistan	1.975	2.448	2.770	3.574	4.197	5.000	5.238	5.527
Palestine		2.034	3.331	4.010	4.088	5.019	5.110	4.885
Qatar			85.861	97.767	122.609	127.517	127.480	128.378
Saudi Arabia	27.441	32.067	34.140	40.547	44.502	54.014	54.379	53.845
Sudan	1.127	1.430	1.812	2.416	3.298	4.569	4.730	4.904
Senegal	1.192	1.287	1.514	1.877	2.140	2.443	2.566	2.712
Sierra Leone	808	697	723	945	1.176	1.400	1.471	1.526
Suriname	6.816	7.011	7.713	10.835	13.924	15.725	14.967	15.114
Chad	718	759	787	1.597	1.886	2.201	2.026	1.941
Togo	873	876	1.012	1.051	1.184	1.439	1.497	1.570

Tajikistan	2.356	926	935	1.520	2.064	2.812	2.979	3.180
Turkmenistan	5.375	3.355	4.227	5.783	9.741	15.965	16.876	17.993
Tunisia	3.629	4.470	6.003	7.838	10.225	11.464	11.606	11.911
Turkey	6.146	7.487	9.582	11.888	17.443	24.845	25.247	26.505
Uganda	497	668	832	1.089	1.485	1.774	1.819	1.864
Uzbekistan	1.985	1.635	1.984	2.733	4.154	6.070	6.513	6.865
Yemen	2.150	2.575	3.086	3.700	4.388	2.458	1.595	

Source: Calculated from the World Bank, 2018a.

Note: Data for Djibouti, Somalia and Syria are not available.

Annex 5: HDI Values and Human Development Categories of the Countries, 2018

HDI rank	Country	Value (2017)
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
1	Norway	0,953
2	Switzerland	0,944
3	Australia	0,939
4	Ireland	0,938
5	Germany	0,936
6	Iceland	0,935
7	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0,933
7	Sweden	0,933
9	Singapore	0,932
10	Netherlands	0,931
11	Denmark	0,929
12	Canada	0,926
13	United States	0,924
14	United Kingdom	0,922
15	Finland	0,920
16	New Zealand	0,917
17	Belgium	0,916
17	Liechtenstein	0,916
19	Japan	0,909
20	Austria	0,908
21	Luxembourg	0,904
22	Israel	0,903
22	Korea (Republic of)	0,903
24	France	0,901
25	Slovenia	0,896
26	Spain	0,891
27	Czechia	0,888
28	Italy	0,880
29	Malta	0,878
30	Estonia	0,871
31	Greece	0,870
32	Cyprus	0,869
33	Poland	0,865
34	United Arab Emirates	0,863
35	Andorra	0,858
35	Lithuania	0,858
37	Qatar	0,856
38	Slovakia	0,855
39	Brunei Darussalam	0,853
39	Saudi Arabia	0,853
41	Latvia	0,847
41	Portugal	0,847
43	Bahrain	0,846
44	Chile	0,843
45	Hungary	0,838
46	Croatia	0,831
47	Argentina	0,825
48	Oman	0,821
49	Russian Federation	0,816

50	Montenegro	0,814
51	Bulgaria	0,813
52	Romania	0,811
53	Belarus	0,808
54	Bahamas	0,807
55	Uruguay	0,804
56	Kuwait	0,803
57	Malaysia	0,802
58	Barbados	0,800
58	Kazakhstan	0,800
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
60	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0,798
60	Palau	0,798
62	Seychelles	0,797
63	Costa Rica	0,794
64	Turkey	0,791
65	Mauritius	0,790
66	Panama	0,789
67	Serbia	0,787
68	Albania	0,785
69	Trinidad and Tobago	0,784
70	Antigua and Barbuda	0,780
70	Georgia	0,780
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0,778
73	Cuba	0,777
74	Mexico	0,774
75	Grenada	0,772
76	Sri Lanka	0,770
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,768
78	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0,761
79	Brazil	0,759
80	Azerbaijan	0,757
80	Lebanon	0,757
80	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0,757
83	Armenia	0,755
83	Thailand	0,755
85	Algeria	0,754
86	China	0,752
86	Ecuador	0,752
88	Ukraine	0,751
89	Peru	0,750
90	Colombia	0,747
90	Saint Lucia	0,747
92	Fiji	0,741
92	Mongolia	0,741
94	Dominican Republic	0,736
95	Jordan	0,735
95	Tunisia	0,735
97	Jamaica	0,732
98	Tonga	0,726
99	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0,723
100	Suriname	0,720
101	Botswana	0,717

101	Maldives	0,717
103	Dominica	0,715
104	Samoa	0,713
105	Uzbekistan	0,710
106	Belize	0,708
106	Marshall Islands	0,708
108	Libya	0,706
108	Turkmenistan	0,706
110	Gabon	0,702
110	Paraguay	0,702
112	Moldova (Republic of)	0,700
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
113	Philippines	0,699
113	South Africa	0,699
115	Egypt	0,696
116	Indonesia	0,694
116	Viet Nam	0,694
118	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0,693
119	Palestine, State of	0,686
120	Iraq	0,685
121	El Salvador	0,674
122	Kyrgyzstan	0,672
123	Morocco	0,667
124	Nicaragua	0,658
125	Cabo Verde	0,654
125	Guyana	0,654
127	Guatemala	0,650
127	Tajikistan	0,650
129	Namibia	0,647
130	India	0,640
131	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0,627
132	Timor-Leste	0,625
133	Honduras	0,617
134	Bhutan	0,612
134	Kiribati	0,612
136	Bangladesh	0,608
137	Congo	0,606
138	Vanuatu	0,603
139	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0,601
140	Ghana	0,592
141	Equatorial Guinea	0,591
142	Kenya	0,590
143	Sao Tome and Principe	0,589
144	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0,588
144	Zambia	0,588
146	Cambodia	0,582
147	Angola	0,581
148	Myanmar	0,578
149	Nepal	0,574
150	Pakistan	0,562
151	Cameroon	0,556
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
152	Solomon Islands	0,546

153	Papua New Guinea	0,544
154	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0,538
155	Syrian Arab Republic	0,536
156	Zimbabwe	0,535
157	Nigeria	0,532
158	Rwanda	0,524
159	Lesotho	0,520
159	Mauritania	0,520
161	Madagascar	0,519
162	Uganda	0,516
163	Benin	0,515
164	Senegal	0,505
165	Comoros	0,503
165	Togo	0,503
167	Sudan	0,502
168	Afghanistan	0,498
168	Haiti	0,498
170	Côte d'Ivoire	0,492
171	Malawi	0,477
172	Djibouti	0,476
173	Ethiopia	0,463
174	Gambia	0,460
175	Guinea	0,459
176	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0,457
177	Guinea-Bissau	0,455
178	Yemen	0,452
179	Eritrea	0,440
180	Mozambique	0,437
181	Liberia	0,435
182	Mali	0,427
183	Burkina Faso	0,423
184	Sierra Leone	0,419
185	Burundi	0,417
186	Chad	0,404
187	South Sudan	0,388
188	Central African Republic	0,367
189	Niger	0,354

Source: The UNDP, 2018.

Annex 6: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries

Africa	Americas	Asia	Oceania
Benin	Haiti	Afghanistan	Papua New Guinea
Burkina Faso	Nicaragua	Bangladesh	Solomon Islands
Burundi		Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
Cameroon		India	
Central African Republic		Kyrgyzstan	
Chad		Nepal	
Comoros		Pakistan	
Côte d'Ivoire		Syrian Arab Republic	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Tajikistan	
Djibouti		Uzbekistan	
Eritrea		Yemen	
Ethiopia			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mozambique			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Sudan			
Sudan			
Togo			
Uganda			
United Republic of Tanzania			
Zimbabwe			

Source: FAO, 2016.

Annex 7: The GHI Values of the Countries

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015
Afghanistan	47,4	55,9	52,5	44,9	34,8
Albania	21,4	19,1	21,1	17,1	11,9
Algeria	17,1	18	14,8	12,2	8,7
Angola	67,3	66,8	58,3	45,3	32,8
Argentina	7,7	7,2	5,3	5	<5
Armenia	–	21,8	17,4	14,1	8,7
Azerbaijan	–	28,3	27,2	16,7	9,8
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	—
Bangladesh	52,2	50,3	38,5	31	27,1
Belarus	–	<5	<5	<5	<5
Benin	46,1	42,6	38,2	33,3	23,2
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	—
Bolivia	38,9	35,1	30,5	27,2	15,4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	–	10,8	9,6	6,8	<5
Botswana	31,3	34,3	33,2	31,2	23
Brazil	18,2	15	12	6,7	<5
Bulgaria	8,1	10,2	9,4	9,2	8,3
Burkina Faso	53	46,1	48,4	49,6	31
Burundi	–	–	–	–	—
Cambodia	46,9	45,2	45	29,8	21,7
Cameroon	39,8	43,7	40,4	34	22,9
Central African Republic	51,9	51	51,4	51	46,1
Chad	65	60,6	52	53,1	44,3
Chile	6,8	<5	<5	<5	<5
China	25,1	23,2	15,9	13,2	7,7
Colombia	16,7	13	11,4	10,7	8,5
Comoros	–	–	–	–	—
Congo, Dem. Rep.	–	–	–	–	—
Congo, Rep.	38,9	41,1	38,1	33,5	26,6
Costa Rica	7,5	7	6,1	5,7	<5
Côte d'Ivoire	33,8	32,1	31,4	32,7	25,7
Croatia	–	8,6	6,1	<5	<5
Cuba	8	13,5	6,1	<5	<5
Djibouti	56,1	56,1	48,5	46,1	32,7
Dominican Republic	26,3	20,3	19,4	18,1	11,1
Ecuador	23,8	19,7	20,2	19	13,9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	20,5	18,9	15,1	13,1	13,7
El Salvador	22,4	18,6	16,8	13,1	11,2
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	—
Estonia	–	10	6,8	5,6	<5
Ethiopia	71,7	67,3	58,6	48,5	33,4
Fiji	12,5	11,2	10,1	9,3	8,5
Gabon	23,2	20,8	18,5	16,2	12
Gambia, The	36,4	35,4	27,9	26,3	20,9
Georgia	–	31,8	15,2	10,2	8,2

Ghana	45,7	36,8	29,9	23,3	13,9
Guatemala	28,8	27,8	28	23,9	20,7
Guinea	47,8	45,8	44,4	38	28,1
Guinea-Bissau	46,1	42,1	44,2	41,8	27,4
Guyana	25,4	22,7	19	17,3	14,5
Haiti	52,1	52,1	42,8	45,4	36,9
Honduras	26,5	24,7	20,4	17,8	13,2
India	48,1	42,3	38,2	38,5	28,5
Indonesia	34,8	32,5	25,3	26,5	21,9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18,5	16,5	13,7	9,5	6,7
Iraq	17,4	24,3	24,9	23,6	22
Jamaica	12,5	10,7	8,8	8,2	7,9
Jordan	12,8	10,5	9,8	6,5	5,7
Kazakhstan	–	15,4	10,7	12,3	7,8
Kenya	34,8	40	37,9	36,6	21,9
Kuwait	24,3	16	<5	<5	<5
Kyrgyz Republic	–	24,1	20,2	14,3	9,1
Lao PDR	52,9	51,1	48,7	36,9	28,1
Latvia	–	7,7	8,3	5,4	<5
Lebanon	12,1	9,4	9	10,4	7,1
Lesotho	25,8	28,5	32,7	30,2	22,7
Liberia	54,4	55,2	46,8	41,5	30,7
Libya	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	9,4	6,7	5,1	<5
Macedonia, FYR	–	11,2	7,9	8,6	5,8
Madagascar	44,8	45,1	44,1	44,4	35,4
Malawi	58,9	55,9	45,3	39,1	26,9
Malaysia	20,4	17,4	15,5	14,6	9,7
Mali	51,9	51,3	43,9	38,3	28,1
Mauritania	40	36,6	33,5	29,6	22,1
Mauritius	18,2	17	16,1	15,2	13,2
Mexico	16,8	16,9	10,8	8,9	7,2
Moldova	–	16	15,3	15,7	9,2
Mongolia	32	39,3	33,1	27	13,8
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	<5
Morocco	18,7	18,8	15,7	17,7	9,3
Mozambique	64,5	63,2	49,2	42,4	31,7
Myanmar	56,3	53,3	45,1	37,4	22
Namibia	35,8	37	32,5	28,8	31,4
Nepal	44,5	40,3	36,9	31,6	21,9
Nicaragua	38,3	32,2	25,6	17,8	13,3
Niger	64,7	62,7	53	42,8	33,7
Nigeria	47,7	47,1	41	35,2	25,5
North Korea	30,1	35,9	40,4	32,4	28,6
Oman	20,1	18,4	13,1	11,4	10,4
Pakistan	43,6	40,9	37,9	38,3	33,4

Panama	21,5	18,4	20,1	18,1	9,3
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	17,2	15,8	13,5	12	10,4
Peru	30,7	25	20,9	18,8	8,6
Philippines	30,7	28,9	26,2	22,1	19,9
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	9,1	9,6	8,6	6,1	5,5
Russian Federation	–	11,7	10,4	7,2	6,8
Rwanda	53,9	66,3	58,5	44,5	27,4
Saudi Arabia	15,8	14,3	10,4	11,8	<5
Senegal	36,8	36,9	37,9	28,5	16,5
Serbia	–	–	–	–	7,1
Sierra Leone	58,8	56	53,5	52,4	35
Slovak Republic	–	8,2	8	7,4	5,3
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	18,7	16,5	18,6	21	11,8
South Sudan	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	31,3	29,7	27	25,9	25,5
Sudan	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	18,5	16,5	16,5	13,1	10,1
Swaziland	22,8	25,8	30,4	27,4	24,2
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	40,3	40,4	36,5	30
Tanzania	42,2	45,2	42,5	36,4	28,4
Thailand	28,4	22,3	17,6	13,6	11,8
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	42,7	34,3
Togo	42,5	44,1	38,6	36,4	22,4
Trinidad & Tobago	13,7	14,7	12,3	11,4	8,5
Tunisia	11,5	14,2	8,9	6,7	5,5
Turkey	14,5	13,4	10,5	7,6	<5
Turkmenistan	–	24,5	22,2	17,5	12,3
Uganda	39,8	40,9	39,3	32,2	26,4
Ukraine	–	7,1	13,4	<5	<5
Uruguay	12,2	9,4	7,6	8,1	5,6
Uzbekistan	–	23,7	21,9	18,5	13,1
Venezuela, RB	16,3	15,3	15,2	13,1	7
Vietnam	44,6	38,8	30,3	24,6	14,5
Yemen, Rep.	44,4	44,4	42,9	42,1	35
Zambia	47	49	50,9	46,7	39
Zimbabwe	33,3	38,1	40,8	39,2	28,8

Source: IFPRI et.al., 2015.

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	Turkey	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.