



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

## **COMCEC POVERTY OUTLOOK 2019**



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE  
October 2019**



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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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

This COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2019 is the Seventh Issue of the COMCEC Poverty Outlook Series published by COMCEC Coordination Office. 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 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 8.09 percent of the total world GDP in 2018. On the other hand, per capita GDP levels vary across the OIC Member Countries, (i.e. \$1,048 in Niger, \$126,598 in Qatar)<sup>1</sup>. The poverty status also displays a diverse picture in the OIC countries, since poverty headcount ratios in the Member Countries vary from zero to 67.1 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 0.0015 and 0.59, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 90.5

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.

---

<sup>1</sup>The World Bank, 2019.

## 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."<sup>2</sup> 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 Bank<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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

In 2018, while the world's average GDP per capita PPP was \$17,914, the average was \$50,542 for high income countries, \$19,005 for upper-middle income countries, \$7,629 for lower-middle income countries and \$2,257 for low income countries<sup>6</sup> (Figure 1). These numbers imply deep income discrepancies between countries.

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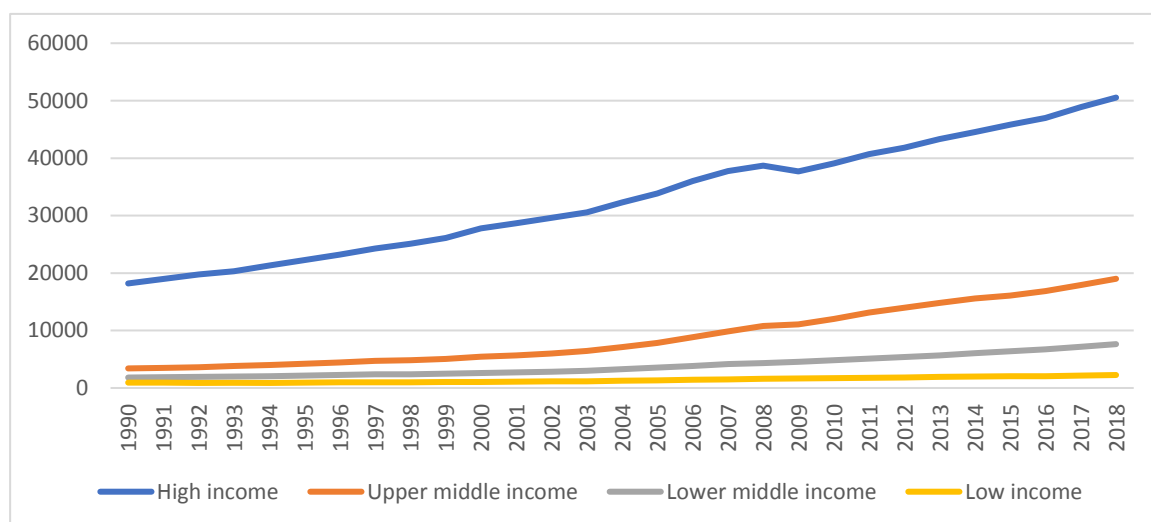
<sup>2</sup> Fields 1994: 3.

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

<sup>4</sup> Haughton and Khandker, 2009:2.

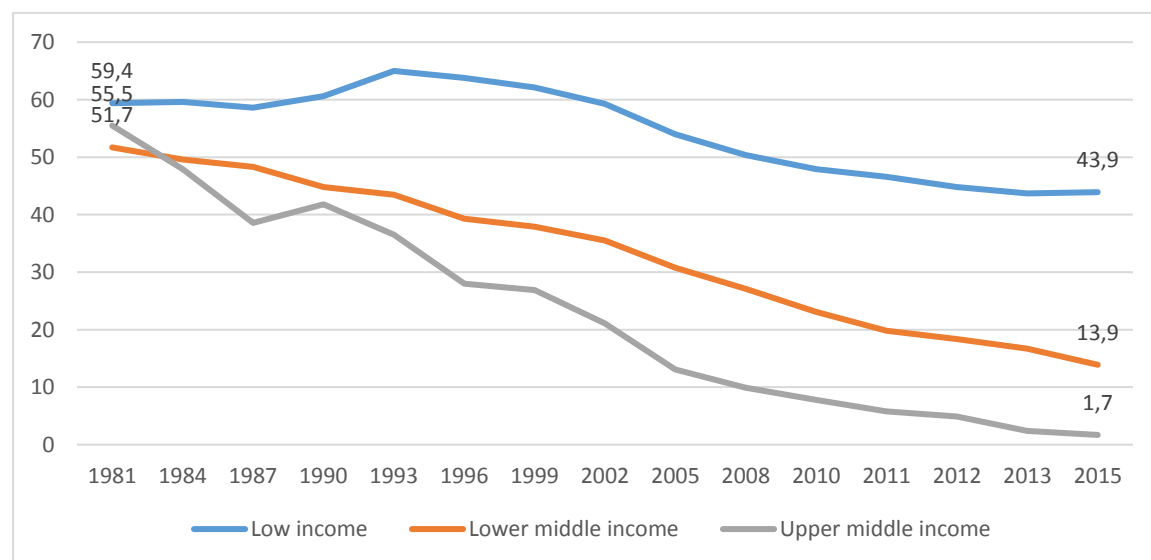
<sup>5</sup> See Annex 1 for the explanation of the mentioned indices.

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 4.

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

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

For most countries, poverty levels decreased in monetary terms for the last three decades. Indeed, for the period 1981-2018 a significant progress was recorded in terms of the ratio of 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).<sup>7</sup>

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

Source: World Bank

<sup>7</sup> Latest figure available is for 2015.

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, 86.2 percent of the countries that is in 'very high human development category' have high income levels. On the other hand, 70.1 percent of the countries that is in 'low human development category' have low income levels, while 28.9 percent of the countries in the same category have lower-middle income<sup>8</sup>.

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

		Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income	Total
<b>Low human development</b>	# of countries	27	11	0	0	38
	%	70.1%	28.9%	0%	0%	100.0%
<b>Medium human development</b>	# of countries	2	30	6	0	38
	%	5.3%	78.9%	15.8%	0%	100.0%
<b>High human development</b>	# of countries	0	5	42	6	53
	%	0%	9.4%	79.2%	11.3%	100.0%
<b>Very high human development</b>	# of countries	0	0	8	50	58
	%	0%	0%	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%

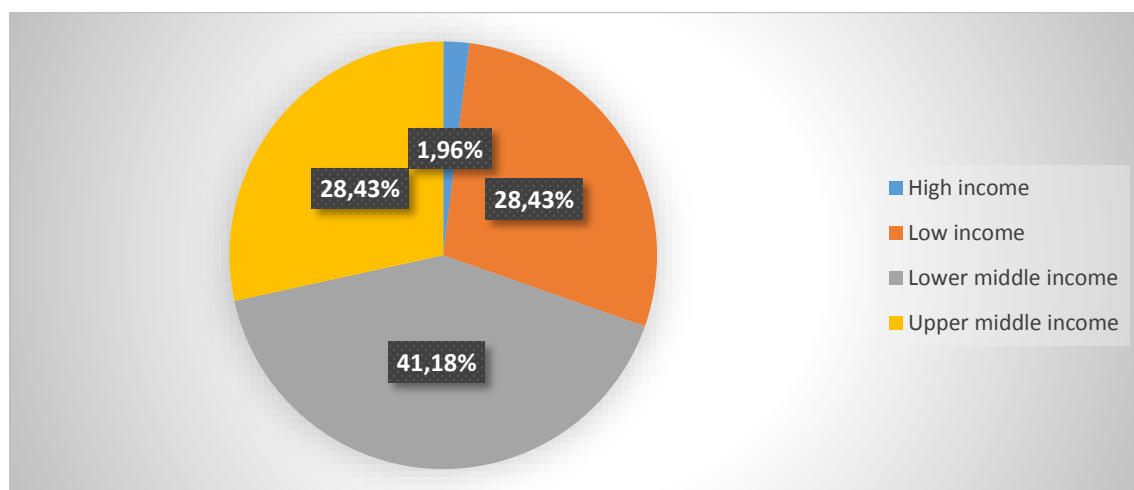
Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among the countries for which multidimensional poverty index is available; 1.96 percent consists of 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 0.59 (Niger).

<sup>8</sup> 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: World Bank 2019

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 49 percent for upper-middle income countries, between 15.1 and 48.6 percent for lower-middle income countries and between 25.8 and 52.4 for low income countries. The range for health is much wider. It varies between 18.6 and 47.7 percent for upper-middle income countries, 18.6 and 40.7 percent for lower-middle income countries and 21.3 and 90.4 percent for low income countries. Likewise, the contribution of deprivation in living standards indicator ranges from 3.1 to 49 percent for upper-middle income, from 7.0 to 49.7 percent in lower-middle income and from 25.8 to 55.1 percent in low income group. The difference between the deprivation levels of the MPI indicators among different income group countries is striking.<sup>9</sup>

### State of Hunger

According to FAO, there are 51 low-income food-deficit countries in total, of which 37 are in Africa, 11 are in Asia, 2 are in America and 1 are in Oceania.<sup>10</sup> 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 2018, severity of hunger is found to be decreasing globally. Indeed, while the value of the 2000 GHI for OIC was 30.4, this value is 21.2 for 2018, which accounts to a decrease of 30 percent<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank, 2019

<sup>10</sup> FAO, 2018. 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.

<sup>11</sup> Global Hunger Index, 2018,

## 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 9 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 \$1,048 to \$126,598.<sup>12</sup> 17 of the OIC Countries are in the Low-Income Country Group.<sup>13</sup> On the other hand, total GDP of these countries is only 2.7% of the total GDP of the OIC Region.<sup>14</sup> 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 2007-2017.<sup>15</sup> 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 \$41,435 (Oman) and \$126,598 (Qatar) (Figure 4). Parallel to high income in these countries, there is no people living below US\$1.90 poverty threshold.

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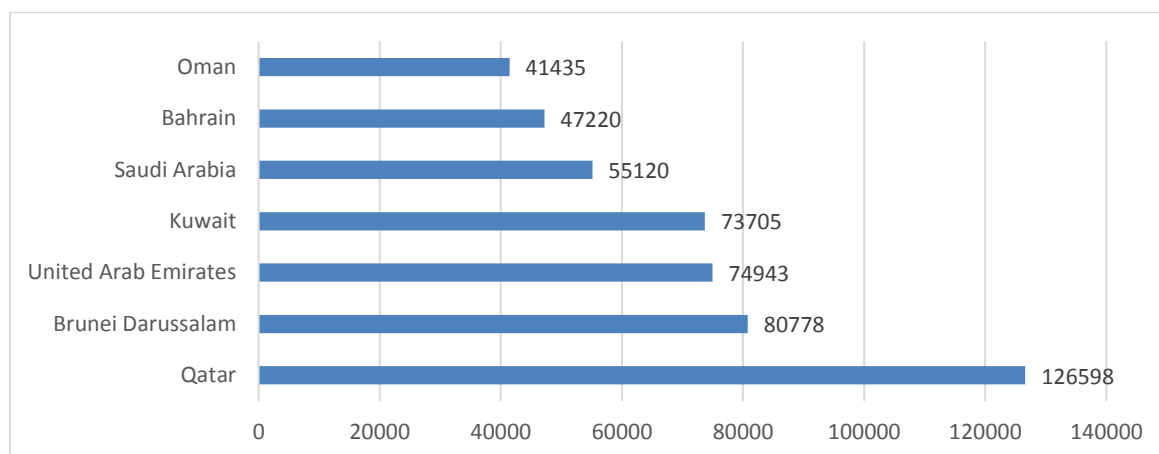
<sup>12</sup> See Annex 4.

<sup>13</sup> World Bank, 2019

<sup>14</sup> World Bank, 2019

<sup>15</sup> Own calculations from World Bank (2019). Data for Afghanistan, Guyana, Somalia, Suriname and Syria are lacking.

**Figure 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP) in the High Income OIC Countries (Current International\$), 2018**



Source: The World Bank, 2019.

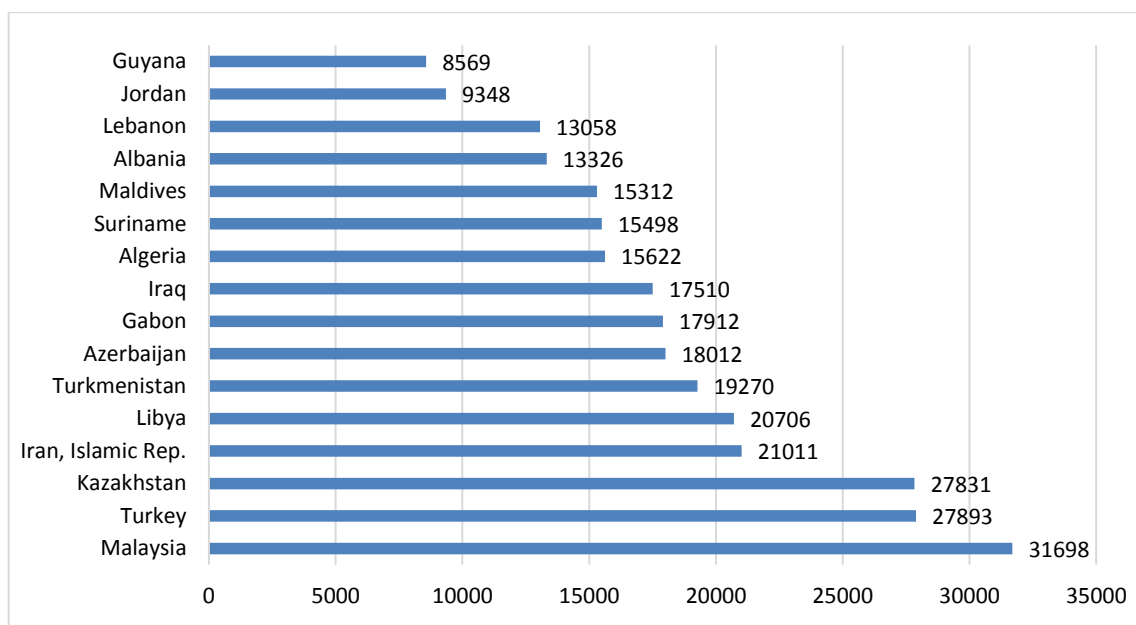
### Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

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 \$8,569 in Guyana, it reaches to \$31,698 in Malaysia. Turkey and Kazakhstan have high GDP per capita values compared to the rest of the group (Figure 5).<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Figure for Iran pertains to 2017.

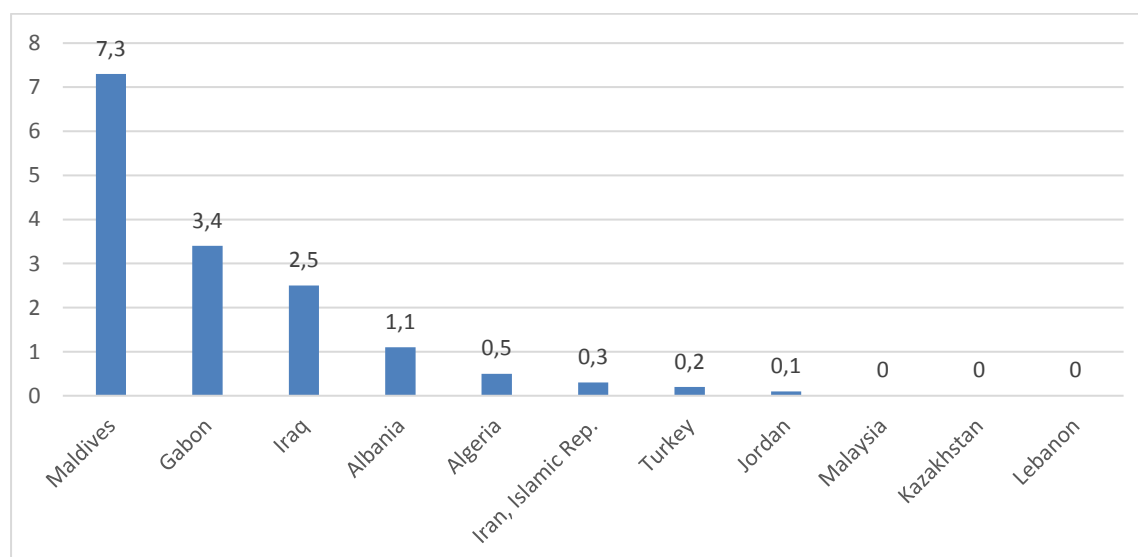
**Figure 5: GDP per Capita (PPP, Current Int. \$) in the Upper Middle-Income OIC Member Countries, 2018**



Source: The World Bank, 2019.

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 and Iraq the number of people living under the poverty circumstances is relatively high (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**



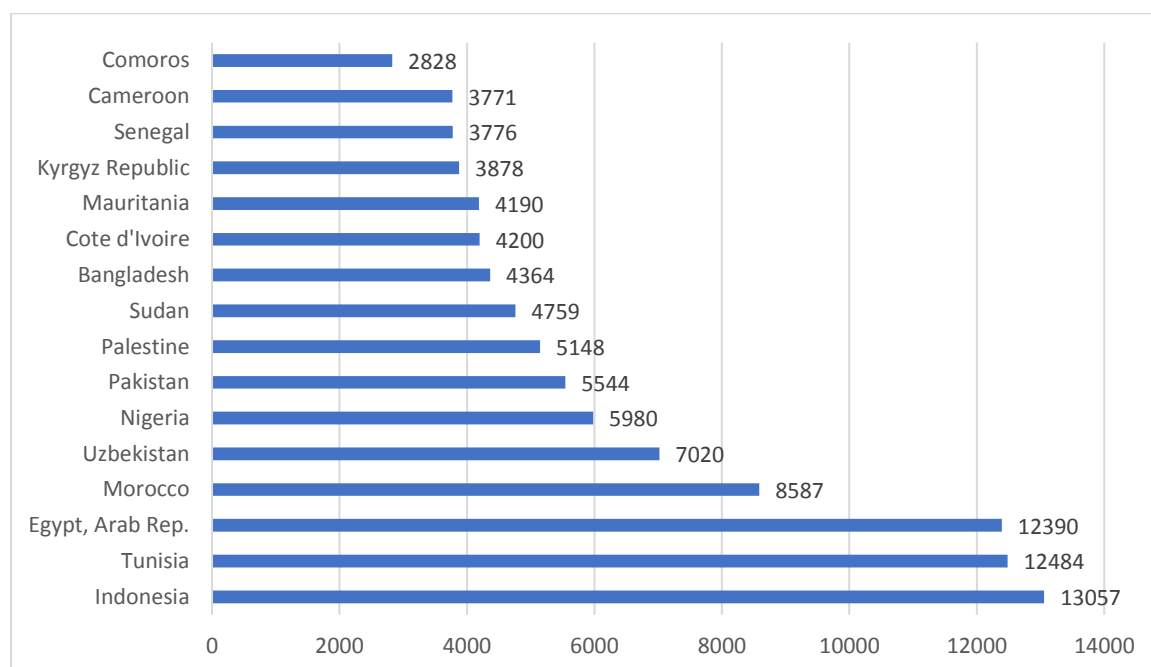
Source: The World Bank, 2019. Note: Data for Azerbaijan, Guyana, Turkmenistan, Libya and Suriname are not available. Also, data used in the figure vary for each country between 2007 and 2017.



### 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, Uzbekistan, Comoros and Senegal. In the lower-middle income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$2,828 and \$13,057. 11 out of 17 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, Nigeria, Comoros and Senegal; 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.\$), 2018**

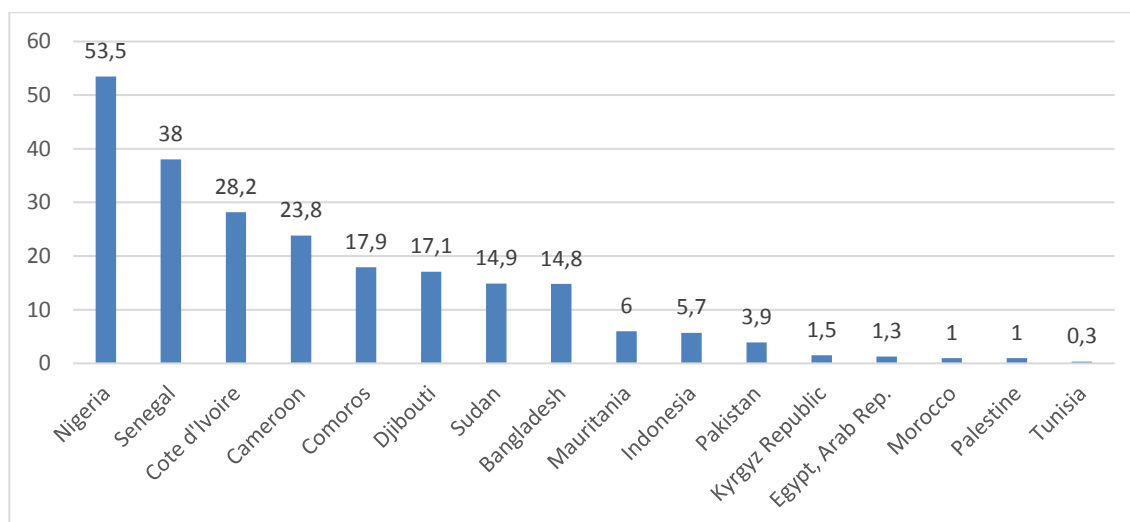


Source: The World Bank, 2019.

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 eight countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Comoros, 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) (%)**



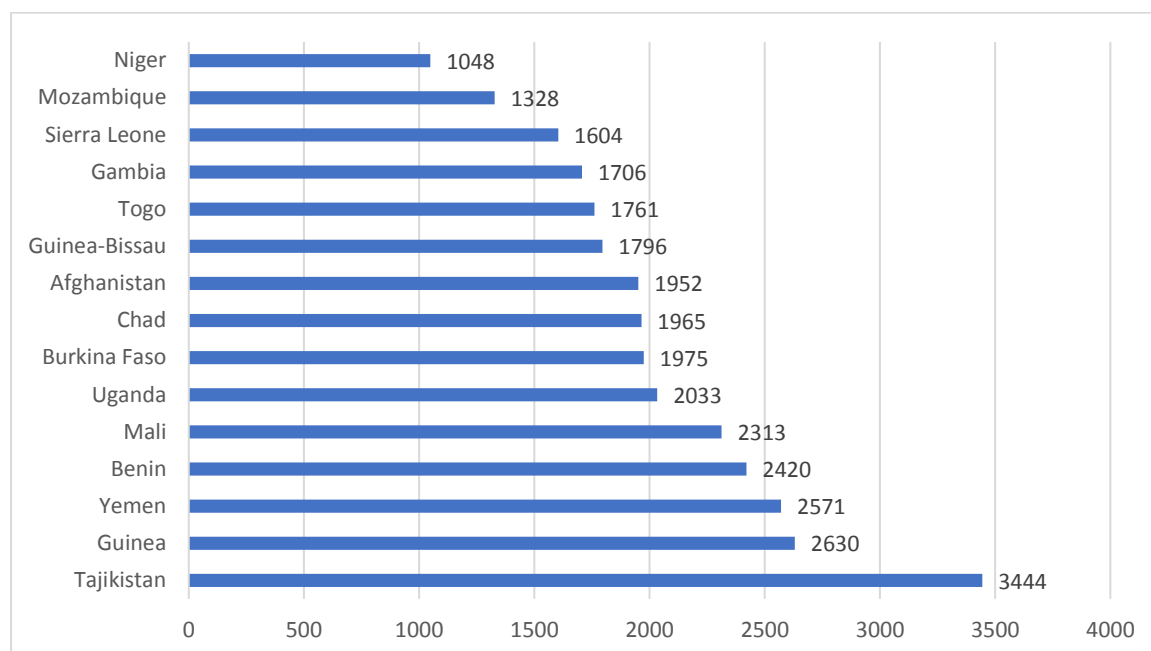
Source: The World Bank, 2019.

Note: Data for Uzbekistan is not available. Also, latest data between 2007 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, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda and Yemen.

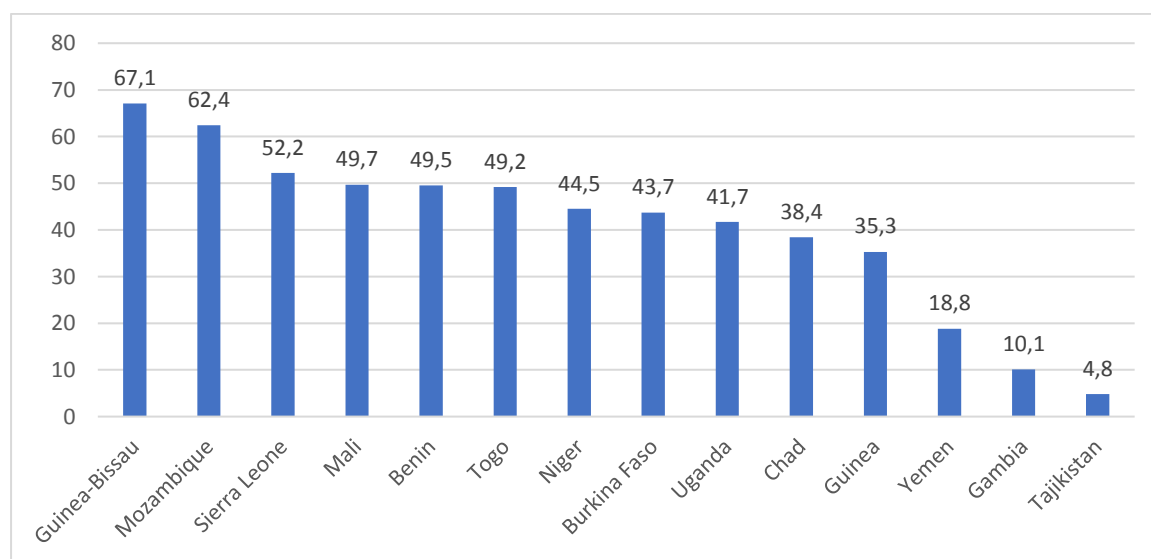
In the low income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$1,048 and \$3,444 (Figure 9). Six of these countries have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$1,800, namely, Niger, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Togo and Guinea-Bissau.

**Figure 9: GDP per-capita in Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int. US\$), 2018**


Source: The World Bank, 2019.

Note: Data for Somalia and Syria are not available.

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, Gambia and Tajikistan (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) in Low Income OIC Member Countries**


Source: The World Bank, 2019.

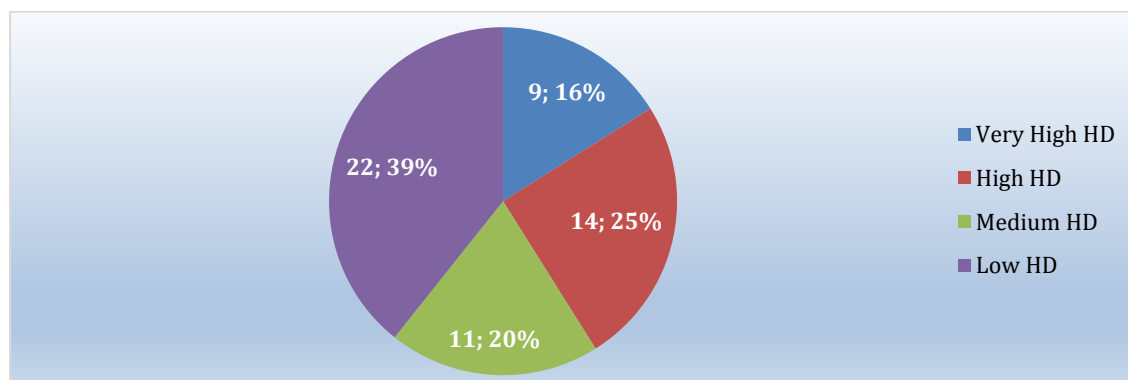
Note: Data for Afghanistan, Somalia and Syria are not available. Also, latest data between 2007 and 2017 are used.

## 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**

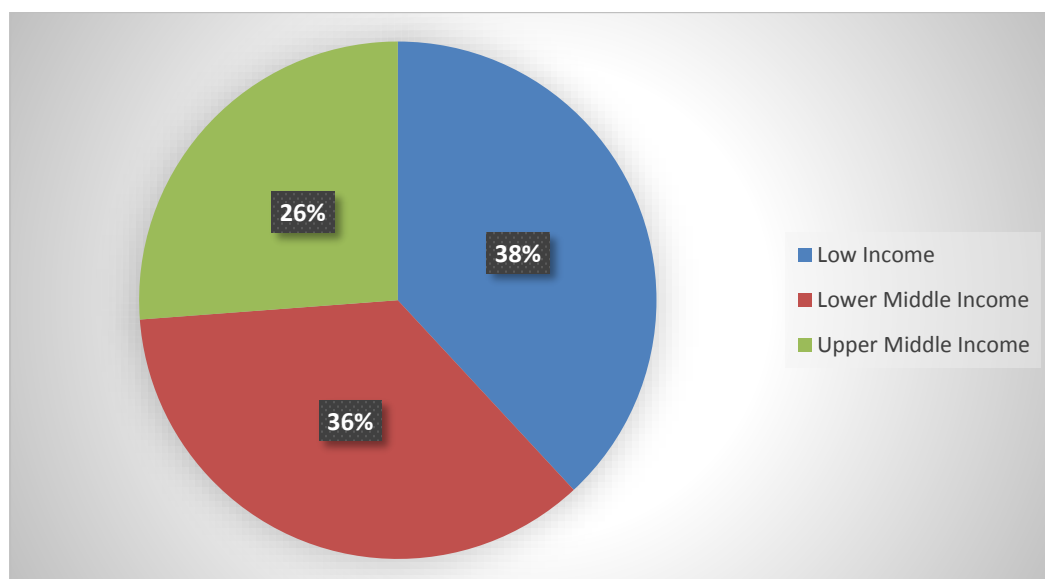


Source: UNDP (2018).

### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Looking at the group of countries for which MPI is calculated, it is observed that 74 percent of the OIC member countries are included in this group. Among the OIC member countries which have MPI values, 26 percent is upper-middle 36 percent is lower-middle and 38 percent is low income countries (Figure 12). The population living in multidimensional poverty changes a lot among the OIC member countries. While in Turkmenistan this rate is only 0.4 percent, in Niger it reaches to 90.5 percent.

**Figure 12: Share of Income Level Categories for the OIC Member Countries with Multidimensional Poverty (%), 2019.**



Source: World Bank, 2019.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall poverty for the OIC Region is between 3.1 percent (Kazakhstan) and 60.9 percent (Iraq). The same range for the contribution of deprivation in health to overall poverty is between 10 percent (Afghanistan) and 94.4 percent (Kazakhstan), and for the contribution of deprivation in living standards to overall poverty is between 4.1 percent (Maldives) and 55.1 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.<sup>17</sup> 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 21.3 in 2018<sup>18</sup> The GHI values of the Member Countries range between zero and 45.4. None of the member countries experience an extremely alarming hunger situation, 3 countries are in alarming situation, and 20 countries are in serious situation of which Sudan is the most severe one. On the other hand, 13 member countries are in moderate hunger situation and 8 countries are in low hunger situation.

### **High Income OIC Countries**

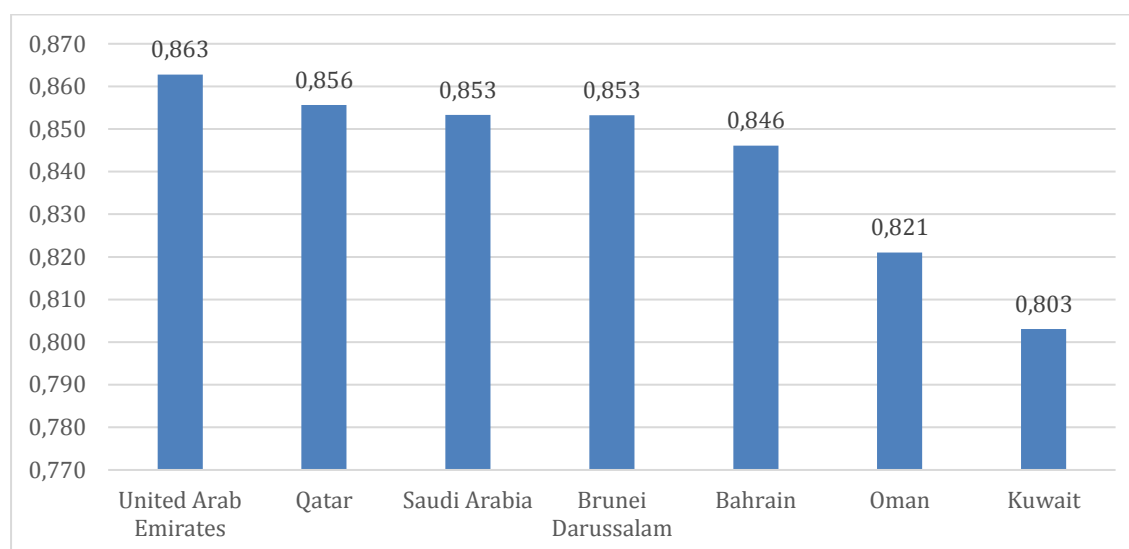
#### Human Development Index

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).

<sup>17</sup> See Annex 5.

<sup>18</sup> See Annex 6.

**Figure 13: HDI Values of High Income OIC Member Countries**



Source: UNDP, 2018.

The values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (PPP Current International US\$) are between US\$41,230 (Oman) and US\$124,130 (Qatar) for the high income countries. All High Income countries are above 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 Oman is 11.5 and 13.7 respectively. Index for Kuwait is negligible (below 5).

### **Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**

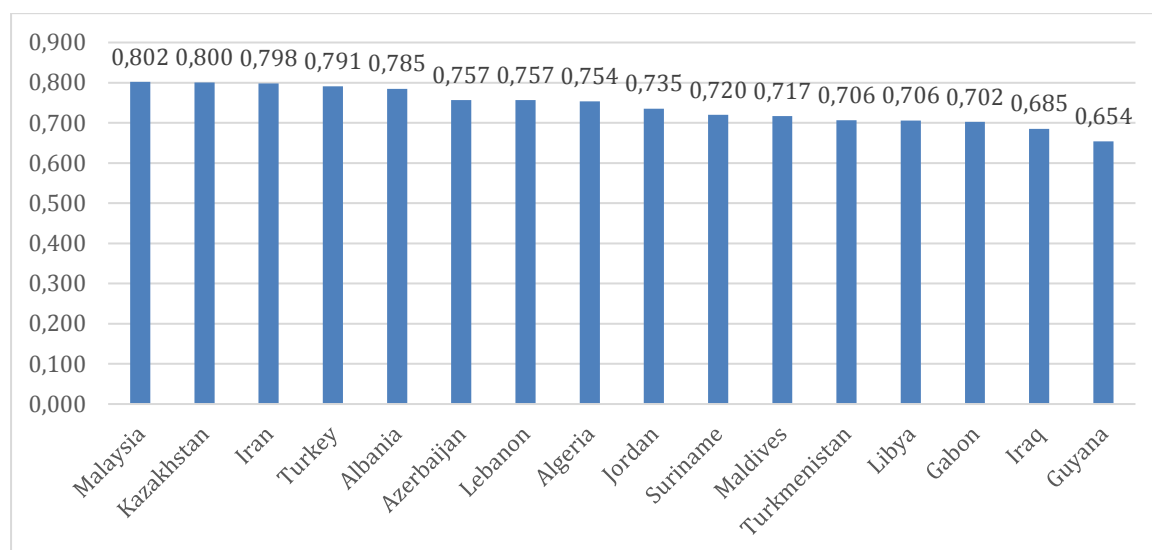
#### Human Development Index

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 (PPP, Current International \$), are between US\$8,570 (Guyana) and US\$30,600 (Malaysia) for the upper-middle income countries. Half of them 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**

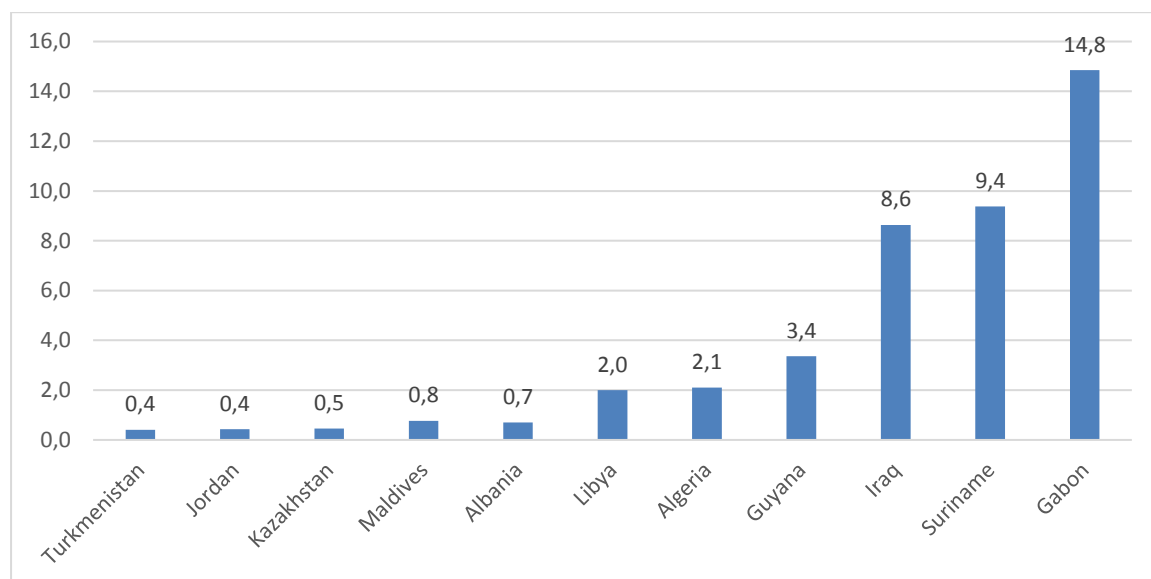


Source: UNDP, 2018.

### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among upper-middle income countries, MPI is lowest in Turkmenistan (0.0015) and highest in Gabon (0.0658). Indeed, while the multidimensional poverty rate is less than 1 in Turkmenistan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Albania, Libya; it is more than 7 percent in Suriname, 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: World Bank, 2019

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

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 3.1 (Maldives) and 49 (Guyana), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 4.2 (Maldives) and 49.8 (Guyana), while the contribution of deprivation in health is generally the highest which ranges between 10 (Maldives) and 47.7 (Guyana).

#### State of Hunger

None of the upper-middle income countries are classified under low-income food-deficit countries.<sup>19</sup> Except Iraq, all 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	2000	2005	2010	2018
Malaysia	15.5	13	11.9	13.3
Turkey	10.3	7.3	5.3	<5
Kazakhstan	11.3	12.4	8.8	5.5
Turkmenistan	22	17.4	15.3	12.2
Azerbaijan	27.4	17.4	12.3	9.5
Gabon	21.1	19	16.7	15.4

<sup>19</sup> See Annex 5.



Iraq	26.5	24.9	24.4	22.1
Algeria	15.6	12.9	10.6	9.4
Suriname	16	12.5	10.5	10.2
Albania	21.6	16.9	15.4	12.2
Lebanon	9.1	10.3	8	11.7
Jordan	12.2	8.5	8.3	11.2
Guyana	17.8	16.9	15.9	12.6
Iran	13.5	9.4	8.1	7.3

Source: Global Hunger Index, 2018

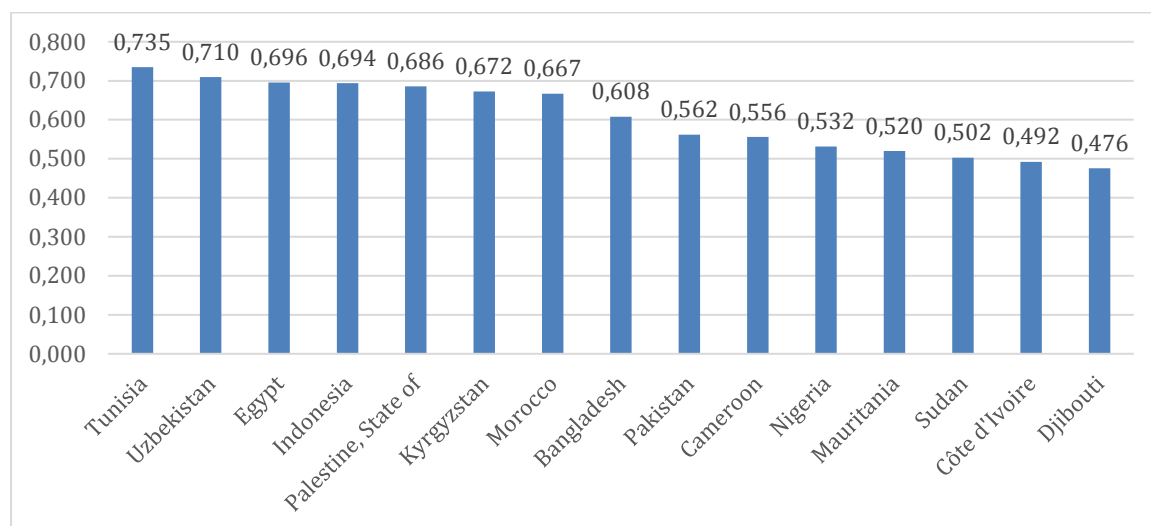
Note: Libya and Maldives have no data available.

### 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, Comoros, Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan and Nigeria and the rest is in the medium human development category (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 (PPP, Current International US\$) the index values of the lower-middle income countries range between US\$2,730 and US\$12,650 and only 5 countries (Indonesia, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and Uzbekistan) have a GNI value above 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).

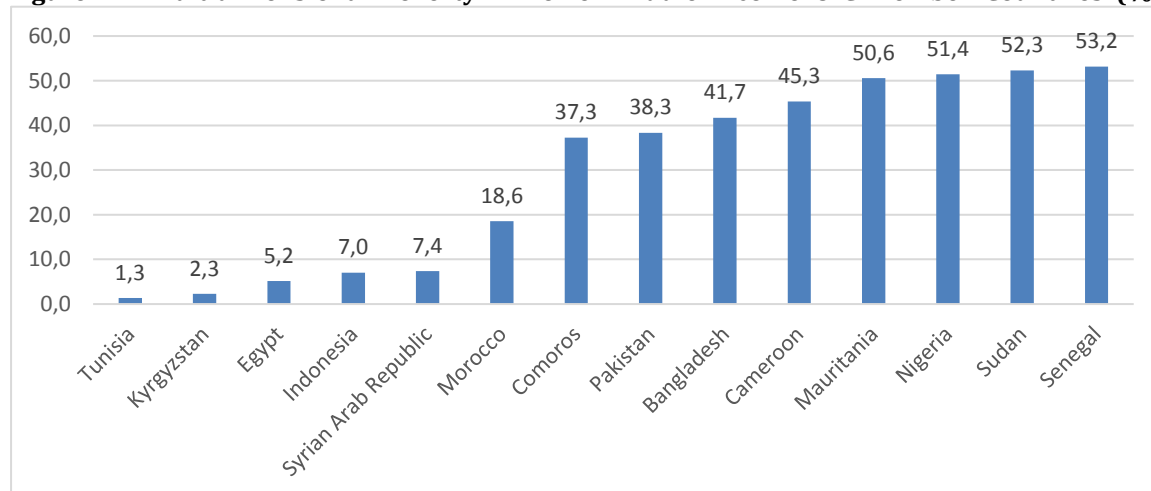
**Figure 16: HDI Values of Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**


Source: The UNDP, 2018.

### Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are in the range of between 0.005 (Tunisia) and 0.29 (Nigeria).<sup>20</sup> 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 69 percent lower-middle income countries are above 0.065 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 1.3 percent (Tunisia) and 53.1 percent (Senegal). 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: World Bank, 2019.

<sup>20</sup> See Annex 8.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 15.1 (Egypt) and 49.0 (Syria) and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 6.9 (Egypt) and 48.8 (Sudan), while the contribution of deprivation in health is the highest which ranges between 18.6 (Egypt) and 45.7 (Sudan).

### State of Hunger

In lower-middle income group, almost all countries(except Tunisia and Kyrgyzstan), namely Indonesia, Egypt, Morocco, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Comoros and Djibouti have moderate or serious levels of hunger.

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

Country	2000	2005	2010	2018
Indonesia	25.5	26.5	24.5	21.9
Tunisia	10.7	8.6	7.6	7.9
Egypt	16.4	14.3	16.3	14.8
Morocco	15.7	17.8	10.2	10.4
Uzbekistan	23.7	17.9	15.6	12.1
Nigeria	40.9	34.8	29.2	31.1
Pakistan	38.3	37	36	32.6
Sudan	0	0	0	34.8
Bangladesh	36	30.8	30.3	26.1
Cote d'Ivoire	33.7	34.7	31	25.9
Mauritania	33.5	29.7	24.8	27.3
Kyrgyzstan	18.8	14	12.4	9.3
Senegal	37.3	27.8	24.1	17.2
Comoros	38	33.6	30.4	30.8
Djibouti	46.7	44.1	36.5	30.1

Source: Global Hunger Index, 2018

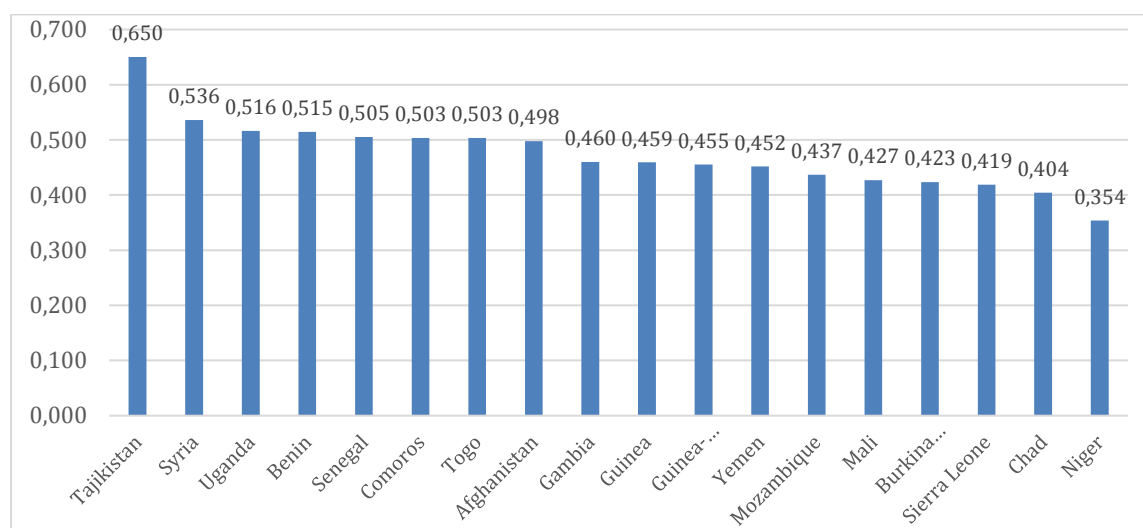
Note: There is data for Palestine and Cameroon.

### **Low Income OIC Member Countries**

#### Human Development Index

All the low income OIC counties 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.

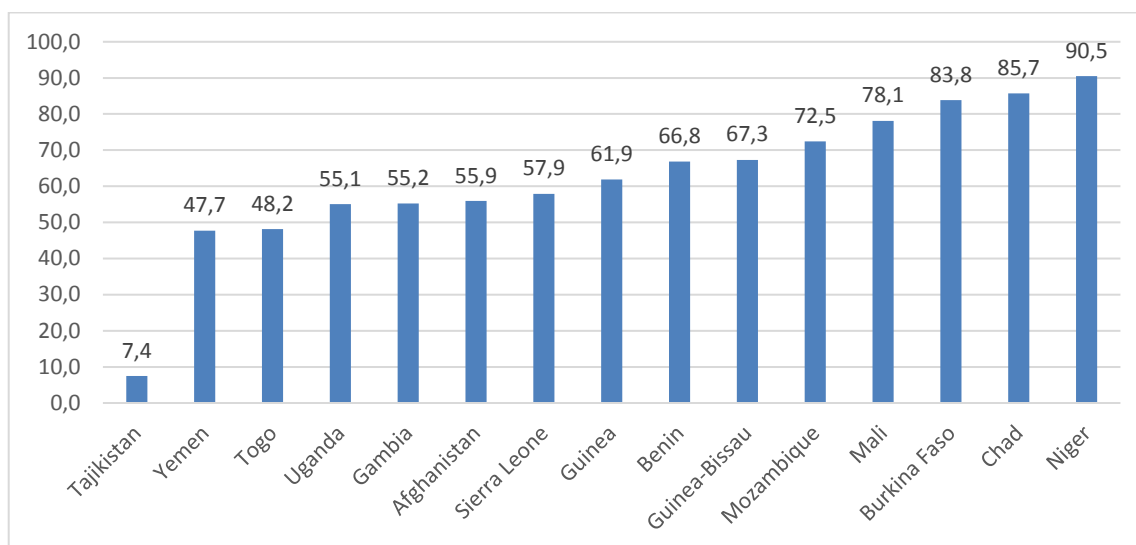
Note: Data is not available for Somalia.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (PPP Current International US\$), range between US\$1,030 (Niger) and US\$4,040 (Tajikistan) in the low income group, and the GNI values of all the countries in this group, except Tajikistan and Yemen, 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 0.029 (Tajikistan) and 0.59 (Niger).<sup>21</sup> For all the countries except Tajikistan, Yemen 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 90.5 percent. The share of population in severe multidimensional poverty ranges between 7.4 percent (Tajikistan) and 90.5 percent (Niger).

<sup>21</sup> See Annex 8.

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

Source: World Bank, 2019.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 28 (Tajikistan) and 55.1 (Uganda), the contribution of deprivation in health ranges between 21.3 (Tajikistan) and 90.44 (Uganda), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 25.8 (Tajikistan) and 55.1 (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 22.3 (Gambia) to 45.4 (Chad) in 2018. 11 out of 15 of these countries have serious hunger situation, 3 countries have an alarming situation, 1 country has moderate hunger situation and index values for two countries are not available also Somalia has no data for 2018 (Table 4).

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

Country	2000	2005	2010	2018
Somalia	62.5	59.3	54	—
Guinea	43.7	36.8	30.9	28.9
Yemen	43.2	41.7	34.5	39.7
Benin	37.5	33.5	28.1	24.3
Mali	44.2	38.7	27.5	27.8
Uganda	41.2	34.2	31.3	31.2
Burkina Faso	47.4	48.8	36.8	27.7
Chad	51.4	52	48.9	45.4
Afghanistan	52.3	43.2	35	34.3
Guinea-Bissau	42.4	40.3	31	29.1

Togo	39.1	36.4	27.1	24.3
Gambia	27.3	26.2	22.3	22.3
Sierra Leone	54.4	51.7	40.4	35.7
Mozambique	49.1	42.4	35.8	30.9
Niger	52.5	42.6	36.5	30.4

*Source: Global Hunger Index, 2018*

*Note: There is no data for Tajikistan and Syria*

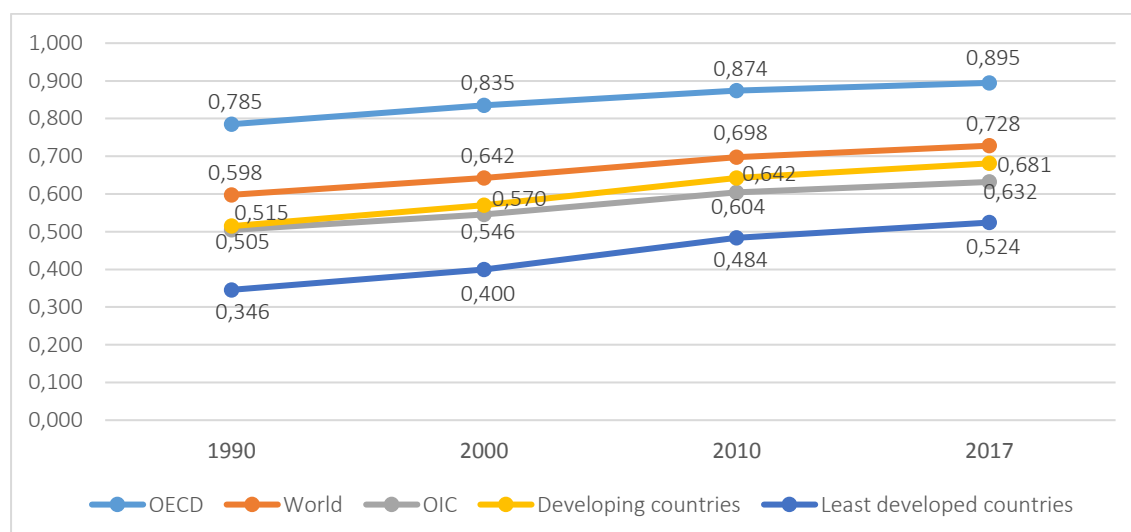
## 2. Trends in Human Development in OIC Member States

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**

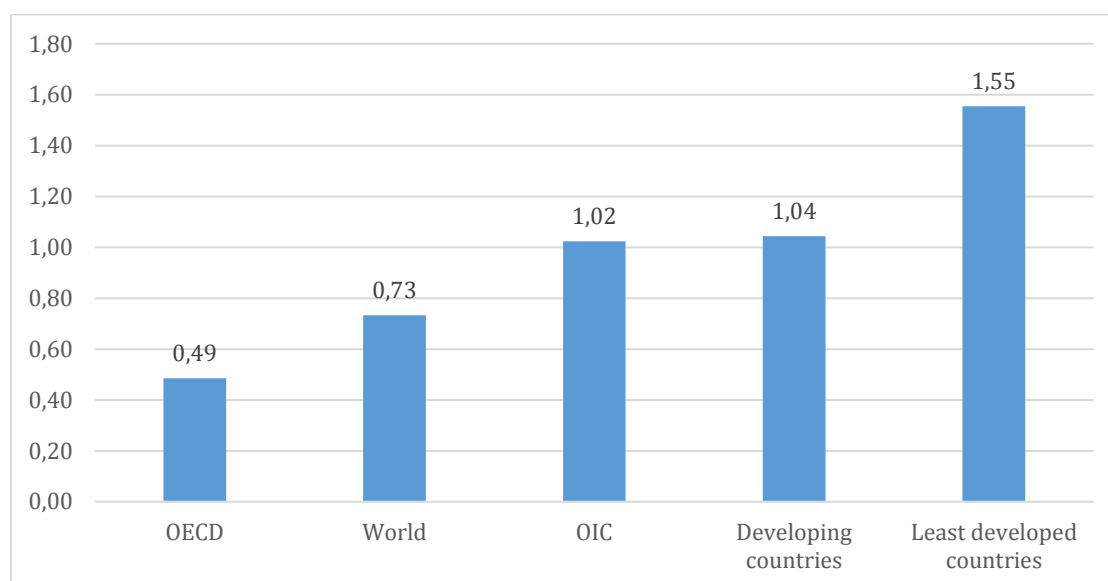


Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018).

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.

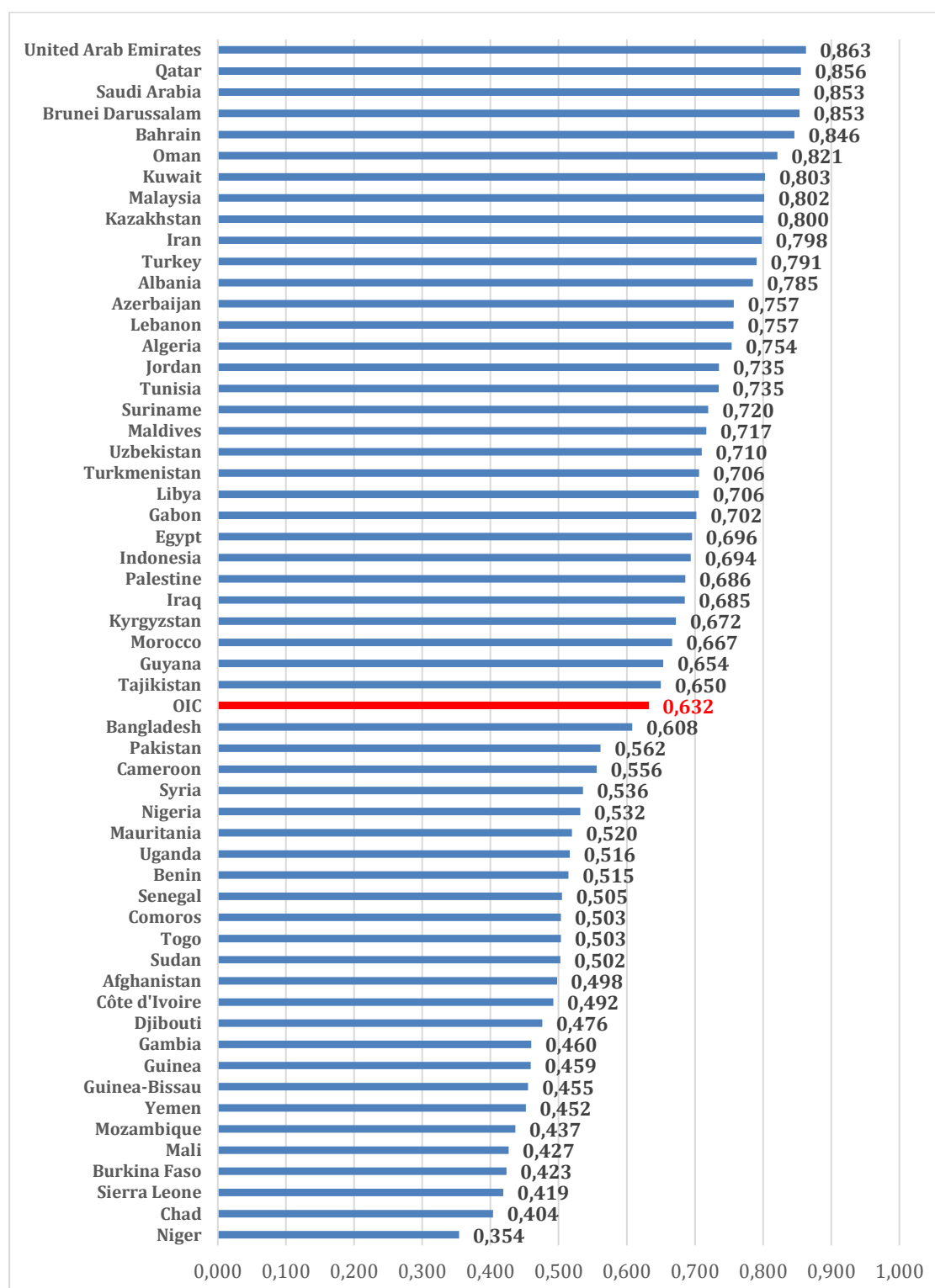
## 2.2. The current level of human development in OIC

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 57 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 57 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.

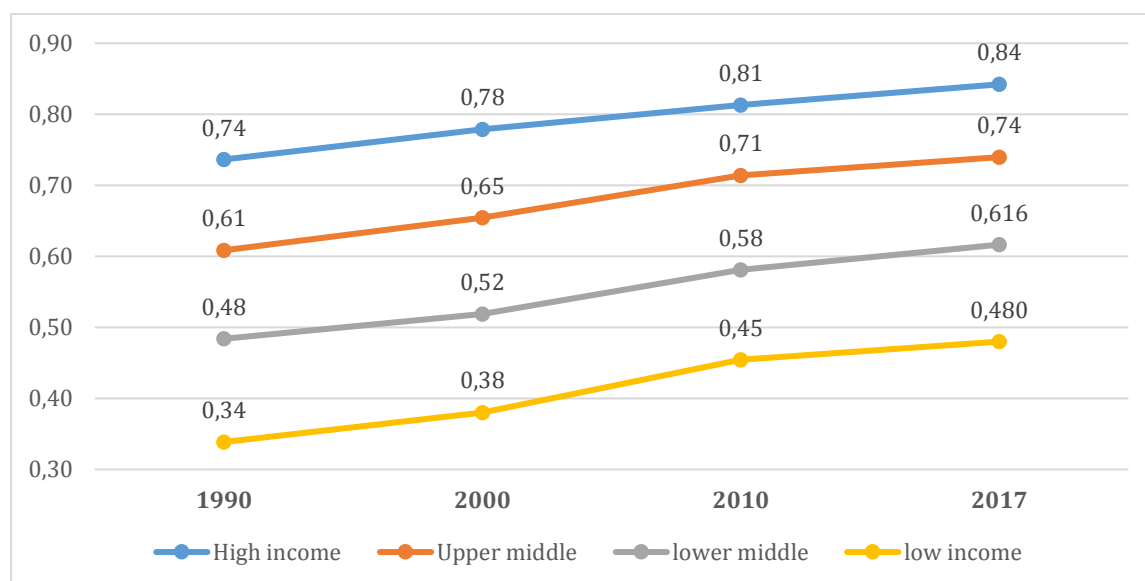


Source: UNDP (2018)

### 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**

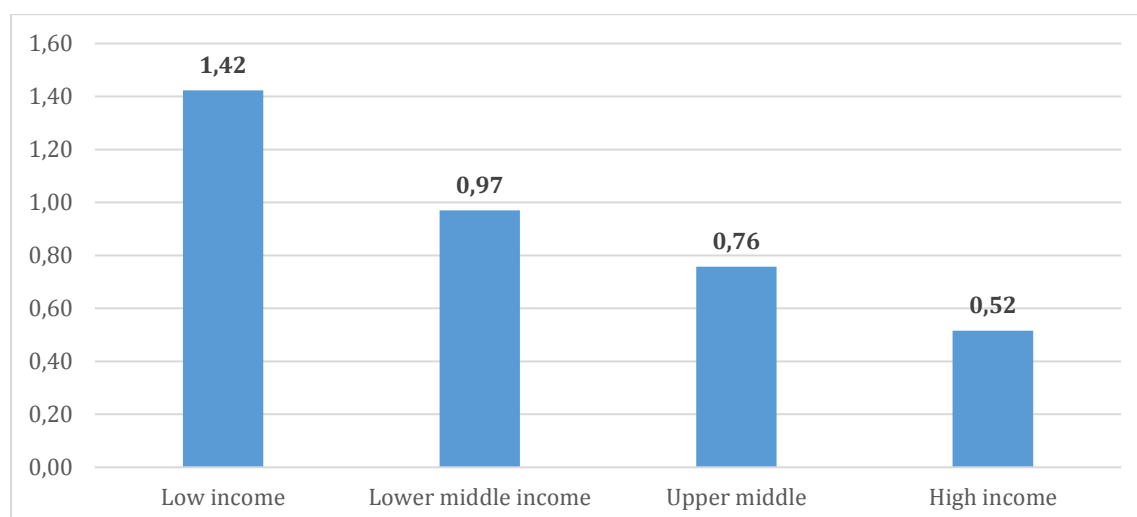


Source: Own calculations from UNDP (2018)

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

Figure 24 reveals that there is a sign of convergence. 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 important improvement 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 -7.5 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 (1.9 and -4.3 respectively). However, it is considerable higher for upper-middle income and high income countries. The difference for high income group is almost -30.4 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
<b>OIC</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>14.770</b>	<b>-7,5</b>
<b>Low income</b>	61,6	9,7	3,8	1.744	1,9
<b>Lower middle income</b>	67,1	11,0	6,7	5.714	-4,3
<b>Upper middle income</b>	73,2	13,2	8,9	15.678	-11,1
<b>High income</b>	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

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	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 8: 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 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 2017**

	2009		2017	
	# of Countries	%	# of Countries	%
Low Human Development	14	25	24	42.8
Medium Human Development	28	51	9	16.1
High Human Development	9	16	14	25
Very High Human Development	4	7	9	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own calculations from corresponding years' HDR.

Note: There is no data for Somalia in 2017

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
<b>2016</b>	Low HD	22	1	0
	Medium HD	0	10	2
	High HD	0	0	12
	Very High HD	0	0	0

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 World<sup>22</sup>

##### 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 percent 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

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<sup>22</sup> 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 2015, reaching \$135.2 billion<sup>23</sup>

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.

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<sup>23</sup> 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.

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 of the Fund (2008-2018) have amounted to 127 operations (loans & grants) for 34 member countries, to which the ISFD has contributed US\$ 1.185 billion. Out of the total approved projects, about 80% have been allocated to the Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs). The main sectors of operations are agriculture (including rural development), which accounted for around 45 percent of the ISFD financing, and education (including vocational training), which accounted for around 24 percent of the ISFD financing.

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 0.59 among the countries for which the MPI is calculated, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 45.4.

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, 17 are in lower-middle income, and 17 are in low income group. High income OIC Countries have GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels which are above \$41,435. In the upper-middle income OIC Countries GDP per capita levels have a diverse pattern, ranging from \$8,569 to \$31,698, 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. 11 out of 17 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 0.3 percent to 53.5 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 except Tajikistan (\$3,444), and poverty headcount ratios are above 35 percent in at least 11 countries. All countries in this group can be classified as low-income food-deficit country. They all have also 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 Tajikistan which is in the Medium Human Development category. Multidimensional poverty rate in this group is higher than 45 percent, except Tajikistan.

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

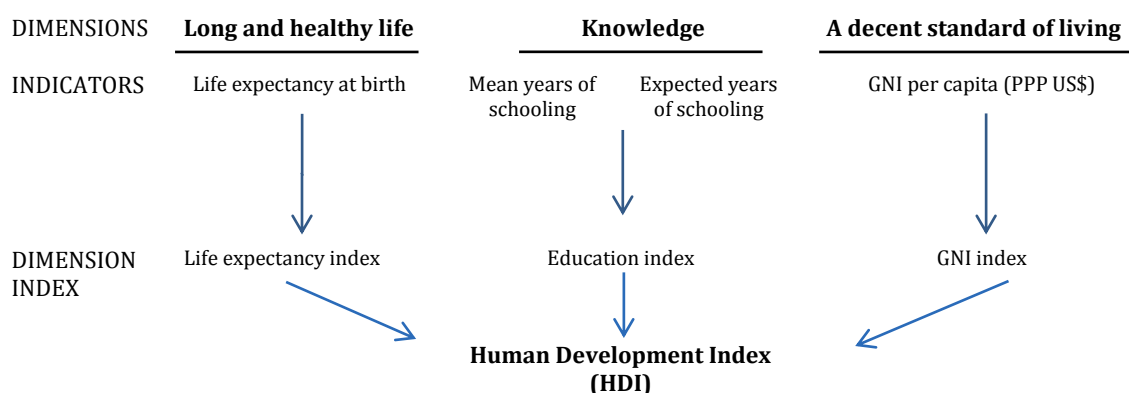
### Annex 1: The Widely Used Non-Monetary Poverty Indices

#### Human Development Index

Human development approach relies on a view that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. This perspective is inspired by Amartya Sen's<sup>24</sup> 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).<sup>25</sup> The HDI defines people as "the real wealth of a nation"<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup>

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

<sup>24</sup>Sen 1987 quoted in Haughton and Khandker 2009, p.2.

<sup>25</sup>Klugman et al. 2011, p.250; Sagar and Najam 1998, p.251

<sup>26</sup>The UNDP 1990, p.9.

<sup>27</sup>The UNDP 1990, p.63.

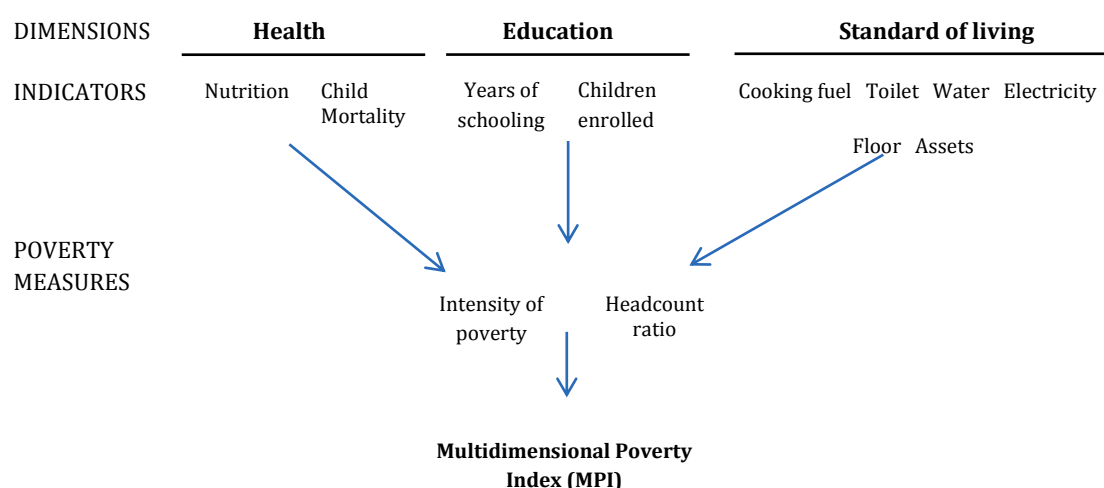


different dimension that consists of six indicators related to basic living standards. On the other hand, income is not included in the calculation of MPI.

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 undernourishment<sup>28</sup>, 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

<sup>28</sup> "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)

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 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**

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

Source: The World Bank, 2019.

### Annex 3: 2019 MPI Values

Country	Value	Country	Value
Afghanistan	0.272	Libya	0.007
Albania	0.003	Madagascar	0.453
Algeria	0.008	Malawi	0.243
Angola	0.282	Maldives	0.003
Armenia	0.001	Mali	0.457
Bangladesh	0.198	Mauritania	0.261
Barbados	0.009	Mexico	0.025
Belize	0.017	Moldova (Republic of)	0.004
Benin	0.368	Mongolia	0.042
Bhutan	0.175	Montenegro	0.002
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.094	Morocco	0.085
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.008	Mozambique	0.411
Brazil	0.016	Myanmar	0.176
Burkina Faso	0.519	Namibia	0.171
Burundi	0.403	Nepal	0.148
Cambodia	0.170	Nicaragua	0.074
Cameroon	0.243	Niger	0.590
Central African Republic	0.465	Nigeria	0.291
Chad	0.533	North Macedonia	0.010
China	0.016	Pakistan	0.198
Colombia	0.020	Palestine, State of	0.004
Comoros	0.181	Paraguay	0.019
Congo	0.112	Peru	0.053
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.389	Philippines	0.024
Côte d'Ivoire	0.236	Rwanda	0.259
Dominican Republic	0.015	Saint Lucia	0.007
Ecuador	0.018	Sao Tome and Principe	0.092
Egypt	0.019	Senegal	0.288
El Salvador	0.032	Serbia	0.001
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.081	Sierra Leone	0.297
Ethiopia	0.489	South Africa	0.025
Gabon	0.066	South Sudan	0.580
Gambia	0.286	Sudan	0.279
Ghana	0.138	Suriname	0.041
Guatemala	0.134	Syrian Arab Republic	0.029
Guinea	0.336	Tajikistan	0.029
Guinea-Bissau	0.372	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.273
Guyana	0.014	Thailand	0.003
Haiti	0.200	Timor-Leste	0.210
Honduras	0.090	Togo	0.249
India	0.123	Trinidad and Tobago	0.002
Indonesia	0.028	Tunisia	0.005
Iraq	0.033	Turkmenistan	0.001
Jamaica	0.018	Uganda	0.269
Jordan	0.002	Ukraine	0.001
Kazakhstan	0.002	Vanuatu	0.174
Kenya	0.178	Viet Nam	0.019
Kyrgyzstan	0.008	Yemen	0.241
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.108	Zambia	0.261
Lesotho	0.146	Zimbabwe	0.137
Liberia	0.320		

Source: [World Bank 2019](#)

**Annex 4: GDP Per Capita (PPP) for the OIC Member Countries between 1990 and 2018**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
Afghanistan	0	0	0	979	1,637	1,887	1,952
Albania	2,549	2,666	3,861	5,865	9,628	11,662	13,326
Algeria	6,683	6,843	8,162	11,025	12,656	14,711	15,622
Azerbaijan	5,704	2,511	3,663	7,290	15,884	17,973	18,012
Bahrain	22,786	31,420	35,763	38,492	39,740	46,913	47,220
Bangladesh	860	1,085	1,347	1,774	2,467	3,451	4,364
Benin	949	1,110	1,326	1,547	1,782	2,122	2,420
Brunei Darussalam	54,960	63,093	65,306	73,930	78,908	80,178	80,778
Burkina Faso	548	654	856	1,128	1,394	1,705	1,975
Cameroon	1,949	1,728	2,040	2,476	2,818	3,443	3,771
Chad	720	761	789	1,593	1,876	2,192	1,965
Comoros	1,675	1,699	1,901	2,115	2,377	2,664	2,828
Cote d'Ivoire	2,132	2,174	2,379	2,388	2,618	3,444	4,200
Egypt	3,827	4,601	5,972	7,249	9,814	10,939	12,390
Gabon	12,691	14,589	14,182	15,107	15,190	17,820	17,912
Gambia	938	994	1,153	1,278	1,520	1,582	1,706
Guinea	871	1,040	1,208	1,424	1,632	1,986	2,630
Guinea-Bissau	1,060	1,253	1,123	1,224	1,402	1,574	1,796
Guyana	1,866	2,898	3,674	4,213	5,706	7,569	8,569
Indonesia	3,002	4,405	4,621	6,092	8,285	11,063	13,057
Iran	7,375	8,982	10,534	14,045	17,768	17,818	20,011
Iraq	7,498	4,820	9,718	9,739	12,885	15,981	17,510
Jordan	4,079	5,042	5,746	7,784	9,194	8,979	9,348
Kazakhstan	8,469	6,067	7,919	14,268	19,685	25,123	27,831
Kuwait	0	59,517	55,792	83,515	73,818	75,042	73,705
Kyrgyzstan	2,255	1,243	1,651	2,112	2,733	3,453	3,878
Lebanon	3,623	7,207	8,449	9,367	14,111	12,695	13,058
Libya	0	0	17,437	23,181	28,890	15,404	20,706
Malaysia	6,850	10,699	12,974	16,532	20,605	27,117	31,698
Maldives	0	5,696	7,800	8,243	11,721	13,546	15,312
Mali	827	961	1,166	1,572	1,837	2,053	2,313
Mauritania	1,818	2,108	2,255	2,754	3,356	3,976	4,190
Morocco	2,546	2,876	3,575	4,787	6,324	7,823	8,587
Mozambique	251	278	456	675	925	1,237	1,328
Niger	579	574	601	680	796	965	1,048
Nigeria	2,181	2,191	2,443	3,672	4,981	6,072	5,980
Oman	22,740	28,065	34,986	36,939	44,409	41,911	41,435
Pakistan	1,983	2,441	2,706	3,433	3,989	4,762	5,544
Palestine		2,428	2,935	3,199	3,937	4,799	5,148
Qatar	0	0	86,169	97,769	117,519	123,822	126,598
Saudi Arabia	27,709	32,382	34,441	40,726	44,499	53,898	55,120
Senegal	1,508	1,633	1,924	2,390	2,719	3,206	3,776
Sierra Leone	810	696	723	948	1,183	1,416	1,604

Sudan	1,144	1,453	1,846	2,451	3,327	4,552	4,759
Suriname	6,760	6,960	7,799	10,631	13,841	15,473	15,498
Tajikistan	2,376	934	943	1,533	2,095	2,852	3,444
Togo	843	853	983	1,021	1,217	1,567	1,761
Tunisia	3,639	4,485	6,021	7,840	10,227	11,599	12,484
Turkey	6,141	7,487	9,584	11,888	17,426	25,626	27,893
Turkmenistan	5,397	3,370	4,244	5,787	9,739	16,012	19,270
Uganda	502	676	849	1,123	1,553	1,869	2,033
United Arab Emirates	72,907	74,994	82,215	81,635	54,230	70,262	74,943
Uzbekistan	2,005	1,652	2,005	2,743	4,154	6,023	7,020
Yemen	2,223	2,658	3,181	3,790	4,473	3,320	2,571

Source: Calculated from the World Bank, Oct 2019

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)
	<b>VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	
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
<b>HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
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
<b>MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
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
<b>LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>		
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**

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

Source: FAO, 2018.

## Annex 7: The GHI Values of the Countries

Country	2000	2005	2010	2018
Kuwait	<5	<5	<5	<5
Saudi Arabia	11.5	13.8	9.7	8.5
Oman	13.7	14.7	9.8	10.8
Guinea	43.7	36.8	30.9	28.9
Yemen	43.2	41.7	34.5	39.7
Benin	37.5	33.5	28.1	24.3
Mali	44.2	38.7	27.5	27.8
Uganda	41.2	34.2	31.3	31.2
Burkina Faso	47.4	48.8	36.8	27.7
Chad	51.4	52	48.9	45.4
Afghanistan	52.3	43.2	35	34.3
Guinea-Bissau	42.4	40.3	31	29.1
Togo	39.1	36.4	27.1	24.3
Gambia	27.3	26.2	22.3	22.3
Sierra Leone	54.4	51.7	40.4	35.7
Mozambique	49.1	42.4	35.8	30.9
Niger	52.5	42.6	36.5	30.4
Indonesia	25.5	26.5	24.5	21.9
Tunisia	10.7	8.6	7.6	7.9
Egypt	16.4	14.3	16.3	14.8
Morocco	15.7	17.8	10.2	10.4
Uzbekistan	23.7	17.9	15.6	12.1
Nigeria	40.9	34.8	29.2	31.1
Pakistan	38.3	37	36	32.6
Sudan				34.8
Bangladesh	36	30.8	30.3	26.1
Cote d'Ivoire	33.7	34.7	31	25.9
Mauritania	33.5	29.7	24.8	27.3
Kyrgyzstan	18.8	14	12.4	9.3
Senegal	37.3	27.8	24.1	17.2
Comoros	38	33.6	30.4	30.8
Malaysia	15.5	13	11.9	13.3
Turkey	10.3	7.3	5.3	<5
Kazakhstan	11.3	12.4	8.8	5.5
Turkmenistan	22	17.4	15.3	12.2
Azerbaijan	27.4	17.4	12.3	9.5
Gabon	21.1	19	16.7	15.4

Iraq	26.5	24.9	24.4	22.1
Algeria	15.6	12.9	10.6	9.4
Suriname	16	12.5	10.5	10.2
Albania	21.6	16.9	15.4	12.2
Lebanon	9.1	10.3	8	11.7
Jordan	12.2	8.5	8.3	11.2
Guyana	17.8	16.9	15.9	12.6
Iran	13.5	9.4	8.1	7.3
Djibouti	46.7	44.1	36.5	30.1
Somalia	62.5	59.3	54	—

Source: THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX, 2018

### 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.*