

POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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As a group, the OIC least developed and low-income countries (30 countries) account for about 67 percent of the total population of the OIC member countries. In these countries, poverty has spread far and wide. Its impact has been on such a large scale that it has become a structural phenomenon of human deprivation manifested in hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, and low level and quality of consumption of hundreds of millions of people. This paper attempts to investigate and assess the status and determinants of poverty in this group of OIC countries and to propose a wide range of policy recommendations for its alleviation. Since poverty is closely linked to food insecurity, the paper attempts also to discuss briefly the dimensions of this issue in these countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of the new millennium, the backlog of human poverty remains pervasive, particularly in the poor countries of the developing regions of South and South-East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. A quarter of the world's population remains in severe poverty; nearly 1.3 billion people live on less than \$1 a day, and close to 1 billion cannot meet their basic consumption requirements (UNDP 1999: 22). This indicates that "development" efforts of the past three decades (strategies of economic growth and programmes of economic reform and adjustment) have not really been reaching the most needy segments of the population and, thus, failed to eradicate poverty.

Poverty is a complex, multi-dimensional phenomenon. It is a result of the complex socio-economic and political structure of a particular country, and hence the status, the determinants, and the policy measures required to eradicate it would, by definition, vary from one country to another. Poverty is, then, more than poor persons; it is associated with poor economies, poor human resources, poor social service provisions,

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and poor policies to tackle the challenge of human development and poverty alleviation.

Poverty has spread far and wide in many OIC countries. Its impact has been on such a large scale that it has become a structural phenomenon of human deprivation manifested in hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, and low level and quality of consumption of hundreds of millions of people, particularly in the OIC Least Developed and Low-Income Countries (OIC-LDLICs). The mass poverty in the OIC-LDLICs is a product of complex structural processes embedded in the political economy of these countries. Within this complexity, identifying the key causes of poverty is a precondition for formulating an effective anti-poverty strategy.

If OIC-LDLICs are to reduce poverty or to judge how their economic policies affect it, they need to know a lot about their poor. It is important to know who the poor are; where they live; what assets they command; what their education, health and housing conditions are; and what economic opportunities are available to them. It is not possible to imagine human or economic development in these countries without a significant rise in the standard of living of the most needy segments of the population in terms of consumption, health, housing, and education. Investing in people must, therefore, be the highest priority for these countries as long as human capital limitations restrain growth or keep people in absolute poverty.

This Report attempts to investigate and to assess the status and determinants of poverty in the OIC-LDLICs. However, given the scarcity of complete data on poverty in these countries, the Report relies largely on the data provided by the UNDP's *Human Development Report*, which, to a large extent, reflects the multi-dimensional nature of human poverty. Since poverty is closely linked to *food insecurity*, the Report devotes a section to discuss this issue as a special topic. In the last section, the Report proposes a wide range of general policy recommendations for poverty alleviation.

2. OIC-LDLICs: OVERVIEW

The group of the OIC Least Developed Countries (OIC-LDCs) is made up of those member countries of the OIC (21 countries – see Table A.1 in the

Annex) which are designated as least developed by the United Nations. These countries represent 44 per cent of the total number of the LDCs of the world (48 countries). On the other hand, the group of OIC Low-Income Countries (OIC-LICs) is made up of those member countries of the OIC which are classified by the World Bank as low-income countries according to their 1998 GNP per capita, at \$760 level or less. With the exception of Djibouti and Maldives, this group includes all the OIC-LDCs and another 9 countries, namely Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Indonesia, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Together, these two groups represent the OIC-LDLICs (30 countries out of the current 56 OIC member countries) and count for about 67% of the total population of the OIC member countries.

The regional distribution of the OIC-LDLICs may be viewed as having a large bearing on their growth and development performance. The majority of these countries (20 countries) are in sub-Saharan Africa, 5 in South East Asia, 4 in Central Asia and one country in West Asia. In terms of economic structure and performance and the progress in human development and poverty alleviation, one may roughly consider the 21 OIC-LDCs as a homogeneous group. In contrast, with different sizes and structures of the economy and different stages of development, this record is mixed in the case of the other 9 OIC-LICs. Since the OIC-LDCs constitute a substantial part of sub-Saharan Africa, it is possible, in general, to assume that what applies to this region, as a whole, also applies to the OIC-LDCs as a group.

LDLICs, including especially the 20 OIC-LDLICs in sub-Saharan Africa, are poverty stricken. Indeed, no region in the developing world is poorer than sub-Saharan Africa. In terms of human poverty, it has both the highest proportion of people and the fastest growth. Some 220 million (38% of the total population of the region) are income-poor, and it is estimated that, by the end of 2000, half the people in this region will be in income poverty (UNDP 1997:3). The region-wide extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa reflects foremost a structural problem. The level of resources in sub-Saharan African countries is inadequate to combat widespread poverty. Relative to countries in other regions, sub-Saharan African countries, including the OIC-LDLICs, lack the capacity to provide basic education, health care, and physical infrastructure required for sustainable development.

The economic structure of almost all OIC-LDLICs has hardly changed over the past two decades. With the highest share in GDP, the agriculture sector remained the main source of income in the majority of these countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Out of the 20 OIC-LDLICs in this region, 12 countries are classified as non-oil primary products exporting countries depending on few commodities (mostly agricultural) for export earnings. This situation, combined with the fact that prices for most of those commodities are low and declining, results in inadequate prospects for growth and development and affects long-term policymaking. In contrast, the low shares of industry and manufacturing in GDP indicate the weak performance of these sectors in the majority of the OIC-LDLICs. Yet, in a few cases (e.g., Nigeria, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh) they are gaining importance.

The OIC-LICs, especially those in the Asian regions have, in general, outperformed the OIC-LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa (see Table A.2 in the Annex). With small economies and high population growth rates, the 21 OIC-LDCs have a very low share in the total OIC income, even less than the national income of some individual OIC member countries such as Indonesia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Although they constitute 25.9% of the total OIC population in 1999, they produce only about 7% of the total OIC income. On the other hand, the 9 OIC-LICs make up 41% of the OIC population and produce more than 20% of the total OIC income (SESRTCIC, *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries: 2000*). While per capita income in the group of the 9 OIC-LICs amounted, on average, to \$527 in 1999, it hardly amounted to \$318 in the group of the 21 OIC-LDCs. This reflects the relatively large size of the economies of the OIC-LICs group. Indonesia, for example, produced about 11.4% of the total OIC income in 1999, but with 208 million people; its per capita income amounted to only \$729 (Table A.2).

In the 1990s, the OIC-LDLICs managed in general to realise a good level of growth in their production. The growth levels of GDP and per capita GNP in most of these countries were comparable to the levels of the world's LDLICs as a group. However, the average per capita income in the OIC-LDLICs as a group amounted to \$434 in 1999, which is quite lower than the \$520 of all LDLICs in 1998. Thus, although still below the GDP growth rates, the high annual population growth rates may undermine the fragile economies of these countries, especially in terms of per capita GDP and per capita food production. In most OIC-LDLICs,

investments have shown considerable progress relative to all-LDLICs. However, trade performance in terms of export growth was weaker than in all LDLICs group (Table A.2). Moreover, foreign debt continues to be one of the most troublesome problems facing the majority of these countries. 15 countries, almost all of them are OIC-LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa, are classified as severely indebted countries. Another 10 OIC-LDLICs are classified as moderately indebted countries, and the remaining 5 OIC-LDLICs are classified as less indebted countries (Table A.1). For more details on the foreign debt problem in the OIC-LDLICs, see SESRTCIC, *The External Debt Situation of Sub-Saharan African OIC Countries*.

3. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN THE OIC-LDLICs

The development experience of the past three decades shows that although some of the OIC countries including a few OIC-LDLICs have made remarkable progress in human development and poverty alleviation, many others have met serious setbacks. As in many developing countries, however, a considerable progress in reducing poverty has been achieved in general in the 1960s and the 1970s. The picture for the 1980s and the 1990s is mixed; the number of poor people has increased continuously in some countries, whereas in others the progress on poverty alleviation has continued and even accelerated.

According to the *World Development Report 1990*, the proportion of people living below the poverty line in Indonesia, for example, dropped by 41% between 1970 and 1987. In Pakistan, this percentage dropped by 20% during the 1960s and 1970s (World Bank 1990, p. 48). However, against such individual achievements, the *Report* showed that the people in 14 OIC-LDLICs (406 million; i.e., 41% of the total population of the OIC countries in 1990) were struggling to survive on less than \$370 a year (the upper poverty line defined by the *Report*). Moreover, the people in 12 of these countries were extremely poor: their annual consumption was less than \$275 (the lower poverty line used in the *Report*; see Table A.3 in the Annex).

Poverty in OIC-LDLICs is not just income poverty. According to the Human Poverty Index (HPI)¹ of the UNDP's *Human Development*

¹ The HPI is a composite index that attempts to bring together the different dimensions of deprivation in three essential elements of human life--longevity, knowledge and a decent living standard.

Report 2000 (see Table A.4 in the annex), an average of 45.7% of the people in 19 OIC-LDCs (127.2 million) suffer from human poverty. This percentage reached 34.2% (163.7 million) of the total population of only 5 OIC-LICs. Thus, an average of 38.4% of the people in 24 OIC-LDLICs (290.9 million; i.e., 24% of the total population of the OIC countries) suffer from human poverty. Moreover, the HPI in 10 OIC-LDLICs is almost equal or exceeds 50%. This implies that an average of at least half the people in these countries suffers from human poverty. In terms of global HPI ranks, 7 OIC-LDLICs were ranked within the lowest 10 global ranks.

Moreover, the figures in Table A.4 indicate that poverty is not confined to the OIC-LDLICs only. The impact of human poverty is also increasingly being felt in many OIC middle-income countries and even in some OIC oil-exporting countries. The HPI, which was calculated by the UNDP in 2000 for 85 developing countries, ranges in the case of the 41 OIC countries included in the sample from 8.8% in Jordan to 64.7% in Niger. An average of 23.4% (almost 80 million) of the total population of 17 OIC countries (9 of them are middle-income countries and the other 8 are oil-exporting countries) are also suffering from human poverty. Thus, in total, an average of 33.8% of the total population of the OIC countries (370.9 million) suffer from human poverty (Table A.4).

In this respect, the figures in Table A.5 reflect the weak performance of human development in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) and poverty alleviation in terms of HPI in the majority of the OIC countries as compared with their income growth performance in terms of real GDP per capita. The negative figures in column 2 of Table A.5 (adjusted HDI; i.e., real GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank) indicate that the real GDP per capita rank is better than the HDI rank in almost all the countries. This is more clear and significant in high- and middle-income countries, especially among the oil-exporting ones. As a result, the positive figures in columns 3 and 4 in Table A.5 indicate clearly the weaker performance of the majority of these countries in poverty alleviation (HPI) than in the other measures (see note (3) under Table A.5). Moreover, out of the 30 countries in which the HDI declined in 1997 (more than in any other year since the *Human Development Report* was first issued in 1990), 20 countries were OIC member countries. 15 of them were OIC-LDLICs. Lastly, in

terms of global HDI ranks, 6 OIC-LDLICs were ranked within the lowest 10 global ranks (Table A.5).

Table A.6 in the Annex provides the indicators used to calculate the 2000 HPI in the OIC-LDLICs. The figures show that high proportions of people in most of these countries are still without access to basic social and human needs such as education, health care, safe water and sanitation. In 9 out of 24 OIC-LDLICs for which the data are available, the percentage of population without access to safe water in the period 1990-98 amounted to over 50 per cent. In 16 OIC-LDLICs, this percentage was higher than the average percentage recorded by the group of the world LDCs in the same period. The percentage of population without access to health services was over 50 per cent in 13 OIC-LDLICs and the percentage of population without access to sanitation was over 50 per cent in 15 OIC-LDLICs. In 11 OIC-LDLICs, this percentage was lower than the average percentage recorded by the group of the all LDCs in the same period.

Overall, this indicates that the problem of poverty in most of the OIC-LDLICs emanates from the fact that large segments of the population have little access to the basic social needs and do not command sufficient material resources to improve their income and welfare. Therefore, poverty in these countries is very much associated with deprivation, which is clearly reflected in their undesirable social and human development record, as we shall see in the next section.

4. SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RECORD IN THE OIC-LDLICs

Table A.7 in the Annex provides the indicators on the UNDP's 2000 HDI of the OIC-LDLICs and reports their global ranks according to the values of this index in a set of 174 countries. The UNDP's HDI is an attempt to quantify the social dimension of poverty. It is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and real GDP per capita. When examining these elements for the OIC-LDLICs, the figures in Table A.7 reflect clearly the weak performance of most of these countries at both national and international levels.

Life expectancy at birth in 12 OIC-LDCs is lower than the average of all LDCs of 51.9 years; it reaches only 37.9 years in Sierra Leone. In

contrast, Maldives from the OIC-LDCs and all the OIC-LICs, except Nigeria and Cameroon, realised life expectancy rates higher than the average of 64.7 years in developing countries and even higher than the world average of 66.9 years in the case of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Adult literacy rates and gross enrolment ratios are very low in most OIC-LDCs, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, the adult literacy rate was found to be 14.7 per cent in Niger and 22.2 per cent in Burkina Faso. The gross enrolment ratio amounted to 15.0 per cent in Niger and 21.0 per cent in Djibouti. However, these two ratios were found to be higher than the world average in Maldives, Indonesia and in the four OIC-LICs in transition. As a result, it is clear that these countries have relatively better values and global ranks of HDI than the other OIC-LDLICs. Sierra Leone, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, and Mali were among the 10 countries with the lowest global values and ranks of HDI.

Moreover, the figures in the last column of Table A.7 (Adjusted HDI, i.e., real GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank) reflect clearly the weak performance of the majority of the OIC-LDLICs on the human development front compared with their performance on the income growth front. The negative figures indicate that the real GDP per capita rank is better than the HDI rank in 11 OIC-LDLICs. In part, this reflects the unusual levels of growth rates realised by most of these countries in the 1990s. Yet, it can also be understood as a reflection of high levels of income differences in some of these countries. It may also be explained, as we shall see below, by the low levels of investment in people, poor social service provisions and poor policies to tackle the challenge of poverty alleviation in many of these countries.

Table A.8 in the Annex shows the poor provision of education services. In 16 countries, out of the 22 OIC-LDLICs for which data are available, public expenditure on education as percentage of GNP in 1995-97 is lower than the average of developing countries and the world average. Moreover, in 12 of these countries, this percentage is found to be lower or at most equal to that in 1990. This indicates that no significant improvements have occurred in the education services in the 1990s. This has been reflected, therefore, in the obvious significant gap between the primary enrolment ratio and the secondary enrolment ratio and in the high percentages of children not reaching grade 5 in most of these countries (see Table A.8).

The figures in Table A.9 in the Annex reflect a low level of health services in almost all the OIC-LDLICs, especially in the sub-Saharan African countries. Out of the 26 OIC-LDLICs for which data is available, 19 countries have average public expenditure on health as percentage of GNP lower than the average of developing countries and the world average in 1996-98. In 10 OIC-LDLICs, this percentage was even lower than the average of the world LDCs group. Consequently, most of these countries suffer insufficient levels of health service provision. For example, the number of doctors per 100000 people was only 2 in Chad and Gambia, 3 in Niger and 4 in Mali and Uganda. As a result, the numbers of malaria and tuberculosis cases are still very high in most of these countries. Moreover, the situation in some OIC-LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa regarding the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired syndrome (HIV/AIDS) has become catastrophic as the numbers of AIDS cases are increasing significantly.

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR

Accurate identification of the characteristics of the poor in a country necessitates the availability of detailed and regular economic, social and demographic data on the population in the different geographical locations. Unfortunately, gathering this sort of data is not always easy, especially in countries such as the OIC-LDLICs, since it requires specialised technical standards and entails high financial costs. However, based on the available patchy statistics and information on poverty in the OIC-LDLICs, this section attempts to identify the general features and characteristics of the poor in these countries.

The poor in these countries do not form a homogeneous group. Generally, they include such various groups as rural, landless, agricultural and non-agricultural workers, semi-subsistence farmers, low-income market-oriented farmers, and urban workers with low or fixed wages in public or private sectors, self-employed persons in non-tradable sectors and urban workers in informal sectors. Within these broad groups, some people, particularly children, women and the aged, suffer more than others. The poor in these countries are often concentrated in certain places like resource-poor areas and areas with high population densities.

Rural poverty is a critical factor in the overall incidence and depth of poverty in almost all of these countries. The extent of poverty can vary

greatly among rural areas within the same country. Many of the poor are located in regions where arable land is scarce, agricultural productivity is low, and drought, floods, and environmental degradation are common. Such areas are often isolated in every sense. Opportunities for non-farm employment are few, and the demand for labour tends to be highly seasonal. Others among the poor live in rural regions that have a more promising endowment of natural resources but lack access to social services like education and health, and infrastructure facilities such as irrigation, transport, and market centres. On the other hand, although urban incomes are generally higher and urban services and facilities more accessible, urban poor households may suffer more than rural ones from certain aspects of poverty. The urban poor are typically housed in slums or squatter settlements, which are often illegal and dangerous. Most of these people are migrants from the countryside who are seeking better-paid work. They often have to contend with appalling overcrowding, bad sanitation, and contaminated water.

Evidence points out that poor households tend to be large, with many children or other economically dependent members. Poverty and hunger among children is of particular concern since it is strongly self-perpetuating. Children are highly vulnerable to malnutrition and diseases, and poverty-related illnesses can cause permanent harm. Child labour is common in highly populated poor countries; many poor households depend on it as their main source of income, but this is often at the expense of schooling. Women in poor countries are particularly at risk. They face all manners of cultural, social, legal, and economic obstacles that men--even poor men--do not. Their lack of access to land, credit and better employment opportunities handicaps their ability to fend off poverty for themselves and their families. The available data on incomes, health, education, nutrition, and labour force participation show that women are often severely disadvantaged. Data for 1997 indicate that real GDP per capita of women in the LDCs is almost half that of men. The adult literacy rate for women is 38 per cent while that for men is almost 59 per cent (UNDP 1999: 141).

The poor usually lack assets as well as income. Since the greatest number of the poor in these countries are found in rural areas, poverty is highly correlated with landlessness, and the disadvantaged

households are typically rural landless workers. In many cases, even when the poor do own the land, it is often unproductive and lies outside the irrigated areas. The poor are usually unable to improve their land, since they lack income and access to credit. In other cases, the poor have access to land without having ownership rights, e.g., land that is owned by the community or is common property. On the other hand, informal sector jobs of one sort or another are the main source of livelihood for a high percentage of urban poor; even when they are generally the lowest-paying jobs. Disadvantaged urban groups are largely self-employed and casual unskilled workers.

The poor are also lacking in human capital. Everywhere, they have a lower level of educational achievement than the population at large. They frequently suffer from hunger and malnutrition and related illnesses, and this undermines their capacity for labour, which is their main or only asset. Lastly, the poor in these countries have less access to publicly provided goods, services, and infrastructure than do other groups. They are often set apart by cultural and educational barriers. Illiterate people may be intimidated by officials or may simply lack information about development programmes. Sometimes the design of the services unintentionally adds to the problem. The poor play little part in politics and are often, in effect, deprived.

6. POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY

6.1. Overview

Considering the discussion in the above sections, it is clear that poverty in the OIC-LDLICs, as it is elsewhere, is a multidimensional phenomenon that reflects not only income deprivation, but also lack of access to basic human necessities such as health services, education, sanitation, etc. However, there is no doubt that, among these, *food insecurity* is one of the most important factors as the hungry poor may never reach their full physical and mental potential because they do not have enough food to eat. Many of them may even die because they have been denied the basic human right to food.

Poverty is closely linked to food insecurity. Insufficient calorie and nutrient intake renders individuals more susceptible to disease. Poor health and diseases hamper the attainment of satisfactory nutritional

status and reduce work productivity. Suffering from hunger and malnutrition and related illnesses undermines the poor capacity for labour, which is their main or only asset. This becomes a vicious circle: malnutrition negatively affects people's work capacity, learning capacity, and motivation; and this effect in turn decreases their incomes. The link between poverty and food insecurity can also be explained as follows: The number of people suffering from malnutrition is calculated on the basis of the amount of money required in different countries to purchase sufficient food for adequate diets. Vice versa, poverty is often defined in terms of the income level below which people are incapable of accessing sufficient food for a healthy working life.

Notwithstanding the fact that sufficient food is produced to feed the world's population, uneven distribution of global food supply together with certain factors at individual country level ensure that hunger and food insecurity persist. In general, the main causes of food insecurity, particularly in LDLICs, can be summarised in high rates of population growth, limited availability and unequal distribution of arable land, weak infrastructure and low levels of technology and agricultural productivity, environmental degradation, inappropriate economic policies and civil conflicts.

Recent research on this topic revealed that food insecurity is not the problem of only the LDLICs; the problem is faced even in the developed countries. According to the FAO (1999), there is a total of 824 million hungry people worldwide, of which 790 million are in the developing countries and 34 million in the developed countries. In terms of regional distribution, more than half of the undernourished people in the world live in Asia and the Pacific. India, on its own, has 204 million hungry people, followed by sub-Saharan Africa (180 million) and China (164 million). Food insecurity affects less people in the Latin America and Caribbean region (53 million) and the Near East and North Africa (33 million). Also, some Eastern European countries in transition remain food insecure.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the highest proportion of chronically undernourished populations. If present trends continue, it is estimated that two-thirds of the region's population will be undernourished by 2007, and the number of undernourished is expected to increase by 50% over the next 20 years (USAIDA 1999). The

principal causes of food insecurity in this region are low levels of agricultural productivity and low average per capita real GDP. In addition, civil strife in many countries has disrupted food production. There has been a major increase in the number of African countries with positive economic growth rates since the early 1990s. Nevertheless, the food import bill of many countries continues to divert resources away from investments in long-term development.

In Asia, although the rapid economic growth that resulted in major gains in food security and agricultural innovations in the last 20 years have helped reduce the prevalence of undernutrition in the region, there are still over half a billion chronically undernourished people in the region. By 2007, nearly 30% of the region's population will still not be able to meet their nutritional needs (*ibid.*). The high population density, high levels of income differences, the profound poverty among the rural landless and other vulnerable groups, and the inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure are among the factors that contribute to high levels of food insecurity in Asia, particularly in the South Asian region.

Demand for food is influenced by a number of factors. However, during the next several decades, population growth will be a significant factor determining overall and regional demand for food. The UN estimates world population to be over 8.5 billion by 2025 and over 95% of the increase will take place in developing countries. The absolute increase in population will be greatest in Asia, while the relative increase will be greatest in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the population is expected to double by 2020. With the current trends in population, urbanisation and income growth, global demand for food will almost double in 30 years (Novartis 2000). Growth in demand for food will, like population growth, be higher in developing countries. Given projected growth rates, the largest percentage increase in demand for food will be in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In November 1996, 186 countries adopted the Rome Declaration and World Food Summit Plan of Action, which set the goal of "reducing the number of undernourished by half no later than 2015", and identified actions which nations should take to achieve that goal. However, two salient features of population growth will make it particularly difficult to achieve future successes on the food security front. These are: first, the world is becoming more urbanised, in which within the next decade,

more than half of the world's population (an estimate of 3.3 billion) will be living in urban areas. This means that more food production will be needed to supply the increasing urban dwellers in the near future. Second, the world is becoming more polarised, i.e., while the number of people in the low-income groups is growing faster than world population in general, the income of the rich is rising significantly. The poorest 20 per cent of the world's people saw their share of global income decline from 2.4% to 1.4% in the past 30 years, while the share of the richest 20 per cent rose from 70% to 85%. That doubled the ratio of the shares of the richest and the poorest - from 30:1 to 61:1 (ibid.).

6.2. Food Insecurity in the OIC-LDLICs

The United Nations defines Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) as "all countries which are net importers of basic foodstuffs with per capita GNP in 1995 not exceeding the level set by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) 'soft loan' assistance" (UN 1997). As of May 1997, there are 87 LIFDCs in the world with a population of 3.5 billion. The regional distribution of these countries is as follows: sub-Saharan Africa (41 countries), South & East Asia (21 countries), Europe & CIS (10 countries), Latin America & The Caribbean (9 countries), and North Africa & Middle East (6 countries).

Out of these countries, 36 are OIC member countries. With the exception of Uganda, all the other 29 OIC-LDLICs are included in the list of the world LIFDCs. In addition, there are other 7 OIC-LIFDCs namely, Albania, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Suriname, Syria, and Uzbekistan. Except in few cases, the progress record of food security and nutrition in OIC-LDLICs over the last two decades has been very slow and even deteriorated in many cases, especially in the sub-Saharan African countries (see Table A.10 in the Annex). The index of food in 20 OIC-LDLICs, most of them are OIC-LDCs in the sub-Saharan African region, was lower than the world average and the average of developing countries in 1998. In 11 countries, this index was also lower than the average of all LDCs. The figures in Table A.10 reflect the decreasing trend in daily per capita supply of calories, protein and fat in many of these countries over the period 1970-1997.

The deterioration in the health situation together with the slow progress in food security and nutrition led to the unsatisfactory indicators

on progress in survival as shown in Table A.11 in the Annex. Infant mortality rates are found to be very high (higher than the world average and the average of developing countries) in many OIC-LDLICs, for which the data are available. In countries such as Sierra Leone, Niger, Mozambique, Mali, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso and Uganda, these rates have significantly lagged behind those realised in the all LDCs group and even in sub-Saharan countries as a group. As a result, it is not surprising that many of these countries recorded a very high percentage of people not expected to survive to age 60. This percentage reached, for example, 76.3 per cent in Uganda, 69.5 per cent in Sierra Leone, 64.3 per cent in Burkina Faso, 60.9 per cent in Mozambique, and over 50 per cent in Togo, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Uganda and Nigeria (see Table A.11 in the Annex).

7. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Poverty has spread far and wide in many OIC member countries despite the vast resource endowments of these countries as a group. The burden of poverty spread unevenly among the OIC countries and among localities within those countries. The impact of poverty has been on such a large scale that it has become a structural phenomenon of human deprivation manifested in hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, and low level and quality of consumption of hundreds of million of people, particularly in the OIC- LDLICs.

The problem of poverty in OIC-LDLICs emanates from the fact that large segments of the population do not command sufficient material resources to improve their income and welfare and have little access to the basic social needs. The low levels of education, health, food security and nutrition, progress in survival as well as the characteristics of the poor show that poverty in most of these countries is very much associated with deprivation. However, the reality of poverty is a complex multi-dimensional problem. It is a result of the complex socio-economic and political structure of a particular country, and hence the status, the determinants, and the policy measures required to eradicate it would, by definition, vary from one country to another.

Mass poverty in the OIC-LDLICs must be understood, in general, as a product of complex structural processes embedded in the political economy of these countries. Within this complexity, identifying the

essential causes of poverty is a precondition for formulating an effective anti-poverty strategy. Overall, the primary cause of poverty in most of these countries can be summed up in the failure of development strategies in the last three decades, including the recent economic reforms and structural adjustment programmes. These strategies led to limited and inequitable access of the majority of the people to all forms of capital: physical, financial and social. It is then a matter of access to resources, which enable the people to continually improve their standards of living. Extended poverty is, then, a reflection of inequality in the distribution of wealth and income.

Alleviation, and eventual eradication, of poverty is, thus, a matter of concrete policies and strategies that would aim to address the above-mentioned causes and determinants of poverty. Because of the widespread poverty in the OIC-LDLICs, alleviation and eradication of poverty becomes synonymous with the development process itself. The distribution of the fruits of development should be geared in a manner to benefit the poor and deprived groups in the country. Therefore, combating poverty should be visualised within the framework of a long-term developmental strategy. Crisis management solutions would only have temporary effects, and targeted programmes to the poor might not be very meaningful in such countries where the majority of the populations are poor.

As we mentioned in the introduction, the problem of poverty is essentially a national one. However, since economic co-operation is one of the main pillars of OIC action as an institution, and the ultimate aim of this co-operation is the well being of the people in the member countries, the widespread poverty in the OIC-LDLICs is simply inconsistent with this objective. Therefore, the problem of poverty in OIC-LDLICs and the strategies for its alleviation should be considered with a new vision at the country level as well as at the OIC level. Thus, objectives for and efforts to address poverty alleviation in these countries should be outlined specifically in national poverty alleviation strategies and programmes, but through a process of creating a supportive OIC environment. In this respect, a wide range of policy recommendations can be proposed for such a new vision of poverty alleviation strategies as follows:

- (1) To reduce poverty in OIC-LDLICs or to judge how their economic policies affect poverty, they need to know a lot about their

poor. It is important to know who the poor are; where they live; what assets they command; what their education, health and housing conditions are; and what economic opportunities are available to them. This can be achieved through:

- Identifying and building on an expanded definition of poverty that is relevant to the context and socio-economic and political realities of the country.
- Monitoring the status of poverty through developing accurate, complete and regular data and information on the poor in the country (e.g., household surveys). This would serve to build a framework for identifying areas requiring intervention by the government at each stage of development.
- Identifying and prioritising issues of relevance to poverty eradication policies in the areas of employment and population programmes in order for policy work on these issues to be well aimed and targeted.

(2) The focus of attention should be directed towards concrete proposals for future action. In this respect, the main change of direction is that a human development strategy would imply that the government should use its resources in a fundamentally different way. The implementation of the strategy will require a change in the composition of government spending and an expenditure reallocation toward those activities, which benefit the largest number of people.

(3) The ownership of assets directly affects income opportunities. Without assets such as land, the poor must hire out their labour. But, without adequate human capital, they are limited to unskilled work. The importance of assets, broadly defined, suggests that poverty alleviation policies should seek to increase the assets owned by the poor--especially skills, health, and other aspects of human capital and, in agricultural economies, land.

(4) In applying these measures, it should be borne in mind that poverty alleviation is not merely the provision of a mechanism whereby the poor are helped to cross a given threshold of income or consumption, but rather involves a sustained increase in productivity and an integration of the poor into the process of growth. Therefore, understanding the causes of poverty and the mechanism of

impoverishment and poverty perpetuation is what will eventually determine the policies to address the problem.

(5) In order to guide anti-poverty policies effectively, further attention should be given to specific aspects concerning the issue of governing the inter-linkages between macro-policies and the poor. In this context, there is widespread fear that the structural adjustment and economic reform programmes that are being implemented now in many OIC-LDLICs would have severe negative social impacts, especially on the poor. Therefore, additional corrective measures must be undertaken to alleviate these adverse impacts on the poorest and marginalised groups.

(6) A human development strategy is not just structural adjustment with a human face, but the shaping of policies beyond the conventional budgetary and financial changes. This includes, among others, emphasis on job creation and public work programmes, assessing public spending on primary education and basic health care, increasing income equality without undermining growth, private transfers, social assistance programmes and safety nets through more accurate targeting. These should be made consistent with sustainable macroeconomic equilibrium.

(7) A rapid and sustainable progress on poverty could be achieved by pursuing a strategy that has two equally important elements. The first is to promote the productive use of the poor's most abundant asset, labour. This calls for policies that harness market incentives, social and political institutions, infrastructure, and technology to that end. The second is to provide basic social services to the poor such as primary education and health care, family planning, and nutrition. By promoting the productive use of labour, the OIC-LDLICs would provide opportunities for their poor people and by investing in health and education they would enable them to take full advantage of the new possibilities

(8) An important effort in the eradication of poverty involves supported self-help. Many people living in poverty may be able to raise their standards of living through their own efforts, especially if those efforts receive assistance. Examples include maximising opportunities for the establishment and expansion of small enterprise sectors by increasing the availability of credit, including microcredit, minimising

interest rates, improving infrastructure and the equity of access to productive inputs such as land and sites for enterprises, and increasing the accessibility of information and advisory services. In this respect, attention should be given to the implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the International Micro-Credit Summit held in 1997. With appropriate micro-credit schemes, small-scale enterprises could be multiplied many times, resulting in both improved food security and poverty reduction.

(9) Since all OIC-LDLICs are food-insecure countries, intensification of agriculture should be considered as a key factor in fighting poverty in these countries. What is needed for agricultural intensification is new agricultural technologies and farming practices. However, this should be adopted in a way that will not cause a degradation of the natural resource base. In this respect, agricultural research should be improved to enable an efficient and high productive agriculture sector.

(10) Further measures should be taken by the OIC member states for the fulfilment and implementation of the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995. This would enable the OIC-LDLICs to meet the basic needs for all under the main commitment of poverty eradication adopted at the Summit. This can be achieved through:

- Creating an enabling environment for social development through sound policies and good practices and emphasising the role and social responsibilities of the private sector.
- Adopting an OIC poverty reduction target to reduce by one half the number of people living in extreme poverty.
- Formulating and adopting national programmes as well as an OIC plan of action for achieving full employment, education, basic health services for all, and expanding OIC co-operation in these areas.
- Encouraging the 20 OIC-LDLICs in sub-Saharan Africa, most affected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome to adopt a target of reducing infection levels in young people.

To sum up, poverty should be seen as a state which, unless curbed, tends to regenerate itself. In the absence of external intervention or a change in the conditions of a poor person or his/her access to assets, the cycle of poverty will be perpetuated through the next generations. Therefore, breaking the cycle will be a necessity requiring outside input and interjection. At the very least, this would need to be in the form of State provision of basic social services such as water, sanitation services, roads, education, and health services. It is unrealistic to expect that the poor would pay for such services themselves or that the private sector is likely to do so. Yet, without the active and wholehearted participation of the poor in the process, poverty cannot be overcome.

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ANNEX

Table A.1: OIC-LDLICs

OIC Least Developed Countries (OIC-LDCs)			
AFRICA		ASIA	
Benin (3) (2)	Burkina Faso (3) (8) (1)	Afghanistan (4) (1)	Yemen (4) (2)
Chad (3) (8) (2)	Guinea-Bissau (3) (1)	Bangladesh (6) (2)	Maldives (9) (5)
Comoros (9) (1) (5)	Mauritania (3) (1)		
Djibouti (5)	Mozambique (1) (5)		
Gambia (3) (2)	Niger (3) (8) (1)		
Guinea (3) (1)	Sierra Leone (1) (4)		
Mali (3) (8) (1)	Somalia (3) (1)		
Sudan (3) (1)	Togo (3) (2)		
Uganda (8) (1) (5)			
OIC Low-Income Countries (OIC-LICs) [*]			
Nigeria (7) (1)	Cameroon (1) (4)	Azerbaijan	Indonesia (4)
	Senegal (2) (4)	Kyrgyz Rep. (2)	Pakistan (6) (2)
		Tajikistan	
		Turkmenistan (2)	

Sources: World Bank, Global Development Finance 2000, Vol. 1, pp. 150-53. IMF, World Economic Outlook, May 2000, p. 194.

Notes:

[*] Include also all the above OIC-LDCs, except Djibouti and Maldives, which are classified as Lower Middle-income countries.

(1) Severely indebted (15 countries).

(2) Moderately indebted (10 countries).

(3) Non-oil primary products exporting countries (12 countries).

(4) Diversified source of exporting earnings (6 countries).

(5) Services exporting countries (5 countries).

(6) Manufactures exporting countries (2 countries).

(7) Oil exporting country.

(8) Land-locked countries (5 countries).

(9) Island countries (2 countries).

Table A.2: OIC-LDLICs: Size of the Economy and Economic Growth

	Size of the economy				Economic growth		
	Population		Per capita GNP		GDP	Exports	GDI (1)
	1999 (m)	1990-98 (%)	1999 (\$)	1997-98 (%)	1990-98 (%)	1990-98 (%)	1990-98 (%)
Afghanistan	21.9	6.0				-3.4*	
Bangladesh	134.5	1.9	351	3.4	4.8	13.7	-12.2
Benin	6.1	3.3	389	1.5	4.6	3.3	4.6
Burkina Faso	11.9	2.7	216	3.8	3.5	-0.8	4.1
Chad	7.0	3.5	217	3.5	4.6	3.7	18.6
Comoros	0.6	3.2	349	-1.5	0.8	-21.4*	-5.9
Djibouti	0.7	3.0	788	1.3		5.9*	
Gambia	1.3	3.6	330	2.0	0.9	-7.8*	3.0
Guinea	7.3	3.0	511	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.7
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	2.1	190	-30.4	3.7	1.4*	-6.6
Maldives	0.3	3.4	1530	2.6	6.7		
Mali	10.9	3.2	251	2.2	3.7	9.2	1.5
Mauritania	2.9	3.2	330	2.4	4.2	-2.3	4.0
Mozambique	17.3	2.6	240	9.2	5.7	14.8	8.9
Niger	10.5	3.9	198	0.8	1.9	-0.2	4.4
Sierra Leone	4.9	2.8	135	-2.9	-4.7	-9.4	-13.3
Somalia	9.8	2.2	169			6.3	2.6
Sudan	27.4	2.1	345	3.0	6.1	7.0	
Togo	4.7	3.4	302	-3.5	2.3	0.8	12.6
Uganda	22.2	3.5	261	2.9	7.4	16.1	10.0
Yemen	20.4	4.7	314	4.6	3.8	6.9	8.8
OIC-LDCs	323.8		318				
Indonesia	208.3	1.9	729	-16.2	5.8	8.6	4.4
Cameroon	14.9	3.2	616	3.8	0.6	-1.5	-1.6
Pakistan	132.2	2.8	453	2.5	4.1	3.2	2.7
Nigeria	124.7	3.3	279	-1.7	2.6	5.2	8.0
Senegal	9.5	3.0	507	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.2
Azerbaijan	7.6	1.4	504	8.1	-10.5	19.5	7.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.8	1.0	243	2.8	-7.3	-1.8	8.6
Tajikistan	6.2	2.0	182	3.3	-16.4		
Turkmenistan	4.5	3.6	638	0.9	-9.6		
OIC-LICs	512.7		527				
OIC-LDLICs	836.5		434				
All LDLICs		2.0	520 (**)	2.1	2.4	11.1	9.9

Sources: (1) World Bank, World Development report 1999/2000. (2) SESRTCIC, Annual Economic Report on OIC Countries 2000.

Notes: (1) GDI: Gross domestic investment. (*) 1997-98. (**) 1998.

**Table A.3: OIC-LDLICs: GDP Per Capita; 1995 US\$
(Income Poverty)**

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998
OIC-LDCs					
Bangladesh	203	220	253	274	348
Benin	339	362	(387)	345	(394)
Burkina Faso	196	207	224	225	259
Chad	252	176	235	228	230
Comoros		(499)	(544)	(516)	(403)
Gambia	356	(376)	(378)	(374)	353
Guinea				(532)	(594)
Guinea-Bissau	226	168	206	223	173
Mali	268	301	271	249	267
Mauritania	(549)	(557)	(511)	(438)	(478)
Mozambique		166	115	144	188
Niger	298	328	242	235	215
Sierra Leone	316	320	279	279	150
Somalia		120		106	169
Sudan	237	229	210	198	296
Togo	(411)	(454)	(385)	(375)	333
Uganda			227	251	332
Yemen				266	254
OIC-LICs					
Indonesia		349		(718)	45
Cameroon	(616)	(730)	(990)	(764)	(646)
Pakistan	274	318	(385)	(448)	(511)
Nigeria	301	314	230	258	256
Senegal	(609)	(557)	(561)	(572)	(581)
Azerbaijan				(1067)	(431)
Kyrgyzstan				(1562)	(863)
Tajikistan				(718)	345
Turkmenistan				(1154)	(486)
Developing Countries	761	892	921	1026	1308
All LDCs	258	252	252	257	273
Sub-Saharan Africa	699	692	629	614	578

Sources: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2000*.

Notes: The \$370 level is defined as the upper poverty line, while the \$275 level as the lower poverty line (The World Bank 1990). Figures in brackets indicate that a country is above the upper poverty line of \$ 370.

Table A.4: Human Poverty in Selected OIC Countries

	HPI 1998 (1)		Population (1998, million)	
	Rank (2)	Value	Total	Suffer human Poverty
OIC-LDCs				
Maldives	43	25.4	0.28	0.07
Comoros	57	33.0	0.54	0.18
Sudan	60	35.5	26.84	9.53
Togo	63	37.8	4.52	1.71
Uganda	67	39.7	21.61	8.58
Bangladesh	70	43.6	124.45	54.26
Benin	74	48.8	5.96	2.91
Gambia	75	49.0	1.23	0.60
Yemen	76	49.4	19.75	9.76
Mauritania	77	49.7	2.77	1.38
Guinea-Bissau	78	50.2	1.16	0.58
Mozambique	79	50.7	16.93	8.58
Mali	81	51.4	10.66	5.48
Burkina Faso	84	58.4	11.60	6.77
Niger	85	64.7	10.14	6.56
	HPI 1997 (*)			
Djibouti	69	40.8	0.67	0.27
Guinea	82	50.5	7.15	3.61
Chad	86	52.1	6.83	3.56
Sierra Leone	90	57.7	4.87	2.81
Total OIC-LDCs			277.96	127.20 (a)
(a) as % of total OIC-LDCs				45.76
OIC-LICs				
Indonesia	46	27.7	204.24	56.57
Nigeria	62	37.6	121.32	45.62
Cameroon	66	38.5	14.51	5.59
Pakistan	68	40.1	128.49	51.52
Senegal	73	47.9	9.25	4.43
Total OIC-LICs			477.81	163.73 (b)
(b) as % of total OIC-LICs				34.26
Total OIC-LDLICs			755.77	290.93 (c)
(c) as % of total OIC-LDLICs				38.49

(To be continued)

Table A.4: Human Poverty in Selected OIC Countries (continued)

	HPI 1998 (1)		Population (1998, million)	
	Rank (2)	Value	Total	Suffer human Poverty
Other OIC				
Jordan	7	8.8	5.00	0.44
Bahrain	9	9.6	0.64	0.06
Guyana	10	10.0	0.78	0.08
Lebanon	13	10.8	3.32	0.36
Qatar	17	13.7	0.44	0.06
Malaysia	18	14.0	21.25	2.98
Libya	19	15.3	6.81	1.04
Turkey	24	16.4	65.05	10.67
U.A.E.	28	17.9	2.70	0.48
Iran	31	19.2	64.27	12.34
Syria	32	19.3	15.39	2.97
Tunisia	36	21.9	9.15	2.00
Oman	38	22.7	2.49	0.57
Algeria	42	24.8	30.51	7.57
Egypt	55	32.3	62.87	20.31
Iraq	56	32.9	21.80	7.17
Morocco	65	38.4	28.36	10.89
Total other OIC			340.83	79.98
(d) as % of total other OIC				23.46
Total OIC countries			1096.6	370.91 (e)
(e) as % of total countries				33.8

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2000.

Notes: (1) The HPI is a composite index that attempts to bring together the different dimensions of deprivation in three essential elements of human life which are already reflected in the HDI--longevity, knowledge and a decent living standard. (2) HPI 1998 ranks have been calculated for the universe of 85 developing countries. (*) HPI 1997 ranks have been calculated for the universe of 92 developing countries (see UNDP, Human Development Report 1999).

Table A.5: Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI)

	HDI rank (1)	Real GDP PC rank minus HDI rank (2)	HPI rank Minus HDI rank (3)	HPI rank minus \$ 1 a day Poverty rank (3)
Brunei	32	-4		
Kuwait	36	-31		
Bahrain	41	-5		
Qatar	42	-24		
U.A.E.	45	-21	8	
Malaysia	61	-10		
Suriname	67	9		
Libya	72	-15	9	
Kazakhstan (*)	73	11		
Saudi Arabia	75	-32		
Lebanon	82	3		
Turkey	85	-24		
Oman	86	-42		
Maldives	89	1		
Azerbaijan (*)	90	29		
Jordan (*)	92	8	-11	1
Albania	94	17		
Guyana	96	1		
Iran	97	-20	14	
Kyrgyzstan (*)	98	19		
Turkmenistan	100	14		
Tunisia	101	-29	15	15
Uzbekistan (*)	106	17		
Algeria (*)	107	-27	20	21
Indonesia	109	4	-4	3
Tajikistan (*)	110	43		
Syria	111	-1	9	

(To be continued)

Table A.5: (Continued)

	HDI rank (1)	Real GDP PC rank minus HDI rank (2)	HPI rank Minus HDI rank (3)	HPI rank minus \$ 1 a day poverty rank (3)
Egypt	119	-11	14	15
Gabon	123	-60		
Morocco	124	-22	19	30
Iraq (*)	126	-22	1	
Cameroon (*)	134	4	-4	
Pakistan	135	-4	14	24
Comoros	137	5		
Sudan (*)	143	0	-8	
Togo (*)	145	0	-7	
Bangladesh	146	0	13	
Mauritania	147	-11	6	11
Yemen (*)	148	18	9	
Djibouti	149	-2		
Nigeria (*)	151	10	3	9
Senegal (*)	155	-9	1	0
Benin	157	0		
Uganda	158	-6	-13	-3
Gambia (*)	161	-21		
Guinea (*)	162	-34	0	19
Mali	165	2	0	
Chad (*)	167	-9		
Mozambique	168	-6	2	
Guinea-Bissau (*)	169	-0	-11	-8
Burkina Faso (*)	172	-16	1	
Niger	173	-9	2	3
Sierra Leone (*)	174	0	-1	

Sources: UNDP, *Human Development Report 1997* and 2000.

Notes: (1) HDI ranks have been calculated in 1998 for 174 countries.

(2) Adjusted HDI: a positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is better than the real GDP per capita (PPP\$) rank, a negative the opposite.

(3) HPI, HDI and \$1 a day poverty ranks have been recalculated in 1997 for 78 countries. A negative figure indicates that the country performs better on the HPI than on the other measure, a positive the opposite.

(*) Countries with a declined HDI in 1997.

Table A.6: OIC-LDLICs: Elements of UNDP's 2000 Human Poverty Index (HPI)

	People not expected to survive to age 40 (%), 1998	Adult illiteracy rate (%), 1998	Population without access to:			Underweight children under age 5, (%) 1990-1998
			Safe water (%) 1990-98	Health services (%) 1990-98	Sanitation (%) 1990-98	
OIC-LDCs						
Bangladesh	20.8	59.9	5	26	57	56
Benin	28.9	62.3	44	58	73	29
Burkina Faso	39.9	77.8	58	30	63	30
Chad	36.9	60.6	76	74	79	
Comoros	20.1	41.5	47	18	77	26
Djibouti	32.8	37.7	32	63	45	
Gambia	37.2	65.4	31	-	63	26
Guinea	37.8	62.1	54	55	69	
Guinea-Bissau	40.6	63.3	57	36	54	23
Maldives	13.0	4.0	40	25	56	43
Mali	33.1	61.8	34	80	94	40
Mauritania	28.7	58.8	63	70	43	23
Mozambique	41.9	57.7	54	70	66	26
Niger	35.2	85.3	39	70	81	50
Sierra Leone	51.0	66.7	66	64	89	29
Sudan	26.6	44.3	27	30	49	34
Togo	34.2	44.8	45	-	63	25
Uganda	45.9	35.0	54	29	43	26
Yemen	21.2	55.9	39	84	34	46
OIC-LICs						
Indonesia	12.3	14.3	26	57	47	34
Cameroon	27.4	26.4	46	85	11	22
Pakistan	14.3	56.0	21	15	44	38
Nigeria	33.3	38.9	51	33	59	36
Senegal	28.0	64.5	19	60	35	22
DCs	14.3	27.6	28		56	
All LDCs	30.3	49.0	36		60	
S-Sah. Africa	34.6	40.6	46		52	

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2000.

Table A.7: OIC-LDLICs: Elements of UNDP's 2000 HDI

	Life expectancy at birth years (1998)	Adult literacy rate (%) 1998	Gross enrolment Ratio (%) 1998	Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) 1998	HDI value 1998	HDI rank (*)	Adjusted HDI (**)
OIC-LDCs							
Bangladesh	58.6	40.1	36	1361	0.461	146	0
Benin	53.5	37.7	43	867	0.411	157	0
Burkina Faso	44.7	22.2	22	870	0.303	172	-16
Chad	47.5	39.4	32	856	0.367	167	-9
Comoros	59.2	58.5	39	1398	0.510	137	5
Djibouti	50.8	62.3	21	1266	0.447	149	-2
Gambia	47.4	34.6	41	1453	0.396	161	-21
Guinea	46.9	36.0	29	1782	0.394	162	-34
Guinea-Bissau	44.9	36.7	34	616	0.331	169	0
Maldives	65.0	96.0	75	4083	0.725	89	1
Mali	53.7	38.2	26	681	0.380	165	2
Mauritania	53.9	41.2	42	1563	0.451	147	-11
Mozambique	43.8	42.3	25	782	0.341	168	-6
Niger	48.9	14.7	15	739	0.293	173	-9
Sierra Leone	37.9	31.0	24	458	0.252	174	0
Sudan	55.4	55.7	34	1394	0.477	143	0
Togo	49.0	55.2	62	1372	0.471	145	0
Uganda	40.7	65.0	41	1074	0.409	158	-6
Yemen	58.5	44.1	49	719	0.448	148	18
OIC-LICs							
Indonesia	65.6	85.7	65	2651	0.670	109	4
Cameroon	54.5	73.6	46	1474	0.528	134	4
Pakistan	64.4	44.0	43	1715	0.522	135	-4
Nigeria	50.1	61.1	43	795	0.439	151	10
Senegal	52.7	35.5	36	1307	0.416	155	-9
Azerbaijan	70.1	99.0	72	2175	0.722	90	29
Kyrgyzstan	68.0	97.0	70	2317	0.706	98	19
Tajikistan	67.5	99.0	69	1041	0.663	110	43
Turkmenistan	65.7	98.0	72	2550	0.704	100	14
DCs	64.7	72.3	60	3270	0.642		
All LDCs	51.9	50.7	37	1064	0.435		
S-Sah. Africa	48.9	58.5	42	1607	0.464		
World	66.9	78.8	64	6526	0.712		

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2000*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000.

(*) HDI ranks have been calculated for the universe of 174 countries.

(**) Adjusted HDI (real GDP per capita PPP\$ rank minus HDI rank) in which a positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is better than the real GDP per capita rank (PPP\$), a negative the opposite.

Table A.8: OIC-LDLICs: Indicators on Education

	Adult literacy rate (%)	Net enrolment ratio		Children not reaching grade 5 (%)	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP)	
		Primary	Secondary		1990	1995-97
		(as % of relevant age group)	(as % of relevant age group)			
1998	1997	1997	1995-97	1990	1995-97	
OIC-LDCs						
Bangladesh	40.1	75.1	21.6		1.5	2.2
Benin	37.7	67.6	28.2	39		3.2
Burkina Faso	22.2	32.3	12.8	21	2.7	3.6
Chad	39.4	47.9	17.9	41	1.7	1.7
Comoros	58.5	50.1	35.7	21	4.1	
Djibouti	62.3	31.9	19.6	21	2.7	
Gambia	34.6	65.9	33.3	20	4.1	4.9
Guinea	36.0	45.6	14.6	46	2.1	1.9
Guinea-Bissau	36.7	52.3	24.1		3.2	
Maldives	96.0				6.3	6.4
Mali	38.2	38.1	17.9	16	4.1	2.2
Mauritania	41.2	62.9		36		5.1
Mozambique	42.3	39.6	22.4	54	4.2	
Niger	14.7	24.4	9.4	27	3.2	2.3
Sierra Leone	31.0	44.0			1.9	
Sudan	55.7					1.4
Togo	55.2	82.3	58.3	29	5.6	4.5
Uganda	65.0				1.5	2.6
Yemen	44.1					7.0
OIC-LICs						
Indonesia	85.7	99.2	56.1	12	1.0	1.4
Cameroon	73.6	61.7			3.4	2.9
Pakistan	44.0				2.7	2.7
Nigeria	61.1				1.0	0.7
Senegal	35.5	59.5	19.8	13	4.1	3.7
Azerbaijan	99.0				7.0	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	97.0	99.5	77.8		8.3	5.3
Tajikistan	99.0				9.7	2.2
Turkmenistan	98.0				4.3	
DCs	72.3	85.7	60.4	22	3.5	3.8
All LDCs	50.7	60.4	31.2		2.7	
World	78.8	87.6	65.4		4.9	4.8

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2000*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000.

Table A.9: OIC-LDLICs: Indicators on Health

	Under-weight children under age five (%)	AIDS cases (per 100000 people)	Tuber-culosis cases (per 100000 people)	Malaria cases (per 100000 people)	Doctors (per 100000 people)	Nurses (per 100000 people)	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP)	
	1990-97	1997	1997	1997	1992-95	1992-95	1990	1996-98
OIC-LDCs								
Bangladesh	56		52.0	55.9	18	5	0.8	1.6
Benin	29	39.8	33.9	11918.4	6	33	0.5	1.6
Burkina Faso	30	91.2	14.8	4680.5			1.2	1.2
Chad	39	109.7	29.7	4843.4	2	6	0.5	2.4
Comoros	26	2.8	22.2	2422.4	10	33		3.1
Djibouti	18	263.7	587.9	699.5	20			
Gambia	26	43.1	116.1	27369.4	2	25		1.4
Guinea	26	44.0	56.8	10951.4	15	3	1.2	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	23	74.0	158.4		18	45	1.1	1.1
Maldives	43	1.8	63.4	3.8	19	13	4.9	5.1
Mali	40	35.1	43.7	3688.3	4	9	1.6	2.0
Mauritania	23	6.7	158.4		11	2.7	0.5	1.8
Mozambique	27	33.5	103.2				3.6	2.1
Niger	43	30.7	38.9	10025.6	3	17	1.3	1.9
Sierra Leone	29	4.6	71.4					1.7
Sudan	34	5.9	41.8	5282.7	10	70	1.0	
Togo	19	185.2	39.4		6	31	1.3	1.1
Uganda	26	249.0	133.4		4	28	0.7	1.8
Yemen	39	0.5	73.7	8560.3	26	51	1.2	2.1
OIC-LICs								
Indonesia	34		10.9	79.3	12	67	0.6	0.6
Cameroon	14	69.1	28.4	4613.0	7		0.9	1.0
Pakistan	38	0.1	3.1	53.8	52	32	0.8	0.8
Nigeria	36	14.4	14.1	93.3	21	142	1.0	0.2
Senegal	22	22.6	94.0		7	35	2.8	2.6
Azerbaijan		0.1	60.5	129.7	390	1081	2.6	1.2
Kyrgyzstan		0	119.3		310	879	4.2	2.7
Tajikistan		0.0	30.7	507.2	210	738	4.3	6.6
Turkmenistan			79.3		353	1195	3.9	3.5
DCs	31	28.9	68.6	883.1	78	98	1.9	2.2
All LDCs	40	69.1	88.4	3220.7	30	78	1.6	1.6
S-Sah. Africa	32	111.1	106.4		32	135	0.7	2.4
World		39.7	60.4		122	248	4.7	5.6

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 1999 and 2000*. New York, Oxford University Press.

Table A.10: OIC-LDLICs: Food Security and Nutrition

	Daily per capita supply of calories		Daily per capita supply of protein		Daily per capita supply of fat		Food production index (1989-91 =100) 1997 (*)
			Total (grams)	Change (%)	Total (grams)	Change (%)	
	1970	1997	1997	1970-97	1997	1970-97	
OIC-LDCs							
Bangladesh	2197	2085	45	-4.5	22	41.0	111
Benin	1958	2487	59	25.8	44	-1.7	127
Burkina Faso	1765	2121	67	13.7	47	54.1	123
Chad	2108	2032	59	-8.2	60	22.1	119
Comoros	1860	1858	43	26.5	42	7.6	118
Djibouti	1846	2084	44	2.9	61	65.1	83
Gambia	2114	2350	50	-7.0	62	20.4	84
Guinea	2217	2231	48	-0.4	50	-11.7	133
Guinea-Bissau	2002	2430	49	19.1	61	5.9	112
Maldives	1607	2485	88	69.6	47	29.9	113
Mali	2195	2029	61	-4.7	42	-16.9	127
Mauritania	1910	2622	74	-1.7	64	21.8	105
Mozambique	1896	1832	35	-0.2	32	13.0	133
Niger	1992	2097	61	11.3	39	29.8	121
Sierra Leone	2449	2035	44	-11.3	58	-13.6	97
Sudan	2170	2395	75	23.1	75	9.9	146
Togo	2293	2469	59	19.8	50	43.8	138
Uganda	2319	2085	45	-19.9	28	-19.5	110
Yemen	1768	2051	54	9.5	36	27.9	121
OIC-LICs							
Indonesia	1842	2886	67	72.7	57	114.0	124
Cameroon	2301	2111	48	-20.6	44	-2.5	119
Pakistan	2202	2476	61	10.6	65	91.6	134
Nigeria	2392	2735	62	11.1	71	23.9	136
Senegal	2577	2418	61	-8.6	86	22.8	112
Azerbaijan		2236	66		38		58
Kyrgyzstan		2447	82		47		124
Tajikistan		2001	53		34		68
Turkmenistan		2306	65		64		99
DCs	2145	2663	67	27.5	59	79.6	132
All LDCs	2108	2099	51	1.4	34	10.0	115
S-Sah. Africa	2271	2237	53	-4.1	46	2.8	116
World	2358	2791	74	19.7	72	42.2	124

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2000*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000.

(*) *Human Development Report 1997*.

Table A.11: OIC-LDLICs: Progress in Survival

	Infant with low birth-weight (%) 1990-97	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		People not expected to survive to age 60 (%) 1995-2000	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 1990-98
		1970	1998	1970	1998		
OIC-LDCs							
Bangladesh	50	148	79	239	106	37.9	850
Benin		149	101	252	165	46.2	990
Burkina Faso	21	163	109	278	165	64.3	930
Chad		149	118	252	198	56.1	1500
Comoros	8	159	67	215	90	36.8	-
Djibouti	11	160	111	241	156	49.0	-
Gambia		183	64	319	82	53.7	1100
Guinea	13	197	124	345	197	54.4	1600
Guinea-Bissau	20	186	130	316	220	57.7	910
Maldives	13	157	62	255	87	27.6	-
Mali	16	221	144	391	237	43.2	1200
Mauritania	11	150	120	250	183	44.4	930
Mozambique	20	163	129	281	208	60.9	1500
Niger	15	197	166	320	320	51.6	1200
Sierra Leone	11	206	182	363	316	69.5	1800
Sudan	15	107	73	177	115	43.4	660
Togo	20	128	81	216	144	58.9	640
Uganda	13	110	84	185	134	76.3	1200
Yemen	19	194	87	303	121	38	1400
OIC-LICs							
Indonesia	8	104	40	172	56	26.7	650
Cameroon	13	127	94	215	153	46.2	550
Pakistan	25	118	95	183	136	26.7	340
Nigeria	16	120	112	201	187	52.2	1000
Senegal	4	164	70	279	121	47.0	1200
Azerbaijan	6	41	36	53	46	22.1	22
Kyrgyzstan		111	56	146	66	25.4	110
Tajikistan		78	55	111	74	25.3	130
Turkmenistan	5	82	53	120	72	27.6	55
DCs	18	110	64	168	93	28.0	491
All LDCs	22	150	104	242	161	50.1	1041
S-Sah. Africa	15	138	106	226	172	56.4	979
World	17	97	58	148	84	25.2	437

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 1999 and 2000*. New York, Oxford University Press.