

#### Making Cooperation Work CONCEC STRATEGY For Building an Interdependent Islamic World

# COMCEC POVERTY OUTLOOK 2013



2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Poverty Alleviation Working Group December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013 Ankara, Turkey

## OUTLINE

- **1. The Concept of Poverty**
- 2. State of Poverty
- 3. Global Efforts on Poverty Alleviation
- 4. Efforts on Poverty Alleviation in COMCEC Member Countries
- 5. Concluding Remarks





## THE CONCEPT OF POVERTY

## Inability of an individual to possess sufficient resources to satisfy his/her basic needs



The Co	ncept of	Poverty

**Objective Poverty** 

• Defining in monetary terms

poverty lines, relative poverty ...

Defining in non-monetary terms

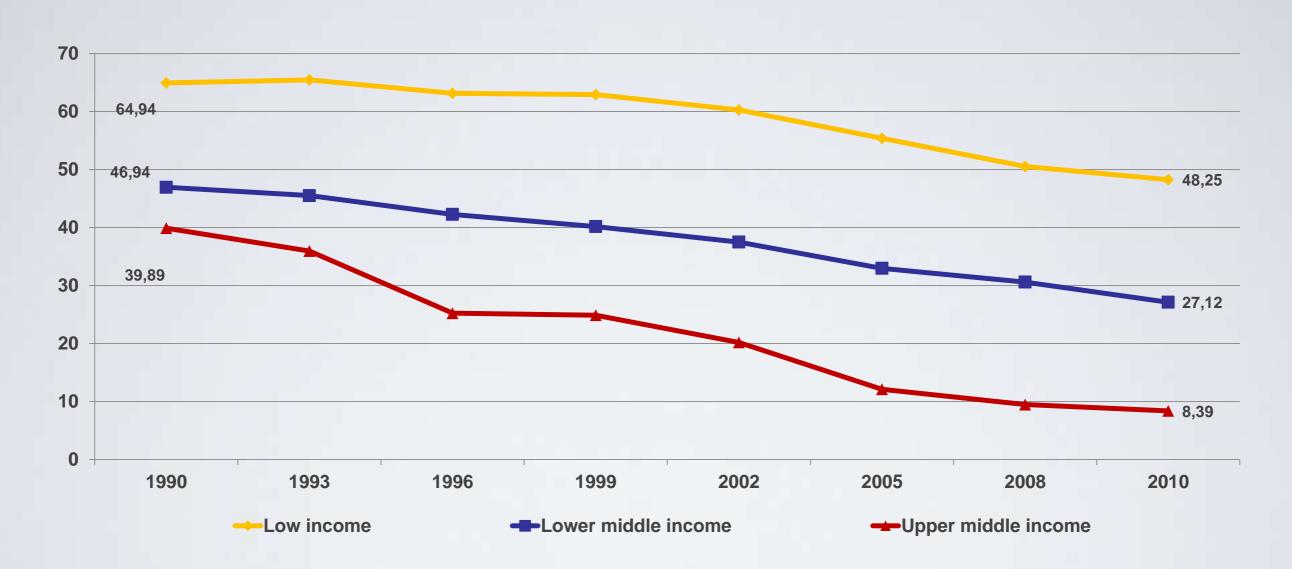
#### Subjective Poverty





## State of Poverty in the World- in Monetary Terms

Poverty Headcount Ratios at US\$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

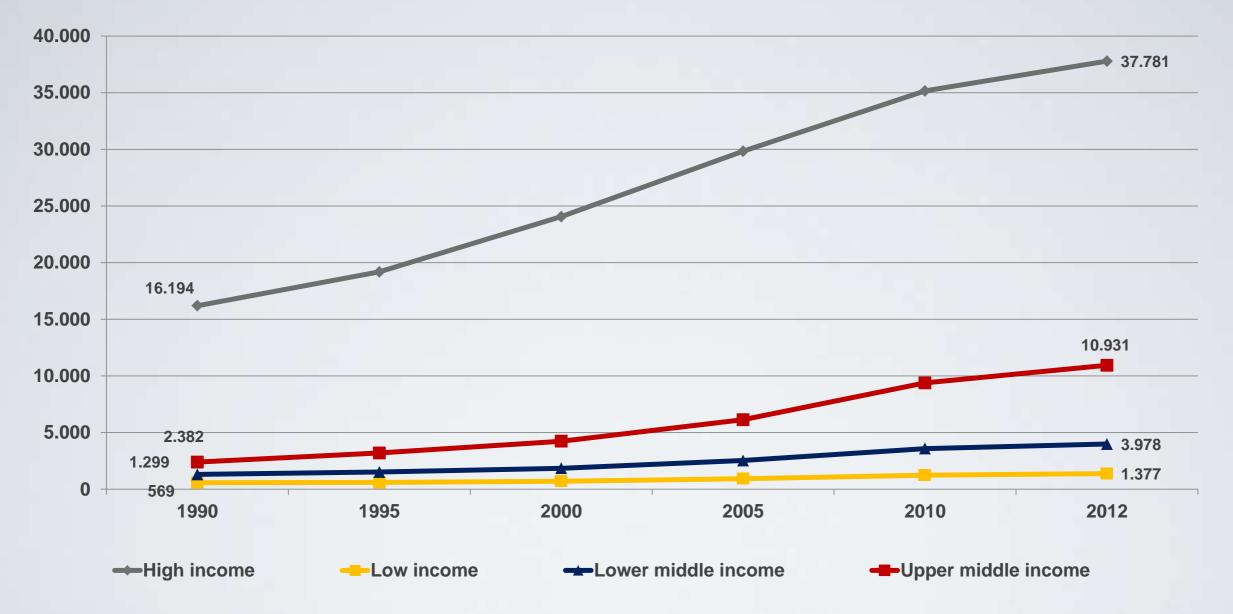


Source: Created by the Author, based on data from the World Bank Indicators



## **State of Poverty in the World- in Monetary Terms**

**GDP Per Capita (PPP) (Current International \$)** 

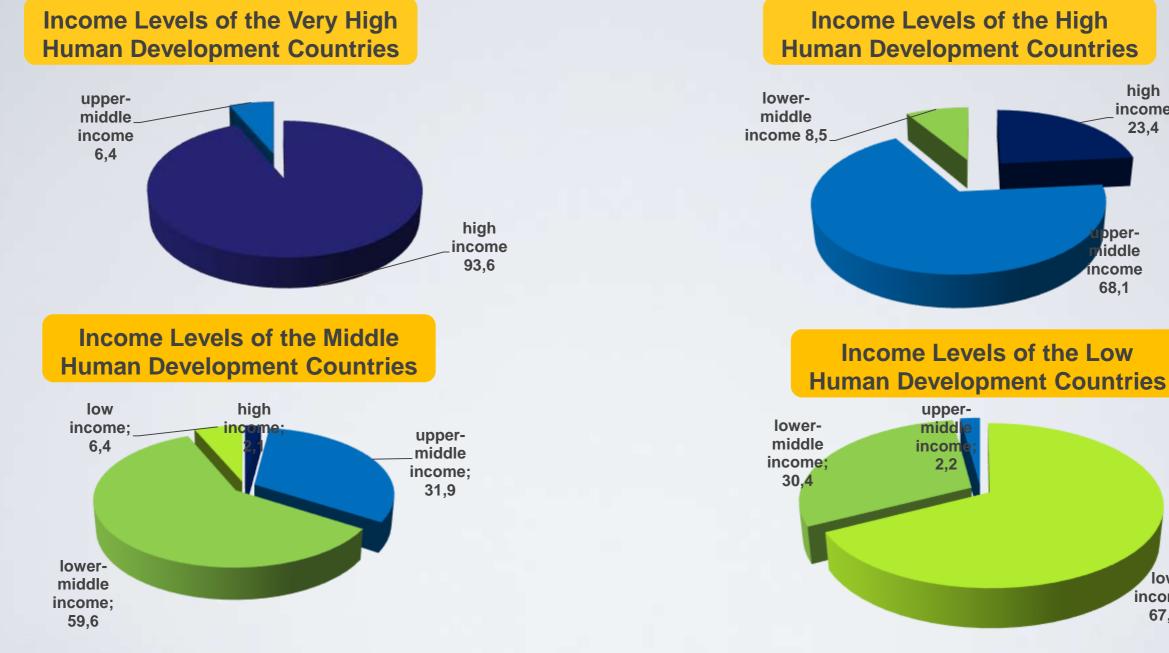


Source: Created by the Author, based on data from the World Bank Indicators



#### **State of Poverty in the World - in Non-Monetary Terms**

#### **Income Levels of the Different Types of Human Development Countries**



Source: Created by the Author, based on data from the UNDP and the World Bank Indicators.



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high

income

23,4

bper-

iddle

ncome 68.1

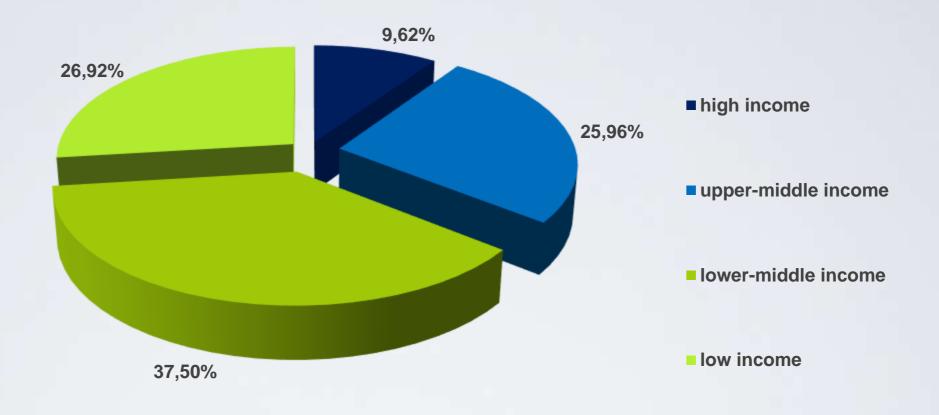
low

income;

67,4

#### State of Poverty in the World - in Non-Monetary Terms

#### **Income Levels and Multidimensional Poverty**



Source: Created by the Author, based on data from the UNDP and the World Bank Indicators.

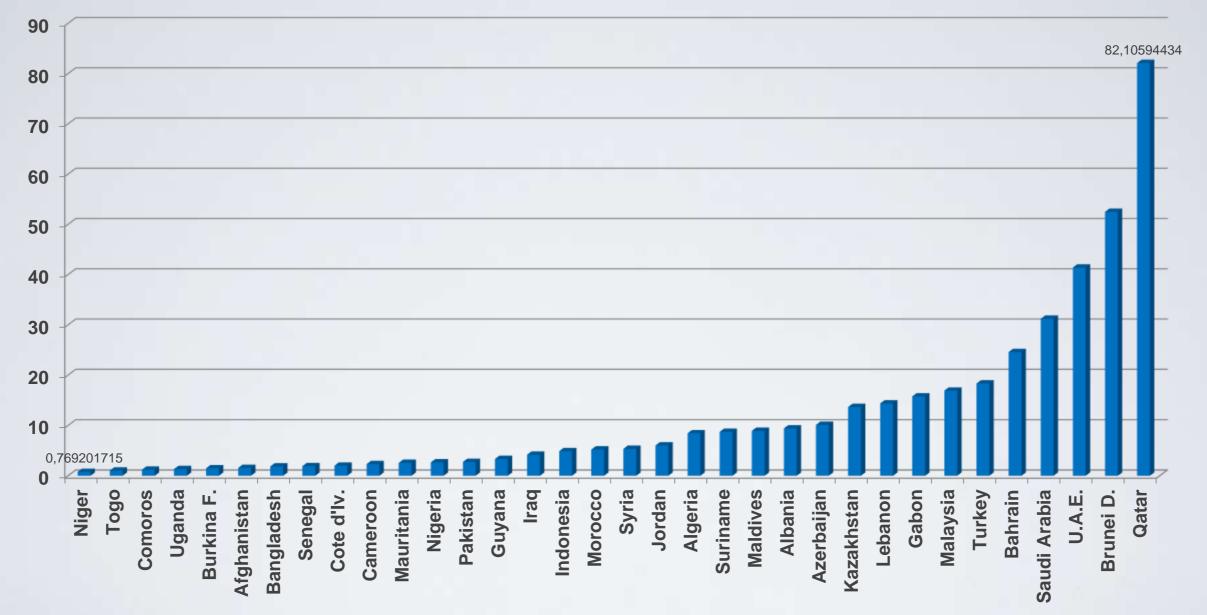


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# State of Poverty in COMCEC Member Countries – in Monetary Terms

GDP per capita PPP of Some COMCEC Countries – 2012 (Current International 1,000 \$)

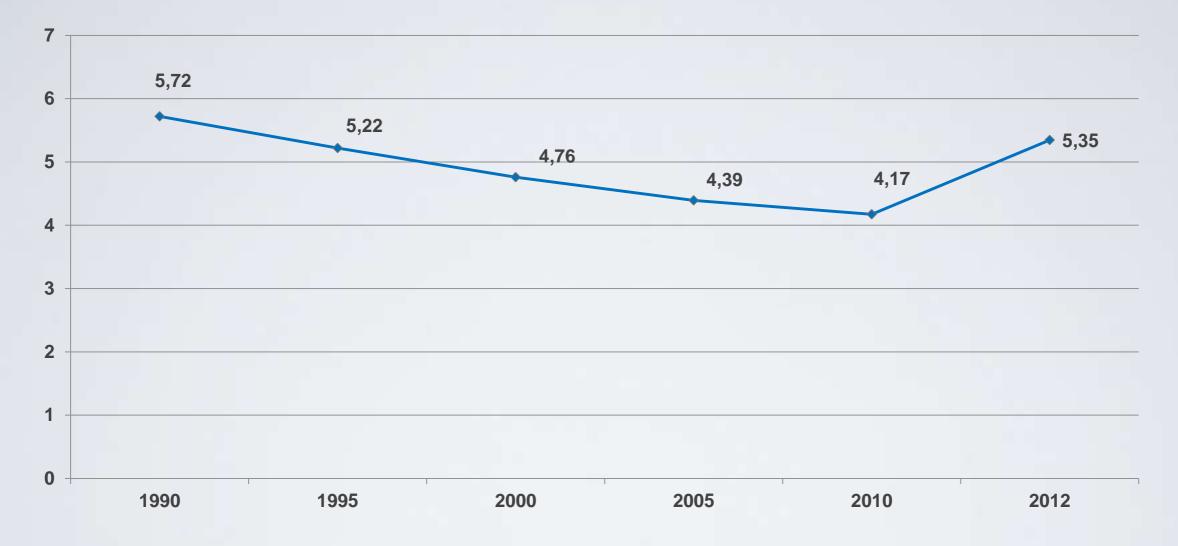


Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.



# State of Poverty in COMCEC Member Countries – in Monetary Terms

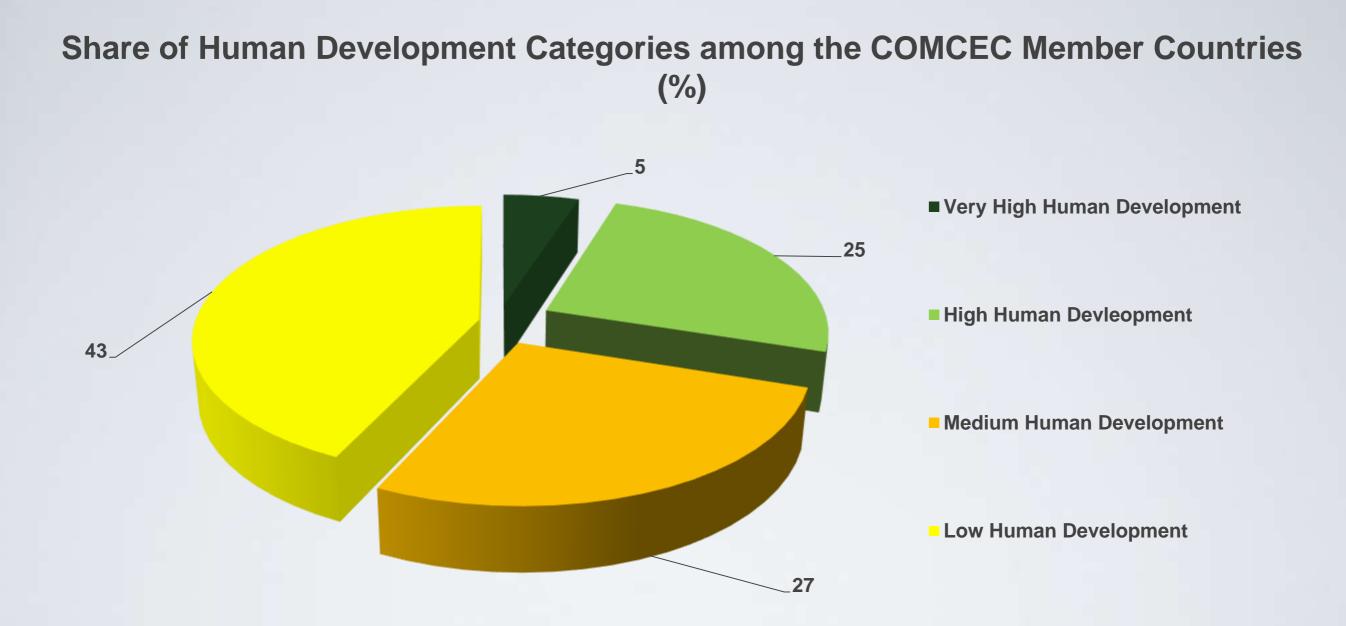
The Share of the Low Income COMCEC Countries' Total GDP in COMCEC's Total GDP (%)



Source: Created by the Author, based on data from the World Bank Indicators.



# State of Poverty in COMCEC Member Countries – in Non-Monetary Terms

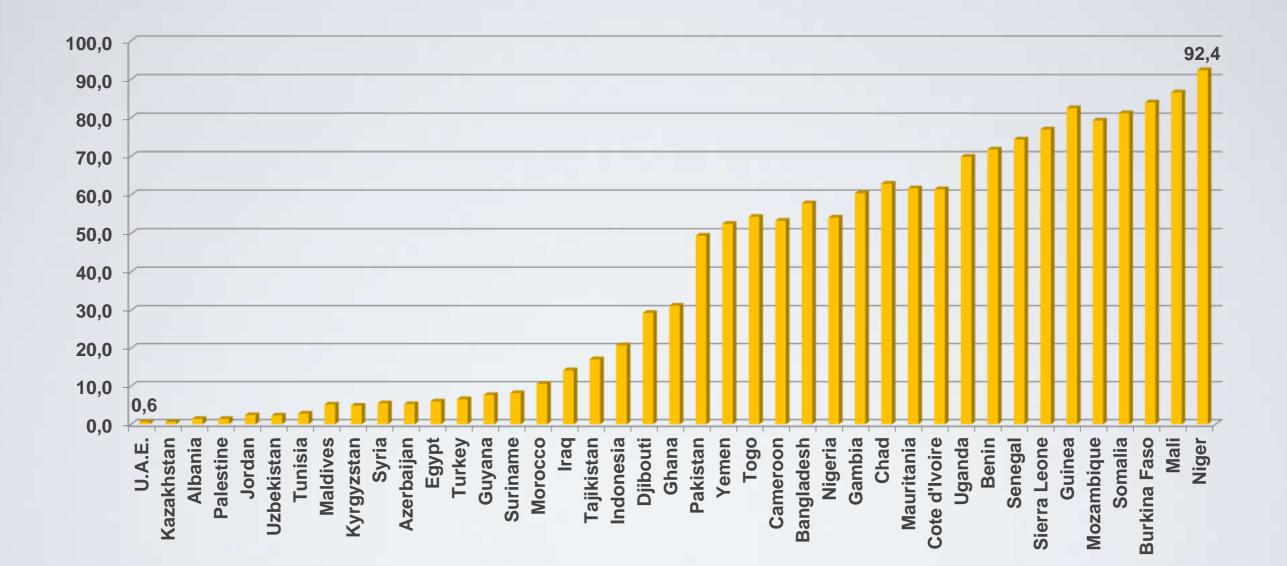


Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP



#### State of Poverty in COMCEC Member Countries – in Non-Monetary Terms

Population in Multidimensional Poverty in the COMCEC Member Countries - 2012

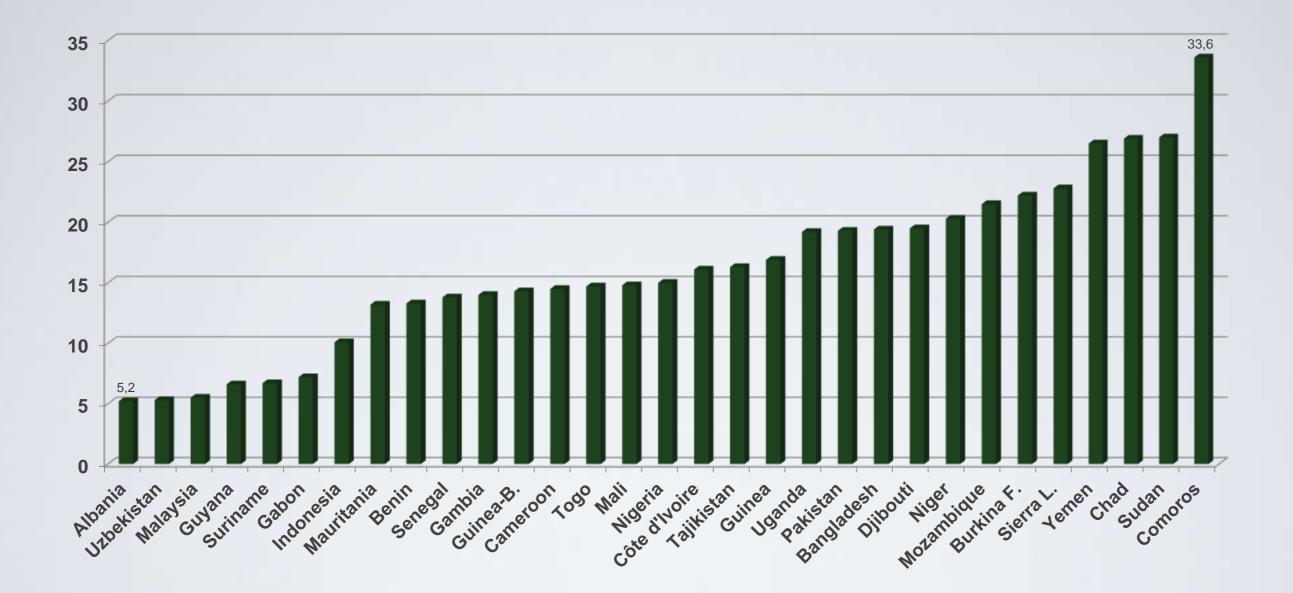


Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP



#### State of Poverty in COMCEC Member Countries – in Non-Monetary Terms

**GHI Values for some of the COMCEC Member Countries - 2013** 



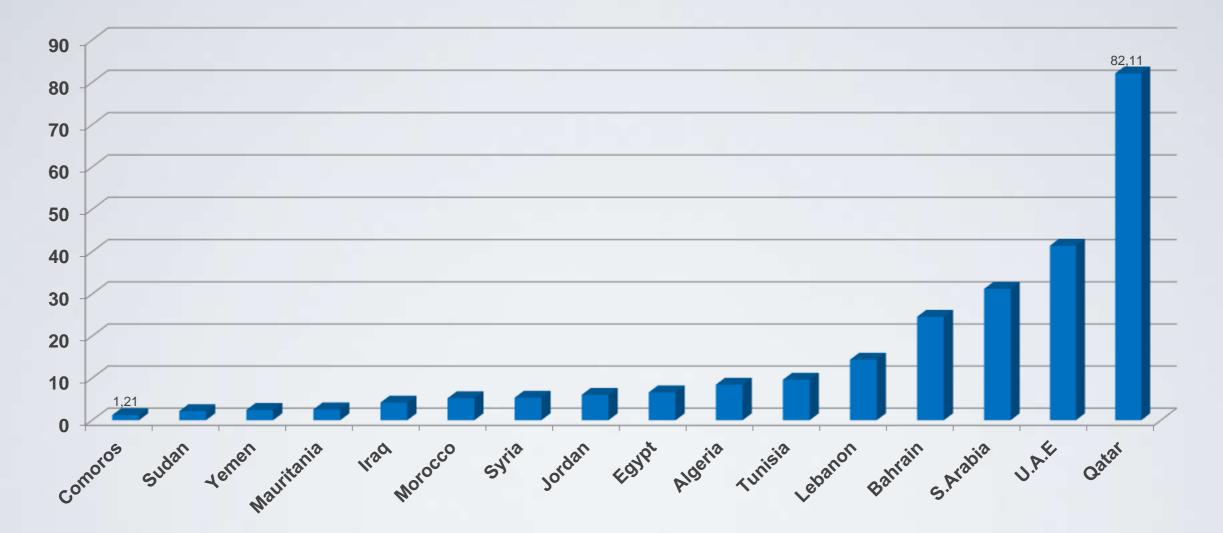
Source: Created by the Author, based on IFPRI.



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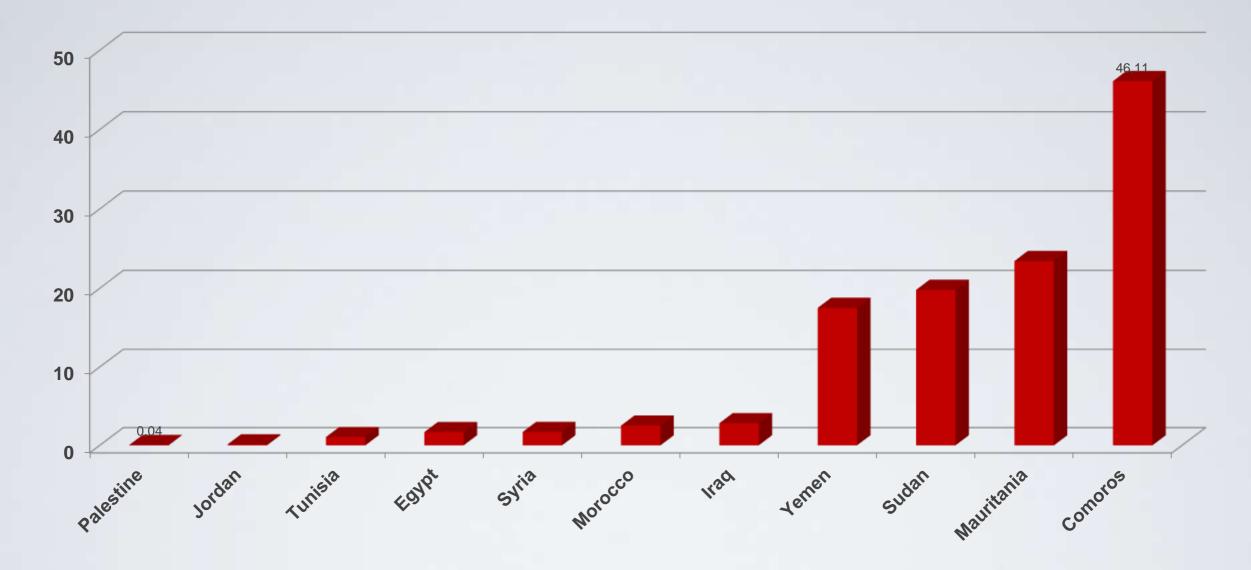
## GDP per capita PPP of the COMCEC Countries in the Arab Group (2012)\* (Current International 1,000 \$)



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators. \* Data for Djibouti, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Somalia Palestine does not exist.



#### Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day (PPP) \*

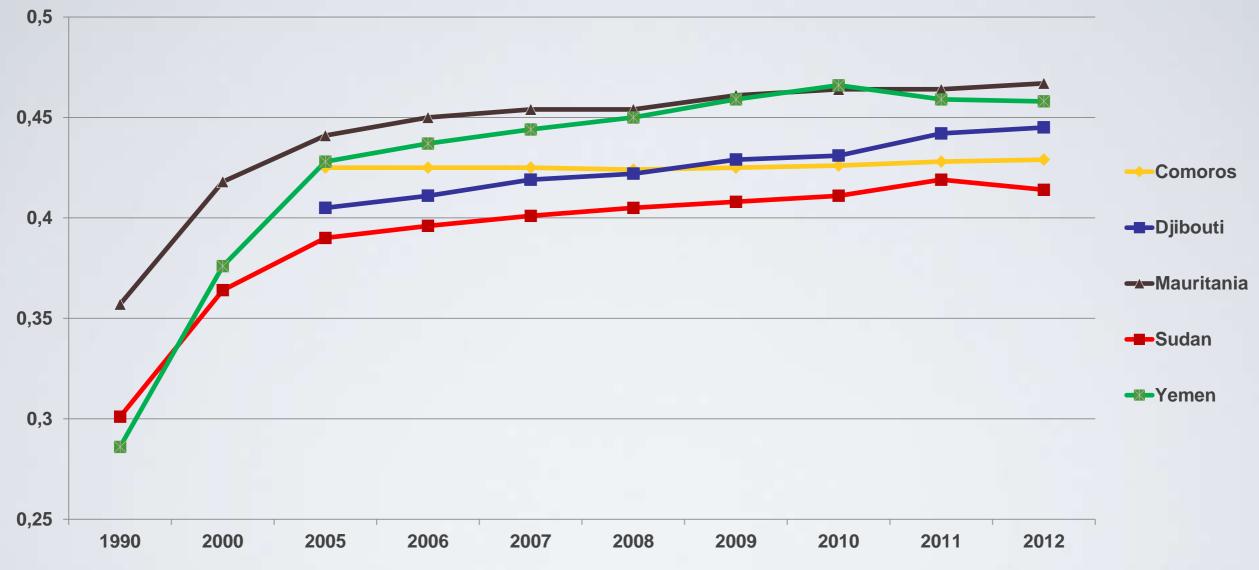


Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.

\* Poverty headcount ratio value of Comoros and Syria represents the data of 2004; Yemen represents 2005; Morocco and Iraq represent 2007; Egypt and Mauritania represent 2008; Palestine and Sudan represent 2009; Jordan and Tunusia represent 2010. Data for Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia and Djibouti is not available.



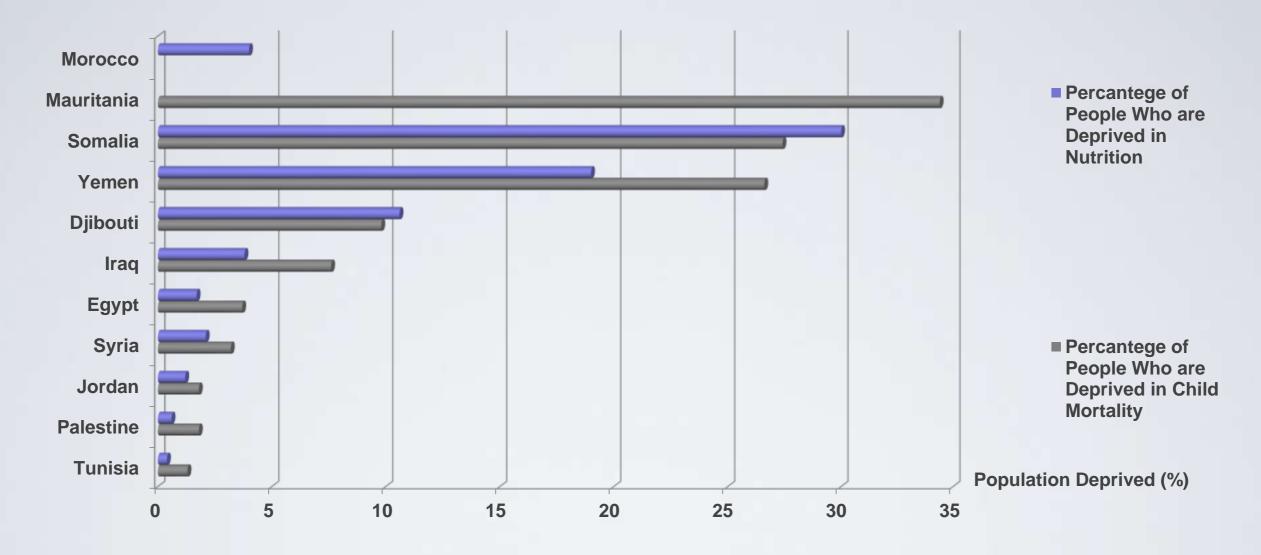
HDI Values between 1990 and 2012 for the Arab Group Countries with Low Human Development



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.



MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Health Indicators in the Arab Group

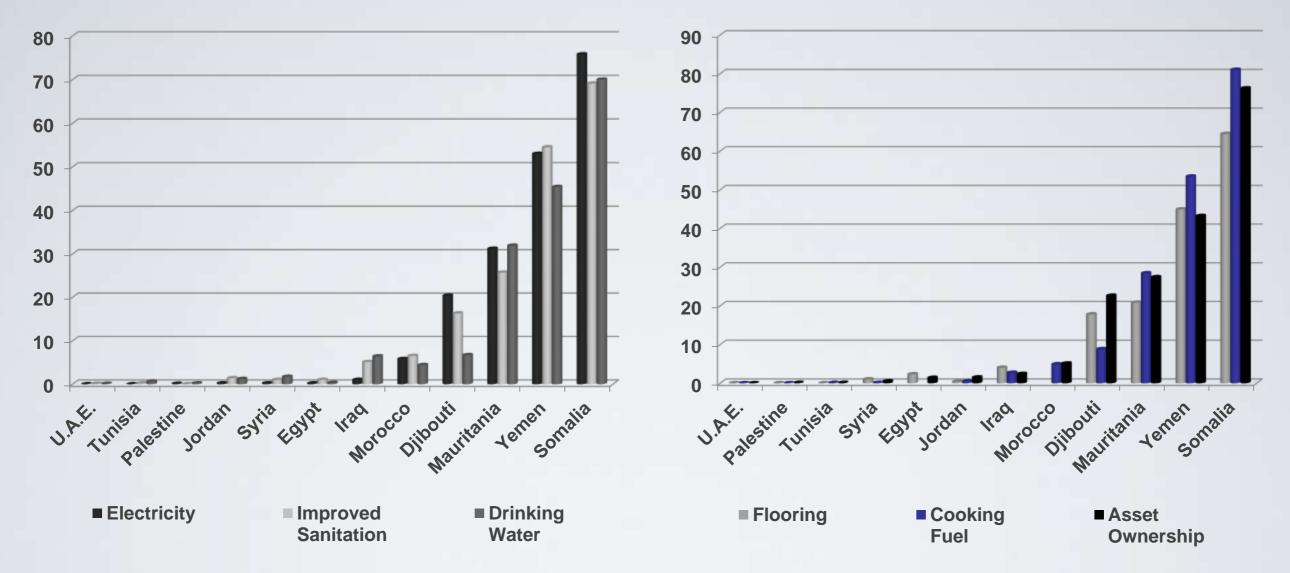


Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators

\* Data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Sudan do not exist in the MPI dataset. United Arab Emirates was not included in the figure, since the values of its health indicators are zero.



#### MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Living Conditions Indicators in the Arab Group



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators

\* Data for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Sudan do not exist in the MPI dataset.

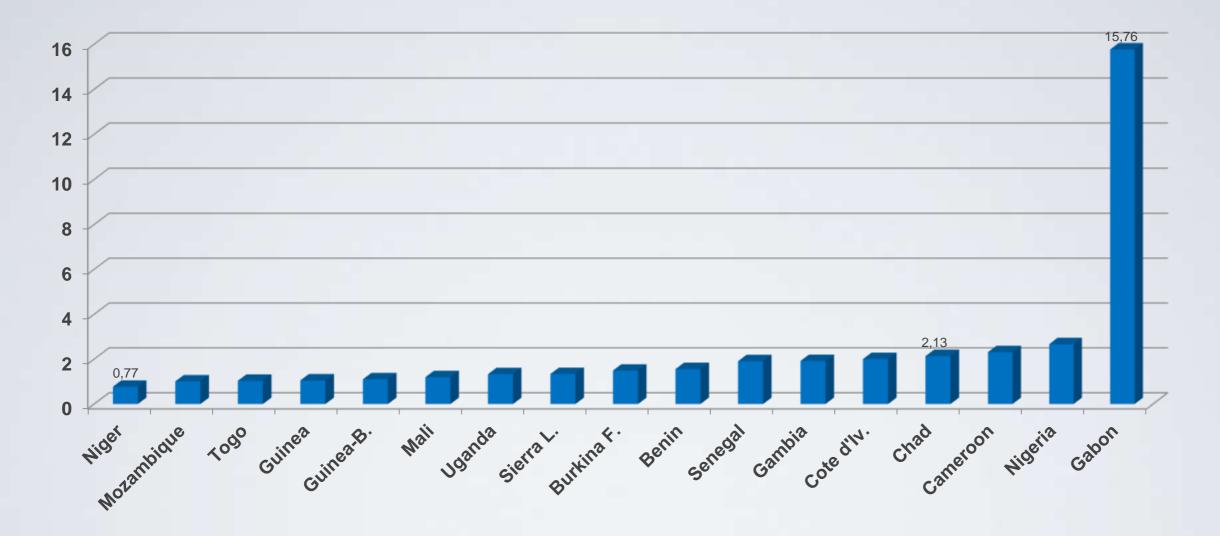


#### **Global Hunger Index**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013
Algeria	7	7,7	5,3	<5	<5
Comoros	24	27,5	33,3	29,8	33,6
Djibouti	33,5	28,5	27,7	24	19,5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7	6,2	5,2	<5	<5
Jordan	5,1	5,2	<5	<5	<5
Kuwait	12,4	5,1	<5	<5	<5
Lebanon	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Libya	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Mauritania	22,7	16,2	17,2	14,6	13,2
Morocco	7,8	6,9	6,2	6,5	<5
Saudi Arabia	6,5	6,4	<5	<5	<5
Sudan (former)	31,1	25,7	27,2	24,7	27
Syrian Arab Republic	7,7	6,1	<5	5,1	<5
Tunisia	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Yemen, Rep.	29,8	27,7	26,9	27,9	26,5



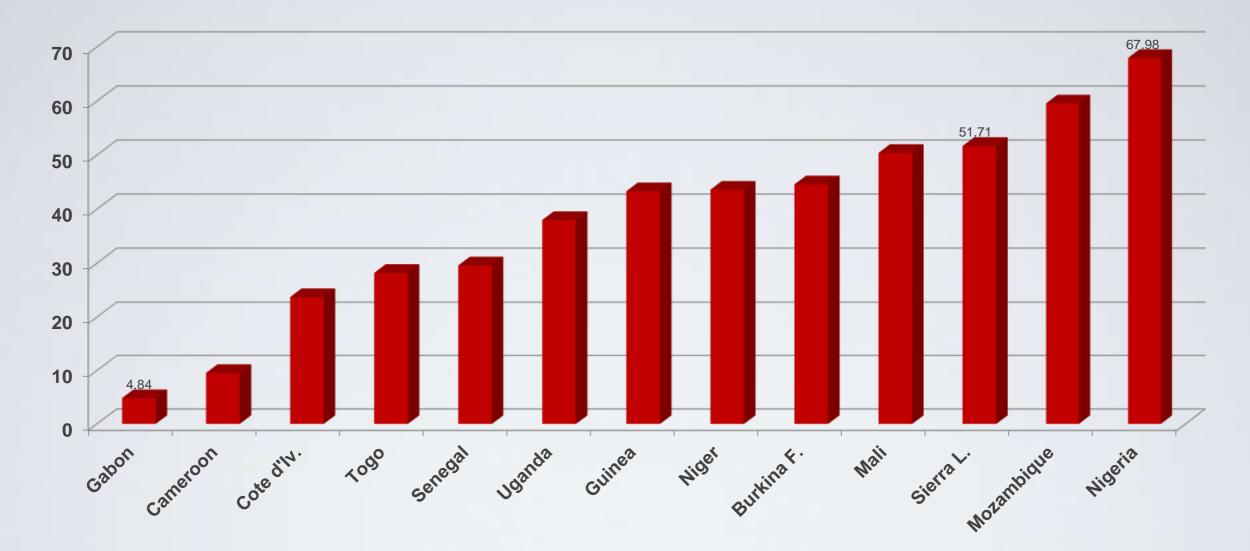
GDP per capita PPP of the African Group Countries – 2012 (Current International 1,000 \$)



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.



**Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day for the African Group Countries (PPP)** 

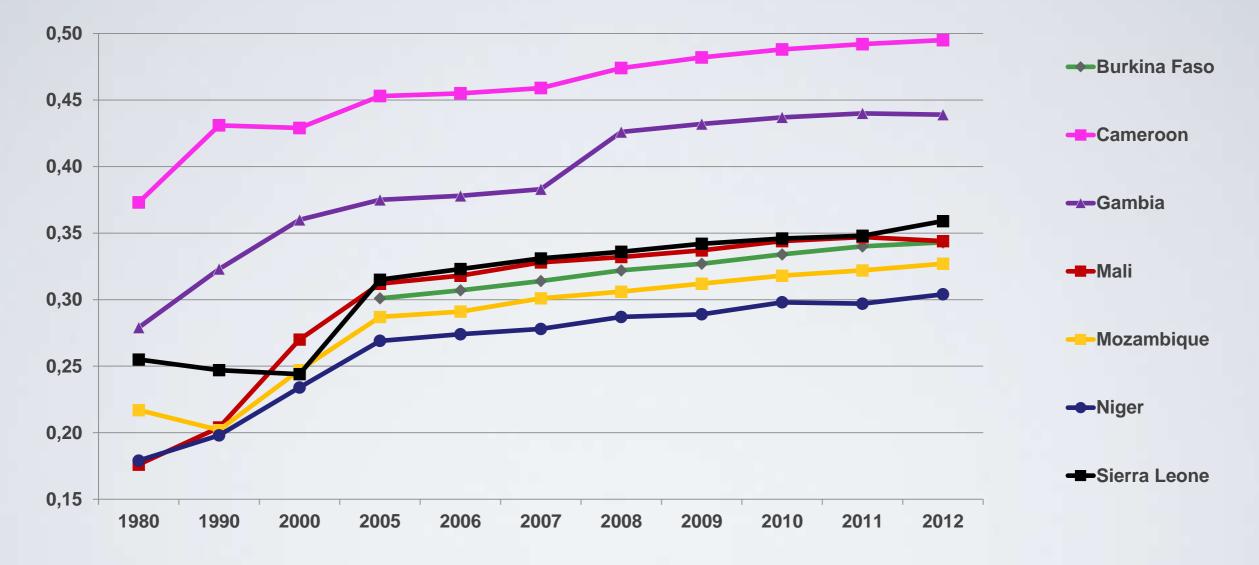


Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.

\* Poverty headcount ratio values represent the data between 2004-2011: data for Gabon represents 2005; Cameroon, Guniea and Niger represent 2007; Cote d'Ivore and Mozambique represent 2008; Uganda and Burkina Faso represent 2009; Mali and Nigeria represent 2010; Togo, Senegal and Sierra Leone represent 2011. Data for Benin, Gambia, Guniea Bissau and Chad is not available for this period.



HDI Values between 1990 and 2012 for Some of the African Group Countries with Low Human Development \*

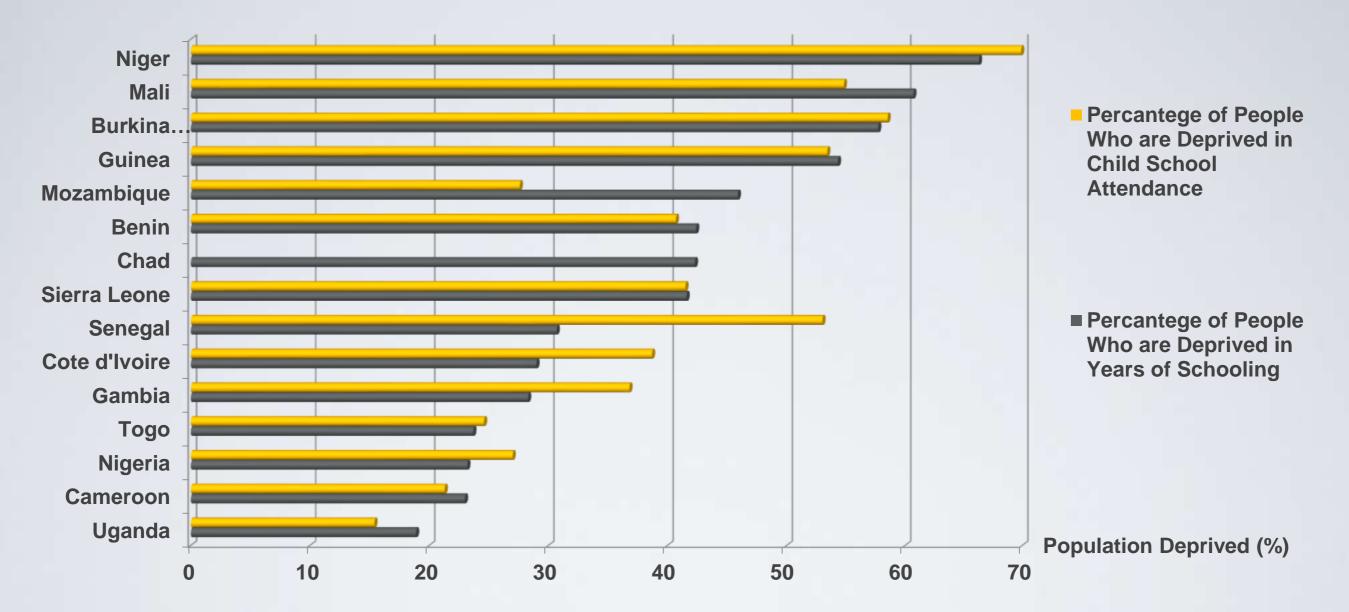


Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.

\* Selected countries are the ones which practiced the highest average rates of increase at HDI values between 2006 and 2012.



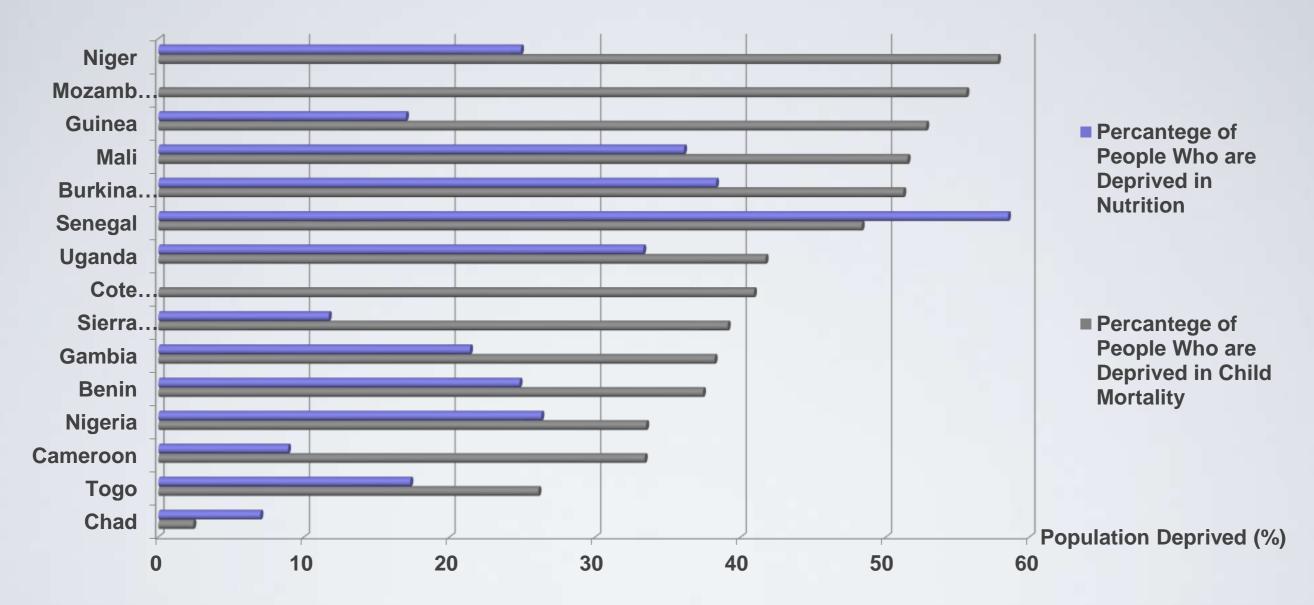
**MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Education Indicators in the African Group** 



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



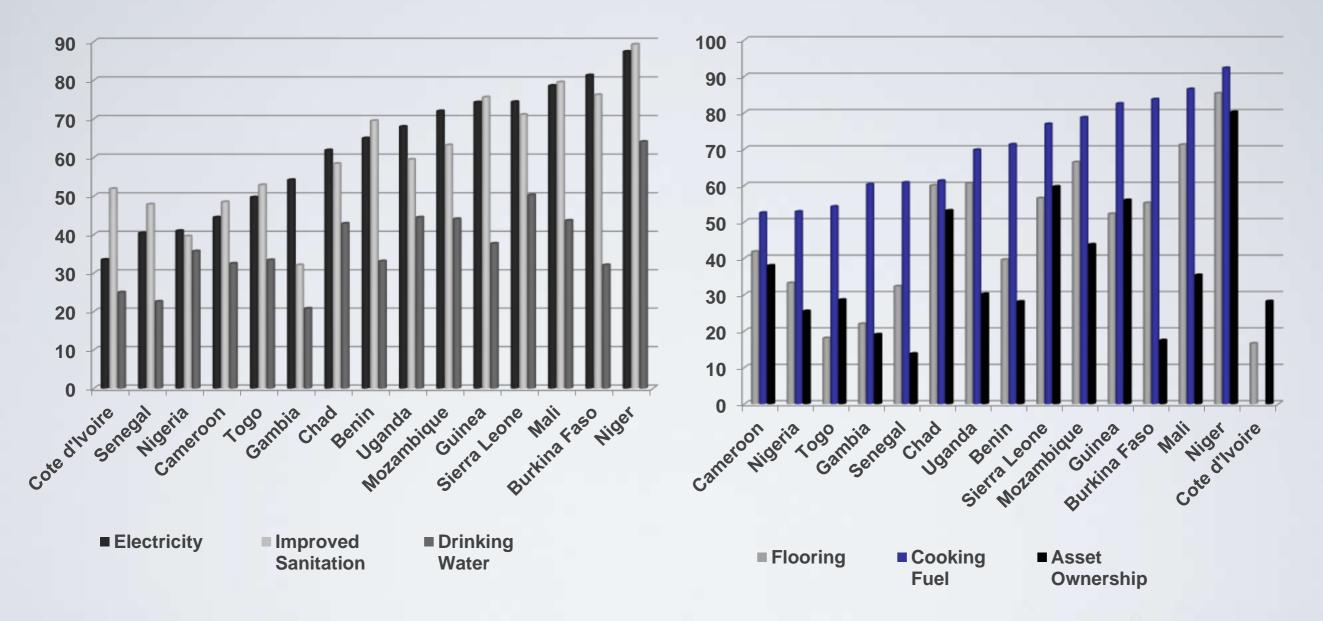
**MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Health Indicators in the African Group** 



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Living Condition Indicators in the African Group



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.

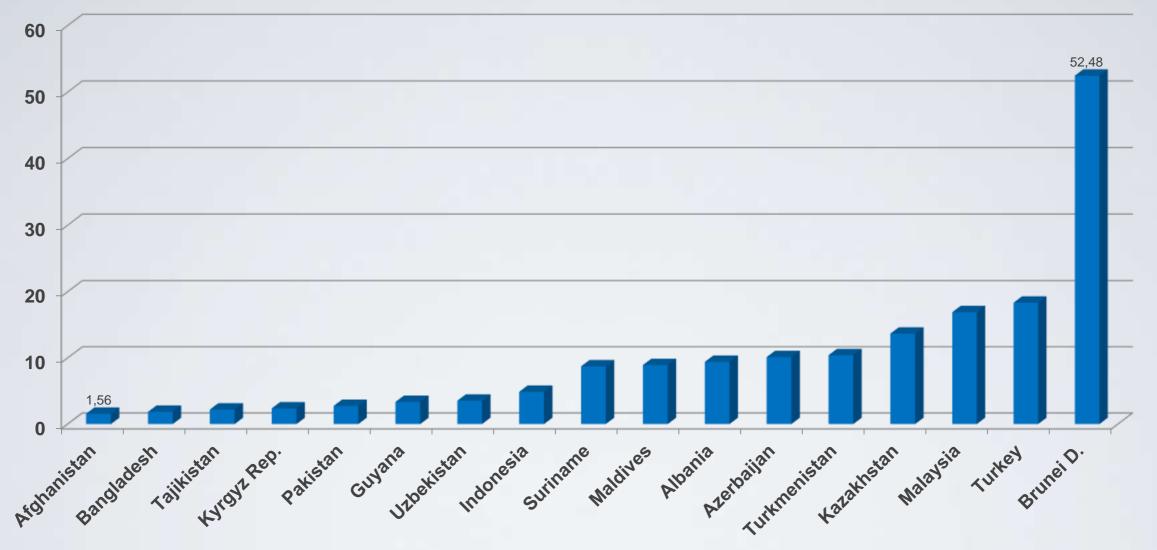


#### **Global Hunger Index**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013
Benin	22,5	20,5	17,3	15,2	13,3
Burkina Faso	26,9	22,7	26,1	26,6	22,2
Cameroon	23,7	23,8	20,3	16,3	14,5
Chad	38,8	34,9	29,8	29,7	26,9
Côte d'Ivoire	16,3	16,5	17,3	16,4	16,1
Gabon	9,7	8	7,8	6,9	7,2
Gambia, The	19,1	20,4	16,1	15,6	14
Guinea	21,4	21,2	22,4	18,2	16,9
Guinea-Bissau	21,7	20,8	20,6	17,7	14,3
Mali	27,4	26,9	24,3	20,7	14,8
Mozambique	36	32	28,5	25,1	21,5
Niger	36,4	34,6	30,3	25,6	20,3
Nigeria	25,3	22,6	17,9	16,3	15
Senegal	18,1	19,8	19,2	13,7	13,8
Sierra Leone	31,3	29,5	30	28,4	22,8
Тодо	23	19,1	20,4	18,2	14,7
Uganda	21,4	22,9	19,9	18,6	19,2



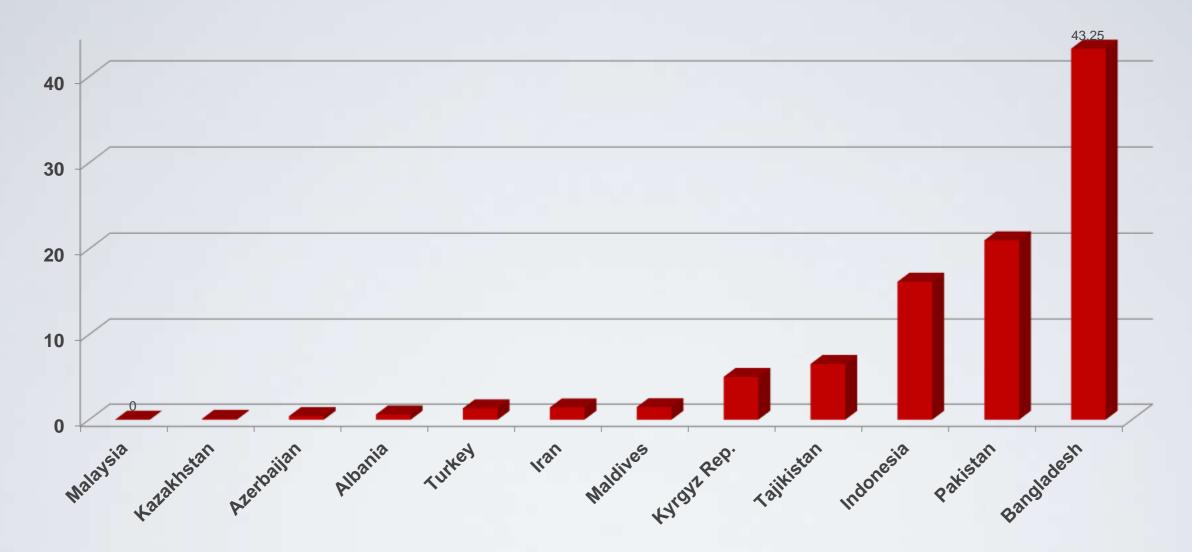
GDP per capita PPP of the Asian Group Countries - 2012\* (Current International 1,000 \$)



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators. \* Data for Iran does not exist..



Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day for the Asian Group (PPP)



Source: Created by the Author, based on the World Bank Indicators.

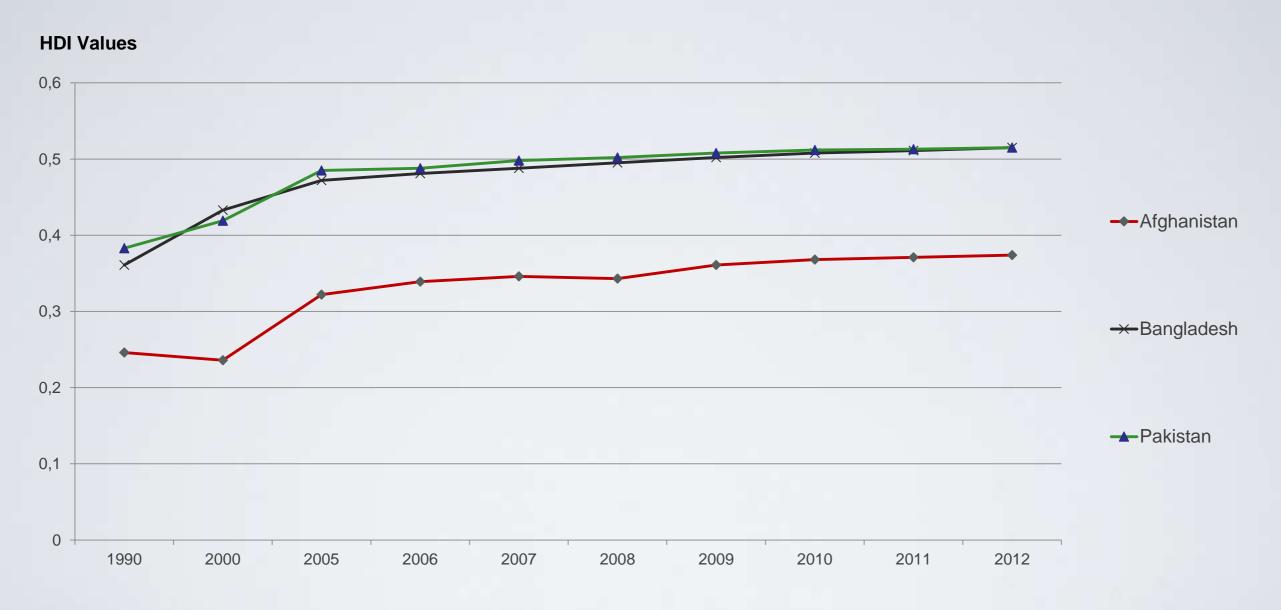
\* Poverty headcount ratio values represent the data between 2004-2011: data for Maldives represents 2004; Iran represents 2005; Azerbaijan, Albania and Pakistan represent 2008; Malaysia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan represent 2009; Bangladesh and Turkey respresent 2010; Kyrgyz Republic and Indonesia represent 2011. Data for Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Suriname and Turkmenistan is not available for this period.



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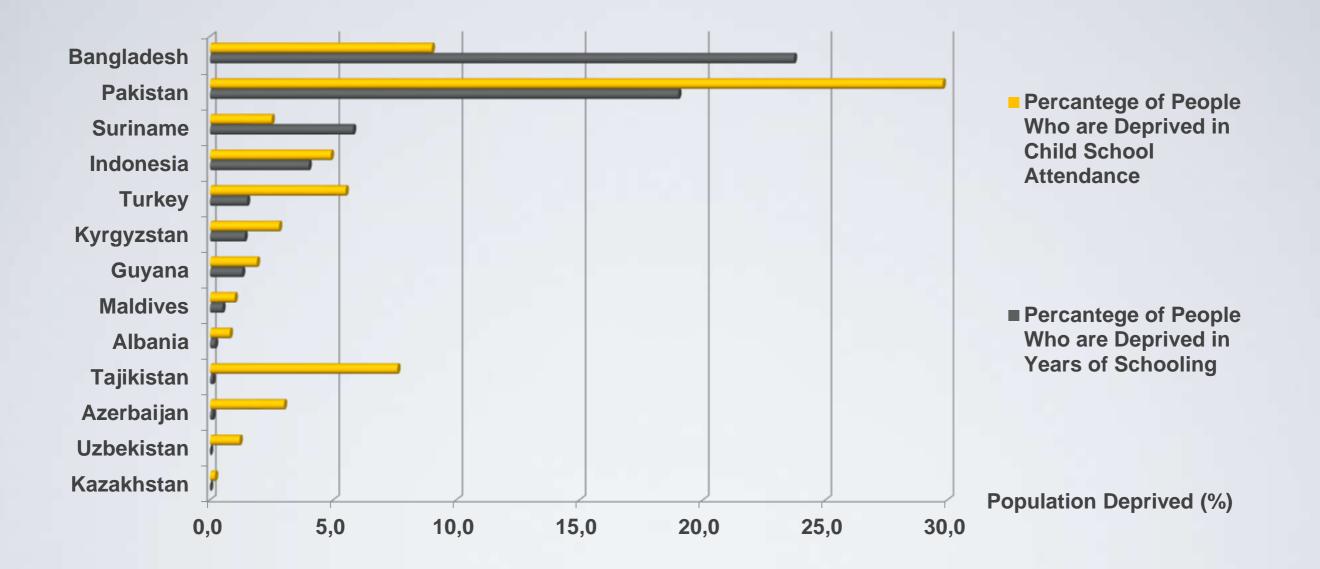
HDI Values between 1990 and 2012 for the Asian Group Countries with Low Human Development



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



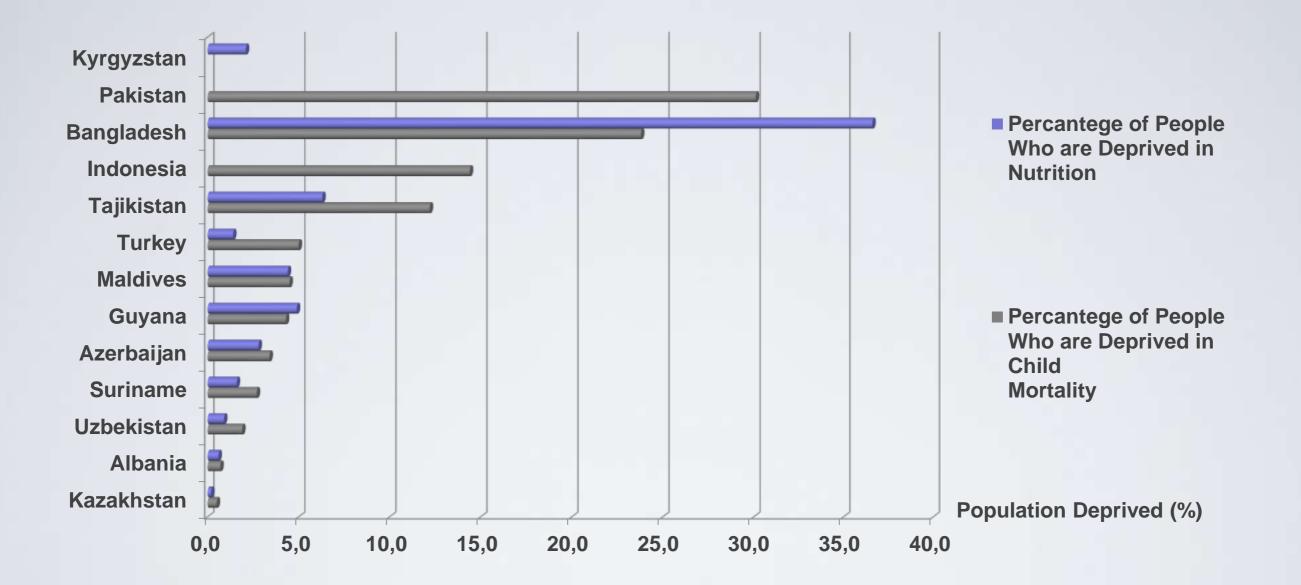
**MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Education Indicators in the Asian Group** 



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



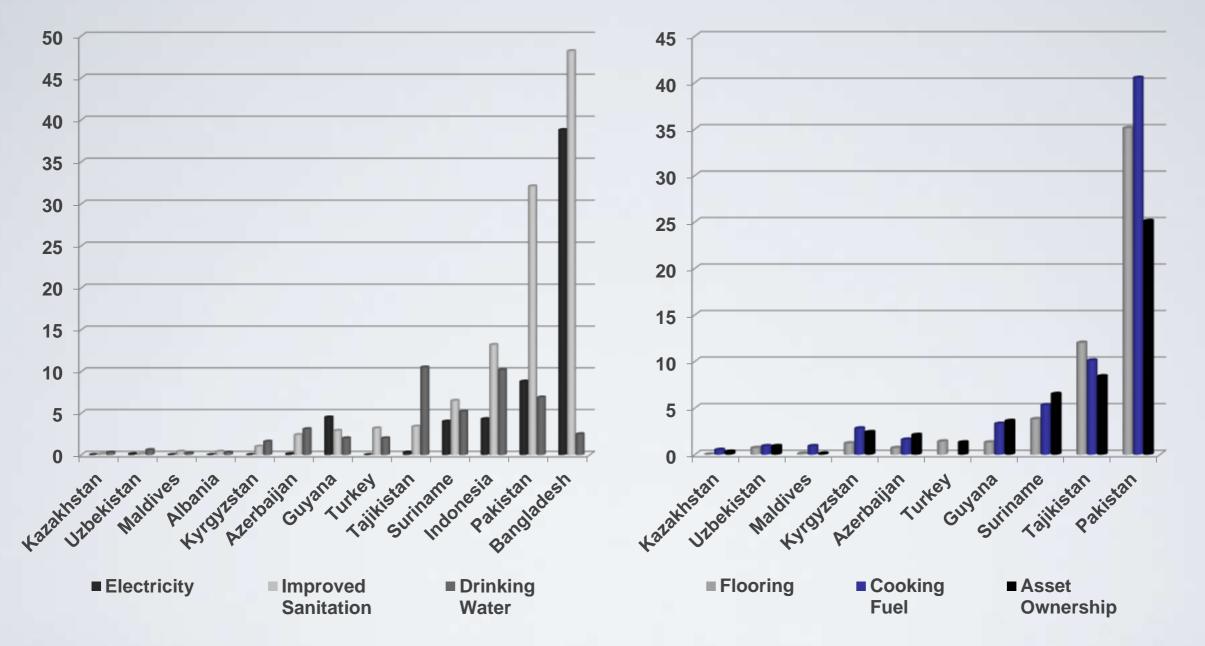
MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Health Indicators in the Asian Group



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



**MPI 2012: Population Deprived in Health Indicators in the Asian Group** 



Source: Created by the Author, based on the UNDP.



#### **Global Hunger Index**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013
Albania	9,2	6	7,8	6,1	5,2
Azerbaijan		14,5	11,9	5,4	<5
Bangladesh	36,7	35,1	24	20,2	19,4
Guyana	14,3	10,2	8,2	8	6,6
Indonesia	19,7	16,9	15,5	14,6	10,1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8,5	7,4	6,1	<5	<5
Kazakhstan		<5	5,3	<5	<5
Kyrgyz Republic		9,3	8,8	5,3	<5
Malaysia	9,5	7,1	6,9	5,8	5,5
Pakistan	25,9	22,8	21,6	21,2	19,3
Suriname	11,3	9,9	11,1	8,9	6,7
Tajikistan		21,2	22,6	19	16,3
Turkey	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
Turkmenistan		10,3	8,6	6,6	<5
Uzbekistan		8,3	9,3	6,6	5,3



## GLOBAL EFFORTS ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### **Global Efforts on Poverty Alleviation**

- **Perspectives in Poverty Alleviation Efforts**
- Pro-poor growth
- Human development approach





#### **Major Programs and Strategies**

- Millennium Development Goals
- Poverty Reduction Strategies of The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
- Social Protection and Labour Strategy
- The Comprehensive Development Framework
- Official Development Assistance
- Micro-Finance Activities



## EFFORTS ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE COMCEC REGION

#### **Efforts on Poverty Alleviation in the COMCEC Region**

- The COMCEC Strategy
- Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development and Special Program for Development of Africa
- OIC Cotton Program
- Vocational Education and Training Programme





#### **Strategic Objective:**

Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the member countries

#### **Output Areas:**

- Aid Effectiveness
- Productive Capacity of the Poor
- Effective Utilization of Financial Resources
- Monitoring Poverty



#### **Expected Outcomes:**

- Improved collection of accurate and reliable data
- o Enhanced capacity of the member states in monitoring poverty
- Streamlined and more efficient allocation of poverty related funds in the COMCEC region
- Cooperation of concerned member states in increasing absorption capacity of aid recipient member states
- Development of vocational education programs for the poor
- Development of effective aid strategies and policies
- o Enhanced civil society engagement in poverty alleviation efforts



#### **COMCEC Strategy and Poverty Alleviation**

- The COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group
- Project Cycle Management Mechanism related to poverty alleviation issues



## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

## **Concluding Remarks**

- poverty is devastating for a significant number of the COMCEC countries
- poverty has irreversible impacts on the children, since child poverty leads to a vicious cycle of poverty
- the poor have low skill and very low labour productivity
- efforts towards reducing poverty in the COMCEC region should focus on the regional and national disparities



## **Concluding Remarks**

COMCEC Strategy and Poverty Alleviation

- Poverty alleviation as a cooperation area
- The COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group
- Project Cycle Management Mechanism related to poverty alleviation issues







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## Thank You



2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Poverty Alleviation Working Group December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013 Ankara, Turkey