



# **SECOND EGM ON ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES IN POVERTY STATISTICS**

## **PART II: STATE OF POVERTY**

**19-20 November 2014  
Ankara, Turkey**

# OUTLINES

## **PARTII: STATE OF POVERTY**

- Poverty Profile
- Causes of Poverty
- Socio-economic Impacts of Poverty
- Major Challenges in Poverty Eradication

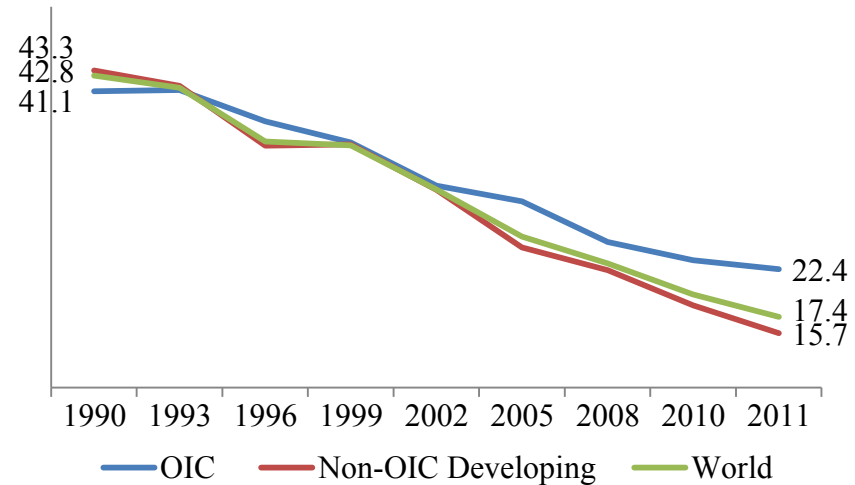
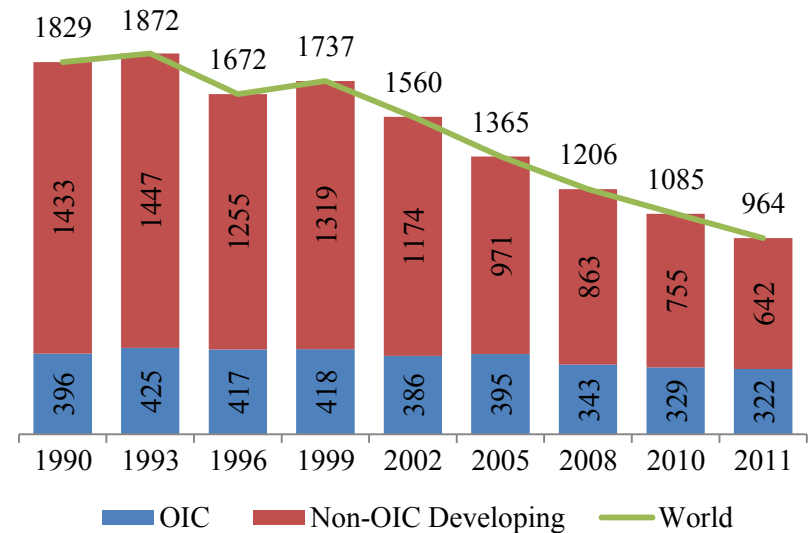
# POVERTY PROFILE

Substantial decrease in poverty between 1990 and 2011...

OIC share in world total poor increased by over 10 percentage points...

Proportion of people living below poverty line halved...

Despite progress poverty remained high in OIC countries...



# POVERTY PROFILE-2

Number of poor has declined across the OIC regional groups except SSA...

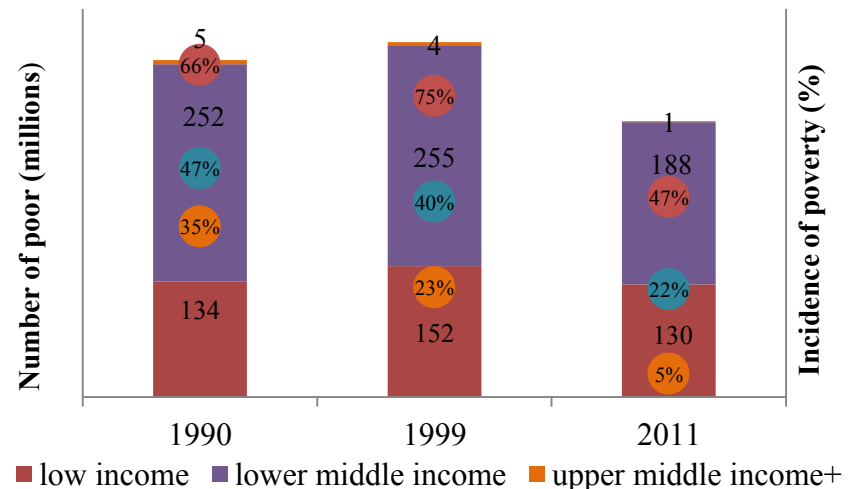
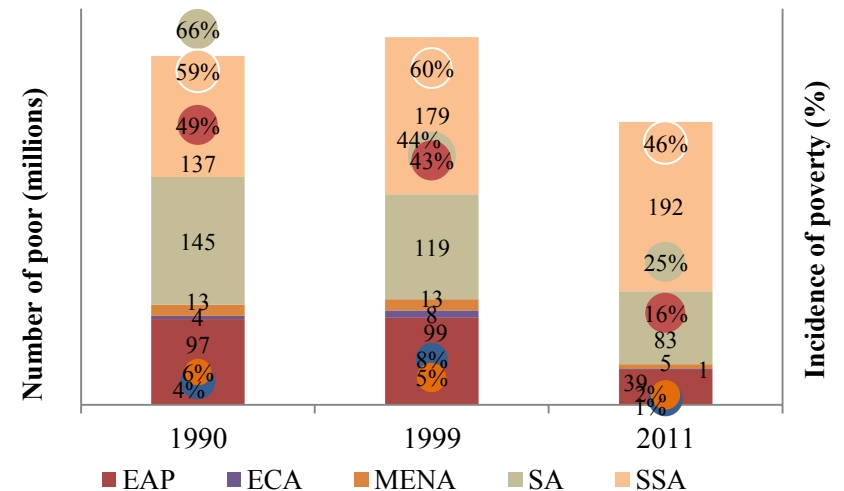
SA made significant strides and poverty rate diminished by 41 percentage points...

86% of OIC total poor are living in SSA (60%) and SA(26%)...

Poverty has fallen with varying degrees across the income groups...

Low income group recorded only 2% decrease in number of poor...

Nearly half of total population living below poverty line in low income...



# POVERTY PROFILE-3

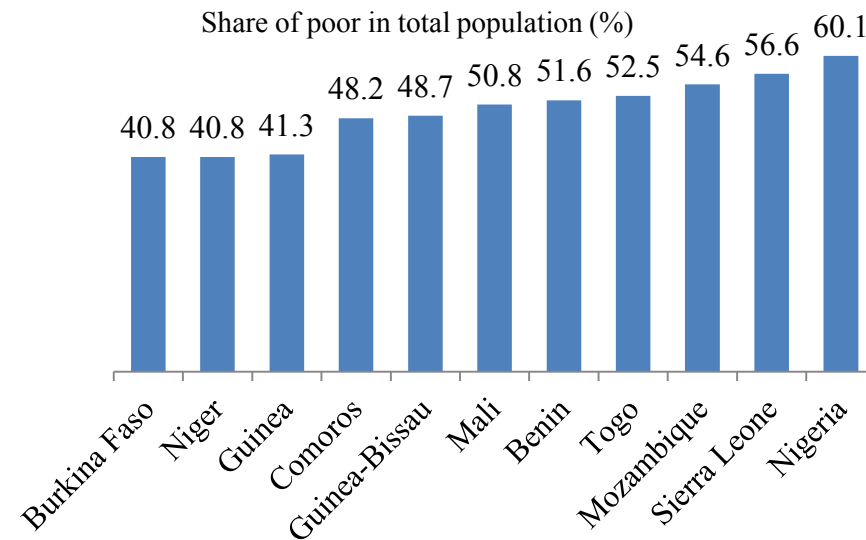
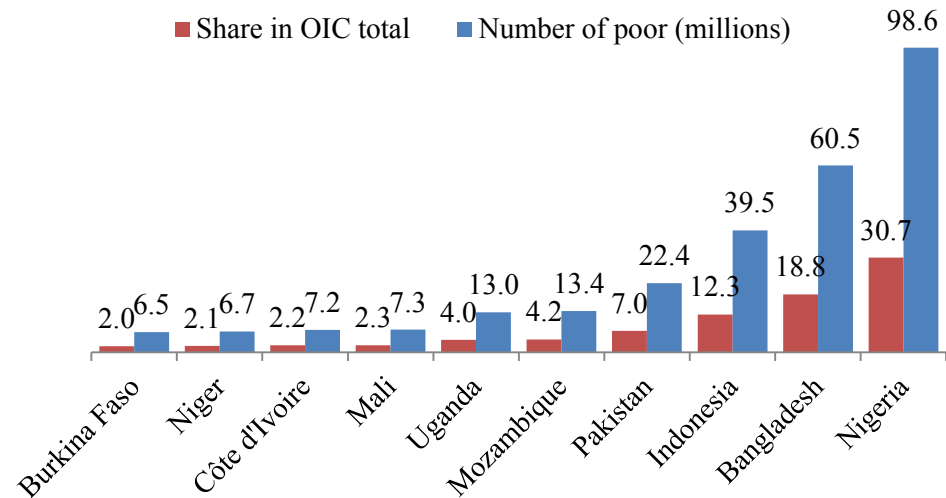
Poverty remained highly concentrated in a handful of OIC member countries...

Seven members from SSA are ranked among the top-10 poorest countries...

Nigeria alone accounted for 31% of OIC total poor followed by Bangladesh (19%)

More than 40% of total population living below poverty line in 11 member countries...all of them from SSA region

Poverty rate was less than 1% in ten member countries... Maldives, Kazakhstan, Jordan, Palestine, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Albania, Syria, Tunisia and Iran

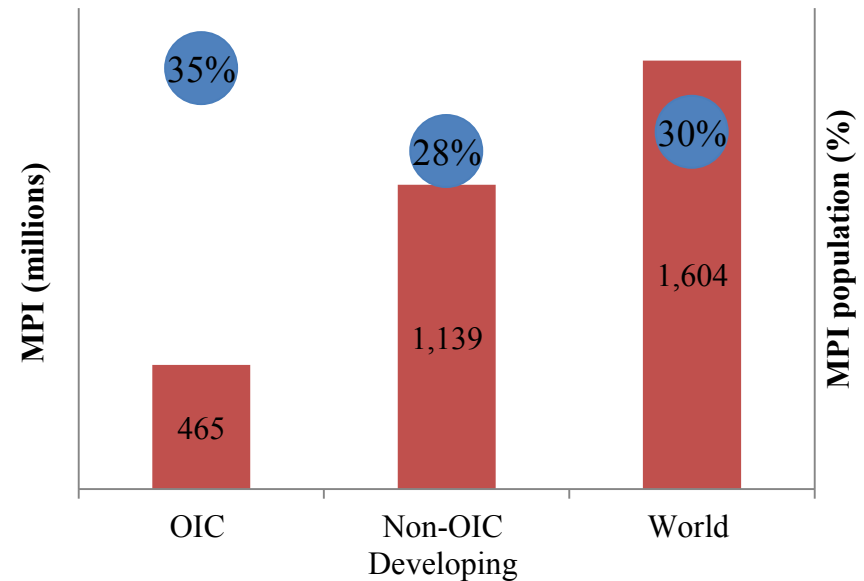


# POVERTY PROFILE-4

1.6 billion MPI poor in the world ... deprived of basic services in health, education and living conditions...

Over 80% of these multidimensional poor are living in South Asia (52%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (29%)...

Comparatively high incidence of MPI in OIC...with 465 million MPI poor OIC group account for 29% of the world total...



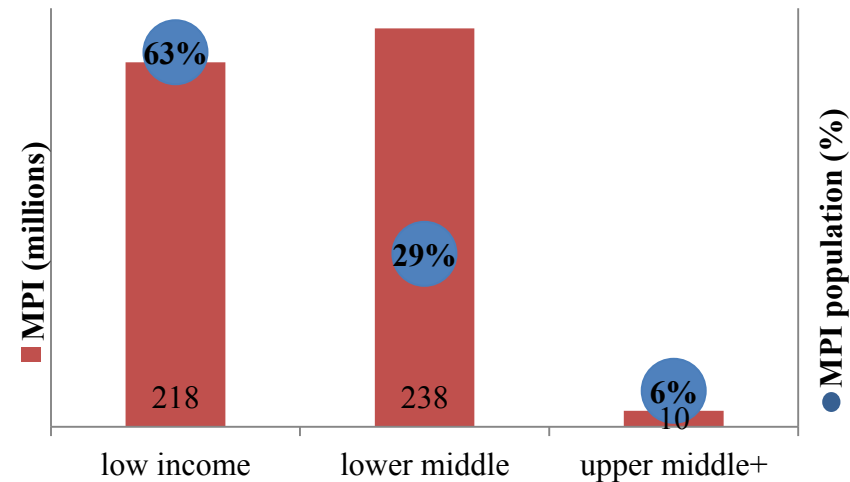
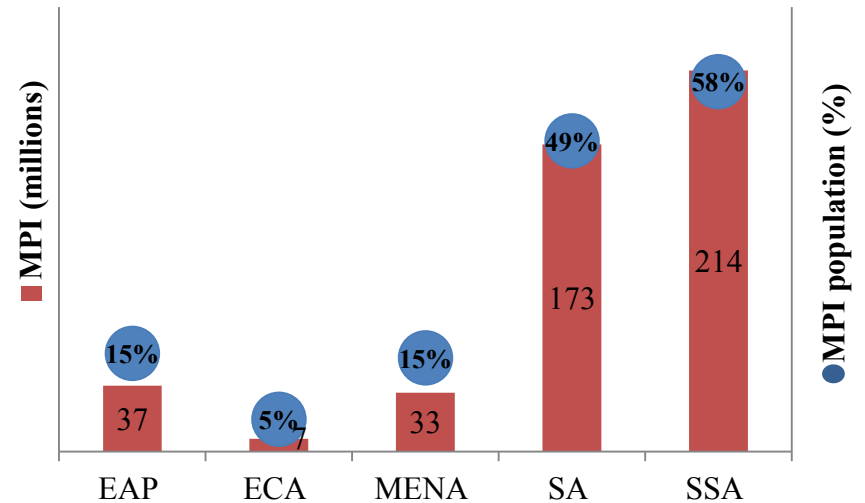
# POVERTY PROFILE-5

Number of MPI poor remained highest in SSA followed by SA region...with 58% and 49% of total population as MPI

83% of OIC total MPI poor are living in SSA (46%) and SA(37%)...

63% of total population in low income group is MPI poor compared to only 6% in upper middle income group...

Low and lower middle income countries accounted for 98% of OIC total MPI...



# POVERTY PROFILE-6

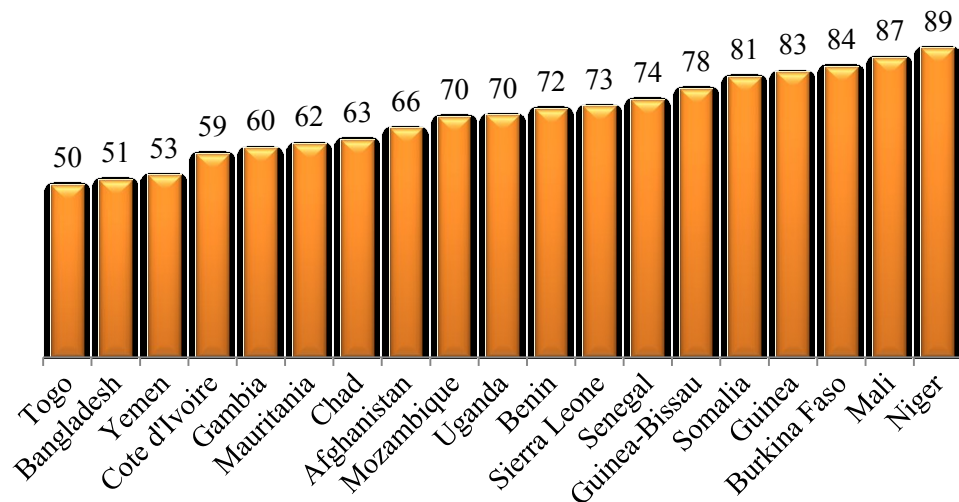
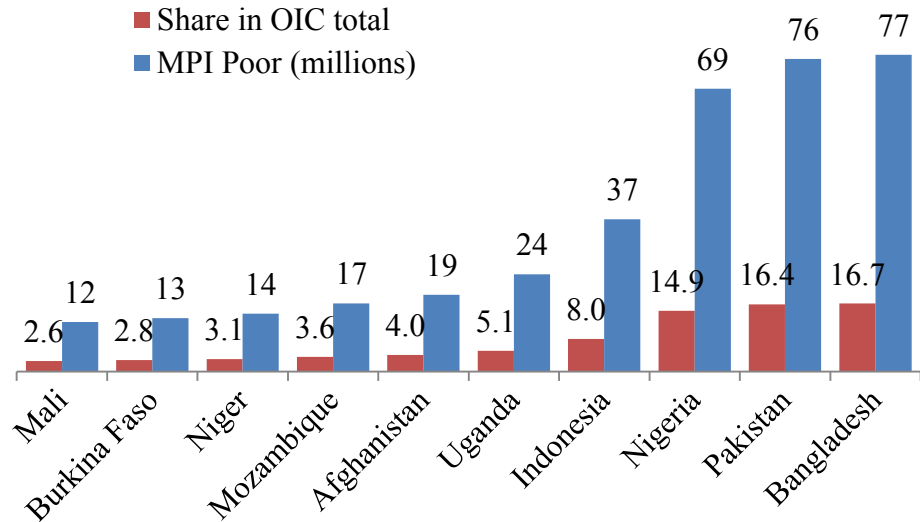
Three-fourth of MPI poor living in 10 OIC member countries...

Seven members from SSA are ranked among the top-10 poorest countries...

Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nigeria accounted for half of MPI in OIC...

Half or more than half of total population is MPI in 19 member countries...16 of them from SSA region...

MPI was less than 5% in 8 member countries... from ECA and MENA region



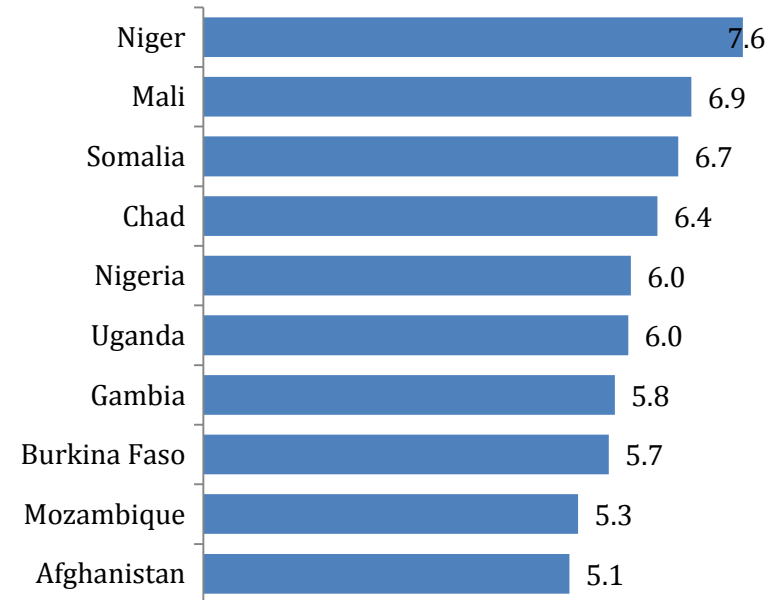
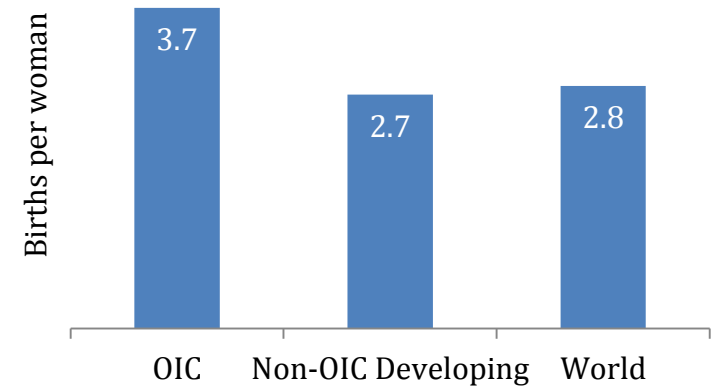


# CAUSES OF POVERTY

Fertility rate in OIC member countries (3.7 children per woman) remained higher than the world (2.8 children per woman...

Fertility rate remained higher than the replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman (which is deemed enough to sustain population levels) in 47 OIC member countries....

Many OIC member countries are ranked among the top countries with highest fertility rates in the world...Niger was ranked first with a fertility rate of 7.6 children per woman, followed by Mali (6.9), Somalia (6.7), Chad (6.4), and Nigeria and Uganda (6)...



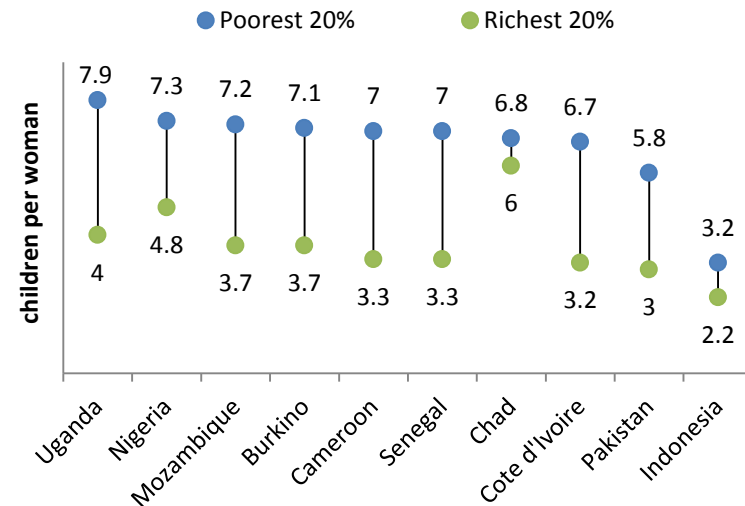
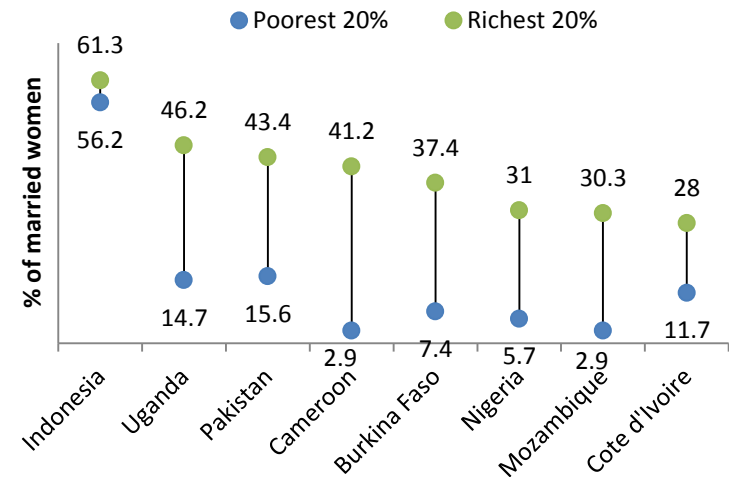
# CAUSES OF POVERTY-2

Family planning is a powerful tool in combating poverty...but access to contraceptives remained low particularly among the poorest...

In Cameroon women from the poorest quintile are 14 times less likely to use contraception than their peer in richest quintile. This likelihood is 10 times in Mozambique and 5 times in Nigeria and Burkina Faso...

In line with this trend, fertility rates among women from poorest and least poor household are also significantly different....

A woman from poorest family in Uganda, Cameroon, and Senegal is likely to have 4 more children than her peer in the richest family...



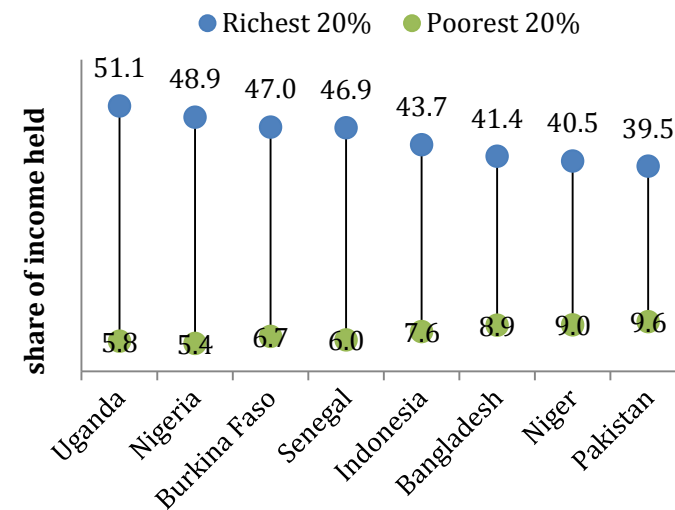
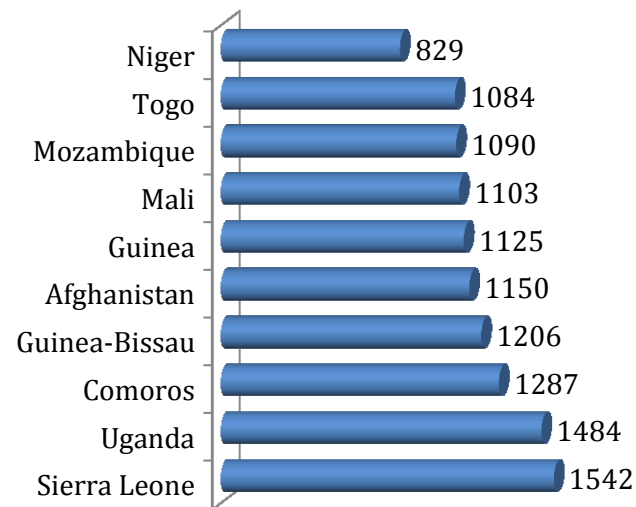
# CAUSES OF POVERTY-3

With respect to GDP per capita distribution, wide spread disparities exist among the OIC member countries...in Niger it was 119 times lower than the Qatar....

GDP per capita in low and lower middle income countries remained significantly lower than the others with a moderate growth rate over the years...

Income distribution remained highly skewed towards rich across the OIC countries...

The poorest quintile holds less than 10% of income in member countries where majority of OIC poor are living ...



# CAUSES OF POVERTY-4

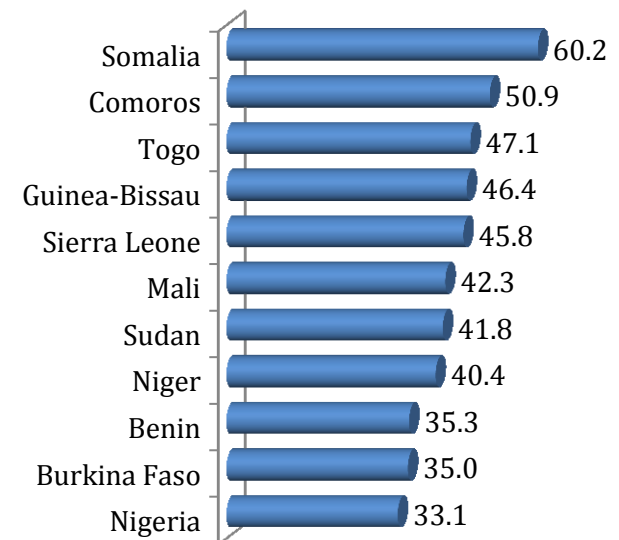
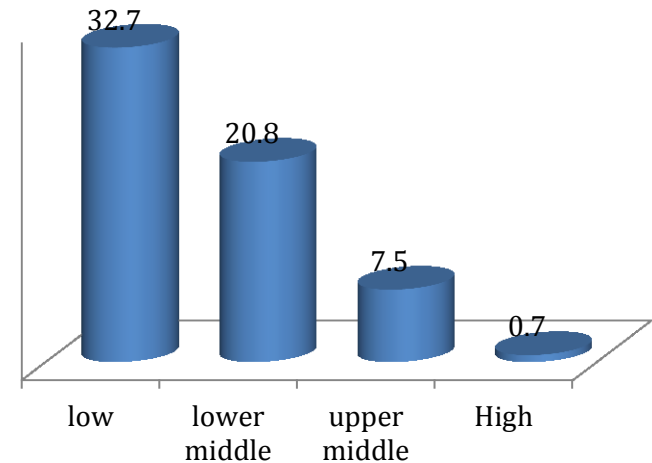
Due to their heavy reliance on agriculture sector and low capacities to mitigate the environmental degradation, low and lower middle income OIC member countries are highly vulnerable to environmental shocks and environmental degradation....

Agriculture remained the main stay of economic activity among the majority of OIC member countries with high incidence of poverty...

Almost all of OIC member countries are located in Dryland systems which are highly vulnerable to the desertification....

desertification vulnerability is high and very high among the member countries located especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia...

Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)



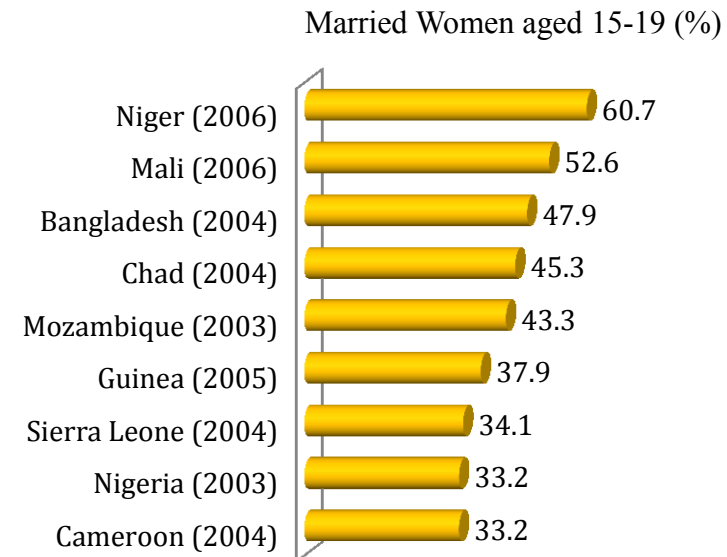
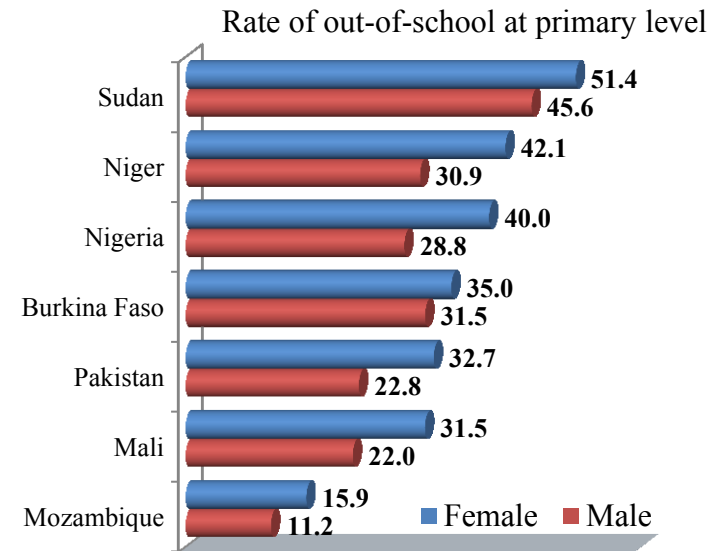
# CAUSES OF POVERTY-5

Social, cultural and religious norms and traditions play an important role in shaping the attitude of a society towards collective welfare and prosperity...

Gender based discrimination is a major determinant of poverty...females in OIC member countries experience discrimination both in education and labour markets...

The probability of being out of the school is higher among female child than the males in most of the poorest OIC member countries...

The practice of marrying young girls is overwhelmingly prevalent in the poorest OIC countries.....and are ranked among the top-10 countries in the world



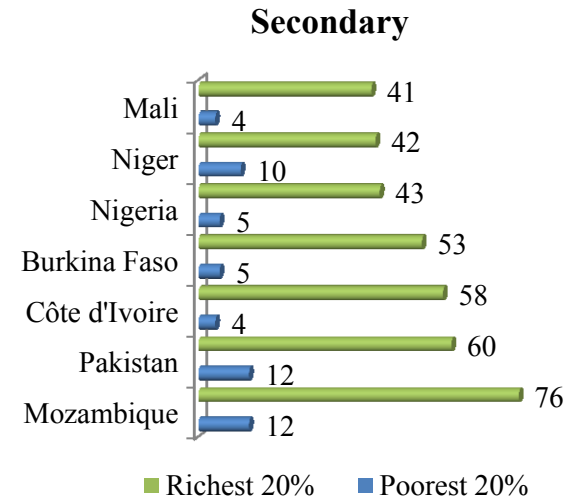
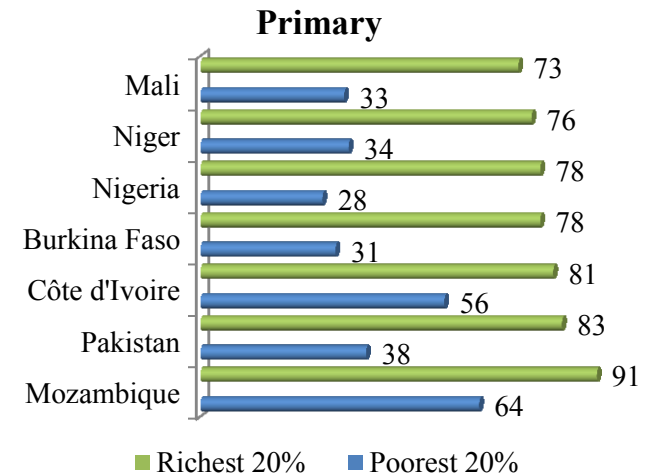
# SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Children in poorest households are more likely to be out of school than peers from least poor households mainly due to the cost of schooling...the intensity of inequality varies across the countries

At primary school level, children from poorest quintile in Nigeria are 2.8 times more likely to be out of school compared to 1.4 times in case of Côte d'Ivoire...

Children from poorest quintile in Côte d'Ivoire are 15 times more likely to be out of secondary school compared to their peer in richest quintile, while this likelihood is 10 times in Burkina Faso and Mali...

Net Enrollment Rates

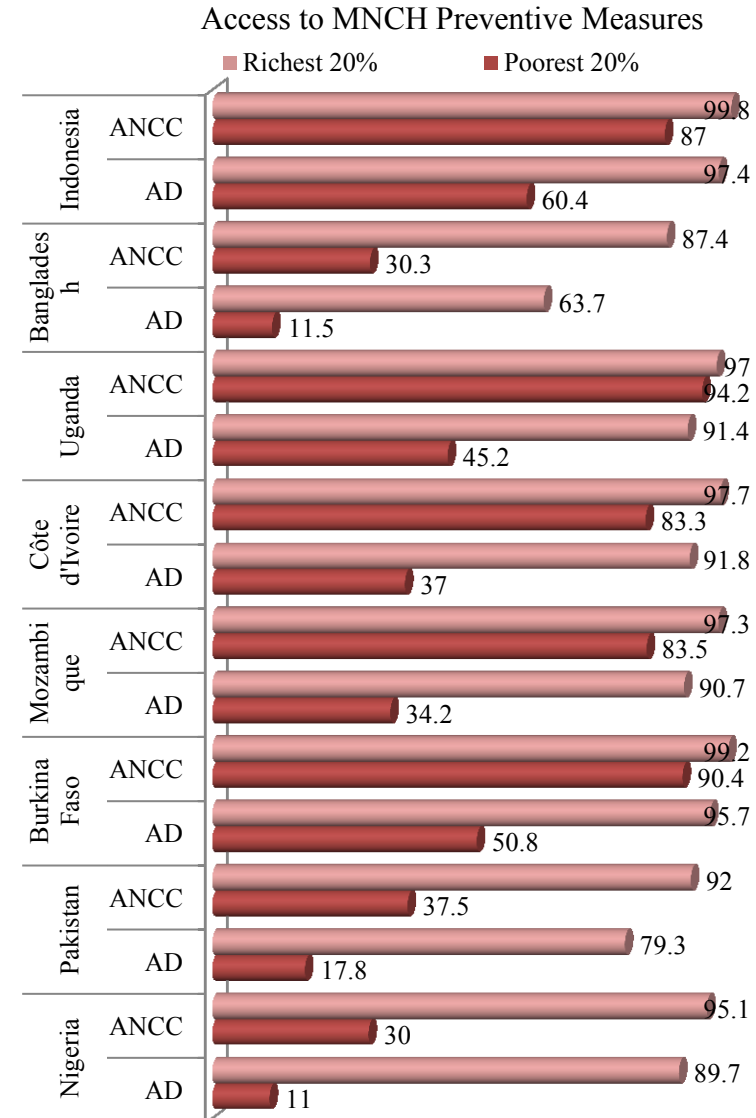


# SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS-2

Inequalities in MNCH coverage also exists within countries with poor populations getting lesser access to key health interventions than the rich...

This stark difference in ANCC is more pronounced in Nigeria and Bangladesh where a pregnant woman from poorest quintile is 3 times less likely to get ANC compared to her peer in the richest quintile...

In case of assisted deliveries, women in poorest households of Nigeria are 8.2 times more likely to be giving birth unassisted compared to the richest households and this difference stands at 5.5 times in Bangladesh



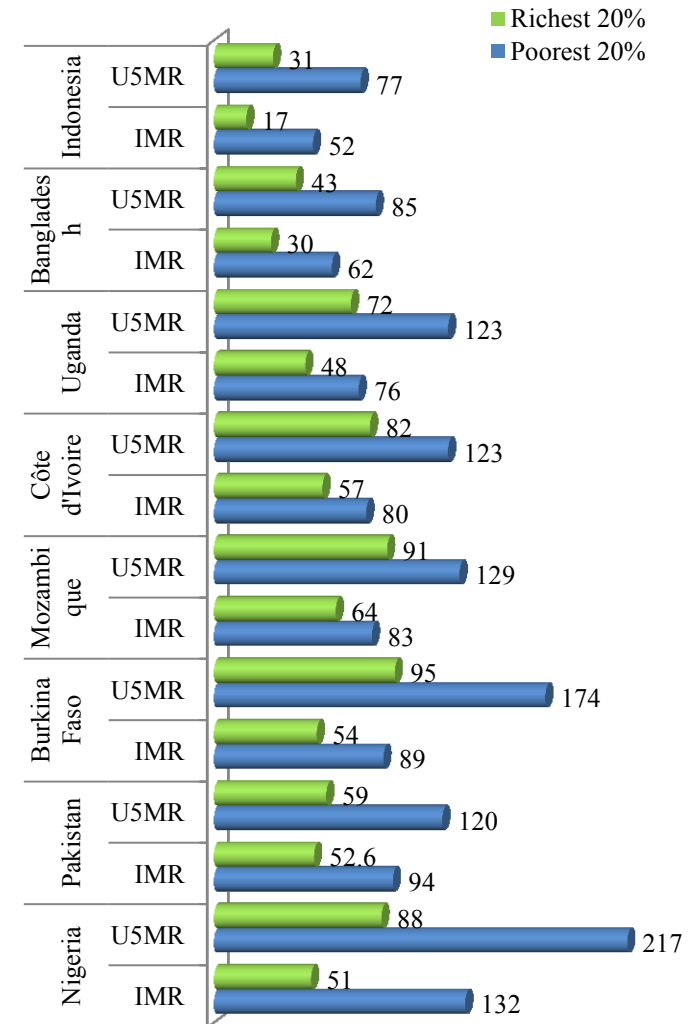
# SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS-3

Poorer households exhibit considerably higher childhood mortality rates than better-off across the OIC countries...

The mortality rates among the poorest children exceed the richest group in all countries with high incidence of poverty ...

in Indonesia, children in the poorest 20% of the population are three times more likely to die before their first birthday than those in the richest 20% ...

U5MR and IMR



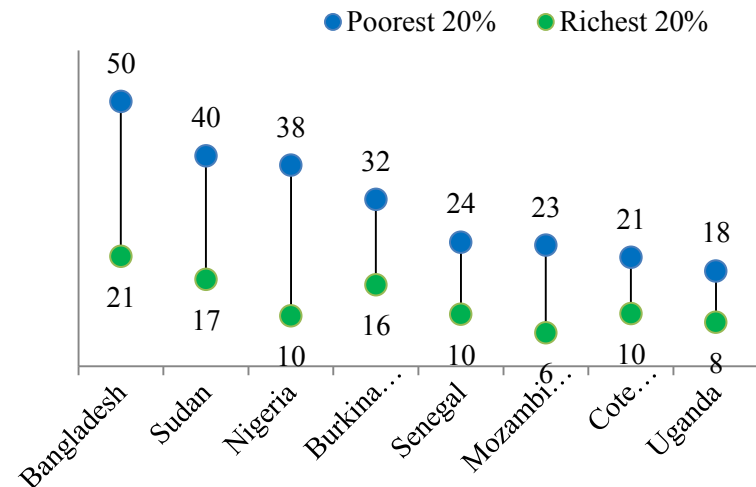
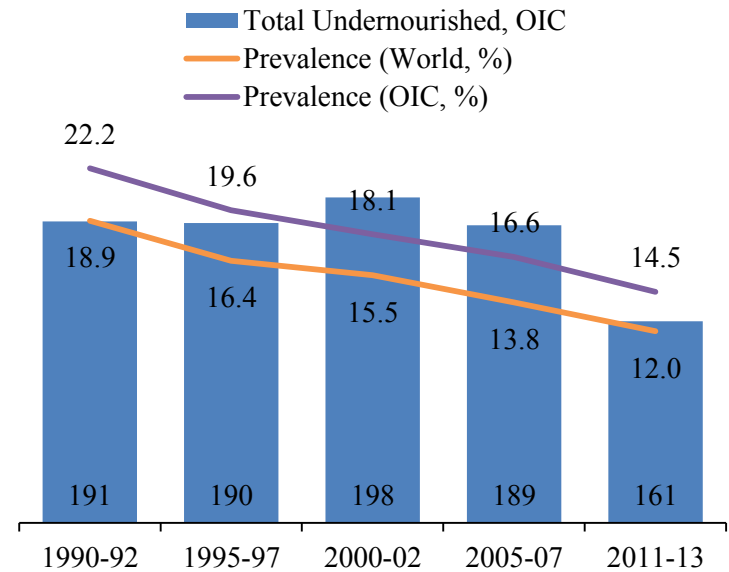


# SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS-4

Hunger and food insecurity is one of the most common manifestations of poverty across the developing world...

OIC member countries were home to 161 million undernourished people in 2011-13...the share of undernourished people in total population has also declined to 14.5% but it remained higher than the world average...

Undernourishment among children is higher in low income households than in high income households... in Bangladesh, under five children in the poorest families are 2.4 times more likely to be underweight than their peers in least poor families this likelihood is 2 times in Sudan and Nigeria

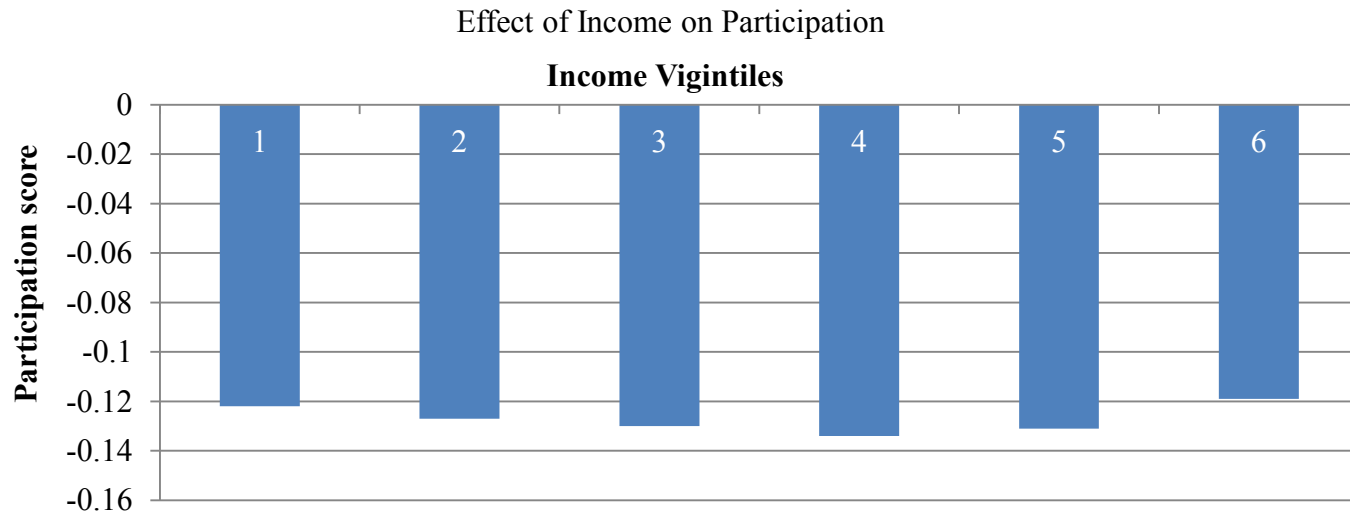


# SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS-5

Poverty is characterized by powerlessness, stigmatization, discrimination, exclusion and material deprivation, which all reinforce each other...

It is less about shortage of income and more about the inability of people with low incomes to participate actively in society...

Results of recent study conducted for developing countries reveal that participation is high correlated with household income...

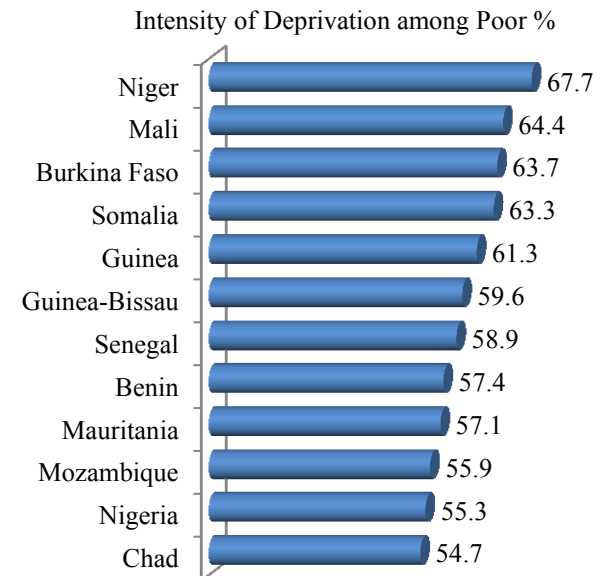
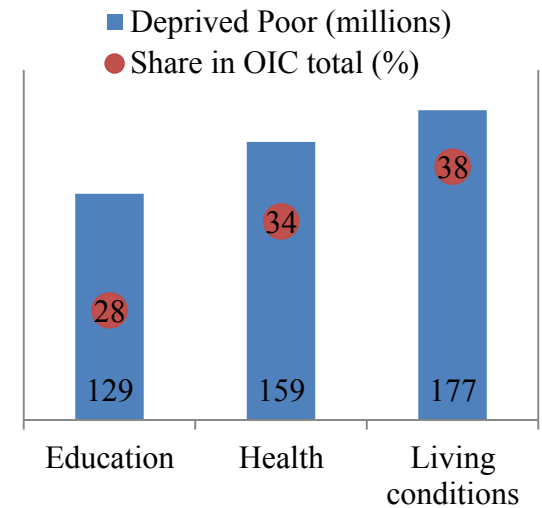


# MAJOR CHALLENGES

Access to basic services remained significantly low among poor in OIC...

465 million poor in OIC member countries are currently deprived of access to basic services, Among them, 38% (177 million) are lacking access to improved living conditions, 34% (159 million) don't have access to basic health services and 28% (129 million) are deprived of basic education and schooling...

The intensity of deprivation among poor varies greatly at national level from 68% in Niger to 34% in Jordan. In 20 member countries, the average of weighted deprivations in these three dimensions is more than 50%....



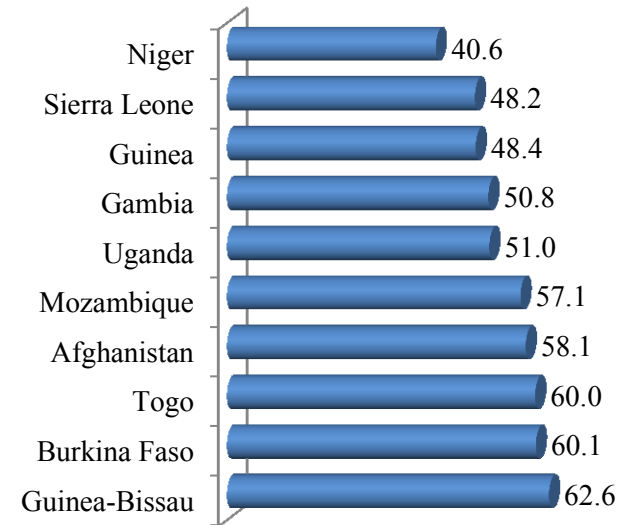
# MAJOR CHALLENGES-2

Widespread inaccessibility of basic services among poor in developing world including OIC members could also be understood vis-à-vis lower financial resource allocation for basic services at national level....

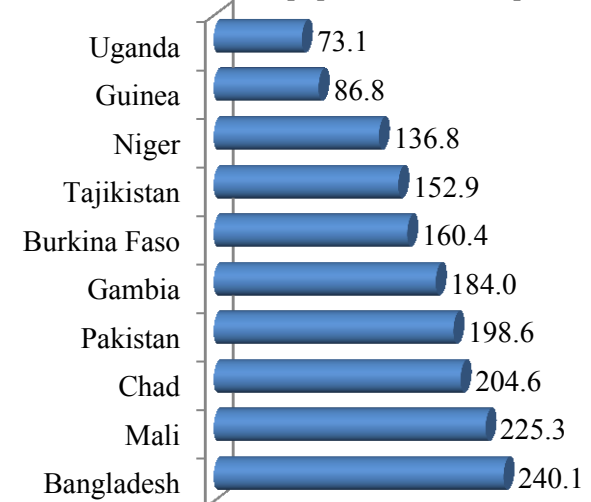
OIC countries spent only US\$ 387 per capita on health. Out of pocket spending remained the most widely used source of health financing (36% of total health expenditures)... For 20 member countries, OP spending accounted for more than 50 % of total health spending...

Spending on education accounted for 3.8% of OIC GDP, compared to 4.8% in non-OIC developing, 5.0% in the world and 5.2% in developed... 928\$ were spent per pupil compared to 1860\$ in non-OIC developing and 4884\$ in the world.

Per capita Health Expenditures



Per pupil Education Expenditures



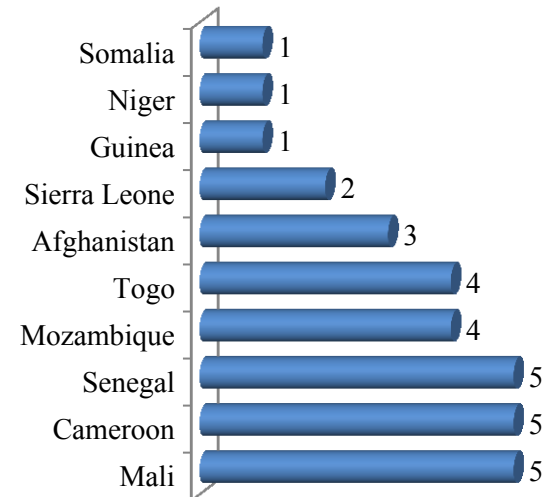
# MAJOR CHALLENGES-3

The slow progress in fight against poverty in many developing countries is largely associated with lack of institutional capacity for the delivery of basic services and sluggish policy and institutional reforms. ...

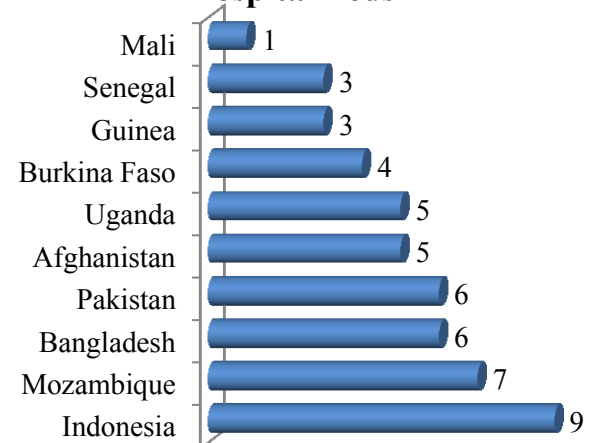
Health workforce In OIC countries is just above the critical threshold of 23 health personnel per 10,000 people, generally considered necessary to deliver essential health services...whereas only 12 beds are available for 10,000 people...

The highest health workforce and hospital bed deficit is recorded among the poorest member countries from low and lower middle income groups....

**Health Personnel**



**Hospital Beds**



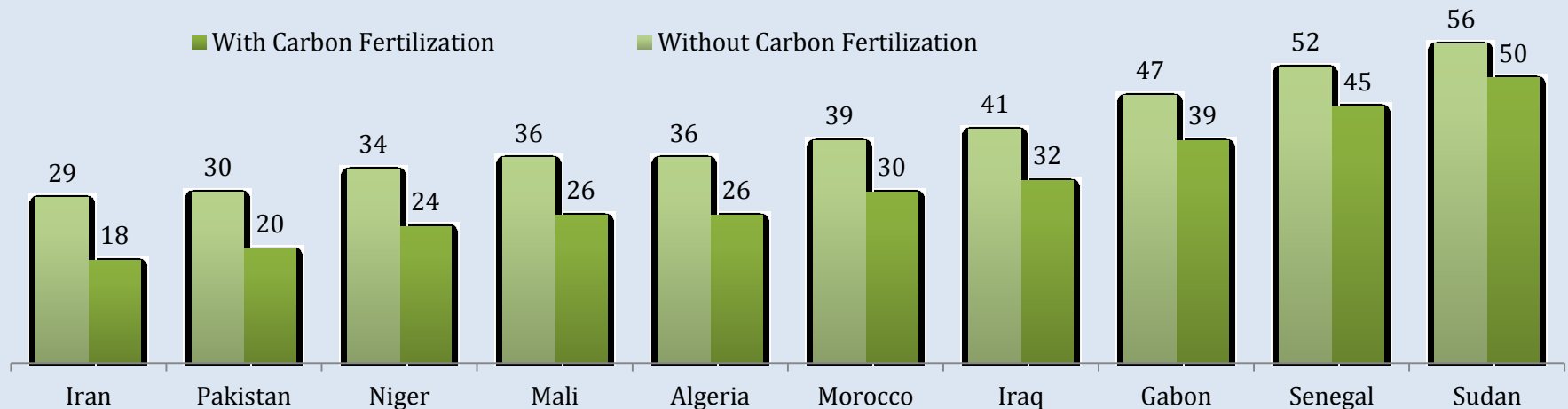
# MAJOR CHALLENGES-4

Climate change is one of the most serious threats to the global environmental and economic sustainability...

climate change is a more serious threat for members in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The higher vulnerability of these two regions emanates from their geographic locations, high degree of reliance on agriculture and low adaptive capacities....

Several OIC member countries with high incidence of poverty like Senegal, Mali, Niger, and Pakistan are expected to suffer the highest agriculture productivity loss in OIC region...

Countries with Highest Expected Agriculture Productivity Losses by 2080





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