



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

## **COMCEC POVERTY OUTLOOK 2015: Achievements on the Millennium Developments Goals**



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE  
September 2015**



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## **Preface**

The COMCEC Poverty Outlook is a contribution of the COMCEC Coordination Office to enrich the discussions during the Poverty Alleviation Working Group Meetings.

Poverty Alleviation Working Group is established in accordance with the COMCEC Strategy, adopted during the 4<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Islamic Summit held on 14-15 August 2012 in Makkah Al Mukarramah. The COMCEC Strategy envisages Poverty Alleviation Working Group Meetings as one of its instruments for enhancing cooperation towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the OIC Member Countries. In this respect, Poverty Working Group Meetings aim to provide a regular platform for the member country experts to deliberate on the issues related to poverty alleviation, and to share their experiences and good practices.

This COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2015 is the Third Issue of the COMCEC Poverty Outlook Series published by COMCEC Coordination Office. The COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2015: Millennium Development Goals is prepared by Ms. Hande HACIMAHMUTOĞLU and Dr. Sırma DEMİR ŞEKER, with the objective of providing an overview on the achievements on the Millennium Development Goals both at global level and in the OIC Member Countries.

The views expressed and conclusions reached in this publication do not necessarily reflect the official views of the COMCEC Coordination Office, COMCEC or the governments of OIC Member Countries.

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## Abbreviations

COMCEC:	Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the OIC
DAC:	Development Assistance Committee
EUROSTAT:	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GHI:	Global Hunger Index
GNI:	Gross National Income
HDI:	Human Development Index
IDA:	International Development Association
IDB:	Islamic Development Bank
IFPRI:	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF:	International Monetary Fund
ISFD:	Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
MPI:	Multidimensional Poverty Index
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC:	Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
OIC-VET:	Vocational Education and Training Programme for the OIC Member Countries
PPP:	Purchasing Power Parity
PRGF:	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SESERIC:	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SPDA:	Special Program for the Development of Africa
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

## Introduction

The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) has been working to enhance trade and economic cooperation among the Member Countries since 1984. Poverty alleviation occupies a significant place in the agenda of the COMCEC. Indeed, it is one of the six cooperation areas of the COMCEC Strategy adopted in 2012. Within this context, Poverty Alleviation Working Group has been established. The Working Group has held 5 meetings since 2013. The 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting will be held on 10-11 September, 2015 with the theme of “Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: Improving the Basic Services Delivery in the OIC Member Countries”.

Poverty alleviation is an important component within economic and social development. Although most of the developing countries have experienced significant progress in poverty alleviation in recent years, poverty levels are still high for a considerable number of countries. Especially, the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia account for nearly half of the total poor living in developing countries. The global financial and food crises that have been encountered in the recent period have also worsened this situation.

Although the total population of the OIC Member Countries accounts for nearly one-fourth of the world’s total population, their total GDP accounted for only 8.9 percent of the total world GDP in 2014. On the other hand, per capita GDP levels vary across the OIC Member Countries, (i.e. \$967 in Niger, \$140,000 in Qatar)<sup>1</sup>. The poverty status also displays a diverse picture in the OIC countries, since poverty headcount ratios in the Member Countries vary from zero to 62 percent.

Like the monetary poverty indicators that are mentioned above, non-monetary poverty indicators also vary across the OIC Member Countries. In this respect, their Human Development Index values are between 0.852 and 0.337, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between 0.004 and 0.584, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 29.5.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) lead to a significant consciousness in poverty alleviation and contribute to the national efforts to a great extent. By the end of 2015 the MDGs process will be completed. The Sustainable Development Goals and a new development agenda will be launched in 2016. So far, the OIC Member Countries experienced a noteworthy progress in delivering the MDGs.

The aim of this report is to provide an overview on the achievements on the MDGs in the OIC Member Countries. Within this framework, in the first section the poverty situation in the World and the OIC Member Countries is examined briefly both in monetary and non-monetary terms through by utilizing GDP per capita, US \$1.25 a day criteria, Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, and state of hunger –food deficiency and Global Hunger Index value. In the second section, the achievements of the OIC Member Countries on MDGs are analyzed. The efforts towards poverty alleviation are explained in the third section.

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<sup>1</sup>The World Bank, 2014a.

## 1. Poverty Status in the World and the OIC Member Countries

The basic definition of poverty is "the inability of [an individual to possess] sufficient resources to satisfy [his or her] basic needs."<sup>2</sup> The definition and range of basic needs depend on the place and time, or even the source of the definition. Hence, there are several ways to investigate the poverty situation of the countries. One of the most frequently used methods is to define poverty in monetary terms, like the US\$1.25 a day and US\$2 a day poverty lines of the World Bank or the value of a minimum calorie requirements. Another frequently used method is to investigate poverty relatively by examining the income level of the population, like 60 percent of the median income level like the Eurostat utilizes. Poverty is a complicated phenomenon that goes beyond the monetary terms. From this standpoint, poverty arises not only when people have inadequate income, but also when they lack key capabilities or education, have poor health or insecurity, or when they experience the absence of rights.<sup>3</sup> In this sense, poverty is also investigated in non-monetary terms from a multidimensional viewpoint. The widely used non-monetary poverty indices are human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index and Global Hunger Index.<sup>4</sup>

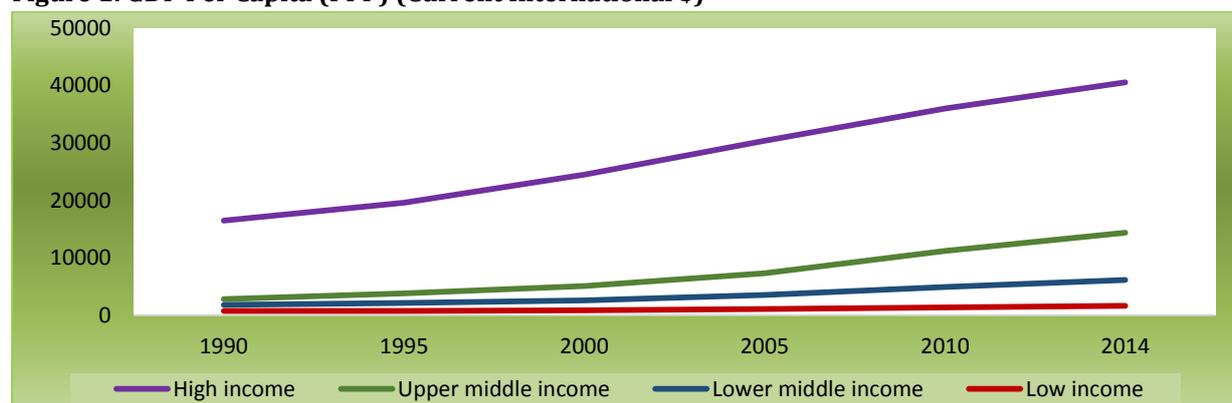
In this section, the poverty situation in the World and in the OIC member countries will be examined in both monetary and non-monetary terms. As the first aspect, poverty will be investigated in monetary terms by examining GDP per capita levels and poverty headcount ratios at US\$1.25 a day, (because this level is the most prevalent method that is used to reveal the extreme poverty). As the second aspect, poverty will be investigated in non-monetary terms by looking at Human Development and Multidimensional Poverty indices as well as state of hunger (state of food deficiency and Global Hunger Index values) for the countries. The state of poverty in the OIC member countries will be analyzed with respect to the four income groups defined by the World Bank.

### 1.1. Poverty Status in the OIC Member Countries

#### 1.1.1. Monetary Poverty

For the year 2014 while the world's average GDP per capita PPP is \$15,048, this average is \$40,560 for the high income countries, \$14,331 for the upper-middle income countries, \$6,101 for the lower-middle income countries and \$1,624 for the low income countries.<sup>5</sup> (Figure 1) These numbers imply deep income discrepancies between countries.

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



Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

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

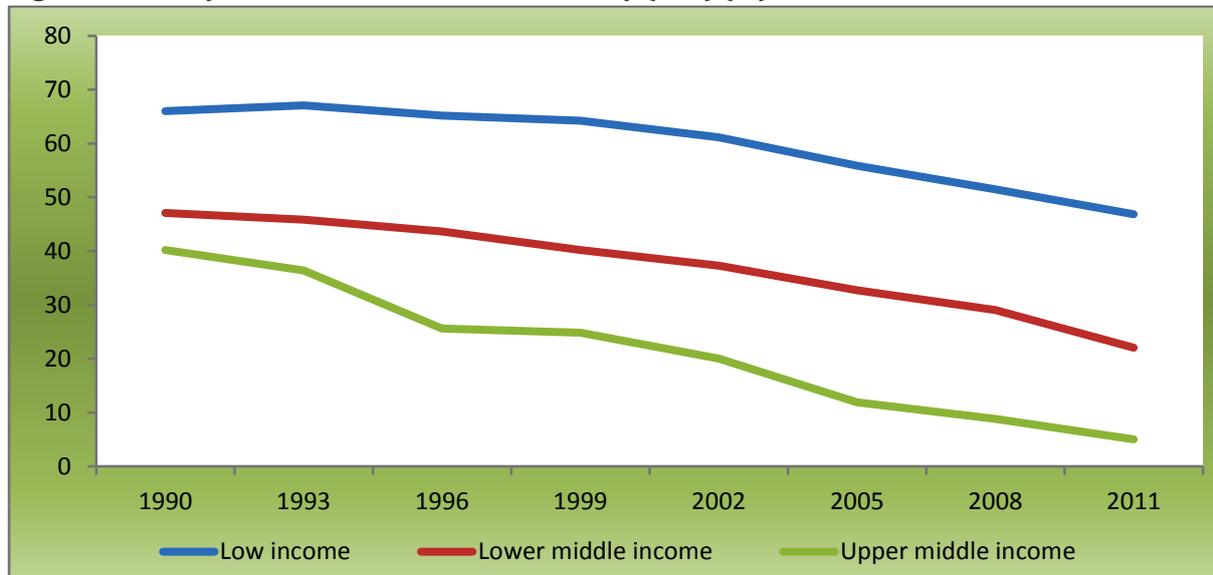
<sup>3</sup> Houghton and Khandker, 2009:2.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 1 for the explanation of the mentioned indices.

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 4.

For most of the countries, poverty levels decreased in monetary terms for the last three decades. Indeed, for the period 1981-2010 a significant progress is observed on the ratio of the people who live under US\$1.25. While, this ratio was 40.2 percent for upper-middle income countries, 47.1 percent for lower-middle income countries and 66 percent for low income countries in 1990, these ratios fell to 5.4 percent, 22 percent and 46.8 percent respectively for the so-called income groups in 2011 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)**



Source: *The World Bank, 2015a.*

Despite a sustained acceleration on the income levels of the countries, some countries cannot benefit from that acceleration. To understand the extent of this disparity, non-monetary indicators of poverty are needed to be examined.

### 1.1.2. Non-Monetary Poverty

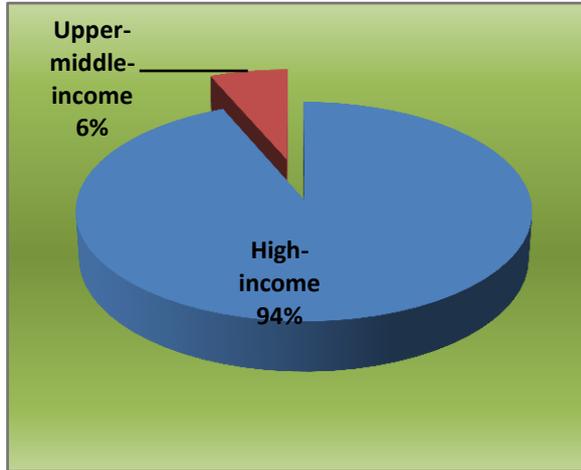
#### Human Development Index

Observing the human development categories and the income levels of the countries together, it is seen that for most of the cases the income level of a country is in parallel with its human development category. Indeed, as seen in the Figure 3, 94 percent of the countries that is in 'very high human development category' have high income levels, and the rest have upper-middle income levels. On the other hand, 68 percent of the countries that is in 'low human development category' have low income levels, while 30 percent of the countries in the same category has lower-middle income and two percent has upper-middle income.<sup>6</sup>

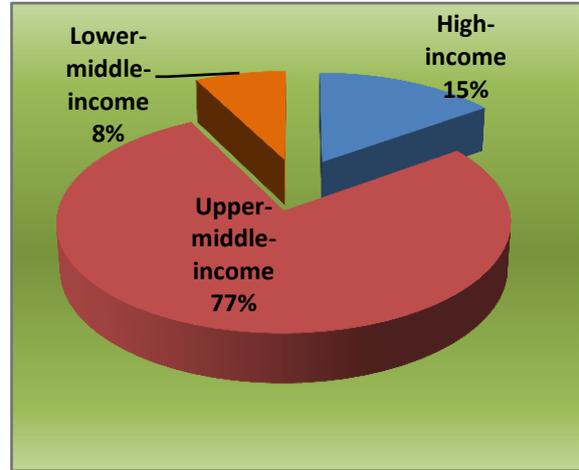
<sup>6</sup> See Annex 5 for the full list related to the HDI values of the countries.

**Figure 3: Income Levels of the Different Types of Human Development Countries**

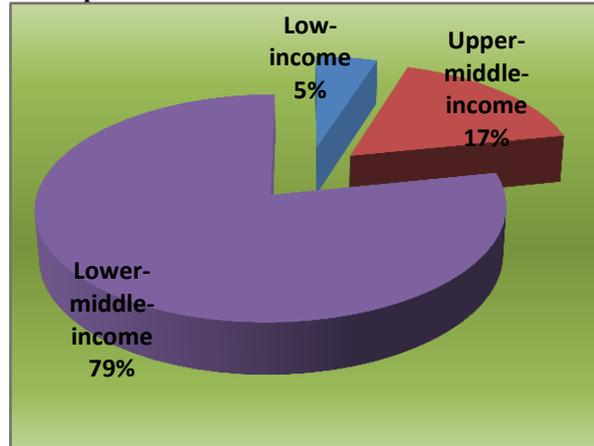
**Income Levels of the Very High Human Development Countries**



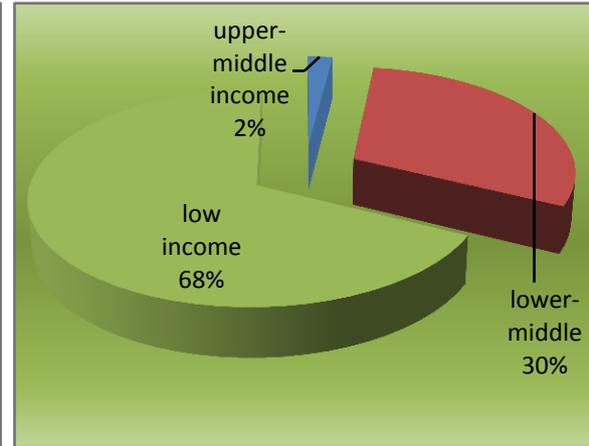
**Income Levels of the High Human Development Countries**



**Income Levels of the Medium Human Development Countries**



**Income Levels of the Low Human Development Countries**

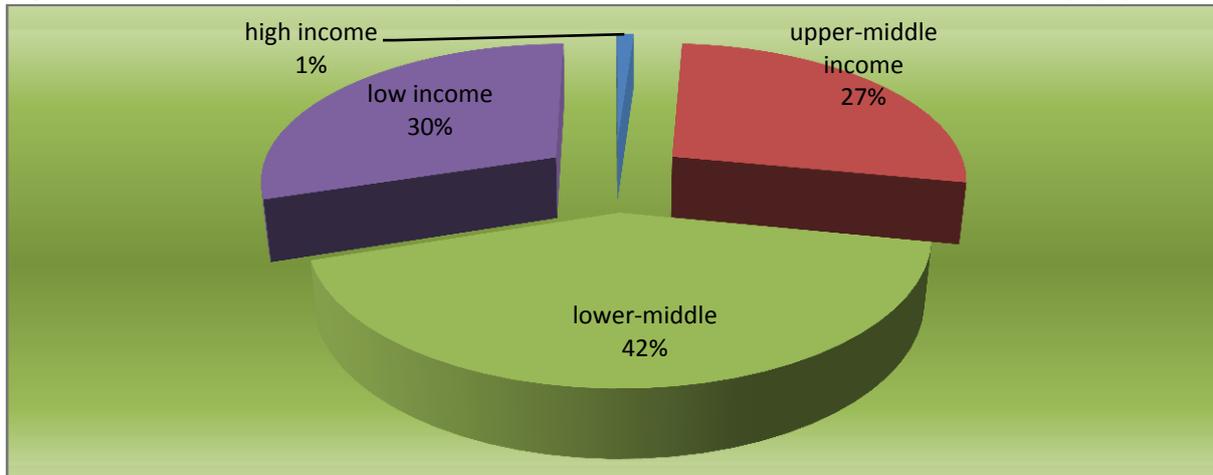


Source: The UNDP, 2014 and The World Bank, 2015b.

### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among the countries for which multidimensional poverty index is calculated; 1 percent is high income, 27 percent is upper-middle, 30 percent is low and 42 percent is low income countries.<sup>7</sup> (Figure 4) The MPI value ranges from 0.001 (Serbia) to 0.584 (Niger). Upper-middle income countries have relatively lower MPI values maximum of which is 0.200 (Namibia).

<sup>7</sup> Calculated by the Authors, based on data from the UNDP, 2014 and the World Bank, 2013a. Also see Annex 3 for the full list of the MPI values of the countries.

**Figure 4: Share of Income Level Categories for Countries with Multidimensional Poverty (%)**

Source: The UNDP, 2014, and the World Bank 2015b.

The percentages of the deprived population vary significantly within the same income group countries. Looking at the contribution of deprivation in education (namely years of schooling and child school attendance) to overall poverty, it is seen that for upper-middle income countries this contribution is between 2.6 percent and 50.1 percent, and for low income countries it ranges from 7.8 percent to 45.6 percent. On the other hand, contribution of deprivation in health indicator displays a wider range of variation among the countries, ranging from 24.7 to 89.7 percent in upper-middle income, from 12.6 percent to 95.1 percent in lower-middle income, and from 18.8 percent to 37.9 percent in low income group. Likewise, the contribution of deprivation in living standards indicator ranges from 7.7 percent to 51.8 percent in upper-middle income, from 3.8 percent to 56.6 percent in lower-middle income and from 35.2 percent to 55.9 percent in low income group. The difference between the deprivation levels of the MPI indicators among different income group countries is striking.<sup>8</sup>

### State of Hunger

According to FAO, there are 54 low-income food-deficit countries in total, of which 37 are in Africa, 12 are in Asia, 3 are in Americas and 2 are in Oceania.<sup>9</sup> To comprehend the hunger situation of the countries, it is helpful to look at the GHI values. In this regard, according to the GHI trend between 1990 and 2014, severity of hunger is found to be decreasing globally. Indeed, while the value of the 1990 GHI for the world was 20.6, this value is 12.5 for 2014, which accounts to a decrease of 39 percent, and within the same period 26 countries reduced their scores by 50 percent or more.<sup>10</sup> While 65 countries are in low or moderate hunger situation, 39 countries are in serious situation and 16 countries are in alarming or extremely alarming situation.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Data belongs to UNDP, 2013.

<sup>9</sup> FAO, 2013. Low-income food-deficit countries are the countries with a net income per person that falls below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance and net importers of food. For full list of low-income-food-deficit countries See Annex 6.

<sup>10</sup> IFPRI et.al, 2012:11.

<sup>11</sup> See Annex 7.

## 1.2. Poverty Status in the OIC Member Countries

In this sub-section, the poverty status in the OIC Member Countries will be briefly analysed in monetary and non-monetary terms. Firstly, this analysis will be made for the OIC Region in general. Afterwards, in order to make a clear analysis for the OIC Region, the poverty status in these countries will be elaborated in respect to the income categories, namely high, upper-middle, lower-middle and low income categories.

### 1.2.1. Monetary Poverty

#### COMCEC in General

The COMCEC have 57 member countries which are dispersed over four continents. Although the total population of the member countries accounts for nearly the one-fourth of the world's total population, the total GDP of these countries accounts for less than nine percent of the total world GDP. The OIC Member Countries do not form a homogeneous group. In this context, GDP per capita levels of the OIC Countries display a highly dispersed composition; hence they vary from \$967 to \$140,000.<sup>12</sup>

15 of the OIC Countries are in the Low-Income Country Group,<sup>13</sup> and the total population of the low income OIC Countries is nearly the one-fourth of the OIC Region. On the other hand, the total GDP of these countries is only four percent of the total GDP of the OIC Region. Within the last two years three countries were passed to lower-middle income group, namely Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh and Tajikistan.

The number of people who live under US\$1.25 a day in the OIC Region is nearly 375 million, with the available data for the period 2003-2011.<sup>14</sup> The shares of the poor population in the low income OIC Countries account for more than the one-third of their total populations, except Cameroon which has a rate of 27.61.<sup>15</sup> (See Figure 9)

#### High Income OIC Member Countries

High income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; current US\$) of higher than US\$12,736. In this regard, the high income OIC Member Countries are Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

In this group of countries GDP per capita (PPP; Current International \$) is high and ranges between \$43,153 (Oman) and \$140,000 (Qatar) (Figure 5). Parallel to high income in these countries, there is no people living below US\$1.25 poverty threshold.

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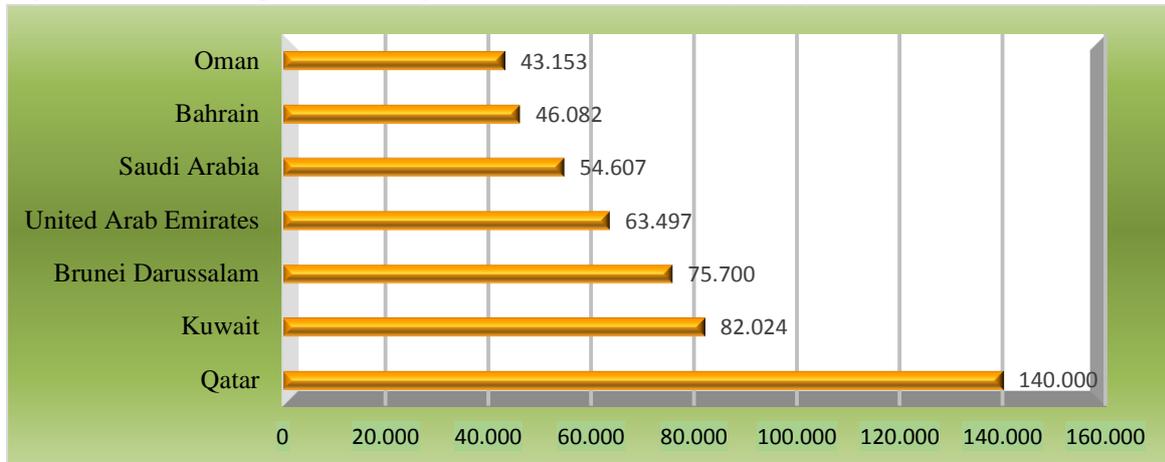
<sup>12</sup> See Annex 4.

<sup>13</sup> The World Bank, 2014b.

<sup>14</sup> The World Bank 2014a. Since the data of some low and lower-middle income countries, namely Comoros, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Guyana is not available, this number does not show the exact picture. Hence, this number is anticipated to rise when the missing data is included, but not to a great extent.

<sup>15</sup> The poverty rate of Cameroon is 27.6.

**Figure 5: GDP Per Capita in the High Income OIC Countries (PPP)(Current International\$), 2014**



Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

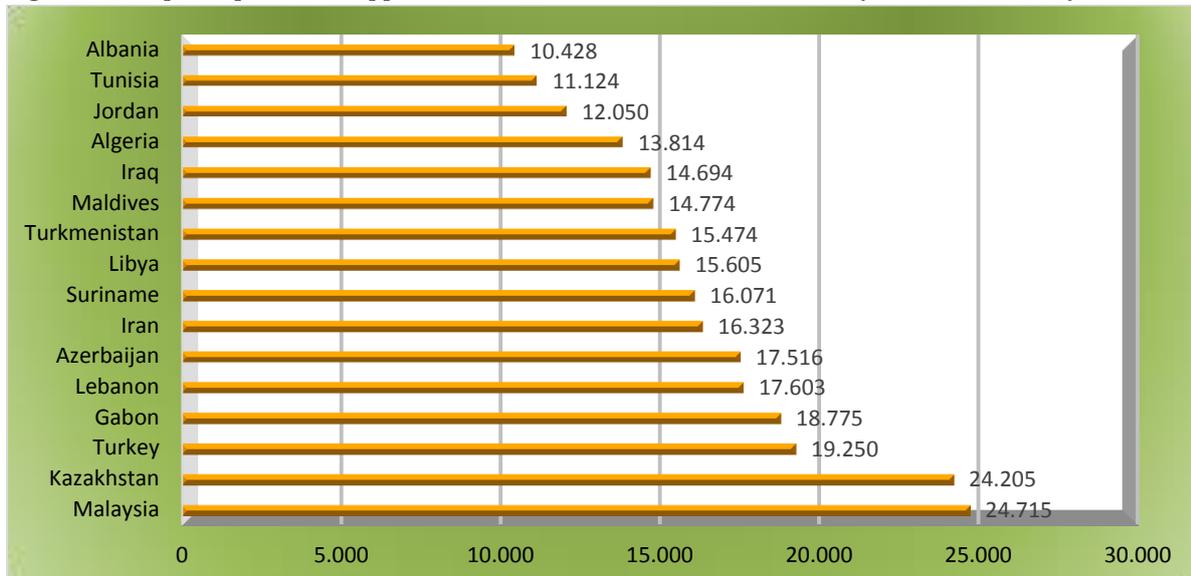
Note: Data for Kuwait and Oman belongs to 2013.

### Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries

Upper-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is higher than US\$4,126 and lower than US\$12,725. In this regard, the upper-middle income OIC Member Countries are Gabon, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Albania, Suriname, Malaysia, Iran, Turkey and Maldives.

The GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) in upper-middle OIC Countries has a diverse pattern. While this indicator is \$10,428 in Albania, it reaches to \$24,715 in Malaysia. Kazakhstan and Malaysia have high GDP per capita values compared to the rest of the group. (Figure 6)

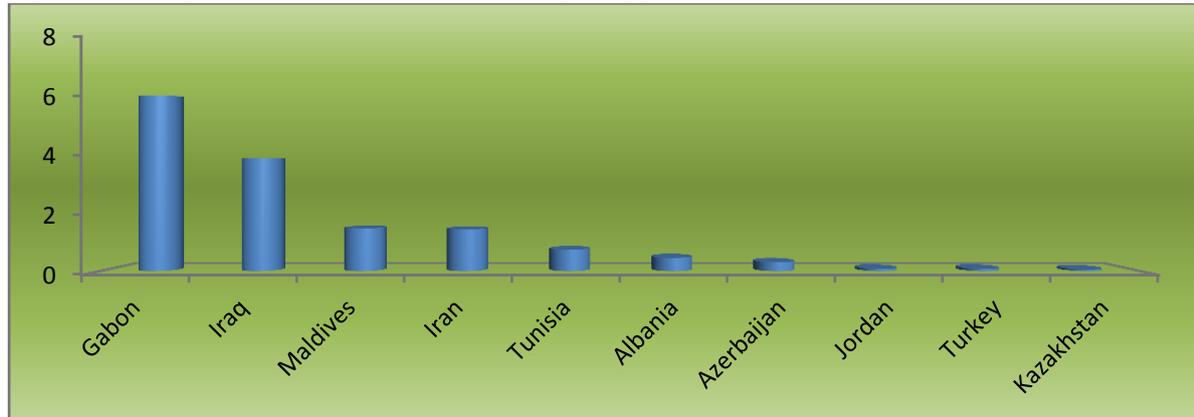
**Figure 6: GDP per-capita in the Upper Middle-Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int. \$), 2014**



Source: The World Bank, 2015a. Note: Data for Suriname and Tunisia belongs to 2013.

Despite the fact that number of people living below US\$1.25 among upper-middle income OIC countries is very limited, in some member countries like Gabon and Iraq the number of people living under the poverty circumstances is relatively high. (Figure 7)

**Figure 7: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)**



Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

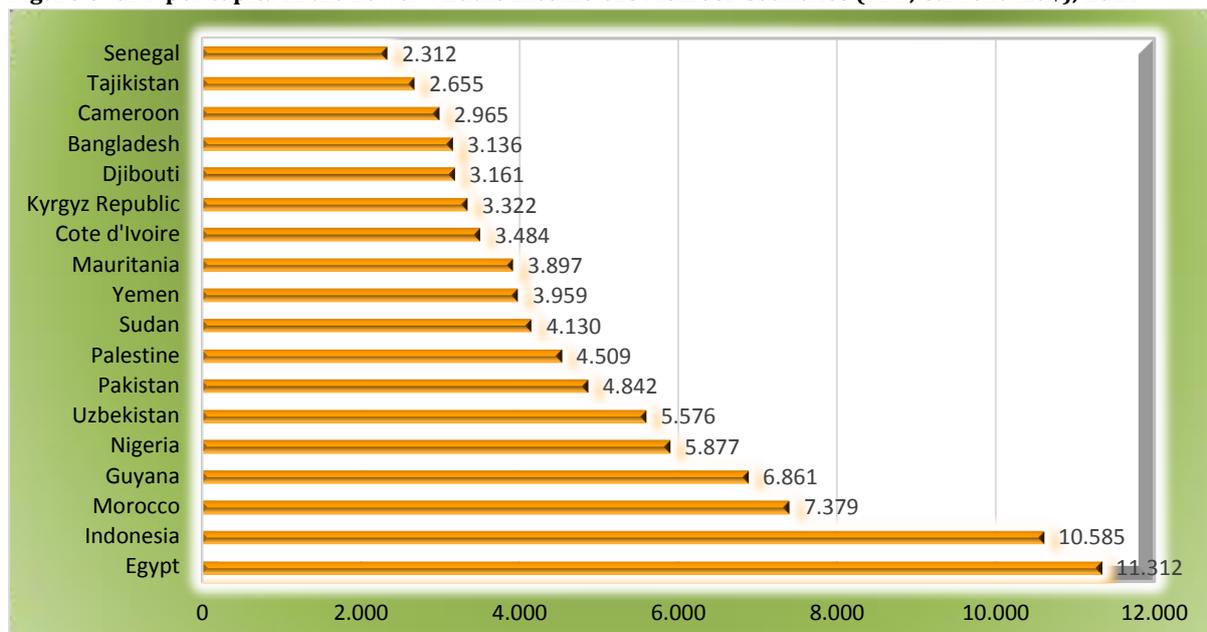
Note: Data regarding poor population living below US\$1.25 in Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia Suriname and Turkmenistan is not calculated.

### Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries

Lower-middle income refers to an income level (GNI per capita; Current US\$) that is between US\$1,046 and US\$4,125. In this regard, the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

In the lower-middle income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$2,312 and \$11,312. While two thirds of these countries have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$5,000, namely Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Sudan, Cameroon, Yemen, Mauritania, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Kyrgyz Republic and Palestine, less than one-third have a GDP per capita level which is higher than \$5,000, namely Morocco, Nigeria, Uzbekistan Guyana, Indonesia, and Egypt. (Figure 8)

**Figure 8: GDP per capita in the Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int.\$), 2014**

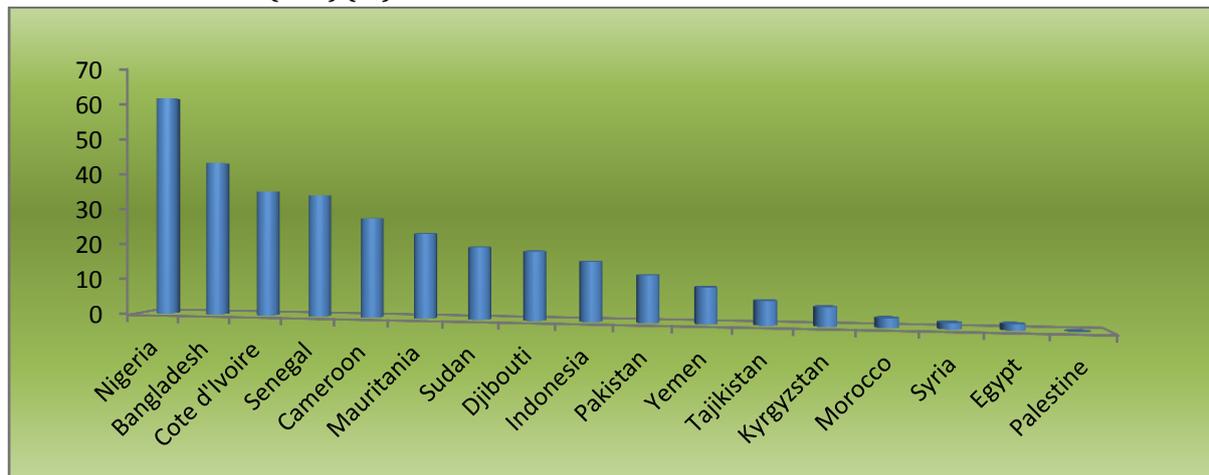


Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

Note: Data for Syria is not available. Also data used for Yemen belongs to 2013.

Poverty headcount ratios of the lower-middle income countries display a highly diverse picture. While this ratio is lower than 5 percent in only four countries (Palestine, Egypt, Syria and Morocco), it is between 5 percent and 30 percent in nine countries (Cameroon, Indonesia, Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan, Pakistan, Mauritania, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan), and higher than 30 percent in four countries (Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Bangladesh and Nigeria). (Figure 9)

**Figure 9: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$1.25 a day in Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)**



Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

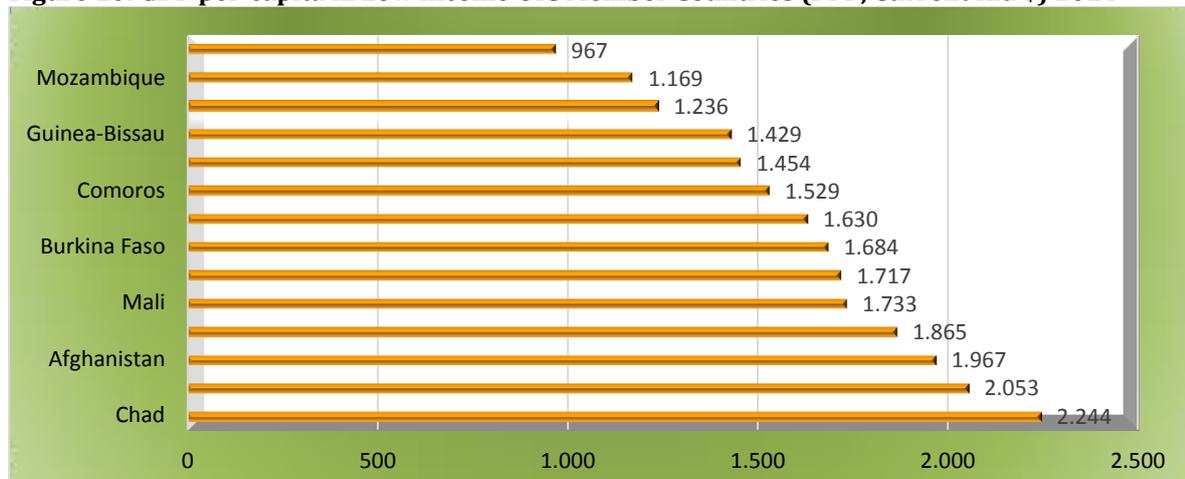
Note: Data for Afghanistan and Somalia are not available. Also latest data between 2002 and 2012 is used.

#### Low Income OIC Member Countries

Low income refers to an income (GNI per capita; Current US\$) level that is US\$1,045 or more. In this regard, the low income OIC Member Countries are Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Togo and Uganda.

In the low income group, GDP per capita (PPP; Current International\$) levels vary between \$967 and \$2,244 (Figure 10). One third of these countries have GDP per capita levels which are lower than \$1,500, namely Niger, Mozambique, Togo, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.

**Figure 10: GDP per-capita in Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP, Current Int. \$) 2014**

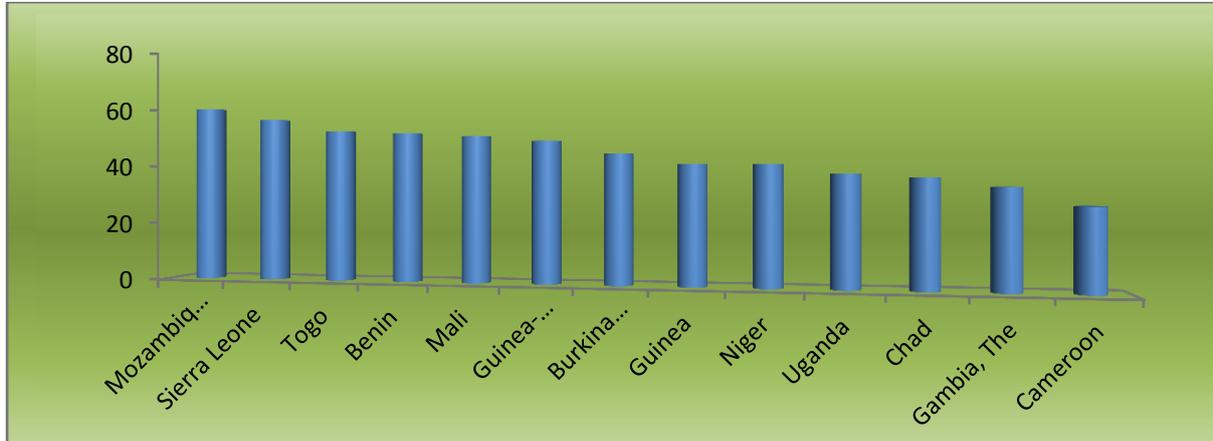


Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

Note: Data for Somalia is not available.

Poverty headcount ratios of the low income countries are very high in general. In fact, all the countries in this income group have poverty headcount ratios at US\$1.25 a day higher than 25 percent. (Figure 11)

**Figure 11: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US\$ 1.25 a day in the Low Income OIC Member Countries (PPP) (%)**



Source: The World Bank, 2015a.

Note: Data for Afghanistan and Somalia are not available. Also latest data between 2002 and 2012 is used.

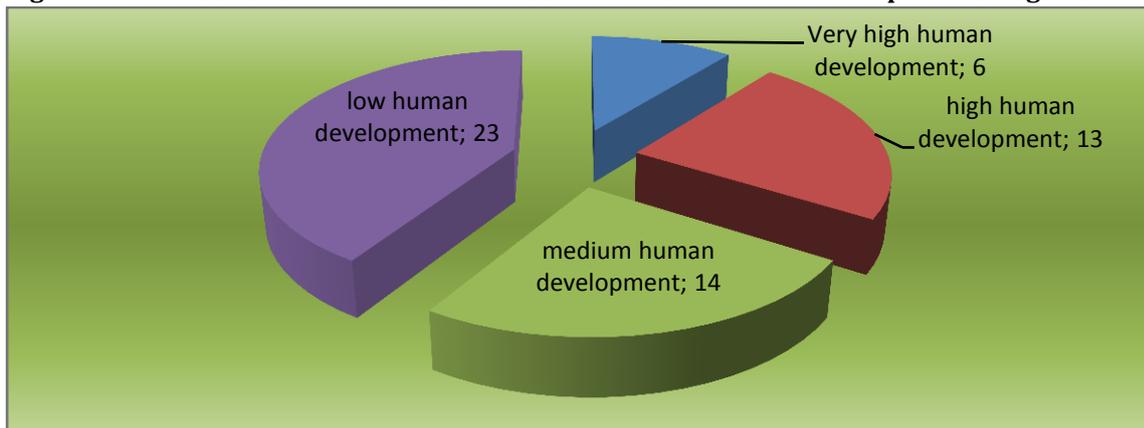
### 1.2.2. Non-Monetary Poverty

#### COMCEC in General

##### Human Development Index

When the OIC Member Countries are examined in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) values, a heterogeneous composition is observed (Figure 12). The HDI values for the OIC member countries range from 0.852 (Brunei Darussalam) to 0.337 (Niger). While 6 OIC Member Countries are in the very high human development category, 13 are in the high, 14 are in the medium and 23 are in the low human development category. Somalia has not a HDI value.

**Figure 12: Number of OIC Member Countries in Different Human Development Categories**



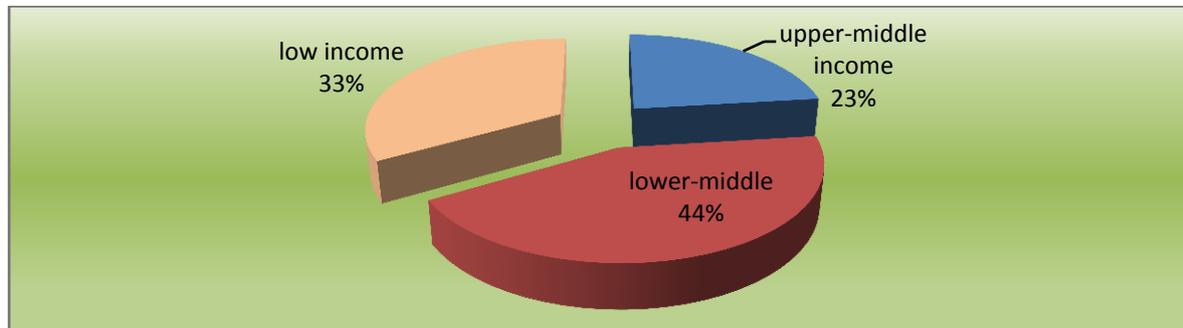
Source: The UNDP, 2014.

##### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Looking at the group of countries for which MPI is calculated, it is observed that 68 percent of the OIC member countries are included in this group. Among the OIC member countries which have MPI values, 23 percent is upper-middle, 44 percent is lower-middle and 33 percent is low income countries (Figure 13). The population living in multidimensional poverty changes a lot among the

OIC member countries. While in Jordan this rate is only 1 percent, in Niger it reaches to almost 90 percent. Totally, more than one-fourth of total the population in the OIC member countries live under multidimensional poverty.<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 13: Share of Income Level Categories for the OIC Member Countries with Multidimensional Poverty (%)**



Source: The UNDP, 2014, and the World Bank, 2015b.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall poverty for the OIC Region is between 3.7 percent (Uzbekistan) and 50.1 percent (Iraq). The same range for the contribution of deprivation in health to overall poverty is between 18.2 percent (Mauritania) and 83.9 percent (Kazakhstan), and for the contribution of deprivation in living standards to overall poverty is between 10 percent (Jordan) and 51.9 percent (Uganda).

#### State of Hunger

More than half of the OIC Member Countries are defined as low-income food deficit country according to the classification of the FAO.<sup>17</sup> Regarding the GHI values for these countries, an important improvement is observed. While the mean value of the OIC member countries was 20 for the year 1990, this value is 11.6 for the year 2014.<sup>18</sup> The GHI values of the Member Countries range between zero and 29.5. None of the member countries experience an extremely alarming hunger situation, and 7 countries are in alarming situation, 19 countries are in serious situation of which Comoros is the most severe one. On the other hand, 6 member countries are in moderate hunger situation and 16 countries are in low hunger situation.

#### **High Income OIC Countries**

##### Human Development Index

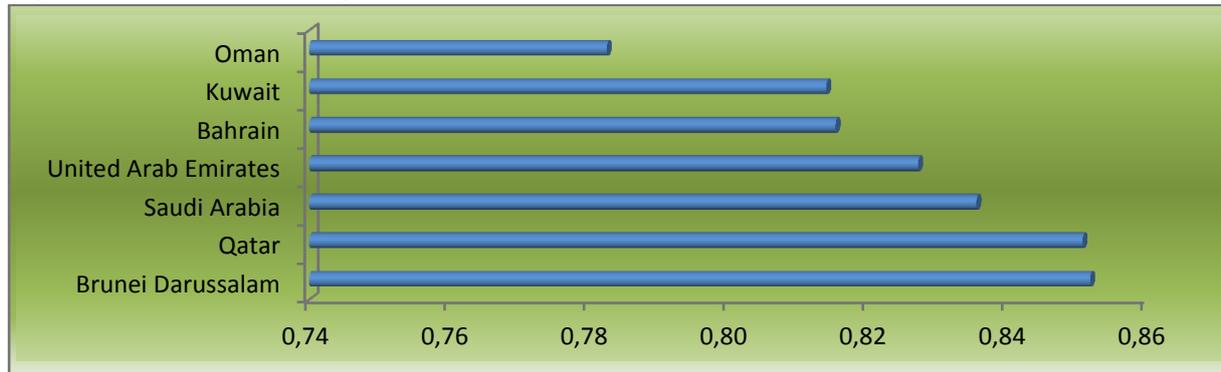
If we analyse high income OIC Member Countries according to their HDI values, it is found that all countries in this group are in very high human development category, except Oman which is classified in high human development category. (Figure 14)

<sup>16</sup> Calculated by using the data from the UNDP, 2013 and the World Bank 2015a.

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

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

**Figure 14: HDI Values of High Income OIC Member Countries**



Source: The UNDP, 2014.

The values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$), are between US\$32,072 (Bahrain) and US\$119,029 (Qatar) for the high income countries which are above the average GNI value for the Very High Human Development (VHHD) category which is US\$40,046, except Bahrain (US\$32,072). However, for all the other dimensions (life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling) the index values of the high income OIC countries are below the average index values of the VHHD. Indeed, the index values for life expectancy at birth of these countries are between 74,3 (Kuwait) and 78,5 (Brunei Darussalam) while the average value of the VHHD is 80,2; mean years of schooling values are between 6,8 (Oman) and 9,4 (Bahrain) while the average value for the VHHD category is 11,7; and expected years of schooling values are between 13,3 (United Arab Emirates) and 15,6 (Saudi Arabia) while the average value for the VHHD category is 16,3.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Data for multidimensional poverty index is not available for high income OIC member countries.

State of Hunger

High income OIC Member Countries does not experience food deficiency. Similarly, among high income OIC Member Countries only Saudi Arabia has data related to global hunger index and the index for Saudi Arabia is negligible (<5).

**Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**

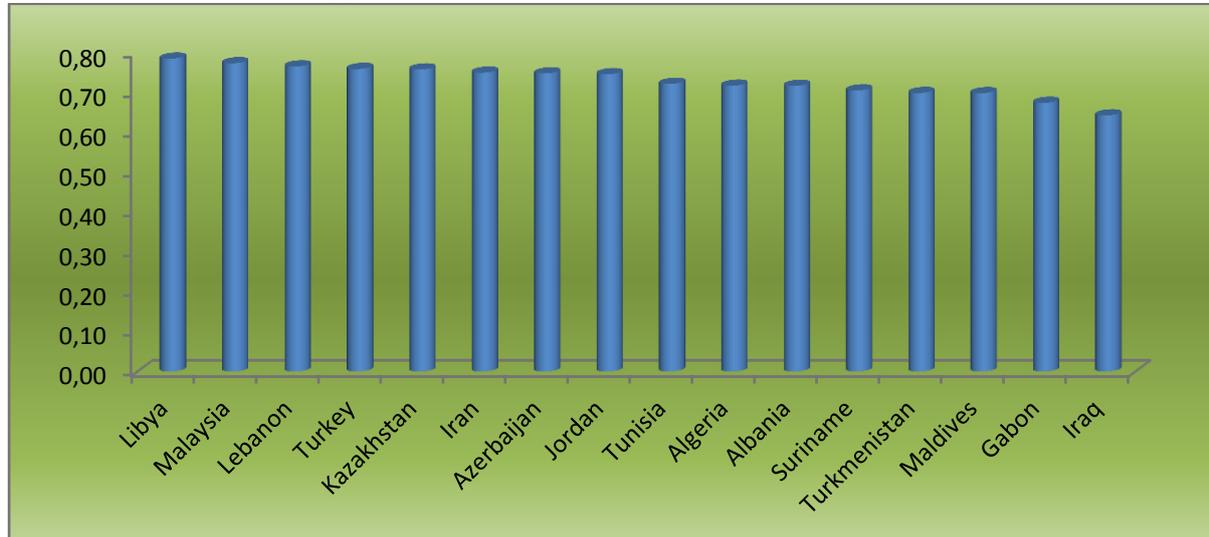
Human Development Index

While 12 out of 16 upper-middle OIC income countries are in high human development category, the rest are in medium human development category (Figure 15). Libya has the highest HDI value in this group and positioned at 55 in the ranking, on the other hand, Iraq’s HDI value is the lowest with 0.64 positioning at 120.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$), are between US\$9,225 (Albania) and US\$21,824 (Malaysia) for the high income countries of which nearly two-thirds are above the average GNI value for the High Human Development (HHD) category, which is US\$13,231. Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, are between 63.5 (Gabon) and 80 (Lebanon) of which more than half are below the average life expectancy at birth value for the HHD category (74.5). Regarding the third dimension, mean years of schooling, nearly two-third of the upper-middle income OIC countries have an index value that is lower than the average index value, which is 8.1), and ranges between 5.6 (Iraq) and 11.2 (Azerbaijan). Lastly, for more than half of these

countries' index values for the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, are below the average index value, which is 13.4, and range between 10.1 (Iraq) and 16.1 (Libya).

**Figure 15: HDI Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**

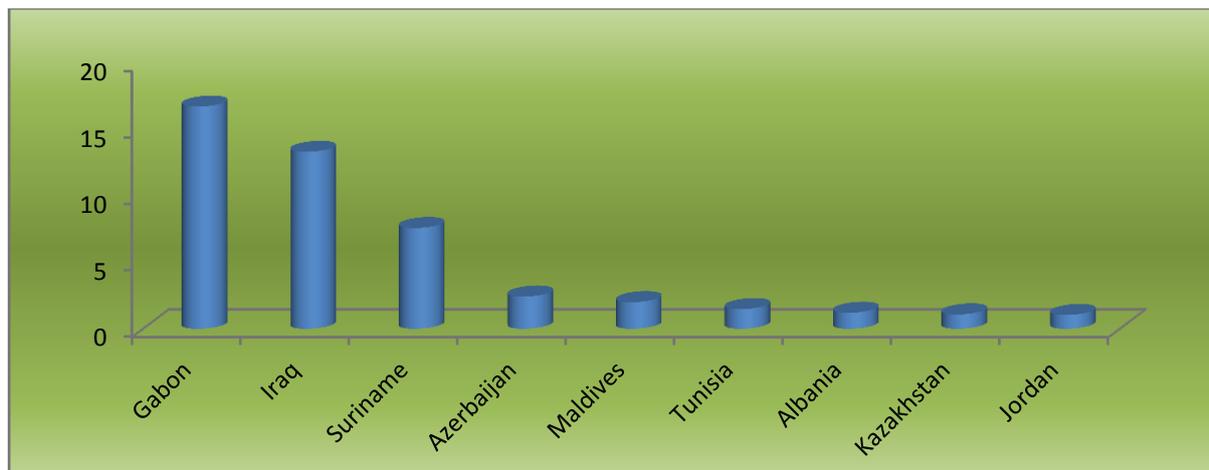


Source: The UNDP, 2014.

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Among upper-middle income countries, MPI is lowest in Jordan (0.004) and highest in Gabon (0.073). Indeed, while the multidimensional poverty rate is between 1 and 3 percent in Jordan, Kazakhstan, Albania, Tunisia, Maldives and Azerbaijan, it is more than 7 percent in Suriname, Iraq and Gabon. When the multidimensional poverty rates of these countries compared to their monetary poverty rates (namely \$1.25 a day poverty line), it is seen that the rates of population living in multidimensional poverty exceed the rates of population living in income poverty. (Figure 7 and Figure 16)

**Figure 16: Multidimensional Poverty Rate in Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (%)**



Source: The UNDP, 2014.

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

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 4.3 (Kazakhstan) and 50.1 (Iraq), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges

between 10 (Jordan) and 40.9 (Gabon), while the contribution of deprivation in health is generally the highest which ranges between 37.2 (Suriname) and 83.9 (Kazakhstan).

### State of Hunger

None of the upper-middle income countries are classified under low-income food-deficit countries.<sup>19</sup> Most of the countries in this group have low GHI values. Indeed, the GHI values for almost two-thirds of this group are above 5 and for the rest, except Iraq, it is between 5 and 6.1. However, the GHI value of Iraq which 13 implies an alarming situation for this country. (Table 1)

**Table 1: Global Hunger Index Values of Upper-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2014
Albania	9.1	6.3	7.9	6.2	5.3
Algeria	6.6	7.3	5.1	<5	<5
Azerbaijan	-	14.8	12.0	5.2	<5
Gabon	10.0	8.6	7.8	7.4	6.1
Iran	8.5	7.3	5.8	<5	<5
Iraq	8.6	11.9	13.0	11.6	13
Jordan	<5	5.5	<5	<5	<5
Kazakhstan	-	<5	7.8	<5	<5
Lebanon	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Libya	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Malaysia	9.4	7.0	6.9	5.7	5.4
Suriname	11.0	10.1	11.0	9.0	6.0
Tunisia	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Turkey	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
Turkmenistan	-	10.5	9.1	6.9	<5

Source: IFPRI et al., 2014.

Note: Index value for Maldives is not calculated.

### **Lower-Middle Income OIC Countries**

#### Human Development Index

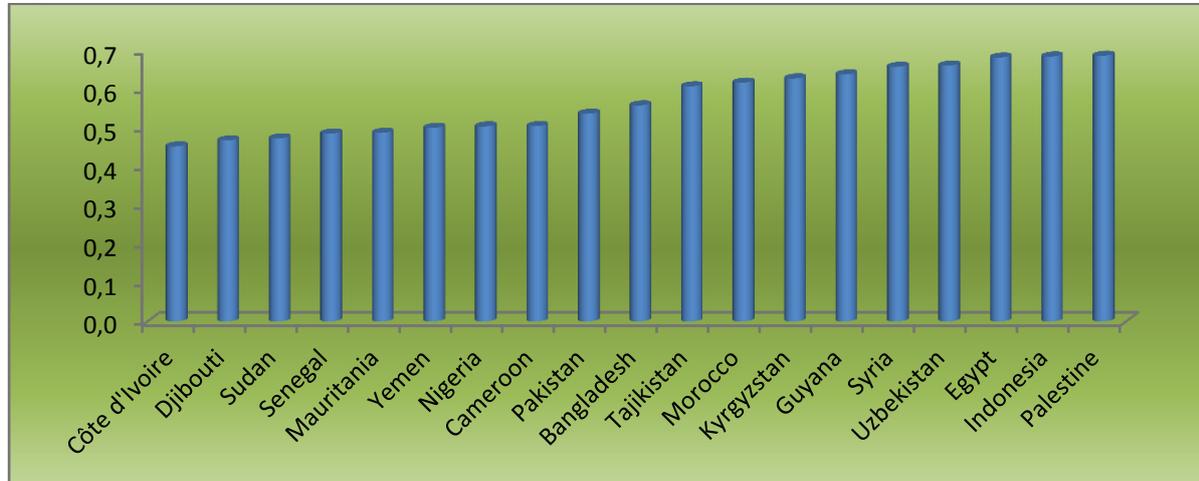
In the lower-middle income group, more than half of the countries are in the low human development category, namely Pakistan, Cameroon, Nigeria, Yemen, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Djibouti and Cote d'Ivoire and the rest is in the medium human development category, namely Bangladesh, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (Figure 17). The highest HDI value is 0.69 and belongs to Palestine, with a position of 107 in the HDI ranking, while the lowest value is 0.45 and belongs to Côte d'Ivoire, with a position of 171.

Regarding the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$) the index values of the lower-middle income countries range between US\$2,169 and US\$10,400, and only four countries (Guyana, Morocco, Indonesia and Egypt) have a GNI value which is above the average GNI value for the Medium Human Development category (US\$5,960). Index values for the second dimension, life expectancy at birth, range between 50.7 (Cote d'Ivoire) and 74.6 (Syria) of which more than three-fifths are below the average index value for the MHD category (67.9). For the third dimension, mean years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 2.5 (Yemen) and 10 (Uzbekistan), and less than half of them are above the average index value (5.5). Regarding the fourth dimension,

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

expected years of schooling, nearly three-fourth of these countries have an index value less than the average index value (11.7), ranging between 6.4 (Djibouti) and 13.2 (Palestine).

**Figure 17: HDI Values of Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries**

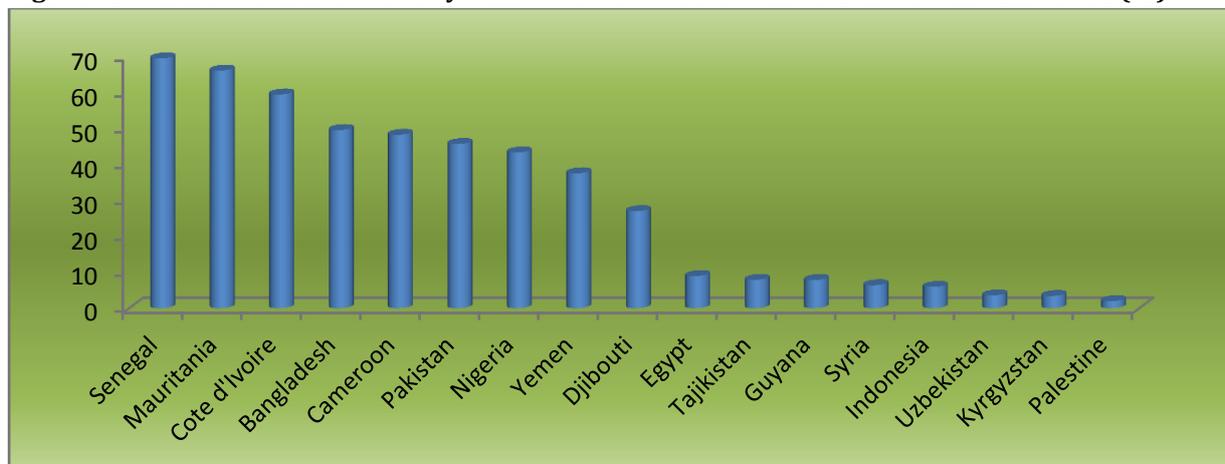


Source: The UNDP, 2014.

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries are in the range of 0.007 (Palestine) - 0.390 (Senegal).<sup>20</sup> In the lower-middle income group, half of these countries have an MPI value that is two-times or more higher than the highest MPI value in the upper-middle income group. Indeed, the MPI values of half of the lower-middle income countries are above 0.073 which is the highest MPI value of the upper-middle income group (Figure 18). In this group, the share of population live in multidimensional poverty ranges between 2 percent (Palestine) and 69.4 percent (Senegal). In almost half of the lower-middle income countries, more than one-third of the population is multidimensionally poor, and among these countries in two of them this share raises to over two-thirds of their populations, namely Mauritania and Senegal. In this group, the shares of population in severe poverty range between 0.1 percent (Uzbekistan) and 45.1 percent (Senegal) and in more than two-fifths of these countries the share of population in severe poverty are above 20 percent.

**Figure 18: Multidimensional Poverty Rate in Lower-Middle Income OIC Member Countries (%)**



Source: The UNDP, 2014.

Note: Index values for Morocco and Sudan are not calculated.

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

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 3.7 (Uzbekistan) and 44.4 (Syria) and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 11.1 (Palestine) and 48.3 (Mauritania), while the contribution of deprivation in health is the highest which ranges between 18.2 (Mauritania) and 83.4 (Uzbekistan).

### State of Hunger

In lower-middle income group, more than half of the countries, namely Bangladesh, Cameroon, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Yemen, Uzbekistan, and Senegal, are in the position of "low income food-deficit country".<sup>21</sup> Looking at the GHI values of the countries in this group, a similar picture is observed. Indeed, while only four countries have low hunger situation, which is below 5, only one country has moderate hunger situation, and the rest have serious or extremely alarming situations, among which Sudan has the most severe situation with an index values of 26. (Table 2)

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

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2014
Bangladesh	36.6	34.4	24.0	19.8	19.1
Cameroon	23.3	24.6	21.3	16.6	12.6
Côte d'Ivoire	16.4	16.6	17.6	16.5	15.7
Djibouti	34.1	29.4	28.5	25.6	19.5
Egypt	7.0	6.3	5.3	<5	<5
Guyana	14.5	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.5
Indonesia	20.5	17.8	16.1	15.2	10.3
Kyrgyzstan	-	11.2	9.0	5.4	<5
Mauritania	23.0	18.7	17.1	14.4	11.9
Morocco	7.6	7.1	6.1	6.4	<5
Nigeria	25.9	23.0	17.9	16.7	14.7
Pakistan	26.7	23.3	22.1	21.0	19.1
Senegal	18.9	19.6	19.5	14.3	14.4
Sudan	30.7	25.9	26.7	24.1	26.0
Syria	7.8	6.1	<5	5.1	5.9
Tajikistan	-	21.5	22.3	18.8	16.4
Uzbekistan	-	7.7	8.9	6.9	<5
Yemen	30.1	27.8	27.8	28.0	23.4

Source: IFPRI et al., 2014.

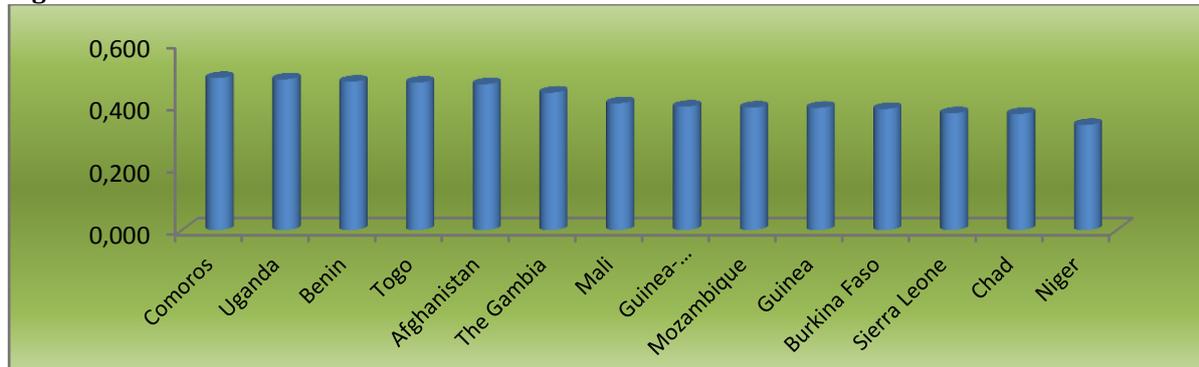
Note: Index value for Palestine is not calculated.

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

#### Human Development Index

All the low income OIC counties are in the low human development (LHD) category. While the highest HDI value is 0.488 and belongs to Comoros, with a position of 159 in the HDI ranking, the lowest value is 0.337 and belongs to Niger, with a position of 187, which is also the lowest position in this ranking. (Figure 19)

<sup>21</sup> See Annex 5.

**Figure 19: HDI Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries**

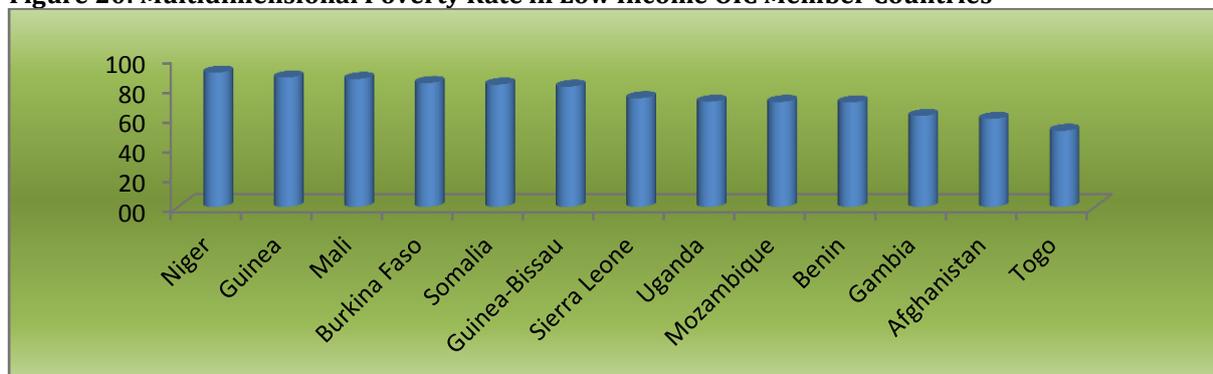
Source: The UNDP, 2014.

Note: Calculated index value for Somalia is not included in the index ranking.

Index values for the first dimension of HDI, GNI per capita (2011, PPP, US\$), range between US\$873 (Niger) and US\$1,904 (Afghanistan) in the low income group, and the GNI values of all the countries in this group are below the average GNI value for the LHD category which is US\$2,904. Regarding the second dimension, life expectancy at birth the index values are between 45.6 (Sierra Leone) and 60.9 (Afghanistan and Comoros), and only index values of Afghanistan and Comoros are above the average value which is 59.4. For the third dimension, mean years of schooling, the index values of this group vary between 1.3 (Burkina Faso) and 5.4 (Uganda), and only two countries (Togo and Uganda) have index values above the average value which is 4.2. Index values for the fourth dimension, expected years of schooling, is the best among the HDI dimensions, since almost half of the low income countries have an index value which is above the average index value (9) ranging between 5.4 (Niger) and 12.8 (Comoros).

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index

MPI values for the low income OIC Member Countries are between 0.260 (Togo) and 0.584 (Niger).<sup>22</sup> For all the countries in this income group the rates of the population in multidimensional poverty are higher than 50 percent (Figure 20). While the lowest share belongs to Togo with 51 percent, the highest share belongs to Niger with almost 90 percent. The share of population in severe poverty ranges between 26 percent (Togo) and 74 percent (Niger), and in two-fifths of the low income OIC countries more than half of the population are in severe poverty.

**Figure 20: Multidimensional Poverty Rate in Low Income OIC Member Countries**

Source: The UNDP, 2014.

Note: Index values of Chad and Comoros are not calculated.

<sup>22</sup> See Annex 8.

The contribution of deprivation in education to overall multidimensional poverty ranges between 18 (Uganda) and 45.6 (Afghanistan), the contribution of deprivation in health ranges between 18.8 (Somalia) and 30.5 (the Gambia), and the contribution of deprivation in living conditions ranges between 35.2 (Afghanistan) and 51.9 (Uganda).

### *State of Hunger*

All the countries in the low income group are in the position of “low income food-deficit country”. The GHI values of these countries range from 11.2 (Benin and Togo) to 29.5 (Comoros). More than half of these countries have serious hunger situation, one-third have an alarming situation, and index values for two countries are not available. (Table 3)

**Table 3: Global Hunger Index Values of Low Income OIC Member Countries**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2014
Benin	22.5	20.5	18.0	15.3	11.2
Burkina Faso	27.0	22.6	26.3	26.5	19.9
Chad	39.7	35.4	30.0	29.8	24.9
Comoros	23.0	26.7	34.0	30.0	29.5
The Gambia	18.7	20.4	15.5	15.1	13.6
Guinea	22.0	20.9	22.4	18.0	14.3
Guinea-Bissau	22.6	20.4	20.5	17.3	13.7
Mali	27.2	27.2	24.8	20.7	13.0
Mozambique	35.2	32.3	28.2	24.8	20.5
Niger	36.4	36.1	31.2	26.4	21.1
Sierra Leone	31.2	29.0	29.8	29.1	22.5
Togo	23.6	19.4	20.8	18.0	13.9
Uganda	21.5	22.7	20.2	18.4	17.0

Source: IFPRI et al., 2014.

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

## **2. Achievements on the Millennium Development Goals in the OIC Member States**

In this section firstly MDG process and the global situation in the delivery of the MDGs are briefly explained. Secondly, the achievements of OIC member countries on MDGs are analysed. Lastly, the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals which follow and reinforce the commitment to the unfinished MDGs after 2015 are presented.

### **2.1. Millennium Development Goals**

In 2000, world leaders have adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out eight targets with a deadline of 2015, namely the MDGs.

1. *Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*
2. *Achieve universal primary education*
3. *Promote gender equality and empower women*
4. *Reduce child mortality*
5. *Improve maternal health*
6. *Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases*
7. *Ensure environmental sustainability*
8. *Develop a global partnership for development*

One of the most prevalently embraced policies on the field of poverty alleviation is the MDGs. The highlighted areas under the MDGs are some of the priority areas that must be addressed to eliminate extreme poverty. The aim was to make the nations to accept the MDGs as national goals and increase the coherence and consistency of national policies and programmes while trying to achieve these goals. "Countries should ensure that poverty reduction strategies increase the focus on the poorest and most vulnerable through an appropriate choice of economic and social policies."<sup>23</sup> Partnerships have been tried to be broaden between all stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector. The UN has been monitoring these goals in cooperation with other partners in development.

In this respect, MDG progress reports are prepared by the UN every year. According to the last progress report that was launched on July 2015, the world's population living in extreme poverty has fallen from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015 by declining more than half; the proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen from 23 percent in 1990-1992 to 13 percent in 2014; the primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions increased from 83 percent in 2000 to 91 percent in 2015; the developing regions have achieved to equalize the ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; the global under-five mortality rate has declined from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2015 with a decline of more than half; the maternal mortality ration has declined by 45 percent worldwide since 1990; the global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 percent and the death rate by 58 percent; the global population using an improved drinking water source has reached to 91 percent in 2015 from 76 percent in 1990; globally 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation; the proportion of dept services to export revenue in developing countries has dropped to 3 percent in 2013 from 12 percent in 2000; mobile cellular subscriptions has grown nearly tenfold between 2000 and 2015; and internet penetration has reached to 43 percent of the world's population in 2015 from 6 percent in 2000.<sup>24</sup>

Despite these major achievements that have been realized since 1990, there are still significant challenges on the way to reach the MDGs. For instance, related to Goal 1, hunger remains as a global challenge, since the ratios of undernourishment and child under-nutrition are still high, progress on maternal mortality rate is slow to reach the target of reducing this rate by three quarters by 2015, the proportion of vulnerable employment was not decreased with a remarkable pace, not every child has chance to enrol and complete primary school, a noteworthy change has not been realised in the proportion land area covered by forest. In addition, related to Goal 5.

On the other hand, in order to accurately capture the achievements related to MDGs availability of data and timely monitoring the relevant data have great importance. Although significant improvements have been realised on the monitoring of the data related to development in many countries, further improvements is needed, since some basic data is still missing and data gaps exist.<sup>25</sup>

## 2.2. COMCEC in General

In this section, an evaluation related to the improvements on the MDGs in the OIC Member Countries will be elaborated. The evaluation of the general situation in the OIC region is done by observing the changes in the indicators of the eight goals since 1990. Under the MDGs, officially 21 targets and 60 indicators were defined to monitor the progress of the countries. Achievements of the OIC Member Countries on MDGs are analysed by using the available data related to these indicators.<sup>26</sup> The list of all MDG targets and indicators and the details of the methodology employed in this section are provided in Annex 9 and Annex 10, respectively.

<sup>23</sup>The UN, 2001.

<sup>24</sup> The UN, 2015a.

<sup>25</sup> The UN, 2015a.

<sup>26</sup> The UN, 2015b.

### Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger<sup>27</sup>

As evident from Table 4, more than half of the member countries are going to halve the *proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day*, of which nearly one-third are upper-middle income countries.<sup>28</sup> The performance of the low income countries are likely to be better than lower-middle income, since 40 percent of the low income group is expected to be successful in this indicator while this percentage is 37 percent in the lower-middle income group. On the other hand, more than one-fifth of the member countries are expected to fail in this target, of which more than half is lower-middle income countries and one-third is low income countries.<sup>29</sup>

**Table 4: Achievements on Goal 1 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/On track						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI(1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1.1. Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (2)	51	100	56	37	40
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.2.2. Employment-to-population ratio	70	86	75	63	67
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.3.1. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	28	29	44	26	13
	1.3.2. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	58	57	81	53	40
Off track/Regressing						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI(1)	OIC LI
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1.1. Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (2)	21	0	6	37	27
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.2.2. Employment-to-population ratio	28	14	25	32	33
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.3.1. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	64	14	50	68	87
	1.3.2. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	25	-	6	32	47

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: The missing data for the indicator 1.1.1 is 18 percent (half of which is from low income group), indicator 1.2.2 is 2 percent (belongs to low income group), indicator 1.3.1 is 11 percent (83 percent is from high income group) and indicator 1.3.2 is 18 percent (half of which is from low income group).

(1) OIC HUMI refers to OIC high and upper middle income countries; OIC LLMI refers to OIC lower-middle and low income member countries. This is also valid for the rest of the tables in this section.

<sup>27</sup> In this part, the first and the third targets of Goal 1 have been taken into account in the evaluation.

<sup>28</sup> "The international poverty line was set at \$1 a day at the time the MDGs were established, but since 2008, the World Bank has defined people living in extreme poverty as those living on less than \$1.25 a day, reflecting higher price levels in many developing countries than previously estimated." (The UN, 2013)

<sup>29</sup> High income OIC member countries they are defined as successful in this analysis since they do not experience one dollar a day poverty.

Regarding the *employment-to-population ratio*, in the OIC level the picture is encouraging since 70 percent of the member countries increased their employment-to-population ratio. The picture for low income member countries is also promising having more than two-thirds of this group successful on this indicator. However, the share of the low income countries which have regressing values is one-third. In the lower-middle income group, the share of successful countries is 63 percent, while 32 percent is expected to fail in this indicator regarding their regressing values. The performance of upper-middle income group is noteworthy, since three-fourth of this group has increased their employment-to-population ratio. The most successful is the high income member countries having only one country failed in this indicator.

Regarding *the third target*, the overall picture for the first indicator shows that almost two-thirds of the member countries are unlikely to halve the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, of which 37 percent is low income and another 37 percent is lower-middle income countries. The performance of the low income countries is weak, since only 13 percent of these countries are likely to halve this ratio. Although not very high, the best belongs to upper-middle income group having more than two-fifth of the group likely to achieve in time. The second indicator, population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, has been halved in more than half of the OIC countries. The best performer group is upper-middle income since more than four-fifths of this group is likely to achieve this indicator in time. On the other hand, one-fourth of the member countries are likely to fail in this indicator, of which half of them are low income countries.

## Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

In general, only one-fifth of the member countries are likely to increase their net enrolment ratio in primary education to 100 percent. While one-third of the expected achievers are lower-middle income countries, half of them are high and upper-middle income countries. On the other hand, nearly two-thirds of the member countries are expected to fail on achieving this target, more than half of which is low and lower-middle income countries. (Table 5)

**Table 5: Achievements on Goal 2 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/on track						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI (1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	21	43	19	21	13
Off track/Regressing						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI (1)	OIC LI
Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	65	57	56	74	67

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: 14 percent of the member countries have not available data, half of which is upper-middle, 5 percentage points of which is low, and the rest is lower-middle income countries.

### Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Approximately one-fourth of the OIC countries are expected to achieve this goal in time, of which nearly 39 percent is lower-middle and 31 percent is low income countries. On the other hand, more than two-thirds are likely to fail, among which 35 percent is lower-middle and 25 percent is low income countries. (Table 6)

The overall assessment of the ratio of girls to boys in secondary education shows that more than half of the member countries are expected to fail, of which 39 percent is low income and 36 percent is lower-middle income countries. On the other hand, 40 percent are expected to achieve in time, more than half of which is upper-middle and high income countries. Nevertheless, some low income countries, such as Chad and Guinea, experienced significant increases in this indicator, even if they are classified as off-track.

Regarding the ratio of girls and boys in tertiary education, nearly half of the member countries is expected to achieve the target value in time, and 43 percent of the expected successful countries are upper-middle income countries. The other half is expected to fail in this part of the indicator, of which nearly 40 percent is lower-middle and 48 percent is low income countries.

**Table 6: Achievements on Goal 3 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/on track							
Targets	Indicators		OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI (1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1.1. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Prim. educ.	23	-	25	26	27
		Sec. educ.	39	71	50	37	13
		Tert. educ.	42	86	75	42	13
Off track/Regressing							
Targets	Indicators		OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI	OIC LMI (1)	OIC LI
Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1.1. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Prim. educ.	40	71	69	74	67
		Sec. educ.	54	29	38	58	80
		Tert. educ.	47	-	19	58	87

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: 7 percent of the member countries have not available data regarding the first part of the indicator, half of which is high, 2 percentage points is upper-middle, and the rest is low income member countries. Related to the second part of the indicator, 7 percent of the member countries have not available data, half of which is low, 2 percentage points of which is lower middle and the rest is upper-middle income countries. Related to the third part of the indicator, 7 percent of the member countries have not available data, half of which is low, 2 percentage points of which is upper middle and the rest is high income countries.

### Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Among OIC member countries, children under-five mortality rate per 1.000 births ranges between 3.4 (Iraq) and 161 (Sierra Leone). The performance in this goal is not promising. Looking at the overall picture of the OIC member countries, it is seen that more than two-thirds of the member countries are expected to fail in reducing under-five mortality rate by two-thirds. (Table 7) In high income group more than 70 percent, in lower-middle income more than half and in low income group far more than four-fifths of the countries are likely to be unsuccessful. The best performer group in this target is upper-middle income group, having 63 percent expected achieve in time, and the worse is low income group with only 13 percent likely to achieve.

**Table 7: Achievements on Goal 4 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/on track						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI (1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate	4.1.1. Under-five mortality rate	40	29	63	47	13
Off track/Regressing						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI (1)	OIC LI
Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate	4.1.1. Under-five mortality rate	60	71	37	53	87

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

### Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

The first indicator of the first target, the maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births, ranges between 6 (Qatar) and 1,100 (Sierra Leone) among OIC member countries. The progress in this indicator is very discouraging in general. In the OIC level, nearly 90 percent of the member countries are expected to fail, and only six countries are expected to achieve in time. (Table 8) The worst situation is in the low income group, since none of these countries are likely to achieve this indicator. In the high and lower-middle income groups only 2 countries are likely to achieve in time, namely Oman and Bangladesh respectively. Although its progress is not promising, the best performer is upper-middle income group, since one-fourth of this income group is likely to achieve this indicator in time.

**Table 8: Achievements on Goal 5 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/On track						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI (1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio	11	14	25	5	7
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.2.3. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	37	57	69	11	27
Off track/Regressing						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI (1)	OIC LI
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio	88	86	75	89	100
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.2.3. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	58	29	31	79	73

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: The missing data for the indicator 5.1.1 is 2 percent (belongs to low income group), and indicator 5.2.3 is 5 percent (2 low income countries and one high income country).

The third indicator of the second target, antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), ranges between 26.1 (Somalia) and 100 (Bahrain, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates) among the member countries. In the overall picture, the progress in this indicator is much better than maternal mortality ratio. However, still 58 percent of the member countries are expected to fail, of which almost 80 percent are low income countries. The best performer group is upper-middle income, having almost 70 percent of the group expected to achieve this indicator in time. On the other hand, although the expected progress in the low and lower middle income groups are not enough to achieve the target, the performances of some of the countries in these income groups are noteworthy, increasing their antenatal care coverage more than two or three times,

like Afghanistan, Chad, Niger, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Yemen. Regarding the high income group, the situation is not good enough. Despite their high antenatal care coverages which are more than 90 percent at the beginning, 2 high income countries are likely to fail in reaching universal coverage.

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

HIV prevalence among population aged 15-49 years is less than 10 percent for half of the member countries. In the general picture, 44 percent of the member countries are expected to fail in this indicator, of which 40 percent are lower-middle, 44 percent are low income countries. (Table 9) On the other hand one-fourth of the member countries are expected to be successful in this indicator, 36 percent of which is upper-middle, 43 percent is lower-middle and the rest is low income countries. It should be noted that, one of the reasons of the higher share of low income countries is missing data for the high income countries. Nevertheless, HIV prevalence rate is far lower in upper-middle and high income countries than in low and lower-middle income countries.

The population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs ranges between 0 and 75, so none of the OIC countries has a full coverage. Hence, none of them can be defined as either successful or on-track on achieving this target. In terms of income groups, a specific pattern cannot be observed.

**Table 9: Achievements on Goal 6 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/on track							
Targets	Indicators		OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI (1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1.1. HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years		21	-	31	32	20
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.3.4. Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Inc. rate	63	71	75	53	60
		Prev. rate	35	29	44	37	27
Off track/Regressing							
Targets	Indicators		OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI (1)	OIC LI
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1.1. HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years		65	-	25	53	73
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.3.4. Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Inc. rate	60	32	14	25	37
		Prev. rate	27	65	71	56	63

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: 32 percent of the member countries have not available data regarding the first indicator, 12 percentage points of which is high, 12 percentage points is upper-middle, 5 percentage points is lower-middle income countries. Related to the first part of the second indicator, 5 percent of the member countries have not available data, 67 percent of which is lower-middle, the rest is high income countries.

Incidence rates associated with tuberculosis per 100.000 population ranges between 0.17 and 62. This rate is expected to be reversed in 63 percent of the OIC member countries, 28 percent of which is lower-middle and 25 percent of which is low income countries. On the other hand, 32 percent of the member countries the incidence rate of tuberculosis has increased, 39 percent of which is lower-middle, 33 percent of which is low income countries.

The prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis per 100.000 population, the second part of the fourth indicator, changes between 2.4 (United Arab Emirates) and 1304 (Sierra Leone) among OIC member countries. The general picture is not promising, since only 35 percent of member countries are either successful or on-track, of which 70 percent are lower-middle and upper-middle income countries with equal shares. The rest is expected to fail in achieving this indicator, and 32 percent of which is lower-middle and 30 percent is low income countries.

### Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Regarding the first indicator of the second target under Goal 7, among the OIC member countries the proportion of land area covered by forest ranges between 0.1 (Oman, Libya, Qatar) and 94.6 (Suriname). More than half of the OIC countries are expected to be successful in this indicator, of which only 7 percent is low income countries. (Table 10) The progress of the income groups are in line with their income levels. The high income group performs the highest progress in this indicator (86 percent of them are likely to achieve this indicator); it is followed by the upper-middle income group (69 percent are likely to achieve); and the lower-middle income group (58 percent are likely to achieve). The performance of the low income group is the lowest (only 13 percent are likely to achieve).

**Table 10: Achievements on Goal 7 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Successful/On track						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	OIC UMI(1)	OIC LMI	OIC LI
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.2.1. Proportion of land area covered by forest	53	86	69	58	13
	7.2.5. Proportion of total water resources used	32	0	50	32	27
	7.2.6. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	93	100	88	89	100
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.3.1. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	51	71	50	37	60
	7.3.2. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	32	57	56	26	0
Off track/Regressing						
Targets	Indicators	OIC	OIC HI (1)	UMI	OIC LMI(1)	OIC LI
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.2.1. Proportion of land area covered by forest	47	14	31	42	87
	7.2.5. Proportion of total water resources used	46	100	38	53	20
	7.2.6. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	5	0	5	11	0
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.3.1. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	47	14	50	63	40
	7.3.2. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	67	29	44	74	100

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: The missing data for the indicator 7.2.1 is 2 percent (belongs to low income group), indicator 7.2.5. is 23 percent (85 percent is from low income group), indicator 7.2.6. is 2 percent (belongs to high income group), indicator 7.3.1. is 2 percent (belongs to high income group) and indicator 7.3.2. is 2 percent (belongs to high income group).

The fifth indicator of the second target, the proportion of total water resources used, ranges between 0 (Niger) and 2075 (Kuwait) in OIC member countries. In the general picture for the OIC member countries, the progress in this indicator is not promising, since only 32 percent of the member countries are likely to decrease their proportion of water resources usage. The highest percentages of water resources usage

belong to the high income countries and there is no decrease in these percentages. On the other hand, half of the upper middle income countries, nearly one-third of the lower-middle income countries and more than one-fourth of the low income countries are likely to achieve this indicator.

The proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected, which is the sixth indicator of the second target, ranges between 0.03 (Jordan) and 29.95 (Saudi Arabia) among the member countries. The general picture for this indicator is very encouraging since more than 90 percent of the member countries are expected to increase the proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas. The progress of low income and high income countries is highly noteworthy, because all the member countries in both income groups are likely to achieve this indicator. The progress of upper-middle and lower middle income groups is also high, since nearly 90 of the countries in these groups are expected to achieve this indicator.

The first indicator of the third target, the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, changes between 32 (Somalia) and 100 (Bahrain, Lebanon, Malaysia, Qatar, Turkey and United Arab Emirates) in the OIC member countries. In the overall picture, more than half of the member countries are expected to decrease the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water at least by half. The best performer is the high income group, which has also highest accessibility rates at the beginning. More than 70 percent of this group is expected to halve the population who has not access to safe drinking water. The worst performer is the lower-middle income group, since 63 percent is expected to fail. On the other hand, the three-fifths of the low income group are expected to achieve this indicator, experiencing increases between 50 to 65 percent in access to drinking water, and half of the upper-middle income group is likely to achieve the indicator by 57 to 114 percent increases.

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, the second indicator of the third target, ranges from 9 (Niger) to 100 (Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan). The general picture for this indicator is discouraging, since only 32 percent of the member countries are likely to halve the population who has no access to basic sanitation. In the high income group the share of the countries that are expected to achieve this indicator is 57 percent, but the beginning proportions of these countries are very high, ranging from 81 to 100 percent. In the upper-middle income group the share of countries likely to be successful is 56 percent, with expected increases in the basic sanitary access ranging from 53 to 110 percent, and in the lower-middle income group the same share is 26 percent, with expected increases ranging from 54 to 114 percent. On the other hand, none of the low income countries is likely to achieve this indicator.

### Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The last indicator of the fourth target, namely debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services ranges between 0 and 18.2. In the general picture, 61 percent of the member countries can be classified as successful, of which 37 percent is lower-middle, 34 percent is low income countries. (Table 11) However, 14 percent of the member countries are regressing in this indicator, half of which is lower-middle, one-fourth is low income and the rest is upper-middle income countries.

**Table 11: Achievements on Goal 8 in the OIC Member Countries (%)**

Targets	Successful/on track					
	Indicators	OIC	HI	UMI	LMI	LI
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.12. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	61	-	63	68	80
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14. Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	47	57	88	95	67
	8.15. Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	100	100	100	100	100

	8.16. Internet users per 100 inhabitants	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Off track/Regressing</b>						
<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>OIC</b>	<b>HI</b>	<b>UMI</b>	<b>LMI</b>	<b>LI</b>
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.12. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	14	-	13	21	13
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14. Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	10	29	13	5	33
	8.15. Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-
	8.16. Internet users per 100 inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Own calculation from UN data.

Note: 25 percent of the member countries have not available data regarding the first indicator, 12 percentage points of which is high, 7 percentage points of which is upper-middle, 4 percentage points of which is lower-middle income countries.

The indicator of fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants ranges between 0.01 and 38 among the OIC member countries. The general picture related to this indicator shows that 81 percent of the member countries are successful, nearly 40 percent of which is lower-middle and 22 percent is low income countries. On the other hand, nearly 18 percent of the member countries are not expected to achieve this indicator, half of which is low income countries. Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, the second indicator of the sixth target, range from 28 to 215. All member countries are likely to be successful in this indicator. The last indicator value, internet users per 100 inhabitants, differs a lot from country to country in the range of 1.5-90 per 100 inhabitants, and it is observed that all countries have increased their internet use as in the case of indicator related to mobile-cellular subscription.

### 2.3. A Way Forward: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs

While the deadline of the MDGs is approaching, thinking process for a post-2015 development agenda has been initiated by the UN since 2010. The outcome document of the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Summit requested the UN Secretary-General to work on the global development agenda beyond 2015. Afterwards, in 2012, the outcome document of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development envisaged an inclusive process for developing a set of SDGs. The Conference highlighted that the SDGs should be limited in number, aspirational, easy to communicate, address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. A 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly was assigned to prepare a proposal on the SDGs.

The formation of the OWG on SDGs was the first phase of setting the new agenda. OWG has conducted 13 sessions, and at the end of 13th session of OWG, the group adopted a document with 17 specific goals with 169 associated targets. The SDGs intended to reinforce the commitment to the unfinished MDGs, as well as to break new ground with goals on inequalities, economic growth, decent jobs, cities and human settlements, industrialization, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, peace, justice and institutions. In addition, implementation means for the SDGs the global partnership for sustainable development were defined under the Goal 17 as follows: Finance, technology, capacity building, trade, systemic issues such as policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability. Apart from this goal, specific means of implementation of each target were identified in the OWG Report.

The intergovernmental negotiations to formulate the final post-2015 framework were started in early 2015 and ended in August by producing the finalised text for adoption under the title “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” which contains SDGs and targets with minor tweaking to the OWG Proposal, as well as the follow-up and review.

Finance of the SDGs has been a crucial issue throughout the Post-2015 process. In the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which was held in Addis Ababa in 13-16 July 2015 a framework related to the finance of the Post-2015 Development Agenda was adopted, namely the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). AAAA includes three main sections on: action areas; a global framework for financing post-2015 development agenda; and data, monitoring and follow-up.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda aims to force a transition from the MDG agenda, which focused on the challenges of the poor countries, to a more comprehensive sustainable development agenda, which concerns all countries regardless of their level of development. At the core of the new development agenda the SDGs stand and it is envisaged that this new agenda will have implications for all development actors from national to international level. In this regard, international and regional development actors are expected to have a tremendous role for translating the goals and targets into action.

### **3. Efforts on Poverty Alleviation in the OIC Region**

In this section poverty alleviation efforts in the world will be elaborated in the first phase. In this context, especially Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), poverty reduction strategies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and official development assistance will be provided. Afterwards, poverty alleviation efforts in the OIC Region will be analysed in terms of progress on MDGs and activities of the OIC Institutions.

#### **3.1. COMCEC Strategy**

Poverty alleviation has an important place in the agenda of the COMCEC. As mentioned in the first section, poverty is a significant challenge in the OIC Region particularly among the African Member countries. The COMCEC Strategy adopted by the 4th Extra-ordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah on 14-15 August 2012, has identified poverty alleviation as one of its six cooperation areas. Furthermore, “eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the OIC Region” has been determined as a strategic objective.

The COMCEC Strategy has identified four output areas in its Poverty Alleviation Section, which are aid effectiveness,, productive capacity of the poor, effective utilization of financial resources and monitoring poverty.

The COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group has been established within the framework of the implementation of the COMCEC Strategy. The Working Group (WG) provides a regular platform in this field for the country experts to deliberate on the issues related to poverty, and to share their experiences and good practices. The Poverty Alleviation Working Group (WG) meets twice a year in Ankara. Up to now five WG meetings of the COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group were held on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013, December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013, April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014, September 18<sup>th</sup> 2014, and February 26<sup>th</sup> 2015 in Ankara respectively. The sixth WG meeting will be held on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 with the theme of “Improving Basic Services Delivery for the Poor in the OIC Member Countries”.

The Strategy has also introduced a well-defined Project Cycle Management for the realization of the COMCEC Projects. In this respect, the Member Countries’ and the relevant OIC Institutions’ technical cooperation and the capacity building projects which will serve to the realization of the objectives of the COMCEC Strategy and to multilateral cooperation are funded by the COMCEC Coordination Office. Up to now two project calls were made, first in September 2013 and second in September 2014, and the Member Countries and the relevant OIC Institutions have shown great interest.

### **3.2. Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) and Special Program for Development of Africa (SPDA)**

Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) is a special fund within the IDB. In line with the decision of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in 2005 in Makkah, the Fund was officially launched in 2007. The fund focuses on human development, agriculture and rural development, basic infrastructure and micro enterprises. The principle target capital of the fund is US\$10 billion. As of May 2015, 68 projects has been supported by the ISFD Fund. The projects have been focusing on the sectors (agriculture and rural development, education, health, etc.) that have direct impact on poverty alleviation in the rural areas. . Till now, the total allocation for these projects is US\$2,31 billion. (ISFD, IDB 2015)

ISFD has developed a literacy programme for the poor with the name of Vocational Literacy Programmes for Poverty Reduction and it has been implemented this programme since 2008. The aim of this programme is to improve literacy and skills of the poor, particularly women and youth, and provide them with financial resources (namely microfinance resources) that can help them start their own businesses. The total cost of the program is estimated at US\$500 million, including US\$100 million for micro-finance. Another programme which was implemented by ISFD is the Microfinance Support Programme (MFSP). This programme aims to extend lines of financing and equity capital to banks and microfinance institutions in OIC member states. MFSP was a five-year programme and was designed as to end by 2012. The total cost of the MFSP is estimated at US\$500 million over a five-year period.

In accordance with the relevant decision of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in 2005 in Makkah, Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA) has been initiated by the IDB Group with the aim of supporting African OIC member countries, particularly least developed ones, in their poverty alleviation and economic development endeavours. Within the framework of this Programme, US\$12 billion has been allocated for a five year period. Under the framework of the SPDA around 480 operations, including project financing, trade and waqf operations, has been supported. The total disbursement, as of August 2015, is US\$ 2.7 billion with a disbursement rate of 54% percent of total approvals. (SPDA, IDB 2015)

### **3.3. The OIC Framework for Cooperation on labour, Employment and Social Protection**

Regarding the significant role of labor market in socio-economic development in the OIC member countries, the OIC Framework for Cooperation on Labour, Employment and Social Protection was adopted at the Second Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers, held in Baku, on 23-26 April 2013. The framework envisages activities towards improving employment and productivity responding the new requirements of the labour market in OIC member states and aims to facilitate collaboration and partnership among the member-countries. In this sense, six cooperation areas are determined in the Framework, namely occupational safety and health, unemployment, workforce capacity development projects, migrant and foreign contract labour, labour market information strategy, and social protection.

According to the decisions of the above-mentioned conference, a steering committee was formed in order to work out plans and programmes including time-lines and benchmarks, with a view of ensuring effective and speedy implementation of the programmes identified in the Framework. The first steering committee meeting for the implementation of the framework held in Baku on 17-18 June 2014 finalized the Executive Programme for the implementation of the Framework for the 2014-2016 period. The next step related to the Framework would be the 3<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Conference of Labour Ministers to be held in 2015 in Indonesia. It is expected that this conference would deliberate on the various mechanisms to operationalize the Executive Programme of the Framework. In this regard, OIC Member States are to be encouraged to actively participate at this Conference.

### 3.4. Youth Employment Programme

In order to improve youth employment, IsDB approved a Youth Employment Support (YES) Program in the affected countries of the Arab region in February 2011. Accordingly, the IsDB has allocated US\$250 million for YES program to affected member countries in the region. The activities towards employment generation, skills adjustment for jobs market, as well as the activities designed in the Education for Employment (E4E) Program which is coordinated by the IsDB and the IFC of the World Bank will be supported under the YES Program. Until now, several programmes have been approved such as in Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Mauritania under the YES Program. The Programme aims at creating around one million jobs over a period of five years.

### 3.5. OIC Cotton Programme

The OIC Cotton Programme has been initiated in 2005. Accordingly, the OIC Five-Year Cotton Action Plan (2007-2011) was prepared and it was endorsed by the 22nd Session of the COMCEC. The period of the Plan was extended for a further five years (2011-2016) by the 26th Session of the COMCEC.

Under the Cotton Action Plan, the Project and Steering Committees were formed. The IDB was designated as the Chairman of the former while the Ministry of Customs and Trade of Turkey of the latter. Six Steering Committee and four Project Committee meetings have been held so far. The 6th Steering Committee Meeting was held on April 3rd, 2013 in Ankara, Turkey.<sup>30</sup>

Under the OIC Cotton Action Plan, twenty-seven projects were proposed by the Member States. Until now, seven projects have been implemented.

### 3.6. Vocational Education and Training Programme

Vocational education and training issues have significance impacts on enhancing the productive capacity of the poor. In this respect, a programme on vocational education and training was initiated by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in 2009. The main target of this Programme (OIC-VET) is to improve the quality of vocational education and training in the public and private sectors, and to enhance the opportunities for the people in the Member Countries.

Main objectives of OIC-VET are;<sup>31</sup>

- to provide the exchange of people involved in VET throughout OIC Member Countries, so as to increase placements in enterprises.
- to enhance the quality and innovation capacity of Member Countries' vocational training systems, and to facilitate the transfer of innovative practices from one country to another.
- to increase the volume of cooperation among training institutions, enterprises, social partners and other relevant bodies throughout OIC Member Countries
- to expand the transparency and recognition of qualifications and competencies, including those acquired through formal and informal learning among Member Countries.
- to support the development of innovative Information and Communication Technology based on content, services, pedagogies and practice for lifelong learning.

Three capacity building programmes have been initiated within the framework of the OIC-VET Programme namely, Agriculture Capacity Building Programme, Information and Communications Technology Capacity Building Programme and Capacity Building Programme on Poverty Alleviation. The beneficiaries of OIC-VET Programme are governments, local administrations, public/private institutions, companies, researchers and practitioners. Besides, 34 national focal points are working in the member states for the effective implementation of the OIC-VET Programme.

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<sup>30</sup>COMCEC, 2013.

<sup>31</sup>OIC, 2013b.

## Concluding Remarks

There is a significant level of extreme poverty in the OIC Member Countries with almost 375 million people suffering from poverty. Poverty headcount ratios of the member countries differ from zero percent to 62 percent. Likewise, non-monetary poverty indicators also vary across the OIC Member Countries. As non-monetary indicators, Human Development Index values of the OIC Member Countries are between 0.852 and 0.337, Multidimensional Poverty Index values are between zero and 0.584, and Global Hunger Index values are between zero and 29.5.

Aiming to provide an overview of poverty status in the OIC Member Countries, this report elaborates on monetary and non-monetary poverty, with a special focus on the MDG achievements of the OIC Member Countries.

The OIC Member Countries do not form a homogenous group in terms of poverty. While 7 member countries are in high income group, 16 are in upper-middle income, 19 are in lower-middle income, and 15 are in low income group. High income OIC Countries have GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels which are above \$40,000. In the upper-middle income OIC Countries GDP per capita levels have a diverse pattern, ranging from \$4,176 to \$18,348, and all the countries in this group have low GHI values, which is less than seven. The human development category of these countries is medium or high. On the other hand, in these countries the population living in multidimensional poverty exceeds the population living in income poverty. More than two-thirds of the lower-middle income OIC Member Countries have GDP per capita (Current international PPP) level which are less than \$ 5,000. On the other hand, poverty rates in this group display a diverse picture. Indeed, poverty rate ranges from less-than 1 percent to more-than 62 percent. Lower-middle income OIC countries can be classified under low or medium human development categories. Multidimensional poverty situation is more severe than monetary poverty situation in these countries, since in more than one-third of these countries, the share of population that is multidimensionally poor is higher than 50 percent.

Regarding low income OIC Member Countries, both monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators are striking. GDP per capita (Current international PPP) levels are less than \$ 2,250 in this group, and poverty headcount ratios are above 27 percent. All countries in this group can be classified as low-income food-deficit country. They have also serious or alarming hunger situation. Moreover, all low income OIC countries are classified under low human development category in the ranking of human development index, and their multidimensional poverty rate is higher than 50 percent.

The OIC Member Countries have made remarkable progress on the MDG indicators. However, there are still gaps that need to be filled. Regarding the income groups, in most of the MDG indicators, high income countries seem to have done better than the low income member countries. The main challenges facing member countries in achieving the MDGs are the lack of political will and commitment to the MDGs, institutional capacity problems, lack of adequate financial resources, global economic situation, lack of enabling environment to attract investment and encourage private sector development, and lack of inclusive growth (IDB, 2011). Nevertheless, taking into account the challenges of the MDGs as well as more ambitious context of the SDGs, the implementation of the SDGs has uttermost importance.

The OIC institutions have been exerting efforts for alleviating poverty in the Member Countries through developing some programs. The new development agenda, namely the SDGs, will have significant implication for all countries. In this respect, the implementation of the SDGs will also have an important place in the OIC development agenda.

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## ANNEXES

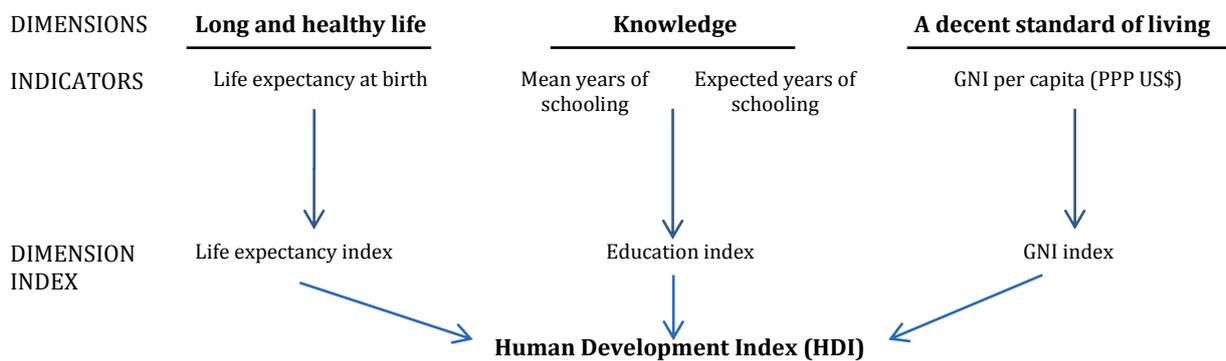
### Annex 1: The Widely Used Non-Monetary Poverty Indices

#### Human Development Index

Human development approach relies on a view that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. This perspective is inspired by Amartya Sen's<sup>32</sup> notion of well-being and poverty. Within the context of human development in order to investigate development by assuming that it is something beyond income and economic growth rates of countries the UNDP calculates a Human Development Index (HDI).<sup>33</sup> The HDI defines people as "the real wealth of a nation"<sup>34</sup> and posits *health, knowledge* and *income* as three basic aspects of human measures for development, and calculates a country's average achievements in these areas. In conclusion, the HDI sees poverty in terms of human poverty and defines it as a lack of income, education and health.<sup>35</sup>

The HDI utilizes four indicators, namely GNI per capita, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and life expectancy at birth, under three dimensions (Figure 1). When being calculated the index, minimum and maximum values are set in order to transform the indicators into indices between 0 and 1. The HDI is calculated by taking the geometric mean of the three dimension indices.

**Figure 21: Dimensions of HDI**



Source: The UNDP, 2013.

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index

Within the context of human development thinking, in addition to HDI, the UNDP have started to calculate MPI, in order to measure poverty in a much broader context, since 2010. The MPI considers multiple deprivations of the population and their overlap by utilizing the dimensions of health, education and standard of living (Figure 2). While the health and education dimensions are similar to the dimensions of HDI, but use different indicators, the standard of living is a different dimension that consists of six indicators related to basic living standards. On the other hand, income is not included in the calculation of MPI.

<sup>32</sup>Sen 1987 quoted in Haughton and Khandker 2009, p.2.

<sup>33</sup>Klugman et al. 2011, p.250; Sagar and Najam 1998, p.251

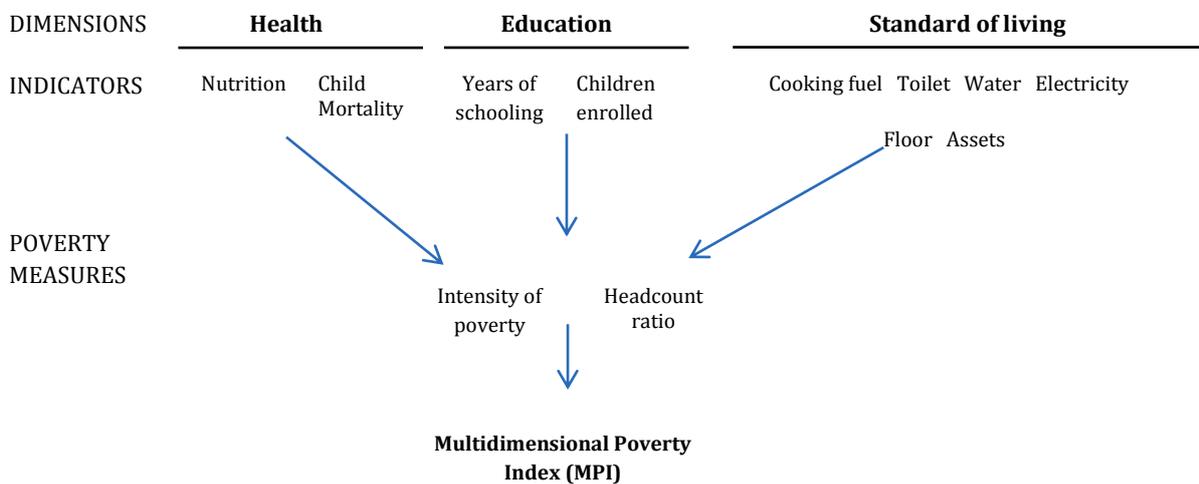
<sup>34</sup>The UNDP 1990, p.9.

<sup>35</sup>The UNDP 1990, p.63.

Deprivation in education is examined by years of schooling and child school attendance, deprivation in health is measured by child mortality and nutrition, and deprivation in living conditions is measured by electricity, improved sanitation, drinking water, flooring, cooking fuel, and asset ownership.

Because each main dimension is equally weighted in calculation of the index, one dimension affects the index 33 percent at most. Also each component of dimensions has equal weight. MPI has maximum and minimum scores for its three dimensions and the related indicators, which demonstrates for a household a maximum deprivation value of 10 and a minimum value of zero. A household having a deprivation value of 3 and more is considered as living under multidimensional poverty, and one who has a value between 2 and 3 is recognized as being under the risk of multidimensional poverty. (The UNDP, 2010b:215-222).

**Figure 22: Dimensions of the MPI**



Source: The UNDP, 2013.

**Global Hunger Index**

Global Hunger Index (GHI) which is calculated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is a significant indicator that reveals the state of hunger for countries. The GHI displays the level of hunger by taking into account of undernourishment<sup>36</sup>, underweight in children under five years and under-five mortality rate of the countries. “GHI score is calculated by averaging the percentage of the population that is undernourished, the percentage of children younger than five years old who are underweight, and the percentage of children dying before the age of five. This calculation results in a 100-point scale on which the best score is zero (no hunger) and the worst is 100, although neither of these extremes is reached in practice. A value of 100 would be reached only if all children died before their fifth birthday, the whole population was undernourished, and all

<sup>36</sup> “Undernourishment” indicates the calorie consumption of fewer than 1,800 a day, which is thought to represent the minimum calorie requirement that most people need to live a healthy and productive life. (FAO, 2011a quoted in IFPRI et.al., 2013:7)

children younger than five were underweight. A value of zero would mean that a country had no undernourished people in the population, no children younger than five who were underweight, and no children who died before their fifth birthday.”<sup>37</sup> A GHI value addresses to a low hunger situation when it is under 5, moderate when it is between 5 and 9.9, serious when it is between 10 and 19.9, alarming when it is between 20 and 29.9, and extremely alarming when it is above 30.

## Annex 2: OIC Member Countries by Income Categories

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

Source: The World Bank, 2015b.

<sup>37</sup> IFPRI et.al., 2013.

**Annex 3: MPI Values and the Income Categories of the Countries**

<b>Country</b>	<b>MPI</b>	<b>Income Category</b>
Trinidad and Tobago	0.007	High income
Serbia	0.001	
Belarus	0.001	
Jordan	0.004	
Kazakhstan	0.004	
Thailand	0.004	
Albania	0.005	
Tunisia	0.006	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	
Macedonia, FYR	0.007	
Maldives	0.008	
Azerbaijan	0.009	
Montenegro	0.012	
Brazil	0.012	Upper middle income
Argentina	0.015	
Mexico	0.024	
China	0.026	
Dominican Rep.	0.026	
Belize	0.030	
Colombia	0.032	
Suriname	0.033	
South Africa	0.041	
Peru	0.043	
Iraq	0.052	
Gabon	0.073	
Mongolia	0.077	
Namibia	0.200	
Ukraine	0.002	
Armenia	0.002	
Moldova	0.005	
Palestine	0.007	
Georgia	0.008	
Kyrgyzstan	0.013	
Uzbekistan	0.013	
Syria	0.024	
Indonesia	0.024	
Viet Nam	0.026	Lower middle income
Tajikistan	0.031	
Guyana	0.031	
Egypt	0.036	
Philippines	0.038	
Nicaragua	0.088	
Bolivia	0.097	
Honduras	0.098	
Swaziland	0.113	
Djibouti	0.127	

Bhutan	0.128	
Vanuatu	0.135	
Ghana	0.144	
Lao PDR	0.186	
Yemen	0.191	
Congo	0.192	
Cambodia	0.211	
Sao Tome and Principe	0.217	
Kenya	0.226	
Lesotho	0.227	
Bangladesh	0.237	
Pakistan	0.237	Lower middle income
Nigeria	0.239	
Cameroon	0.260	
India	0.282	
Afghanistan	0.293	
Cote d'Ivoire	0.307	
Zambia	0.318	
Timor-Leste	0.322	
Mauritania	0.362	
Senegal	0.390	
Burundi	0.442	
Burkina Faso	0.508	
Zimbabwe	0.181	
Nepal	0.197	
Haiti	0.242	
Togo	0.260	
Gambia	0.329	
Malawi	0.332	
Tanzania	0.335	
Rwanda	0.352	
Uganda	0.359	
Mozambique	0.390	
Congo (Dem.Rep.)	0.399	Low income
Benin	0.401	
Sierra Leone	0.405	
Madagascar	0.420	
Central African Rep.	0.424	
Liberia	0.459	
Guinea-Bissau	0.495	
Somalia	0.500	
Mali	0.533	
Ethiopia	0.537	
Guinea	0.548	
Niger	0.584	

Source: UNDP, 2014.

**Annex 4: GDP Per Capita for the OIC Member Countries between 1990 and 2013**

Country Name	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Afghanistan				1.021	1.606	1.990
Albania	2.844	2.906	4.249	6.406	9.482	10.489
Algeria	6.550	6.699	7.844	10.766	12.253	13.304
Azerbaijan	5.514	2.426	3.538	7.177	15.643	17.139
Bahrain	22.929	31.598	35.758	39.249	39.772	43.824
Bangladesh	691	866	1.098	1.486	2.093	2.557
Benin	881	1.020	1.209	1.410	1.602	1.791
Brunei Darussalam	49.925	57.290	59.098	66.356	69.276	71.759
Burkina Faso	541	646	844	1.125	1.390	1.634
Cameroon	1.714	1.523	1.823	2.158	2.418	2.711
Chad	720	763	792	1.607	1.915	2.081
Comoros	1.170	1.213	1.249	1.415	1.461	1.559
Cote d'Ivoire	2.003	2.071	2.314	2.411	2.700	3.012
Djibouti	1.975	1.692	1.649	1.997	2.614	2.998
Egypt	3.901	4.790	6.198	7.631	10.416	11.085
Gabon	12.402	14.266	13.838	15.050	16.404	19.260
Gambia	976	1.050	1.233	1.374	1.624	1.666
Guinea	731	766	904	1.079	1.163	1.255
Guinea-Bissau	969	1.140	992	1.080	1.218	1.242
Guyana	2.093	3.312	4.024	4.582	5.435	6.551
Indonesia	2.782	4.217	4.406	5.803	7.872	9.559
Iran	5.622	6.986	8.486	11.756	15.402	15.586
Iraq			9.532	9.546	12.506	15.188
Jordan	4.571	5.492	6.106	8.281	11.039	11.782
Kazakhstan	8.245	5.903	7.702	13.923	19.224	23.206
Kuwait		64.638	64.182	88.821	79.476	
Kyrgyz Republic	2.251	1.240	1.646	2.113	2.736	3.212
Lebanon	5.010	8.954	9.788	10.927	15.950	17.170
Libya			18.318	23.316	29.678	21.397
Malaysia	6.578	10.251	12.449	15.975	19.997	23.298
Maldives				6.809	10.475	11.654
Mali	713	822	1.007	1.322	1.632	1.641

Mauritania	1.437	1.643	1.750	2.122	2.622	3.042
Morocco	2.648	2.874	3.515	4.781	6.341	7.200
Mozambique	281	319	435	648	868	1.045
Niger	599	593	618	703	825	913
Nigeria	1.976	2.015	2.265	3.706	5.048	5.863
Oman	18.985	23.930	30.151	35.005	47.030	44.052
Pakistan	1.918	2.379	2.671	3.486	4.139	4.699
Palestine		1.986	3.195	3.822	3.821	
Qatar			88.543	105.575	124.785	131.758
Saudi Arabia	22.826	25.884	29.413	34.239	45.292	53.780
Senegal	1.203	1.296	1.521	1.877	2.140	2.269
Sierra Leone	862	759	796	1.030	1.320	1.927
Sudan	1.205	1.500	1.901	2.526	3.263	3.372
Suriname	6.848	7.161	7.823	10.844	13.855	16.226
Tajikistan	2.355	925	941	1.532	2.070	2.512
Togo	874	875	1.035	1.079	1.222	1.390
Tunisia	3.542	4.397	5.879	7.713	10.180	11.092
Turkey	4.436	5.407	9.339	11.532	16.195	18.975
Turkmenistan	5.411	3.378	4.246	5.798	9.838	14.001
Uganda	421	564	701	921	1.269	1.410
United Arab Emirates	74.974	78.384	86.422	91.938	56.275	
Uzbekistan	1.971	1.623	1.969	2.711	4.105	5.167
Yemen	2.229	2.663	3.188	3.829	4.447	3.958

*Source: Calculated from the World Bank, 2015a.*

*Note: Data for Somalia and Syria is not available.*

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>HDI Value</b>	<b>Human Development Category</b>
Norway	0.944	
Australia	0.933	
Switzerland	0.917	
Netherlands	0.915	
United States	0.914	
Germany	0.911	
New Zealand	0.910	
Canada	0.902	
Singapore	0.901	
Denmark	0.900	
Ireland	0.899	
Sweden	0.898	
Iceland	0.895	
United Kingdom	0.892	
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.891	
Korea (Rep.of)	0.891	
Japan	0.890	
Liechtenstein	0.889	
Israel	0.888	
France	0.884	
Austria	0.881	
Belgium	0.881	<b>Very High Human Development</b>
Luxembourg	0.881	
Finland	0.879	
Slovenia	0.874	
Italy	0.872	
Spain	0.869	
Czech Republic	0.861	
Greece	0.853	
Brunei Darussalam	0.852	
Qatar	0.851	
Cyprus	0.845	
Estonia	0.840	
Saudi Arabia	0.836	
Lithuania	0.834	
Poland	0.834	
Andorra	0.830	
Slovakia	0.830	
Malta	0.829	
United Arab Emirates	0.827	
Chile	0.822	
Portugal	0.822	
Hungary	0.818	

Bahrain	0.815
Cuba	0.815
Kuwait	0.814
Croatia	0.812
Latvia	0.810
Argentina	0.808
Uruguay	0.790
Bahamas	0.789
Montenegro	0.789
Belarus	0.786
Romania	0.785
Libya	0.784
Oman	0.783
Russian Federation	0.778
Bulgaria	0.777
Barbados	0.776
Palau	0.775
Antigua and Barbuda	0.774
Malaysia	0.773
Mauritius	0.771
Trinidad and Tobago	0.766
Lebanon	0.765
Panama	0.765
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)	0.764
Costa Rica	0.763
Turkey	0.759
Kazakhstan	0.757
Mexico	0.756
Seychelles	0.756
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.750
Sri Lanka	0.750
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.749
Azerbaijan	0.747
Jordan	0.745
Serbia	0.745
Brazil	0.744
Georgia	0.744
Grenada	0.744
Peru	0.737
Ukraine	0.734
Belize	0.732
Macedonia (FYR)	0.732
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.731
Armenia	0.730
Fiji	0.724

### High Human Development

Thailand	0.722
Tunisia	0.721
China	0.719
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.719
Algeria	0.717
Dominica	0.717
Albania	0.716
Jamaica	0.715
Saint Lucia	0.714
Colombia	0.711
Ecuador	0.711
Suriname	0.705
Tonga	0.705
Dominican Republic	0.700
Maldives	0.698
Mongolia	0.698
Turkmenistan	0.698
Samoa	0.694
Palestine, State of	0.686
Indonesia	0.684
Botswana	0.683
Egypt	0.682
Paraguay	0.676
Gabon	0.674
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.667
Moldova (Rep.)	0.663
El Salvador	0.662
Uzbekistan	0.661
Philippines	0.660
South Africa	0.658
Syrian Arab Republic	0.658
Iraq	0.642
Guyana	0.638
Viet Nam	0.638
Cape Verde	0.636
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.630
Guatemala	0.628
Kyrgyzstan	0.628
Namibia	0.624
Timor-Leste	0.620
Honduras	0.617
Morocco	0.617
Vanuatu	0.616
Nicaragua	0.614
Kiribati	0.607

**Medium Human Development**

Tajikistan	0.607
India	0.586
Bhutan	0.584
Cambodia	0.584
Ghana	0.573
Lao PDR	0.569
Congo	0.564
Zambia	0.561
Bangladesh	0.558
Sao Tome and Principe	0.558
Equatorial Guinea	0.556
Nepal	0.540
Pakistan	0.537
Kenya	0.535
Swaziland	0.530
Angola	0.526
Myanmar	0.524
Rwanda	0.506
Cameroon	0.504
Nigeria	0.504
Yemen	0.500
Madagascar	0.498
Zimbabwe	0.492
Papua New Guinea	0.491
Solomon Islands	0.491
Comoros	0.488
Tanzania (United Rep.)	0.488
Mauritania	0.487
Lesotho	0.486
Senegal	0.485
Uganda	0.484
Benin	0.476
Sudan	0.473
Togo	0.473
Haiti	0.471
Afghanistan	0.468
Djibouti	0.467
Côte d'Ivoire	0.452
Gambia	0.441
Ethiopia	0.435
Malawi	0.414
Liberia	0.412
Mali	0.407
Guinea-Bissau	0.396
Mozambique	0.393

### Low Human Development



## COMCEC Poverty Outlook 2015

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Guinea	0.392
Burundi	0.389
Burkina Faso	0.388
Eritrea	0.381
Sierra Leone	0.374
Chad	0.372
Central African Republic	0.341
Congo (Dem.Rep.)	0.338
Niger	0.337

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Source: *The UNDP, 2014.*

**Annex 6: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Americas</b>	<b>Oceania</b>
Benin	Afghanistan	Haiti	Papua N. G.
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Honduras	Solomon Islands
Burundi	Bhutan	Nicaragua	
Cameroon	D.P.R. Korea		
Central African Rep.	India		
Chad	Kyrgyzstan		
Comoros	Mongolia		
Congo	Nepal		
Côte d'Ivoire	Syria		
D.R.Congo	Tajikistan		
Djibouti	Uzbekistan		
Eritrea	Yemen		
Ethiopia			
The Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mozambique			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Sudan			
Sudan			
Togo			
Uganda			
Tanzania			
Zimbabwe			

Source: FAO, 2015.

**Annex 7: The GHI Values of the Countries**

<b>Countries</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2014</b>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	9.1	6.3	7.9	6.2	5.3
Algeria	6.6	7.3	5.1	<5	<5
Angola	40.8	38.9	32.3	24.1	17
Argentina	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Armenia	-	10.5	9	<5	<5
Azerbaijan	-	14.8	12	5.2	<5
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	36.6	34.4	24	19.8	19
Belarus		<5	<5	<5	<5
Benin	22.5	20.5	18	15.3	11
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	18.6	16.8	14.5	13.9	9.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Botswana	15.6	16.5	18.1	16.8	13
Brazil	8.8	7.7	6.5	<5	<5
Bulgaria	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Burkina Faso	27	22.6	26.3	26.5	20
Burundi	32	36.9	38.7	39	36
Cambodia	32.9	30.8	28.1	20.8	16
Cameroon	23.3	24.6	21.3	16.6	13
Central African Republic	30.3	30.3	28.1	28.9	22
Chad	39.7	35.4	30	29.8	25
Chile	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
China	13.6	10.7	8.5	6.8	5.4
Colombia	10.9	8.2	6.8	7	5.3
Comoros	23	26.7	34	30	30
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Rep.	22.6	22.7	18.3	18.3	18
Costa Rica	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Croatia	-	5.4	<5	<5	<5
Cuba	<5	8.4	<5	<5	<5
Côte d'Ivoire	16.4	16.6	17.6	16.5	16
Djibouti	34.1	29.4	28.5	25.6	20
Dominican Republic	15.6	11.5	9.9	9.6	7
Ecuador	14.9	11.9	12	10.3	7.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7	6.3	5.3	<5	<5
El Salvador	10.8	8.8	7.9	6.4	6.2
Eritrea	-	41.2	40	38.8	34
Estonia	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ethiopia	-	42.6	37.4	30.8	24

Fiji	6.2	5.3	<5	<5	<5
Gabon	10	8.6	7.8	7.4	6.1
Gambia, The	18.7	20.4	15.5	15.1	14
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	27.2	20.2	16.1	11.3	7.8
Guatemala	15.6	16	17.3	17	16
Guinea	22	20.9	22.4	18	14
Guinea-Bissau	22.6	20.4	20.5	17.3	14
Guyana	14.5	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.5
Haiti	33.6	32.9	25.3	27.9	23
Honduras	14.6	13.9	11.2	9	6
India	31.2	26.9	25.5	24.2	18
Indonesia	20.5	17.8	16.1	15.2	10
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8.5	7.3	5.8	<5	<5
Iraq	8.6	11.9	12.8	11.6	13
Jamaica	6.1	<5	<5	<5	<5
Jordan	<5	5.5	<5	<5	<5
Kazakhstan	-	<5	7.8	<5	<5
Kenya	21.5	21	20.2	19.5	17
Kuwait	15.6	5.3	<5	<5	<5
Kyrgyz Republic	-	11.2	9	5.4	<5
Lao PDR	34.5	31.4	29.4	25	20
Latvia	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Lebanon	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Lesotho	13.1	15.4	14.6	15	13
Liberia	24.5	28.9	25.1	20.7	17
Libya	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Lithuania	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Macedonia, FYR	-	5.6	<5	<5	<5
Madagascar	25.3	24.9	27.4	25.2	22
Malawi	31.3	28.8	21.9	18.9	14
Malaysia	9.4	7	6.9	5.7	5.4
Mali	27.2	27.2	24.8	20.7	13
Mauritania	23	18.7	17.1	14.4	12
Mauritius	8.3	7.6	6.7	6	5
Mexico	5.8	5.6	<5	<5	<5
Moldova	-	7.9	9	7.4	11
Mongolia	20.3	23.1	18.5	14.1	9.6
Montenegro					<5
Morocco	7.6	7.1	6.1	6.4	<5
Mozambique	35.2	32.3	28.2	24.8	21
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	21.7	22	18.4	16.5	17

Nepal	28.4	26.8	25.2	22.2	16
Nicaragua	24	19.7	15.4	11.4	9.6
Niger	36.4	36.1	31.2	26.4	21
Nigeria	25.9	23	17.9	16.7	15
North Korea	17.9	22.4	22.8	19.3	16
Oman	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	26.7	23.3	22.1	21	19
Panama	11.6	10.7	11.8	9.5	<5
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9.2	7.4	6.8	6.3	8.8
Peru	16.1	12.4	10.6	10	5.7
Philippines	20.1	17.5	17.9	14.7	13
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Russian Federation	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Rwanda	30.6	35.1	30.6	24.1	16
Saudi Arabia	6.6	6.5	<5	<5	<5
Senegal	18.9	19.6	19.5	14.3	14
Serbia					<5
Sierra Leone	31.2	29	29.8	29.1	23
Slovak Republic	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	7.5	6.4	7.4	7.8	<5
Sri Lanka	22.2	20.2	17.6	16.8	15
Sudan (former)	30.7	25.9	26.7	24.1	26
Suriname	11.3	10.1	10.9	9	6
Swaziland	9.9	12.3	13.5	11.8	17
Syrian Arab Republic	7.8	6.1	<5	5.1	5.9
Tajikistan	-	21.5	22.3	18.8	16
Tanzania	23.5	26.8	26.3	20.8	17
Thailand	21.3	17.3	10.2	6.7	5
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	25.7	30
Togo	23.6	19.4	20.8	18	14
Trinidad & Tobago	6.7	7.6	6.8	6.7	<5
Tunisia	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Turkey	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
Turkmenistan	-	10.5	9.1	6.9	<5
Uganda	21.5	22.7	20.2	18.4	17
Ukraine	-	<5	<5	<5	<5
Uruguay	5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Uzbekistan	-	7.7	8.9	6.9	<5
Venezuela, RB	7.5	7.3	6.8	5.8	<5
Vietnam	31.4	25.4	17.3	13.1	7.5

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Yemen, Rep.	30.1	27.8	27.8	28	23
Zambia	24.7	24	26.5	24.7	23
Zimbabwe	19.7	22.5	22	21.3	17

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Source: IFPRI et.al., 2014.

**Annex 8: The Official 3 Regional Groups of the OIC Member Countries**

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

*Note: Guyana and Suriname are in Latin America Region. However due to the limited number of countries in that region, they are included in the Asian Group.*

**Annex 9: HDI Values and Human Development Categories of the OIC Member Countries**

<b>Arab Group</b>	<b>HDI Value</b>	<b>Human Development Category</b>
Qatar	0.851	Very High Human Development
United Arab Emirates	0.827	
Saudi Arabia	0.836	High Human Development
Bahrain	0.815	
Kuwait	0.814	
Libya	0.784	
Oman	0.783	
Lebanon	0.765	
Tunisia	0.721	
Algeria	0.717	
Jordan	0.745	Middle Human Development
Palestine	0.686	
Egypt	0.682	
Syria	0.658	
Iraq	0.642	
Morocco	0.617	
Yemen	0.500	Low Human Development
Comoros	0.488	
Mauritania	0.487	
Sudan	0.473	
Djibouti	0.467	
<b>African Group</b>	<b>HDI Value</b>	<b>Human Development Category</b>
Gabon	0.674	Middle Human Development
Cameroon	0.504	Low Human Development
Nigeria	0.504	
Senegal	0.485	
Uganda	0.484	
Benin	0.476	
Togo	0.473	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.452	
The Gambia	0.441	
Mali	0.407	
Guinea-Bissau	0.396	

Guinea	0.392	
Mozambique	0.393	
Burkina Faso	0.388	
Sierra Leone	0.374	
Chad	0.372	
Niger	0.337	
Asian Group	HDI Value	Human Development Category
Brunei Darussalam	0.852	Very High Human Development
Malaysia	0.773	High Human Development
Turkey	0.759	
Kazakhstan	0.757	
Iran	0.749	
Azerbaijan	0.747	
Albania	0.716	
Suriname	0.705	Middle Human Development
Maldives	0.698	
Turkmenistan	0.698	
Indonesia	0.684	
Uzbekistan	0.661	
Guyana	0.638	
Kyrgyzstan	0.628	
Tajikistan	0.607	
Bangladesh	0.558	Low Human Development
Pakistan	0.537	
Comoros	0.488	
Afghanistan	0.468	

Source: UNDP, 2014.

Note: Data for Somalia is not available.

**Annex 10: MPI Values and the Income Groups for the OIC Member Countries**

Country	MPI Value	Income Group
Togo	0.260	
Afghanistan	0.293	
The Gambia	0.329	
Uganda	0.359	
Mozambique	0.390	
Benin	0.401	
Sierra Leone	0.405	Low income
Guinea-Bissau	0.495	
Somalia	0.500	
Burkina Faso	0.508	
Mali	0.533	
Guinea	0.548	
Niger	0.584	
Jordan	0.004	
Palestine	0.007	
Kyrgyzstan	0.013	
Uzbekistan	0.013	
Syria	0.024	
Indonesia	0.024	
Tajikistan	0.031	
Guyana	0.031	
Egypt	0.036	
Iraq	0.052	Lower middle income
Djibouti	0.127	
Yemen	0.191	
Bangladesh	0.237	
Pakistan	0.237	
Nigeria	0.239	
Cameroon	0.260	
Cote d'Ivoire	0.307	
Mauritania	0.362	
Senegal	0.390	
Kazakhstan	0.004	
Albania	0.005	
Tunisia	0.006	
Maldives	0.008	Upper middle income
Azerbaijan	0.009	
Suriname	0.033	
Gabon	0.073	

Source: UNDP, 2014.

**Annex 11: Official list of MDG indicators**

<b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>	
<b>Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)</b>	<b>Indicators for monitoring progress</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio

	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> <p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives</p> <p>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p> <p>8.14 Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants</p> <p>8.15 Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants</p> <p>8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants</p>

## Annex 12: Methodology of Assessment of MDG Progress

A major problem related to monitoring the delivery of the MDGs is the definition of some targets and their associated indicators. Indeed, some targets envisage a well-defined outcome, like the first target under the seventh goal, since it envisages reversing the loss of environmental resources. However some targets envisage outcomes that are not clearly defined, like the second target under the same goal. So-called target envisages reducing biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss, but the level of reduction is not clearly defined. On the indicators side, the definition problem is that whether they directly refer to their associated target. For instance, the first indicator under the target of third goal, “ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education”, directly refers to the expected outcome of its associated target, which is “Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015”. However, the third indicator under this target, “Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament”, does not directly refer to the expected outcome. Due to these constraints, 14 targets which involve well-defined outcomes and 20 indicators which are directly related to the expected outcome of its associated target are included in the analysis. The latest data employed in this analysis belongs to 2013.

Another significant problem is data availability related to monitor the MDG achievements for the OIC Member Countries. In the analysis, if missing data related to any indicator exceeds more than one-third of the member countries that indicator was excluded from the analysis. To gauge the progress on the MDGs, the data of the OIC Member Countries are aggregated at both the OIC and income group level. By this way, overall access over time is tried to be shown.

The definitions for tracking the progress levels of the countries are determined as follows:

- *Successful*: When a country achieves the target before 2015
- *On-track*: When a country is expected to meet the target by 2015
- *Off-track*: When a country has been either improving its situation related to a certain indicator but is not expected to meet the target by 2015 or stagnating.
- *Regressing*: When a country is slipping backwards

The successful progress is defined according to the expected outcome that each MDG target envisages. For instance, for the first target under the first goal, “halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day”, the countries which reduced the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by half are defined as successful. On the other hand, for the first target under the seventh goal, “integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources”, the countries which experienced any increase in the environmental resources are defined as successful.

**Goal 1:** Regarding **the first target of** Goal 1, since only the first indicator directly refers to the expected outcome of the target, which is halving the proportion of people whose income is below 1 dollar a day, the first indicator is included in the analysis.

Regarding **the second target** the data related to the first, third and fourth indicators are missing for more than one-third of the member countries. Hence these indicators are not included in the analysis. Related to the second indicator, only one country has missing data. The expected outcome this indicator refers is “full employment” but no time has been defined for this outcome. Therefore, any increase between the first and last data for employment-to-population ratio is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and slipping backwards is accepted as regressing progress for this indicator.

**Goal 2:** The first indicator directly refers to the expected outcome of the target. However, the second indicator is about drop-out rates and somehow captured in the first indicator, since the achievement of universal primary education requires both enrollment in, and completion of, the primary school. Likewise, the third indicator is also captured by the first indicator to some extent and besides it does not directly refer to the target. Therefore, the second and the third indicators are not included in the analysis.

**Goal 3:** There is no an exact target value which should be attained for the second and third indicators. However, for the first indicator the target value is one, therefore, the improvement in the countries can be classified according to this value. Therefore, the first indicator is considered in the analysis, but the second and third indicators are not included. The missing data for the first part of the first indicator, namely the ratio of girls to boys in primary education, corresponds to 7 percent of the OIC member countries.

**Goal 4:** While expected progress related to the target can be monitored by the first indicator directly, the second and the third indicators are not directly refers to the expected outcome of this target. In this sense, only the first target is included in the analysis. There is no missing data related to the first indicator.

**Goal 5: The first target** consists of two indicators. The first indicator directly reflects the expected outcome of the first target, which is reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, so it is included in the analysis. However, since the second indicator supports the progress related to the fifth goal but does not reflect the expected outcome directly it is not included in the analysis. **The second target** consists of four. Among these indicators only the third one directly reflects to the expected outcome of the target, so only this indicator is included in the analysis. Regarding the third indicator, only five percent of the data is missing.

**Goal 6:** The first four indicators are associated with the first, the following one is associated with the second target, and the rest are associated with the third target. Related to **the first target**, since the second, third and fourth indicators do not directly refer to the expected outcome of this target, these indicators are excluded from the analysis. The expected outcome that this indicator refers is reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, however no time has been determined for this outcome. Therefore, any decrease between the first and last data of this indicator is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and any increase is accepted as regressing progress. The share of the missing data in the first indicator of this target is slightly lower than one-third of the member countries, and the missing data belongs mostly to high income countries with 61 percent.

Regarding **the third target** first and fourth indicators directly refer to the expected outcome. However, related to the first indicator, since the data is available only for one year, it is not possible to analyze the development in the indicator for the countries. Regarding the first part of the fourth indicator, the expected outcome that this indicator refers is reversing the incidence of tuberculosis, however no time has been determined for this outcome. Therefore, any decrease between the first and last data of this indicator is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and any increase is accepted as regressing progress. the success rate in high income countries is higher.

**Goal 7:** The first target is a cross-cutting one which emphasizes a general look for sustainable development and environmental resources. The following three targets imply the progress in the first target. Therefore, analysing the second, third and fourth targets will also put into forth the progress in the first target. The first seven indicators are associated with the second, the following two are associated with the third, and the last one is associated with the fourth target. Related to **the second target** the first, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh indicators refer to the expected outcome of the target, which is reducing biodiversity loss. However, regarding the fourth and seventh indicators no country level data is available. On the other hand,

the second and the third indicators do not directly refer to the mentioned outcome. So, the indicators that are included in the analysis are the first, fifth and sixth ones. Regarding the first indicator, any increase between the first and last data of this indicator is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and slipping backwards is accepted as regressing progress.

Regarding the fifth indicator the missing data corresponds to slightly less than one-fourth of the member countries, of which 86 percent are low income member countries. While analyzing this indicator, any decrease between the first and last data is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and increase is accepted as regressing progress.

Regarding the sixth indicator, only one country has missing data. While analyzing this indicator, any increase between the first and last data is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and slipping backwards is accepted as regressing progress.

Related to **the third target** both of its indicators refer to the expected outcome of the target. Regarding the first indicator, the share of missing data is far less than one-fifth.

**Goal 8:** The first nine indicators are related to the first three targets inter-connectedly. The following three indicators are associated with the fourth target, the next indicator is associated with the fifth target and the last three indicators are associated with the sixth target.

Like in the seventh goal, the first target of this goal is a cross-cutting one which emphasizes a general look for trade and financial system, and the following three targets imply the progress in the first target. Therefore, analysing the second, third and fourth targets will also put into forth the progress in the first target. On the other hand, the second target is related to donor countries of ODA, and third target is related to developed countries, landlocked developing countries or small island developing countries, which is too specific and does not fit to the scope and classification of this analysis which aims to provide a picture related to the improvement in the MDGs for the OIC member countries. Hence, the first, second and third targets are not included in the analysis. Regarding the fifth target, since there is no country level data, this target is not included in the analysis.

Regarding **the fourth target**, since the first and second indicators are related to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries which do not fit to the scope and classification of this analysis, these two indicators are excluded from the analysis. While analyzing the fourth indicator, any decrease between the first and last data is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and increase is accepted as regressing progress. The share of missing data for this indicator is 25 percent.

Concerning **the sixth target**, all the three indicators are included in the analysis. While analyzing these indicators, any increase between the first and last data is accepted as successful progress, stagnation is accepted as on-track progress, and slipping backwards is accepted as regressing progress.