

IsDB-OPHI BRIEFS

Poverty in IsDB Member Countries
In the Face of Food Insecurities

No. 1
April 2024



IsDB - OPHI Briefs, No. 1
Poverty In IsDB Member Countries in the Face of Food Insecurities

ISSN 3033-4365 (Print)
ISSN 3033-4373 (Online)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Citation: OPHI and IsDB (2024). Poverty In IsDB Member Countries in the Face of Food Insecurities 2024.

IsDB–OPHI Briefs No. 1, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).

This report is published under Creative Commons licence CC BY-NC-ND.

Acknowledgements

This publication was jointly prepared by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) under the strategic guidance and direction of Dr. Areef Suleman, IsDB Group Chief Economist, Dr. Hiba Ahmed (Director General, ISFD) and Dr. Sabina Alkire (Director, OPHI).

Contributors: Bukhari M.S. Sillah, Lead Economist (IsDB), Mustafa Yagci, Senior Economist (IsDB) ; Corinne Mitchell, Director of Programmes and Operations, Alexandra Fortacz, Research and Policy Officer (OPHI), and Agustín Casarini, Research Assistant (OPHI).

Design Advice: Communications and Outreach Department (IsDB); Maya Evans, Communications Manager, and Adam Houlbrook, Copy Editor (OPHI).

Administrative and Technical Assistance: Abdul Rashid (IsDB).

Desktop Publishing and Designing: Taibah Sugati (IsDB).

Foreword

As the world moves from one crisis to another, we remain laser-focused on attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The multisectoral, evidence-based approach to crises has proved that such approaches to policy development accelerate the impacts. We hope to do the same in the fight against all forms of poverty everywhere.

Despite the significant strides made in reducing global poverty since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the COVID-19 pandemic dealt a devastating blow, erasing years of gains and pushing millions back into poverty.

The current inflationary surge, fuelled by the East European crisis, threatens to trigger another setback. As families struggle with rising costs, real household incomes plummet, forcing them to prioritize immediate needs over investments in health and education. This jeopardizes their future prospects, locking them on a path of lower achievement.

By investing in rebuilding human capital within vulnerable communities today, we can break this cycle and ensure a brighter future for generations to come.

While income poverty statistics are essential, they do not capture the complete picture. Even a household above the poverty threshold can be significantly disadvantaged if it lacks access to education, for example. This creates an uneven playing field, limiting opportunities compared to those who have received proper schooling.

To get a more accurate understanding of poverty, we need to move beyond income statistics and delve into the lived experiences of those facing hardships.

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford have partnered to publish a series of briefs, ensuring we do not miss such information.

The series covers all dimensions of poverty, especially those that cannot be measured by monetary statistics. By computing and evaluating the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in IsDB member countries, we can understand poverty as a series of deprivations in three critical dimensions: health, education, and living standards.



“ We at the IsDB hope to see these insights translated into concrete policy steps that deliver a meaningful reduction in poverty across IsDB member countries. ”

The MPI offers policymakers a powerful tool. Its flexible breakdown by region, age, location, and gender allows for targeted interventions to tackle poverty – which is crucial in resource-limited post-crisis settings. This brief further explores the link between poverty and food security.

We at the IsDB hope to see these insights translated into concrete policy steps that deliver a meaningful reduction in poverty across IsDB member countries. By providing innovative financing solutions alongside knowledge and capacity-building initiatives, we empower our member countries to rebuild thriving and sustainable communities.

This brief is driven by a single, unwavering goal: leaving no one behind. Let us act together with a renewed sense of urgency to recover lost ground and propel ourselves toward a future defined by green, resilient, and inclusive development.

A blue ink signature of Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser, consisting of several overlapping loops and a final horizontal stroke.

Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser
President, Islamic Development Bank Group
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors

Preface

Leaving no one behind is at the heart of this brief. A deterioration of food security worldwide and a surge in the number of people suffering from hunger indicate a looming food crisis that undermines this endeavour. Hunger is detrimental. It hinders survival today and can hamper human flourishing tomorrow. As such, hunger is often interlinked with the experience of other deprivations. Thus, to leave no one behind in Islamic Development Bank's (IsDB) member countries while protecting them from current and future crises requires a holistic perspective of poverty – one that addresses the different deprivations simultaneously.

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a unique internationally comparable tool to measure the interlinked deprivations people face. It can be decomposed to make visible those who are deprived in different indicators, as well as disaggregated to illuminate differences in multidimensional poverty across geographical regions and population groups. The global MPI thereby offers the required holistic perspective, capturing and revealing the multifaceted nature of people's poverty. It provides evidence to guide and inform effective policy action for addressing poverty in the face of food insecurities. As such, the hope is that it will enhance poverty-related interventions by IsDB member countries and multilateral institutions, including IsDB.

As part of the partnership between IsDB and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), this brief uses the global MPI 2022 results for 41 IsDB countries to shed light on multidimensional poverty in the face of food insecurities. The brief explores the overlaps between multidimensional poverty and food insecurity in IsDB member countries and exposes the differences in poverty in rural and urban areas as well as what deprivations poor people face – crucial information for effective policy efforts to address poverty.

The numbers in this brief provide a clear picture: poverty and food insecurities are intertwined in IsDB member countries. Poorer IsDB member countries face higher food insecurity. More than half of the poor people in IsDB member countries are already facing undernourishment. Four in five people who are poor and undernourished live in rural areas. These numbers call for action that connects well-targeted poverty eradication and food security efforts to ensure people's survival and enable them to flourish, today and tomorrow.

The aim is to leave no one behind, to end multidimensional poverty, and to build a better future, together.

Areef Suleman

Group Chief Economist
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Sabina Alkire

Director, Oxford Poverty and Human
Development Initiative (OPHI)

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Key Findings	2
1. Poorer Member Countries are Less Food Secure	6
2. More Than Half of All Poor People Live in Member Countries With High Food Vulnerability	7
3. Most Poor People in Member Countries are Deprived in Nutrition	8
4. Poverty Discrepancies Between Rural and Urban Areas	10
5. Addressing Undernutrition and Deprivations to Decrease Poverty and Food Insecurity	13
References	16
Appendices	17
Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries	24
Appendix 2. The Structure of the Global MPI – Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights	25
Appendix 3. IsDB Member Countries Included in the Global MPI 2022	26



Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve **'zero hunger'** (SDG 2) and to 'leave no one behind' (United Nations, 2015, 2019). More than halfway through the journey toward the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, a global food crisis is looming because of concurrent challenges, such as climate change, the East European crisis, the sustained impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and economic uncertainties and disruptions (Economist Impact, 2022; FAO, 2022; Sillah and Naiya, 2022, p.5). The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) 2022 report shows a decline in food security and the worsening of hunger on an unprecedented scale (Economist Impact, 2022). Hunger is a cross-cutting issue, closely intertwined with the concept of poverty. For a family to go hungry at a time when 31% of food is estimated to be wasted becomes a moral failure on the part of society (UNEP, years).¹ As such, to leave no one behind, tackling hunger and food insecurity is at the forefront of many poverty elimination interventions.

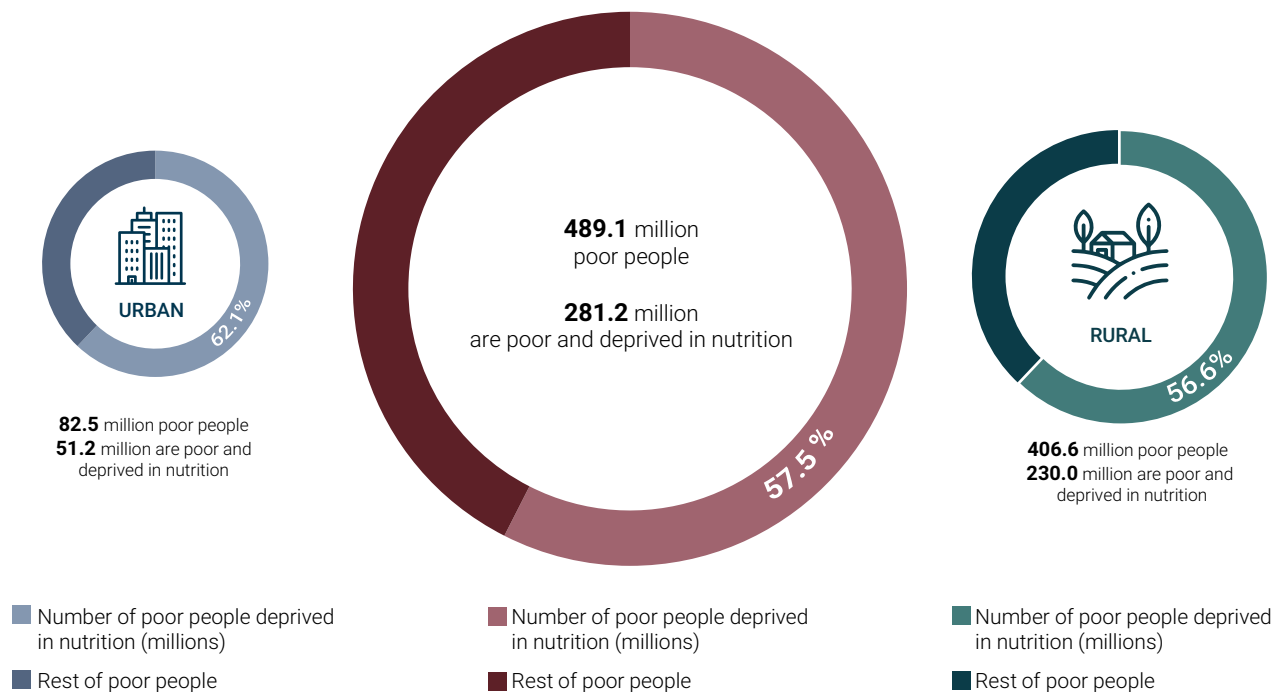
Using the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 results (Alkire et al., 2022a, 2022b) (see Box 1), this brief explores the overlaps between multidimensional poverty (henceforth referred to as 'poverty') and food insecurity in Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) member countries, illuminating the difference between rural and urban areas. The analysis also covers undernutrition among poor people and the extent to which other deprivations are prevalent, to guide and inform effective action for addressing poverty in the face of food insecurities.²



Key Findings

Overall, 281.2 million people in IsDB member countries are poor and experience a situation of undernutrition (Figure 1). Countries with higher proportions of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition are also among the least food-secure countries in the world. But even in relatively more food-secure countries, undernourishment remains a problem for many of their poor populations.

Figure 1. Number of people poor and deprived in nutrition in IsDB member countries overall, by rural and urban areas



IsDB = Islamic Development Bank; MCs = member countries.
Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa 2022a & b.



• A comparison of the global MPI 2022 and GFSI 2022 results shows that poorer IsDB member countries are also less food secure.

Yemen (2013), Sierra Leone (2019), Nigeria (2018), and Sudan (2014), hosting 140.5 million poor people, are among the 10 least food-secure countries worldwide.³

- Overall, **59.2%** of poor people in IsDB member countries (289.5 million) live in 17 IsDB member countries where food vulnerability is high.⁴ This includes some of the most populous IsDB member countries, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, and Nigeria, as well as some of the poorest member countries, such as Benin (2017–18) and Burkina Faso (2010).
- There are differences in hunger and poverty statistics between rural and urban IsDB member countries' populations. Of the 489.1 million poor people in IsDB member countries, 406.6 million **(83.1%) live in rural areas**, while 82.5 million are found in urban areas. Notwithstanding lower poverty rates in urban areas, **more than 60% of urban poor people are deprived in nutrition.**
- Tackling poverty and food security requires a joint approach which must include policies addressing undernutrition alongside other poverty deprivations. These **strategies must be targeted to populations where they can make the greatest impact**, such as in rural areas and in poorer, less food-secure IsDB member countries. Overall, it is vital that policies against poverty are tailored to the specific nature and experiences of poverty – their most salient deprivations – by country, area, or subnational region.



Box 1. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

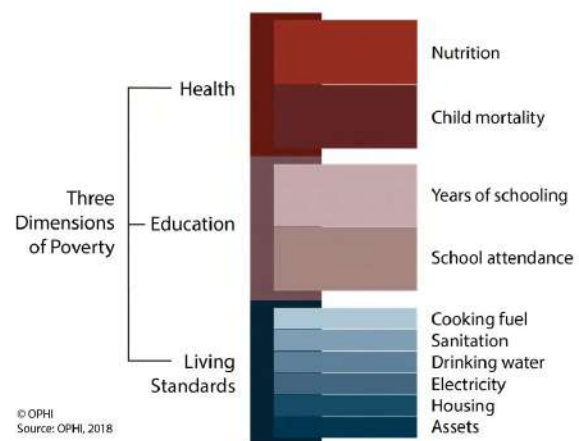
The global MPI is an internationally comparable measure of acute poverty for more than 100 countries, launched in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It applies the Alkire-Foster method to construct an index that reflects poverty in its breadth and magnitude across the world (Alkire et al., 2015; Alkire and Foster, 2011; UNDP and OPHI, 2019). The global MPI consists of three dimensions – health, education, and living standards – and 10 indicators (Figure 2), and uses a nested equal-weight structure.⁴ A person is identified as poor if he/she is deprived in at least one-third of all weighted indicators.

The global MPI 2022 results represent an information platform. The MPI value reflects the overall poverty level. It is computed by multiplying the headcount ratio with the average intensity score. Therefore, it reflects the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations – that is, the proportion of possible deprivations experienced by poor people. The MPI ranges from 0 to 1. This means that if a country has an MPI of 1, the entire population is identified as poor, and each person experiences all 10 deprivations. As the MPI is the product of the headcount ratio and intensity of poverty, it is sensitive to changes in the incidence of poverty as well as changes in the intensity that poor people experience.

The incidence or headcount ratio is the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor. The average intensity (ranging from 33.3% to 100%) is the average share of weighted deprivations experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.

Finally, the global MPI is extensively disaggregated, by subnational regions, urban-rural areas, and age cohorts, and broken down by indicator – which allows zooming in and revealing detailed information about the distribution and nature of poverty. The indicator breakdown provides information on undernutrition through the nutrition indicator: a person is identified as being deprived in nutrition if they live in a household where any person under 70 years of age is undernourished.

Figure 2. Structure of the global MPI



Source: Alkire et al. (2022a).

Note: This brief uses global MPI 2022 results (Alkire et al., 2022a, 2022b) but the years for the surveys used for the global MPI vary by country and always reflect the most recent survey available. Survey years are noted in parentheses throughout the brief. The global MPI 2022 results include 41 IsDB member countries (see Appendix 2 for a full list).

Box 2. Food security

Food security is 'a situation where all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.' It is composed of four dimensions: availability (obtainability), accessibility, utilisation, and stability (FAO, 2001; FAO, 2006, p.1).

Hunger is a narrower concept related to, and often the result of, food insecurity and is associated with food deprivation or undernourishment (Sillah and Naiya, 2022, p.4).

The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) uses 68 indicators to assess food insecurity in 113 countries across **four dimensions: affordability, availability, quality and safety, and natural resources and resilience**. These dimensions correlate with the FAO's dimensions of food security, where affordability represents access, availability represents obtainability, quality and safety stands for utilisation, and natural resources and resilience represents stability (Sillah and Naiya, 2022, p.9). The brief uses the GFSI 2022 results but the dates of the individual data sources used vary by country and indicator (Economist Impact, 2022).

Food vulnerability reflects the exposure of IsDB member countries to food trade, their dependence on cereal imports, their positions on the global hunger index, and the number of people that face severe food insecurity. Based on the four indicators – (1) net food export, (2) cereal import dependency ratio, (3) global hunger index, and (4) the number of people that are severely food insecure – countries can be classified as experiencing low, moderate, or high food vulnerability (for more details see Sillah and Naiya, 2022, pp.20–21).

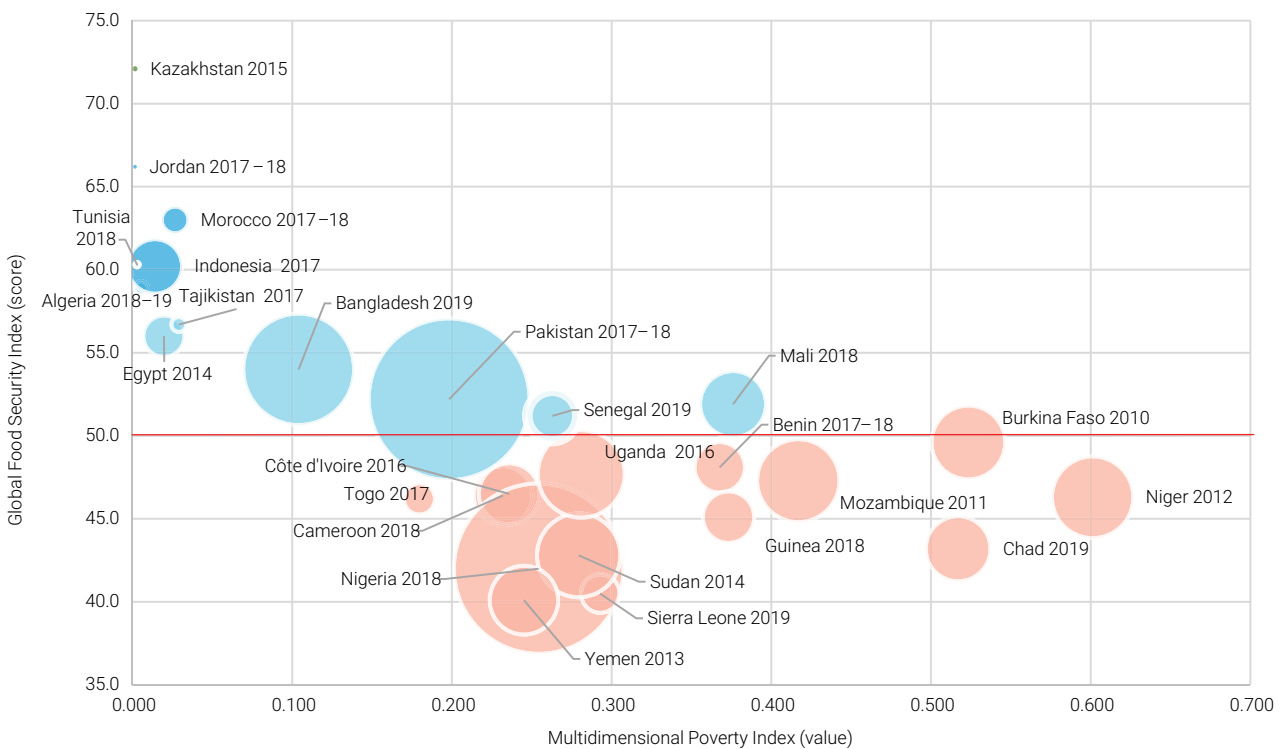


1. Poorer Member Countries are Less Food Secure

Juxtaposing the GFSI 2022 score (Box 2) and the MPI for 26 IsDB member countries (for which data are available)⁶ shows that poorer countries are generally less food secure (Figure 3). The poorest of the 41 IsDB member countries (for which global MPI 2022 results are available) are in sub-Saharan Africa, and they are also the countries that are the least food-secure worldwide (Figure 5).⁷ For example, Chad (2019) has the third-highest MPI value of 0.517 among IsDB member countries and ranks 103rd based on its GFSI score.

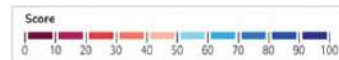
Yemen (2013), Sierra Leone (2019), Nigeria (2018), and Sudan (2014) combined host 140.5 million poor people (almost 30% of the total number of poor people in the 41 IsDB member countries included in the global MPI 2022). These countries are also among the 10 least food-secure of the 113 countries included in the GFSI 2022. Nigeria (2018) is home to 96.7 million poor people, the highest number of MPI-poor people among the 41 IsDB member countries.

Figure 3. Multidimensional poverty and food security



Note: A GFSI score of 0 means that the country is not food secure, while a score of 100 means that a country is food secure. If a country has an MPI value of 1, the entire population is identified as poor, and each person experiences all ten deprivations, while an MPI of 0 indicates that no one in the population is identified as poor. The years next to the country labels reflect the survey year used for the global MPI results 2022, which may differ to the different data sources that underpin the GFSI 2022. As a result of missing GFSI data, the figure does not include Afghanistan, Albania, Comoros, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Maldives, Mauritania, Senegal, Suriname, and Turkmenistan. The size of the bubble reflects the number of poor.

The colours reflect the GFSI report 2022 colour scheme of each country's GFSI: Data source: GFSI 2022 and Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa (2022a).



2. More Than Half of All Poor People Live in Member Countries With High Food Vulnerability

A recent report on food security in IsDB member countries maps their food vulnerability according to three categories: low, moderate, and high food vulnerability (Box 2) (Sillah and Naiya, 2022, p.20).⁸ Overall, 59.2% of the poor people in IsDB member countries (289.5 million) live in 17 IsDB member countries where food vulnerability is high (Figure 4).⁹ Some of the most populous IsDB member countries, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, and Nigeria, are highly food vulnerable. Some of the poorest IsDB member countries, such as Benin (2017–18) and Burkina Faso (2010), are likewise considered highly food vulnerable. Nevertheless, some relatively less-poor countries, such as Jordan (2017–18), also experience high food vulnerability. Ten member countries with about 137.5 million poor people combined,¹⁰ including Pakistan with 87 million poor people, experience moderate food vulnerability. Only two member countries, Guyana (2019–20) and Morocco (2017–18), experience low food vulnerability.¹¹

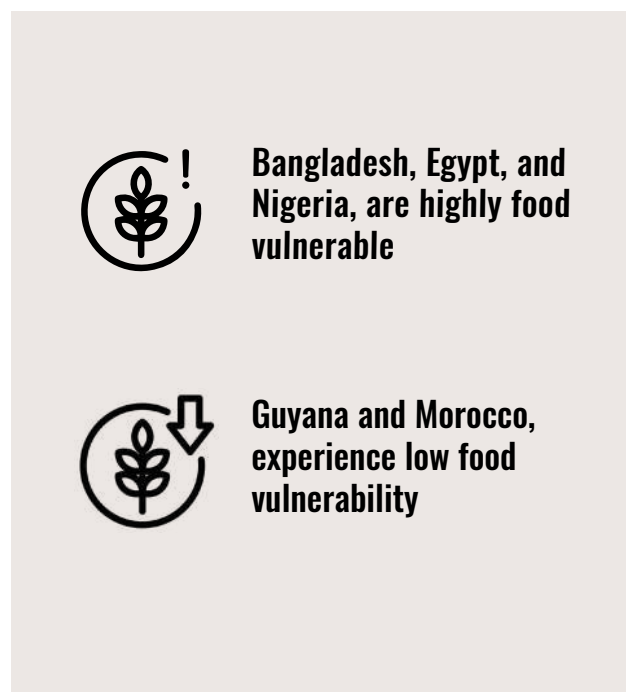
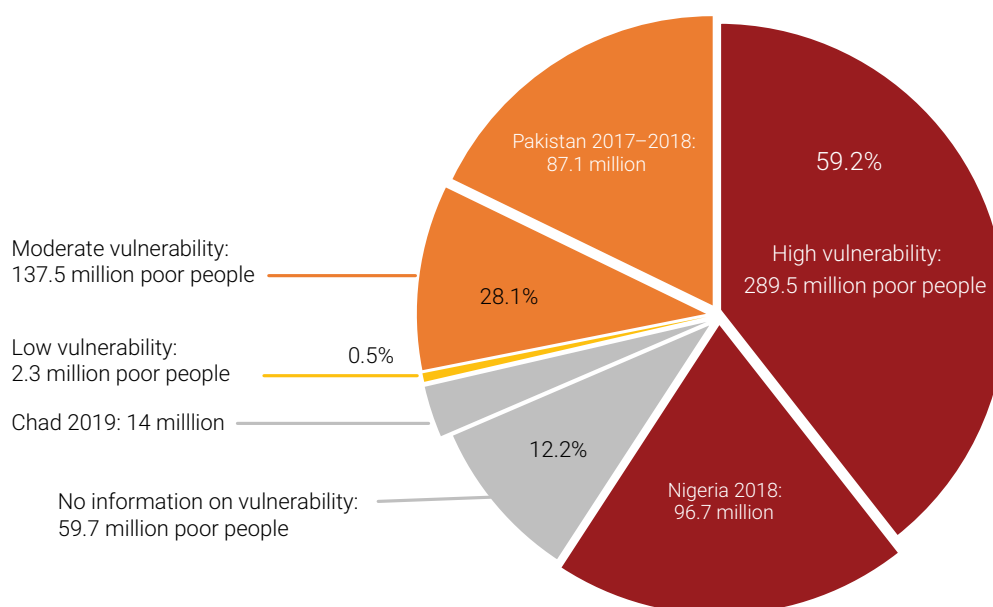


Figure 4. Number of poor people and their level of food vulnerability



Source: Economic Research and Statistics, IsDBI (2022) and Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa (2022a).

3. Most Poor People in Member Countries are Deprived in Nutrition

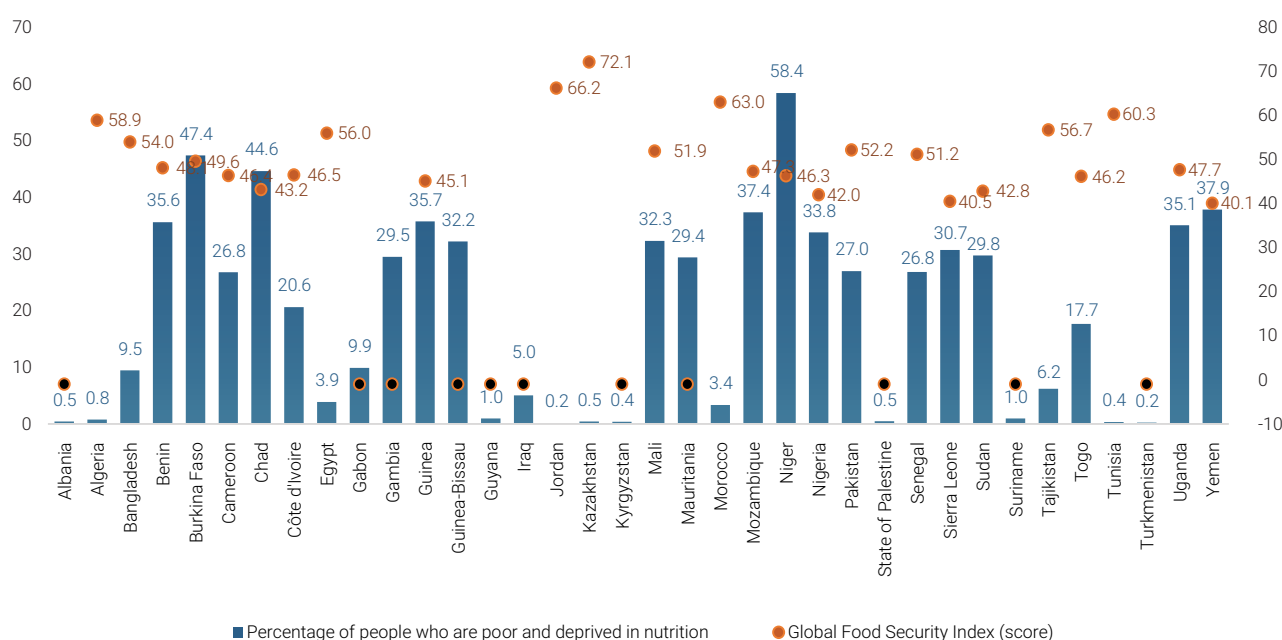
Hunger is a manifestation of the current food security challenge. The global MPI 2022 can be unpacked by indicators to reveal crucial information in this regard, as one of the 10 global MPI indicators is on nutrition. A person is identified as being deprived in nutrition if they live in a household where any person under 70 years of age is undernourished. Across the IsDB member countries,¹² more than half (57.5% or 281.2 million) of the poor population are deprived in nutrition. This translates to 17.7% of IsDB member countries' combined population who are poor and facing undernourishment, circumventing their ability to live and threatening human capital accumulation and economic growth (Fogel, 2004; World Bank, years)

A visual comparison of the percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition and food insecure (measured by GFSI scores) (Figure 5) reveals some overlaps. First, countries with higher proportions of people who are poor and

nutrition-deprived (30-60%) are also among the least food-secure countries.¹³ These include Chad (2019), Nigeria (2018), and Sierra Leone (2019). Chad (2019) ranks 103rd out of 113 countries in terms of food security (based on GFSI score) and 44.6% of its people are poor and deprived in nutrition. Nigeria (2018) ranks 107th in terms of food security and is home to 70.4 million poor and nutrition-deprived people (33.8% of its population). Sierra Leone (2019) ranks 110th, with 30.7% of its population being poor and nutrition-deprived. In general, in these least food-secure IsDB member countries,¹⁴ poverty and the consequences of food insecurity are already a reality for no less than one-third of the population.¹⁵

These countries require immediate and effective action to prevent further deterioration of food security, undernourishment, and poverty, and to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

Figure 5. Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition, against GFSI score



Notes: The GFSI scores presented here are in percentage points where 0 indicates the least favourable situation and 100 the most favourable situation. The absence of GFSI scores is represented by black dots in countries where this information was unavailable. Afghanistan and Indonesia have been excluded from the analysis due to the lack of nutrition data in the 2022 global MPI database. Source: Alkire et al. (2022a).

The distribution and quality of food security is equally important in understanding the different levels of deprivation. For instance, Pakistan (2017–18) and Mali (2018) are relatively more food-secure countries, yet at least one-quarter of their respective populations (27% in Pakistan, and 32.3% in Mali) is poor and nutrition-deprived. This shows that undernourishment can exist notwithstanding food security in some cases.

Some limitations bear highlighting. There are no nutritional data for two countries which do have poverty data: Afghanistan (2015–16) and Indonesia (2017). As such, additional considerations are needed when designing food security policies for these countries. Moreover, these data gaps must be bridged so that food security is more effectively tackled in the future.



**Undernourishment
can exist notwithstanding
food security in some cases**



4. Poverty Discrepancies Between Rural and Urban Areas

As in many recorded cases, location influences the poverty and resilience of people in IsDB member countries. This is observed when MPI data are disaggregated between rural and urban areas. This disaggregation is particularly useful considering the current food crisis, as rural and urban areas face varying vulnerabilities and deprivations in relation to this crisis. For example, rural communities in some countries may be more food secure than their urban counterparts due to self-sustenance. Simultaneously, their livelihoods can also be easily affected by environmental shocks. Meanwhile, people living in urban areas may be more vulnerable to economic shocks. Depending on which shocks dominate in a country, a glaring gap based on locational development may emerge.



Poverty is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas

Table 1. Poverty across IsDB member countries

	National	Urban	Rural
MPI	0.162	0.058	0.232
Incidence (%)	30.9	13.0	42.9
Intensity (%)	52.5	45.1	53.9
Share of poor		16.9%	83.1%
Number of poor (millions)	489.1	82.5	406.6

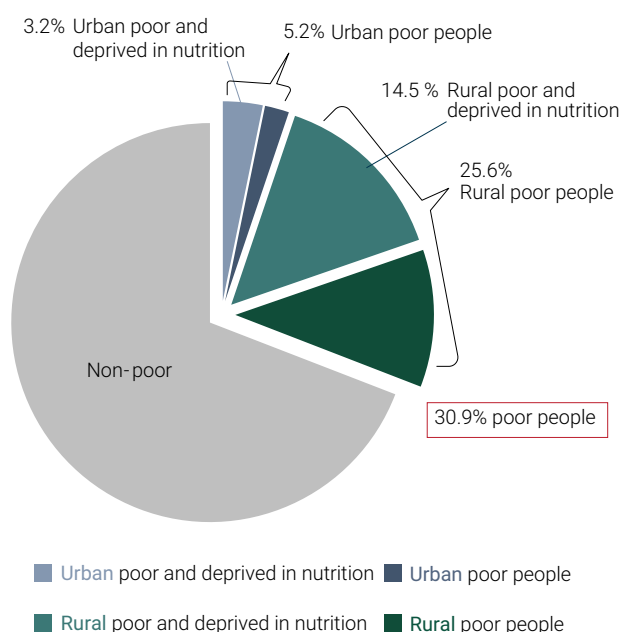
Source: Authors calculation based on Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa (2022a & b).

Data show that among IsDB member countries, poverty is generally much higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Figure 7). Most of the poor people in IsDB member countries (406.6 million or 83.1% of the poor population) live in rural areas (Table 1).

Nutrition deprivation is also higher among rural poor people than urban poor people (Figure 6).

However, absolute differences in the MPI between rural and urban areas become less significant the less poor a country is, indicating some level of shared prosperity between rural and urban areas in richer countries.

Figure 6. Distribution of poor people among the population



Notes: The percentage reflects the percentage of the total poor population by area. E.g. 25.6% of the IsDB MCs population is poor and lives in rural areas.

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa 2022a & b.

Nevertheless, urban-rural inequalities are particularly stark in some IsDB member countries.¹⁶ For example, Mauritania (2019–21) and Guinea (2018), the MPI in rural areas is at least 0.500, with more than 80% of the rural population identified as poor, while the MPI in urban areas is less than 0.130, with less than 30% of the population being poor.¹⁷

Based on its GFSI score, Guinea is also among the least food-secure countries worldwide (99th out of 113 countries).

Even though the urban-rural divide is naturally smaller when poverty levels are low, in some of the less-poor IsDB member countries, such as Suriname (2018), the urban-rural divide is still very pronounced.

In Suriname (2018), the MPI for rural areas is 0.032, compared to 0.004 in urban areas, implying that while less than 1% are considered poor in urban areas, 8% of the rural population is being left behind.¹⁸



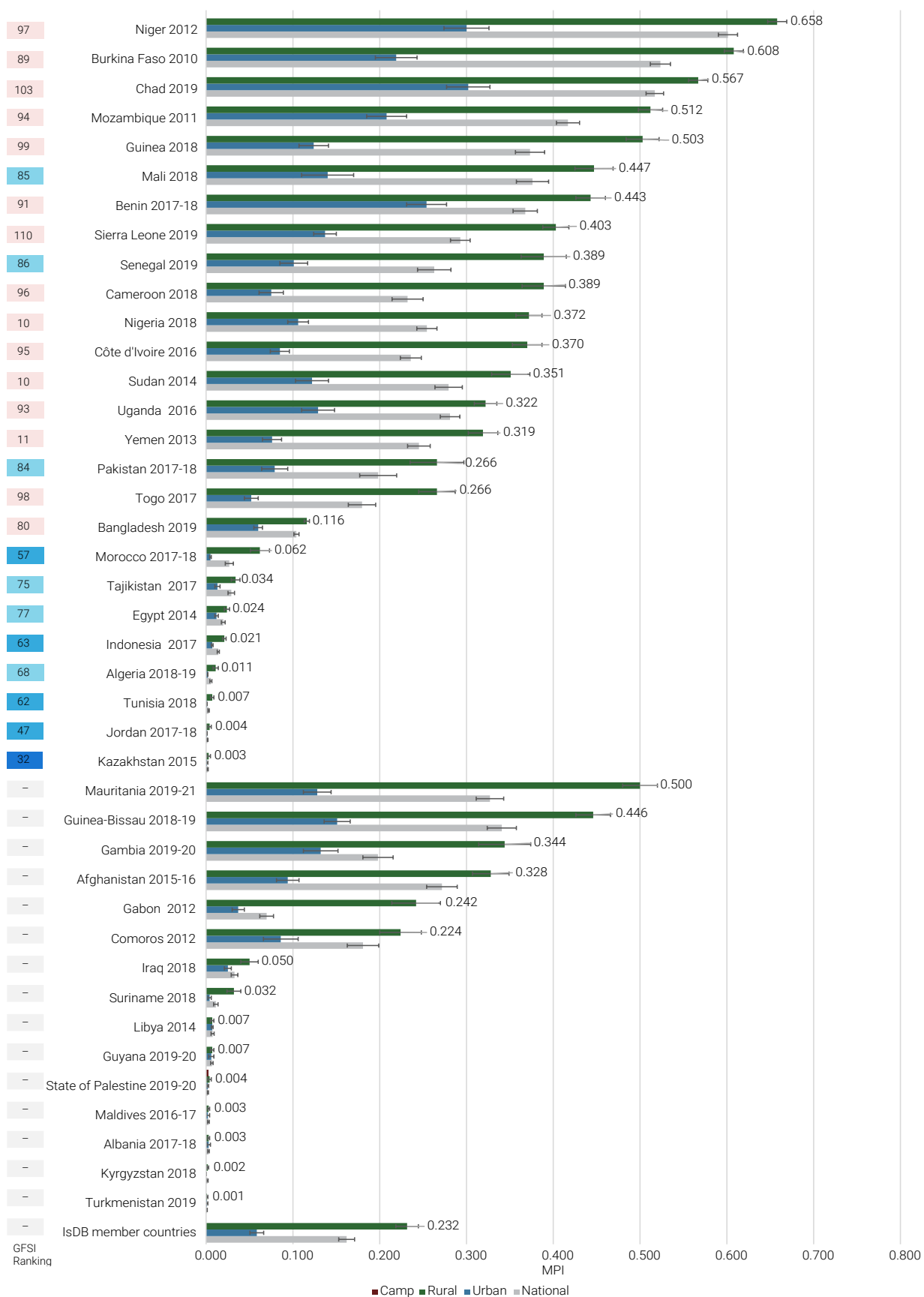
Four in five people who are poor and facing undernutrition live in rural areas

This amounts to 230 million people in IsDB member countries, where 56.6% of those who are poor live in rural areas. Yet, 62.1% of urban poor people in IsDB member countries (51.2 million out of 82.5 million) are still facing undernutrition (Figure 1).



62.1%
Urban poor people in IsDB member countries are still facing undernutrition

Figure 7. MPI for rural, urban, and national levels by country, with GFSI ranking



Note: The box colours of the GFSI ranking on the left-most panel of the figure reflect the colour scheme of the GFSI scores as used in the GFSI report 2022. Camp is an additional category available for the State of Palestine only. Source: GFSI 2022 and Alkire, Kanagaratnam, and Suppa (2022a & b).

5. Addressing Undernutrition and Deprivations to Decrease Poverty and Food Insecurity

Decomposing the MPI offers insights into what deprivations poor people face and how these differ by location. This includes undernutrition and other deprivations relevant for food security, such as cooking fuel, electricity, and drinking water. Unpacking the MPI can therefore provide valuable insights for policy actions that seek to tackle poverty and food insecurity.

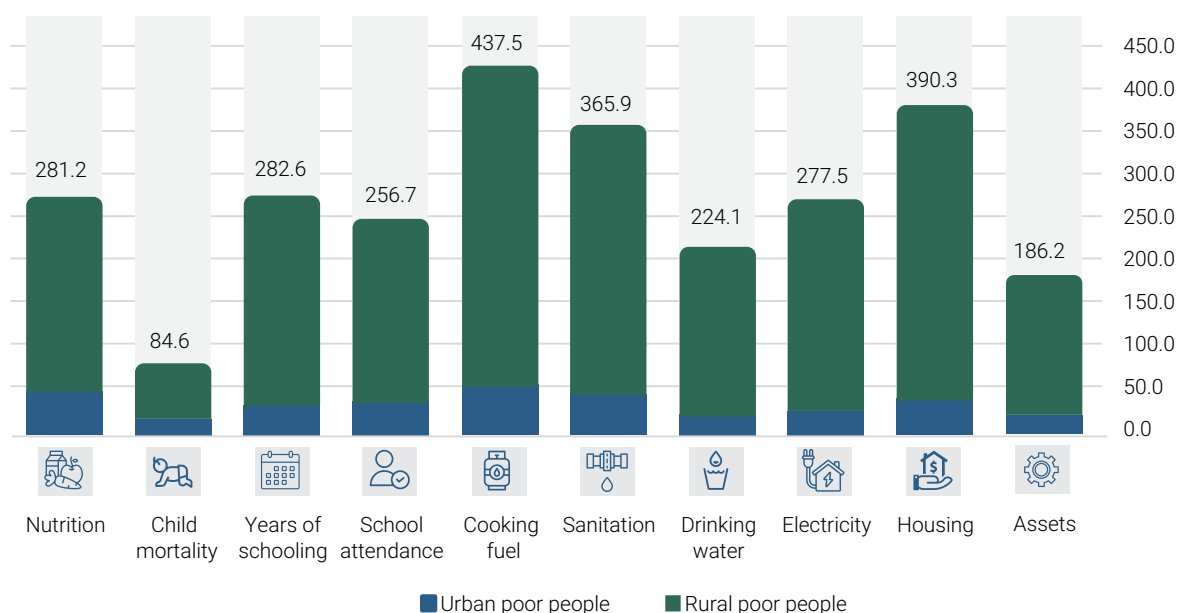
In urban areas, undernutrition contributes slightly more to poverty than in rural areas. Yet, in terms of numbers, significantly more people are poor and deprived in nutrition in rural areas (Figure 8).

Deprivations in living standards, which include deprivations in cooking fuel, sanitation, electricity, and drinking water, are experienced by many poor people. For instance, 437.5 million of 489.1 million poor use solid cooking fuel (Figure 8) which can be detrimental to their health and food security. Such fuel can cause acute respiratory infections that are a leading cause of preventable mortality and morbidity. These living standards deprivations can be a further hindrance to ensuring people's health and food security (Candelise et al., 2021; Ludi, 2017; UNICEF, years; WFP, 2022b). Therefore,

providing access to clean electricity, sanitation, and drinking water is a cross-cutting intervention for tackling multidimensional poverty. It can address people's health and food security, improve their living standards, and support them to exit poverty.

Targeting policy efforts on deprivation in nutrition and living standards to the least food-secure IsDB member countries and poorer member countries, especially in rural areas where poverty is high and living standards deprivations are often more prevalent, should have a greater impact on poverty reduction efforts to leave no one behind.¹⁹ For example, Sierra Leone (2019) is one of the least food-secure countries worldwide and has an MPI of 0.293. Moreover, 77.5% of its rural population is poor, in contrast to 33.2% of its urban population. The living standards indicators and nutritional indicator combined contribute around 70% to the MPI in rural as well as urban areas.²⁰ Thus, primarily addressing nutritional and living standards deprivations could have a great impact on both poverty and food insecurity in Sierra Leone.

Figure 8. Number of people who are poor and deprived in each indicator in IsDB member countries (millions)



Note: The number (in millions) next to the bars reflects the total number of poor and deprived people in the respective indicator. Sources: Alkire et al. (2022a, 2022b).

However, because of the global MPI weighting structure and the prevalence of educational deprivations across IsDB member countries (282.6 million poor people are deprived in years of schooling and 256.7 million in school attendance), combining policies that address nutritional and educational deprivations can be equally effective across many IsDB member countries. For example, scheduled feeding of school children may encourage both attendance and nutrition. The impact of such policies on learning and future life outcomes could be immense (WFP, years, 2020, 2022a).



Combining policies that address both nutritional and educational deprivations can be equally effective across many IsDB member countries.

Aggregate estimates for IsDB member countries, such as those in Figure 8, may shed light on the general patterns that exist. Nevertheless, poverty reduction efforts must be nuanced to account for the specific nature and experiences of poverty by country or subnational area, considering the contribution of each indicator to overall poverty as well as the percentage of people who are poor and deprived. Thus, the findings presented here should serve as an impetus for policymakers to delve deeper into a country's national and subnational MPI results and other more granular data sources.²¹

In the age of a global crisis, interventions against poverty must be lateral, vertical, and innovative in more than one way to maximise gains toward the achievement of the SDGs. They must be lateral in the sense that different institutions and governments must pool their capacities and resources to address a common goal: reducing poverty.

Furthermore, interventions must be vertical in that policies need to be targeted to and reach the most vulnerable people first; and innovative in the sense that policies must seek to jointly address the most salient interlinked deprivations which prevent people from exiting poverty and further undermine people's food security. While some transnational poverty patterns are visible, national context matters. Institutional and government collaboration, where poor people live, and how they are poor will differ. But, in the face of food insecurity, tackling poverty involves a focus on those poor people who are already undernourished, as well as their joint deprivations.



References

- Alkire, S., and Foster, J. (2011). 'Counting and multidimensional poverty measurement', *Journal of Public Economics* vol. 95(7–8), pp. 476–87.
- Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. (2022a). 'The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022: country results and methodological note', OPHI MPI Methodological Notes 52, Oxford: OPHI.
- Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. (2022b). 'The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022: disaggregation results and methodological note', OPHI MPI Methodological Notes 53, Oxford: OPHI.
- Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. (2022c). 'A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022: changes over time results for 84 countries', OPHI MPI Methodological Notes 54, Oxford: OPHI.
- Alkire, S., Seth, S., Santos, M.E., Roche, J.M., and Ballon, P. (2015). Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Candelise, C., Saccone, D., and Vallino, E. (2021). 'An empirical assessment of the effects of electricity access on food security', *World Development*, vol. 141, article 105390.
- Economist Impact. (2022). 'Global Food Security Index (GFSI) 2022', <https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). (2001). 'The state of food insecurity in the world 2001', Rome: FAO, <https://www.fao.org/3/y1500e/y1500e.pdf> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).
- FAO. (2006). 'Food security', Policy Brief Issue 2, https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoitally/documents/pdf/pdf_Food_Security_Concept_Note.pdf (last accessed: 11 January 2024).
- FAO. (2022). '2022 global report on food crises: joint analysis for better decisions', <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9997en/cb9997en.pdf> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).
- Fogel, R. W. (2004). 'Health, nutrition, and economic growth', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, vol. 52(3), pp. 643–658.
- Ludi, E. (2017). 'Water for food security. Lessons learned from a review of water-related interventions', Overseas Development Institute and World Food Programme, <https://odi.org/documents/5578/11610.pdf> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).
- Sillah, B., and Naiya, I. I. (2022). 'Food security in IsDB member countries in light of the East European crises', Jeddah: Islamic Development Bank.
- UNDP and OPHI. (2019). 'How to build a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): using the MPI to inform the SDGs', https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/How_to_Build_a_National_Multidimensional_Poverty%20Index.pdf (last accessed: 21 December 2022).
- UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). (years). 'International day of awareness of food loss and waste 2022', <http://www.unep.org/events/un-day/international-day-awareness-food-loss-and-waste-2022> (last accessed: 21 December 2022).

UNICEF. (years). '4 things you need to know about water and famine', <https://www.unicef.org/stories/4-things-you-need-know-about-water-and-famine> (last accessed: 17 March 2023).

United Nations. (2015). 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)', <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).

United Nations. (2019). 'Global sustainable development report 2019: the future is now - science for achieving sustainable development', <https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210045919/read> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).

WFP (World Food Programme). (years). 'School meals', <https://www.wfp.org/school-meals> (last accessed: 21 December 2022).

WFP. (2020). 'State of school feeding worldwide 2020', <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/da73bc13-c9d6-3975-a5c4-dc0476d199e8/WFP-0000123923.pdf> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).

WFP. (2022a). 'Two minutes on school feeding', https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000144930/download/?_ga=2.211502997.1843171378.1679301614-447256446.1679053606 (last accessed: 11 January 2024).

WFP. (2022b). 'Energy for food security', <https://www.wfp.org/energy-for-food-security> (last accessed: 11 January 2024).

World Bank. (years). 'Human capital project', <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital> (last accessed: 17 March 2023).

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Level	Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)	Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI	
	Survey	Year		MPI	Headcount ratio	Average intensity		Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Thousands	Global Food Security Index	Rank	Score	Food vulnerability	Total number included (out of 10)
			Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations	% population	Thousands							
Afghanistan	DHS	2015–16	national	0.272	55.91	48.60	21,789					High	9	Nutrition
	DHS	2015–16	urban	0.094	21.21	44.35	1,984					High	9	Nutrition
	DHS	2015–16	rural	0.328	66.87	49.02	19,805					High	9	Nutrition
Albania	DHS	2017–18	national	0.003	0.70	39.06	20	0.46	0			Moderate	10	
	DHS	2017–18	urban	0.003	0.71	38.22	12	0.45	0			Moderate	10	
	DHS	2017–18	rural	0.003	0.69	40.26	8	0.49	0			Moderate	10	
Algeria	MICS	2018–19	national	0.005	1.38	39.17	600	0.79	5	68	58.90	High	10	
	MICS	2018–19	urban	0.002	0.64	36.35	176	0.42	1	68	58.90	High	10	
	MICS	2018–19	rural	0.011	2.64	40.34	424	1.42	6	68	58.90	High	10	
Bangladesh	MICS	2019	national	0.104	24.64	42.23	41,253	9.48	3,913	80	54.00	High	10	
	MICS	2019	urban	0.060	14.52	41.59	5,243	5.69	298	80	54.00	High	10	
	MICS	2019	rural	0.116	27.42	42.32	36,010	10.53	3,792	80	54.00	High	10	
Benin	DHS	2017–18	national	0.368	66.80	55.04	8,445	35.62	3,008	91	48.10	High	10	
	DHS	2017–18	urban	0.254	49.19	51.67	2,487	25.94	645	91	48.10	High	10	
	DHS	2017–18	rural	0.443	78.53	56.45	5,959	42.06	2,506	91	48.10	High	10	
Burkina Faso	DHS	2010	national	0.523	84.19	62.17	18,120	47.40	8,590	89	49.60	High	10	
	DHS	2010	urban	0.219	45.05	48.70	2,109	22.49	474	89	49.60	High	10	
	DHS	2010	rural	0.608	95.07	63.94	16,012	54.33	8,699	89	49.60	High	10	
Cameroon	DHS	2018	national	0.232	43.59	53.24	11,548	26.78	3,092	96	46.40	High	10	
	DHS	2018	urban	0.075	16.03	46.67	2,120	11.04	234	96	46.40	High	10	
	DHS	2018	rural	0.389	71.06	54.71	9,428	42.46	4,003	96	46.40	High	10	

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Level	Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)	Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI	
				MPI	Headcount ratio	Average intensity		Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Number of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Global Food Security Index	Food vulnerability	Total number included (out of 10)	Indicators missing	
	Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations	% population	Thousands	Rank	Score	Category						
Chad	MICS	2019	national	0.517	84.17	61.42	14,011	44.62	6,251	103	43.20	No data	10	
	MICS	2019	urban	0.302	57.36	52.59	1,803	31.24	563	103	43.20	No data	10	
	MICS	2019	rural	0.567	90.42	62.73	12,208	47.73	5,827	103	43.20	No data	10	
Comoros	DHS	2012	national	0.181	37.26	48.51	300	18.89	57			No data	10	
	DHS	2012	urban	0.086	18.72	45.89	47	9.48	4			No data	10	
	DHS	2012	rural	0.224	45.72	49.00	253	23.18	59			No data	10	
Côte d'Ivoire	MICS	2016	national	0.236	46.07	51.20	12,352	20.64	2,549	95	46.50	Moderate	10	
	MICS	2016	urban	0.085	18.79	45.11	2,372	8.26	196	95	46.50	Moderate	10	
	MICS	2016	rural	0.370	70.33	52.65	9,979	31.65	3,158	95	46.50	Moderate	10	
Egypt	DHS	2014	national	0.020	5.24	37.57	5,630	3.91	220	77	56.00	High	9	Cooking fuel
	DHS	2014	urban	0.012	3.41	35.74	1,357	2.45	33	77	56.00	High	9	Cooking fuel
	DHS	2014	rural	0.024	6.31	38.15	4,273	4.77	204	77	56.00	High	9	Cooking fuel
Gabon	DHS	2012	national	0.070	15.60	44.67	358	9.90	35			No data	10	
	DHS	2012	urban	0.037	8.76	41.92	169	6.61	11			No data	10	
	DHS	2012	rural	0.242	51.40	47.12	189	27.09	51			No data	10	
Gambia	DHS	2019–20	national	0.198	41.71	47.48	1,074	29.51	317			High	10	
	DHS	2019–20	urban	0.132	30.11	43.98	535	21.85	117			High	10	
	DHS	2019–20	rural	0.344	67.50	50.95	539	46.53	251			High	10	
Guinea	DHS	2018	national	0.373	66.21	56.37	8,743	35.73	3,124	99	45.10	No data	10	
	DHS	2018	urban	0.124	27.43	45.13	1,240	16.67	207	99	45.10	No data	10	
	DHS	2018	rural	0.503	86.39	58.23	7,503	45.65	3,425	99	45.10	No data	10	

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)		Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI		
	Survey	Year	Level	MPI	Headcount ratio	Average intensity	Thousands	Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Number of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Global Food Security Index	Rank	Score	Food vulnerability	Total number included (out of 10)	Indicators missing
				Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations									
Guinea-Bissau	MICS	2018–19	national	0.341	64.40	52.91	1,298	32.21	418	No data			No data	10	
	MICS	2018–19	urban	0.151	34.43	43.87	248	15.23	38	No data			No data	10	
	MICS	2018–19	rural	0.446	81.00	55.03	1,051	41.62	437	No data			No data	10	
Guyana	MICS	2019–20	national	0.007	1.70	38.81	14	0.97	0	Low			Low	10	
	MICS	2019–20	urban	0.006	1.65	37.51	3	0.98	0	Low			Low	10	
	MICS	2019–20	rural	0.007	1.71	39.21	10	0.96	0	Low			Low	10	
Indonesia	DHS	2017	national	0.014	3.62	38.71	9,839			63	60.20		Moderate	9	Nutrition
	DHS	2017	urban	0.007	1.96	36.45	2,644			63	60.20		Moderate	9	Nutrition
	DHS	2017	rural	0.021	5.25	39.55	7,195			63	60.20		Moderate	9	Nutrition
Iraq	MICS	2018	national	0.033	8.64	37.86	3,675	5.04	185	No data			No data	10	
	MICS	2018	urban	0.025	6.87	36.67	2,025	4.14	84	No data			No data	10	
	MICS	2018	rural	0.050	12.63	39.32	1,649	7.09	117	No data			No data	10	
Jordan	DHS	2017–18	national	0.002	0.43	35.39	47	0.18	0	47	66.20		High	10	
	DHS	2017–18	urban	0.001	0.35	35.50	34	0.13	0	47	66.20		High	10	
	DHS	2017–18	rural	0.004	1.13	35.09	13	0.54	0	47	66.20		High	10	
Kazakhstan	MICS	2015	national	0.002	0.45	35.56	86	0.45	0	32	72.10		Moderate	10	
	MICS	2015	urban	0.001	0.19	33.65	19	0.19	0	32	72.10		Moderate	10	
	MICS	2015	rural	0.003	0.75	36.09	67	0.75	1	32	72.10		Moderate	10	
Kyrgyzstan	MICS	2018	national	0.001	0.39	36.28	25	0.39	0	Moderate			Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	urban	0.000	0.05	36.11	1	0.05	0	Moderate			Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	rural	0.002	0.59	36.29	24	0.59	0	Moderate			Moderate	10	

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Level	Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)	Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI	
	Survey	Year		MPI	Headcount ratio	Average intensity		Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Thousands	Global Food Security Index	Rank	Score	Food vulnerability	Total number included (out of 10)
			Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations	% population	Category							
Libya	PAPFAM	2014	national	0.007	2.00	37.13	133	1.52	2			No data	10	
	PAPFAM	2014	urban	0.007	2.01	37.14	118	1.50	2			No data	10	
	PAPFAM	2014	rural	0.007	1.89	37.12	15	1.65	0			No data	10	
Maldives	DHS	2016-17	national	0.003	0.77	34.38	4	0.74	0			No data	10	
	DHS	2016-17	urban	0.002	0.52	33.33	1	0.52	0			No data	10	
	DHS	2016-17	rural	0.003	0.92	34.72	3	0.86	0			No data	10	
Mali	DHS	2018	national	0.376	68.33	55.03	14,503	32.31	4,686	85	51.90	High	10	
	DHS	2018	urban	0.140	30.39	46.10	1,487	16.01	238	85	51.90	High	10	
	DHS	2018	rural	0.447	79.70	56.06	13,016	37.20	4,842	85	51.90	High	10	
Mauritania	DHS	2019-21	national	0.327	58.45	55.95	2,629	29.42	774			Moderate	10	
	DHS	2019-21	urban	0.128	28.16	45.53	590	15.43	91			Moderate	10	
	DHS	2019-21	rural	0.500	84.87	58.97	2,039	41.63	849			Moderate	10	
Morocco	PAPFAM	2017-18	national	0.027	6.36	41.98	2,333	3.36	78	57	63.00	Low	10	
	PAPFAM	2017-18	urban	0.005	1.42	35.62	322	0.91	3	57	63.00	Low	10	
	PAPFAM	2017-18	rural	0.062	14.34	43.00	2,011	7.33	147	57	63.00	Low	10	
Mozambique	DHS	2011	national	0.417	73.14	57.01	22,803	37.37	8,521	94	47.30	High	10	
	DHS	2011	urban	0.208	40.79	50.94	3,962	22.87	906	94	47.30	High	10	
	DHS	2011	rural	0.512	87.78	58.29	18,840	43.93	8,276	94	47.30	High	10	
Niger	DHS	2012	national	0.601	90.97	66.10	22,137	58.40	12,929	97	46.30	No data	10	
	DHS	2012	urban	0.300	58.66	51.20	2,250	35.68	803	97	46.30	No data	10	
	DHS	2012	rural	0.658	97.02	67.78	19,886	62.66	12,460	97	46.30	No data	10	

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Level	Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)	Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI	
	Survey	Year		MPI	Headcount ratio	Average intensity		Thousands	Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Thousands	Global Food Security Index	Rank	Score	Category
			Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations	% population	Rank							
Nigeria	DHS	2018	national	0.254	46.42	54.81	96,699	33.80	32,687	107	42.00	High	10	
	DHS	2018	urban	0.106	22.93	46.39	21,145	17.53	3,706	107	42.00	High	10	
	DHS	2018	rural	0.372	65.06	57.16	75,554	46.73	35,304	107	42.00	High	10	
Pakistan	DHS	2017–18	national	0.198	38.33	51.72	87,089	26.98	23,498	84	52.20	Moderate	10	
	DHS	2017–18	urban	0.079	17.97	43.76	14,725	13.46	1,983	84	52.20	Moderate	10	
	DHS	2017–18	rural	0.266	49.82	53.34	72,364	34.61	25,043	84	52.20	Moderate	10	
State of Palestine	MICS	2019–20	national	0.002	0.57	34.97	28	0.50	0	0		High	10	
	MICS	2019–20	urban	0.002	0.48	34.22	18	0.42	0	0		High	10	
	MICS	2019–20	rural	0.004	1.14	36.92	8	1.01	0	0		High	10	
	MICS	2019–20	camp	0.001	0.37	33.33	2	0.31	0	0			10	
Senegal	DHS	2019	national	0.263	50.83	51.71	8,355	26.82	2,240	86	51.20	No data	10	
	DHS	2019	urban	0.101	22.73	44.64	1,642	12.15	200	86	51.20	No data	10	
	DHS	2019	rural	0.389	72.86	53.44	6,713	38.31	2,572	86	51.20	No data	10	
Sierra Leone	DHS	2019	national	0.293	59.22	49.46	4,876	30.73	1,498	110	40.50	High	10	
	DHS	2019	urban	0.137	33.28	41.29	1,133	19.60	222	110	40.50	High	10	
	DHS	2019	rural	0.403	77.51	51.93	3,743	38.57	1,444	110	40.50	High	10	
Sudan	MICS	2014	national	0.279	52.33	53.40	23,255	29.75	6,918	105	42.80	High	10	
	MICS	2014	urban	0.122	26.34	46.13	3,634	15.96	580	105	42.80	High	10	
	MICS	2014	rural	0.351	64.03	54.75	19,621	35.96	7,055	105	42.80	High	10	
Suriname	MICS	2018	national	0.011	2.85	39.36	17	1.01	0	0		Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	urban	0.004	0.95	39.50	4	0.60	0	0		Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	rural	0.032	8.03	39.32	13	2.13	0	0		Moderate	10	

Appendix 1. MPI and Food Security of IsDB Member Countries

Country	MPI data source		Multidimensional poverty			Number of MPI-poor people (population 2020)	Nutrition		Food security			Indicators included in the MPI		
	Survey	Year	Level	MPI	Headcount ratio		Average intensity	Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Number of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition	Global Food Security Index	Rank	Score	Food vulnerability	Total number included (out of 10)
				Range 0 to 1	% population	Average % of weighted deprivations	% population							
Tajikistan	DHS	2017	national	0.029	7.44	38.96	710	6.22	44	75	56.70	No data	10	
	DHS	2017	urban	0.013	3.62	36.26	84	3.24	3	75	56.70	No data	10	
	DHS	2017	rural	0.034	8.68	39.33	626	7.18	45	75	56.70	No data	10	
Togo	MICS	2017	national	0.180	37.61	47.75	3,175	17.65	561	98	46.20	High	10	
	MICS	2017	urban	0.052	12.84	40.67	437	6.76	30	98	46.20	High	10	
	MICS	2017	rural	0.266	54.39	48.89	2,738	25.03	685	98	46.20	High	10	
Tunisia	MICS	2018	national	0.003	0.79	36.49	96	0.37	0	62	60.30	Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	urban	0.001	0.27	33.68	23	0.14	0	62	60.30	Moderate	10	
	MICS	2018	rural	0.007	1.91	37.34	74	0.85	1	62	60.30	Moderate	10	
Turkmenistan	MICS	2019	national	0.001	0.25	34.05	16	0.24	0			No data	9	Cooking fuel
	MICS	2019	urban	0.001	0.20	33.33	5	0.18	0			No data	9	Cooking fuel
	MICS	2019	rural	0.001	0.29	34.43	10	0.29	0			No data	9	Cooking fuel
Uganda	DHS	2016	national	0.281	57.17	49.16	25,385	35.07	8,903	93	47.70	Moderate	10	
	DHS	2016	urban	0.129	27.60	46.57	2,571	19.49	501	93	47.70	Moderate	10	
	DHS	2016	rural	0.322	65.02	49.45	22,814	39.21	8,945	93	47.70	Moderate	10	
Yemen	DHS	2013	national	0.245	48.47	50.58	15,647	37.85	5,923	111	40.10	High	10	
	DHS	2013	urban	0.076	17.51	43.62	1,723	14.67	253	111	40.10	High	10	
	DHS	2013	rural	0.319	62.04	51.45	13,924	48.02	6,687	111	40.10	High	10	

Sources: GFSI 2022 report (Economist Impact, 2022); Sillah and Naiya (2022); Alkire et al. (2022a, 2022b).

Appendix 2. The Structure of the Global MPI – Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Household is deprived if...	SDG	Weight
Health	Nutrition	Any person under 70 years of age for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished. ¹	SDG 2	1/6
	Child mortality	A child under 18 has died in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey. ²	SDG 3	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	No eligible household member has completed six years of schooling. ³	SDG 4	1/6
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8. ⁴	SDG 4	1/6
Living standards	Cooking fuel	A household cooks using solid fuel, such as dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood, charcoal, or coal. ⁵	SDG 7	1/18
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households. ⁶	SDG 6	1/18
	Drinking water	The household's source of drinking water is not safe or safe drinking water is a 30-minute or longer walk from home, roundtrip. ⁷	SDG 6	1/18
	Electricity	The household has no electricity. ⁸	SDG 7	1/18
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing materials in any of the three components: floor, roof, or walls. ⁹	SDG 11	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	SDG 1	1/18

Notes: The global MPI is related to the following SDGs: No Poverty (SDG 1); Zero Hunger (SDG 2); Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3); Quality Education (SDG 4); Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6); Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7); and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11).

¹ Children under 5 years old (60 months and younger) are considered undernourished if their z-score of either height-for-age (stunting) or weight-for-age (underweight) is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population. Children 5–19 years (61–228 months) are identified as deprived if their age-specific Body Mass Index (BMI) cutoff is below minus two standard deviations. Adults older than 19 to 70 years (229–840 months) are considered undernourished if their BMI is below 18.5 m/kg².

² The child mortality indicator of the global MPI is based on birth history data provided by mothers aged 15 to 49. In most surveys, men have provided information on child mortality as well but this lacks the date of birth and death of the child. Hence, the indicator is constructed solely from mothers. However, if the data from the mother are missing, and if the male in the household reported no child mortality, then we identify no child mortality in the household.

³ If all individuals in the household are in an age group where they should have formally completed six or more years of schooling, but none have this achievement, then the household is deprived. However, if any individuals aged 10 years and older reported six years or more of schooling, the household is not deprived.

⁴ Data sources for the age children start compulsory primary school are DHS or MICS survey reports, and <http://data.uis.unesco.org>.

⁵ If the survey report uses other definitions of solid fuel, we follow the survey report.

⁶ A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit or composting toilet, provided that they are not shared. If the survey report uses other definitions of improved sanitation, we follow the survey report.

⁷ A household has access to clean drinking water if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, or rainwater, and it is within a 30-minute walk, round trip. If the survey report uses other definitions of improved drinking water, we follow the survey report.

⁸ A small number of countries do not collect data on electricity because of 100% coverage. In such cases, we identify all households in the country as not deprived in electricity.

⁹ Deprived if the floor is made of natural materials or if dwelling has no roof or walls or if either the roof or walls are constructed using natural or rudimentary materials. The definition of natural and rudimentary materials follows the classification used in country-specific DHS or MICS questionnaires.

For detailed information about the computation and construction of the global MPI, see Alkire et al. (2022a, 2022b, 2022c).

Source: Alkire et al. (2022a).

Appendix 3. IsDB Member Countries Included in the Global MPI 2022

Country	Survey	Year	Country	Survey	Year
Afghanistan	DHS	2015–16	Libya	PAPFAM	2014
Albania	DHS	2017–18	Maldives	DHS	2016–17
Algeria	MICS	2018–19	Mali	DHS	2018
Bangladesh	MICS	2019	Mauritania	DHS	2019–21
Benin	DHS	2017–18	Morocco	PAPFAM	2017–18
Burkina Faso	DHS	2010	Mozambique	DHS	2011
Cameroon	DHS	2018	Niger	DHS	2012
Chad	MICS	2019	Nigeria	DHS	2018
Comoros	DHS	2012	Pakistan	DHS	2017–18
Côte d'Ivoire	MICS	2016	State of Palestine	MICS	2019–20
Egypt	DHS	2014	Senegal	DHS	2019
Gabon	DHS	2012	Sierra Leone	DHS	2019
Gambia	DHS	2019–20	Sudan	MICS	2014
Guinea	DHS	2018	Suriname	MICS	2018
Guinea-Bissau	MICS	2018–19	Tajikistan	DHS	2017
Guyana	MICS	2019–20	Togo	MICS	2017
Indonesia	DHS	2017	Tunisia	MICS	2018
Iraq	MICS	2018	Turkmenistan	MICS	2019
Jordan	DHS	2017–18	Uganda	DHS	2016
Kazakhstan	MICS	2015	Yemen	DHS	2013
Kyrgyzstan	MICS	2018			

Source: Authors' compilation based on Alkire et al. (2022b).

Endnotes

1. An estimated 14% of the world's food is lost between harvest and retail, and 17% is wasted at the retail and consumption levels (UNEP, 2022).
2. Global MPI 2022 results are available for 41 of the 57 IsDB member countries. Information on nutrition is available for 39 of these 41 IsDB member countries (not for Afghanistan (2015–16) or Indonesia (2017)).
3. The global MPI is based on country household surveys conducted in different years. The years in brackets given throughout the brief refer to the most recent year in which a survey was conducted.
4. See Appendix 2 for more details.
6. The indicators used for the GFSI 2022 report vary by country and indicators and can be different to the country's survey years used for the global MPI 2022. The countries for which data are available are: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, and Yemen.
7. Niger (2012), Burkina Faso (2010), Chad (2019), Mozambique (2011), Mali (2018), Guinea (2018), Benin (2017–18), Guinea-Bissau (2018–19), Mauritania (2019–21), State of Palestine (2019–20).
8. The IsDB report on food security categorises food vulnerability based on (1) net food export, (2) cereal import dependency ratio, (3) global hunger index, and (4) the number of people that are severely food secure.
9. Afghanistan (2015–16), Algeria (2018–19), Bangladesh (2019), Benin (2017–18), Burkina Faso (2010), Cameroon (2018), Egypt (2014), Gambia (2019–20), Jordan (2017–18), Mali (2018), Mozambique (2011), Nigeria (2018), State of Palestine (2019–20), Sierra Leone (2019), Sudan (2014), Togo (2017), and Yemen (2013).
10. Albania (2017–18), Côte d'Ivoire (2016), Indonesia (2017), Kazakhstan (2015), Kyrgyzstan (2018), Mauritania (2019–21), Pakistan (2017–18), Suriname (2018), Tunisia (2018), and Uganda (2016).
11. Insufficient food vulnerability data are available for 12 countries: Chad (2019), Comoros (2012), Gabon (2012), Guinea (2018), Guinea-Bissau (2018–19), Iraq (2018), Libya (2014), Maldives (2016–17), Niger (2012), Senegal (2019), Tajikistan (2017), and Turkmenistan (2019).
12. No nutrition data are available for Afghanistan (2015–16) or Indonesia (2017).
13. These countries are: Niger (GFSI rank 97); Burkina Faso (89); Chad (103); Yemen (111); Mozambique (94); Guinea (99); Benin (91); Uganda (93); Nigeria (107); Mali (85); Sierra Leone (110). Countries are listed in order of percentage of people who are poor and deprived in nutrition, with the highest percentage first.
14. Yemen, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad.
15. GFSI rank 111: Yemen (2013), 37.9% are poor and nutrition-deprived; 110: Sierra Leone (2019), 30.7% are poor and nutrition-deprived; 107: Nigeria (2018), 33.8% are poor and nutrition-deprived; 105: Sudan (2014), 29.8% are poor and nutrition-deprived; 103: Chad (2019): 44.6% are poor and nutrition-deprived; 99: Guinea (2018), 35.7% are poor and nutrition-deprived.

16. See, for example, Burkina Faso (2010), Guinea (2018), Mauritania (2019–21), Niger (2012), Cameroon (2018), Mali (2018), Mozambique (2011), Guinea-Bissau (2018–19), or Senegal (2019).
17. Guinea (2018): rural MPI: 0.503, headcount ratio (H): 86.4%, urban MPI: 0.124, H: 27.4%; Mauritania (2019–21): rural MPI: 0.500, H: 84.9%, urban MPI: 0.128, H: 28.2%.
18. Here, 1% or 8% refers to the incidence of poverty in urban and rural areas, while the MPI (e.g. 0.032 for rural and 0.004 in urban areas) is the adjusted headcount – the product of the incidence and intensity of poverty.
19. On a national level, this particularly applies to 12 least food-secure IsDB member countries where the contribution of nutrition and living standards deprivations to poverty is at least slightly higher than that of education and nutrition combined. These are Yemen (2013), Sierra Leone (2019), Nigeria (2018), Sudan (2014), Chad (2019), Guinea (2018), Togo (2017), Niger (2012), Cameroon (2018), Mozambique (2011), Uganda (2016), and Benin (2017–18) (ordered based on GFSI rank). In rural areas, this also applies for Côte d'Ivoire (2016). This does not apply to poorer (MPI of more than 0.190) IsDB member countries such as Burkina Faso (2010), Mali (2018), Senegal (2019), or Pakistan (2017–18).
20. It is 70.0% in rural areas and 72.4% in urban areas.
21. For global MPI 2022 results by country, see the individual country briefs at <https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings>.

About IsDB

The Islamic Development Bank is a multilateral development bank (MDB), working to improve the lives of those we serve by promoting social and economic development in member countries and Muslim communities worldwide, delivering impact at scale.

About ISFD

The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) was established in 2007 as a special fund within the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). The objectives of the Fund are to (i) fight poverty and promote pro-poor economic growth in member countries, (ii) provide financial support to enhance the productive capacity and sustainable means of income generation for the poor and (iii) advance human development, especially reducing illiteracy and eradicating diseases/epidemics.

About OPHI

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) is an economic research and policy centre within the Oxford Department of International Development at the University of Oxford. Established in 2007, the centre is led by Sabina Alkire.

OPHI aims to build and advance a more systematic methodological and economic framework for reducing multidimensional poverty, grounded in people's experiences and values.



The Islamic Development Bank

8111 King Khaled Street, Al Nuzlah Yamania, Unit 1,
Jeddah, 22332-2444, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

☎ (+12-966) 1400 636

📠 (+12-966) 6871 636

✉ idbarchives@isdb.org

🌐 www.isdb.org