Annex F1: Global indicators of chronic poverty

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA East and Southern Africa	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Angola	-	-	-	260	154	45	2001	41.0	46	18	799
Botswana	23.5	32.8	1993	116	84	23	2000	43.9	18	24	3,671
Burundi	54.6	41.6	1998	190	114	57	2000	44.0	48	33	108
Comoros	-	-	-	70	52	42	2001	63.7	51	37	378
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	205	129	38	2001	43.5	48	20	88
Eritrea	-	-	-	82	52	38	2002	54.3	56	33	174
Ethiopia	23.0	20.9	1999-2000	166	110	52	2000	47.8	66	51	132
Kenya	22.8	25.9	1997	120	79	30	2003	47.5	30	22	427
Lesotho	36.4	52.2	1995	82	61	46	2000	35.2	10	26	543
Madagascar	61.0	45.7	2001	123	76	48	2003-04	55.6	35	24	229
Malawi	41.7	35.5	1997-98	175	110	48	2004	39.8	46	25	154
Mauritius	-	-	-	15	14	10	1995	72.4	19	12	4,223
Mozambique	37.9	31.7	1996	152	104	41	2003	41.6	69	38	276
Namibia	34.9	40.1	1993	63	47	24	2000	47.2	19	19	2,035
Rwanda	51.7	38.7	1999-2000	203	118	41	2000	44.2	41	30	250
Somalia	-	-	-	225	133	23	1999	47.0	-	-	-
South Africa	10.7	15.9	2000	67	54	25	1999	47.0	19	16	3,346
Sudan	-	-	-	91	63	43	2000	56.5	50	31	437
Swaziland	-	-	-	156	108	30	2000	31.3	22	20	1,358
Tanzania	57.8	35.8	2000-01	126	78	38	2003-04	45.9	38	22	314
Uganda	-	-	-	138	80	39	2000-01	48.4	41	21	262
Zambia	75.8	48.0	2002-03	182	102	49	2002-03	37.7	40	24	339
Zimbabwe	56.1	43.1	1995-96	129	79	27	1999	36.6	14	6	457

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA West Africa	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Benin	30.9	26.5	2003	152	90	31	2001	54.3	77	54	324
Burkina Faso	27.2	26.8	2003	192	97	39	2003	47.9	92	81	248
Cameroon	17.1	24.0	2001	149	87	32	2004	45.7	40	23	737
Cape Verde	-	-	-	36	27	16	1994	70.7	32	15	1292
Central African Rep.	66.6	57.2	1993	193	115	39	2000	39.1	67	35	225
Chad	-	-	-	200	117	29	2000	43.7	87	59	261
Congo, Rep.	-	-	-	108	81	19	1998-99	52.3	23	11	940
Côte d'Ivoire	14.8	27.7	2002	194	117	21	2004	45.9	62	40	574
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	204	122	39	2000	42.8	24	8	4,101
Gabon	-	-	-	91	60	21	2000	54.0	-	-	3,860
Gambia, The	59.3	48.6	1998	122	89	19	2000	56.1	71	56	327
Ghana	44.8	38.6	1998-99	112	68	30	2003	57.0	54	37	279
Guinea	-	-	-	155	101	35	2005	53.9	-	-	381
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	203	126	30	2000	44.8	77	46	134
Liberia	-	-	-	235	157	39	1999-2000	42.0	61	28	130
Mali	72.3	51.7	1994	219	121	38	2001	48.1	88	73	237
Mauritania	25.9	29.3	2000	125	78	35	2000-01	53.1	69	40	437
Niger	60.6	56.1	1995	259	152	40	2000	44.6	91	80	155
Nigeria	70.8	48.7	2003	197	101	38	2003	43.4	41	26	402
Sao Tome	-	-	-	118	75	29	2000	63.2	-	-	354
Senegal	22.3	25.6	1995	137	78	16	2005	56.0	71	49	461
Sierra Leone	57.0	69.3	1989	283	165	34	2000	41.0	79	60	210
Togo	-	-	-	140	78	22	1998	54.5	62	32	244

ASIA East Asia and the Pacific	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Cambodia	34.1	28.4	1997	141	97	45	2000	56.5	36	15	339
China	16.6	23.5	2001	31	26	14	2002	71.9	13	5	1,323
Fiji	-	-	-	20	16	3	1993	68.0	9	6	2,258
Indonesia	7.5	12	2002	38	30	-	-	67.2	17	8	904
Kiribati	-	-	-	65	49	-	-	63.0	-	-	492
Korea, Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	55	42	37	2004	64.0	-	-	-
Lao PDR	27.0	22.6	2002	83	65	42	2000	55.1	39	23	379
Malaysia	<2	21.1	1997	12	10	-	-	73.4	15	8	4,290
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	59	52	-	-	-	-	-	2,034
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	-	-	-	23	19	-	-	68.0	-	-	2,016
Mongolia	27.0	30.0	1998	52	41	25	2000	64.5	2	2	462
Myanmar	-	-	-	106	76	32	2003	60.5	14	6	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	93	68	-	-	55.7	49	37	607
Philippines	15.5	19.4	2000	34	26	30	2003	70.7	7	7	1,088
Samoa	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	70.5	2	1	1,481
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	56	34	-	-	62.6	-	-	636
Thailand	<2	21.1	2002	21	18	13	1995	70.3	9	5	2,356
Tonga	-	-	-	25	20	-	-	72.4	1	1	1,637
Vanuatu	-	-	-	40	32	-	-	68.9	-	-	1,151
Vietnam	17.7	18.6	1998	23	17	32	2003	70.8	13	6	502

ASIA South Asia	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Afghanistan	-	-	-	257	165	54	2003-04	46.0	-	-	-
Bangladesh	36.0	22.5	2000	77	56	43	2004	63.3	69	50	401
Bhutan	-	-	-	80	67	40	1999	63.4	-	-	672
India	34.7	23.6	1999-2000	85	62	46 b	1998-99	63.6	52	27	548
Maldives	-	-	-	46	35	25	2001	67.0	4	4	2,513
Nepal	24.1	22.4	2003-04	76	59	51	2001	62.1	65	37	232
Pakistan	17.0	18.2	2002	101	80	37	2001-02	63.4	65	38	566
Sri Lanka	5.6	14.3	2002	14	12	14	2000	74.3	11	8	962
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA											
Albania	<2	21.1	2002	19	17	34	2002	73.9	2	1	1,463
Armenia	<2	26.3	2003	32	29	13	2000	71.6	1	0	986
Azerbaijan	<2	21.1	2002	90	75	13	2001	67.0	2	1	946
Belarus	<2	21.1	2002	11	9	-		68.2	1	0	1,701
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	15	13	10	2000	74.3	9	2	1,410
Bulgaria	<2	21.1	2003	15	12	-		72.4	2	1	1,958
Georgia	6.5	32.3	2003	45	41	12	1999	70.6	-	-	880
Kazakhstan	<2	21.1	2003	73	63	10	1999	63.4	1	0	1,819
Kyrgyz Republic	<2	21.1	2003	68	58	25 b	1997	67.1	2	1	324
Latvia	<2	21.1	2003	12	10	-		71.8	0	0	4,533
Lithuania	<2	21.1	2003	8	8	-		72.5	0	0	4,481
Macedonia, FYR	<2	21.1	2003	14	13	7	1999	73.9	6	2	1,820
Moldova	22.0	26.4	2001	28	23	10	1996	68.1	5	3	400
Romania	<2	21.1	2003	20	17	10	2002	71.5	4	2	2,165

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (cont.)	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Russian Federation	<2	21.1	2002	21	17	13	1995	65.2	1	0	2,286
Tajikistan	7.4	17.6	2003	93	75	36	2003	63.7	1	0	223
Turkey	3.4	23.5	2003	32	28	12	2003	68.9	19	4	3,197
Turkmenistan	12.1	21.5	1998	103	80	22	2000	62.5	2	1	752 c
Ukraine	<2	21.1	2003	18	14	3	2004	66.1	1	0	928
Uzbekistan	21.8	24.8	2000	69	57	21	2002	66.6	1	0	639
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA											
Middle East											
Iran, Islamic Rep.	<2	21.1	1998	38	32	15	1998	70.7	30	16	1,871
Iraq	-	-	-	125	102	22	2000	58.8 e	54	34	-
Jordan	<2	21.1	2002-03	27	23	9	2002	71.6	15	5	2,000
Lebanon	-	-	-	31	27	12	19996	72.2	20	8	5,628
Oman	-	-	-	13	10	10	1998	74.3	35	18	8,961
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	27	21	20	1996	72.0	31	13	8,977
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	16	15	18	2000	73.6	26	9	1,142
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	24	22	9	2002	72.7	13	4	920 d
Yemen, Rep.	15.7	28.7	1998	111	82	53	2003	61.1	71	31	584
North Africa											
Algeria	<2	21.1	1995	40	35	19	2002	71.4	40	21	1,992
Djibouti	-	-		126	101	26	1996	52.9	46	24	790
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.1	12.9	1999-2000	36	26	16	2003	70.2	56	33	1,615

North Africa (cont.)	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-		20	18	15	1995	73.8	29	8	7,403
Morocco	<2	21.1	1999	43	38	18	2003-04	70.0	62	37	1,349
Tunisia	<2	21.1	2000	25	21	12	2000	73.5	35	17	2,341
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN											
Belize	-	-	-	39	32	-	-	71.8	23	23	3,676
Bolivia	23.2	58.6	2002	69	54	27	2003	64.4	20	17	1,039
Brazil	7.5	45.3	2003	34	32	11	1996	70.8	11	12	3,564
Colombia	7.0	44.3	2003	21	18	14	2000	72.6	5	6	2,099
Cuba	-	-	-	7	6	5	2000	77.6	0	0	-
Dominica	-	-	-	14	13	-	-	75.6	-	-	3,534
Dominican Republic	2.5	32.0	2003	32	27	9	2002	67.5	13	13	2,441
Ecuador	15.8	39.9	1998	26	23	26	2000	74.5	10	8	1,498
El Salvador	19.0	48.9	2002	28	24	19	2002-03	71.1	23	18	2,106
Grenada	-	-	-	21	18	-	-	65.3	-	-	3,797
Guatemala	13.5	40.7	2002	45	33	49	2002	67.6	37	25	1,721
Guyana	-	-	-	64	48	11	2000	63.6	2	1	990
Haiti	53.9	49.4	2001	117	74	23	2000	52.0	50	46	425
Honduras	20.7	36.2	1999	41	31	29	2001	68.1	20	20	965
Jamaica	<2	21.1	2000	20	17	5	2002	70.7	9	16	3,215
Mexico	4.5	26.7	2002	28	23	18	1998-99	75.3	11	8	6,056
Nicaragua	45.1	37.0	2001	38	31	20	2001	70.0	23	23	819
Panama	6.5	30.8	2002	24	19	18	1997	75.0	9	7	4,217

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (cont.)	Percentage of people living on less than US$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live live births) 2004	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for women 2000-2004 (a)	Adult (15+) illiteracy rate for men 2000-2004 (a)	Real GDP per capita US$ (2000 prices) 2004
Paraguay	16.4	45.1	2002	24	21	14	2000/01	71.2	10	7	1,373
Peru	12.5	35.2	2002	29	24	25	2000	70.2	18	7	2,206
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	14	13	-	-	72.6	9	10	4,276
St Vincent	-	-	-	22	18	-	-	71.3	-	-	3,174
Suriname	-	-	-	39	30	10	2000	69.3	16	8	2,443
Venezuela	8.3	33.7	2000	19	16	13	2000	73.0	7	7	4,596
REGIONAL AVERAGES											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
East and Southern Africa	35.49	29.2	-	154	98	41	-	46.6	43.8	27.4	632
West Africa	54.52	42.7	-	188	104	34	-	46.8	56.1	38.7	409
Asia											
East Asia and Pacific	15.7	22.2	-	36	29	18	-	70.6	13.5	5.8	1,254
South Asia	32.2	24.8	-	92	67	47	-	63.7	54.7	30.4	529
Europe and Central Asia	6.3	28.1	-	38	32	14	-	67.0	4.7	1.0	2,459
Middle East and North Africa											
Middle East	15.7	22.6	-	64	51	23	-	70.5	29.4	13.1	2,759
North Africa	3.1	16.9	-	38	30	17	-	70.6	51.7	29.5	1,812
Latin America and Caribbean	10.5	34.5	-	33	28	13	-	72.0	12.3	10.9	3,917

Notes :

<2 refers to percentages of less than 2%

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

b. Data refer to a different age group (often 0-35 months).

c. Real GDP per capita for Turkmenistan for 2001.

d. Real GDP per capita for West Bank and Gaza for 2003.

e. Data refer to a different year.

Averages for poverty headcount and average depth of poverty are computed using population figures in the year to which poverty data refer (individual countries in the region)

Illiteracy averages are calculated using the total population in 2004

Infant and under-five mortality averages are calculated using the number of births in 2000-2005

Stunting averages are calculated using the under-five population in 2005

Sources:

Adult illiteracy rate is calculated using adult literacy rates for most recent year during the period specified, World Bank (World Development Indicators 2006 and online database), and UNICEF Global Database on Education (http://childinfo.org/areas/education/table1.php).

Averages for poverty to which poverty data refer (individual countries in the region): World Bank (WDI 2006 and online database).

Child Malnutrition and Mortality rates (under-five and infant) are from UNICEF Global Database and World Bank (WDI 2006 and online database).

Infant and under-five number of births in 2000-2005; Under-five population; and Population aged 6-11 in 2005: World Population Prospects (http://esa.un.org/udpp).

Life expectancy at birth, UNDP Human Development Report online database (http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/).

Real GDP per capita, World Bank (WDI 2006 and online database).

Annex F2: Global indicators of childhood poverty

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
East and Southern Africa	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Angola	69	80	31	8	6	1		2001	5.2 c	22
Botswana	103	103	13	2	5	1		2000	14.4 c	-
Burundi	69	86	45	13	8	1		2000	37.0	24
Comoros	81	98	25	9	12	4		2001	37.6 c	28
Congo, Dem. Rep.	47	52	31	9	13	3		2001	39.8	28 d
Eritrea	57	70	40	12	13	2		2002	38.4 c	-
Ethiopia	61	79	47	16	11	1		2000	57.1	43 d
Kenya	90	95	20	4	6	1		2003	6.7	26
Lesotho	127	125	18	4	5	1		2000	30.8	17
Madagascar	137	143	42	11	13	3		2003-04	25.6	30
Malawi	137	143	22	6	5	2		2004	10.6	17
Mauritius	104	103	15	2	14	4	c	1995	2.0 c	-
Mozambique	93	114	24	6	4	1		2003	32.4 c	-
Namibia	106	105	24	5	9	2		2000	15.4	-
Rwanda	122	122	27	7	6	1		2000	33.1	31
Somalia	7 c	13 c	26	7	17	4		1999	31.3 c	32
South Africa	104	108	12	2	3	1		1999	27.7	-
Sudan	56	64	41	15	16	4		2000	19.1	13
Swaziland	94	102	10	2	1	0		2000	11.2	8
Tanzania	95	98	22	4	3	0		2003-04	40.4	32
Uganda	139	142	23	5	4	1		2000-01	13.1	34
Zambia	79	85	23	-	5	-		2002-03	14.4	11
Zimbabwe	92	94	13	2	6	2		1999	27 c	26 d

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
West Africa	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Benin	92	127	23	5	8	2		2001	26.5 c	26 d
Burkina Faso	39	53	38	14	19	5		2003	66.5 c	57 d
Cameroon	99	116	18	4	5	1		2004	15.9	51
Cape Verde	118	124	14	2	6	1	c	1994	13.6 c	-
Central African Rep.	53	78	24	6	9	2		2000	67.0	56
Chad	61	95	28	9	11	2		2000	69.9	57
Congo, Rep.	77	83	14	3	4	1		1998-99	25.4 c	-
Côte d'Ivoire	69	86	17	5	7	2		2004	40.7	35
Equatorial Guinea	120	132	19	4	7	3		2000	32.0 c	27
Gabon	132	133	12	2	3	0		2000	14.1 c	-
Gambia, The	84	86	17	4	8	1		2000	25.3	22
Ghana	79	87	22	5	7	1		2003	28.5	57 d
Guinea	71	92	26	7	9	2		2005	48.3 c	-
Guinea-Bissau	56	84	25	7	10	2		2000	48.3 c	54
Liberia	89	122	26	8	6	1		1999-2000	15.4 c	-
Mali	50	66	33	11	11	2		2001	25.3	30
Mauritania	87	89	32	10	13	3		2000-01	22.1 c	10 d
Niger	36	51	40	14	14	3		2000	43.6 c	66
Nigeria	107	132	29	9	9	2		2003	23.9 c	39 d
Sao Tome	122	130	13	2	4	1		2000	-	14
Senegal	77	83	17	3	8	1		2005	34.4	33
Sierra Leone	65	93	27	9	10	2		2000	74.0	57
Togo	110	132	25	7	12	2	b	1998	72.5	60

ASIA	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
East Asia and Pacific	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Cambodia	117	130	45	13	15	4		2000	52.3	-
China	115	115	8	-	-	-		2002	7.9 c	-
Fiji	109	109	8	1	8	1		1993	-	-
Indonesia	111	113	28	9	-	-		2003	7.8 c	4 d
Kiribati	120	103	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Korea, Dem. Rep.	-	-	23	8	7	2		2004	-	-
Lao PDR	108	124	40	13	15	3		2000	25.4 c	24
Malaysia	93	93	11	1	-	-		2003	2.3 c	-
Marshall Islands	103	110	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Mongolia	102	100	13	3	6	1		2000	22.0	30
Myanmar	92	91	32	7	9	2		2003	22.9 c	-
Papua New Guinea	70	79	-	-	-	-		-	17.2 c	-
Philippines	112	113	28	-	6	-		2003	13.3	11
Samoa	104	107	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	24.2 c	-
Thailand	95	99	18	2	5	0	c	1995	12.2 c	-
Tonga	111	114	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Vanuatu	113	113	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Vietnam	97	105	28	4	7	-		2003	5.2 c	23

ASIA South Asia	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Afghanistan	63	120	39	12	7	1		2003-04	24.2 c	34 d
Bangladesh	98	94	48	13	13	1		2004	17.5	7
Bhutan	-	-	19	3	3	1		1999	51.2 c	-
India	104	111	47	18	16	3	b	1998-99	5.2	14
Maldives	117	119	30	7	13	1		2001	3.1 c	-
Nepal	112	126	48	13	10	1		2001	47.2	31
Pakistan	57	80	38	12	13	3		2001-02	15.4 c	-
Sri Lanka	110	111	29	-	14	-		2000	2.0 c	-
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA										
Albania	102	105	14	1	11	2		2002	36.6	23
Armenia	97	100	3	0	2	0		2000	-	-
Azerbaijan	91	94	7	1	2	0		2001	9.7	8
Belarus	101	103	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	4	1	6	2		2000	20.2	11
Bulgaria	99	101	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Georgia	90	91	3	0	2	1		1999	-	-
Kazakhstan	101	102	4	0	2	0		1999	29.7 c	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	102	11	2	3	1	b	1997	8.6 c	-
Latvia	93	95	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Lithuania	98	99	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	97	96	6	1	4	1		1999	-	-
Moldova	86	86	3	-	3	-		1996	33.5	28
Romania	98	100	3	0	3	0		2002	-	1 d

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (cont.)	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Russian Federation	118	118	3	1	4	2	c	1995	-	-
Tajikistan	108	113	-	-	5	1		2003	-	18
Turkey	88	95	4	1	1	0		2003	4.5	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	12	2	6	1		2000	-	-
Ukraine	93	93	1	0	0	-		2004	-	-
Uzbekistan	102	103	8	2	7	2		2002	18.1	15
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA										
Middle East										
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	93	11	2	5	1		1998	2.6 c	-
Iraq	100	120	16	2	6	1		2000	13.7	8
Jordan	99	99	4	1	2	0		2002	-	-
Lebanon	102	105	3	0	3	-		1996	-	6
Oman	80	81	18	1	7	0		1998	-	-
Saudi Arabia	65	68	14	3	11	2		1996	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	112	118	7	1	4	1		2000	2.3 c	8 d
West Bank and Gaza	99	99	4	1	3	1		2002	-	-
Yemen, Rep.	68	98	46	15	12	3		2003	13.1	-
North Africa										
Algeria	104	113	10	3	8	3		2002	-	-
Djibouti	37	47	18	6	13	3		1996	-	-
Egypt, Arab Rep.	95	100	9	1	4	1		2003	6.4 c	6

North Africa (cont.)	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	114	114	5	1	3	0	c	1995	-	-
Morocco	104	115	10	2	9	3		2003-04	13.2	11 d
Tunisia	109	113	4	1	2	1		2000	-	-
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN										
Belize	121	123	-	-	-	-		-	1.9 c	-
Bolivia	115	116	8	1	1	0		2003	19.2	21
Brazil	143	151	6	1	2	0		1996	7.1	7 d
Colombia	110	111	7	1	1	0		2000	12,2	5
Cuba	96	100	4	0	2	0		2000	-	-
Dominica	85	91	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Dominican Republic	125	123	5	1	2	0		2002	12.5	9
Ecuador	117	117	12	-	-	-		2000	17.9	6 d
El Salvador	109	116	10	1	1	0		2002-03	12.7	-
Grenada	119	121	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Guatemala	102	110	23	4	2	0		2002	20.1	24 d
Guyana	123	126	14	3	11	3		2000	-	19
Haiti	-	-	17	4	5	1		2000	22.8 c	-
Honduras	107	105	17	2	1	0		2001	11.4	-
Jamaica	99	100	4	-	2	-		2002	-	2
Mexico	110	111	8	1	2	1		1998-99	14.7 c	16 d
Nicaragua	108	109	10	2	2	0		2001	12.1	10 d
Panama	110	114	8	1	1	0		1997	4.0	-
Paraguay	108	112	5	-	1	-		2000-01	8.1	8 d
Peru	118	119	7	1	1	0		2000	17.7 c	-
Saint Lucia	111	112	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (cont.)	Gross primary school enrolment rates (2000-2004a)[1]		Under five underweight (1996-2005a)[2]		Under five wasting (1996-2005a)[3]				Child Labour: Proportion of children working	
	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)	Malnutrition notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Percentage of children aged 7-14 in the labour force (1999-2004a)	Percentage of children aged 5-14 who work (1999-2004a)
St Vincent	106	109	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Suriname	125	127	13	2	7	2		2000	0.4 c	-
Venezuela	103	105	4	1	3	1		2000	9.1	7
REGIONAL AVERAGES										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
East and Southern Africa	83	91	30	9	9	2			28	15
West Africa	86	107	27	8	9	2			14	17
Asia										
East Asia and Pacific	111	112	13	1	2	0			1	7
South Asia	97	106	46	16	15	3			7	13
Europe and Central Asia	101	103	4	1	3	1			9	13
Middle East and North Africa										
Middle East	88	98	17	4	7	1			6	5
North Africa	100	106	9	2	6	2			4	4
Latin America and Caribbean	121	125	4	1	3	1			6	5

Notes :

1. Gross primary enrolment is the number of children of any age attending primary school as a percentage of all children of primary school age.
   Can be more than 100% if children outside the primary school age range are attending school.
2. The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age.
3: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height.

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Data refer to a different age group (often 0-35) months).

c. Indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading or differ from the standard definition.

d. Indicates data that differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country, but are included in the calculation of regional averages.

Child labour averages are calculated using the population aged 5-14 in 2005.

Infant and under-five mortality averages are calculated using the number of births in 2000-2005.

Nutritional averages are calculated using under five population in 2005.

Primary school enrolment averages are calculated using the population aged 6-11 in 2005.

Sources:

Child labour, children 7-14 (% of age group): World Bank 2006 World Development Indicators.

Child labour, proportion of children 5-14 years of age that work: UNICEF ChildInfo (http://childinfo.org/areas/childlabour/countrydata.php).

Child underweight and wasting rates: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition (http://childinfo.org/areas/malnutrition/tables/Underweight_ForChildInfo_May022006.xls).

Gross primary school enrolment rates: UNICEF Global Database on Education (http://childinfo.org/areas/education/table1.php).

Infant and under-five number of births in 2000-2005; Under-five population; and Population aged 6-11& 5-14 in 2005: World Population Prospects (http://esa.un.org/udpp)

Infant mortality rates: UNICEF ChildInfo, http://childinfo.org/areas/childmortality/infantdata.php

Under-five mortality rates: UNICEF ChildInfo, http://childinfo.org/areas/childmortality/u5data.php

Annex F3: Global indicators of inequality

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA East and Southern Africa	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Angola	-	-		-	-	3.0	0.66	0.86
Botswana	2.2	-	b,c	63.0 b,c	1993	-0.3	1.08	1.00
Burundi	5.1	15.4	b,c	42.4 b,c	1998	2.0	0.78	0.80
Comoros	-	-		-	-	3.3	0.78	0.83
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-	-		-	-	2.1	0.65	0.90
Eritrea	-	-		-	-	3.8	-	0.81
Ethiopia	9.1	22.3	b,c	30.0 b,c	1999-00	1.6	0.69	0.77
Kenya	6.0	15.8	b,c	42.5 b,c	1997	-1.7	0.90	0.95
Lesotho	1.5	5.8	b,c	63.2 b,c	1995	2.0	1.22	1.02
Madagascar	4.9	13.4	b,c	47.5 b,c	2001	2.6	0.86	0.96
Malawi	4.9	13.4	b,c	50.3 b,c	1997	-0.4	0.72	0.96
Mauritius	-	-		-	-	6.9	0.52	1.01
Mozambique	6.5	17.3	b,c	39.6 b,c	1996-97	1.2	0.50	0.82
Namibia	1.4	4.4	d,e	74.3 d,e	1993	0.4	1.00	1.01
Rwanda	9.7	22.9	b,c	28.9 b,c	1983-85	3.2	0.84	1.00
Somalia	-	-		-	-	2.4	-	-
South Africa	3.5	9.8	b,c	57.8 b,c	2000	0.5	0.96	0.96
Sudan	-	-		-	-	2.8	0.72	0.88
Swaziland	2.7	8.5	d,e	60.9 d,e	1994	-0.8	0.98	0.92
Tanzania	7.3	19.3	b,c	34.6 b,c	2000-01	0.7	0.79	0.97
Uganda	5.9	15.9	b,c	43.0 b,c	1999	1.1	0.59	0.98
Zambia	4.6	12.7	b,c	42.1 b,c	2002-03	-1.0	0.79	0.93
Zimbabwe	4.6	12.7	b,c	50.1 b,c	1995	-1.1	0.91	0.98

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA West Africa	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Benin	7.4	18.7	b,c	36.5 b,c	2003	1.6	0.50	0.72
Burkina Faso	6.9	17.8	b,c	39.5 b,c	2003	1.5	0.42	0.74
Cameroon	5.6	14.9	b,c	44.6 b,c	2001	1.2	0.78	0.85
Cape Verde	-	-		-	-	6.2	0.80	0.95
Central African Rep.	2.0	6.9	b,c	61.3 b,c	1993	1.5	0.51	0.68
Chad	-	-		-	-	2.2	0.32	0.64
Congo, Rep.	-	-		-	-	2.6	0.87	0.93
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	14.3	b,c	44.6 b,c	2002	1.5	0.63	0.80
Equatorial Guinea	-	-		-	-	0.9	0.83	0.91
Gabon	-	-		-	-	1.2	-	0.99
Gambia, The	4.8	13.5	b,c	50.2 b,c	1998	2.8	-	0.98
Ghana	5.6	15.7	b,c	40.8 b,c	1998-99	1.0	0.73	0.91
Guinea	6.4	16.8	b,c	40.3 b,c	1994	0.6	-	0.77
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	14.0	b,c	47.0 b,c	1993	2.8	-	0.67
Liberia	-	-		-	-	1.8	0.54	0.73
Mali	4.6	12.6	b,c	50.5 b,c	1994	1.3	0.44	0.76
Mauritania	6.2	16.8	b,c	39.0 b,c	2000	3.2	0.52	0.98
Niger	2.6	9.7	b,c	50.5 b,c	1995	0.1	0.45	0.71
Nigeria	5.0	14.6	b,c	43.7 b,c	2003	0.4	0.80	0.81
Sao Tome	-	-		-	-	2.1	-	0.94
Senegal	6.4	16.7	b,c	41.3 b,c	1995	2.5	0.57	0.93
Sierra Leone	1.1	3.1	b,c	62.9 b,c	1989	2.8	0.53	0.70
Togo	-	-		-	-	3.7	0.56	0.83

ASIA East Asia and Pacific	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Cambodia	6.9	17.6	b,c	40.4 b,c	1997	7.2	0.75	0.90
China	4.7	13.7	b,c	44.7 b,c	2001	3.5	0.92	1.00
Fiji	-	-		-	-	4.4	0.97	1.00
Indonesia	8.4	20.3	b,c	34.3 b,c	2002	3.8	0.90	0.98
Kiribati	-	-		-	-	-	-	1.17
Korea, Dem. Rep.	-	-		-	-	5.9	-	-
Lao PDR	8.1	20.0	b,c	34.6 b,c	2002	2.5	0.79	0.87
Malaysia	4.4	12.5	d,e	49.2 d,e	1997	4.6	0.92	1.00
Marshall Islands	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.94
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	-	-		-	-	1.4	-	-
Mongolia	5.6	15.6	b,c	30.3 b,c	1998	6.2	1.00	1.02
Myanmar	-	-		-	-	5.7	0.91	1.01
Papua New Guinea	4.5	12.4	b,c	50.9 b,c	1996	1.1	0.81	0.89
Philippines	5.4	14.2	b,c	46.1 b,c	2000	4.3	1.00	0.99
Samoa	-	-		-	-	6.1	0.99	0.97
Solomon Islands	-	-		-	-	1.5	-	-
Thailand	6.3	16.2	b,c	42.0 b,c	2002	7.2	0.96	0.96
Tonga	-	-		-	-	2.6	1.00	0.97
Vanuatu	-	-		-	-	3.7	-	1.00
Vietnam	7.5	18.7	b,c	37.0 b,c	2002	4.9	0.93	0.92
South Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.53
Bangladesh	9.0	21.5	b,c	31.8 b,c	2000	1.7	0.62	1.04
Bhutan	-	-		-	-	2.5	-	-
India	8.9	21.2	b,c	32.5 b,c	1999-2000	1.6	0.66	0.94

ASIA South Asia (cont.)	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Maldives	-	-		-	-	-0.8	1.00	0.98
Nepal	6.0	15.0	b,c	47.2 b,c	2003-04	0.9	0.56	0.89
Pakistan	9.3	22.3	b,c	30.6 b,c	2002	1.6	0.56	0.71
Sri Lanka	8.3	20.8	b,c	33.2 b,c	1999-2000	5.3	0.97	0.99
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA								
Albania	9.1	22.6	b,c	28.2 b,c	2002	5.7	0.99	0.97
Armenia	8.5	20.8	b,c	33.8 b,c	2003	6.7	0.99	0.97
Azerbaijan	9.0	21.5	b,c	31.8 b,c	2000	5.6	0.99	0.97
Belarus	8.5	21.7	b,c	29.7 b,c	2002	11.6	0.99	0.98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	23.7	b,c	26.2 b,c	2001	5.4	0.93	-
Bulgaria	8.7	22.4	b,c	29.2 b,c	2003	7.1	0.99	0.98
Georgia	5.6	16.1	b,c	40.4 b,c	2003	7.8	-	0.99
Kazakhstan	7.4	19.3	b,c	33.9 b,c	2003	11.0	0.99	0.99
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9	21.7	b,c	30.3 b,c	2003	7.9	0.99	0.98
Latvia	6.6	17.8	b,c	37.7 b,c	2003	12.2	1.00	0.98
Lithuania	6.8	18.4	b,c	36.0 b,c	2003	11.4	1.00	0.99
Macedonia, FYR	6.1	16.9	b,c	39.0 b,c	2003	5.1	0.96	1.01
Moldova	7.8	20.0	b,c	33.2 b,c	2003	7.0	0.98	1.00
Romania	8.1	21.0	b,c	31.0 b,c	2003	7.4	0.98	0.98
Russian Federation	6.1	16.6	b,c	39.9 b,c	2002	13.2	0.99	1.00
Tajikistan	7.9	20.2	b,c	32.6 b,c	2003	5.3	0.99	0.96
Turkey	5.3	15.0	b,c	43.6 b,c	2003	2.3	0.84	0.93
Turkmenistan	6.1	16.3	b,c	40.8 b,c	1998	8.5	0.99	-
Ukraine	9.2	22.8	b,c	28.1 b,c	2003	11.5	0.99	1.00
Uzbekistan	9.2	23.3	b,c	26.8 b,c	2000	6.5	0.99	0.99

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Middle East	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	14.5	b,c	43.0 b,c	1998	3.1	0.83	0.97
Iraq	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.83
Jordan	6.7	17.5	b,c	38.8 b,c	2002-03	3.0	0.89	1.00
Lebanon	-	-		-	-	4.4	-	0.97
Oman	-	-		-	-	2.9	0.79	0.99
Saudi Arabia	-	-		-	-	3.9	0.79	0.96
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-		-	-	3.6	0.81	0.95
West Bank & Gaza	-	-		-	-	4.0	0.91	1.00
Yemen, Rep.	33.4	19.6	b,c	33.4 b,c	1998	2.7	0.42	0.69
North Africa								
Algeria	7.0	18.6	b,c	35.3 b,c	1995	2.7	0.76	0.92
Djibouti	-	-		-	-	2.3	-	0.79
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	20.7	b,c	34.4 b,c	1999-2000	4.4	0.66	0.95
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-		-	-	4.7	0.77	1.00
Morocco	6.5	17.1	b,c	39.5 b,c	1998-99	4.4	0.61	0.90
Tunisia	6.0	16.3	b,c	39.8 b,c	2000	3.9	0.78	0.96
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN								
Belize	-	-		-	-	4.8	-	0.98
Bolivia	1.5	7.4	d,e	60.1 d,e	2002	4.2	0.86	0.99
Brazil	2.6	8.8	d,e	58.0 d,e	2003	7.8	1.01	0.95
Colombia	2.5	8.7	d,e	58.6 d,e	2003	6.1	1.01	0.99
Cuba	-	-		-	-	3.8	1.00	0.96
Dominica	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.93
Dominican Republic	3.9				2003	7.0	1.00	1.02

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (cont.)	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality[1]	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Ecuador	3.3	10.8	b,c	43.7 b,c	1998	5.9	0.98	1.00
El Salvador	2.7	10.2	d,e	52.4 d,e	2002	6.1	0.94	0.94
Grenada	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.98
Guatemala	2.9	9.9	d,e	55.1 d,e	2002	7.3	0.84	0.93
Guyana	-	-		-	-	6.1	-	0.98
Haiti	2.4	8.6	d,e	59.2 d,e	2001	1.5	0.93	-
Honduras	3.4	10.5	d,e	53.8 d,e	2003	4.1	1.00	1.02
Jamaica	6.7	17.4	b,c	37.9 b,c	2000	3.5	1.08	0.99
Mexico	4.3	12.6	b,c	49.5 b,c	2002	4.9	0.97	0.99
Nicaragua	5.6	15.4	b,c	43.1 b,c	2001	4.8	1.00	0.99
Panama	2.5	8.9	d,e	56.4 d,e	2002	5.2	0.98	0.96
Paraguay	2.2	8.5	d,e	57.8 d,e	2002	4.5	0.97	0.96
Peru	3.2	9.3	d,e	54.6 d,e	2002	5.1	0.88	0.99
Saint Lucia	-	-		-	-	3.3	1.01	0.99
St Vincent	-	-		-	-	5.5	-	0.97
Suriname	-	-		-	-	6.6	0.91	0.98
Venezuela	4.7	14.1	d,e	44.1 d,e	2000	5.9	1.00	0.98
REGIONAL AVERAGES								
Sub-Saharan Africa								
East and Southern Africa	6.3	16.4		41.7		1.2	0.8	0.9
West Africa	5.2	14.6		44.0		1.1	0.7	0.8
Asia								
East Asia and the Pacific	5.4	14.9		43.0		3.9	0.9	1.0
South Asia	8.9	21.2		32.5		1.6	0.7	0.9
Europe and Central Asia	7.0	18.5		36.3		8.9	1.0	1.0

REGIONAL ESTIMATES (cont.)	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Income share notes	Gini index of inequality1	Year of income distribution data	Number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers), or men to live longer than women (negative numbers) 2004	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, (2000-2004a)	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school (2000-2004a)
Middle East and North Africa								
Middle East	10.9	15.7		40.8		3.2	0.8	0.9
North Africa	7.6	19.2		36.0		4.0	0.7	0.9
Latin America and Caribbean	3.2	10.2		54.3		6.3	1.0	1.0

Notes:

1. The Gini index measures income inequality. A score of 0 means that all incomes are equal, and a score of 100 means that one person holds all the wealth.

a. Data refer to most recent year available during the specified period.

b. Data refer to expenditure shares by percentiles of population.

c. Ranked by per capita expenditure.

d. Data refer to income shares by percentiles of population.

e. Ranked by per capita income.

Income inequality averages are calculated using total population figures for the year which income distribution data refers to, for the various countries in the table.

Literacy averages are calculated using the total population in 2004.

Primary school enrolment averages are calculated using the population aged 6-11 in 2005.

Sources:

Enrolment rate ratio: data from UNICEF Global Database on Education (http://childinfo.org/areas/education/table1.php).

Income shares and Gini index: World Bank 2006 World Development Indicators.

Life Expectancy differentials: computed using data from World Bank 2006 WDI, and online database for regional averages.

Literacy ratio: computed using data from World Bank 2006 WDI.

Annex F4: Resource inflows

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
East and Southern Africa	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04
Angola	2.3	11.3	4.7	6.6	1.7	11.4	21.9	10.0	-	-	-	-	-0.8	-2.4	5.0
Botswana	7.6	2.1	0.6	0.5	3.6	0.1	3.5	0.6	105.6	-	87.4	60.1	6.4	2.4	5.2
Burundi	16.1	19.0	31.0	54.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	34.5	32.7	-	-	1.6	-3.8	-0.4
Comoros	31.4	16.6	9.8	-	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	61.7	60.4	38.2	32.4	0.3	-2.4	0.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.9	3.6	32.2	28.6	-0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	46.2	-	51.0	55.2	-2.3	-	0.7
Eritrea	-	20.0	35.6	28.5	-	4.0	3.2	3.7	-	-	88.1	63.6	-	-	-0.5
Ethiopia	8.6	15.2	15.9	23.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	5.9	25.4	33.2	42.4	48.9	-	1.5	2.1
Kenya	8.7	8.5	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	52.6	64.6	54.2	55.4	0.6	-0.9	0.8
Lesotho	14.4	7.9	6.1	6.3	1.7	15.3	10.1	9.3	193.6	135.4	118.0	110.0	2.2	1.9	3.1
Madagascar	9.7	12.8	12.9	28.8	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	34.6	49.5	60.6	58.9	-2.2	-1.2	-0.7
Malawi	18.5	26.6	25.2	25.9	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	53.4	65.1	68.8	61.7	-1.0	1.5	0.5
Mauritius	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.2	115.0	128.5	131.0	119.0	5.1	4.1	2.9
Mozambique	19.8	44.6	30.6	21.4	0.1	3.1	6.3	4.7	32.5	51.5	70.9	74.6	-1.4	3.2	7.0
Namibia	1.6	5.0	3.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	109.0	-	98.3	80.7	-2.1	1.9	3.1
Rwanda	10.6	30.5	20.5	25.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	28.9	33.1	37.4	41.0	-1.0	-1.9	2.6
Somalia	51.7	-	-	-	-0.4	-	-	-	58.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.9	1.6	0.3	50.0	45.6	55.2	49.2	-1.2	-0.3	2.6
Sudan	7.2	4.5	2.9	4.5	0.0	1.2	6.3	8.2	-	-	34.1	-	-1.4	5.2	3.8
Swaziland	6.3	3.5	2.2	4.9	4.7	5.2	2.9	3.6	153.9	166.2	182.0	143.0	3.1	0.1	0.5
Tanzania	23.7	17.7	14.0	16.2	0.1	1.5	3.2	2.1	-	49.5	37.1	34.6	-	0.1	4.7
Uganda	8.0	15.6	14.8	17.3	0.0	2.1	2.9	3.2	27.4	32.1	37.9	39.1	-	3.3	1.9
Zambia	14.4	27.8	17.9	21.2	2.2	3.6	4.0	7.4	69.4	72.1	59.4	56.4	-2.0	-1.9	2.9
Zimbabwe	3.6	6.1	10.8	4.0	-0.1	1.5	0.3	0.7	43.2	73.0	58.1	52.8	0.7	-0.5	-6.1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
West Africa	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04
Benin	10.0	13.1	9.6	9.3	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.6	49.4	46.1	37.3	28.5	0.7	1.8	0.9
Burkina Faso	13.3	18.8	13.3	12.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	40.9	40.5	33.5	30.3	1.7	2.5	1.9
Cameroon	2.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	50.7	44.3	41.9	34.8	-0.4	-1.1	2.1
Cape Verde	35.7	25.8	16.1	14.7	0.2	2.1	2.9	2.4	-	71.9	89.3	78.0	-	3.1	2.4
Central African Rep.	15.0	13.0	6.6	7.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	-1.0	50.6	38.8	-	-	-1.0	-0.7	-2.7
Chad	14.2	14.2	10.5	11.8	1.1	1.0	28.2	15.3	41.6	46.4	67.6	79.0	1.1	-0.5	11.8
Congo, Rep.	5.3	11.6	2.8	3.5	1.2	0.2	7.2	0.0	102.5	116.1	214.0	224.0	-0.4	-2.7	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	3.1	9.0	3.6	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.3	69.3	74.0	74.0	69.8	-1.7	-0.5	-2.0
Equatorial Guinea	39.4	21.2	3.8	-	1.3	31.8	0.0	0.0	-	159.2	-	-	-	17.0	8.4
Gabon	2.3	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.9	-2.2	2.0	5.8	95.0	87.1	86.4	71.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Gambia, The	34.2	16.9	15.6	16.0	0.7	2.8	10.3	14.9	111.3	118.2	105.0	11.7	-0.1	0.0	0.7
Ghana	6.9	10.1	12.8	15.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	28.0	70.3	94.8	79.1	0.2	1.8	2.7
Guinea	11.8	10.4	7.3	7.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.7	-	46.8	50.2	44.6		1.2	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	50.1	50.2	39.4	28.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.1	52.0	55.3	82.1	70.4	0.9	-0.9	-3.9
Liberia	10.2	24.2	24.3	53.4	1.3	-	2.7	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9
Mali	20.9	17.6	13.9	12.2	0.1	1.4	5.0	4.1	49.9	57.5	66.6	48.6	-0.3	1.3	3.3
Mauritania	25.1	23.9	20.0	11.1	0.8	0.5	11.2	19.1	120.4	95.6	-	-	0.1	1.1	1.7
Niger	14.6	16.0	14.7	17.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	47.4	38.8	-	-	-2.3	-1.5	0.4
Nigeria	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	44.1	81.9	100.0	87.3	-1.1	-0.2	3.0
Sao Tome	42.0	110.3	70.0	61.8	0.0	2.2	25.5	91.7	78.6	112.3	-	-	-	-0.7	1.6
Senegal	14.5	12.1	9.9	13.9	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	67.9	67.2	67.8	55.8	0.5	0.7	2.1
Sierra Leone	7.0	21.7	35.8	34.3	-0.8	0.1	2.1	2.4	37.4	45.4	-	-	-3.4	-6.3	10.8
Togo	13.7	10.2	3.6	3.0	0.7	1.3	3.4	3.2	96.6	72.3	78.6	68.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.4

ASIA East Asia and Pacific	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04
Cambodia	2.4	12.2	11.5	10.3	0.0	4.1	3.3	2.7	-	62.2	128.0	142.0	-	2.2	4.3
China	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.3	3.3	2.8	23.1	41.4	52.8	61.2	7.6	9.0	8.7
Fiji	3.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.3	-0.4	98.4	120.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.6
Indonesia	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	-1.1	0.4	47.2	59.5	72.1	58.2	4.4	2.5	3.1
Kiribati	33.3	23.9	16.8	12.6	-	-	-	-	130.5	-	-	-	-1.2	0.1	-2.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	8.7	17.2	14.7	11.4	0.2	4.0	.	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.6
Malaysia	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	5.2	1.4		115.6	186.5	233.0	221.0	3.1	4.4	2.3
Marshall Islands	-	43.2	38.4	30.3	-	-	-	-	71.7	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	-	32.6	47.0	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.1
Mongolia	-	24.0	19.8	16.4	-	2.1	7.0	6.1	93.2	139.9	133.0	-	-	-1.3	4.1
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	12.0	8.2	7.7	7.6	4.2	3.5	2.0	0.8	93.7	-	-	-	-1.3	1.9	-1.5
Philippines	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.5	51.9	86.9	103.0	102.0	-0.7	0.7	2.3
Samoa	22.7	20.7	13.0	8.6	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-0.5	1.9	3.3
Solomon Islands	22.4	16.0	26.1	47.1	2.2	4.2	-1.4	-1.9	129.0	-	-	-	3.2	-2.0	-2.7
Thailand	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.9	56.8	91.9	37.1	125.0	6.0	3.4	4.2
Tonga	23.4	17.3	13.7	9.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	92.5	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.7
Vanuatu	28.6	19.5	14.0	12.4	5.8	12.6	6.8	7.6	108.5	-	-	-	1.0	-0.4	-2.5
Vietnam	1.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	0.0	7.2	4.0	3.6	-	-	127.0	147.0	-	5.6	6.0
South Asia															
Afghanistan	0.7	-	30.1	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	6.5	3.8	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	24.8	27.1	32.5	31.8	2.1	3.0	3.3
Bhutan	12.3	20.0	12.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	65.5	79.1	71.1	65.4	5.3	3.2	4.9
India	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	15.3	24.3	30.2	35.1	3.6	3.6	4.8
Maldives	22.1	14.4	3.8	3.7	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	83.0	-	176.0	185.0	-	4.6	4.0

ASIA	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
South Asia (cont.)	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04
Nepal	10.0	9.3	7.0	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.7	52.4	-	-	2.5	2.5	0.8
Pakistan	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	34.7	38.0	32.8	29.9	3.5	1.4	1.6
Sri Lanka	8.5	4.5	2.5	2.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	66.2	78.2	88.6	87.6	2.7	3.9	3.3
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA															
Albania	0.5	16.9	6.5	4.7	0.0	2.5	4.4	6.5	37.2	56.5	60.5	57.6	-0.8	0.7	5.0
Armenia	-	8.2	9.5	8.1	-	3.9	4.7	6.4	-	88.3	77.0	72.1	-	-4.5	12.3
Azerbaijan	-	2.9	3.9	2.2	-	12.1	25.0	46.0	-	-	103.0	117.0	-	-6.6	9.6
Belarus	-	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	0.6	1.1	0.8	-	120.1	140.0	128.0	-	-1.0	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	29.2	10.6	7.7	-	0.0	4.8	7.7	-	-	71.6	56.5	-	-	4.6
Bulgaria	0.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	2.8	8.4	9.4	79.9	100.7	117.0	104.0	2.6	-1.3	5.8
Georgia	-	6.1	7.1	6.0	-	2.6	6.3	10.4	-	83.1	56.1	47.2	-1.1	-13.0	8.0
Kazakhstan	-	0.5	0.8	0.7	-	4.4	4.1	5.2	-	-	87.6	68.9	-	-2.7	10.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-	10.3	12.9	12.2	-	2.3	1.4	3.7	-	84.0	82.4	77.5	-	-5.1	3.9
Latvia	-	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	4.7	3.6	5.5	-	106.4	89.1	80.8	2.8	-3.5	8.2
Lithuania	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	2.7	3.5	3.9	-	103.0	105.0	92.1	-	-3.7	8.2
Macedonia, FYR	-	3.4	6.4	4.7	-	1.3	5.1	3.2	-	87.4	93.7	77.1	-	-1.6	0.5
Moldova	-	3.4	6.9	4.0	-	2.7	5.5	3.1	-	121.7	123.0	107.0	1.8	-9.7	7.3
Romania	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.8	4.1	8.5	47.2	58.8	75.3	70.1	-0.4	-1.5	7.0
Russian Federation	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.5	-	59.3	68.1	58.6	1.5	-3.9	6.5
Tajikistan	-	6.9	13.2	12.1		1.1	4.8	15.3	-	-	122.0	-	-	-10.6	8.8
Turkey	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	31.1	44.3	61.4	60.0	2.8	1.9	2.2
Turkmenistan	-	0.7	1.1	0.6	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	173.0	-	-	-6.0	-
Ukraine	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	-	0.9	2.3	2.8	-	80.4	102.0	86.0	-	-7.6	10.0
Uzbekistan	-	1.1	1.7	2.1	-	1.0	0.7	1.2	-	68.5	52.9	64.4	-	-2.3	3.5

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
Middle East	**Average 1981-1990**	**Average 1991-2000**	**Average 2000-04**	**2004**	**Average 1981-1990**	**Average 1991-2000**	**Average 2000-04**	**2004**	**Average 1981-1990**	**Average 1991-2000**	**Average 2000-04**	**2004**	**Average 1981-1990**	**Average 1991-2000**	**Average 2000-04**
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	22.2	42.4	37.4	34.8	-0.7	2.5	4.2
Iraq	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	13.6	8.4	6.7	5.0	0.9	1.8	4.1	5.2	119.2	121.9	109.0	113.0	-1.8	0.6	3.0
Lebanon	5.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.3	-	70.0	57.3	58.2	-	5.3	3.5
Oman	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	-0.1	-	-	112.0	117.0	4.7	-	2.5
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	86.6	75.3	70.1	-	-4.8	-0.5	0.6
Syrian Arab Republic	4.7	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	43.9	67.1	69.0	61.3	-1.1	2.7	1.6
West Bank and Gaza	-	12.2	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.7	-	-	-	-15.9
Yemen, Rep.	8.4	5.2	3.8	2.1	-2.7	2.6	0.7	1.2	-	65.8	80.3	61.7	-	1.5	2.7
North Africa															
Algeria	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	48.5	52.7	65.8	57.5	-0.2	-0.3	3.2
Djibouti	-	16.3	11.2	8.8	0.0	0.6	6.0	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-3.8	1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.0	4.7	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	55.5	49.6	42.9	54.8	2.9	2.4	1.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Morocco	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.6	54.3	59.5	67.0	107.0	1.6	0.4	3.0
Tunisia	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.3	80.8	88.9	90.9	76.2	1.1	3.1	3.6
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN															
Belize	8.3	4.2	1.9	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.3	13.1	122.5	112.4	130.0	-	2.2	2.1	2.5
Bolivia	8.0	9.5	9.0	9.1	0.5	6.1	5.9	1.3	47.4	48.4	51.3	56.4	-1.9	1.3	0.7
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.1	3.6	3.3	17.2	18.8	28.3	32.0	-0.4	1.3	0.7
Colombia	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	28.6	36.3	43.8	46.8	1.3	0.8	4.3
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (cont.)	Aid as proportion of Gross National Income				Net Foreign Direct Investment inflows as proportion of GNI				Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)				Growth of real Gross Domestic Product per capita		
	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04	2004	Average 1981-1990	Average 1991-2000	Average 2000-04
Dominica	16.1	8.6	8.7	11.5	3.4	9.0	6.0	7.1	113.7	116.8	124.0	-	-	-	-1.8
Dominican Republic	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.2	4.4	3.5	59.0	66.9	97.1	95.8	0.4	4.1	0.5
Ecuador	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	3.1	5.7	3.8	50.3	58.7	59.3	47.1	-0.5	-0.3	3.7
El Salvador	8.5	3.5	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.4	2.2	3.0	49.2	57.3	70.7	67.2	-1.5	2.4	0.2
Grenada	12.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	8.9	15.3	10.6	114.2	114.6	130.0	-	5.1	3.1	-1.5
Guatemala	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	34.7	43.5	45.9	40.5	-1.6	1.4	-0.1
Guyana	14.8	26.5	14.6	19.2	0.3	13.0	6.7	3.9	128.4	226.7	227.0	-	-3.0	4.5	0.8
Haiti	7.8	12.0	5.6	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	43.4	33.4	51.7	-	-2.3	-2.7	-2.4
Honduras	7.9	9.7	8.2	9.1	0.8	2.2	3.8	4.0	58.3	88.1	96.2	84.7	-0.7	0.4	1.0
Jamaica	7.0	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	4.0	7.2	6.9	102.1	104.9	-	-	1.2	0.1	0.9
Mexico	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	3.1	2.5	30.9	51.7	63.5	58.9	-0.3	1.8	0.5
Nicaragua	10.7	41.5	20.5	28.3	0.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	54.2	96.6	79.0	79.3	-4.0	0.4	0.8
Panama	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.1	4.9	7.4	73.3	75.6	138.0	124.0	-0.7	2.7	1.8
Paraguay	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	51.1	72.6	66.9	75.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7
Peru	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	33.4	30.5	35.8	36.1	-2.9	2.2	1.9
Saint Lucia	5.1	5.1	1.8	-3.0	10.4	8.6	10.4	15.4	150.0	135.0	-	-	5.5	1.1	-0.5
St Vincent	8.4	6.7	2.1	2.7	3.1	15.5	11.5	13.8	149.1	122.0	113.0	-	5.1	2.5	2.4
Suriname	5.6	13.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	81.8	32.4	74.8	-	-1.7	1.8	4.4
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.6	1.4	45.8	50.2	51.9	53.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.6

Sources: All statistics are computed using data from World Bank Online Database.

Annex G: Description of figures and trends in chronic poverty indicators

In 2004 *under-five mortality* and *infant mortality rates* were highest in West Africa (188 and 110, respectively, per 1,000 live births), followed by East and Southern Africa (154 and 104) and South Asia (92 and 72). Apart from West Africa, all regions have seen a fall in *under-five mortality rates* from 2001-2004 with East and Southern Africa recording highest fall (9.2 deaths), followed by East Asia and Pacific (8.2 deaths). The Middle East registered the lowest fall - just 2 deaths per thousand live births. *Under-five mortality* increased in West Africa from 184 to 188 deaths. All regions have also reduced *infant mortality rates* between 2000 and 2004, with North Africa achieving the highest fall of 10 deaths per thousand live births and sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia and Pacific, and South Asia all achieving a reduction of around 6 deaths.

Child stunting is most prevalent in South Asia (47% of children under five), East and Southern Africa (41%) and West Africa (34%). Apart from South Asia which registered a slight increase (1.5 percentage points), all regions have shown a reduction in *child stunting* (various years), with North Africa (5.1 percentage point reduction) and Latin America (4.0 percentage point reduction) making the greater improvements.

Life expectancy at birth is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa at around 46 years (2004) followed by South Asia at 63 years and Europe and Central Asia at 67 years. All other regions exceed 70 years. Trend figures show that there has been a small increase in all regions (2000-2004) apart from East and Southern Africa (-1.4 years) and West Africa (-3.9 years). *Life expectancy at birth* also declined in Europe and Central Asia (-1.3 years).

The highest levels of *adult illiteracy* (2000-2004) are found in West Africa (56% and 39% for women and men, respectively), South Asia (55% and 30%), North Africa (52% and 30%) and East and Southern Africa (44% and 27%). Between 2000 to 2004 there has been a significant fall in *illiteracy rates,* but not in the regions with the highest incidence. Illiteracy decreased for both women and men in the Middle East (especially women, with a 9.8 percentage point decrease) the East Asia and Pacific (7.7 percentage point reduction for women), and South Asia. Conversely, West Africa has seen an *increase in illiteracy rates* for both women and men of around 4 percentage points.

Global indicators on Childhood Poverty

As of 2000-2004, the lowest rates of *gross primary school enrolment* were in East and Southern Africa, the Middle East, West Africa and South Asia. Between 1996-98 and 2000-2004 there has been a significant increase in *gross primary school enrolment* in West Africa – by 20 percentage points for girls and by 24 percentage points for boys. Enrolment has increased slowly in all other regions apart from Latin America and the Caribbean which saw a small fall in enrolment for both boys (4.6 percentage points) and girls (2.6 percentage points). There has also been a fall in boys' enrolment rate in North Africa (3 percentage points).

The incidence of *malnutrition* (most recent year 1996-2005) in the form of *underweight* and *severely underweight* children (under-five weight-for-age) is worst in South Asia (46% and 16%, respectively), East and Southern Africa (30% and 9%) and West Africa (27% and 8%).

There has been some global progress between 1995-2000 and 1996-2005, but, again this has been uneven. Significant reductions in the proportion of children that are *underweight* and *severely underweight* in East Asia and Pacific (3.5 and 6.5 percentage points respectively) and Latin America and the Caribbean (3.9 and 0.3 percentage points) have been joined by improvements in East and Southern Africa (2.3 and 1.2 percentage points). However, the indicators in West Africa are less promising - the proportions of children that are *underweight* increased by 0.7 percentage points.

The indicators for the proportion of children who are *wasted or severely wasted* (under-five weight-for-height) tell a slightly different story. Whilst the incidence in 1996-2005 is similar to malnutrition – with South Asia, East and Southern Africa, and West Africa having the highest proportion – improvements between 1995-2000 and 1996-2005 have been greatest in West Africa in addition to East Asia and the Pacific. Wasting and severe wasting increased in North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In general, there has been a remarkable reduction in *child labour*, as defined as the percentage of children aged 7-14 and 5-14 years who work. The highest reduction is recorded in West Africa for both 7-14 and 5-14 age groups.

Global indicators on Inequality

Data from the World Development Indicators 2006 shows that *income inequality* (as measured by the Gini co-efficient) is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (54.3), followed by a cluster of regions between 40-44: West Africa, East Asia and Pacific, East and Southern Africa, and the Middle East.

The trends in the Gini co-efficient reported in the 2002 and 2006 WDI indicators shows that inequality increased in East Asia and the Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, and decreased in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. These trends are mainly reflected in figures for the *income share* by the lowest 20% and 40%.

As of 2004, women were expected to live longer than men in all regions – from 8.9 years in Europe and Central Asia, to 1.1 years in West Africa. However, this advantage in life expectancy narrowed slightly between 2000 and 2004 in Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In contrast, the gap widened in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

The gender ratios (F/M) for adult literacy and gross primary school enrolment show that women and girls are still particularly lagging behind their male counterparts in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. East Asia and Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean show gender ratios much close to parity. There has been no significant movement in these indicators in recent years.

Annex H: Methodological note for Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data analysis

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are comprised of three core questionnaires. A household questionnaire is used to collect information about the characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, and data related to the height and weight for women and children in the household. From this a sample of eligible respondents, defined as women of reproductive age (15-49) and men aged 15-59, or in some cases 15-54, are then identified and interviewed using an individual woman's or men's questionnaire. Individual questionnaires are used to collect information on marriage, fertility, family planning, reproductive health, child health, and HIV/AIDS. Women are interviewed about their children and this information is collected in a separate child file.

Sampling weights have been applied throughout. The weighting variable used throughout is: v005/1000000, the common variable used in each of the DHS country datasets. This weighting variable is supplied by DHS and is available in the downloadable data from www.measuredhs.com.

DHS Wealth Index

The DHS wealth index is a variable constructed by DHS staff at Macro International (see www.orcmacro.com/Survey/Demographic/dhs.aspx), designed to measure wealth status. Here wealth is considered an underlying unobserved variable. A varying, non-specified, combination of the following variables are used to construct the household's wealth status: type of flooring, water supply, sanitation facilities, electricity, radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, type of vehicle, persons per sleeping room, ownership of agricultural land, domestic servant, and country-specific items.

A principal components analysis is then used to assign weights to these indicator variables. First the indicator variables are standardized (z-scores are calculated), and then the factor coefficient scores (factor loadings) are calculated. Then for each household the indicator values are multiplied by the loadings and summed to produce the household's index value. The resulting sum is itself a standardized score with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Individuals are then ranked according to their score, and the distribution is divided at the five 20-percent cut-off points. Although the majority of the variables used to construct the wealth index are included in all the surveys, it should be noted that there will naturally be some cross-country differences, making the wealth index not strictly comparable across countries (Rutstein and Johnson 2004).

Anthropometric indices

Height, weight and age, respectively, data are used to calculate the following indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height and weight-for-age. The indices are expressed as Z-scores or standard deviation units from the median for the international reference population recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Definition of variables

Variable	Definition
Poorest	Households whose wealth is in the lowest quintile of the DHS wealth index.
Illiterate	Two literacy questions used. Individuals defined as being illiterate if: unable to read and write a language with understanding (sh13a), or who are not able to read not able to read (sh11).
Female adult wasted	Women aged 15-49 whose weight-for-height is below –2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
Female adult stunted	Women aged 15-49 whose height-for-age is below –2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
Child wasted	Children under 5 years whose weight-for-height is below -2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
Child stunted	Children under 5 years whose height-for-age is below -2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
Children not fully immunised	Does not have a fully up to date set of vaccinations of all the following: Polio 0 (at birth), BCG, DPT 1 vaccination, Polio 1 vaccination, DPT 2 vaccination, Polio 2 vaccination, DPT 3 vaccination, Polio 3 vaccination, Measles vaccination.
No access to safe water	Water classified as unsafe if water source is open well, spring, river, or rain.

Deprivation Indices

1. % Poorest + adults illiterate (Base: Total no. of individuals sampled).
2. % Poorest + female adult wasted (<-2sd) (Base: Total no. of women sampled for anthropometric data).
3. % Poorest + child stunted (<-2sd) (Base: Total no. of children sampled).
4. % Poorest + children not fully immunised (Base: Total no. of children sampled).
5. % Poorest + have no access to safe water (Base: Total no. of individuals sampled).

Note: The wealth index is calculated at the household level, while all the analysis is at the individual level. Thus 'poorest' represents individuals whose households are in the lowest quintile of the wealth distribution. As a result, proportions greater than 20% in some of the categories may arise.

Country specific notes

Nigeria:
- No wealth index for 1999, due to concerns by DHS over the quality of the data for that year, therefore 1990 data used instead.
- 1990: No literacy question, so 'no education' (hv106) used instead. No anthropometric measures for women.
- 2003: Numbers reflect that sources of water, toilet and assets only asked for individual women interviews.

Indonesia:
- No anthropometric measures.
- 2002: No literacy question (sh13a/sh11) in main interview so 'no education' (hv106) used instead.
- 1997: For comparability with Indonesia 2002, 'no education' used as well.

Source: Rutstein, S. O., and Johnson, K. (2004). The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports 6. Calverton, Md, USA: ORC Macro.

Annex I: Trends in US$1/day poverty estimates, and in the rural share of the poor

$US1/day poverty estimates for developing countries (1993-2002)

	1993 Headcount (millions)	2002 Headcount (millions)	1993-2002 Headcount trend (millions)	1993 Incidence (%)	2002 Incidence (%)	1993-2002 Incidence trend (percentage points)
LAC	54.62	64.93	10.31	11.85	12.26	0.41
SSA	273.15	327.61	54.46	49.24	47.17	-2.07
MNA	5.07	6.09	1.02	2.09	2.11	0.02
SAS	498.76	541.79	43.03	42.1	38.72	-3.38
EAP	435.55	233.58	-201.97	26.15	13	-13.15
Total	**1279.63**	**1181.43**	**-98.2**	**27.95**	**22.73**	**-5.22**
Less China	937.27	1002.42	65.15	27.56	25.57	-1.99

Trends in rural share of the poor (1993-2002)

	1993 - Rural share of the poor (%)	2002 - Rural share of the poor (%)	Rural share of the poor trend 1993 – 2002 (%)
LAC	52.27	40.97	-11.3
SSA	75.68	69.83	-5.85
MNA	84.71	80.13	-4.58
SAS	77.19	75.13	-2.06
India	*76.45*	*73.95*	*-2.5*
EAP	93.49	93.38	-0.11
China	*96.79*	*97.76*	*0.97*
Total	**81.12**	**75.45**	**-5.67**
Less China	75.4	71.48	-3.92

Source: Chen and Ravallion (2007).

LAC: Latin America/Caribbean
SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
MNA: Middle East/North Africa
SAS: South Asia
EAP: East Asia/Pacific

Annex J: Country categorisations (1970-2003) for the 2008-09 Chronic Poverty Report

Chronically Deprived Countries (76 countries, 40 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
Across-the-board chronically deprived countries (32 countries – 27 in sub-Saharan African)	
Chronically deprived on all four indicators (20)	Angola; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Rep.; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo; Gambia, The; Guinea; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Togo; Zimbabwe
Subset of 'full' CDCs recently significantly improving in GDP and undernourishment (6)*	*Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda*
Chronically deprived on three of three available indicators (no GDP data) (6)	Cambodia; Liberia; Sudan; Swaziland; Yemen, Rep.; Zambia
Chronically deprived on three of three available indicators (no under-nourishment data) (2)	Ethiopia; Papua New Guinea
Chronically deprived on two of two available indicators (no GDP or under-nourishment data) (4)	Afghanistan; Eritrea; Iraq; Somalia
Partially Chronically Deprived Countries (44 countries – 13 sub-Saharan African)	
Chronically deprived on three of available indicators (16)	Benin; Bolivia; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Honduras; Lesotho; Mali; Mauritania; Namibia; Nigeria; Pakistan; Uganda
Chronically deprived on two of available indicators (9)	Bangladesh; Gabon; Korea, Dem. Rep.; Lao PDR; Nepal; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Philippines
Chronically deprived on one of available indicators (19)	Azerbaijan; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; India; Jamaica; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Moldova; Mongolia; Myanmar; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Trinidad and Tobago; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Venezuela
Consistent Improvers (32 countries – 1 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
Partial Consistent Improvers (21 countries – 1 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
Consistent improver on three of four available indicators (with no indicator of chronic deprivation) (11)	Algeria; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Iran, Islamic Rep.; Korea, Rep.; Malaysia; Mauritius; Mexico; Peru
Consistent improver on two of available indicators (with no indicator of chronic deprivation) (4)	Kuwait; Lebanon; Turkey; United Arab Emirates
Consistent improver on one available indicators (with no indicator of chronic deprivation) (6)	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chile; Macedonia, FYR; Romania; Serbia and Montenegro; Singapore
Across-the-board Consistent Improvers (11 countries – 0 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
Consistent improver on all four indicators (7)	China; Egypt, Arab Rep.; Indonesia; Jordan; Morocco; Syria; Tunisia
Consistent improver on three of three available indicators (2)	Libya; Vietnam
Consistent improver on two of two available indicators (2)	Albania, Oman

'Other' countries (18 countries – 0 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
'Other' in all four indicators (2)	Argentina; Uruguay
'Other' in three of three available indicators (4)	Cuba; Hungary; Israel; Poland
'Other' in two of two available indicators (12)	Armenia; Belarus; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Russian Federation; Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Ukraine
Insufficient data to categorise (5 countries – 1 in sub-Saharan Africa)	
Congo, Rep.; Georgia; Hong Kong; Puerto Rico; West Bank and Gaza	

* 'Significantly improving' is defined by the most recent growth rate being better than the highest growth rate for the cluster as a whole over the period 1970-2003.

***Source**: Adapted from Anderson 2007*.

Annex K: Comparison of country classifications

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Afghanistan	South Asia	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	Fragile
Albania	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Algeria	North Africa	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Angola	Southern Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	Fragile
Argentina	Latin America/Caribbean	Across-the-board other					
Armenia	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other	Relatively non-deprived countries		LLLDC		
Azerbaijan	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived			LLLDC		Fragile
Bangladesh	South Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country			
Belarus	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Benin	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	
Bolivia	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries		LLLDC		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe/Central Asia	Partial consistent improver					
Botswana	Southern Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries		LLLDC		
Brazil	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Bulgaria	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Burkina Faso	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	
Burundi	Central Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	Fragile

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Cambodia	East Asia/Pacific	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		High Priority	Fragile
Cameroon	West Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Moderately deprived countries			High Priority	Fragile
Central African Rep.	Central Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	Fragile
Chad	West Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	Fragile
Chile	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver					
China	East Asia/Pacific	Across-the-board consistent improver	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters				
Colombia	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Congo, Rep. of	Central Africa	Insufficient data	Moderately deprived countries			Top Priority	Fragile
Costa Rica	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver					
Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries			Top Priority	Fragile
Croatia	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Cuba	Latin America/Caribbean	Across-the-board other	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Czech Republic	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Dominican Republic	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Democratic Republic of Congo	Central Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	Fragile
Ecuador	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Egypt, Arab Rep.	North Africa	Across-the-board consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
El Salvador	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Eritrea	East Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**		High Priority	**Fragile**
Estonia	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Ethiopia	East Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	**Desperately deprived countries**	**Least Developed Country**	**LLLDC**	**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Gabon	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters			High Priority	
Gambia, The	West Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**		High Priority	**Fragile**
Georgia	Europe/Central Asia	Insufficient data					**Fragile**
Ghana	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries				
Guatemala	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Guinea	West Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	**Least Developed Country**		**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Guinea-Bissau	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	**Desperately deprived countries**			High Priority	**Fragile**
Haiti	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**		**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Honduras	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Hungary	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
India	South Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries				
Indonesia	East Asia/Pacific	**Across-the-board consistent improver**					**Fragile**
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Middle East	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Iraq	Middle East	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters				
Israel	Middle East	Across-the-board other					
Jamaica	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived					
Jordan	Middle East	**Across-the-board consistent improver**	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Kazakhstan	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived			**LLLDC**		
Kenya	East Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries			**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Korea, Dem. Rep.	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters				
Korea, Rep.	East Asia/Pacific	Partial consistent improver					
Kuwait	Middle East	Partial consistent improver					
Kyrgyz Republic	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived			**LLLDC**		
Lao PDR	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**	**LLLDC**		**Fragile**
Latvia	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Lebanon	Middle East	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Lesotho	Southern Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**	**LLLDC**	**Top Priority**	
Liberia	West Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	**Least Developed Country**		**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Libya	North Africa	**Across-the-board consistent improver**	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Lithuania	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Macedonia, FYR	Europe/Central Asia	Partial consistent improver			**LLLDC**		

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Madagascar	East Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	
Malawi	Southern Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	High Priority	
Malaysia	East Asia/Pacific	Partial consistent improver					
Mali	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	Fragile
Mauritania	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	
Mauritius	East Africa	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Mexico	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Moldova	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived			LLLDC		
Mongolia	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries		LLLDC	High Priority	
Morocco	North Africa	Across-the-board consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Mozambique	Southern Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	
Myanmar	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country			Fragile
Namibia	Southern Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Nepal	South Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC		Fragile
Nicaragua	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Niger	West Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	Top Priority	
Nigeria	West Africa	Partially chronically deprived	Desperately deprived countries			Top Priority	Fragile

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Oman	Middle East	**Across-the-board consistent improver**	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Pakistan	South Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters				
Panama	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived					
Papua New Guinea	East Asia/Pacific	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters			High Priority	**Fragile**
Paraguay	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived			**LLLDC**		
Peru	Latin America/Caribbean	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Philippines	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived					
Poland	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Romania	Europe/Central Asia	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Russian Federation	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Rwanda	Central Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	**Desperately deprived countries**	**Least Developed Country**	**LLLDC**	**Top Priority**	
Saudi Arabia	Middle East	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Senegal	West Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**		High Priority	
Serbia and Montenegro	Europe/Central Asia	Partial consistent improver					
Sierra Leone	West Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	**Least Developed Country**		**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Singapore	East Asia/Pacific	Partial consistent improver					
Slovak Republic	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					
Slovenia	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other					

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Somalia	East Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	Least Developed Country			Fragile
South Africa	Southern Africa	Partially chronically deprived					
Sri Lanka	South Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Sudan	North Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	Least Developed Country		High Priority	Fragile
Swaziland	Southern Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters		LLLDC		
Syria	Middle East	Across-the-board consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Tajikistan	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters		LLLDC		Fragile
Tanzania	East Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Desperately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	
Thailand	East Asia/Pacific	Partially chronically deprived					
Togo	West Africa	Across-the-board chronically deprived country	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country		Top Priority	Fragile
Trinidad and Tobago	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived					
Tunisia	North Africa	Across-the-board consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Turkey	Europe/Central Asia	Partial consistent improver	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Turkmenistan	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters		LLLDC		
Uganda	East Africa	Across-the-board other	Moderately deprived countries	Least Developed Country	LLLDC	High Priority	
Ukraine	Europe/Central Asia	Across-the-board other	Relatively non-deprived countries				
United Arab Emirates	Middle East	Partial consistent improver					

Country	Region	CPR2 Classification (1970-2003)*	CPR1 Classification	UNCTAD Least Developed Country	UNCTAD Landlocked LDCs	UNDP HDR 03 – MDG Review	Fragile states – DfID (2005)
Uruguay	Latin America/Caribbean	Across-the-board other					
Uzbekistan	Europe/Central Asia	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries		**LLLDC**		**Fragile**
Venezuela	Latin America/Caribbean	Partially chronically deprived	Relatively non-deprived countries				
Vietnam	East Asia/Pacific	**Across-the-board consistent improver**	Relatively non-deprived countries				
West Bank and Gaza	Middle East	Insufficient data					
Yemen, Rep.	Middle East	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries	**Least Developed Country**		High Priority	**Fragile**
Zambia	Southern Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters	**Least Developed Country**	**LLLDC**	**Top Priority**	
Zimbabwe	Southern Africa	**Across-the-board chronically deprived country**	Moderately deprived countries		**LLLDC**	**Top Priority**	**Fragile**
Categorisation specific notes:		See Annex J above for details.	Simplified categorisation; see CPRC (2004) for further details. Countries with population of less than 1m included: – as moderately deprived: Comoros, Djibouti – as relatively non-deprived: Cape Verde, Fiji, Maldives – as insufficient data but likely to be in one of the clusters: Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea	Countries with population of less than 1million included as LDC: Bhutan, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Kiribati, Maldives, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu			

Note: Use of the same colour does not imply equivalence of the categorisations, and is only intended as a general guide.

References:

Column C:
Anderson, 2007

Column D:
CPR1

Column E:
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2004). *The Least Developed Countries Report 2004*. Geneva, Switzerland : UNCTAD/LDC/2004, Sales No. E.03.II.D.9.

Column F:
Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). See: http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/ohrlls/aboutus.htm

Column G:
United Nations Development Programme (2003). *Human Development Report 2003: Millennium Development Goals: A compact among nations to end human poverty*. New York, USA and Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Column H:
DFID (2005). *Why we need to work more effectively in fragile states.* London, UK: Department for International Development (DFID).

Annex L: Life history summaries

Maymana – Rural Bangladesh

Name	Maymana	*Number of children*	4
Gender	Female	*Original livelihood*	Housework; then maid; then gleaning and begging
Age	Mid-50s?	*Livelihood now*	Housework
From	Rural Bangladesh	*Wealth status*	Chronically poor, but not destitute, and now improving
Marital status	Widowed	*Other*	Poor health

Maymana, her son Mofizul, and his wife live in a village about 30 km outside the city of Mymensingh in central Bangladesh. The area is fertile, densely populated, and relatively 'favoured' in Bangladeshi terms: it rarely experiences severe flooding, and agricultural productivity and the local economy have grown. The village is near to a main road so economic activity is fairly diversified and services are accessible. There is a high density of NGOs and microfinance institutions.

Maymana's recent life can be divided into three periods: a phase of relative security before her husband died; a descent into chronic poverty; and a period of making and securing small gains.

In the early 1990s, Maymana's lived with her husband Hafeez and three children (two girls and a boy). The couple's third and eldest daughter had already been 'married off'. The household had a reasonably secure income and an asset base to fall back on in hard times: three rickshaws that Hafeez hired out on a daily basis, and an acre or so of paddy land. While vulnerable to shocks, the household probably would have been judged to be above the official poverty line. In Maymana's words, life was *bhalo* (good, alright).

Around this time, Hafeez began to get ill (possibly with throat cancer). Over time, he saw a range of medical practitioners – a 'pharmacist' in the bazaar (probably with no formal training); a government-run health centre nearby where the staff demanded bribes; a private (probably partially trained) 'doctor' in a nearby town; a private doctor in Mymensingh. The consultations, medicine, X-rays and tests were expensive. One by one, Hafeez had to sell each of his rickshaws, and Maymana sold some of the little land she had inherited from her father. Eventually Hafeez was confined to his bed and Maymana was forced to take on occasional work as a maid. Weekly income plummeted, the household was dependent on rice produced from its small plot of land, and the family had to reduce its consumption and stop replacing old clothes and utensils. To Maymana's relief, they had been able to marry off her two remaining daughters – the extended family, with some involvement from Hafeez, was able to arrange the marriages, and the girls themselves contributed to their dowries through breeding goats.

Hafeez died in 1998, pushing Maymana into despair. She had no husband, minimal income, and a sickly son with an impairment – a severely hunched back – that made physical work difficult for him. Although probably only in her late 40s, Maymana had a hearing impairment and was often tired or ill. She had two years' schooling but was illiterate. Then her father-in-law took control of the household's agricultural plot. In late 1999, despite threats and warnings, she took him to the village court. While in Bangladeshi law she almost certainly had rights to the land, the *shalish* (traditional local court) ruled against her (as is the norm when women claim rights to land).

Without this land, she had to start borrowing, gleaning and begging for food. She and Mofizul survived based on some support from her married daughters, wider family, neighbours, and the mosque committee. Mofizul was only 12 and often sick, but he felt responsible for his mother and so looked for work and sometimes got casual employment at a local timber mill. His income helped, but at a very low daily rate it made little difference. He had no education, as remains the norm for poor children with an impairment in Bangladesh.

When researchers first met Maymana in October 1999, she and Mofizul occupied a one-room mud-walled house with an old iron roof. They also had a small kitchen hut with mud walls and plastic sheeting. These two tiny buildings, and 0.09 acres of homestead land, were their only assets. They had no furniture, equipment or livestock (not even chickens) and only a few old cooking utensils. Their hut stood at the back

of a number of better-constructed buildings belonging to Maymana's male paternal cousin, who had inherited the property from Maymana's father.

During the year that followed, Maymana and Mofizul patched together their livelihood from a variety of sources. Maymana tried to get work as a domestic worker, but as she was aging, deaf and often unwell, no one was prepared to hire her. Whenever possible she gleaned rice from harvested fields and areas where rice is processed. When times were really hard she borrowed food and money. When desperate, she begged. Sometimes they received gifts or charity, including from the mosque committee during Eid. She once received wheat via the government's Vulnerable Groups Development (VGD) programme, but this support was discontinued due to her cousin's political connections. Despite these difficulties, she reported that 2000 had been much better than the previous year. Her son's earnings had reduced the need to beg for food, and careful management of that money allowed them to often substitute borrowing for begging.

During this time they survived, but were unable to acquire any significant assets. Their human capital remained low, with no new skills acquired and their health often poor. While their social networks were of great importance for survival, as discussed below, their preferred survival strategy was to work. Despite his youth, disability, ill-health and lack of education, Mofizul was determined to make a living, and as he matured, his wage rate increased from one-sixth to one-half the adult male rate. However, such work was often sporadic.

In terms of poverty analysis, in 2000 the household had been both income and capability poor for three or four years, and this condition seemed likely to continue as all of the escape routes (regular employment, VGD card, microenterprise) were unlikely to become available. Following their decline into poverty, this deprivation has endured. While the history, structure and experiences of this household are specific, its poverty is by no means atypical of rural life: landless people dependent on casual labouring are a major group among Bangladesh's poor, and around 15% of households are headed by widows or abandoned wives who usually have few assets and suffer social discrimination. Nor is the poverty of this household unusually severe by Bangladeshi standards: throughout the research year they had something to eat every day, they did not suffer from a natural disaster and they had a level of physical assets (a mud hut and micro-homestead) that millions of Bangladeshis can only dream about.

In late 2003 Mofizul started work in the brickfields and started earning a full male adult rate. Mofizul was able to set aside a significant portion of his earnings each day with a money-guard at the brickfield. When work at the brickfields was unavailable during the rainy season, or when he felt too unwell to work there, he was able to find casual work in shops and as a houseboy. His savings grew, and in mid-2003 Mofizul and his mother used this money, along with Maymana's first pension instalment and some cash Maymana was 'minding' for her daughter (or, possibly, her daughter was minding for Maymana), to build their new house.

By mid-2005, Maymana and Mofizul's prospects looked better. Their new, larger house, with mud-plastering and tin roof, was in excellent condition. A very small, thatched kitchen shed stood nearby, and the home now contained some basic furniture. Mofizul was shortly to marry a cousin. He was well-socialised with his co-workers, and not treated differently by them because of his impairment. Several factors contributed to the improvement in their material and social position over these five years – Mofizul's successful entry into the adult labour market (and later the adult institution of marriage); the effective way in which they managed their finances; and Maymana's acquisition of a government old age pension, alongside broader social support from people in their neighbourhood.

Both Maymana and Mofizul had suffered illnesses over the past two or three years, and often felt tired, but neither had faced a serious health shock. However, Mofizul had spent a significant amount on unsuccessful consultations with doctors about his back problem and in purchasing a brace, to which friends and relatives contributed. He found the brace to be uncomfortable and tiring to wear while working, so he abandoned it. In early 2005, Mofizul was forced to spend more on the diagnosis and treatment of his younger sister, who later died, leaving behind a young daughter and son.

Source: Hulme, D. and Moore, K. (2008). 'Thinking small, and thinking big: Maymana and Mofizul's story updated'. *Bangladesh Development Studies*. Forthcoming. (See also CPR1.)

Txab Xeem Yaaj – Urban Thailand

Name	Txab Xeem Yaaj	*Number of children*	2
Gender	Female	*Original Livelihood*	Subsistence farmer
Age	Over 60	*Livelihood now*	Peddler
Originally from	Laos	*Wealth status*	Chronically poor
Marital status	Widowed	*Other*	

Txab, now 60 years old, lives with another woman in a small unprotected hut on a main road in the outskirts of a large city in north Thailand. In the evening she walks for a mile to buy fish and rice for supper. Her hut is small, with an earth floor and a roof of corrugated metal. She has few possessions, a few clothes, some dishes and a radio. She is lonely and does not have any guarantee of long term work – her income sustains her day-to-day and she worries about the future. She feels unable to rely on her son, whose illness means he is dependent on his wife's family. Her daughter is married and lives far away in Laos (and it is not usual for a mother to move in with her son-in-law).

Txab is an ethnic Mong, a 'minority' group, members of which live mainly in China, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (and recently around the world as refugees, in particular in the US). Like many marginalised Mong woman, Txab has attempted to find ways around the restrictive and discriminatory customary practices that have left her relatively powerlessness. The background to the Mong in Thailand is complex, but a common theme is the question of integration or assimilation. Overall, the 'hill tribes' in Thailand suffer from negative stereotyping. Those able to accumulate assets do live in lowland towns among Thai society, but face a certain amount of social discrimination.

Txab was born into a remote village in Laos, on the border with Thailand. The background to her young life was one of flux due to the Indochinese wars. When Txab was 14 she was orphaned. Her mother had died and her father, involved in opium trading, had disappeared in Laos. Her parents had been relatively wealthy, but as a minor, Txab was powerless to inherit assets and, along with her brothers (who did receive an inheritance), she went to live with her uncle. Despite her young age, her uncle did not hesitate in arranging her marriage. She had no choice, and found herself living with an opium addict. While her uncle did not provide the customary wedding goods for the ceremony itself, he nevertheless received silver bars as bride price for her. Several years later her husband died, and she found herself destitute with two children. She remarried, but her second marriage, also with an addict, was unhappy. After her children left home, she left Laos to live with her eldest son on the Thai border in a resettlement camp.

After conflict with the Thai government in the 1960s, many Mong were persuaded to leave the hills and become part of such resettlement programmes. The official aim of the resettlement programmes was to 'draw the tribesmen into permanent settlement, raise respectable crops and engage in home industry'. However, as with many resettlement schemes, the land was unproductive and conditions were poor. Nevertheless, in the late 1980s, eighteen years after the camp was first settled, official land certificates were issued. This provided a basis for many Mong families, in time, to become more settled and established. Not all resettlement families benefited from these assets. Many of the poorer, most marginalised households, and those who had recently moved to the scheme, were not allocated land and were forced to rent it from their neighbours at high prices. And for those who accessed land, new lowland farming methods had to be learnt, benefiting younger, more mobile and healthy families. Had land allocation been more equitable from the beginning, poorer families may well have been able to build on this vital asset.

Txab's son only acquired a small plot – he had moved to the resettlement too late. Mong families undertook a wide range of livelihood activities, with many continuing to use mountain land, leaving the camp for weeks at a time to farm in the hills. Many families continued to grow opium, but new cash crops were also introduced: cotton, fruit and market vegetables (with the income from these crops supplementing rice shortfalls). Many women started trading in traditional textiles, a new source of income and one supported by aid organisations. It was this new business opportunity that Txab was able to exploit as a survival strategy.

Txab learnt the local skill of making cloth and made batik, sending her goods to market via a local network. Unfortunately, her son became very ill and he sold their home, forcing them to move to another village. While still treated as an outsider, her Christian faith (to which she has recently converted) meant she received some support from that community. Her son survived, but her relations with his relatives

deteriorated. Her daughter had married into another village, but, as is customary, she was not welcome in that community. Fortunately, Txab lived relatively close to a large and growing city – she was able to find work making batik for visitors to a local museum.

Txab's case illustrates how flexible households have to be to survive, how they utilise multiple livelihood strategies, and how women, in particular, are forced into unfavourable social relationships which mould their life chances and opportunities.

Source: Harper fieldwork notes

Vuyiswa Magadla – Urban South Africa

Name	Vuyiswa Magadla	*Number of children*	2
Gender	Female	*Original Livelihood*	Rural householder, urban domestic worker
Age	60	*Livelihood now*	Carer
Originally from	Krancolo, Eastern Cape	*Wealth status*	Chronically poor
Marital status	Widowed	*Other*	

Vuyiswa lives in a tiny shack set well off the road in Khayelitsha: a densely-settled informal settlement on the outskirts of Cape Town, South Africa. Vuyiswa is a diminutive, reserved and dignified woman who presents herself in traditional Xhosa dress. Her household usually consists of Nolusindiso and Thandiwe (her 37-year-old niece and the niece's infant daughter), and Noluntu (her grandchild). Numerous other family members, including her elder sister Thembeka and daughter Nomsa (Nolusindiso's mother and sister), stay for extended periods, away from their homes in the Eastern Cape. The shack is sparsely furnished – concrete floors, an old bench, stool and table, a paraffin stove – and borders one side of a courtyard, around which further neighbours' homes are located.

Vuyiswa's story is split into two main parts: first, her life as a Makoti (young wife) in an Eastern Cape rural household in the 1960s and 1970s; and second, her life in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, to which she migrated in the mid-1980s. We focus on the second part of her life, which itself can be split into three sections: the late 1980s when she worked as a domestic worker; the 1990s when she informally traded foodstuffs to earn a living; and the 2000s, when, in receipt of a disability grant, she uses this grant to transact in the economy and with her kinship network.

Vuyiswa migrated to Cape Town in the 1980s after the death of her husband in the Eastern Cape. Despite local protocol dictating that she should stay in her husband's rural compound and raise their children, she was driven out of the compound her dead husband's sister. With few alternatives, she moved to her brother's shack in Cape Town where she intermittently found work as a domestic worker in the white suburbs. These years under apartheid were hard for Vuyiswa, but she earned enough money to move to her current shack in Khayelitsha. Her trips back to the Eastern Cape were a problem for her employers, leading to her dismissal on at least one occasion. In 1989 her domestic work came to an end: she broke her leg after falling down some stairs, and unable to service the needs of her employers, she was fired. She turned her hand to informal trading – selling cooked sheep's heads (smilies) and vegetables – having received the capital for her venture from her brother (as a form of reciprocity for the assistance she had given him over the years). Around 2000 she was diagnosed with diabetes, and since this date has received a disability grant. Until recently, and despite her ailing health (her eyesight is deteriorating), she used this grant to support her informal vegetable trading.

But Vuyiswa's is not the only income source in the household. Nolusindiso, like her aunt before her, is a domestic worker (and works for a wealthy white family in an exclusive suburb in Cape Town). After the birth of Nolundiso's daughter – Thandiwe – Vuyiswa put her business on hold. In exchange for Nolundiso's purchase of household essentials, Vuyiswa looks after Thandiwe.

Such co-operation within Vuyiswa's household is mirrored in their close relationships within a broader social network: in particular, with her brother Madoda and his wife's family. Whilst now back in the Eastern Cape rearing cattle, over the years Madoda's shack in Khayelitsha acted as a beach-head for over

fourteen kin and friends to establish themselves in Cape Town. The income from this house – based on Madoda's work in mines and in factories, and his wife's recent dressmaking business – has been a source of support for some transient visitors. Vuyiswa's boyfriend – Andile, a grizzled shebeen owner – is a further source of income and support for her household.

Undoubtedly, without these connections Vuyiswa's poverty would be much worse. But this support (which is frequently reciprocal) does not mean that Vuyiswa is not vulnerable. Nolusindiso's residence in the household is only temporary, until she finds a shack of her own. And once she has gone, and with Vuyiswa's health ailing, she will be increasingly reliant not only on her disability grant, but on her spatially–dispersed kinship network.

Source: Du Toit, A. and Neves, D. (2006) 'Vulnerability and Social Protection at the Margins of the Formal Economy CASE STUDIES FROM KHAYELITSHA AND THE EASTERN CAPE' Report for the United States Agency for International Development. Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), University of the Western Cape.

Moses Yacoobo - Rural Uganda

Name	Moses Yacoobo	*Number of children*	11
Gender	Male	*Original Livelihood*	Brewing beer
Age	49	*Livelihood now*	Farming
Originally from	Kalangalo	*Wealth status*	Poor
Marital status	Married	*Other*	

Moses Yacoobo lives in a thatched, wattle-and-daub hut in Kalangalo village, Mubende district, Uganda, with his wife and nine of their eleven children. The family have very few assets: no livestock, few utensils, few clothes, and there is no kitchen or latrine to speak of.

Kalangaalo village is a relatively well-connected and wealthy village, with a good provision of local services: a trading centre and weekly market, a nursery, three primary schools, a secondary school, a health clinic, along with churches and a mosque. The village contains over 1,500 people from numerous ethnic groups who have settled in the area. Most household rely mainly on farming: potatoes, beans, maize, sweet potatoes, bananas, and tomatoes are major crops (coffee is no longer a major crop due to disease and low prices). Over 90% of the households keep livestock, especially pigs, chickens and cattle. Informal trade (mainly the sale of crops, vending, beer brewing) and the sale of labour are also key strategies for households. Fit young men also engage in *boda boda* (motorcycle taxis) and brick making. Out migration to Kampala and other towns is limited. Improvements in infrastructure have improved farm gate prices in the village due to greater competition amongst buyers, and has provided easier access to district markets.

Moses was born in 1956 in Kalangalo, the second son of his father's second wife. When he was an infant his elder brother died, and his mother divorced her father, and remarried (again as the second wife). His step-father was relatively wealthy, based on livestock, coffee and cotton farming on his 20 acres of land: they lived in a four bedroom house with a corrugated iron roof, slept on beds with mattresses, cooked food in saucepans and ate off individual plates.

Moses never went further than primary 2 in his education due to deafness caused by measles. Instead he worked with and learned from his step-father, herding cattle, making pots for sale, and tending the crops. When he was 16 his step-father died. By this time his step-father had sold all but four acres of land, but, being close to his step-father on the farm, he inherited half the land along with his elder step-brother. This caused a great degree of resentment and animosity within his step-father's family. With his position untenable, he left and travelled to his father's village in Kibaale District. During this time he brewed millet beer to earn a living, and was introduced to, fell in love with, and married Gladys, his current wife, after the payment of a bride price.

After more than a decade away from Kalangalo, the animosities with his step-brother had subsided, and he returned with his wife and four children. Since this time Moses has continued to brew and sell millet beer to generate income, and grows maize, matooke, cassava, beans and groundnuts to support his family.

But his deafness and ear condition have limited the extent to which he could prosper: if he works under the sun for an extended duration, his ears start to swell, discharge fluid, and cause him considerable pain. And his deafness has made him increasingly isolated within the community. His attempts at rearing pigs have failed due to disease, which may have been caused by his lack of education and his isolation: Moses does not access any agricultural extension services in the community, a vital source of information on livestock disease.

As of 2002, Gladys and Moses had eleven children, only two of which had married and left home. His eldest daughter lives close by, but Moses is still waiting for the bride price from his son-in-law; and his eldest son works as a labourer at a fishing site (but Moses still sends money to him occasionally). The remaining nine children live at home, and Moses and Gladys struggle to pay the requisite school fees and uniforms for the education that they both desire their children to receive.

The couple clearly struggle to provide for a very large family (which, due to the provision of household labour, supports the subsistence-orientated farming strategy of the household, and might provide support in old age). But Gladys has been very uncertain about injections and pills for contraception. Instead, she has relied on traditional forms of contraception, which have not worked. Moses and Gladys's lack of education has limited their awareness of and engagement with local family planning and sexual health services provided by the local health clinic and an NGO. These services might, if Moses and Gladys had chosen to go down this path, have allowed the couple to focus their resources on a smaller family.

Sources: Background notes for Bird. K. and Shinyekwa, I. (2002) 'Chronic Poverty in Rural Uganda: Harsh Realities & Constrained Choices'; LADDER (2001) 'LADDER Village Report No. 9, Kalangalo Village, Uganda' May 2001, LADDER, UEA, UK.

Angel Muponda – Peri-Urban Zimbabwe

Name	Angel Muponda	*Number of children*	2
Gender	Female	*Original Livelihood*	Maid
Age	25	*Livelihood now*	None
Originally from	Zimbabwe	*Wealth status*	Destitute
Marital status	Widowed	*Other*	Chronically ill (AIDS, TB)

Angel lives alone with her 19-month-old baby in a small tin shack (around 2.2m by 1.7m) in Plot Shumba, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe. She is very ill with AIDS and tuberculosis and her illness has made her very weak, making it difficult for her to speak or move. Her skin is dry and her hair is thin, brittle and reddish brown rather than black. She is thin and gaunt and her appearance is such that she could be either male or female and almost any age from mid-teens to early 40s (although she is actually only 25). Angel's illness was only confirmed in February 2006 when the NGO working in her community offered her HIV testing. She has been diagnosed with TB and cannot start anti-retrovirals until her TB has been successfully treated. Unfortunately due to her late diagnosis she only started treatment a month before our interview in July 2006. Angel looked so ill when we met that it seemed unlikely she would survive.

Angel had her first child when she was 12, but carried on going to school until Form 2 (the 2nd class in secondary school). At this stage she had to drop out because her family ran out of money. She left her baby with her mother's family (when he was 21 months old) and as a fourteen year old moved to a town in the Midlands near Plot Shumba, to look for work. Luckily, she found some, and worked as a 'house girl' for a middle class family. But after a year she had to leave: her 'madam' was not paying her and she felt exploited. Having nowhere to go, she moved to Plot Shumba in 2002 and built a shack.

Fifty or so households live in Plot Shumba, in small, fragile, temporary structures which are scattered over three acres of a 66 acre piece of rain-fed agricultural land. The owner uses the land as grazing for a small herd of cattle, sheep and goats belonging to the plot owner. Plot Shumba developed gradually as a settlement from the early 1970s. Residents moved to the Plot because they had no where else to go – they had lost their commercial farming or mining job and therefore their home: they were unemployed, had lost contact with their rural home, or they could not afford urban rent. In February 2003 the army demolished

Plot Shumba as part of the state's drive against squatter settlements and informality (called Operation *Mariawanda*). Angel was severely beaten and spent a month sleeping in the open at the long-distance bus shelter (along with others from the Plot). The landowner obtained a court order enabling them to move back and the residents rebuilt their homes.

In February 2004, Angel's cousin helped her to get a job at a local small-scale gold mine selling beer. While she was there she met a goldpanner and fell in love. The mine owner went bankrupt in August 2004 and she lost her job and her home, and was forced to return to Plot Shumba with her boyfriend. For while things looked up: Angel made a living selling and vending vegetables. She became pregnant in 2004 and gave birth to their first son in March 2005. However, that same month her boyfriend was killed when the mine he was working in collapsed, killing him and three other men. Angel stayed at Plot Shumba, until it was demolished during Operation *Murambatsvina*. Afterwards she had to rebuild her shack again. Now unable to care effectively for herself or her son (who despite his nineteen months does not walk, talk or make eye contact), Angel relies on local networks and the NGO for her and her son's survival. And in all likelihood, such support has not been sufficient for either mother or son.

Source: Bird, K., Hobane, P., and Zimbizi, G. (2006) 'Community Dynamics and Coping Strategies in Zimbabwe.' Synthesis Report. Study commissioned by DFID-Zimbabwe. (September 2006)

Bakyt – Urban Kyrgyzstan

Name	Bakyt	*Number of children*	One of 4 siblings
Gender	Male	*Original Livelihood*	Mining, scavenging
Age	11	*Livelihood now*	Same
Originally from	Kyrgyzstan	*Wealth status*	Chronically poor
Marital status	Single	*Other*	Frequently ill, missing school

Bakyt, his older sister (Anara), two elder brothers, mother and grandmother live in a run-down two-bedroom house in Kokyangak – a small town of around 10,000 people – in southern Kyrgyzstan. Situated in the highlands, there is little agricultural potential around Kokyangak. In previous decades, most of the population relied on coal mining for their livelihoods, and as state-owned mines closed and the industry declined, so have the fortunes of the town dwellers: the majority are estimated to be unemployed. Some private coal mines still operate and offer employment. Bakyt – an eleven-year-old – and his two elder brothers work in one such mine, earning income to support their family: to buy food, or wood to heat the house.

Bakyt's parents divorced when he was young, and his father does not support the family. Around 2002, Bakyt's mother became paralysed and is unable to walk, Bakyt's mother is now dependent on her children and a state disability grant of just over ten dollars a month. The siblings also take care of their old and infirm grandmother.

The brothers are employed as miners because the shafts are extremely small: not large enough for a grown man to haul the bags of coal out. Instead, Bakyt and his brothers lug the sacks out, but damage theirs backs in the process. Working in the mine is dangerous: it is dusty, and the shafts have no struts or supports and could collapse at any time. But working for twelve hours in the mine puts food on the table: in autumn and winter months the three brothers earn up to $5/day collectively.

Bakyt does not only work in the mine. When he gets home in the evening he helps his sister with the housework. And when he is not working in the mine he and Anara collect bricks from building demolition sites and sell them. He also occasionally goes to school, where he does well. But the chances of Bakyt receiving a complete education are very slim: not only because he works most of the time, but because his family cannot afford the required clothes and books. For example, he rarely attends school in winter as he does not have enough warm clothes. Anara almost never attends school because she cares for her mother and grandmother. One of his elder brothers attends school now and then. The other spends the spring and summer doing agricultural work for his maternal grandfather in nearby Uzgen (and is paid in food).

Most household income is spent on food: potatoes, pasta, bread and tea. Sometimes they gather mint to bake *pelmeni*, a pastry which should be filled with meat (a luxury the family cannot afford). Due to their poor diet, hard work and poverty, the children are frequently sick. Bakyt suffers from bronchitis, his sister from anaemia and *radikulit* (a back and leg pain that worsens in cold weather), and his eldest brother, unsurprisingly, from back pain. Bakyt is very concerned about his family's poor health:

> "My mother's disease and the fact that I cannot help her always bother me. Grandma is sick too, and cannot walk either. Anara and me, both of us are always coughing as soon as winter arrives. I always pray for everybody's health. Those who are poor, they should not get sick. If you are not healthy and do not have money, nobody needs you. This is the case with our mother – nobody needs her except us. We do not have relatives who would help us if we fall sick."

Talking about what he would like to see change in the future, Bakyt continues:

> "I do not know what the future holds for me and my brothers; sometimes I am horrified thinking about it, but I hope for a better future. Every day before I go to sleep, I pray for my mother's and grandma's health. I ask God that my brothers find a better job, and for my sister Anara to attend school. I also pray for myself – I would like to go to school and graduate high school. I do not want to see my mother crying into her pillow, I do not want us to eat mint and I do not want us to have to think about what we will eat tomorrow."

Source: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre (CHIP)
http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php?action=casestudies.