

# Where Are the Poor and Malnourished?



- 1. Regional differences across the globe**
- 2. National geography**
- 3. Rural/urban differences**
- 4. Internal geography**

# 1. Regional Differences

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(UNDP, Human Development Report, 2003, pp. 34-38)

- ❑ **South Asia - advancing from low levels**
- ❑ **Sub-Saharan Africa - left behind**
- ❑ **Latin America and the Caribbean - stalled progress**
- ❑ **East Asia and the Pacific - performing well across the board**
- ❑ **Central and Eastern Europe and CIS - increasing poverty; declining life expectancy**
- ❑ **Arab States - persistent gaps: HDI/GDP; Gender**

# Where Do the Poor Live?

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(WB, WDR, 2000/2001, p. 4)

<b><u>Region</u></b>	<b><u>% of World's Poor (1998)</u></b>
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>43.5%</b>
<b>SS Africa</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Latin Am &amp; Caribb</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>E Europe &amp; CIS</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Mid East &amp; N Africa</b>	<b>0.5</b>

# Regional Differences in Extent and Severity of Poverty

Region	Headcount <sup>1</sup> (%)		Headcount <sup>1</sup> (Millions)		Poverty <sup>1</sup> Gap Index	
	1998	1987	1998	1987	1998	1987
East Asia	15	27	278	418	4	7
South Asia	40	45	522	474	10	13
S.S. Africa	46	47	291	217	20	20
Latin America + Caribbean	16	15	78	64	5	5
E. Europe + Central Asia	5	<1	24	1	2	--
Total LDCs	24	28	1,199	1,183	7	8

1. Poverty line \$1.08 /person/day

Source: Chen and Ravallion: "How did the World's Poorest Fare in the 1990s?" World Bank. 2002.

# Regional Differences in Malnutrition

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## UNDERNOURISHED

Region	%		Millions	
	1998-2000	1979-1981	1998-2000	1979-1981
East Asia	10	29	128	307
(of which China)	9	30	119	304
South Asia	24	37	315	330
S.S. Africa	33	36	196	125
Latin America + Caribbean	11	13	55	46
Total LDCs	17	28	799	920

Source: FAO. 2002. State of Food Insecurity in the World.

# Different Regional Trends



**(Handout in class)**

# Regional Differences in Key Measures

(UNDP, [HDR](#), 2003, Tables)

	Undernour. %		F/M Literacy		Child Mortality	
	1998/2000		15-24, 2001		1990	2001
LDCs		18		0.91	104	90
Arab States		13		0.83	90	72
E. Asia % Pac	...			0.98	58	43
Latin Am & C		12		1.01	53	43
S. Asia		24		0.8	126	43
SS Africa		33		0.89	180	43
CEE % CIS		9		1	37	43

## 2. National Geography and Access to Markets

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(UNDP, HDR, 2003, pp. 71 - 74)

- **Access to large domestic (>40 m) or international markets allows division of labor and economies of scale**
- **Small countries with most of their population >100km from a coast are at a disadvantage**
- **Africa especially disadvantaged in this regard**

### 3. Rural/Urban

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- 75% of the poor are rural
- > 50 % to 2035
- All the same income levels, rural have greater child mortality due to less
  - access to health care
  - access to clean water
  - access to good sanitation
- Urban incomes higher – more employment opportunities

# Rural/Urban

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- Rural more vulnerable to shocks
  - To whole community – lose safety net of family and friends since all affected
    - e.g., drought, pests
- Higher urban enrollment in school at all grades

	<b>INDIA</b>			
	Grades 1-5 (%)		Grades 9 & 10 (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	68	56	26	17
Urban	80	77	41	40

Source: Alderman

# Rural/Urban Access to Improved Water Sources (% , 2000)

(UNDP, HDR, 2003, p. 227)

	Rural	Urban
□ LDCs	69	92
□ East Asia & Pac	76	94
□ LAC	67	93
□ South Asia	81	95
□ SS Africa	44	83

# Rural and Urban Poverty in the 1980s

	Rural population as percentage of total	Rural poor as percentage of total poor	Infant mortality (per thousand live births)		Access to safe water (percentage of population)	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>						
Côte d'Ivoire	57	86	121	70	10	30
Ghana	65	80	87	67	39	93
Kenya	80	96	59	57	21	61
<i>Asia</i>						
India	77	79	105	51	50	76
Indonesia	73	91	74	57	36	43
Malaysia	62	80	--	--	76	96
Philippines	60	67	55	42	54	49
Thailand	70	80	49	28	66	56
<i>Latin America</i>						
Guatemala	59	66	85	65	26	89
Mexico	31	37	79	29	51	79
Panama	50	59	28	22	63	100
Peru	44	52	101	54	17	73
Venezuela	15	20	--	--	80	80

## 4. Internal Geography: Hill Lands and Dry Lands

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- ❑ **Hill lands and dry lands in many countries are home to some of the poorest populations.**
- ❑ **Hill Lands Example: NW Yunnan Province in SW China**
- ❑ **Dry Lands Example: West African Sahel - Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali**

# NW Yunnan Province, China

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- ❑ **UW collaborating with Chinese Academy of Sciences on research concerning biodiversity conservation and sustainable development**
- ❑ **Guest speaker Tuesday, February 24: Dr. Xu Jianchu, Kunming Institute of Botany and Center for Biology and Indigenous Knowledge**
- ❑ **Great distance from booming, coastal urban areas**
- ❑ **Minority ethnic groups predominate**

# Photos in class



# West African Sahel

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- ❑ **UW research on land tenure and on livestock and grain production and trade**
- ❑ **Small, inland countries with variable, marginal climate for agriculture**
- ❑ **Among the very lowest HDI rankings**

# Photos in class

