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## Least developed countries (LDCs): newly determined

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FS II 00-402

# **Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – Newly Determined**

by

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The United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) in its 2000 report has attempted to redefine and update the list of countries classified as least developed in order to give guidance to donor agencies and countries about an equitable allocation of foreign assistance and preferential treatment. In the following, Udo E. Simonis, a member of the CDP, summarizes the main findings and recommendations of that report.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

When in 1998 ECOSOC decided to reconstitute the previous Committee for Development Planning under the name Committee for Development policy, it mandated the new CDP, among other tasks, to “... continue the triennial review of the status of least developed countries”<sup>1</sup>, with the next review to be held in the year 2000.

The review has been conducted every three years since 1991, when two composite indices were introduced to replace two single indicators to better reflect the structural weaknesses of low level of human resources and low degree of economic diversification.

During its 1997 session, the former CDP put on its agenda the improvement of LDC criteria and the usefulness of a vulnerability index as an element of these criteria. At its first session in April 1999, the new CDP “... recognized that vulnerability should be taken explicitly into account in the least developed countries identification criteria”<sup>2</sup>. And in its 1999 report the CDP spelled out in some detail its proposed methodology and procedure for conducting the triennial review in the year 2000 of the list of LDCs.

In this regard, the Committee proposed to construct an Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) to replace the previous Economic Diversification Index (EVI) as one of the criteria for LDC identification, and to consider specific “vulnerability profiles” to be prepared by UNCTAD, of the countries eligible for graduation from the existing list of LDCs or close to the borderline of the quantitative criteria. The Committee also proposed improvements in the other LDC criteria in view of the availability of better statistical indicators.

In 1999 ECOSOC welcomed “... the report of the Committee for Development Policy - the views contained therein regarding the criteria for the identification of the least developed countries and the recognition that vulnerability should be explicitly taken into account in the identification criteria for the least developed

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<sup>1</sup> ECOSOC resolution 1998/46, Annex I Section B, Para. 9.

<sup>2</sup> *Vulnerability and Poverty in a Global Economy*, 1999 Report of the Committee for Development Policy, United Nations Publications (Sales No. E.99.II.A.5), p. 33.

countries.“ It requested “... the Secretary General to facilitate an expert group meeting of members of the Committee ... in order to enable them to carry out the necessary diagnostic testing and simulations of the proposed criteria“. It further requested “the Committee ... to recommend, as appropriate, revised criteria for the identification of the least developed countries for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible, but no later than its substantive session of 2000, so that the review and decision on the list of least developed countries can be completed by the end of 2000<sup>3</sup>“

At the invitation of the Secretariat, an expert group meeting of five CDP members was held from 29 February - 2 March 2000 in Paris. The report of the expert group meeting was subjected to further review by the CDP at its session held from 3 - 7 April 2000 in New York. These here are the results of the review of the list of LCDs and the implementation of the new criteria.

## 2. TESTING THE REVISION OF LDC IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

### 2.1 *Recommendation of CDP in 1999*

In its 1999 report, the Committee recognized that “... vulnerability should be taken explicitly into account in the least developed countries’ identification criteria“. It proposed that the least developed category should cover the low-income countries suffering from a low level of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability. The Committee recognized that the Economic Diversification Index (EDI) reflected some elements of vulnerability, but felt that this reflection was inadequate to cover its notion of vulnerability as “structural vulnerability“, which it defined as the risk of being negatively affected by unforeseen events beyond the control of a country.

The Committee therefore recommended that the EDI be replaced by an Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) which would include additional indicators of vulnerability. The EVI would include five indicators - export concentration, instability of export earnings, instability of agricultural production, share of manufacturing and services (transportation, communication, finance, insurance, business services and real estate) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and population size.

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<sup>3</sup> ECOSOC Resolution 1999/67, p.17.

Two of these indicators were included in the EDI - export concentration and the share of manufacturing in the GDP, except that the latter would now include services. It was intended also that export earnings would include the export of goods and services.

The Committee recognized the need for an indicator to cover natural shocks (such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, tidal waves, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and locust invasions). However, in view of the unavailability of reliable, appropriate and comparative data to construct this index, the Committee proposed as an alternative, the instability of agricultural production as a proxy measure. It was recognised that some effects of natural shocks would also be reflected in the instability of exports of goods and services.

The Committee recognized that the EVI as an initial construct would need to be progressively refined and because of its proximate nature would need to be complemented by case studies of individual countries -*vulnerability profiles* - for countries that were on the margins for inclusion in or graduation from the list of LDCs. Meanwhile UNCTAD provided such profiles for four borderline cases (see below).

The Committee also made recommendations for improvements in respect of the two other criteria - GDP per capita and the Augmented Physical Quality of Life Index (APQLI). In the case of GDP per capita, it proposed the replacement of the three-year average of per capita GDP, expressed in US dollars at current official exchange rates by per capita GDP for the benchmark year, converted to US dollars at the country's average exchange rate over three years adjusted by the relative rate of inflation (the *World Bank Atlas Method*).

The Committee proposed two changes in relation to the APQLI - instead of per capita calorie intake, this would be shown as a percentage of calorie requirement, and life expectancy at birth would be replaced by under-five child mortality. In the case of the former, the Committee preferred the percentage of population und undernourished, but adequate statistics were not available. The latter was regarded as a better index both from the standpoint of data reliability and responsiveness to change.



## *2.2 Dialogue with international organizations*

As requested by ECOSOC of the CDP "... to continue its dialogue with other international organizations working on vulnerability issues", the CDP benefited from presentations by the Commonwealth Secretariat on its vulnerability index and SOPAC on its work on an ecological vulnerability index, and from UNCTAD on its work on vulnerability profiles. It received technical support from the UN Secretariat in undertaking rigorous diagnostic testing and simulations of the proposed variables. It also submitted the derived EVI to other interested organizations for their comments and received favorable response from the European Commission.

## *2.3 Adoption of the Revised Criteria*

Drawing on the work of the Expert Group as well as its own considerations of the issues in its triennial review, the Committee is making the following recommendations:

### **GDP per Capita**

The Committee has already recommended the World Bank Atlas method to convert per capita GDP in national currency into internationally comparable US dollars. This helps to smooth the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rates. However, the shift to one-year from three-year averages was found to be inappropriate since sharp falls or rises in one year's income could affect a country's position regarding inclusion in or graduation from the list, and thus render the operation of this criterion unstable. The Committee recommends, therefore, the retention of three-year averages.

### **The APQLI**

The Committee found data readily available for the shift to per capita calorie consumption as a percentage of requirements. However it was felt that deficiencies have a more important significance than adequacies, this would be better reflected by using the logarithm.

The Committee would have preferred as the indicator the percentage of population undernourished. These data are not available now for many countries, but, depending on the availability of such data, future improvement could be made.

For similar data reasons, the Committee recommends the adoption of under-five mortality.

Regarding education, the Committee recommends no change in the present two indicators - the combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio - and the adult literacy rate. It would have preferred "mean years of schooling" but very limited data on this are now available.

## **The EVI**

The testing and further analysis confirm the choice of a composite index of five indicators - export concentration, instability of import earnings, instability of agricultural production, manufacturing and services as a percentage of GDP, and population. Data for 128 developing countries were used for the testing exercise.

In the case of population, the log of population was used since population size varies widely and it reflects better the larger significance of vulnerability for small countries.

In the case of agricultural production, this is used as a proxy for natural shocks. It reflects damage to other sectors also to the extent that damage to agriculture represents a more general situation. Most low-income countries have a substantial dependence on agriculture. When this was not the case, a problem would only arise where the proportion of damage to agriculture was significantly different from that of other sectors.

The Committee revisited the issue examined in its 1999 report of whether a more direct measure of economic impact of natural shocks such as economic damage could be introduced in the EVI. The Committee concluded that when comparable data on natural shocks is available on a global basis, the indicator should be revised.

For the simulation exercise on the instability indices - agricultural production, and export of goods and services - a 20-year time series was used. For the future a rolling 20-year period is envisaged.

In the case of export of goods and services, since the intention is to show fluctuations in purchasing power, the current dollar proceeds (based on IMF

balance of payments statistics) is deflated by an index of import unit value (also from IMF data).

Statistical testing showed that each indicator adds information which reflects structural handicaps. On the whole the composite index was deemed robust and of the right specification.

### **Population Size**

The Committee takes as given ECOSOC's decision that the maximum population level for inclusion in the list of LDCs should be 75 million.

### **Methodological Issue**

The Committee emphasized the importance of using as far as possible homogenous methods in the treatment of all indices, and especially the two composite indices.

### **Data Availability**

The Committee continued to emphasize the importance of data comparability, reliability, ready availability for most countries, transparency, satisfactory methods of gap filling and, for some indicators, the availability of long time series.

For various reasons, the required data have been missing for a few countries. The Committee however was satisfied with the proxies and estimation methods used, and this was confirmed by sensitivity tests.

### **Outliers and Scaling**

In constructing the two composite indices, the values of components were converted to a scale of 0-100, and the final composite index number is an average of the converted values of each component. This raised the question of possible distortions that could arise where distributions were skewed or had long tails. However in most cases outliers did not prove a significant issue. Where it is an issue, the 1997 CDP report recommended decile compression, i.e. the average values of the top and bottom deciles were used to replace

actual data values, greater than the upper decile average and lower than the bottom decile average.

The Committee recommends that only when the presense of outliers appears to entail significant distortions, compression is to be undertaken and this would be done for either 10 per cent or 5 per cent of the outliers as seems appropriate.

### 3. REVIEWING THE LDC LIST

According to the principles and practice of the Committee in the past, four steps have to be followed to review the list.

#### *Step 1: Determine the countries in the group of current LDCs and other low-income countries*

In addition to the 48 current LDCs, there are 19 other low-income countries. Low-income countries are those that have been considered as such by the World Bank in any of the last three years. In the 1997 review, the GDP cut-off point for inclusion in the list was \$800, \$100 more than the criterion used in 1994, which was itself \$100 higher than the criterion used in 1991. The threshold of low-income is located between the high-level of GDP in the low-income group and the lowest level in the middle-income countries. A cut-off point of \$900, consistent with the absolute increments in the past, is recommended by the Committee.

#### *Step 2: Determine the thresholds of APQLI and EVI for inclusion*

As agreed in 1991, the cut-off point for inclusion for the two criteria other than GDP would be the index value of a criterion for the upper quartile of current LDCs and other low-income countries. Of course, in the case of the EVI where high values signify high vulnerability, the cut-off point will be the lower quartile value. This principle is consistent with the view that LDCs are designed as those low-income countries with a low level of human resources and a high level of vulnerability. According to this guideline, the threshold of APQLI is 59 and that of EVI is 36.

#### *Step 3: Determine the threshold for graduation*

It has been agreed in the past to allow a margin between the threshold for inclusion and that for graduation in order to maintain some stability in the list.

The Committee noted that in the three previous reviews, the margin had been between 11 and 17 percent, depending on the value of inclusion threshold. The Committee was also concerned about the impact on GDP of possible reductions in international aid resulting from graduation in countries where the ratio of aid to GDP is very high. The Committee, therefore, recommends a 15 percent margin for all three criteria. This will result in a graduation threshold of \$1035 for GDP, 68 for APQLI, and 31 for EVI.

#### *Step 4: Determine potential inclusion and graduation cases*

Only one additional country (*Senegal*) would clearly appear to be eligible for inclusion in the list, and two countries (*Ghana* and the *Republic of Congo*) are close to the threshold with regard to APQLI. In considering possible inclusions, the Committee recalled that Ghana had declined to be included after the 1994 review, and the recent decline in economic and social indicators in the Republic of Congo, an oil-exporter, has been associated with civil war.

According to the rule for graduation used since 1991, a country qualifies for graduation when it meets two out of the three criteria. It would be recommended for graduation if it meets graduation criteria in two consecutive triennial reviews. The Committee reviewed the four countries (Vanuatu, Samoa, Cap Verde, Maldives) considered for graduation in the year 2000.

*Vanuatu*, first considered eligible for graduation in 1994 with respect to both GDP and APQLI, has still a high level of GDP per capita clearly above the threshold for graduation, but the APQLI is now lower than the new graduation threshold. The EVI is higher than the threshold. According to the new criteria, Vanuatu would not qualify for graduation. The findings of the vulnerability profile corroborate the above assessment based on quantitative indicators.

*Samoa*, with a GDP per capita close to \$1000, no longer meets the GDP graduation criterion. Moreover, it ranks as very vulnerable on EVI. Again, this quantitative assessment is reaffirmed by findings in the vulnerability profile. It now meets only one graduation criterion. Therefore, it would not be recommended for graduation.

(The Committee noted that the change in its recommendation regarding Vanuatu and Samoa was not due to the replacement of EDI by EVI).

*Cape Verde* appears to meet the graduation criteria with regard to GDP per capita and the APQLI. However, it ranks as one of the most vulnerable among all developing countries on EVI. The vulnerability profile also highlights the country's high dependence on aid and remittances, which appear to have been unstable in recent years. In such a case, the Committee recommends ECOSOC to postpone the graduation of Cape Verde to the next triennial review.

*Maldives* has a GDP per capita much higher than the graduation threshold, and an APQLI well above the graduation threshold, so that it is eligible for graduation. Its EVI is the lowest among the four potential graduation cases and marginally higher than the threshold. The findings of the vulnerability profile corroborates the conclusion based on quantitative indicators, as far as Maldives is less affected than the other three countries by exogenous shocks. However, the vulnerability profile also underlined the country's main concern over the consequences of possible rising sea levels in the longer term. With regard to the exceptional challenge this country faces from climate change, ECOSOC and other international institutions might wish to consider how special assistance could be provided to cover the costs of insurance, infrastructure development and possible population relocation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

No other countries appear to be eligible for inclusion in or graduation from the list of LDCs according to the new criteria developed by the Committee for Development Policy.

## Guideline Tables for the Review of the List

***Table A: Position of present LDCs with regard to graduation criteria***

### 1. Current LDCs meeting none of the criteria for graduation, with 14% margin

|                                  | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 1035 | APQL<br>more than 68 | EVI<br>less than 31 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Afghanistan                      | 286                                 | 12.76                | 44.89               |
| Angola                           | 596                                 | 30.90                | 55.19               |
| Benin                            | 378                                 | 39.96                | 58.68               |
| Bhutan                           | 197                                 | 43.34                | 42.27               |
| Burkina Faso                     | 241                                 | 21.74                | 44.58               |
| Burundi                          | 143                                 | 21.71                | 51.55               |
| Cambodia                         | 296                                 | 40.74                | 61.00               |
| Central African Republic         | 316                                 | 36.20                | 42.43               |
| Chad                             | 227                                 | 31.08                | 64.41               |
| Comoros                          | 394                                 | 40.36                | 55.36               |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 132                                 | 42.67                | 51.89               |
| Djibouti                         | 773                                 | 29.05                | 46.60               |
| Ethiopia                         | 106                                 | 21.34                | 44.58               |
| Gambia                           | 348                                 | 32.60                | 61.83               |
| Guinea                           | 575                                 | 26.21                | 45.77               |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | 221                                 | 34.17                | 55.91               |
| Haiti                            | 385                                 | 38.18                | 45.61               |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 379                                 | 44.35                | 45.65               |
| Malawi                           | 193                                 | 45.75                | 41.57               |
| Mali                             | 255                                 | 18.40                | 48.81               |
| Mauritania                       | 458                                 | 42.15                | 41.42               |
| Mozambique                       | 171                                 | 23.27                | 37.36               |
| Nepal                            | 212                                 | 49.11                | 36.37               |
| Niger                            | 199                                 | 16.36                | 58.98               |
| Rwanda                           | 216                                 | 36.88                | 55.85               |
| Sao Tome and Principe            | 336                                 | 46.50                | 59.07               |
| Sierra Leone                     | 170                                 | 21.94                | 46.30               |
| Salomon Islands                  | 846                                 | 58.20                | 53.93               |
| Somalia                          | 169                                 | 16.69                | 58.04               |
| Sudan                            | 328                                 | 45.43                | 44.45               |
| Tanzania, United Republic of     | 193                                 | 42.68                | 36.23               |
| Togo                             | 337                                 | 52.51                | 45.30               |
| Uganda                           | 315                                 | 39.28                | 56.52               |
| Yemen                            | 305                                 | 41.31                | 49.54.              |
| Zambia                           | 379                                 | 48.38                | 51,82               |

## 2. Current LDCs meeting one graduation criterion (in bold), with 15 % margin

|                   | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 1035 | APQL<br>more than 68 | EVI<br>less than 31 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Bangladesh        | 337                                 | 40.72                | <b>23.77</b>        |
| Equatorial Guinea | <b>1,093</b>                        | 51.88                | 55.81               |
| Eritrea           | 172                                 | 27.30                | <b>27.06</b>        |
| Kiribati          | 609                                 | 65.93                | 74.32               |
| Lesotho           | 463                                 | <b>59.59</b>         | 53.11               |
| Liberia           | <b>1,242</b>                        | 39.85                | 63.62               |
| Madagascar        | 261                                 | 39.87                | 26.75               |
| Myanmar           | 274                                 | <b>64.88</b>         | 49.82               |
| Samoa             | 1,021                               | <b>70.00</b>         | 52.45               |
| Tuvalu            | <b>1,320</b>                        | 57.72                | 73.68               |
| Vanuatu           | <b>1,419</b>                        | 64.25                | 41.31               |

## 3. Current LDCs meeting two graduation criteria (in bold), with 15 % margin

|            | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 1035 | APQL<br>more than 68 | EVI<br>less than 31 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cape Verde | <b>1.089</b>                        | <b>72.64</b>         | 56.98               |
| Maldives   | <b>1,311</b>                        | <b>75.96</b>         | 32.18               |



**Table B: Position of non-LDCs with population less than 75 million  
with regard to inclusion criteria**

1. Countries meeting three criteria (in bold)

|                    | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Congo, Republic of | <b>850</b>                         | <b>57.16</b>         | <b>46.90</b>        |
| Ghana              | <b>390</b>                         | <b>57.04</b>         | <b>43.13</b>        |
| Senegal            | <b>545</b>                         | <b>40.02</b>         | <b>40.86</b>        |

2. Countries meeting two criteria (in bold)

|               | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cameroon      | <b>656</b>                         | <b>50.07</b>         | 31.59               |
| Cote d'Ivoire | <b>757</b>                         | <b>43.63</b>         | 32.81               |
| Guyana        | <b>835</b>                         | 73.39                | <b>51.41</b>        |
| Kenya         | <b>335</b>                         | <b>53.61</b>         | 27.75               |
| Mongolia      | <b>389</b>                         | 60.99                | 49.73               |
| Nicaragua     | <b>473</b>                         | 59.59                | <b>43.16</b>        |
| Zimbabwe      | <b>708</b>                         | 63.36                | 40.94               |

3. Countries meeting one criterion (in bold)

|                              | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Democratic Republic of Korea | <b>232</b>                         | 61.63                | 32.31               |
| Honduras                     | <b>727</b>                         | 64.51                | 35.73               |
| Sri Lanka                    | <b>793</b>                         | 75.46                | 26.18               |

**Table C: Position of non-LDCs with population more than 75 million  
with regard to inclusion criteria**

1. Countries meeting three criteria

|         | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Nigeria | <b>299</b>                         | <b>54.33</b>         | <b>58.41</b>        |

2. Countries meeting two criteria (in bold)

|          | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| India    | <b>407</b>                         | <b>56.19</b>         | 12.20               |
| Pakistan | <b>502</b>                         | <b>48.31</b>         | 22.21               |

3. Countries meeting one criterion (in bold)

|         | GDP per capita<br>more than \$ 900 | APQL<br>more than 59 | EVI<br>less than 36 |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| China   | <b>705</b>                         | 78.22                | 4.18                |
| Vietnam | <b>316</b>                         | 70.12                | 31.02               |

**Table D: Position of Developing Countries with regard to CDP inclusion criteria**

|    |                                  | GDP per capita |                           | APOLI |                          | EV!   |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1  | Singapore                        | 30,245         | Cyprus                    | 92.92 | China                    | 4.18  |
| 2  | United Arab Emirates             | 17,107         | Malta                     | 90.23 | India                    | 12.20 |
| 3  | Brunei                           | 16,624         | Israel                    | 90.08 | Brazil                   | 15.20 |
| 4  | Israel                           | 16,409         | Korea,Rep. of             | 89.07 | Argentina                | 15.22 |
| 5  | Qatar                            | 16,166         | Barbados                  | 88,12 | MeAco                    | 15.47 |
| 6  | Bahamas                          | 13,047         | Argentina                 | 87.34 | K~ Republic of           | 16.09 |
| 7  | Cyprus                           | 11,106         | Singapore                 | 86.73 | Malaysia                 | 16.55 |
| 8  | Korea Rep of                     | 9,829          | Uruguay                   | 85.22 | Indonesia                | 17.38 |
| 9  | Bahrain                          | 9,248          | Bahrain                   | 84.83 | Thailand                 | 17.92 |
| 10 | Malta                            | 9,241          | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya    | 84.55 | Turkey                   | 19.33 |
| 11 | Argentina                        | 8,966          | Lebanon                   | 84,45 | Pakistan                 | 22.21 |
| 12 | Antigua and Barbuda              | 8,661          | Chile                     | 83.51 | South Africa             | 22.43 |
| 13 | Barbados                         | 8,178          | Fiji                      | 83.41 | Israel                   | 23.35 |
| 14 | Seychelles                       | 6,892          | South Africa              | 83.03 | Bangladesh               | 23.77 |
| 15 | Saudi Arabia                     | 6,856          | Brazil                    | 82.46 | Costa Rica               | 23.99 |
| 16 | Oman                             | 6,751          | Brunei Darussalam         | 82.36 | Uruguay                  | 24.09 |
| 17 | Saint. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla      | 6,499          | United Arab Emirates      | 81.74 | Colombia                 | 24.28 |
| 18 | Uruguay                          | 6,083          | MeAco                     | 81.69 | Egypt                    | 24.85 |
| 19 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya           | 5,621          | Trinidad and Tobago       | 81.47 | Philippines              | 25.00 |
| 20 | Chile                            | 4,851          | Cuba                      | 80.27 | Chile                    | 25.09 |
| 21 | Gabon                            | 4,673          | Clatar                    | 80.02 | Guatemala                | 25.99 |
| 22 | Brazil                           | 4,648          | Saint Kitts and Nevis     | 80.01 | Peru                     | 26.13 |
| 23 | Trinidad and Tobago              | 4,483          | Bahamas                   | 79.89 | Sri Lanka                | 26.18 |
| 24 | Malaysia                         | 4,380          | Mauritius                 | 79.85 | Madagascar               | 26.75 |
| 25 | MeAco                            | 3,906          | Belize                    | 79.61 | Eritrea                  | 27.06 |
| 26 | Mauritius                        | 3,794          | Turkey                    | 79.51 | Bolivia                  | 27.24 |
| 27 | Suriname                         | 3,733          | Seychelles                | 79.48 | Jordan                   | 27.70 |
| 28 | Saint Lucia                      | 3,646          | Malaysia                  | 79.20 | Kenya                    | 27.75 |
| 29 | Venezuela                        | 3,435          | Antigua and Barbuda       | 78.65 | El Salvador              | 28.36 |
| 30 | Lebanon                          | 3,295          | Costa Rica                | 78.26 | Panama                   | 28.89 |
| 31 | Dominica                         | 3,237          | China                     | 78.22 | Ecuador                  | 29.40 |
| 32 | Grenada                          | 3,230          | Jordan                    | 78.07 | Cyprus                   | 29.87 |
| 33 | South Africa                     | 3,209          | Philippines               | 77.57 | Singapore                | 31.02 |
| 34 | Panama                           | 3,209          | Tunisia                   | 77.33 | Viet Nam                 | 31.02 |
| 35 | Turkey                           | 2,978          | Dominica                  | 77.04 | Jamaica                  | 31.18 |
| 36 | Belize                           | 2,787          | Colombia                  | 76.52 | Cameroon                 | 31.59 |
| 37 | Costa Rica                       | 2,752          | Maldives                  | 75.96 | Maldives                 | 32.18 |
| 38 | Thailand                         | 2,669          | Sri Lanka                 | 75.46 | Dem. P.Rep. Of Korea     | 32.31 |
| 39 | Peru                             | 2,581          | Syrian Arab Republic      | 75.43 | Cote crivoire            | 32.81 |
| 40 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2,505          | Ecuador                   | 75.13 | Venezuela                | 33.79 |
| 41 | Fiji                             | 2,440          | Panama                    | 75.11 | Morocco                  | 33.82 |
| 42 | Colombia                         | 2,351          | Suriname                  | 74.97 | Swaziland                | 35.02 |
| 43 | Tunisia                          | 2,149          | Saint Lucia               | 74.94 | Mauritius                | 35.21 |
| 44 | Cuba                             | 2,100          | Indonesia                 | 74.07 | Honduras                 | 35.73 |
| 45 | Paraguay                         | 1,843          | Jamaica                   | 73.82 | Tanzania, United Rep of  | 36.23 |
| 46 | El Salvador                      | 1,796          | Grenada                   | 73.51 | Nepal                    | 36.37 |
| 47 | Iran (Islamic Republic of)       | 1,770          | Paraguay                  | 73.43 | Barbados                 | 36.54 |
| 48 | Dominican Republic               | 1,768          | Guyana                    | 73.39 | Mozambique               | 37.36 |
| 49 | Tonga                            | 1,731          | Cape Verde                | 72.64 | Fiji Islands             | 37.39 |
| 50 | Jordan                           | 1,700          | Iran, Islamic Rep. of     | 72.39 | Malta                    | 38.98 |
| 51 | Jamaica                          | 1,648          | Peru                      | 71.97 | Trinidad and Tobago      | 39.03 |
| 52 | Algeria                          | 1,600          | Egypt                     | 70.58 | Belize                   | 40.47 |
| 53 | Ecuador                          | 1,595          | Venezuela                 | 70.23 | Senegal                  | 40.86 |
| 54 | Guatemala                        | 1,584          | Saudi Arabia              | 70,22 | Zimbabwe                 | 40.94 |
| 55 | Vanuatu                          | 1,419          | Oman                      | 70.13 | Tunisia                  | 41,08 |
| 56 | Swaziland                        | 1,340          | Viet Nam                  | 70.12 | Antigua and Barbuda      | 41.20 |
| 57 | Tuvalu                           | 1,320          | Samoa                     | 70.00 | Algeria                  | 41.30 |
| 58 | Morocco                          | 1,315          | Thailand                  | 69.88 | Vanuatu                  | 41.31 |
| 59 | Maldives                         | 1.311          | Algeria                   | 68.94 | Papua New Guinea         | 41.40 |
| 60 | Liberia                          | 1,242          | Saint Vincent /Grenadines | 67.93 | Mauritania               | 41.42 |
| 61 | Egypt                            | 1,170          | Swaziland                 | 67.92 | Cuba                     | 41.50 |
| 62 | Syrian Arab Republic             | 1,159          | El Salvador               | 67.88 | Malawi                   | 41.57 |
| 63 | Papua New Guinea                 | 1,097          | Dominican Republic        | 67.26 | Lebanon                  | 41.90 |
| 64 | Equatorial Guinea                | 1,093          | Tonga                     | 67.05 | Bhutan                   | 42.27 |
| 65 | Cape Verde                       | 1,089          | Kiribati                  | 65.93 | Central African Republic | 42.43 |

|     |                                  | GDP per capita |                          | APQLI |                          | EVI   |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 66  | Philippines                      | 1,088          | Myanmar                  | 64.88 | Paraguay                 | 43.05 |
| 67  | Samoa                            | 1,021          | Honduras                 | 64.51 | Ghana                    | 43.13 |
| 68  | Indonesia                        | 1,010          | Vanuatu                  | 64.25 | Nicaragua                | 43.16 |
| 69  | Bolivia                          | 994            | Zimbabwe                 | 63.36 | Grenada                  | 43.67 |
| 70  | Congo,Rep of                     | 850            | Dem. P.R.of Korea        | 61.63 | Suriname                 | 44.28 |
| 71  | Solomon Islands                  | 846            | Mongolia                 | 60.99 | Sudan                    | 44.45 |
| 72  | Guyana                           | 835            | Bolivia                  | 60.73 | Burkina Faso             | 44.58 |
| 73  | Sri Lanka                        | 793            | Gabon                    | 59.76 | Ethiopia                 | 44.58 |
| 74  | Djibouti                         | 773            | Nicaragua                | 59.59 | Afghanistan              | 44.89 |
| 75  | Cote ffivoire                    | 757            | Lesotho                  | 59.59 | Togo                     | 45.30 |
| 76  | Honduras                         | 727            | Morocco                  | 59.32 | Bahamas                  | 45.37 |
| 77  | Zimbabwe                         | 708            | Guatemala                | 58.37 | Dominican Republic       | 45.54 |
| 78  | China                            | 705            | Solomon Islands          | 58,20 | Haiti                    | 45.61 |
| 79  | Cameroon                         | 656            | Tuvalu                   | 57.72 | Laos                     | 45.65 |
| 80  | Kiribati                         | 609            | Congo,Rep. of            | 57.16 | Guinea                   | 45.77 |
| 81  | Angola                           | 596            | Ghana                    | 57.04 | Sierra Leone             | 46.30 |
| 82  | Guinea                           | 575            | India                    | 56.19 | Djibouti                 | 46.60 |
| 83  | Senegal                          | 545            | Nigeria                  | 54.33 | Congo, Republic of       | 46.90 |
| 84  | Pakistan                         | 502            | Kenya                    | 53.61 | Bahrain                  | 48,15 |
| 85  | Nicaragua                        | 473            | Togo                     | 52.51 | Mali                     | 48.41 |
| 86  | Lesotho                          | 463            | Equatorial Guinea        | 51.88 | Oman                     | 49.05 |
| 87  | Mauritania                       | 458            | Papua New Guinea         | 51.83 | Yemen                    | 49.54 |
| 88  | India                            | 407            | Cameroon                 | 50.07 | Mongolia                 | 49.73 |
| 89  | Comoros                          | 394            | Nepal                    | 49.11 | Myanmar                  | 49.82 |
| 90  | Ghana                            | 390            | Zambia                   | 48.38 | Gabon                    | 49.96 |
| 91  | Mongolia                         | 389            | Pakistan                 | 48,31 | Iran, Islamic Rep of     | 50.00 |
| 92  | Haiti                            | 385            | Sao Tome and Principe    | 46.50 | Saint Kitts and Nevis    | 50.26 |
| 93  | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 379            | Malawi                   | 45.75 | Syrian Arab Republic     | 51.04 |
| 94  | Zambia                           | 379            | Sudan                    | 45.43 | Brunei Darussalam        | 51.07 |
| 95  | Benin                            | 378            | Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.       | 44.35 | Guyana                   | 51.41 |
| 96  | Gambia                           | 348            | Cote d'ivoire            | 43.63 | Burunch                  | 51,55 |
| 97  | Bangladesh                       | 337            | Bhutan                   | 43.34 | Saint Vincent/Grenadines | 51.65 |
| 98  | Togo                             | 337            | Tanzania,United Rep of   | 42.68 | Zambia                   | 51.82 |
| 99  | Sao Tome and Principe            | 336            | Dem. Rep.of the Congo    | 42.67 | Dem. Rep.of the Congo    | 51.89 |
| 100 | Kenya                            | 335            | Mauritania               | 42.15 | Samoa                    | 52.45 |
| 101 | Sudan                            | 328            | Yemen                    | 41.31 | Lesotho                  | 53.11 |
| 102 | Central African Republic         | 316            | Cambodia                 | 40.74 | Solomon Islands          | 53.93 |
| 103 | Vietnam                          | 316            | Bangladesh               | 40.72 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya   | 54.01 |
| 104 | Uganda                           | 315            | Comoros                  | 40.36 | Angola                   | 55.19 |
| 105 | Yemen                            | 3Q5            | Senegal                  | 40.02 | Comoros                  | 55.36 |
| 106 | Nigeria                          | 299            | Benin                    | 39.96 | United Arab Emirates     | 55.55 |
| 107 | Cambodia                         | 296            | Madagascar               | 39.87 | Equatorial Guinea        | 55.81 |
| 108 | Afghanistan                      | 286            | Liberia                  | 39,85 | Clatar                   | 55.84 |
| 109 | Myanmar                          | 274            | Uganda                   | 39.28 | Rwanda                   | 5&85  |
| 110 | Madagascar                       | 261            | Haiti                    | 38.18 | Guinea-Bissau            | 55.91 |
| 111 | Mali                             | 255            | Rwanda                   | 36.88 | Dominica                 | 56.05 |
| 112 | Burkina Faso                     | 241            | Central African Republic | 36.20 | Uganda                   | 56.52 |
| 113 | Dem. P.Rep. Of Korea             | 232            | Guinea-Bissau            | 34.17 | Cape Verde               | 56.98 |
| 114 | Chad                             | 227            | Gambia                   | 32.60 | Saint Lucia              | 56.99 |
| 115 | Guinea-Bissau                    | 221            | Chad                     | 31.08 | Seychelles               | 57.02 |
| 116 | Rwanda                           | 216            | Angola                   | 30.90 | Somalia                  | 58.04 |
| 117 | Nepal                            | 212            | Djibouti                 | 29.05 | Nigeria                  | 58.41 |
| 118 | Niger                            | 199            | Eritrea                  | 27~30 | Tonga                    | 58.63 |
| 119 | Bhutan                           | 197            | Guinea                   | 26.21 | Benin                    | 58.68 |
| 120 | Malawi                           | 193            | Mozambique               | 23.27 | Niger                    | 58.98 |
| 121 | Tanzania, United Rep of          | 193            | Sierra Leone             | 21.94 | Sao Tome and Principe    | 59.07 |
| 122 | Eritrea                          | 172            | Burkina Faso             | 21.74 | Saudi Arabia             | 60,01 |
| 123 | Mozambique                       | 171            | Burundi                  | 21.71 | Cambodia                 | 61.00 |
| 124 | Sierra Leone                     | 170            | Ethiopia                 | 21.34 | Gambia                   | 61.83 |
| 125 | Somalia                          | 169            | Mali                     | 18.40 | Liberia                  | 63.62 |
| 126 | Burundi                          | 143            | Somalia                  | 16.69 | Chad                     | 64.41 |
| 127 | Dem. Rep.of the Congo            | 132            | Niger                    | 16.36 | Tuvalu                   | 73.68 |
| 128 | Ethiopia                         | 106            | Afghanistan              | 12.76 | Kiribati                 | 74.32 |



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