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Nexus between Conflict, Fragility, and Poverty

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IsDB Brief on the Nexus between Conflict, Fragility, and Poverty

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Foreword

The prevalence of fragility and conflict constitutes a grave threat to regional and global stability. Fueled by geopolitical rivalries, persistent unrest, and climate-induced shocks, these crises threaten to erode critical development gains.

In such contexts, poverty cannot be viewed merely as an economic metric; it must be understood as a multidimensional condition of deprivation affecting health, education, and access to essential services. Yet, assessing the complexity of poverty within these environments poses significant analytical challenges.

To address this, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), in collaboration with the University of Oxford's Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), has launched a series of analytical briefs to examine the nuanced nature of poverty across IsDB member countries affected by fragility and conflict.

The IsDB Brief on the Nexus between Conflict, Fragility, and Poverty shows that armed conflict and fragility leave an indelible mark on human development. Beyond the immediate tragedy of lost lives and permanent disabilities, conflict decimates essential infrastructure, including homes, schools, and hospitals. While these physical scars are visible, the long-term, less obvious consequences, such as economic collapse and the erosion of social cohesion, are equally devastating.

In recent years, the frequency of global conflict has risen, with IsDB member countries facing particularly acute challenges. These nations are disproportionately represented among the world's fragile states, facing severe barriers to economic growth, social stability, and poverty reduction. Consequently, development efforts in these regions are often disrupted, perpetuating cycles of hardship and vulnerability.

Crucially, this relationship is reciprocal: alleviating poverty and fragility is a vital mechanism for strengthening security and preventing the recurrence of violence. Therefore, our institutional mandate is to translate rigorous analysis into policy frameworks that drive transformative change.

Through a holistic approach combining financing, knowledge sharing, and capacity building, we empower member countries to build resilient foundations. Our strategy prioritizes inclusive growth, ensuring that the benefits of development extend to every segment of society.

We call for urgent, collective action to reverse these setbacks and pivot toward resilient, green, and inclusive development pathways.

Recognizing the urgency of the current global landscape, we invite all partners to join us in executing these evidence-based strategies to foster shared prosperity across our member countries.



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

Dr. Muhammad Al Jasser

President, Islamic Development Bank Group
Chairman, Board of Executive Directors

The persistent and evolving challenges of conflict and fragility represent some of the most formidable obstacles to sustainable development in the 21st century. For many member countries of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), these challenges are not abstract risks but daily realities that shape the lives of millions. The consequences of conflict—ranging from the tragic loss of life and mass displacement to the destruction of vital infrastructure—are visible and immediate. Yet, the deeper, more insidious impacts, such as the erosion of social cohesion, the perpetuation of poverty, and the weakening of institutions, often persist long after the guns fall silent.

This brief is presented at a critical juncture, as the global community grapples with a rising incidence of conflict and fragility, and as IsDB member countries continue to bear a disproportionate share of these burdens. The brief seeks to deepen understanding of the complex and dynamic interplay between conflict, fragility, and multidimensional poverty, drawing on the latest empirical evidence and leveraging robust analytical tools such as the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

The analysis presented herein is both cross-country and subnational in scope, with a special focus on the most vulnerable populations. By examining patterns of deprivation and resilience at multiple levels, the brief aims to provide actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and development partners. The findings are intended to inform the IsDB's strategic priorities, guiding the design and implementation of interventions that are both effective and context-sensitive.

A central theme of this brief is the importance of moving beyond one-size-fits-all solutions. The diversity of conditions across IsDB member countries—shaped by differences in geography, demography, governance, and conflict dynamics—demands tailored approaches. The brief underscores the need for detailed, country-level diagnostics and interventions that reflect national and local realities. It also highlights the critical role of robust data systems in enabling evidence-based policy and program design.

Ultimately, this brief is a call to action. It urges all stakeholders—governments, development agencies, civil society, and the international community—to work collaboratively in addressing the root causes of fragility, conflict, and poverty. By investing in basic services, empowering local communities, and strengthening data systems, IsDB member countries can build resilience, foster inclusive growth, and chart a path toward sustainable development, even in the most challenging contexts.

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Executive Summary

This brief provides a comprehensive analysis of the nexus between conflict, fragility, and multidimensional poverty in IsDB member countries. Drawing on the latest data from the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the World Bank's Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) list, and the OECD's State of Fragility report, the brief highlights the disproportionate burden of conflict and fragility borne by IsDB member states and the profound implications for human development and poverty reduction.

Key Findings:

- **Widespread Impact of Conflict and Fragility:** Armed conflict and institutional fragility continue to undermine development across many IsDB member countries. The direct consequences—loss of life, displacement, and destruction of infrastructure—are compounded by indirect effects such as economic decline, social fragmentation, and persistent poverty. As of 2025, 18 out of 39 countries on the World Bank's FCS list and 32 out of 50 countries classified as fragile by the OECD are IsDB members, underscoring the scale of the challenge.
- **Poverty Intensified by Conflict:** The incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty are significantly higher in fragile and conflict-affected IsDB member countries. The MPI headcount ratio in these countries is 41%, nearly double that of non-affected IsDB member countries (22.6%). Poor populations in conflict-affected settings also experience more severe deprivations, particularly in basic services such as housing, electricity, water, and sanitation.
- **Regional Disparities:** Sub-Saharan African IsDB member countries are the most affected, with an aggregate poverty incidence of 48.4% and the highest MPI values. In contrast, the Middle East and North Africa region, while still facing significant challenges, reports lower aggregate poverty rates. The concentration of multidimensionally poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa highlights the need for regionally tailored interventions.
- **Case Study—Burkina Faso:** The brief presents a detailed subnational analysis of Burkina Faso, illustrating how conflict disrupts poverty reduction efforts. While the country as a whole has seen improvements in MPI over the past decade, conflict-affected regions such as the Sahel have experienced little to no progress, with higher rates of deprivation in housing, nutrition, and education.
- **Complex Relationship Between Conflict and Poverty:** The relationship between conflict and poverty is bidirectional and context-dependent. Conflict often leads to economic downturns and increased poverty, while high levels of poverty and deprivation can fuel further conflict and fragility. The brief reviews empirical evidence from cross-country and subnational studies, emphasizing the need for nuanced, context-specific analysis.





- **Data Gaps and Measurement Challenges:** The brief identifies significant gaps in data collection, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Many IsDB member countries have not conducted recent MPI surveys, leading to potential underestimation of poverty and deprivation. Strengthening data systems is essential for effective policy design and monitoring.

Recommendations:

1. Tailored Interventions: Move beyond aggregate-level analysis and develop country-specific diagnostics and interventions that reflect the diversity and complexity of conditions across IsDB member countries. This approach is particularly important in populous and heterogeneous countries where pockets of poverty may be concentrated.

2. Invest in Basic Services: Prioritize targeted investments in basic infrastructure and integrated service delivery—especially in housing, electricity, water, sanitation, and healthcare—in fragile and conflict-affected areas. Empower local actors and communities to participate in planning and maintaining these services.

3. Strengthen Data Systems: Address significant data gaps by supporting and financing regular MPI surveys and other key data collection efforts, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected

contexts. Invest in real-time or near-real-time data infrastructure to inform evidence-based strategies.

By providing a detailed analysis of the interplay between conflict, fragility, and poverty, this brief aims to inform IsDB's strategic priorities and support the design of effective, context-sensitive interventions that foster resilience, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable development in its member countries.





1. Introduction

Armed conflict and fragility have a lasting impact on human development in various ways. The direct effects include loss of life, with millions killed and many more left with lifelong disabilities, far exceeding the fatalities. The destruction of infrastructure—whether homes, schools, or hospitals—is a visible result, but the deeper, more nuanced indirect impacts of these calamities are often less apparent. Recently, the incidence of conflict has risen globally, and among the IsDB member countries, the situation is particularly dire. For example, Yemen continues to suffer from a prolonged humanitarian crisis worsened by years of armed conflict, displacement, famine, and economic downturn. In Sudan, the ongoing internal conflict that began in April 2023 has resulted in the displacement of thousands and more. Meanwhile, Palestine faces significant humanitarian and economic challenges due to the ongoing episodes of violence in Gaza and the West Bank.¹ In sum, World Bank’s list of countries experiencing fragile and conflict situations suggests that 17 out of the 39 countries on the list are IsDB member countries.² According to the OECD, 32 out of 50 IsDB member countries analyzed

in the 2025 OECD State Of Fragility report were classified as fragile (OECD, 2025).

Conflict and institutional fragility in IsDB member countries pose significant economic growth and social stability challenges, often hindering development initiatives and worsening poverty levels in affected regions. For example, the civil war in Yemen, which erupted in 2014, has led to a devastating humanitarian crisis, exacerbating poverty while accelerating famine and displacement.³ The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that some 4.5 million persons have been displaced, while 21.6 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The UNHCR also reports that since April 2023, the civil war in Sudan has killed up to 150,000 people and displaced some 10 million people, or one in every five Sudanese persons.⁴ Yemen is listed among nine IsDB member countries, including Afghanistan, Cameroon, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Chad, Syria, and Somalia, categorized as “Extremely Fragile” in the 2025 OECD State of Fragility Report. The report highlights that Yemen’s situation is characterized by ongoing conflict, significant fragmentation,

¹ The United Nations backed Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Alert confirmed in July 2025 that Gaza faces the severe risk of famine as food consumption and nutrition indicators have reached their worst levels since the conflict began. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/un-agencies-warn-key-food-and-nutrition-indicators-exceed-famine-thresholds-gaza>.

² World Bank Group (2025) ‘Harmonized List of Fragile Situations FY25’. World Bank, Washington, DC.

³ <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/yemen-crisis-explained/>

⁴ <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/sudan-crisis-explained/>

and economic decline—issues that are also observed in other highly fragile states such as Sudan and Afghanistan (OECD, 2025). These challenges severely hinder social cohesion and efforts to reduce poverty and slow the progress towards sustainable development.



IsDB member countries account for a disproportionate share of countries affected by conflict according to widely used metrics for measuring conflict and resilience more broadly. In 2023, the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) reported that IsDB member countries accounted for roughly half of the countries experiencing organized armed conflict events, where at least twenty-five people were killed over a course of the year. Similarly, three out of the nine countries that experienced conflict events with over a thousand deaths in the same period were IsDB member countries. These were Sudan, Somalia, and Burkina Faso.⁵ The conflict situation in these three countries is intensified by overlapping vulnerabilities stemming from environmental hazards, health crises, unsustainable livelihoods, and forced displacement. The most recent IsDB Resilience report indicates that, alongside conflict, Somalia exhibits the highest vulnerability index across nearly all dimensions of the Index. Meanwhile, Sudan stands out with some of the highest vulnerability scores in the economic and livelihood dimension (IsDB, 2025). These interconnected sources of vulnerability

impede the ability of these nations to address human security crises and move towards a sustainable development path. The World Bank Group publishes a list of fragile and conflict-affected situations annually to guide internal decision-making. This list categorises countries based on two main criteria: high levels of institutional and social fragility, and the presence of violent conflict. Countries with high institutional fragility are identified using the harmonized average Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating, along with factors such as the presence of peacekeeping missions in the past three years and significant refugee population requiring humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, countries affected by violent conflict are determined through data on conflict-related fatalities and events, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset (ACLED) and UCDP classifications.⁶

The 2023 Global Peace Index (GPI) reveals that IsDB member countries comprise half of the ten least peaceful nations. The GPI assesses countries using both quantitative and qualitative indicators related to peace across three main domains: societal safety and security, the level of ongoing domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization.⁷

Conflict and fragility in IsDB member countries like Yemen and Sudan drive poverty, displacement, and instability, hindering social cohesion and sustainable development

Individuals in situations of conflict and fragility encounter a wide range of challenges, which often overlap. The global Multidimensional Poverty Index MPI serves to highlight these complexities. When global MPI data is evaluated in contexts affected by conflict and fragility, it offers valuable insights into the distribution of needs. For instance, conflict frequently leads to the

⁵ [UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset \(GED\) Global version 24.1](#)

⁶ Detailed methodology is provided in Appendix 1.

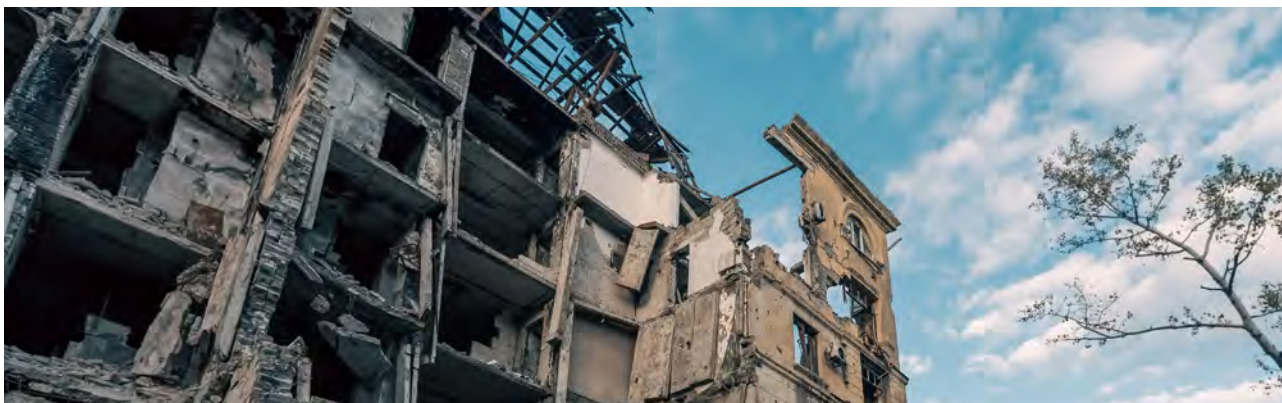
⁷ [Global Peace Index 2024](#)

destruction of crucial infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and systems for water, sanitation, and electricity. This destruction hinders access to essential services and vital resources that can be reflected in MPI data. Similarly, violence-induced displacement results in the loss of homes and community connections, making it difficult for children to attend school and exposing families to food insecurity, undernutrition, and health risks—all of which would be captured by the MPI. Additionally, areas affected by conflict often face economic disruptions that undermine livelihoods and social cohesion, creating devastating cycles of poverty that can continue long after the conflict has ended. This understanding facilitates targeted interventions and empowers policymakers to make informed decisions that support vulnerable populations. This brief aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts of data-driven and evidence-based analysis to tackle multiple dimensions of poverty in fragile and conflict-affected countries.



The MPI reveals how conflict deepens poverty, guiding targeted support

2. Objective



In light of the ongoing conflicts and institutional fragility affecting numerous IsDB member countries, this brief aims to deepen the understanding of both the dynamic and static connections between these challenges and multidimensional poverty. This analysis offers valuable insights that can aid in broader initiatives focused on conflict resolution and tackling fragility. The specific objectives are as follows:



To highlight the level and trends of multidimensional poverty in fragile and conflict-affected IsDB member countries compared with their non-affected counterparts. Additionally, we conduct a case study analysis contrasting conflict-affected regions with non-conflict-affected areas in Burkina Faso.



To identify the patterns of overlapping deprivations faced by poor people within conflict and non-conflict-affected IsDB member countries.



To inform the priorities for intervention within IsDB member countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

3. Overview of the conflict – poverty – fragility literature: Conflict and fragility are strongly associated with poverty

A review of the current research indicates a significant relationship between conflict and poverty, with causality influenced by various factors in both directions. For instance, periods of conflict are closely linked to economic downturns and resultant increases in poverty. Two significant cross-country studies - one which examined 'armed conflict' in Sub-Saharan Africa (Fang et al., 2020) and one which focused on 'civil war' worldwide (Costalli et al., 2017) - found that conflict periods correlate with a slow down in economic growth by 2.5 percentage points. These studies also found that there is a cumulative impact on per capita GDP and that poverty increases over time. Additionally, poverty—both in terms of monetary and non-monetary aspects—is recognized as a fundamental cause of conflict. For instance, research conducted by Braithwaite et al., (2016) across several countries, indicates that non-monetary poverty, as measured by infant mortality rates, alongside monetary poverty, represented by GDP per capita play a strong causal role in the emergence of civil conflicts.

In addition to the immediate consequences observed in specific locations, the endogenous relationship between conflict and poverty can also extend across time and different areas. For instance, a case study in Uganda conducted by Mueller & Techasunthornwat (2020), which examined both "organized violence" and "armed conflict," found that regions with historical instances of conflict over a 10-year period had a higher poverty rate of between 5 to 10 percentage points compared to regions that had not experienced conflict. The strongest associations identified were linked to deprivations in education and living standards.

The existing literature offers compelling empirical evidence regarding the strong link between conflict and poverty. It also presents two important lessons to consider in the current brief. First, there is no one-size-fits-all definition of conflict; various concepts hold specific normative relevance depending on the context. Second, the interpretation of analytical findings needs to consider the interdependencies and spillover effects that influence both poverty and conflict over time and across different regions.

Individual conflict events often occur within a broader context of fragility, which significantly slows development and perpetuates future conflicts while reinforcing poverty traps. The cycle of poverty not only fuels further poverty but also contributes to ongoing cycles of conflict. According to Collier et al, (2018), fragile states struggle to provide essential public services, ensure security, and foster economic opportunities, resulting in high levels of deprivation and inequality. This persistent poverty aggravates social divisions and undermines societal cohesion. Corral et al, (2020) highlight that, despite a global trend in poverty reduction in the two decades before 2019, poverty actually increased in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS). The report finds that people in FCS account for roughly half of the world's poor, even though these countries make up only 10 percent of the global population. The number of poor in FCS nearly doubled during this period, rising from 180 million to almost 300 million by 2019. Intervening in these contexts is further complicated by data gaps and institutional weaknesses. As a result, the World Bank (2018) projects that by 2030, around 60% of the world's poor will reside in FCS, underscoring the need for comprehensive strategies that not only address immediate humanitarian needs but also focus on building long-term resilience.

4. Data

The data regarding fragility are sourced from the Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) database of the World Bank. The World Bank publishes a list of FCS each fiscal year (running from July to June) to serve as a reference for its operations. Global MPI statistics are primarily calculated using either the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) which publish the period of survey fieldwork. Data for the Global MPI are linked to the World Bank FCS by matching the reference fiscal year with the period of survey field work. Matching each survey year to the fragility status according to the World Bank allows us to perform cross-country and cross-regional analysis contrasting the patterns of multidimensional poverty in fragility-affected countries with all other countries. Appendix 2 presents an overview of the matching approach for each country based on the period when poverty data were collected.

Additionally, the analysis across countries is complemented by a sub-national case study that explores the connection between conflict and multidimensional poverty in Burkina Faso. The sub-national data on multidimensional poverty is sourced from the 2024 global MPI, which is based on information from the 2021 Demographic and Health Survey. Conflict data for Burkina Faso is obtained from The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) Georeferenced Event Dataset Global Version 24.1⁸, which documents incidents of organized violence involving at least one organized entity, such as governments or rebel groups, occurring at specific times and locations. Regions affected by conflict are identified based on a criterion of at least 25 fatalities resulting from conflict events within a calendar year. The linkage between sub-national multidimensional poverty data and conflict data is established by aligning the survey field work dates from Burkina Faso with the UCDP conflict status for each sub-national region in the calendar year 2021.

The poverty data for this brief comes from the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which has been published annually by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 2018. The Global MPI evaluates acute multidimensional poverty in more than 100 developing countries, representing approximately 90% of the population in these regions. This index measures poverty across three equally weighted dimensions—Health, Education, and Living Standards—using a total of 10 indicators.

- **Health:** Nutrition and Child Mortality (each weighted 1/6)
- **Education:** Years of Schooling and School Attendance (each 1/6)
- **Living Standards:** Cooking Fuel, Sanitation, Drinking Water, Electricity, Housing, and Assets (each weighted 1/18)

Through the Alkire-Foster (AF) counting method, each person's deprivation score is computed by summing the weights of the deprived indicators, and individuals are classified as MPI-poor if their score reaches at least 33.33 % of the total weight. From these data, the incidence of multidimensional poverty (H)—the share of people identified as MPI poor—and the intensity of poverty (A)—the average proportion of weighted deprivations suffered by the poor—are calculated. The overall MPI is then computed as $MPI = H \times A$, capturing both how many are poor and how severely deprived they are. The AF method facilitates various important policy analyses, such as decomposition of the MPI indicators by population sub-groups and indicators, as well as enabling comparisons across countries and over time. This helps policymakers to more effectively focus their efforts on reducing multidimensional poverty.

⁸ https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/replication_data/2024_OnlineAppendix.pdf

5. Results

Based on the World Bank's FCS classification, we divided the countries into two categories: conflict-affected/fragile countries and all other countries. Using the Global MPI data, we computed the aggregated numbers for MPI, H and A for both categories of countries (see Table 1). Our analysis shows that under the World Bank's classification, poor persons living in fragile and conflict affected IsDB member countries are worse off across a range of multidimensional poverty statistics. The overall incidence of poverty (weighted by the population and then aggregated) in these fragile and conflict-affected IsDB member countries is 41% - which is close to twice the incidence in other IsDB member countries at 22.6% (Table 1). Furthermore, the poor people in fragile or conflict-affected areas (weighted by the number of poor people and then aggregated) experience poverty more intensely (53.7%) compared to other countries (50.3%).

In addition to incidence and intensity, the population weighted mean MPI value in conflict affected and fragile IsDB member countries (weighted by the number of poor people and then aggregated) at 0.220 is markedly higher than the MPI value for other countries at 0.114.

Our analysis of Table 1 indicates that conflict-affected IsDB member countries represent 44% of the multidimensionally



poor population, despite those countries comprising about 30% the total population living in IsDB countries (520 million people), based on global MPI data. While the MPI, intensity and poverty headcount are worse off in fragile and conflict-affected IsDB countries, there are more poor people living in other IsDB countries. Some 213 million poor people live in conflict-affected IsDB countries compared to 268 million poor persons in other IsDB countries.

At the country level, the trend appears less conclusive. For instance, Niger—although not classified by the World Bank as a Fragile and

Table 1: Global MPI statistics across IsDB member countries

	MPI	H	A	Total Population (thousands)	Population share living in IsDB MCs (%)	Share of the poor population%
All other countries ^a	0.114	22.6	50.3	1,185,464	69.5	55.7
Conflict-affected/Fragile ^b	0.220	41.0	53.7	520,387	30.5	44.3

Source: Authors' calculations based on Table 1.1 of the 2024 global MPI data release, (World Bank, 2023)

a/: Includes Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan

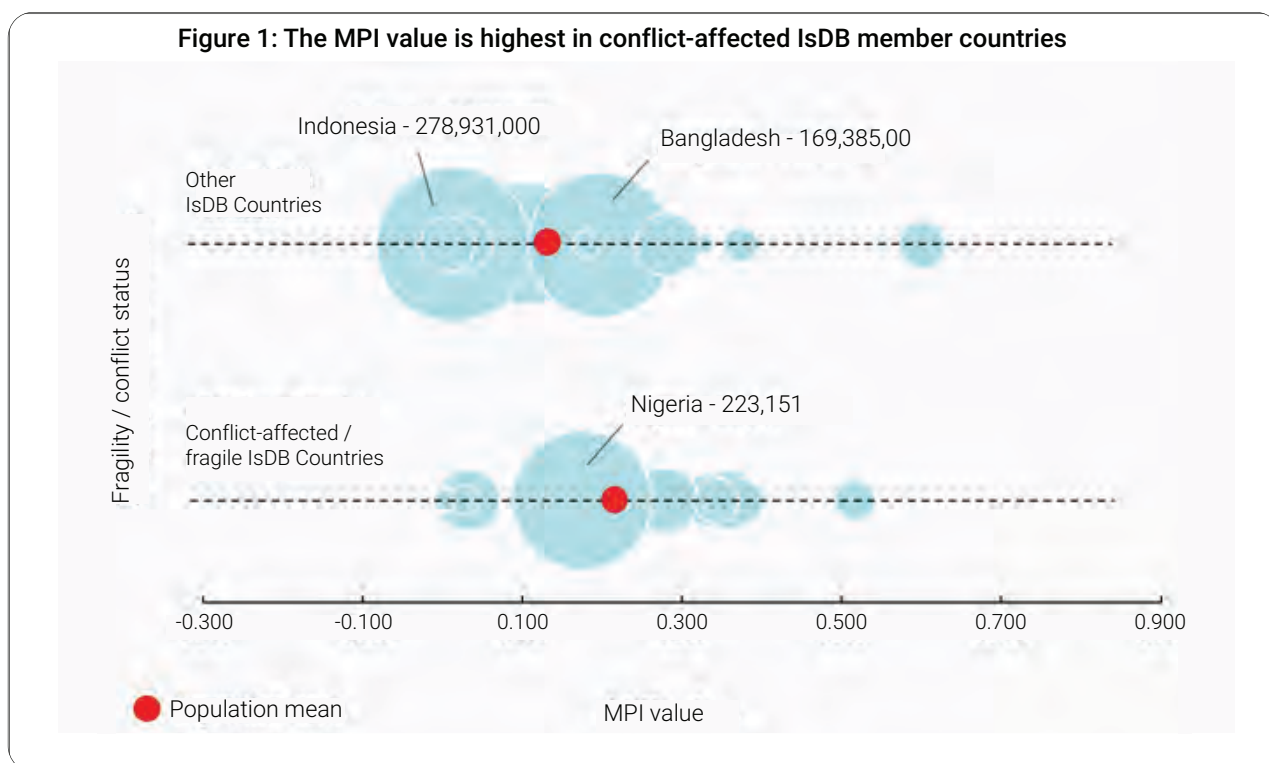
b/: Includes Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Yemen

Conflict-Affected Situation (FCS) in 2012, the year the latest MPI data was collected—ranks as the poorest country among IsDB member states, with an intensity-adjusted multidimensional poverty headcount of 0.601. Significantly, among the ten poorest IsDB member countries according to the MPI, the distribution is evenly divided between those affected by conflict and those not currently classified as fragile or conflict-affected. The ten poorest IsDB member countries according to the 2024 global MPI include Niger (0.601), Chad (0.517), Guinea (0.373), Mali (0.376), Burkina Faso (0.343), Guinea-Bissau (0.341), Mozambique (0.334), Mauritania (0.327), Benin (0.29), and Sierra Leone (0.293). Of these, the fragile/conflict-affected countries during the respective survey period included Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique (see appendix 4).

This suggests that the aggregate trends observed previously are driven by sizeable pockets of multidimensionally poor people living outside fragile and conflict-affected situations, particularly in Pakistan with over 93 million and Bangladesh with 42 million people living in multidimensional poverty, as of 2022.

Figure 1 shows that the population-weighted average global MPI values are significantly shaped by the MPI values of highly populated IsDB member nations. For instance, the average global MPI value of 0.220 for conflict-affected IsDB countries is largely influenced by Nigeria, the most populous nation, which has an MPI value of 0.175 and a population exceeding 223 million as of 2022. Similarly, the average global MPI value of 0.114 for other IsDB countries is largely determined by the two most populous nations in this group: Indonesia, with an MPI value of 0.014 and a population of approximately 279 million, and Bangladesh, which has an MPI value of 0.104 and a population of over 169 million in 2022.

The overlap between multidimensional poverty, fragility, and conflict in IsDB member countries greatly depends on the region in which a person lives. Focusing on the 15 IsDB member countries classified as conflict-affected or fragile according to the World Bank (Table 2)⁹, we observe that the incidence of poverty amongst the countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is highest at 48.4%, while the countries in Asia, Latin America & Europe (ALAE) region has an aggregate incidence of 21.2%. The poverty is lowest in the countries from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.



⁹ This is based on the FCS classification for the IsDB countries depending on the availability of Global MPI data for a particular year. Previously we reported the number of countries based on the recent FCS classification.

Consequently, the population-weighted MPI value is highest for SSA at 0.262, followed by the ALAE 0.104 at 0.120 and the lowest in MENA at 0.072. However multidimensionally poor people in fragile and conflict-affected IsDB countries are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, the number of poor people in Sub-Saharan African region at roughly 142 million is almost two-thirds of the people who are poor and live in a fragile or conflict-affected IsDB country.

Fragile and conflict-affected countries experience significant deprivation across all 10 indicators that constitute the global MPI. In 7 out of the 10 indicators of assets, housing, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, school attendance and child mortality, a person in a conflict-affected or fragile IsDB country is at least twice as likely to be both poor and deprived compared to other countries. Deprivations related to living standards—such as access to cooking fuel, housing, and sanitation—are particularly severe. For example, 9.6% of people in other

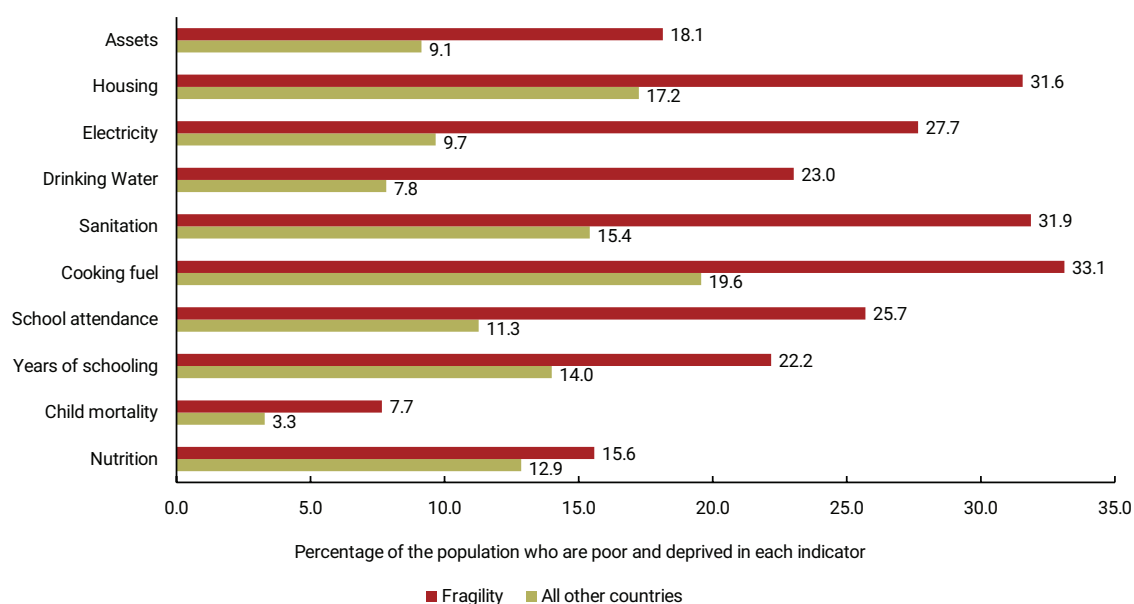
Table 2: Incidence, intensity and MPI by region for IsDB member countries classified as fragile or conflict-affected by the World Bank

	MPI	H	A	Total population (thousand)	Population share%	Share of poor population%
ALAE ¹⁰	0.104	21.2	49.1	816,633	47.9	36.0
MENA	0.072	14.7	48.9	363,006	21.3	11.1
SSA	0.262	48.4	54.3	526,211	30.8	52.9

Note: This table excludes observations from IsDB member countries in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean and East Asia and the Pacific, which were not classified as conflict-affected or fragile according to the World Bank.

Source: Authors' calculations from Table 1.1 of the 2024 global MPI release and World Bank (2023)

Figure 2: Percentage of poor and deprived people in Fragile and conflict-affected IsDB member countries



Note: Data are aggregated across country groups by conflict status using 2022 total population shares. The proportion of people who are poor and deprived in each indicator is calculated using only information from countries with data on that indicator. Countries that are missing data for a particular indicator are excluded from the analysis of that indicator.

Source: Authors' calculations from Table 1.1 of the 2024 global MPI and (World Bank, 2023)

¹⁰ Classification of IsDB member countries based on world regions are provided in Annex 4.

countries within the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) are deprived in electricity (energy poverty), while this figure rises to 27.7% in fragile and conflict-affected IsDB member countries. Similarly, 7.7% of the population in other IsDB member countries are both poor and deprived in drinking water, compared to 23.0% in Fragile and conflict-affected situations. In terms of sanitation, 15.4% of people in other IsDB member countries are deprived, whereas the rate is 31.9% for fragile and conflict-affected situations. Similarly, 19.6% of people in other IsDB countries are deprived of cooking fuel compared to 33.1% in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

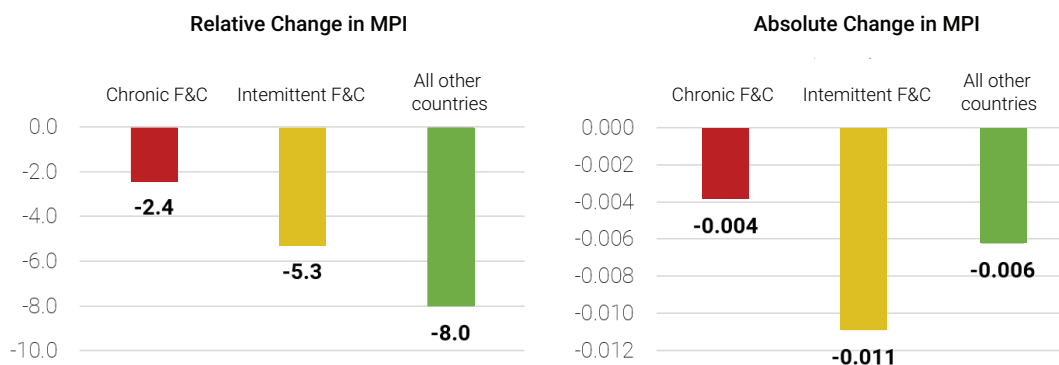
This brief highlights that poverty is significantly higher in fragile and conflict-affected settings, and that the existence of fragility and conflict hampers the rate of poverty reduction in IsDB member countries. To analyse the relationship of MPI and the FCS status of the IsDB member countries across two points in time for which we have both global MPI and FCS data, we classified them in three categories – those which were experiencing fragility or conflict (F&C) in both time periods as in ‘chronic F&C’; countries which experience fragility and conflict at one point of time as ‘intermittent F&C’; and those which were never classified in fragile or conflict situation as ‘all other countries’. Among the 42 IsDB countries for which we have global MPI data, only 37 have data for two points in time. Out of these 37 countries, 21 were classified as ‘all other countries’, 6

in the category of ‘intermittent F&C’; and 10 countries fall are in the category of chronic F&C¹¹. For example, in Figure 3 below, it is evident that IsDB member countries facing extreme fragility and conflict experienced a poverty reduction rate of less than half that of countries not classified as fragile or conflict affected. This result holds whether changes are measured in absolute or relative terms. The figure also demonstrates that even intermittent episodes of fragility disrupt poverty reduction efforts compared to situations free from conflict and fragility.

Caution is warranted when interpreting these figures, as the Fragile and Conflict Status of a country corresponds to the year in which the most recent Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) survey was conducted. For 31 of the 42 IsDB member countries with MPI data, the surveys were performed five years or more prior to the 2024 global MPI assessment. Data gaps within countries are systematically linked to issues of conflict and state fragility, which disrupt the compilation of statistical data and other public services.

People in fragile IsDB member countries face double the poverty risk, with 27.7% lacking electricity, 23% lacking clean water, and 31.9% lacking sanitation

Figure 3: Fragility and conflict hinder poverty reduction across IsDB member countries



Note: Chronic fragility/conflict pertains to countries that were classified as such during both periods, whereas intermittent fragility/-conflict refers to countries that were classified as such during only one of the survey periods used in the harmonized global MPI changes over time estimates in Table 6.1, weighted by population size.

Source: Authors' calculations from Table 6.1 of the 2024 global MPI release and (World Bank, 2023)

¹¹ Detailed list of countries along with the classification in both years are presented in Appendix 5.

This results in a significant underestimation of the number of impoverished individuals living in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. A clear example of this is Niger, where the last Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was conducted in 2012. This timing does not coincide with the assessments for 2023 and 2024, during which Niger is categorized as fragile and conflict-affected by the World Bank. This underscores the critical need to strengthen data collection systems in regions that are experiencing fragility and conflict.

Mapping Deprivation: A Sub-National Analysis of Multidimensional Poverty in Conflict-Affected Burkina Faso

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees reports that since 2016, the Sahel regions of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Niger, have experienced severe inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts, leading to tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of one million people, predominantly women and children¹². UNHCR reports that as of 31 March 2023, more than 2 million people were internally displaced (IDPs) in Burkina Faso. In addition, the country hosts approximately 41,553 refugees, many of Malian origin, which places additional strain on local social services and infrastructure¹³. To examine the relationship between conflict and poverty in sub-national regions of the same country, this subsection focuses on the evolution of poverty in Burkina Faso from 2011 to 2021. Burkina Faso serves as an ideal case study because it has a unique situation involving the collection of multidimensional poverty data amidst ongoing conflict. The 2021 DHS survey, the source of 2024 global MPI statistics for Burkina Faso, was conducted during a time of considerable unrest in the country. Additionally, certain sub-national regions of the country recorded conflict-related fatalities of at least 25 individuals, in line with the UCDP minimum threshold. This allows for a comparison of poverty dynamics between these conflict-affected areas and those without any conflict-related fatalities or with fatalities below the UCDP threshold. It is crucial to highlight that although not every region in Burkina Faso experienced at least 25 conflict-related deaths in 2021, the total

number of recorded conflict-related fatalities nationwide exceeded 1,000 people. This figure meets the minimum requirement for a country to be categorized as “at war” based on UCDP criteria.

The conflict in the sub-national regions of Burkina Faso began between the periods of the Multidimensional Poverty Index surveys.

The domestic insurgency in Burkina Faso began in 2015, roughly midway between the two Multidimensional Poverty Index survey periods of 2010 and 2021, and it persists to this day. This insurgency created a backdrop of instability that ultimately led to the political turmoil that resulted in a change of government, just seven months into one government’s term. The surveys from 2010 and 2021 allow for an analysis of harmonized trend data to examine the evolution of multidimensional poverty, comparing regions that experienced conflict in the second period with those that remained stable during both periods. The UCDP data for Burkina Faso reveals that total fatalities from armed conflict surged from 49 in 2018 to 1,325 in 2021, with the Sahel region accounting for over half of these deaths countrywide¹⁴.

Uneven distribution of poverty reduction progress across the regions of Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso’s Global Multidimensional Poverty Index value improved over an 11-year period, decreasing from 0.512 in 2010 to 0.343 in 2021. However, sub-national data indicate that this progress was not evenly distributed across the country’s regions. Notably, among the 13 regions, only the Sahel— which is the poorest region and has the highest number of conflict-related fatalities—did not experience a statistically significant reduction in poverty (see figure 4).

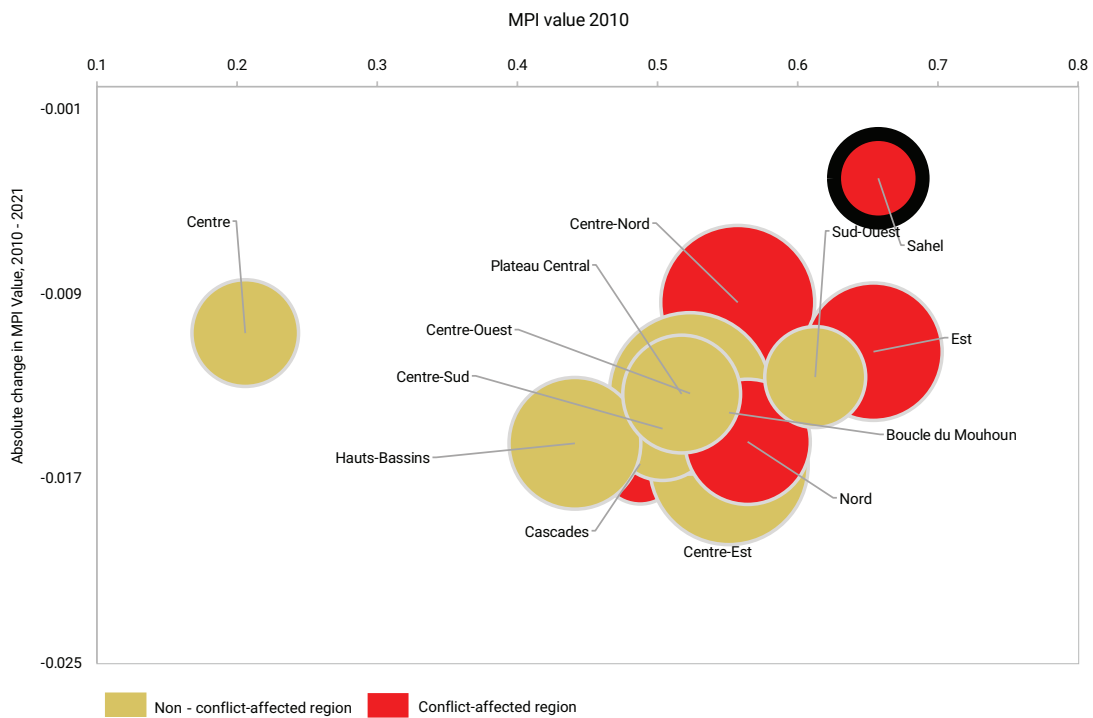
Since 2016, conflict in Burkina Faso and the Sahel has displaced over 2 million people, mostly women and children, straining services and deepening poverty

¹² <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sahel-situation-global-report-2022>

¹³ https://www.unhcr.org/us/where-we-work/countries/burkina-faso?utm_source=chatgpt.com

¹⁴ UCDP Georeferenced Event Disaggregated Dataset (GED) Global version 24.1

Figure 4: Poverty reduction progress in Burkina Faso



Note: The size of the bubbles depicts the number of poor people in 2010. The Sahel region with a dashed outline had a statistically significant change in the MPI value at the 95% confidence level.
 Source: Authors computations from the 2024 global MPI results, Table 4

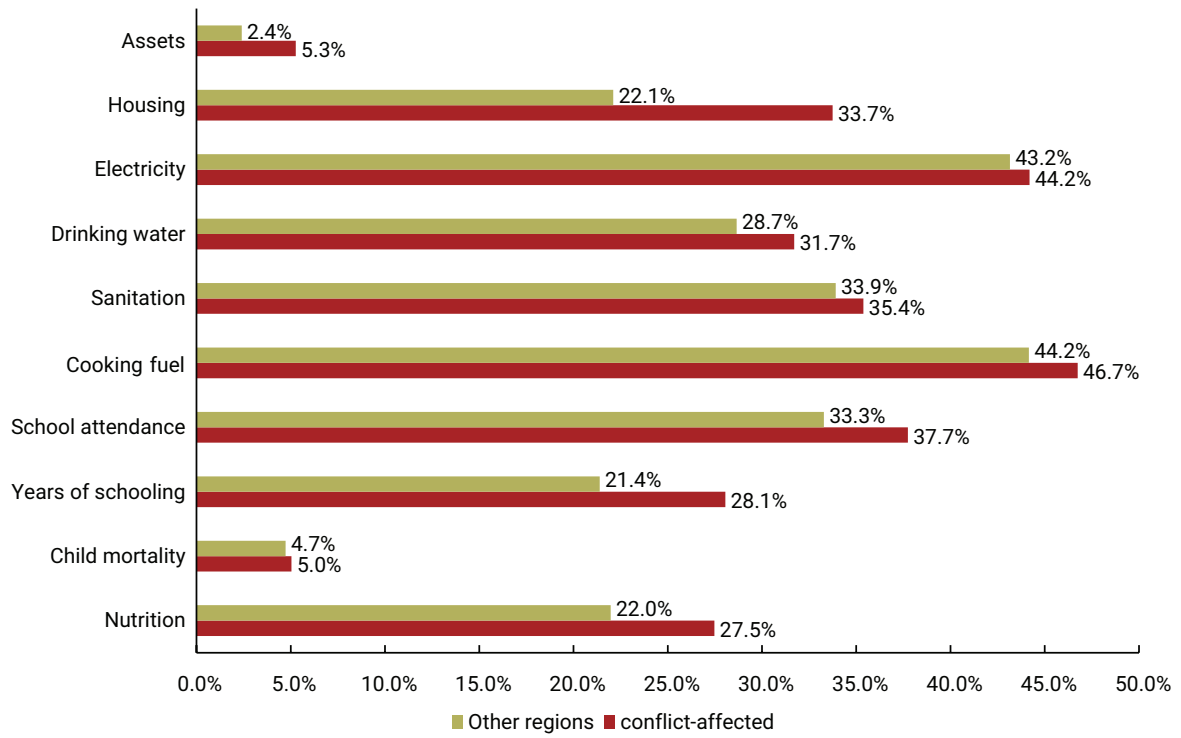
A stark divide between conflict and non-conflict affected regions of Burkina Faso

To underscore the intranational interaction between conflict and poverty, we conducted a case study of Burkina Faso in 2021. The analysis suggests that people residing in conflict-affected areas of Burkina Faso including Sud-West, Sahel, East, North, and Hauts-Bassins are more likely to experience multidimensional poverty and be deprived across all 10 indicators of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). As illustrated in Figure 5, the population-weighted censored headcount ratios are elevated in these regions. In particular, those who are multidimensionally poor in conflict-

affected areas encounter significantly greater deprivations related to housing, nutrition, and years of education. In conflict-affected regions of Burkina Faso, 33.7% of the population was both multidimensionally poor and deprived in housing, while 27.5% was both poor and deprived in nutrition. In contrast, in non-conflict affected regions, the figures were significantly lower, with 22.1% of the population being multidimensionally poor and deprived in housing and 22.0% being poor and deprived in nutrition.

In 2021 Burkina Faso, conflict-affected regions had higher poverty, 33.7% lacked adequate housing and 27.5% faced nutrition deprivation

Figure 5: Percentage of poor and deprived people in conflict-affected sub-national regions of Burkina Faso



Notes: This global MPI case study for Burkina Faso is based on the 2021 Demographic and Health Survey datasets, so the analysis is conducted using the structure of the global MPI Source: Authors computations from Table 5.2 of the 2024 Global MPI

6. Conclusion

The goals of this brief, in the context of escalating conflict and institutional fragility, are to leverage policy-relevant insights derived from the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) utilizing the Alkire-Foster Method. The brief aims to deepen the understanding of the nexus between conflict, poverty, and fragility through a comparative analysis of poverty composition and trends. This analysis is designed to guide intervention priorities that tackle multidimensional poverty while supporting efforts toward sustainable resilience. With this in mind, the brief outlines three key findings and recommendations.

Observation 1: While multidimensional poverty is generally associated with issues of fragility and conflict in the member countries of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), there is considerable heterogeneity at the national level. On an aggregate scale, multidimensional poverty and fragility/conflict tend to go hand in hand; however, the patterns at the individual country level are less conclusive. For instance, Niger, despite having the highest Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) score in the 2024 Global MPI, was not classified as fragile or conflict-affected. Additionally, the ten poorest IsDB member countries identified in the 2024 Global MPI assessment are evenly split between those that are fragile or conflict-affected and those that are not. This suggests that broader trends may be driven by concentrated poverty in populous fragile and conflict IsDB member countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

• **Recommendation 1:** Effective fragility and resilience intervention that addresses multidimensional poverty must account for the diversity and complexity of conditions across member countries to ensure targeted and impactful outcomes. It is essential to move beyond aggregate-level analysis and adopt country-specific diagnostics and interventions that reflect national heterogeneity. This can be achieved, for example, by emphasizing detailed country-



level analysis supported by granular data to understand the unique dynamics of fragility—such as disparities in resource distribution, governance challenges, and social cohesion. Such insights enable the development of tailored strategies that foster sustainable development, social inclusion, and resilience (IsDB, 2019, p. 8). This nuanced approach is particularly critical in populous and diverse countries like Nigeria, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, where pockets of concentrated poverty have a substantial influence on broader regional trends.

Observation 2: Multidimensional poverty in fragile and conflict-affected areas is primarily influenced by a lack of access to basic services. On average, indicators such as housing, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, and school attendance show a significantly higher censored headcount ratio in these regions. This pattern is evident even at the sub-national level in conflict-affected areas, as seen in the case study of Burkina Faso, highlighting the challenges to providing essential services in conditions marked by fragility and conflict.

• **Recommendation 2:** To reduce multidimensional poverty in fragile and conflict-affected areas, focus should be on targeted investments in basic infrastructure and integrated service delivery tailored



to local needs. Our analysis identified deprivations in housing, access to electricity, clean drinking water, sanitation, and healthcare are notably higher in conflict-affected regions. These deprivations increase vulnerabilities to environmental and health challenges, highlighting the need for conflict-sensitive infrastructure projects and community-led management of services. Utilizing data-driven targeting to identify and address service gaps, along with empowering local actors in planning and maintenance, can strengthen resilience and stability in these regions. Such comprehensive, context-sensitive strategies are crucial for overcoming structural barriers that sustain poverty amid fragility and promote inclusive growth and social cohesion (IsDB, 2025, pp. 66–70).

Observation 3: Significant data gaps limit a full understanding of the fragility-poverty-conflict nexus. In fact, a majority of IsDB member countries (31 out of 44) have not conducted Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) surveys within the last five years prior to the 2024 global MPI assessment. This delay results in a likely underestimation of the poverty levels in fragile and conflict-affected settings. A pertinent example is Niger, where the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was carried out in 2012. This gap

in data collection misses the recent political turmoil in the country, which was followed by a significant rise in insurgent activity and the country's subsequent reclassification by the World Bank as fragile and conflict-affected. Such cases underline the urgent necessity of reinforcing data collection systems in regions grappling with fragility and conflict to better inform interventions and policy-making.

• **Recommendation 3:** To address significant data gaps, the IsDB should prioritize the establishment and strengthening of robust data collection and analysis systems across its member countries. For example, the Bank could support and finance periodic Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) surveys, along with other key social, economic, and security data collection efforts—especially in fragile and conflict-affected settings. In contexts where domestic capacity has been eroded due to conflict, international technical assistance can serve as an interim solution. Investing in real-time or near-real-time data infrastructure is essential for designing effective, context-specific interventions that address the root causes of fragility, conflict, and poverty. Ultimately, the availability of regular, reliable, and granular data will form the foundation of evidence-based strategies to foster resilience and inclusive development in fragile contexts.

Multidimensional poverty and fragility often overlap in IsDB member countries but patterns vary widely by nation. Addressing poverty effectively requires country-specific strategies grounded in detailed, data-driven insights that reflect each country's unique conditions and challenges

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8. Appendix

Appendix 1 : Methodological Note

Overview of external datasets for the IsDB brief on the global MPI and conflict

1. The Uppsala Conflict Program (UCDP) conflict-affected country identification¹⁵

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) defines conflict as organized violence that involves at least one organized group, such as governments or rebel factions, engaged in sustained fighting, resulting in at least one direct death since 1946. The fundamental unit of observation in UCDP is the event that entailed the use of armed force by an organized actor against another armed actor or civilians, occurring in a specified geo-referenced location for a specified duration with a specified number of fatalities. Countries affected by conflict in a calendar year are identified by the cumulative number of fatalities caused by organized violence exceeding 25 or more people. UCDP further categorizes the intensity of conflict as follows:

- i. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year
- ii. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year

Unlike the three datasets described below, the UCDP data also allows of the conflict status for sub-national regions. This quality will be useful for the case-study analysis described below.

2. World Bank Fragility and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) identification criterion¹⁶

The World Bank Group publishes a list of fragile and conflict-affected situations annually to guide internal decision-making. The list distinguishes countries based on whether they have high institutional and social fragility levels or are affected by violent conflict. Countries with high levels of institutional fragility are identified based on indicators measuring the quality of institutions. Specifically, high institutional and social fragility are identified by either:

- a) A harmonized average CPIA country rating of 3.2 or less or
- b) The presence of a UN and/or regional peacekeeping or peace-building mission during the past three years *or*
- c) Flight across borders of 2,000 or more per 100,000 population from the origin country or territory who are internationally regarded as refugees in need of humanitarian assistance *and*
- d) Are not in conflict and, as such, are beyond fragility.

Countries affected by conflict are identified by a combination of indicators, including:

- a) an absolute number of conflict deaths above 250 according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset (ACLED)¹⁷ and 150 according to UCDP; and above 2 per 100,000 population according to ACLED and above 1 according to UCDP; or
- b) Countries with a rapid deterioration of the security situation, as measured by (a) an absolute number of conflict deaths above 250 according to ACLED and 150 according to UCDP; (b) between 1 and 2 (ACLED) and 0.5 and 1 (UCDP) per 100,000 population; and (c) more than a doubling of the number of casualties in the last year

¹⁵ [The Uppsala Conflict Data Program methodology](#)

¹⁶ [Classification of Fragility and Conflict Situations \(FCS\) for World Bank Group Engagement \(WBG\)](#)

¹⁷ ACLED assesses political violence and conflict events including protest events, such as battles, explosions, violence against civilians, and demonstrations. Therefore ACLED presents a more stringent conceptualization for conflict compared to UCDP, which only focuses on organized violence by organized groups.

Note that the World Bank FCS methodology has been revised in the 2010 and 2020 fiscal years (FY). In FY 2010, the fragility criteria were updated and in FY 2020, a category for conflict was added.

3. Matching conflict, peace, fragility data with the 2024 global MPI data

Data for 42 IsDB members countries with survey data in the 2024 Global MPI report are matched to each of the three datasets by comparing the survey fieldwork period with the respective reference periods for UCDP, World Bank FCS and GPI. For example, the reference period UCDP and GPI is a calendar year, while the reference period for the World Bank FCS is a fiscal year running from June to December of each year. If the survey fieldwork period overlaps two calendar years or two World Bank fiscal years, we consider the period in which the longest duration of the survey fieldwork falls. The results are as follows.

- Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP): 14 out of 42 countries are categorized as conflict-affected. 9 out of 42 countries are categorized as “war-affected” with cumulative fatalities from organized violence exceeding 1000 people in the calendar year of the survey. (See column 6 of Table 2)
- World Bank Fragile and Conflict Affected situations (FCS). 16 out of 42 countries are categorized fragile or conflict-affected within the respective survey periods. The label does not map directly with the UCDP status because the World Bank only started listing conflict-affected situations in FY2020. (See column 7 of Table 2)

Appendix 2: IsDB member countries with global MPI data status according to World Bank FCS

Country	Survey	Survey fieldwork duration	Longest duration of survey fieldwork is in calendar year ____	Longest duration of survey fieldwork is in World Bank fiscal year ____	Status according to the World Bank FCS
Afghanistan	MICS 2022/2023	09/2022 - 02/2023	2022	2023	Conflict
Albania	DHS 2017-2018	09/2017 - 02/2018	2017	2018	All other countries
Algeria	MICS 2018-2019	12/2018 - 04/2019	2019	2019	All other countries
Benin	MICS 2021-2022	10/2021 - 01/2022	2021	2022	All other countries
Bangladesh	MICS 2019	01/2019 - 06/2019	2019	2020	All other countries
Burkina Faso	DHS 2021	07/2021 - 12/2021	2021	2022	Medium intensity conflict
Cameroon	DHS 2018	06/2018 - 01/2019	2018	2019	All other countries
Chad	MICS 2019	06/2019 - 10/2019	2019	2020	Fragility
Comoros	MICS 2022	07/2022 - 11/2022	2022	2023	Fragility
Côte d'Ivoire	MICS 2021	04/2021 - 07/2021	2021	2022	Fragility
Egypt	DHS 2014	04/2014 - 06/2014	2014	2014	All other countries
Gabon	DHS 2019-2021	01/2020 - 10/2021	2020	2021	All other countries
Gambia	DHS 2019-2020	11/2019 - 03/2020	2020	2020	Fragility
Guinea	DHS 2018	02/2018 - 06/2018	2018	2019	All other countries
Guinea-Bissau	MICS 2018-2019	11/2018 - 03/2019	2019	2019	Fragility
Guyana	MICS 2019-2020	06/2019 - 02/2020	2019	2020	All other countries
Indonesia	DHS 2017	07/2017 - 09/2017	2017	2018	All other countries
Iraq	MICS 2018	09/2018 - 11/2018	2018	2019	Fragility
Jordan	DHS 2017-2018	10/2017 - 01/2018	2017	2019	All other countries
Kazakhstan	MICS 2015	09/2015 - 11/2015	2015	2016	All other countries
Kyrgyzstan	MICS 2018	09/2018 - 11/2018	2018	2019	All other countries
Libya	PAPFAM 2014	01/2014 - 12/2014	2014	2014	Fragility
Maldives	DHS 2016-2017	03/2016 - 11/2017	2017	2017	All other countries
Mali	DHS 2018	08/2018 - 11/2018	2018	2019	Fragility
Mauritania	DHS 2019-2021	11/2019- 04/2021	2020	2021	All other countries
Morocco	PAPFAM 2017-2018	10/2017 - 01/2018	2017	2018	All other countries
Mozambique	DHS 2022-2023	07/2022 - 03/2023	2022	2023	Conflict
Niger	DHS 2012	02/2012 - 06/2012	2012	2012	All other countries
Nigeria	MICS 2021	09/2021 - 12/2021	2021	2021	Medium intensity conflict

Appendix 2: IsDB member countries with global MPI data status according to World Bank FCS

Country	Survey	Survey fieldwork duration	Longest duration of survey fieldwork is in calendar year ____	Longest duration of survey fieldwork is in World Bank fiscal year ____	Status according to the World Bank FCS
Pakistan	DHS 2017-2018	11/2017 - 04/2018	2018	2018	All other countries
Palestine, State of	MICS 2019-2020	12/2019 - 01/2020	2019	2020	Fragility
Senegal	DHS 2019	04/2019 - 12/2019	2019	2020	All other countries
Sierra Leone	DHS 2019	05/2019 - 08/2019	2019	2020	All other countries
Sudan	MICS 2014	09/2014 - 10/2014	2014	2015	Fragility
Suriname	MICS 2018	03/2018 - 08/2018	2018	2018	All other countries
Tajikistan	DHS 2017	08/2017 - 11/2017	2017	2018	Fragility
Togo	MICS 2017	07/2017 - 10/2017	2017	2018	All other countries
Tunisia	MICS 2023	03/2023 - 04/2023	2023	2023	All other countries
Turkmenistan	MICS 2019	05/2019 - 08/2019	2019	2020	All other countries
Uganda	DHS 2016	06/2016 - 12/2016	2016	2017	All other countries
Uzbekistan	MICS 2021-2022	11/2021 - 01/2022	2021	2022	All other countries
Yemen	MICS 2022-2023	07/2022 - 05/2023	2022	2023	Conflict

Appendix 3: UCDP conflict status for Burkina Faso in 2021

Sub-National Region	Status according to UCDP	Population share%
Boucle du Mouhoun region	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	10.15
Cascades region	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	3.23
Centre	No conflict	16.80
Centre Est region	No conflict	10.21
Centre Nord region	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	8.70
Centre-Ouest	No conflict	11.12
Centre-Sud	No conflict	4.73
Est region	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	6.72
Hauts-Bassins	No conflict	9.72
Nord region	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	6.45
Plateau Central	No conflict	5.85
Sahel	Minor conflict (25-999 fatalities)	2.71
Sud-Ouest region	No conflict	3.60

Appendix 4: Multidimensional Poverty in IsDB member countries

Country	Fragility/conflict status	MPI	H	A	Population 2022	Number of poor people
Afghanistan	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.360	64.88	55.53	40,579	26,329
Albania	All other countries	0.003	0.70	39.06	2828	20
Algeria	All other countries	0.005	1.38	39.17	45,477	628
Bangladesh	All other countries	0.104	24.64	42.23	169,385	41,737
Benin	All other countries	0.290	55.92	51.77	13,760	7,695
Burkina Faso	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.343	64.47	53.18	22,509	14,513
Cameroon	All other countries	0.232	43.59	53.24	27,633	12,046
Chad	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.517	84.17	61.42	18,455	15,535
Comoros	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.084	19.22	43.86	834	160
Cote d'Ivoire	All other countries	0.210	42.77	49.15	30,395	13,001
Egypt	All other countries	0.020	5.24	37.57	11,2618	5,900
Gabon	All other countries	0.037	8.65	42.39	2,431	210
Gambia	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.198	41.71	47.48	2,636	1,100
Guinea	All other countries	0.373	66.21	56.37	14,055	9,306
Guinea-Bissau	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.341	64.40	52.91	21,06	1,356
Guyana	All other countries	0.007	1.82	39.29	822	15
Indonesia	All other countries	0.014	3.62	38.71	278,831	10,091
Iraq	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.033	8.64	37.86	44,071	3,806
Jordan	All other countries	0.002	0.43	35.39	11,256	49
Kazakhstan	All other countries	0.002	0.45	35.56	20,035	91
Kyrgyzstan	All other countries	0.001	0.39	36.28	6,956	27
Libya	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.007	2.00	37.13	7,224	144
Maldives	All other countries	0.003	0.77	34.38	524	4
Mali	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.376	68.33	55.03	23,073	15,766
Mauritania	All other countries	0.327	58.45	55.95	4,876	2,850
Morocco	All other countries	0.027	6.36	41.98	37,329	2,374
Mozambique	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.334	60.67	55.11	32,656	19,813
Niger	All other countries	0.601	90.97	66.10	25,312	23,027
Nigeria	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.175	33.04	52.90	223,151	73,738
Pakistan	All other countries	0.198	38.33	51.72	243,701	93,416
Palestine, State of	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.002	0.57	34.97	5305	30
Senegal	All other countries	0.263	50.83	51.71	17,651	8,972
Sierra Leone	All other countries	0.293	59.22	49.46	8,277	4,902
Sudan	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.279	52.33	53.40	49,383	25,841
Suriname	All other countries	0.011	2.85	39.36	623	18

Appendix 4: Multidimensional Poverty in IsDB member countries

Country	Fragility/conflict status	MPI	H	A	Population 2022	Number of poor people
Tajikistan	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.029	7.44	38.96	10,182	758
Togo	All other countries	0.180	37.61	47.75	9,090	3,419
Tunisia	All other countries	0.003	0.98	35.21	12,119	118
Turkmenistan	All other countries	0.001	0.25	34.05	7,230	18
Uganda	All other countries	0.281	57.17	49.16	47,313	27,048
Uzbekistan	All other countries	0.006	1.73	35.29	34,939	604
Yemen	Conflict affected/Fragile	0.188	37.42	50.20	38,223	14,303

Appendix 5: Changes in MPI and FCS status of the IsDB member countries

Country	Region	Year 1	Year 2	MPI year1	MPI year2	Absolute change	Relative Change	mpi_sig	FCS condition across time
Afghanistan	ALAE	2015-2016	2022-2023	0.234	0.268	0.005	1.96	***	Chronic F&C
Albania	ALAE	2008-2009	2017-2018	0.008	0.003	-0.001	-11.02	***	All other countries
Algeria	MENA	2012-2013	2018-2019	0.008	0.005	0.000	-6.5	***	All other countries
Bangladesh	ALAE	2014	2019	0.175	0.102	-0.015	-10.23	***	All other countries
Benin	SSA	2017-2018	2021-2022	0.362	0.290	-0.018	-5.42	***	All other countries
Burkina Faso	SSA	2010	2021	0.512	0.343	-0.015	-3.58	***	Intermittent F&C
Cameroon	SSA	2014	2018	0.240	0.229	-0.003	-1.07		All other countries
Chad	SSA	2014-2015	2019	0.578	0.554	-0.005	-0.95	***	Chronic F&C
Comoros	SSA	2012	2022	0.171	0.085	-0.009	-6.76	***	Chronic F&C
Egypt	MENA	2008	2014	0.032	0.018	-0.002	-8.81	***	All other countries
Gabon	SSA	2012	2019-2021	0.068	0.035	-0.004	-8.02	***	All other countries
Gambia	SSA	2018	2019-2020	0.204	0.180	-0.016	-8	**	Chronic F&C
Guinea	SSA	2016	2018	0.336	0.364	0.014	4.04	**	All other countries
Guinea-Bissau	SSA	2014	2018-2019	0.363	0.341	-0.005	-1.4		Chronic F&C
Guyana	ALAE	2014	2019-2020	0.014	0.007	-0.001	-11.84	***	All other countries
Indonesia	ALAE	2012	2017	0.028	0.014	-0.003	-12.86	***	All other countries
Iraq	MENA	2011	2018	0.052	0.033	-0.003	-6.53	***	Chronic F&C
Jordan	MENA	2012	2017-2018	0.002	0.002	0.000	-2.65		All other countries
Kazakhstan	ALAE	2010-2011	2015	0.003	0.002	0.000	-13.91	**	All other countries
Kyrgyzstan	ALAE	2014	2018	0.012	0.004	-0.002	-24.56	***	All other countries
Mali	SSA	2015	2018	0.420	0.361	-0.019	-4.85	***	Chronic F&C
Mauritania	SSA	2015	2019-2021	0.307	0.321	0.003	0.87		All other countries
Mozambique	SSA	2011	2022-2023	0.400	0.330	-0.006	-1.66	***	Intermittent F&C
Niger	SSA	2006	2012	0.668	0.594	-0.012	-1.95	***	All other countries

Appendix 5: Changes in MPI and FCS status of the IsDB member countries

Country	Region	Year 1	Year 2	MPI year1	MPI year2	Absolute change	Relative Change	mpi_sig	FCS condition across time
Nigeria	SSA	2018	2021	0.208	0.175	-0.011	-5.67	***	Intermittent F&C
Pakistan	ALAE	2012-2013	2017-2018	0.233	0.198	-0.007	-3.14	**	All other countries
Palestine, State of	MENA	2014	2019-2020	0.003	0.002	0.000	-7.25		Chronic F&C
Senegal	SSA	2017	2019	0.282	0.260	-0.011	-4.06		All other countries
Sierra Leone	SSA	2017	2019	0.297	0.272	-0.012	-4.19	***	Intermittent F&C
Sudan	MENA	2010	2014	0.317	0.279	-0.009	-3.08	***	Chronic F&C
Suriname	ALAE	2010	2018	0.041	0.026	-0.002	-5.68	***	All other countries
Tajikistan	ALAE	2012	2017	0.049	0.029	-0.004	-10.15	***	Intermittent F&C
Togo	SSA	2013-2014	2017	0.301	0.213	-0.025	-9.35	***	Intermittent F&C
Tunisia	MENA	2018	2023	0.003	0.003	0.000	3.65		All other countries
Turkmenistan	ALAE	2015-2016	2019	0.004	0.003	0.000	-4.74		All other countries
Uganda	SSA	2011	2016	0.349	0.281	-0.014	-4.24	***	All other countries
Yemen	MENA	2013	2022-2023	0.193	0.188	0.000	-0.25		Chronic F&C

Appendix 6: Classification of IsDB member countries according to world regions

Country	Region
Albania	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Bangladesh	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Guyana	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Indonesia	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Kazakhstan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Kyrgyzstan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Maldives	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Pakistan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Suriname	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Turkmenistan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Uzbekistan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Afghanistan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Tajikistan	Asia, Latin America & Europe
Algeria	Middle East & North Africa
Egypt	Middle East & North Africa
Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
Tunisia	Middle East & North Africa
Yemen	Middle East & North Africa
Iraq	Middle East & North Africa
Libya	Middle East & North Africa
Palestine, State of	Middle East & North Africa
Sudan	Middle East & North Africa
Benin	Sub-Saharan Africa
Cameroon	Sub-Saharan Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa
Gabon	Sub-Saharan Africa

Appendix 6: Classification of IsDB member countries according to world regions

Country	Region
Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa
Mauritania	Sub-Saharan Africa
Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa
Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa
Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Mozambique	Sub-Saharan Africa
Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa
Comoros	Sub-Saharan Africa
Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Guinea-Bissau	Sub-Saharan Africa
Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa
Burkina Faso	Sub-Saharan Africa
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa

About IsDB

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

About OPHI

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

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



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