

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE AND DOCTORATE CENTER

MASTER DISSERTATION

ON THE TOPIC

“Poverty and global initiatives to alleviate it”

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BAKU – 2019

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YOXSULLUQ VƏ ONUN YÜNGÜLLƏŞDİRİLMƏSİ ÜÇÜN GLOBAL TƏŞƏBBÜSLƏR

Xülasə

Tədqiqatın aktuallığı: Yoxsulluq qlobal mahiyyətli və çox ölçülü bir problemdir, ona görə də yoxsulluq səviyyəsinin azaldılması və onun aradan qaldırılması da aktual məsələdir və çoxşaxəli tədbirlərin həyata keçirilməsini labüd edir.

Tədqiqatın məqsəd və vəzifələri: Aparılan tədqiqatın əsas məqsədi və vəzifəsi yoxsulluğu yaradan səbəblərin və onun səbəb olduğu nəticələrin müəyyənləşdirilməsi, yoxsulluğun müəyyən edilməsi və qiymətləndirilməsi üçün istifadə edilən parametr və ölçülərin hesablanması və bütün dünyada yoxsulluğun aradan qaldırılması üçün görülən və görülməsi vacib olan tədbirlərin müəyyən edilməsi və həyata keçirilməsidir.

İstifadə olunmuş tədqiqat metodları: Dissertasiyada istifadə olunan əsas metodlar kəmiyyət və keyfiyyət metodlarıdır. Problemin mahiyyətinin müəyyən olunması, müxtəlif ölkələrdə yoxsulluq vəziyyətinin qiymətləndirilməsi və təsvir olunması eləcə də problemin aradan qaldırılması üçün həyata keçirilən global xarakterli tədbirlərin xarakterizə olunması üçün keyfiyyət metodlarından istifadə olunub. Kəmiyyət metodları isə əsasən yoxsulluqla əlaqəli faktorların və yoxsulluq səviyyəsinin kəmiyyət cəhətdən qiymətləndirilməsi, onların bir-birilə müqayisəsi, cəmiyyətin müxtəlif sferalarında, eləcə də müxtəlif dünya ölkələrində yoxsulluqla əlaqəli digər statistik informasiyanın müəyyən edilməsi üçün istifadə olunub. Deduktiv metod yoxsulluqla əlaqəli ümumi informasiyanın və tədbirlərin ayrı-ayrı ölkələrə tətbiqi üçün, induktiv metod isə bilavasitə ümumiləşdirmə, nəticə və təkliflərin hazırlanması üçün istifadə olunub.

Tədqiqatın informasiya bazası: Tədqiqatın aparılması üçün istifadə olunan məlumatlar müxtəlif kitablardan, beynəlxalq təşkilatların global hesabatlarından, ölkələrin Statistika Komitələrinin nəşr və məlumatlarından, eləcə də geniş informasiya resurslarından istifadə olunub.

Tədqiqatın məhdudiyyətləri: Əsas məhdudiyyət məlumat və metodoloji bazanın adekvat səviyyədə olmaması oldu.

Tədqiqatın nəticələri: Aparılan tədqiqatın nəticələrinə uyğun olaraq, yoxsulluğun aradan qaldırılması qlobal cəhdlərin və bu istiqamətdə həyata keçirilən fəaliyyətin qarşılıqlı və əlaqələndirilmiş olmasını labüd edir. Qarşılıqlı və birgə fəaliyyət nəticəsində dünya dövlətləri və beynəlxalq təşkilatlar yoxsulluğun azaldılmasına nail ola bilirlər.

Nəticələrin elmi-praktiki əhəmiyyəti: Əldə edilən nəticələr mühüm elmi-praktiki əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Bu da bilavasitə tədqiqat obyektini olan mövzunun aktuallığı və qlobal xarakteri ilə əlaqədardır və bu nəticələr yoxsulluğun azaldılması təşəbbüsündə mühüm rol oynaya bilər.

Açar sözlər: yoxsulluğun azaldılması tədbirləri, çoxölçülü yoxsulluq

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
EWEA	European Wind Energy Association
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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INTRODUCTION

Actuality of research: Poverty problem is actual issue in our modern world. Some people think they are poor because they cannot buy a bigger house or expensive car and others are even can afford to buy a cup of milk or bread for their children..And same people related poverty with hungry,starvation,illiteracy and etc.so what is poverty?Poverty is not having money to meet basic needs- food,clothing,shelter etc.But poverty is much more than not having enough money,because poverty is lack of basic life needs.

World Bank Organization defines poverty like this :

“Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time.” (World Bank)

As a general definition we can say, Poverty also about living conditions, meeting basic needs including food, clean water, sanitation, education, health care, essential utilities, like electricity and heat and other social services.So poverty is having limited resources for basic living standarts.In our modern world poverty is a global problem and poverty has many aspects and faces.So,poverty has multidimensional aspects.Having no money is one aspect of it.But poverty is not just absence of money.So there are multiple effects of this absence which people experience in poverty.Some of these effects are non-monetary aspects of poverty.Besides limited financial resources,other aspects of poverty are powerlessness, social isolation, material deprivation, physical and psycholological ill-being.These various dimensions are characterise poverty and all aspects are highly correlated with each-other.

Statement of problem and level of learning-as a global matter, poverty encompasses a lot of dimensions and learning level of it contain international level rather than national and internal level.

Purpose and objectives of research-main objectives and purposes of this research are to define causes and effects of poverty, estimate poverty level and determine main activities in order to get rid of it.

Object and theme of research-is poverty and poverty-related issues, matters all over the world which effects main part of global population.

Methods of research-mainly used quantitative (for estimate poverty level,poverty indicators globally) and qualitative (for general description of topic and define main issues) methods.Also are used inductive and deductive methods.

Information base of research-main information for conduct this research has been got from books, articles, from international organisations's reports, AR Statistical Committee's information.

Limitation of research-main limitation is inadequate level of informational and methodological base in some issues.

Scientific and practical significance of conclusions-some main summaries, recommendations can be used for eliminate poverty in practical activities.

Structure and size of dissertation-dissertation consist of 3 chapters, summary and recommendations, references and appendix,totally 86 pages.And also there are 7 graphs and 3 tables in it.

CHAPTER 1: MAIN POVERTY-RELATED ISSUES

1.1 Causes and effects of poverty

What are the reasons for poverty? Here are some main causes of poverty:

1. Historical aspect-many of poorest people in the world are from the former colonies which slaves and resources had extracted by the colonizing countries for their benefits.that;s why these conditions made the barrier to access land,resources,capital ,education and other basic needs.And today in these countries,poverty is main heritage from historical stage.So,colonialism delayed and slowed development.

2. War and lack of political stability,conflicts-we know that stability, safety, security are essential economic prosperity and wealth.And when war and political instability happens,economic prosperity is broken.that's why maintain economic prosperity and political level stable in country is very important for make barrier against the poverty.also conflict can cause poverty in different ways.For example, we see places like Syria,which are destroyed infrastructure,and cause people run away and make people sell or leave their assets and property.and during conflict female headed households becomes very common,these women have difficult getting well-paid work.Also,Africa is still remains among the main places,where is characterized ongoing wars, civil war, conflicts among countries.Commonly, conflicts spoil the country's economic and social life.For example,Sierra Leone where economy depend on mainly diamond production,when conflict happens,this break the diamond production and consequently,economic condition.

3. Inadequate access to clean water and nutritious food-currently,2billion people cannot access to clean water and 800million people suffer from hunger.some people think that poverty is main reason for hunger and cannot access water ,but adequately hunger and water insecurity are main reasons why people struggle with poverty.If people cannot get food and shelter,cannot access clean water,it may lead to diseases,which people cannot get health services too.Even clean water are available,they are located far from communities.It means that

women spend a lot of time walk long distances for collection of water and it is very valuable time for them working or getting education for access a job to secure their life.

4.Little access to livelihoods or jobs-job is main weapon defeat the poverty. Because without job or way make money,people face poverty.Maybe we think that if anyone wants a job, he or she could have one.But it is not very easy especially in developing countries and also rural parts of world.And also limited access to livelihoods is one of causes of povety.So,limited and decreasing access to productive land (there maybe some reasons-overpopulation,climate change or conflicts) and overexploitation of resources and minerals-creates the increasing pressure on some traditional livelihoods.For example,in Democratic Republic Congo where natural resources have been destructed and plundered over the centuries of colonization(while a lot of conflicts over the land arguments).And now almost half of population of country lives in poverty(extreme poverty).

5.Climate change and natural disasters-there is a estimation of world bank that climate change has a big influence on poverty,and climate change can cause more than 100 million people getting into poverty over the next ten years.Because climate change and natural disasters -like drought, flooding, storms- mainly affects the people who already living in poverty.But why?Reason is-most of poorest population of world are concerned with farming and hunting and gathering for eat.And they often have enough food only for current season or next seasons,and they don't have stocks for the famine, starvation or in period of poor harvest.So, natural disasters make millions of people without foods, homes, make people have nothing, and they become refugee, that's natural disasters fall them into further poverty.And this is the most difficult situation for recovery of them.For example:drought in Horn of Africa and earthquake in Haiti and etc.All of these cases,people became refugee in their own countries,losing what they had and being forced out of their houses.

6.Lack of infrastructure-let's think that we have to go to work or store or

school, but there are no roads for go there. Or rains cause floods and make our roads impossible to use. But what can we do in such situations? This is a lacking of infrastructure. Infrastructure is a system, service, equipment or structure which is important for communication, transport, is needed to support company or industry operate effectively, serving country or city. Commonly, it is called physical components of interrelated systems. So, a lack of infrastructure (means limited or no these services (roads, electricity, bridges, cables for light, internet, telecommunications, tunnels, water supplies etc.)) can apart people who live in rural areas. It means that unable to go work, market or anywhere, travel more distances for get basic needs which both take time and cost more money. So this situation keeps these people poverty longer, make them hard to escape from it.

7. Lack of reserves- it is also about the natural disasters. Because when drought, also conflict, illness happens, there is little or no saved money. For example, In African countries, repeated droughts cause harvests fail, cause hunger crisis. For handle this problem, families keep their children from going to school, sell everything they have for get eating. And they can make another harvest season good. Communities and households which regularly face these extreme conditions, climate and conflicts, are pushed into extreme poverty and prohibit to recovery.

8. Limited capacity of government- For example in United States, people are familiar with welfare programs which help people for access to health services or food assistance if they need. But not every countries can provide these services to all its citizens. Also ineffective governments can cause some issues of poverty mentioned above. For example, they are unable to provide important infrastructure or ensure the safety of their citizens in case of conflicts.

9. Poor education- actually, not every people who without education live in poverty. But, most people who live in extreme poverty don't have an education. Many people cannot send their children to school, because they need to go to work. And more families, don't want educated girls, but education is very important because can open the new ways to jobs, resources which families need

for survive and develop.UNESCO estimated that,171 million people can be reduced which live in extreme poverty,if they leave school with basic reading-writing abilities.And even more education level from this,can reduces world poverty in half.

10.Inequality-UN General Assembly adopted The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948,which states in Article 25:

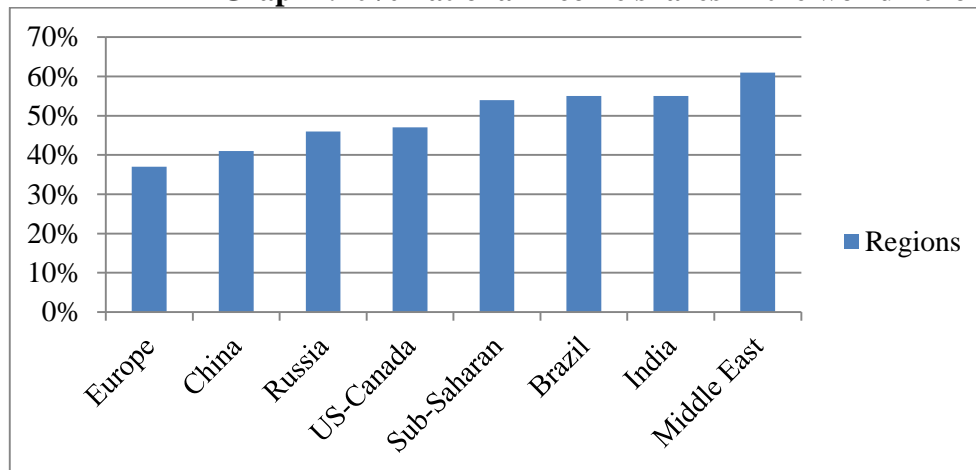
“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.” (UN)

So,inequality is one of main economic issues in our modern world.We can say inequality the factor which deepen poverty rather than cause poverty.Inequality-is state of being unequal in wealth, social status, opportunities to get and use social services and etc.So,there are various types of inequalities-economic, social, racial, gender etc.There are big economic inequalities among the countries,even the countries have similar development levels,especially there are high level of inequalities in developing countries.Economic inequality is result of uneven distribution of income,wealth.Income inequality can create and deepen gap between the poor and the rich.So,inequality generally means that,uneven or limited or no accesss to material and resources which families need to keep out of poverty. Inequality reduces people’s access to education, health care, and other services that contribute to economic growth and development.

Despite the improvements and developments in living standarts,there are still a large number of people who cannot access basic needs for living.So,inequality pushes poor people to deep poverty level as the gap between rich and poor increases.And inequality increases as our world capitalizes and developes and rapid economic growth. According the Forbes,world’s the richest 10 billionaires own \$745 billion wealth,which amount of money greater than total goods and services most nations produce on annual basis.And also world’s 1% richest people

have more than \$1million,possess 45% of world wealth.Let’s see another type of inequality.For example:more than two thirds of young people of the world can access to less than 20% of world wealth.Poorer people tend to more fertility levels.Also,there are big gap among countries on education,life expectancy,child mortality and etc.All these issues lead to poverty too.

Graph1:10% national income shares in the world 2016



Source:World Inequality Report 2017. <https://wir2018.wid.world/> (2019)

Effects of poverty are multiple and serious.Living in poverty influences many areas of life.Let’s look at main effects of poverty:

1.Malnutrition and hunger-is a situation which is consequence of nutrient deficiency.Main basic need of people who live in poverty is food.When people is poor,the food is main thing what they worried about it.How people can be strong when they eat nothing while healthy bodies need enough amount of minerals and vitamins?Poor nutrition means that not getting enough nutrients.And if they have some food,it does not matter is food good or healthy for them.Because they can not access fresh fruits and vegetables, meat, milk etc.So,malnutrition and hunger are common for poor people.These are-weight loss, a swollen stomach, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, muscle mass,loss of fat, dry skin and hair, fatigue, delayed wound healing, anxiety, depression- indicators of malnutrition.The severe form of malnutrition is starvation.It is serious deficiency of energy intake which is very important for sustain human life.Starvation can cause permanent organ damage

and even death. Unfortunately, starvation is normal for, mainly African countries. Here are some malnutrition and food insecurity facts on world according UN and Borgen Project data: about 842 million people suffer from hunger in world, this is approximately 12% of total world population; 97% of people who suffer from hunger live in developing countries, in Asia-Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean regions; Asia is a continent which has the most hungry people-two third of total hungry population; India is country with the highest population of hungry people; Sub-Saharan Africa is a region with the highest percentage of hunger population. One reason why African countries inclined hunger is that, countries highly depend on food imports, it means unbalanced food markets and prices. Other reason is that, African countries has the lowest per capita income, so people can not handle with the rising prices. Other reason is maybe climate, because population involve farming and agriculture, but there are often natural disasters in Africa, for example, drought causes to fail crops. El Nino drought has been the most widespread in past 100 years. According 2017 statistics, about 16 million people who hit by drought need humanitarian assistance and other reason is political instability, internal conflict and corruption, which result is unable to tackle food crises in these countries. In south Sudan food insecurity has reached to extreme level, nearly 100.000 people reached to starvation, and humanitarian assistance can not reach to this region because of civilian war. And generally, World Food Programme classified emergency situation in these countries-Cameroon, Madagascar, Chad, Niger, Zambia and Zimbabwe Nigeria, Lesoto, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland.

Also about 60% of world hunger are women, who they can not access resources and materials because of patriarchal societies they live in. Children are main victims of malnutrition, 3.1 million children under five year old die every year from it, malnutrition also causes wasting, according 2017 estimatings, 50.5 million under five year old wasted, two-thirds of wasted children under five year old live in Asia and one-quarter in Africa and 250 million pre-school children suffer from

vitamin A deficit and 250.000-500.000 people who have vitamin A deficiency become blind every year.

2.Second main consequence of poverty is homelessness.Homeless people are who have no permanent place for live like apartment,residence or house.These people usually live in shelter or sleep in street.House is not only a physical place,but also means that security,belonging,emotional wellbeing.Homeless people can not able to get safe,secure housing because of limited or no income.These people live homeless shelters,tent cities,squatters,shanty towns.Homelessness has many risks for families and specially for children.Homeless children tend to receive less proper nutrition than the children who live in poverty but having home.So,they have more health problem than others.Also homeless women experience more higher rates of miscarriages,infant mortalities because of cannot access adequate prenatal services and cares for their babies.Generally,homeless families disrupt in work,school,relationships,fall into more trouble, disturbance, experience more problems and have more stress than other families who have home.

About 100.000 children die every year because of poor housing.Because, without sanitation in the house,children more tend to infect to dangerous diseases-like diarrhea,malaria,tuberculosis and other threatening infections.Clean,warm home protect children from sickness and diseases,and children can easy recover from any illnesses.So,safe environment and home not only affects children's health but also attendance in school.The global survey,which was run by United Nations in 2015,shows that,1.6 billion people lack adequate housing.

Most countries supply assistance and services for homeless people.These services include food,shelter,beds,clothes.Assistance programs usually run by organisations,government departments and sometimes realize by volunteers.Help assistance may also includes:cleaning and drying clothing,hygiene and sanitary facilities,obtain,prepare and storing food,medical issues,personal issues,like bathing,sleeping and other hygiene activities.

3. Family problems-the poor have a big risk for family problems. Mains of them are divorce and domestic violence, family conflict. And the important reason for these is stress and depression, aggression, anxiety, also low self-esteem. Generally, run the household is very stressful-raise the children, pay the bills etc. Families who live in poverty are more stressful and harder because of poverty. Thus, various family problems happen in poor families rather than wealthier families. And also because of poverty, poor families get into more trouble to handle with these problem, and in major situation they can not tackle this. Also, married couples exhibit poor parenting and more severe parenting behaviors. Besides these, such families are more inclined to negative events and bad luck, like job loss, insecurity, illness, criminal victimization. Consequently, poor families are vulnerable against family problems.

4. Feminization of poverty-according UN, 70% of world poor population are women, majority of 1.5 billion people who get \$1 or less a day are women. Feminization of poverty refers that women experience poverty at high rates rather than the men. This prevalence of poverty is a result of structural discrimination and consequences are low salaries, low pensions, fewer benefits, limited or no access to economic and social opportunities. So, we can express it like “example for gender inequality”. But it is not just women issue, it is for all humanity. It is not just lack of money, also unaccessable education and health care services, nutritional issues are not priority, unrewarded labour, minimal decision-making power at home and also in society. So they can not access to resources for change these worst situations. Also In both developed and developing countries there are increasing number of women-headed households. Unwanted births, divorces and separations are main reasons for this.

Education level, marital status, race are very major for level of poverty of women. Employment and education opportunities are also lack or limited for women. Violence, recruiting into trafficking are also characteristic for feminization of poverty. Women who live in rural regions are in the worst situation, because

besides above,they additionally suffer from climate change and national disasters and they are more likely be killed or be hurted by extreme weather conditions rather than men.Also,inadvantageous climate spoils agriculture and diminishes the crops which are very important for them,because they depend on these food which they cultivate themselves for sustain the life.

When we analyze the feminization of poverty,we can talk about the GEM which is related women in society.GEM is Gender Empowerment Measure.It indicates women’s political and social opportunities by measure:female shares in jobs,female to male income ratio,management position’s proportion which busy by women,how many seats are busy by women in government.

Graph2:Percentage of men and women in poverty by race/ethnicity



Source:U.S Census Bureau,Current Population Survey. <https://www.americanprogress.org/> (2019)

5.Poor education-Good education is everyone’s dream.But poverty is the biggest enemy of education.Because good education level helps people to escape from poverty and helps to eliminate other consequences of poverty ,like food insecurity,health care,crime,gender inequality and etc.Education is one of the main keys for break the poverty cycle while poverty is a main hindrance to education.That’s,education is either cause or effect of poverty.Education and poverty is unseparable perceptions and interrelated with each other.So,poor people can not send their children to school,because they must go other works for sustain their lifes,that’s why they deprive literacy and numeracy also reading and writing

skills. Less education means less opportunities, because education is not only a way for earning money, but also a clear pathway for move forward with confidence. Without good education people are included lifelong struggles against difficulties.

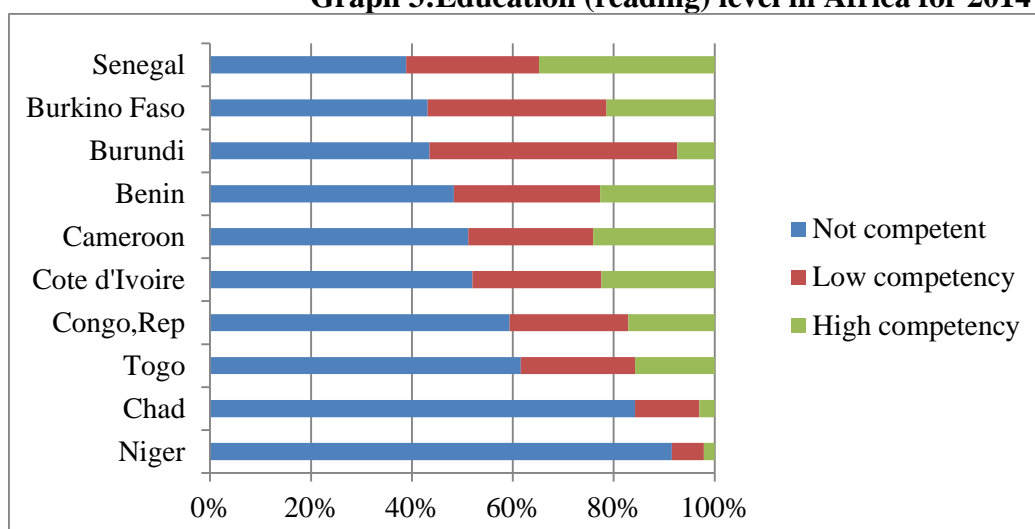
Children from poor families can not go to school because they must earn money for get the life needs, so they leave school and begin work or unfortunately they are forced to beg. Other reason why they can not get education, because most of schools are remote, so it is very hard for them to go schools. And also schools don't have sufficient materials-books, notebooks, pens and others which are important for educate children, education system is also in bad situation in such countries.

So, children who from the poor families are inclined to poor performance in school, because of unregular school attendance. Also, children from the poor family background, experience concentration problems. Because these children commonly, did not have meal at night and have breakfast and go school, so hungry children have problems with listening and understanding lessons at school. Poor children suffer from discrimination because of different social classes and not fit same social class. School fees are other main obstacle for poor children, which is more families experience this burden. And if families can not pay fees, they search funding programs, but if they can't find it becomes the end of the way for children. That's why in most countries, the governments prepare implemented plans to help poor and best performing children for continue their education.

Low income and poor family generally live in the regions which is inclined to be criminal. So, in such areas children mostly join to gangs. For children who living in such areas it is harder to concentrate on homework, that's why such living environments negatively affect productivity of children at school. According UN data:

1. Niger is a country with most uneducated and illiterate people in the world, only 15% adults are literate, Eritrea comes after Niger;

Graph 3: Education (reading) level in Africa for 2014



Source: WDR 2018 team. http://bit.do/WDR2018-Fig_3-1_ (2019)

2. Illiteracy rate amongst women in developing countries is 70%. Girls and women illiteracy rate very high because education for girls is very hard rather than boys, two thirds children who out of school are girls. About 15 millions girls who primary school age never have chance to read, to write in primary school, while boys are about 10 million. Uneducated girls are more inclined to infections, early pregnancies, trafficking. Children from educated mothers are not inclined to malnourishment and stunted, maternal education helps reduce infant mortality. If women have primary education, there would 1.7 million fewer children who suffer from malnutrition all over the world;

3. In most developing countries, public schools are with charges, so addition to school fees, book, uniform costs are heavy burden for families;

4. Natural disasters and conflicts have spoiled 75 million children's education;

5. 114 million people have not basic reading and writing skills, and about two-thirds of them are women, approximately 63%;

6. Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia are the most illiterate regions in the world which 26% of all illiterate population live in Sub-Saharan Africa and 51% of them live in Southern Asia;

7. 35% children who can not go to school and can not receive education are due to war and conflict;

8. There are 168 million child labourer in the world which must go to school rather than work.

So, as we see above, education is main hint for escape poverty and more educational society means the more healthier and humanistic world.

6. Poor health and medical services-poverty and health are unseparable related with each-other. Poverty is one of main dangers for health. Firstly, poor people have health problem because they have no access clean drinking water and food, also because of lack of sanitation and hygiene. For example: one of five people can not get clean water in the world. And such environment-contaminated water, lack of sanitation-is ideal for diffusion of infections and damage people's life and health. Every year about 14million people's lives are ruined by infectious diseases.

And in poverty, most people are unemployed, so for earn money and sustain their life, they are forced to work in hard work condition and unsafe places. In turn, these also cause some health problems, like lung cancer, respiratory and bone diseases. And not also work conditions, but also environment which they live also is unsuitable for living, because of lack of unadequate sanitation, clean water and food. Overcrowded and poor living situation like this cause a spreading airborne diseases.

Besides physical, poverty also has mental effects on human-beings. Studies show that, people from poor families are more likely to apply violence, aggression, swearing and face depression, aggression, chronic stress and moral concern, discrimination and racism. Addition to all, to access health services are also main problem for people who live in poverty. The costs of doctor's fee, drugs, transport for come to health center are become big burden for these people. And mostly, for earn money, they take their children from school and force them for working and even begging.

Children are more affected by poverty than the adults. Children who grow in poor families have insistent and intense health problems rather than children who live in medium-level and medium-income countries, and also with families which

live in better financial situation. The consequences of childhood health problem influence their life in long-term and day-to-day stress of poverty damage their life for a long period. Children from poor families are more likely to happen infant mortality and infancy, more infants birth with very low weight because of insufficient nutrition during the pregnancy. These children mostly suffer from chronic diseases and invalidity, they mainly die before first birthday. Also premature deaths are very characteristic for these people. Child from poor families has low IQ level than children from wealthier families, They are twice likely to have anemia, iron deficiency, vision and hearing problems than other children. Children deaths under 5 are 15 times more in Sub-Saharan Africa than high income countries. Main diseases that cause death of under 5 children are malaria, tuberculosis, preterm birth, diarrhea, pneumonia. About 45% of all deaths of children under 5 is related malnutrition. These are main globally dangerous diseases according WHO:

Malaria-cause for this disease is mosquito bite. Each year one million people die from malaria, two thirds of all deaths are children under 5 and in every two minutes die a child under 5 from it.

Tuberculosis-is bacteria-borne disease and damages mainly brain, spine, kidneys and mainly lungs .It infects other people via droplets after cough and sneeze.95% of cases and deaths happen in low and middle income countries.

HIV/AIDS-HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.If it is not cured,it takes control over the human body and develops AIDS(Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome).There are 38 million people with HIV\AIDS,one of five people have HIV\AIDS in African countries as Zambia,Zimbabwe. Higher rates are in Swaziland,Lesoto and Botswana in Africa,outside Africa,Bahamas also has high prevalence rate of HIV.In Europe-Russia,Ukraine,Latvia,Portugal,in South America Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago has high prevalence rates of HIV-AIDS.

Diarrhoeal disease-diarrhea is dehydration of body,that's body losses water.

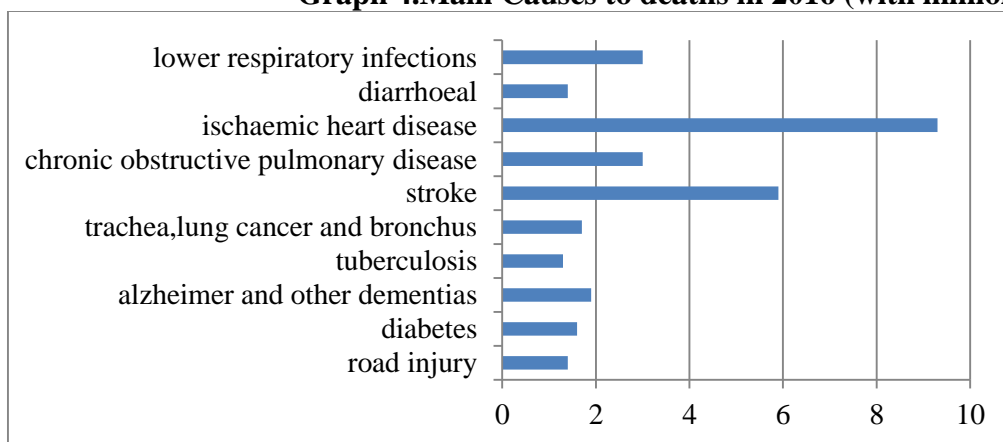
But it has basic treatment, can be eliminated with better sanitation, adequate hygiene, safe and clean drinking water and food, rehydration with orally. In Sub-

Saharan Africa happens most deaths from it among children under 2 age. Most common in Pakistan, India, Nigeria, Ethiopia etc.

Pneumonia is inflammatory situation of lungs, infects people with bacteria. This disease is related factors which are also related with poverty-contaminated water, unsafe food, lack of hygiene, inadequate sanitation. India 43 million. China 21 million, Pakistan with 10 million has the greatest rates according to WHO.

WHO also reported main global threats to human health in 2019-Climate change and air pollution, noncommunicable diseases- are cancer, diabetes, heart diseases (which account for 70% of all death in the world), global influenza pandemic, antimicrobial resistance, ebola and other pathogens, weak primary health care, vaccine hesitancy, dengue, HIV.

Graph 4. Main Causes to deaths in 2016 (with millions)



Source: Global Health Estimations 2016.

[https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death\(2019\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death(2019))

7. Crime is related with unemployment and uneducated people in poor countries, which is consequence of poverty too. In poor countries people can not access to education and then adequate jobs for them. Poverty studies show us, less education helps to increase criminal offenses and cases. So, these people with limited access to economic opportunities cannot get a job for sustain their life and this leads to crime in poverty situation. And these people are more likely to involve

criminal cases like theft, burglary, murdering, homicide, trafficking, drug-related crime, suicide, robbery, terrorism.

1.2 Poverty indicators

Sometimes people think they are poor just because they can not buy expensive house or phone. But it is not poverty in reality. Real poverty happens when people can not get food or clothing, do not have any place for sleep or live. So, for define “what is poverty in reality?” poverty line helps us. Poverty line (sometimes called also poverty threshold and poverty limit) is minimum level of daily income which is needed to meet basic life needs. People need this level of income for get the minimum life necessities to sustain their lives. Below this level of daily income families are considered as poor and classified as people who living in poverty conditions. So, if people earn money less than this level, it means that they are poor.

Poverty line differs from country to country, from \$1 per day to \$40-\$50 per day. Because expenditures and costs for maintain the life vary in several countries. So, for define the poverty line in each country, must take into account price of basic needs for keep and continue one adult’s life. There are big differences between developing and developed countries.

For example, in some middle income countries this level is \$4 per day and some poorest countries is \$1.65 for each day. But there are a lot of people who live with daily \$2, \$5 or \$ 8 but there are live in poor conditions still. It means that poverty threshold has various numbers for different countries.

At first, in 2008 World Bank defined poverty line as \$1.25 for each day, but then in 2015 is redefined as \$1.90 per day. This is international poverty threshold. \$1.90 indicates poverty and is more common for most poorest countries globally. But today in Sub-Saharan Africa, for more countries poverty line is \$1.25 or more less per day. But for developed and high income countries, higher global poverty threshold is more characteristic. That’s countries may have different

poverty lines from \$1.90. But \$1.90 level helps us to match various countries' poverty lines. International threshold of poverty is defined by using poorest countries' poverty levels. These poverty lines are analyzed and switched into common currency unit. This is made by applying purchasing power parity. PPP is economical content, analyzes and estimates the exchange rates of 2 various countries' currencies on same basket of goods.

World Bank also estimated poverty line for middle income countries. So, these ratios are: for countries with low-middle income is \$3.20 a day and with high-middle income is \$5.50 a day.

There are Foster-Greer-Thorbecke indices which they are family of gauges of poverty. The FGT was represented by paper in 1984, by 3 economists who Erik Thorbecke, Joel Greer, James Foster. One suitable feature of this measure is that, it lets to separate population into sub-groups and each group's contributions can be estimated within the national poverty.

One of indicators for measure poverty is Head Count ratio (FGT_0). This is national calculation of countries. Head count ratio displays how many people (with percentage-how many percent) live actually below at national poverty line, also called incidence of poverty. But this index does not show how are people poor, so, if people under poverty line become more poorer, there is no change in this ratio. The ratio's estimations are fulfilled with information obtained from surveys on households. Using this indicator, we can not compare poverty across other countries, because it is national based. But we can monitor and analyze country's specific poverty level and prepare reduction plans and programs. The most highest poverty head count ratios belong to Sub-Saharan Africa. For example: South Sudan, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Guinea Bissau and etc. But low rates from developing countries are Malaysia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Morocco and etc.

Other index which is related poverty is poverty gap (FGT_1). It is also called intensity of poverty or measure for poverty depth. For determine poverty gap is used income-consumption information for per capita in households. This is more

exact gauge rather than headcount ratio. Headcount ratio just shows percentage of population live under national poverty level. But poverty gap is not only people under national poverty line, but also how much they far from poverty line. Poverty gap is average percentage reducing amount of income of people under national poverty line, that's space between poverty line and average level of income of people under this line. It is also defined as measure of cost of get rid of poverty, because, this ratio shows how much must be added to poor people for lift their incomes to the poverty line, so addition of these poverty gaps of population is minimum cost for eliminate poverty. Two countries or regions may have similar or equal headcount ratios, but they have various poverty gap ratios. High poverty gap means that poverty is more intensive in a country.

There is another index from FGT family, this is squared poverty gap (FGT_2). It is also called severity of poverty. This ratio help us to determine which households are far from poverty line and which of them are more close to it. This index includes inequality to estimations. Square the poverty gaps helps to more analyze households which far well from line.

Human poverty index-HPI was firstly represented by United Nations in 1997 and it was a part of Human Development Report. It displays living standarts of a country. This measure are similar to Human Development Index. Because both these indicators use 3 types of main deficiencies of human life. For HPI these are- short lifetime, unlimited or no access public and social resources and absence of education. HDI also use 3 basic elements -life standarts, education and length of life. There are HPI-1 and HPI-2. HPI-1 stands for developing countries (how many per cent of people can live above 40ages), but HPI-2 is for high income countries and percentage of population can survive more than 60 ages.

HPI is more adequate measure for show deficiency situation of developing countries, but sometimes all data and information for evaluate standarts of living is not valid. This is disadvantage of this indicators. HPI is calculated using information about areas, groups, sub-groups which live under poverty. Human poverty rates are

different in poor and rich countries, and they are high human poverty rates in rich countries too. For example: In Burkino-Faso, Niger, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe are very high rate in the world. But lowest rates of human poverty in Finland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Denmark, France, Sweden, Germany, Luxembourg.

Generally, highest human poverty rates are available for these regions: Central Africa, Southeastern Africa, Southern Asia, Asia-Pacific, Middle east. According the HPI, there are 1.3 billion people live under extreme poverty conditions.

Multidimensional poverty index-As we see above, HPI evaluates country's standards of living only using 3 aspects of poverty. But we know that poverty is multidimensional term, it means that poverty has different aspects (health, education, food, sanitation, housing) rather than income-based factors. Because, people may be multidimensional poor but not income poor, for example, Niger's two thirds people are income poor but about 93% people are multidimensional poor, in Pakistan 23% people are extreme income poor, but there are about 51% multidimensional poor people in here, according to OPHI. So, HPI is not enough for determine poverty in country sufficiently.

That's why, in 2010, HPI was replaced with MPI by UNDP and OPHI (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative). MPI's target is evaluate country's non-income aspects of poverty. It makes more wide estimation over poverty and deficiencies. Really, MPI estimates at least 2 deficiency or deprivations at the same time, so multiple deprivations. It helps to measure acute poverty, that's incidence of poverty and intensity of poverty. Incidence also, prevalence, degree, occurrence of poverty shows amount or proportion of people who live under poverty line, it means that, they can not get primary necessities for continue their lives. But this is not enough for define country's poverty profile, because for example, there are two countries and in each of them there are 10 million people live in poverty. But for exact determination of poverty we need information about extent of information. For example, in one country poverty exists averagely in one thirds and in other one average one quarter. These two types information is added and give us

complete and direct outlook of country's poverty condition. Because MPI lets us to measure each country's multidimensional poverty. According to UNDP and OPHI, MPI involves 3 dimensions and 10 factor :

1. Education-school attendance and years of schooling;

School attendance-if school-year child from household do not attend at school;

Years of schooling-if any household members do not complete at least 5 years schooling;

2. Health-nutrition and child mortality;

Nutrition-if there is any information about child or adult undernourishment in household;

Child mortality-if child mortality happened in family;

3. Standarts of living-cooking fuel,electricity, sanitation,floor,drinking water,assets.

Cooking fuel-if people use wood,charcoal for cooking rather than fuel;

Electricity-if there is no electricity access;

Sanitation-if there is no improved sanitation utilities;

Flooring-if household has dirty,sandy or poor floor;

Drinking water-if there is no access to safe water or if people walk more than 30 minutes for get the water;

Assets-if in households there is no Tv,telephone,bike,refrigerator,radio or own car etc.

People are multidimensional poor if they are at least 33% or less than these indicators and factors. each of these indicators' share is 1/3. And in education and health, each subgroups' share is 1/6, but in standart of living, each items has 1/18 share.

Global MPI is global measure which involves more than 104 developing countries with about 5.7 billion and 77% of world population. It is displayed on press annually by OPHI in its website and by new version of MPI was developed

in 2018 by UNDP and OPHI.

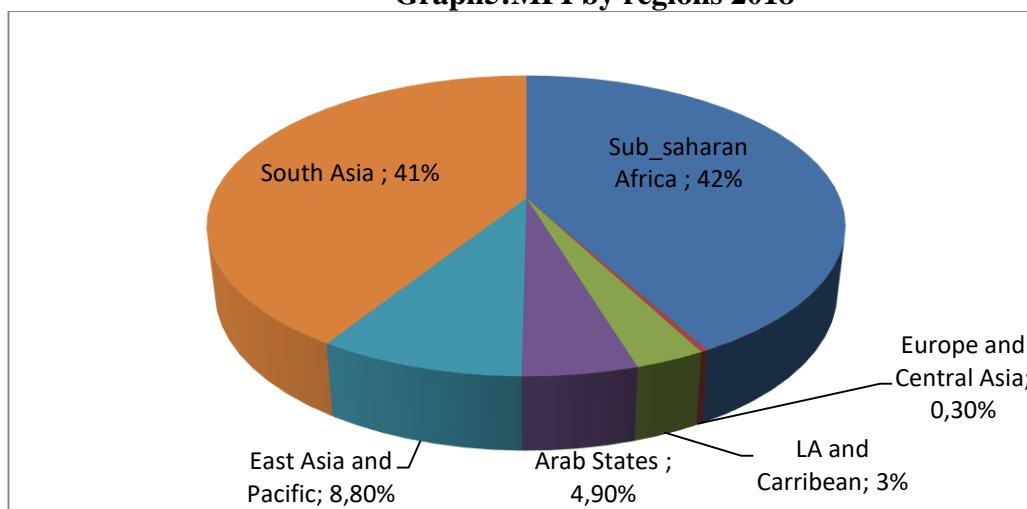
Table 1:Dimensions and Indicators of MPI

Health	Education	Living Standarts
1.Nutrition 1/6 2.Child mortality 1/6	1.Years of Schooling 1/6 2.School attendance 1/6	1.Cooking fuel 1/18 2.Sanitation 1/18 3.Drinking water 1/18 4.Electricity 1/18 5.Housing 1/18 6.Assets 1/18

Source:OPHI <https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/> (2019)

Using global MPI we can compare different countries multidimensional poverty around the world.(also different regions,even ethnic groups and households).This index differs either across countries or within the countries.According OPHI,the capital of Kenya, Nairobi’s MPI rate is same with Dominican Republic,but Kenya’s rural areas’ MPI level is very low as Niger’s. Multidimensional poverty differs not only across countries,but also by types, like income poverty, education poverty, health poverty, food poverty etc.For instance, Syria, Azerbaijan, Iraq more experience health and education poverty rather than poverty of living standarts, India more suffer from malnutrition rather than child deaths.

Graph5:MPI by regions 2018



Source:OPHI https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/G-MPI_2018_2ed_web.pdf (2019)

And that's why for eliminate each of these poverties is needed imply specific reduction policies,for this MPI is great tool,because using MPI we can take into account historically aspects of poverty and gender, race, ethnicity, age, geographic location etc.factors For example,for reduce MPI,Ethiopia improves nutrition, Bangladesh sends children to school, while Gana implies some policies at the same time.

And for launching such policies to get rid of poverty can be used some techniques,one and main of them is Alkire-Foster method.

This method was represented by Sabina Alkire and James Foster and used for determine poverty condition or well-being.Alkire-Foster method analyzes determines poverty by using some or multiple deprivations at the same time and incorpotarely, that's various dimensions and indicators are evaluated mutually related context and simultaneously.So, AF method uses deprivations which people experience over multiple indicators of poverty.The weight of indicators can be equal or various weights.Af method has some adventages for using it when analyze poverty.Firstly,this method let us to use information over the several types of factors-ethnicity,age etc. and find relations among various types of indicators.Also, using this method,we can collect information periodically,so after then we can compare this information and define changes over the different time periods.In addition,this method fulfills other gauges related poverty,like income poverty and etc.And main of its features is , with using AF method,policies are designed.

Countries use this method for calculate different economic measures.For example:Butan use it for define "Gross National Domestic Index",Mexico use for determine new poverty measure and also there are several countries which use AF method evaluate national MPI measures.

There are some information about global MPI according OPHI:

About 1.7 billion people live in multidimensional poverty and about 46% of them are intensive and heavy multidimensional poor.Most of them live in Sub-Saharan Africa (28% or 458 million) and South Asia (51% or 844 million).Two

thirds of them live in middle income countries and 85% of them live in rural regions.50% of multidimensional poor people are children 0-17 ages.

If we look at regional information,main regions which suffer from MP are Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.560million MP live in here.South Sudan and Niger has most part of MP population.In this region main factor causes poverty is malnutrition.

In South Asia 546 million people are MP.In Pakistan and Afghanistan one of four peoples live in multidimensional poverty.In Somalia 66 million,in LA and Carribean 40 million,East Asia and Pasific 118 million MP live.

There are other indices about poverty measurement to.One of them is Sen index,which was named after Amartya Sen.Amartya Sen is an economist, philosopher from India.His “Capability Approach” is related poverty measurement.This theorem was represented in 1980s.This theorem brings new approach rather than traditional thoughts.Because,poverty usually is defined as lack of income,so it is income-related.There is no suspicion that low income main reason to poverty.But lower level income also is main contributor to people’s capabilities deprivations. According to this theorem,income is not only gauge for poverty,also capabilities must be take into accounted.So,core idea of this approach is what people can be able to do-ability or capable of.So,the main idea is tha,what people can choose for improve their life,like cultural,social activities or practices.That’s individuals’ alternatives or choices which are available for them.A.Sen discussed 5 main aspects of capabilities which help people to get rid of poverty.These are:1.civil rights and freedoms; 2.ability to access valuable economic activities; 3.social opportunities,like health services,education and etc; 4. clear relations between people and government ; 5.opportunities distributions in society and safety nets,like economic or social.So,according theorem,people’s well-being is depend on their freedom for choices.

This index also called “distribution sensitive”,so it is responsive to distribution among poor people.But drawback of this index is that,it has

dependence of Gini coefficient (because it is inherited from Gini index), that's why it has Gini index's drawbacks too. So, Gini index and also related it, Sen index can not be apply for separate poverty to different contributions from various sub-groups.

For define the inequality level, is used the Gini coefficient, measure income or wealth distribution among the population. It ranges from 0 to 1. If coefficient equal 0, it means that there is a perfect equality in society. If equal to 1, it means perfect inequality among population. And also, if the value near to 1, represents the high level of inequality, if near to zero, represents low level of inequality, that's high level of equality. World's poorest countries have high Gini coefficient (for example: Central African Republic) while wealthiest have lowest level of coefficient. OECD countries have lower level of it and lowest level begins from 0.24, in UK this indicator is 0.35 and in US is 0.38. But Denmark is more equal society which scores 0.25.

CHAPTER 2: POVERTY AROUND THE WORLD

2.1 Poverty in Africa

Poverty in Africa-prevalence of poverty and its effects are different across the continents.As we know,Africa is in most poor conditions rather than other regions all over the world,28 most poor countries are situated in Africa and about 3 billion extremely poor people live in here.One of main contributors to poverty in Africa is climate and poor weather cases like-drought, deforestation, desertification, lack of water resources and etc and two thirds of Africa suffer from these extreme weather conditions,in 2017 ,in 23 countries occur food crisis which they were related with these conditions and about 32 million people were affected by them.For example,Uganda faced with food crisis in 2017 because of drought which happened in 2016.But some of them are man-made like deforestation.So, generally, these climate and weather conditions main causes of increase food insecurity and decrease agricultural productivity.Also,Africa is rich with the natural resources despite of unequal distribution among the different countries.That's why countries can not consume them usefully.And even if distributed evenly,big foreign companies ,corporations exploit them and don't pay taxes to these countries.So ,this is worse situation:Africa is rich with resources,but people poor.For regulate this,adequate policies must defined and must settle.Also,for all poverty related issues can be solved if governments,communities develop effective strategies based on regional issues.

According the FAO's world 2016 hunger facts,27.4% of Africa's population live severe food insecurity conditions and lastest years these percentage increases especially in Sub-Saharan Africa,for example,from 2014 to 2016 years,rised about 3%.Africa also has great prevalence rates of malnutrition,for example,in Eastern Africa the undernourishment rate is about one third of people,according 2017 FAO report,in here live 243 million with malnutrition conditions.And it drives to stunting and wasting problems in children,according FAO 2017,wasting rates of children under 5 was 7.4% in 2016.

And according to UN report, from 1950 to 2018 year, there is high birth (every woman give birth 5 kids) rate and severe growth of population from 221 million to 1.2 billion and growth between 2010-2015 years was the greatest growth rate in the world. And even it is assumed that to 2050 year, 44% of extreme poor people in world will live especially in Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo according the Bill And Melinda Gates Foundation report. And according UN report, until 2050 year, half of growth of world population occurs in Africa. And this causes decrease per capita income and related it unemployment and hunger problems rise and extreme poverty happens.

Corruption and also bad governance are other triggered factors of poverty in Africa. Without education people by corruption and poverty are forced to choose of options if they buy food or give bribe for treatment in hospital. So, they are not aware of their rights and this conditions push them into more poor conditions. So, for reduce poverty is needed non-corrupt government. Because, governments confiscate contributions from abroad, poverty-reduction programs can not fulfilled because of individuals get all funds, local military forces carnage peasants, cultural leaders don't accept women rights and important of education for them. So, these worse reasons also cause maintain poverty in this region.

Conflicts are main driver to food and hunger issues in here. According Norwegian Refugee Council, 6 of 10 most dangerous conflicts are in Africa. 11 of 12 people who live in conflict happen region suffer from acute food problem. The main reasons of conflicts, violence are colonization, different ethnic structure, also corruption. In 2018, 31 people who give the humanitarian assist were killed in here, 11 in South Sudan, also 54 people were kidnapped, while 40 were arrested. Conflicts cause higher number of displaced people also refugees. For example, in 2017, about 18.4 million people left their homes due to violence and conflicts according to Pew Research Center analysis. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo has the greatest number of displaced people, in 2017, internally displaced people were about 4.4 million (in 2018 about 6

million) ,but previous year this figure was 2.2 million according UN High Commissioner for Refugees report.Amount of refugees also has growth,in 2017,it was 5.4 million and 16% higher than 2016 data.1.4 million of them belong to Uganda,second place is South Sudan.900.000 refugees from South Sudan now live in Ethiopia,and some others in Somalia,also in Eritrea.Generally,79% of displaced people due to conflicts mainly from:South Sudan,Nigeria,Somalia,Central African Republic,Democratic Republic of Congo.But 2017,some share of refugees returned their origin countries,for example,282.800 refugees returned to Nigeria in 2017 according UNHCR report.second return rate is belong to Central African Republic.Also,it is shown in this report that,in 2017,in Somalia 2.1 million people,South Sudan 1.9 million,Nigeria 1.7 million,Ethiopia 1.1 million people internally-in country displaced.And then some amount of them returned to origin areas,in Nigeria this number was about 382.000 people in 2017.

People in Africa think that high employment rates can break the poverty cycle in here and decrease poverty rate.According ILO,unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa was 7.2% in 2018.From 2016 to 2017 amount of jobless people rised from 28 million to 29 million according ILO.And about 60% of youth people in Africa are jobless,it is about 200 million people between 15-24 ages and this ratio is the largest youth unemployment ratio in the worls.According African Development Bank,in Africa rate of youth unemployed people are twice more than adults,also finding jobs are very difficult for women rather than men.And even if people can find the jobs,but working conditions are very hard in Africa.For example,there is no applied general minimum wage standarts,it varies depending on sectors,categories,industries and also areas like urban and rural.Working hours in week are high and this is very hard for people to work such a lot of hours.

Inequality is one of reasons to deepen poverty in Africa.According UNDP,African countries are more unequap today rather tan they were in 2010.The gap between rich people and poors deepen,for example,top 20% of people get 50% of incime rather than botton 20% only get 4%.10 from19 most unequal countries

situated in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to World Bank 2018 report, South Africa is the most unequal state in the world. Other most unequal countries due to GINI index are Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Central African Republic, Lesotho according to this report. Main reasons for higher inequality rates are corruption, inadequate tax systems, inadequate access to knowledge, capital, land, public investment, technology, privatization and also gender discrimination.

East Africa region people also suffer from chronic hunger, famine.

Conflicts, violence, droughts, higher prices of foods also aggravate people's living conditions, for example, in 2018, due to violence in Ethiopia about 800,000 people fled from their homes. Also, according to The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in 2019, lower level rainfalls will also increase hunger and food problems. And also, in this region floods happen, that's why countries' need for humanitarian aid rises, like South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and during these floods and such seasons, people can not access infrastructure and roads, bridges (also make the worse crops, cultivation activities), which worsen the people's opportunities to get humanitarian aid, flash floods which happened in May 2018 are good examples. About 6 million people are displaced because of conflicts, violence in this region. Conditions in here are also very dangerous for children, so, in 2017, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia more than 130,000 diarrhea and cholera cases happen with children according to WHO, also, 24,000 measles cases occur. So, children more suffer from these and they are more vulnerable to diseases and about 30% of children face undernutrition.

In Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa countries are in worst condition. Poverty rate for this region is average 43% and 27 most poor countries situated in here. More than 415 million people in here suffer from extreme poverty and this number is higher than previous years' data.

Children in Africa are also multidimensionally poor, it means that they are deprived not only from food and shelter, but also social, economic rights and according to UNICEF, 2 of 3 children in here are deprived at least 2 or three

dimensions of poverty. This region has biggest rate of children extreme poverty with about 49% and also has high child mortality rate. According Children International (nonprofit organization situated in Kansas) -about 50% of population in Africa are children and 20% of them have disabilities. There are rising number of stunting children related lack of adequate nourishment. In Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia mortality rate is three of four children. Also, malaria, ebola, HIV, AIDS, pneumonia, diarrhea are leading diseases to children deaths. 25 million people with HIV, about 2.9 million of them are children. Children who lose their parents from HIV/AIDS diseases and there are nearly 50 million orphan in Africa. Every day about 3000 children die from malaria. Nearly, 80 % of malaria deaths happen in this region. 1 in 11 children die before his or her 5 birthday. For example, Children deaths in this region is about 15 times more than high-income countries.

Also, about 589 million people have no access to electricity. Safe water and sanitation issues are in worst condition in Africa and about 40% of Africa population have no access to adequate water.

Education is one of main challenges for Africa, has the highest rate of exclusion of education in the world. About 59 million children between 5-17 years, can not go school or play games because, they must go to work for sustain their and families live. 2 of every 5 children can not even finish their primary education and this condition can not let them get rid of poverty. So, most children born to poverty and live with poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa has the biggest for this, about 21% of children can not get primary education according to UNESCO report. Generally, one from five children is out of education in Africa, in South Sudan this rate is 68%, Liberia 62%, Eritrea 57% according to UNESCO. Girls are in worst situation rather than boys in educational issues as always. So, 9 million girls never went to school but 6 million boys, 23% of girls (19% boys) out of primary education. But education for girls are very important as the same for boys, it is estimated that, if each girls in Africa can finish her even primary education, in Africa maternal deaths rates can decrease about 70%. Also, education

system has much progress despite of these educational issues in Africa ,for example,attendance in primary and secondary education rised about 54% until 1990 year.

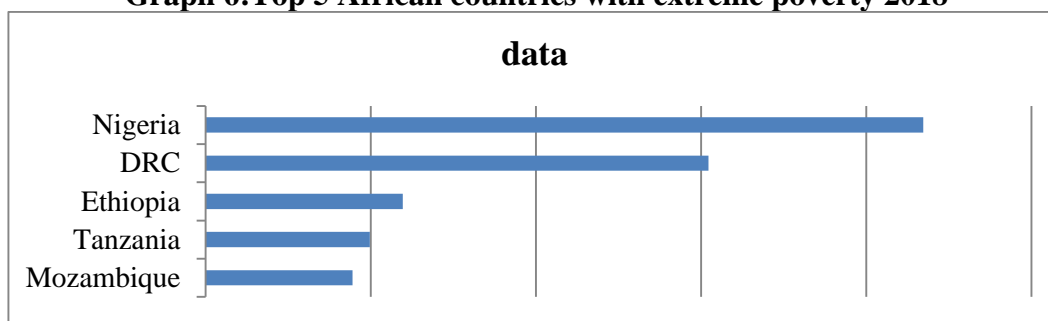
Nigeria is in worst conditions in Africa rather than others.About 42% of people or above 85 million people live under poverty line.And one of main resaons is overpopulation and rapid groth of population.According to UN repost,if it continue with the same speed,Nigeria will be third country with the most population after China and India in 2050 year.

Averagely,9 people push into extreme poverty in each minute,and 9 of them are in Nigeria and DRC,Nigeria is accounts for 6 people according to Brookings institution report.In some sources,Nigeria is called poverty capital in the world.

Despite all of these poverty conditions,there is a progress and a big effort to reduce them in Sub-Saharan Africa.Pew research center done survey in Africa among participants from mainly 9 countries of this region.And according to this survey,a big economic growth happen in here.But toward the reducing poverty,there is less progress.Also,health issues are main problem for people in here,according this survey,participants from 9 countries think that poor health care a very big threat their lives, higher children and mother mortality rate in here is a evidence to worse health system and services.But,despite of it,in Sub-Saharan Africa, under 5 year children deaths decreased about by 5% between 1990-2015 years according Pew Research center.But even so,deaths rates are very higher in here today.

And if we see image below,we can see top 5 African countires which suffer extreme poverty in 2018.As we see,Nigeria is the first with 86.9million and Democratic Republic of Congo with 60.9 million and Ethiopia with 23.9 million follow it.After them Tanzania with 19.0 million, Mozambique with 17.8million, Kenya with 14.7 million, Uganda with 14.2 million, South Africa with 13.8 million poor people.The last two countries in this list are South Sudan and Zambia with 11.4 and 9.5 million poor people.

Graph 6:Top 5 African countries with extreme poverty 2018



Source:<https://www.theatlas.com/charts/Hk0hVU0b7> (2019)

2.2 Poverty in Europe and Asia

Europe-one of every four people live in poverty in Europe.Poverty has some forms like,social exclusion,income poverty,lower work possibilities also material deficiency.European countries mostly experience income poverty despite of richest countries of world situated here.Income poverty mainly influences about 17.3% of people.Also,for about 108 million people (of EU-28) that's nearly 23.5%,has a risk of poverty and social exclusion which 43million of them face heavy material deprivation-can not get safe and quality food every second day.Also,social exclusion is a form of poverty because it is lack or limited access to rights,also social services.Food insecurity rate for EU-28 was 1.6% according FAO report.Women more suffer than men,so there were 3.2 million women and 3 million men who suffer from this,but totally 8.4 million people suffer according 2017 FAO statistics.

Poverty line varies across the countries and average poverty rate is 9.8% in Europe.For example,Austria has a lower poverty rate with just 4% and Greece has a higher rate which is 36%.So,we see from these examples that there are big gaps amongs Europe's poor and rich countries.

Unemployment rate is also differs from country to country.But average rate for EUis about 6.6%,for Eurozone is 7.9%.Unemployment is a big contributor to poverty and such people at very risky situation of intense material deprivation.That's why employed people have more opportunities and chances to get rif of poverty and sustain their life in at least middle level.according EU report

for 2018 december (these figure regionally adjusted),this rate is 18.6% Greece,14.3% Spain,10.3% Italy are higher rates.But lower rates are in Czechia 2.1%,Germany 3.3%,Poland 3.5%.

As in everywhere,also in Europe women more suffer from poverty and its effects rather than men,also from social exclusion. According the European Union-Statistics and Living Condition 2017 report,women's poverty rate is 23.3%,and young people between 18-24 and children under 18are more suffer than adults.Poverty rate for under 18 children is 24.9% in EU according this report.For example,in Czechia is14.2%,in Romania. 41.7%.In 2010 children poverty rate had reached to highest level in UK with 30%.And today in Spain this rate is in very high level,especially in Andalusia it is 44%.Besides accessing adequate and healthy meal,food,social exclusion also big issue for children.Because,lack of good education life, quality healthcare, opportunities totake part in social, cultural life, leisure, enjoy holiday etc. are also main deficiencies of children who live under poverty conditions.

International Monetary Fund defined poorest countries of Europe 2018.These countries were arrangement according to their GDP per capita,so it is income poverty which exist in these countires: 1.Moldova now is poorest country of Europe, 2.Ukrain, 3.Kosovo, 4.Albania, 5.Bosnia and Herzegovina, 6.Macedonia , 7.Serbia, 8.Montenegro, 9.Bulgaria, 10Romania.These countries are top poorest countries with lower GDP per capita in Europe.

European countries with the biggest economies are UK,Germany and France.Let's analyze these countries' poverty rates.Firstly begin with UK.According to Philip Alston report (he is UN's special Rapporteur),poverty related facts of UK are like this-there are about 14 million people (22%) who live in poverty conditions in UK,it means one of five people.4 million from 14 million are 50% and more than 50% below poverty level and 1.5 millions suffer from material deprivation that's lack of basic needs.It is predicted that children poverty will rise about 7% till 2022 and according to 2018 figures,number of children who

live in poverty is about 4.5million.Families with more children like 3 or 4,are more likely to live in poverty because of additional costs for raise them.And females more suffer from poverty conditions rather than men,2-3 percent higher than men.Homelessness had rised to 60% from 2010.

According to Germany National Statistics office's report,about 15.5 million people were in risk of poverty which is number is equal about 19% of whole population.And one fifth people was threatened by social exclusion and poverty effects.Germany is a wealthy country,That's why poverty in these country is more about social issues rather than lack of food and other basic needs,sanitation.These social issues are like pay the bills,pay the house rent,heat the house,go to holiday and vacation etc.So,povrty in Germany has another aspect like this and poor people in here face mostly these poverty-related problems rather than material deprivation.Because prices of food or energy are very lower than other European countries and clean water,sewage systems,electricity are in good situation for almost everyone.That's why access and using them is not problrm for people.

So,about 12.5 million people are categorized as poor.This number is very high for such developed and welfare country with population about 81 million.Top 20% earn 4times more rather than bottom 20%.Unemployment rate for 2018 december was 3.3%.But poverty is not only related unemployed people.Because employed people may also be poor,that's one person maybe works but can not get enough money for him and his familySo because of inadequate wages for improve poor living conditions there are "working poor" people.

Also in rural regions of Germany,there are some illness and diseases,like worm diseases,dengue fever etc, are thought related with poverty.

In Germany,there are not slums,favelas but despite of it,there is homelessness issues.According to Federal Association for the Support of the Homeless,currently,there are 860.000 homeless people in here.Some of them live with relatives,some remain shelters at nights and also live in streets.

Let's see another European country-France.

In France about 9 million people,14% live below poverty line.And one of five people at risk of poverty (nearly 17.7%).Poverty mean is related that of the EU,So,60% of household median income in poverty line in Europe.According to Secours Populaire' survey,21% of people who participate in survey say that they can not get safe food and meal for three times a day,and 27% say that they can not buy fruit and vegetables daily.

There is noticeable gap between rich and poor people,because top 20% earn 5times more than bottom 20%.In different cities poverty rate is also differs.For example,in Paris this ratio is 14%.Also Marseille is a second biggest city but Europe's one of poorest cities.People have big housing problems in this city.

Unemployment rate is closer to 10%,youth unemployment rate is 24% which it means one of four young people.

Also in France,poor people get unemployment benefits.Most of them think that it is easy rather than work.That's why they don't have initiative and desire for finding a job.But unfortunately,about 63% of all unemployed people can not get these benefits because of documentation issues.

The demographic groups which are at higher risk of poverty are children,women and foreigners.

Asia-There are about 1.2 billion people who live less \$3.20 daily,400 million live below \$1.9 daily in Asia and Pacific. According to Food and Agricultural Organisation report,there are about 486 million people so,11.4% of people suffer from undernourishment in Asia and Pacific region.Poverty ratios are 3 times more in rural than urban,and agricultural sector workers are more likely to live in poor rather than people who work in social and other and other sectors of economy.According FAO report, in 2017,undernourishment ratio was differs in regions of Asia.In East Asia is 8.5%,in South Asia 14.8%,Southeast Asia 9.5% and Oceania 7.0%.2017 statistics show that there were 79 million under 5 children who were stunted in this region.(UNICEF and WHO).Low prevalence level of stunting existed in China,Tonga,Mongolia but other some countries with high and

medium level like Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Philippines etc. The rate of wasting children under 5 is in Southeast Asia 8.9%, South Asia 15.4%, East Asia 1.9% and in Pacific 9.4%. The highest rate is in India, other high rates for wasting children are Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, lower rates in Mongolia, China according UNICEF, WHO. Also overweight children under 5 have high rates in Asia and Pacific, but between 2000-2017 years in East Asia this ratio decreased, but in other regions increased. And there are higher deaths rates among children due to diseases. One of these diseases is diarrhea, main cause for this is lack of sanitation-unsafe water food. Specially, in East Asia is more prevalence, about 60% of people suffer from this disease.

Also national disasters are characterized for Asia, national disasters cause people lose their houses, normal living conditions, also occurs health problems among them, they infect some diseases in anti-sanitation and anti-hygiene environments after disasters when temporarily they live in shelters. We know that Asia most disaster-prone region and that's why people are more likely to suffer from them in this region.

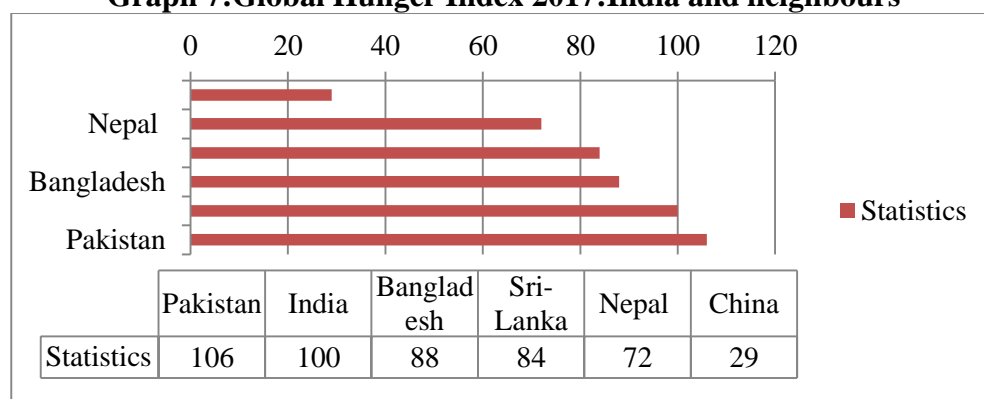
According the data by IMF in 2017, the poorest countries (defined for GDP per capita income) in Asia are: Afghanistan, (with the lowest annual income is a poorest country in Asia) Yemen, Nepal, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Pakistan, Myanmar.

Central Asia region also has poverty issues. In this region, 3 main poor countries are Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. From 2005 to 2017, undernourishment ratio decreased from 6.5 million to 4.4 million people (According FAO). Food insecurity also varies among countries, for example, in Tajikistan it is 7.8%, but commonly, it is 2.6% for Central Asia. Totally, 1.8 million people suffer from this in Central Asia. In Central Asia region, there are nearly 2 million children under 5 who suffer from stunting, overweight rate is 6 percent. Obesity rates in adults were 16.8% in 2016 according UNICEF and WHO report.

Many of Asia population belongs to India and China,they are the most populous countries in the world.So,in where there are a lot of people,in there exist enormous poverty problems and big amount of poor people,because fast population growth is also a cause to poverty.And related this,higher illiteracy level,lack of health care services ,low per capita income etc.So,in India,there are about 5% or 73million people in extreme poverty and this is 11% of all world poor population.But Last years in India there are big achievements on reducing poverty according to Global MPI figures.So,during last 10-12 years number of extreme poor people reduced to 73 million.

In India,infant mortality rate is 39 deaths for every 1000 births,life expectancy is 68.8 years according 2017 facts.Also,deaths from HIV/AIDS is 62.000 and people living with this diseases are 2.1 million due to 2016 estimations.Also poverty rate 21.9%,prevelance of undernutrition is 14.5%,tuberculosis rate is 211 for 100.000 people,rate of people who live in slums is 24% ,literacy level 71.2%,access to improved sanitation utilities is very low-39.6% but unimproved is 60.4% according ADB 2018 statistics.

Graph 7:Global Hunger Index 2017:India and neighbours



Source:Global Hunger Index 2017 Report.<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/results/> (2019)

China is the first most populous country and that's why in China there are also millions of poor despite big economic growth.There are aroundly 30 million people live in poverty,it is about 2% of country's population.But in China also

happens improvements on reduction poverty and so, according World Bank, today China is upper middle-income country. And last 5 year, about 68 million people get out of poverty. Even there is World Bank report related it, it is showed in report that, in recent years, China (also India) displays remarkable falling numbers of poverty and it causes increasing middle class. Middle class people have middle level income which they can meet their primary necessities with this. Let's see this fact that, in 2002 year, middle class contained only 4 % of people, but after 10 years, increased to 31 % of population which was equal about 420 million people.

Infant mortality rate is 12 deaths for each 1000 births, literacy level is 96.4% (2015), access to improved water systems 95.5%, access to sanitation utilities is 76.5% , life expectancy rate is 75.7 years, level of undernutrition is 9.6%, under 5 mortality rate is 10 deaths for every 1000 births, tuberculosis ratio is 64 people per 100.000 according 2018 ADB facts.

In Middle East, also there are rich and poor countries. Most Richest ones are Kuwait, Qatar and United Arab Emirates due to GDP per capita. But poorest ones are Syria, Yemen, Iraq. About two thirds of the region's population is poor or vulnerable poverty. In Arabian countries live nearly 116 million (40%) poor people. In this region MPI is 6.6%. Half of region's population, 48% is responsible for 67% of poor population.

According to UNICEF 2017, survey on 11 countries in Middle East and North Africa, at least, 29 million children are affected from poverty, that's one of four people. Especially, in Mauritania, Comoros, Sudan, Yemen children poverty is very awful. Almost 50% of these children suffer from housing problems like overcrowding or poor flooring. Also, they are forced to go about half hour walk for take safe and clean water. And one thirds children have no basic water utilities at their home. Children's poverty rate in rural areas is 55%, about 1.8 times higher than urban areas. If head of household which children live in has no education , poverty rate is 57.8%, but if he or she has at least primary education, poverty level decreases to about 36%.

Conflicts and instability are main contributors to poverty in this region, because of conflicts, about 7 million people experience food problems and undernutritions. (2015 est.) Also, causes increasing numbers of refugees, according to OPHI report, this region has 53% of all refugees with just 5% of global population and have about 37% of displaced people of world. Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Tunisia, Palestine ongoing conflicts are main examples. For instance, Syria conflict causes about 80% people push into poverty and reduces their life expectancy about 20 years.

Yemen is most poor country in Middle east region. After years of conflict, Yemen is at famine risk now. This conflict caused 10,000 civilians dies and about 3.3 million people left their houses and living areas according to UN. This risk is caused by crisis and this is called as world's largest humanitarian depression and man-made crisis of hunger. UN defined Yemen in "level 3 emergency". In 2017, about two thirds of people, nearly 17 million suffered from hunger. At the end of 2017, 130 children died because of extreme hunger and poverty-related diseases. According UN report, about 22.2 million people from whole 29.2 million population need aid and don't have sufficient food, 8.4 million people at under famine risk and 2 million people displaced. According to UN, children poverty is always in worst situation, so 2 of each 5 children suffer from acute undernourishment. But before crisis, about half of people also live in poverty conditions but crisis caused to deepen it. Because, most of food supply in Yemen is imported, but because of conflict, Yemen can not take them easily, also internal food prices are very high so not every family can get them. And not only food, but also medicine, fuel is imported.

Water and sanitation system are damaged after conflict, because of it, about 16 million people have lack and poor access to safe water and sanitation utilities. And this anti-sanitation condition drives to increase the risk of diseases and epidemic (like cholera). But lack of healthcare causes the improve this situation, so, about 18 million lack of primary health care. According to UN report, in here, in every 10

minutes dies a under 5 child because of –diseases,violence and mainly hunger.And from 2017 april,about 1.1 million diarrhea and cholera cases have been recorded.

So,as we see from this information,with the a lotof population Asian population also is in bad poverty conditions.

2.3 Poverty in North and South America

Although USA is the richest, innovative and most powerful country in our world,there are poor people even in USA too.About 40 million people live in poverty and about 3 million live in extreme poverty.Nearly,12,3% of people live below poverty line in here,according to National poverty data for 2017 which was released by US Census Bureau.12,3% means one eighth of population.Poverty in here differs by gender,age,ethnic/racial and etc.For example,women earn less money than men,female-headed families poverty rate is higher than other families,also whites' poverty rate lower than minorities,blacks.In 2017,under 18 children who live in poverty were 17,5%.Most people think that because of USA is a wealthy country,there are no poor children.But it is not such.Statistics show that in USA poverty rate of children is higher than some other developing countries.Also,infant mortality and teen pregnancy are in higher rates.According to Global Childhood ranking, USA is settled 36th place among 175 countries.Also, amount of homeless people grew to 9% in 2017.

Here are poorest USA states: Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, North New Mexico, Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and West Virginia.Define the poorest states is very complicated if we calculate money which everyone earns.But main factors are-median income,poverity level and unemployment rate for determine these states.

In Canada about 5,8 million people,that's 16.8% or 1 of 6 people live in poverty according the 2018 census.The provinces with highest rate of poverty are Nunavut,Manitoba and British Colombia.And cities which have higher rates poverty are Vancouver,Toronto,Abbotsford-Mission and Windsor.

People who have any disabilities are twice likely to live in poverty. These people are about 15% and 59% of them are women. In Canada, single mothers are nearly 21% who raise their children in poverty. Also child poverty in here is serious. So, children who live in poverty are nearly 1.3 million in Canada. And in here about one seventh people who live in shelters are children. 16-24 aged people contain about 20% homeless population. Canada is in 17th place of 29 richest countries due to amount of poor children and in 26th place from 35 wealthy countries due to general child inequality. So, as we see above, although Canada is rich country, it has also poor people and conditions.

In Mexico there is also poverty problems and government tries to eliminate effects of poverty. According 2017 facts, 19.7% of people live below poverty line and for children this ratio is 27%. There are high unemployment rates in here, is 6.2% and people must work a lot of hours to earn money for continue their lives. For example, about 30% of people in Mexico have to work 50 hours or above in a week just for sustain lives. Also, inequality of income is unbalanced, rich people get about 14 times more money than the poor. It is clear that accessing to basic life necessities is not same for poor and rich people. That's why it causes riches get richer but the poor go more down at poverty. The income inequality rate is 17.3. And about 10 percent of population face limited access to food and this unequal access of food impacts negatively about 25%-35% of population. So, malnutrition, anemia and also obesity, overweight ratios are high in here. Nearly, 13% of children under 5 endure to malnutrition. About 52 million of population live in hunger conditions. It means food insecurity and hunger rates are 17.9% in here. Also, housing issue remains a enormous problem for people. 34 million people obliged to live in slum, shanty and squatter's houses. There are very small for living conveniently and have no infrastructure and basic utilities-like, heat, water, sanitation etc. And houses which they live in are built from poor materials (cardboards). That's why it is very difficult for people to live here. In Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca regions people live in the worst conditions. Living

in such conditions causes stress,depression,failures and mental illness.

Generally,if we analyze poverty in America we'll talk about some causes of poverty in here.If we examine for example India,povetry in here is quietly clear.But in America,besides these,there are also lack of necessities and security.So,additional reasons to poverty for North American countries are these (besides the main causes which we talked about in previous chapter) :

Firstly,poor economics is one of big reasons because unemployment increases because of it.In bad conditions companies cut the jobs or close the company completely.And it causes people lose their jobs,not only they but also their families are also affected by this and in most situations it leads to homelessness too.Also,using drug and alcohol is very dangerous for people,because drugs and alcohol are very powerful and dominant in their life who use them.And they can spend all their money for these habits,these may cost thousands dollars a week.Such people mostly lose their jobs ,because reduce job effectiveness,miss work,rise medical costs for illness etc.All of these push them into poverty too.Other reason is problem on family systems.Increasing rates of divorces lead to rising single-headed families.Especially,female-headed families meet with big economic and social problems and finding adequate jobs for run their households and raise children is very difficult for them.That's why family problems drag them into poverty too.

Poverty in Latin America-According to 2017 facts,despite the improvements and economic growth in South America about 130 million people living in poverty conditions,includes Honduras, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela.Poverty rates differ from country to country.For example,in Chile,Argentine and Uruguay this rate are around 10% which is lower rate.At the same time,in Guatemala is 50% and Nicaragua is 37% which are very higher rates.And these rates are above from average regional rate-21%.There are about 42 million people meet with hunger problem in South America.In LA countries,like,Brazil,Venezuela,Colombia,Chile,Uruguay,Paraguay and others,

poverty covers rural and also urban areas. Some people think that, poverty rate in rural areas is always higher than poverty rate in urban areas. But it is not always real for all countries. Let's see some examples: in Bolivia in urban areas poverty rate is lower than rural areas, in here number people who live in poverty in rural are 20% higher than urban population. But, in Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Colombia vice versa, so in these countries, urban poor people is much more than rural poor ones.

Poverty in rural areas is also related with global warming and climate change and also national disasters. According to 2018 facts, there are 59 million poor people who live in LA and Caribbean rural areas face these problems because of hardship of rural life. Climate change has result on health too-death and illness from heat, breathe problems because of air pollution, infectious diseases. Officials say that, migration and decreases in agricultural yields are available results of poverty. And most people run away from rural areas and settle in small areas and towns.

Also, limited or no access health care services (nearly 20%) are also specific for this region. People suffer from non-communicable diseases like obesity, cancer, diabetes also hypertension. People experience more decreasing rate fertility and increasing rate mortality. Because health infrastructure is not in good conditions in these countries.

Clean water and adequate sanitation is also big issue for this region, 2-5 million people which a lot of children also die from using contaminated water each year. According to world Water Council, 77 million people suffer accessing to safe and clean water. 51 millions people live in rural and 26 millions live in urban. About 256 million people use septic tanks and latrines instead of simple sanitation utilities.

One of every 12 people don't complete primary school and lack of basic reading and writing skills causes problems finding jobs and one of main reasons which creates unemployed groups of people. And 40% of all unemployed people in

LA region are who have no basic literacy abilities. Because poor children can not participate at school activities and lessons because of hunger, health and economic problems. Indigenous people suffer more about schooling than non-indigenous. For example, in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador non-indigenous people spend 3-4 years more than indigenous ones. So there is discrimination on race, disability, gender, ethnicity and other factors on poverty-related issues and poverty consequences too. That's why some people think that breaking human rights is also one of poverty effects.

There are big inequalities among LA countries. According to 2017 report on Poverty and Human Rights, 10% population of LA accounts for 71% all wealth. But people who live in poverty only save 3.2% of wealth. There are people who live in slums, shanty houses and also people who live in big luxury urban areas. UNDP reports that, 10 from world's 15 most unequal countries are situated in this region, so LA is one of more unequal regions in the world despite of improvements. Unequal distribution is one of main reasons of poverty in LA.

Inequality also main factor which contributes to violence, crime. Poor people are more likely to perform crime and violence also drug use. This region is most dangerous, murderous and criminal region in the world, 37% of world's homicides occur in this region, also family disruption, alcohol using, settlement instability etc. Illegal economies and organized crime are main contributors to violence in here. These countries have the highest homicide rates –Honduras, Jamaica, Brazil, Venezuela, El Salvador and St Kitts.

In this region, some countries were influenced by economic crises like Brazil and Argentina, it causes high inflation, debt burden, chaotic economy-lower wage, rising tax rates. And countries try get rid of the effects of crises. All of these also contribute to increase poverty in this region.

Brazil is a biggest country with big economic power in South America and according to 2017 facts it is most populous with about 208 million people. According to Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, poverty rate was 25% (more than 50 million people) in 2017, unemployment rate was 13.1% in

here. In North regions poverty level is very high but in south is lower than north. Oxfam International reports that, the richest 6 billionaires' same wealth is equal to 100 million poorest populations', in 2017, 7.4% and 15.3 million people continue their life in extreme poverty. According to CIA, Infant mortality rate is 17.5 deaths for each 1000 people and life expectancy rate is 72 years.

Nearly 20% of water resources of world is in this country but people face the water access problems. Because, water is used for economy, industry rather than people. 60% of all energy is formed from hydro resources, also, 72% of all water supplies used by agriculture and for irrigation systems. That's why people have problems with accessing clean and safe water.

Also wealth distribution is not uniform in here and that's why gap between poor and rich people is expands progressively. So, poor people are forced to leave their areas for go to urban areas for getting good job and earn more money for live normally. But in here they face housing problems (about 50 million people) live in and that's why settle in favela-shanty towns. But here is more likely to lead to crime, drug and alcohol related violence. Also, in favelas sanitation issues are in very bad conditions. So, poor sanitation, lack of nutrition and inadequate health services lead to more diseases and children death in favelas. Besides urban areas with slums, also in rural areas people experience poverty because of natural disasters including landslides, climate change.

2.4 Poverty in Azerbaijan

Our country is situated in South Caucasus, on crossways Europe and Asia and western seaside of Caspian Sea. This is strategically important for us. Because, it helps to better relations with other countries and these relations affect country positively. And this causes increase the development level of Azerbaijan and help to improve country's economy, of course. In our modern world, economic development is most countries' main target, because with achieve economic development and good international relations, country can get rid of main problem

(which are very significant nationally and internationally) which it faces. One of these main issues is poverty which every country wants to eliminate it. Because poverty is multidimensional term and that's why it has also many negative effects on people, households, social groups and even whole economy of country. So, for determine poverty conditions of a specific country, we must analyze these dimensions of poverty.

Firstly, national poverty rate (population with percentage which live under national poverty line) is 5.9% according to Asian Development Bank 2016 estimations and State Statistical Committee. So, 5.9% of population live under poverty conditions. From 2001 to 2012 poverty rate fell from 49% to 6%. This is good evidence fast decrease in poverty during these years. In 2012 poverty head count ratio was 6%, according this figure Azerbaijan was in 120th place in world.

The high rate of employed people or lower level on unemployed people is a main aspect of average income and related this, main for define people's living conditions. In Azerbaijan unemployed people are 5% of population according 2017 information of World Bank, this rate is lower than neighbors-Armenia with 18.4% and Georgia with 11.8%. But unemployment rate among young people-15-24 years old in 2017 was 16.0% (for women) and 13.2% (for men) of total labor force according to Asian development Bank. In 2017, 41.1% of all total employed people which were involved economic activities were women. The branches which higher rates of women work in are education (73.8%), health and social (76.5%), art, entertainment and recreation activities (63.1%) according to Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic. And by 2030 year, is planned to reduce unemployment level to 4% and decrease this level to minimum level among women and young people.

Table 2: Number of employed people (thousands)

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017
People	4602.9	4671.6	4759.9	4822.1

Source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan <https://www.stat.gov.az> (2019)

Good education and high literacy level is very important for country because these are one of main pathways for get rid of poverty and increase people's living standarts. Education system in Azerbaijan is democratic and have international value. 9 years general education is compulsory for all citizens. Education is a right which all citizens have and there is a article in Azerbaijan Constitution. So, education is compulsory, also free for children between 6-15 ages. Schools are public and private. In public schools textbooks are free. And people have various choices for attend their children in private schools. Universities are also public and private.

Azerbaijan has done educational reforms and improvements on education after gain independence. Aim of reforms is modernize education system in Azerbaijan. And also, in 2009-2016 years, agreed project was implemented with World Bank, and this project was about general education curriculum-new educational framework, that's new teaching methods, materials, resources and education process. And for fulfill this project, UNICEF assessed Azerbaijan government. After these reforms, happened some improvements in 2016-2017 like this: About 76000 children were included pre-school education, 101 school were repaired, 29 new school began operate. And all these reforms, caused increase school attendance in especially rural areas, because in these areas attendance is in low level because of school's poor conditions-decayed schools, lack of heat and electricity also they are very far from homes especially in villages and children have to go more than one hour for reach the school. And that's why reforms help get rid of these conditions and rise children's school attendance.

According to UNESCO, in Azerbaijan literacy level (the ability to write, also read and to be able to do arithmetic calculations) is higher than most European countries, and according to World Bank, it is about 99.8%, which is higher than world average with 97%, and literacy level for male is 99.5%, for female is 99.6% in Azerbaijan. Here are some educational facts according to World Bank: in 2015 years, adult (people higher than 15 ages) literacy rate was 99.5%, above 65 years

elderly literacy rate was 98.4%, which increased from 90.3% between 1999-2015 years. Let's see some important educational achievements according to 2017 report of Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic:

1. In 2017-2018 education year, children who were included to preschool education were 65%, which is 10% higher than previous year's data (was 55%) and 2017-2018 year was defined as "The Year of Quality on General Education".

2. In 2017, the President of Azerbaijan Republic signed "State Program on development of inclusive education", this program encompasses 2018-2024 years and the main objective of this program is provide equal rights to children who have any disabilities with the other children at the all stages of education.

3. Electronic resources are very important factor for all student, pupils and in 2017, above one million people got access to these resources.

4. Also teaching materials and resources are very significant and in 2017 year, a contract was signed with China about providing schools with more than 20,000 notebooks.

5. In 2017, about 37,000 people which is about 12 percent higher than previous year were enrolled to institutions of higher education and most of them are public universities.

6. From various 75 countries, 5410 students study in Azerbaijan in 2017 and this number is 10% above from previous year's data. Main of them are from Turkey, also, from Iran, Russia, Georgia, Iraq, Turkmenistan, China, India, Pakistan and etc.

7. Azerbaijan regions which there are a lot of schools are: firstly Aghdam, Guba, Jalilabad, Kachmaz etc.

Other dimension - prevalence of undernourishment was 5.5% in 2002-2006, was below 2.5% in 2010-2017 according ADB report. According Global Nutrition Report 2018, anemia and overweight which they are effects of malnutrition are more characteristic for our Republic. UNICEF had done survey in 2013 about nutrition issues in Azerbaijan for investigate nourishment problems in Azerbaijan.

According UNICEF 2013 survey among respondents from Azerbaijani households,24.4% of respondents have anaemia,15.4% have iron deficiency and 6.5% have both of them.In survey, vitamin A deficiency only occurs 8% of 1075 children and most of them lived in urban areas.Generally,according 2016 data,31 children- from every 1000 born-,died before 5 age.Mortality rate of infant –for 1000 people is 23.8. According UNICEF and WHO 2017 report,for children under 5 wasting is 3.1%,stunting 18.0%,overweight is 13.0%,main cause for this is lack of adequate nutrition.So,generally we can say,wasting,stunting and overweight rates among children are not severe in Azerbaijan (but among Azerbaijan regions,for example,stunting is more prevalent in Ganja-Gazakh and Lenkeran) than more Asian countries.Children who live under poverty line was 5% ,according to ADB 2018 report.

But according NCD Risk Factor Collaboration,in 2015,among 5-19 aged adolescents underweight was 15.7% for for boys,13.2% for girls,this factor has a decreasing value comparison previous years. But overweight rates have increasing values,so,for boys it was 5.3% and for girls 4.4% in 2015. For adults,in 2015, overweight rates which have increasing values were 54.1% for male and 52.9% for females. Obesity rate for adults in 2016 was 19.9. Anemia rate in women was 38.5 in 2016.

Table 3: Number of disabled children 2017

Age Group	As percent to total		Gender distribution	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
0-3	42.3	38.6	45.7	54.3
4-7	29.5	30.2	42.8	57.2
8-13	22.2	23.2	42.3	57.7
14-17	6.0	8.0	36.3	63.7
total %	100	100	43.4	56.6
Total number	2236	2921	X	X

Source:State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. <https://www.stat.gov.az> (05.2019)

According to UNICEF's 2013 survey, among 4320 participants, 80% of them use the water systems, 10% of them say that they have no access to water in their houses. Generally, according to this survey in 2013, 81% of them use improved sources for drinking and 19% of them use unimproved resources. But 2015 estimations showed that, 87% people access safe and improved drinking water, 84% people access basic water services. And 89% of population can use essential sanitation utilities (according to WHO 2015 est). Generally, limited access to water decreased from 37.6% to 11.3% during 2012-2018 years. And also access sewage and sanitation systems has increased to 98.2% from 2002 to 2018. For example, according to WHO/UNICEF Joint Programme 2017, in 2015, 6% of population use unimproved water, 72% of population use safely managed water and 13% of them use basic water systems. Also, see sanitation data for 2015: 6% of them use safely managed systems, and 89% of them use basic sanitation systems and resources.

According to 2016 World Bank Group data, electricity access is 100%. Access to utilities-like technologies, fuels for cooking is 95.54%.

Internet access has had growth sharply to 77.2% according to 2016 data.

Health issues are in the center of government efforts. Because, if health system is in good situation in any country, it means that the lower level of poverty. There is important growth in lifespan years. So, from 1990 to 2015, lifespan rose from 60 to 69 for men and from 66 to 75 for women according to WHO. And according 2016 report about this, average life expectancy rate is 70/76 years and according to WHO 2017 estimations, for male is 67.2, for female is 74.7 due to 2017.

HIV/AIDS –prevalence rate among adult (15-49 ages) is 0.1% for 1000 people, due to 2017 data. But people who living with these diseases were 9200 in 2016, also deaths from them were below 500 people. According WHO report, mortality from HIV/TB 0.24 and incidence was 1.1 for per 100.000 people. Tuberculosis treat coverage ratio was 80% according this report.

CHAPTER 3: GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR REDUCE POVERTY

3.1 Poverty alleviation all over the world

Poverty reduction has a global important and this is world's countries' mutual target. Because poverty encompasses all countries, all people in the world. The reason is, poverty does not depend on age, gender, race, ethnicity and other factor, that's all groups of people can be poor and can live in poverty conditions. That's why eliminating poverty has a significant role in these people's lives. As we know, poverty is not only about lack of income and monetary assets, but also related with social, economic factors, accessing human rights and etc. That's why according World Social Summit, eliminating process of poverty includes also social, economic, political and ethnical aspects. So, these activities must cover all dimensions of poverty, help to get rid of all obstacles which don't let people participate all spheres of these dimensions and can not access their rights. And for get rid of poverty, countries and governments must make poverty reduction policies, tools.

But for set the exact reduction tools and rules, all aspects of poverty must be examined accurately and completely, also causes and effects of it must be determined correctly. After this examination, reduction reforms and policies are fulfilled. Because, without it, there can occur some negative and unexpected consequences of these reforms. That's why, for this, PSIA approach is used. This approach was launched in 2000 year by IMF and World Bank and is mainly used by organisations, governments and policy makers. PSIA-poverty and social analysis is tool for analyse and estimates effects of poverty reduction reforms and improvements on various social groups. Great range of technical and analytical instruments are applied within the PSIA, also is used qualitative and quantitative methods in before, during, after reforms and this approach is systematic rather than separate approach. It measure how people who live under poverty conditions, are affected by reduction policies, programmes and if there is necessity, change these policies conversely, suggest various policy options and apply different steps.

It targets to define poverty reduction policies and programs in these ways: ensure evidences on distributional and social impacts of reforms, offers changes and set some adjustments to these policies, defines other options for improve poverty eradication, gives the chance for dialogue around these reforms. So, using this approach helps governments foresee effects on poor and excluded people, help for making evidence-based conclusions and decisions and develops policy fulfillment.

Applying PSIA very important when any policy is decided, because: 1. effects of policy can differ across different groups, that's some of them may gain and others lose-negative or positive effects; 2. effects vary depending on time, some of them happen directly, but others occur during the some period of time, it means they are short-term and long-term effects; 3. some effects are made straightly by reforms while others catch indirectly to households.

So, different countries set the reduction policies using PSIA approach. As we know from previous chapters, poverty is multidimensional and that's why eradication of poverty encompasses different aspects of poverty, like education, health, nutrition, energy, water, sanitation, hunger, transport, infrastructure, violence, crime. And various countries' actions against poverty are also various, because poverty incidence and severity is not at the same level in all countries. That's why they must apply different policies and reforms into society and economy for eliminate poverty.

Poverty reduction measures are performed in national and international level. In different countries poverty reduction policies are fulfilled by governments separately, this happens in national level. But there are different international organization which help to poor and developing countries to reduce poverty level globally, this is international level.

Let's see internationally poverty reduction processes. These actions are taken by global organisations, that's why we must see poverty reduction initiatives by them. If we talk about global initiatives against the poverty, we must note UN's

efforts firstly. In 2000 year, leaders of UN's member states accept Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which covered 8 main goals against poverty and its effects and was planned to obtain till 2015 year. This declaration was signed in New-York summit and countries decided to combine their efforts for reduce poverty around the world. According to Un, these 8 main goals are: 1. eliminate hunger and extreme poverty- must be reduce amount of people halfly who live with less than \$1 daily and reduce half percentage of people who suffer from hunger, 2. attain worldwide primary education- boys and girls must complete full primary education course, 3. empower women and support gender equality- get rid of gender discrimination mainly in primary and secondary education, 4. decrease child mortality rate- diminish two thirds of child (children under 5) mortality, 5. improve maternal health- reduce maternal mortality rate three quarters, 6. fight against malaria, HIV/AIDS and other diseases- stop and reverse the spread of them, 7. maintain environmental sustainability- basis of sustainable development must be combined with the country's policies related the environmental issues, also accessing water, carbon dioxide emissions etc, 8. progress a global partnership for improvement. All these goals were planned to realize by 2015 year. But what was the results of these goals? Let's see them according UN Millennium Development Goals report 2015:

First goal- Extreme poverty which people live under \$1.25 per day rate was decreased about to 14% between 1990-2015 years. Amount of people declined from 1.9 billion to 836 million, so, more than half. Malnutrition level diminished from 23.3 % (in 1990) to 12.9 % (in 2014). Also, people who live in middle class, that's live with \$4 daily, increased three times.

Second goal- in 2015, number of children out-of primary education was 57 million, despite in 2000 years this rate was 100 million. Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions which had a big improvement on primary school enrollment. There was 20 % rising between 2000-2015, but from 1990 to 2000 it was 8% increase. So, for get high development level countries must increase education level.

Third goal-girls were more included education life rather than 15 years before, so gender inequality in education was declined. For example, in South Asia, girls school enrollment was 74 girls for each 100 boys, but in 2015, this rate was 103 girls. Also, women who worked in other sectors rather than agriculture, rose from 35% to 41%. And women participation figures in parliaments rose about two times, about one of five members was a woman in 2015.

Fourth goal-there had a big improvement in child mortality between 1990-2015 due to MDGs. So, under-5 death rates decreased from 90 to 43 deaths for every 1000 births. Generally, deaths diminished from 12.7 million to 6 million. From the early 1990s, the eradication rate of poverty fell about three times. In Sub-Saharan Africa it was 5 times lower. In this process, vaccination had a great impact because of it about 15.6 million deaths were prevented. So, vaccination rose from 73% to 84% during this period.

Fifth goal-during this period, global maternal death rate decreased to 45%, that's reduced from 380 deaths to 210 deaths in 1990-2013 years, in different regions of the world also had reductions, for example, in Sub-Saharan Africa, fell to 49% and Southern Asia to 64%.

Sixth goal-HIV infections decreased from 3.5 million to 2.1 million. 6.4 million malaria deaths were prevented during these years, in Sub-Saharan Africa malaria cases fell to 37%. Also, tuberculosis incidence decreased, mortality rate of it fell to 45%, prevalence rate to 41% and treatment of it saved about 37 million people's lives.

Seventh goal-ozone depleting materials reduced and it is assumed the layer will be escaped until middle of this century. Marine and terrestrial protected areas rose, especially in LA and Caribbean the coverage of them increased from 8.8% to 23.4%. Also, 91% of people got access to drinking water resources in 2015 compared with 1990, which was 76%. Universally, 147 states answered drinking water goal, 95 states sanitation goal and 77 countries met both targets. 2.1 million people around the world got access to improved water systems, defecation fell

about half. And amount of people who live in slums in urban areas decreased to 29.7% from 39.4%.

Eighth goal-assistance from developed countries rised to 66% that's catch about \$135 billion. Taxes which were applied to imports from developing countries were reduced and duty free increased from 65% to 79%. Mobile-cellular phone usage rate was about 95% according to 2015 data. Internet using increased from 6% to 43%, so, about 3.2 million people got access to virtual resources and content.

As we see from this information from UN report, MDGs gained success, but the effects of these actions were not same for all countries, all people and not all poverty problems were eradicated. That's why new goals were launched based on MDGs and have additional goals to MDGs, these goals are sustainable development goals-SDGs, also called global goals or just simply goals. SDGs are 17 were defined by General Assembly of UN for better world without poverty. History of SDGs began in 2012 Rio de Janeiro summit or Rio+ 20. In 2013 year, Open Working Group was created for make proposals about these goals. And in 2015 2030 agenda for sustainable development was accepted. SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 targets and contain all poverty factors which affects people. Also, shortly called Agenda for 2030, so planned to implement by 2030 year.

These are sustainable development goals according to UN:

Goal 1-No Poverty

Despite of some achievements of MDGs on poverty, there are still a lot of people, about 783 million who live under \$1.90 daily in different regions of world, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, high rates of poverty is mainly occur in rural and conflicts happening countries. And poverty also covers other factors, like, hunger, malnutrition, participation in social life and activities. So, first goal will help to alleviate poverty related effects in the world.

Goal 2-Zero Hunger

Nourishment is very important for us, good nutrition is provided by these, like

fishery, agriculture, forestry. But in recent decades, biodiversity is being depleted and climate change-disasters, like drought or floods also worse affects agricultural activities, crops, therefore our nutrition, because agriculture provides about 40% of world population with food. That's why, happens food insecurity and children be stunted, wasted. So, main target is help 815 million people who hungry and and 2 billion people suffer from food insecurity.

Goal 3- good health and well-being

The main goal is increase life expectancy, decrease maternal and child mortality rates, lower than 70 deaths per 100,000 births by 2030, reduce premature deaths because of incommunicable diseases about 1/3. For such kinds of progress is needed more improved health, sanitation, hygiene systems.

Goal 4-Quality education

Education is a main base for prospering society. That's why this goal has a great importance. Despite of some good results, there are also more achievements which must be gained about school enrollment, literacy, differences between boys and girls on attending education life etc. So, investment in education systems, well trained teachers, schools in good situation are needed for get good results besides them.

Goal 5-Gender equality

Get rid of gender discrimination and empower women is 5th goal. We know that main achievements were gained based on MDGs. but still there is big inequality between genders despite gender equality is essential human right. And there are 49 states which still have no rules and laws for protect women against the violence. But in child marriages has progress which this rate declined to 30% in last 10 years. So, decrease all form of inequalities, make them access to all human rights equally and create the legal frameworks are main issues of this goal.

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation

Provide all people accessing to safe water and sanitation issues is 6th goal. These are basic necessities of human life. But poor conditions of them are also have worse impacts on health, nutrition etc. For increase the access these, it is

needed to invest in sanitation systems, ecosystems in especially Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Asia.

Goal 7- Clean and affordable energy

Provide the reliable and modern energy is seventh goal of SDGs. Energy is basic and essential for all people around the world today and it is related with other goals. Mainly, must be focused on increase energy accessing, efficiency and renewable energy resources. There are about 1 billion people who without electricity and half of them live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite of last decade's progress on getting renewable energy resources from solar, water, wind power, there is still necessity to improve energy technologies and frameworks.

Goal 8- Economic growth and decent work for all people

This goal is related to encourage continuous and sustainable economic growth and work chances for all people. This goal aims to make new job opportunities, quality job conditions and jobs have minimum effect on environment for all working age people.

Goal 9- Infrastructure, innovation and industries

Investment in irrigation, energy, transport, information and communication technologies is very important for sustained development. Because in many developing countries infrastructure is in bad condition. Also, manufacture and technological achievements, innovations are main contributors for it. Effective technology usage increases also effectiveness of resources and industrial progress creates new job chances. Also without technology industrialization can not happen and without it development can not occur. So, improve them and investment are main driver of development.

Goal 10- Eliminate inequality

Get rid of inequalities both among and within countries is 10th goal. While all countries make effort to get rid of poverty, there are still big inequalities between them. And despite of economic growth and per capita income in most countries, inequalities are not eradicated, so economic development and expansion

is not enough for eliminate it.For regulate it,governments must apply universal policies.monitoring financial markets,foreign direct investment must be fostered.

Goal 11- Sustainable communities and cities

Cities are center for culture,science, ideas, social development and etc.It is planned that population who live in cities will rise to 5 billion by 2030 (today this rate is 3.5 billion) and therefore urban planning and also management must be efficient.Hence safe cities with reliable access to transportation, housing, sewage, water systems, also other basic services and etc has a great role globally.

Goal 12- Sustainable consumption and production

This is related with efficiently use of natural resources and energy.This effectiveness helps to obtain all development programs,plans,decrease social costs,decline environmental danger and foster competitiveness of economy.Min slogan for this goal according to UN is “Doing more and better with less”.Responsible consumption and production include all levels of supply chain from producer to consumer,effective management of production and consumption and foster businesses,industries main causes to sustainable development

Goal 13- Climate change

Fighting against climate change effects is core of this goal.Because,we know that climate change affects all people,all countries in the world.Last years happen a number of changes in extreme climate conditions,like sea level rises,weather conditions changes, gas emissions increases and all these are at highest level,and unfortunately,poor people are most influenced by them.That’s why climate change is not related with just one country,but it has global character and that’s why all countries must their efforts together for get rid of its effects.That’s why in November 2016,countries accepted Paris Agreement ,which is related the countries must work for keep under control the rising temperature below 2 degree centigrade.And in 2018,10 developing countries connected to this agreement and began to adjust of their national programmes for answering this agreement’s requests.

Goal 14- Life below water

It's aim is protect oceans, seas and generally marine resources in the world. Adequate and exact management of these resources is important, especially in last decades, because there is great and dangerous pollution, acidification and also deterioration on water resources. These are very big threats for ecosystem, that's why all these negative issues must be eliminated by using effectively managements and regulations on them.

Goal 15- Life on land

This goal is about on the land world, so, protect forests, fight against desertification, degradation, depletion, stop environmental loss. Because, forest is 30.7 % in the world and providing shelter, food, home for indigenous people, preserve ecosystem and biodiversity and mainly are lungs of world. But, despite of their important, great range of degradation, deforestation and desertification happened by people in last decades, hence these activities influences millions of people's lives. And there is convention is called UN Convention to combat Desertification, for fighting these activities in the world. It was accepted in 1994 year by member states' leaders, aimed mainly to arid, dry areas and regions and make efforts for maintain land's productivity, change negative effects of droughts reversely. Also, in 2017, UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework was launched which is comprehensive version of this convention related forest and land degradation. Also, in June 2018, UN announced the establishment of Lion's Share Fund which is initiative for protect animals and wildlife. This fund aims to fulfill animal conservation and welfare programs with invested money by organization, people.

Goal 16- justice and peaceful societies

Get rid of homicide, suicide, sexual violence, violation of children rights, trafficking, kidnapped and other forms of violence is one of main targets of people in the world, while the rates are increasing in some regions, especially, LA, Sub-Saharan Africa and some regions of Asia. So, for handle these problems must be

built more peaceful societies with more comprehensive and transparent regulations,also created human right institutions more independently.

Goal 17- Effective partnership

For get access on all of these goals is required successfull partnership and cooperation among countries and governments in economical,political spheres.It includes,investments,assistance,also,regulations,frameworks.

So,first and main initiative for poverty reduction all over the world is SDGs and main promoter is UN.And UN announced the 17 october as international poverty eradication day.Also,within the UN,there are many bodies which aims ending poverty and help to poor and developing countries.Frst of them is UNDP-performs in 170 countries and main issue is that eliminate poverty and inequalities in countries and in fulfillment of SDGs has a main role.Other bodies with poverty reduction target are UN Environment Programme,UN Population Fund,UN Human Settlements Programme,World Food Programme,UNICEF,FAO,International Fund for Agricultural Development,WHO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UN-women, International Organisation for Migration, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees etc.All these organisations' actions are closely related with each other,so for reduce poverty around the world efficiently,they must work together.

World Food Programme performs in about 80 countries,works on malnutrition,also inadequate diets,so,nutrition issues which is main in poverty.Consists of main 4 actions-Emergency operations,supply immediate assistance who suffer hunger and are hungry.Protracted relief and recovery operations is a restore after crisis and emergency.Development operations ,this supply communities with food and these operations help people remain in food security.And social operations are related with creating infrastructure for food assistance and food security.Last initiatives in 2018 against poverty by WFP are-in Democratic Republic of Congo about 5 million people were provided food aid.Other operations are assistance in Palestine,about 360.000 people and WFP

needs also \$57 million to keep this support level in 2019 also. In CAR more than 800,000 people supported with food aid by WFP. Also, WFP supplied food assistance for 400,000 refugees in Kenya with \$14.3 million contributions by USAID-United States Agency for International Development. In Yemen, WFP operations are planned to increase by 12 million people monthly and in 2018 about 230,000 children were supported by food aid. About 11,500 tonnes food aid shipped to East Africa for emergency relief in 2018. WFP also get contributions from different countries for assistance, for example, got the \$5 million from Japan for help Ghana in 2019.

One of main bodies which tries to eradicate poverty effects in the world is UNICEF-United Nations International Children Emergency Fund. Most people think that eliminating of poverty firstly begin with children's prosperity and wealth. So, UNICEF operates for this aim in more than 190 countries and supporting nutrition, health care, clean water, education, child protection. For 2019, with about \$3.9 billion is planned help to about 41 million children across 59 countries which suffer from conflicts and diseases. In 2018, this operations were done by UNICEF: 35.3 million people accessed to water, 5.9 million children accessed to education, 4.7 million people vaccinated, 2.6 million children treated from malnutrition. And is planned some types of operations for 2019 year for poverty eradication: almost 43 million people must be accessed to water, provide 10 million children with basic education, vaccinate 10.3 million children. Other initiatives against poverty by UNICEF-in 2013 I helped about a million children in Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan. After Fuego volcano, UNICEF support basic help and services about 650,000 children who affected by eruption. UNICEF's Water Sanitation and Hygiene body also made help for Rohingya refugees with drilling wells, water tankers, other sanitation and basic hygiene services and items. In South Sudan also ongoing operations occur by UNICEF. In these area happens conflicts, violence and these cause to displaced people from their homes. So, in situations like these, children more suffer and need more help. That's

why UNICEF continues its efforts for help children rapidly by water, food, clothes, shelter, sanitation etc. And according 2018 data, about 800 children were rescued from armed groups with UNICEF operations. And UNICEF has partnerships with NGOs, private sector, civil society and for gaining good results on its operations these partnerships are very important and partners must put their efforts together for good reasons.

WHO operates more than 150 countries, covers the health issues all over the world- basic health care, diseases, mental illness, medicines, medical products, healthy workforce, national health policies, also analyzing and monitoring health problems in world. Main efforts had done on health issues by WHO and mainly focuses on emergency areas like Bangladesh Rohingya, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Syria. So, get rid of diseases, treat current diseases, vaccination. Improve health services are main targets. And WHO's efforts and achievements against poverty are also remarkable and noteworthy. Let's glance some these initiatives by WHO. For example, in 2017, with the WHO supportings, mental health care issues were improved and made more accessible in Syria. These services are supplied by general practitioners who trained under WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme and medicines on mental issues are supplied by WHO. At the result of this, about 100,000 people got mental consultations and it is assumed this figure will be higher in next years. And also there is SelfHelp+ programme which runs by WHO, this is especially intended for people who can not access these services especially related the living regions and they can get audiobooks and books for self help to control their stress, depression and other mental discomfort. In 2017, WHO helped to Somalian Health Ministry for estimate cholera cases and challenges and gave the technical assistance. WHO also provided doctors about 20 volunteers for the some areas which are inaccessible. Besides this, WHO works with UN Drought Operations Center has operations here closely and helps people get medicine supplies, in this issue some of NGOs, WASH partners and also private donors give assistance. Generally, for tackling cholera and drought problems in Somalia needs

about \$85 million and WHO needs about \$13 million dollar. Other initiative by WHO was prevention of yellow fever in Brazil. In 2017, about 3.5 million vaccine doses are distributed to this country. With the WHO and Pan American Health Organisation supporting, Brazilian Government works on protection of its population and prevention the spreading of this disease. There are also other efforts in Yemen by WHO. For example, in 2017, about 5 million children vaccinated in Yemen against the polio with the WHO, World Bank and UNICEF assistance. WHO also helps to providing countries with the technical equipments, for instance, in 2017, 30 ambulances airlifted to Iraq for provide health care in Mosul. Africa is in the center of WHO efforts. In 2016, African Vaccination Week was held in Nigeria by WHO. And during these seven days, 2572 children were vaccinated against measles, 1608 were immunize with Pentavalent vaccine and 41457 children with OPV. Also, in 2016, 6th African Vaccination and Child Health Promotion Week was launched with WHO support in Ghana. And focused issues were immunization, child mortality, vaccination. In this week Expanded Programme for Immunization which is plan for 2014-2020 years was accepted for Ghana and this plan covers vaccinations of main common diseases in Africa – polio, malaria, diarrhea, measles, pneumonia etc.

FAO has more than 194 member countries and operates in more than 130 countries, mainly aims to defeat poverty and hunger and make people easy access to qualitative foods for survive their lives. So, with producing enough food make feed everyone effectively, that's why making forestry, agriculture sustainable, reducing poverty in rural territories, make effectively operating food and agriculture framework, make the increasing flexibility of livelihoods against the crises and other dangers are main goals of FAO. Current actions of FAO- Protection of world's lungs-Amazon rainforests with Integration of Amazon Protected Areas projects by FAO. This help to preserve livelihoods and communities, biodiversity and ecosystems in here. Other programme of FAO against poverty and food crises is Early warning-Early action project. This

programme was fulfilled in 2016-2017 years in most risky countries for food insecurity and hunger like-Sudan, Somalia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Kenya, Paraguay. This project helps to forecast information and begin to act against it, like rising in food prices, decrease average rainfall. And against these negative cases, FAO has special fund called Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities. Donors donate this fund and countries can access to fund in order to avoid negative situations in food security. For example: in Sudan EWEA systems are used to analyze and monitor rainfall and drought threats and in 2017 december, after analyze the indicators EWEA began its first actions and this caused to help 5000 households and 30.000 livestock. Also, in Madagascar in 2017, worrying signals raised by analyzing rainfall level and its uneven distribution. To avoid the decreasing in average harvest level, EWEA create system for reduce effects of this negative conditions, with providing small irrigation systems, seeds, some technical support like crop and farming techniques about 8400 households were protected from further impacts. Also, FAO performs Adapting Irrigation to Climate Change in West and Central Africa (AICCA) in some west and central African countries like Mali, Niger, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire etc. In this region and countries water is great need and effective water management may cause to rising agricultural productivity and livelihoods. So, adoption new policies on water and irrigation systems, techniques, management irrigation and drainage systems is main aim of this project. So, by FAO in these countries is performed "climate smart irrigation" in order to achieve high level of productivity, food security and poverty alleviation. So, FAO has a great role on eliminating poverty in the world.

Also, UN General Assembly announced 2016-2025 years as Decade of Action of Nutrition. The fulfillment this action is performed by FAO, WHO, World Food Programme. Main aim is decrease undernutrition across countries, regions and groups of people and get rid of all forms of hunger-stunting, wasting, obesity, microelements deficiency.

Besides these, one of the main drivers of initiatives against poverty is the World Bank Group and IMF. The World Bank Group's members are 189 states, its staff is from about 170 countries and it works on eliminating poverty and making sustainable prosperity in mainly middle and low income countries in the world. One of its goals is to decrease the poverty level to 3 percent by the year 2030. For example, in 2017, the World Bank gave about \$59 billion to developing countries to tackle poverty. There are projects by the World Bank against poverty and its results in developing countries like (according to World Bank) - in Democratic Republic of Congo "Health System Strengthening for Maternal and child health project", "Agriculture rehabilitation and recovery project", "Education quality improvement project", "Quality and relevance of secondary and tertiary education project" in 2017. In Yemen, "Yemen emergency electricity access project", "Yemen emergency crisis response project", "Smallholder agricultural production restoration and enhancement project" in 2018, in India "India energy efficiency scale-up program", "India ecosystems service improvement projects", "Skill India mission operation", "Innovate in India for inclusiveness" in 2017-2017 years, in Bangladesh "Livestock and Dairy Development project", "Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries", "Sustainable Forests and Livelihood projects", "Operation for supporting rural bridges", "Additional financing for second rural transport improvement project" in 2018, in Kenya "Kenya social and economic inclusion projects", "Kenya industry and entrepreneurship", "Kenya urban support program", "Kenya solar lighting program", "Water and sanitation development program", "Transforming health system for universal care", "Kenya youth employment and opportunities" in 2017-2016, in South Sudan "South Sudan emergency food and nutrition security project", "South Sudan rural roads project", "South Sudan health rapid results project", "Southern Sudan water supply and sanitation project" in 2010-2012 years, in Nigeria "Nigeria for women project", "Nigeria electrification project", "Nigeria - accelerating nutrition results", "Conflict monitoring system in Nigeria", "Better education service delivery for all", "Nigeria polio eradication

support project additional financing”, ”Nigeria youth employment and social support”, ”Agro-processing ,productivity enhancement and livelihood improvement support project”, ”Nigeria erosion and watershed management project(NEWMAP) 0additional financing” in 2017-2018 years.Besides these all projects World Bank also fulfills higher range of projects in all member countries and these all efforts are assessed as a significant initiatives against poverty all over the world.

3.2 Poverty reduction initiatives in Azerbaijan

The main initiatives related poverty reduction are AR President’s decrees and State Programs on poverty. One of them is State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development for 2003-2005. After the gaining independence, in Azerbaijan Republic need some changes and improvements on social, economic, institutional, political issues. And also Armenian aggression caused the millions of refugees and migration problems. So, in Azerbaijan strictly is needed reforms and programmes on the poverty and development. Because as we know, poverty has many aspects like financial security, social issues, rights, access the economic opportunities and etc. So, after gain the independence our country , development on these issues was very predictable. That’s why SPPRED was developed according H. Aliyev’s decree. The main objectives of this programme were more consistent and effects were more continuous and permanent with the MDGs by UN. Because, in 2000 year, president H. Aliyev signed the Millennium Declaration so, adapted global goals . The programme was revised annually in order to display the fulfillments and effects of problems and issues. So, main problems and issues which defined in State Programme are- evaluate current poverty level, define main causes and effects of it, develop strategy for make reforms for eradication of poverty in all spheres and mainly handle poverty problem for most inclined people especially refugees. Main goals of implementation of the programme were develop social services and social protection, increase education level, health care system, financial stability- in one word- life standards.

So, our republic arranged MGDs with the SPPRED, both of them were parallel actions against poverty at the same time. For 2003-2004 years, main economic goals were: macroeconomic stability, effective management of economy, maintain economic stability, economic integration into world economic system, make progress on entrepreneurship, market economy, production, create new jobs for decrease unemployment and etc. During perform this programme, there were important improvements in our republic. For example, according UNDP progress report, in 2004 GDP increased to, in GDP per capita real income was 9.2% for 2004, deflator index was 106.4% comparing 2003 data-104%. Also, there was increasing rates in fiscal issues, in revenues and expenses of State. For example, revenues increased in 2004 to 7405.8 bln AZM from 6104.5 bln AZM. Expenditure caught to 7505 bln AZM. Overall monetary reserves for end of 2004 increased to 1847.4 mln from 1572 mln. Also, in 2004 savings and deposit amounts in foreign currency (by 63.8%) and their amount in AZM (86.6%) increased and dollarization reduced. Savings and deposits' total amount also rised by 67.9% from 2003-35.3%. Amount of foreign investment and domestic investment (23.2% to 26.3%) in overall investment also rised in 2004. Also, one of main issues for this year investment was that besides rising rates of investment in oil sector also, investment in non-oil sector increased. So this was a positive trend in economy. Also, improvement in non-oil sector and other changes of structures were other progress. Portion of non-oil sector in economic system increased to 71.7% from 71% in 2004. And also, entrepreneurship and privatization increased and thus portion of non-state branches in GDP also increased from 73.3% in 2003 to 73.5% in 2004. SOFAR (was established in 1999) oil revenues increased 970.5 mln from 815 mln. Foreign trade increased and in 2004 Azerbaijan make trade and had trade relations with 119 countries. total export was 3614.3 mln USD and import was 3504.3 mln USD. The increased figures of total trade and export-import was related the integration process of economy into world economic system and rised level of competitiveness of our economy. And generally, fulfillment of this

programme caused declined level of poverty in Azerbaijan. Because, poverty level decreased from 46.7% in 2002 to 29.3% in 2005 year and in the following years this level also decreased and in 2007 it was 15.8%. So, this programme caused positive effects and progress on economy and poverty. And for making this progress continuous, there might be other initiatives.

Other main initiative on poverty eradication was another State Programme. This was State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development for 2008-2015. The decree about implementation of this programme was signed in 2008 by president Ilham Aliyev.

Main 9 goals were defined in SPPRSD. According to the programme, these goals were:

1. make sustainable development and economic stability, balanced growth in non-oil sector;

2. growth income-related opportunities and make significant reduction in poor portion of country's population;

3. improve more efficient protection system and protect low income people, families, old aged people and also people who are more inclined to poverty from social risks;

4. continue activities for improve people's - especially refugees and displaced people's life standards and conditions;

5. provide equal access to essential education and health services;

6. improve social infrastructure and social and public utilities systems;

7. make sustainable governance of environment and improve environmental condition;

8. improve and protect gender equality;

9. make institutional reforms and develop better governance.

And in this programme was defined 34 targets for get these goals. According to this programme some of them were - rise GDP per capita 2 times, reduce poverty 2 times, decrease unemployment to 3-4%, make all children's access to computers and

internet, halt diffusion of malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, make basic sanitation and aeration services in towns and regions, grow gas supply and etc.

Main financial resources for State Programme were from SOFAR, State Budget, State Social Protection Fund and etc.

This programme was very important for reducing poverty and economic development and even in 2009 year some improvements were happened in economy after beginning of fulfillment of this programme. For example, in 2009 GDP rised by 9.3% and was 34.6 billion manat, GDP per capita increased by 7.9%, population income rised by 8% ,people's monthly salary who work in country economy increased by 8.6%. In 2013, GDP was 27.2 bln AZN and rised by 5% comparing 2012, GDP for non-oil sector increased 10.9% and reduced by 0.7% in oil sector. Population's nominal income was 15.8 bln AZN and with 5.7% increasing per capita income was 1708.8 AZN.

Besides these, there are also other programs which addressed to reduce poverty. And one of them is The state Programme on reliable food supply of population in Azerbaijan Republic for 2008-2015. According the AR President's Decree in 2008, this programme was began to implementation. As we know, adequate food supply is very important for society and its all members. That's why it had a great significance in order to get rid of poverty in country. One of main aims was to reduce our country's dependence of food imports from other countries. Because in those years our national production capacity was not enough for providing whole population's demand for foods. Also, great changes of food prices in world markets had effects on national market and were main reasons price instability of our products in Azerbaijan. So, all of these formed the necessity for regulation of food markets and food supply in our country. And this programme was accepted in order to eliminate our dependence from food import and make our food sources and reserves.

So, main activities during the fulfillment of this programme were: making agrarian reforms, increase land productivity which was used for agriculture, increase

water use and land use for effectively and protect them from waste and for this purpose make progress on technical activities and issues,make construction and repair activities on irrigation and drainage systems,increase plant production and also take actions for improve packaging,sorting,storing for rise and encourage export of them ans sell them in world food markets,increase meat and meat products,supply fermers with pesticides, agrochemicals, fertilizers, promote veterinary services, make phytosanitary controls on foods, perform quality control on africultural products, creation of food sources and reserves against the emergency situations, protect bio-diversity.And all of these activities have been performed under WTO's rules.

After implementation all of these activities,big progress happened in our agricultural sector. For example,in 2015,output in forestry,fishing and agriculture catched to 3,224,095 million dollar and agricultural sector's share in GDP was 6.2%.(according State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan republic),also,export was \$ 770,461.3 and this was 6.74% of all export.

One another attempt for fighting poverty is that,President has declared 2015 year as a Year of Agriculture.

There is also Decree on Additional actions on Promotion of Non-oils Products export which was accepted by president in 2016 in order to stimulate production,export of our agricultural products and compete of them in world food market.

Another main step against poverty was employment Strategy of Azerbaijan republic for 2006-2015.This strategy mainly addressed to solve unemployment problem in Azerbijan,opening new workplaces and help people finding jobs,thus use social potensial effectively.Main goals of this strategy were: increase investment ,create the balance between supply and demand in labour ,markets,improve social protection of unemployment population,development of entrepreneurship especially small and medium,conduct some share of oil sector income to human capital,improve of management system of labour

migration,develop the labour market with regulating internal and external migration processes,create the analytical-information system in order to each unemployed person can get any information about vacant places,implement social-economic and employment programmes in regions,especially help women and young population's unemployment problems,create new workplaces especially in rural areas in order to reduce migration to urban areas,make new workplaces for refugees and displaced people where they live temporary,also,provide people who have disabilities with jobs.

In the result of implementation of this strategy until 2011 1 January,912899 workplaces were opened.79.1% of them opened in regions,87% of them were opened in non-oil sector,so mainly in non-oil sector.Also,share of people who work in non-oil sector rised to 73.6%.And generally,unemployment was 5.6%.

The second part of this strategy encompassed 2011-2015 years.It was State Program on implementation of the employment strategy of Azerbaijan republic.

Generally,after implementation of employment strategy (2015) happened some progress.Unemployment rate decreased to 5% from 7.3%,Poverty rate showed significant improvement which dropped to 4.9% from 29.3%.Income of population rised 5.2 times,average monthly nominal wage rised 3.8 times and minimum wage 3.5times.

In 2017,unemployment between 15-24 reduced to 12.9% and for women was 14.9%.Employed people above 15year old was 62.9%.Because of growth in GDP,labour productivity (1 person/hour) also rised.In 2017,this figure was 7,59 manat.

And president signed (2018, 30 October) new Employment Strategy of Azerbaijan Republic for 2019-2030.There are main goals and targets in this strategy.Some goals are:improve labour standards,create and develop regulatory framework,improve monitoring system in labour market,improve labour skills etc.And there are targets related these goals and for these targets base year (2017) and base figures are main indicators.Some of them are:decrease unemployment

level to 4% and minimize unemployment level between young and women by 2030, increase people to 70% by 2030, who apply to Government Employment service for finding a job and get it, increase the funds which distributed to active labour market by 0.1% in GDP by 2020, assure all employment authorities perform in the new service framework by 2025, increase self-employment coverage 6 times by 2020 etc. Generally, substantial requirements for implement this strategy are supporting small medium enterprises and fulfill employment-oriented economic policy, develop working conditions and security in workplaces, use new service model which is related employment problems in DOST centers (DOST – is Sustainable and operative social security agency. This centers were created according president i. Aliyev's decree. Between 2019-2015 was planned creation 31 DOST centers in Baku and also in regions. Main goals of forming of these centers are make quality services to people related employment, social security issues and also develop electronic services in order to speed up continuance of these services and get rid of delaying and improve transparency and contentment and pleasure), make new infrastructure and rehabilitation center for people who have any disabilities, form new opportunities for employed people in order to improve productivity and competitiveness between them, fulfill some measures like legal, administrative etc in order to get rid of informal employment, create the monitoring framework in order to efficiently assessment of employment issues, increase vacancies, both the number and coverage of them by Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of population, improve social protection and also employment and so on. And in our republic, for help people who live in poverty is performed targeted social assistance programs. The main goal of these programs as we see from name, give the help to and improve poor people's living conditions and standards.

Beside in Baku, also in the regions some activities must be done in order to reduce poverty in general Azerbaijan. And for this, there are state programs for poverty elimination in regions. There are state program on social-economic

development in the regions 2004-2008,2009-2013,2014-2018.The main reasons of signing of these programs were related with regions and were creating new workplaces,enterprises,opportunities for unemployed people,increase social infrastructure capacity and quality,improve business environment,attraction investment to economy,develop non-oil sector,eradicate poverty and etc. in regions.After implementation these programs there are great and significance improvements and developments in our regions.Let's see some statistics and information about these improvements.According to ministry of economy of Azerbaijan Republic,during 10 year of fulfillment of programs (2004-2014),GDP 3,2 times,non-oil sector 2,6 times,investment 6,5 times,average monthly salary 5,5 times increased.New About 1.2 million or above new workplaces were opened,unemployment downed to 5% and poverty rate reduced to 5,3%.Also,after implementation of 2014-2018 state programs,according to ministry of economy,economy increased 3,2 times and non-oil economy 2,8 times,industry 2,6 times and agriculture 1,7 times.In last 14 years,2004-2018,investment increased to 231billion dollar,it is 93% of all investment from gaining independence until today.During last 14 years,1.9 million new workplaces were opened and 1.4 million of them are permanent.There are also a lot of work are done in social sphere and infrastructure,More than 3100 schools and 642 medical centers,hospitals were built and restored. 7 airports were constructed and 6 of them are international.

And also,according report of Ministry of Economy of AR,continuous water supply and access water was 26% in 2004,but in 2018 this rate was averagely 67%,in Baku 81% and in the regions was 43%.Also gas provision was improved through these years,so,gas supply in 2004 was 51% and almost in regions gas supply was very bad and even some villages were not supplied with gas.But now everything is different,because average gas provision level is 93% and all our cities are supplied with gas 100%.

Food insecurity and agriculture are main sectors in regions,as we know.Last

years this sphere also is developed, planting and livestock increased and main objective is that increase export and decrease imports of foods in order to get rid of dependence of import. And also quality of food and agriculture products is highly important, and one of main achievement related this is creation of Food Insecurity Agency, this agency control and supervise the procedures related food insecurity, like don't give permission to import and produce agricultural products with poor quality and have hazardous effects to human body.

The one of main actions is creation of ASAN service agencies, it is main step in public services branch. After creating these agencies and beginning their operations, bribe, corruption cases are significantly decreased and citizens appeals are in simplest way. In some regions like, Gence, Sabirabad, Berde, Qebele, Masalli, Quba, Mingcevir, Sheki ASAN agencies already perform and opening of them in some of other regions are also planned.

And also, in 2019 29 January, President of AR Ilham Aliyev signed decree for perform new state program, State Program on social-economic development of regions for 2019-2023 in order to get the continuous progress and development in our regions and generally in our republic.

And besides these state programs, there are also many other rules, laws, strategies for improve various spheres of economy and also social issues of population. And all of them have positive effects on people's life conditions and help to eliminate poverty in our country, of course. One main of them "Look into future 2020" development concept. The main aim of the concept is get the great development level and move forward like other developed country by 2020. Generally, any country can get this development level only with progress in all spheres of economy, industry, agriculture, oil sector, infrastructure and social. I think social development is one of main factor for reaching high development level of country. So, besides other sector, improving social sphere and solve social problems like poverty etc. are main issues and goals in this development concept.

And main of these goals are have already been achieved as we see above.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As we see from our analysis, poverty has many aspects, it is not only related with having not enough money. Poverty level in different countries is also various and these differences are estimated with using poverty indicators, main of them MPI- multidimensional poverty index. This gauge is more important for defining poverty level, because it measures all aspects of poverty which it encompasses. And countries set and define concrete and certain actions against poverty after determining their poverty level exactly with using these gauges. And besides countries' specific actions and strategies against poverty, there are also collective action plans against poverty by countries togetherly. So, they connect and combine their effects in order to eradicate poverty globally. And they join to international organisations and associate their objectives and goals. For eradicating poverty, they define action plans within these organisations and then perform them. All these actions are very significant for poverty alleviation, of course. These actions cause to reduce poverty level, improve living standards and conditions in countries where people suffer from poverty and poor life conditions and also help developing countries with lending money in order to conduct poverty reduction activities. Generally, international organisations' roles in this work can not be denied, because without them, any global actions and steps for solving any global issues can not be conducted effectively. So, their actions are addressed to main issues which concern whole or great part of world population. So, as a result, I think like other global issues and problems, also poverty can be eradicated just with global and international attempts and effort and besides these efforts, each country also must implement its own plans and strategies in order to alleviate poverty, like Azerbaijan. Only with exact and efficient fulfillment of these activities both by organisations and by countries separately can be gained progress and positive consequences on poverty problems. So, I think for gaining good effects on these activities, all efforts must be assembled all over the world and must mutually put into practice for getting success.

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Online Resources

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- 2.<http://www.az.undp.org/>
- 3.<https://bakuresearchinstitute.org/>
- 4.<https://borgenproject.org/>
- 5.<https://www.concernusa.org/>
- 6.<http://cpag.org.uk/>
- 7.<https://www.cssd.gov.nl.ca/>

- 8.<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/>
- 9.<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/>
- 10.<https://data.worldbank.org/>
- 11.<http://economicsconcepts.com/>
- 12.<https://www.economicshelp.org/>
- 13.<http://www.economicsonline.co.uk/>
- 14.<http://www.economywatch.com/>
- 15.<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>
- 16.<https://www.foodaidfoundation.org/>
- 17.<https://www.globalgoals.org/>
- 18.<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/>
- 19.<http://www.globalissues.org/>
- 20.<https://gsdrc.org/professional-dev/multidimensional-poverty/>
- 21.<https://www.habitat.org/>
- 22.<https://www.healthpovertyaction.org/>
- 23.<https://www.ilo.org/>
- 24.<https://www.investopedia.com/>
- 25.<https://lifeandmyfinances.com/>
- 26.<https://www.mdgmonitor.org/>
- 27.<https://www.mercycorps.org/>
- 28.<https://www.moveforhunger.org/>
- 29.<https://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/>
- 30.<https://open.lib.umn.edu/>
- 31.<https://ophi.org.uk/>
- 32.<https://www.pursuegod.org/>
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