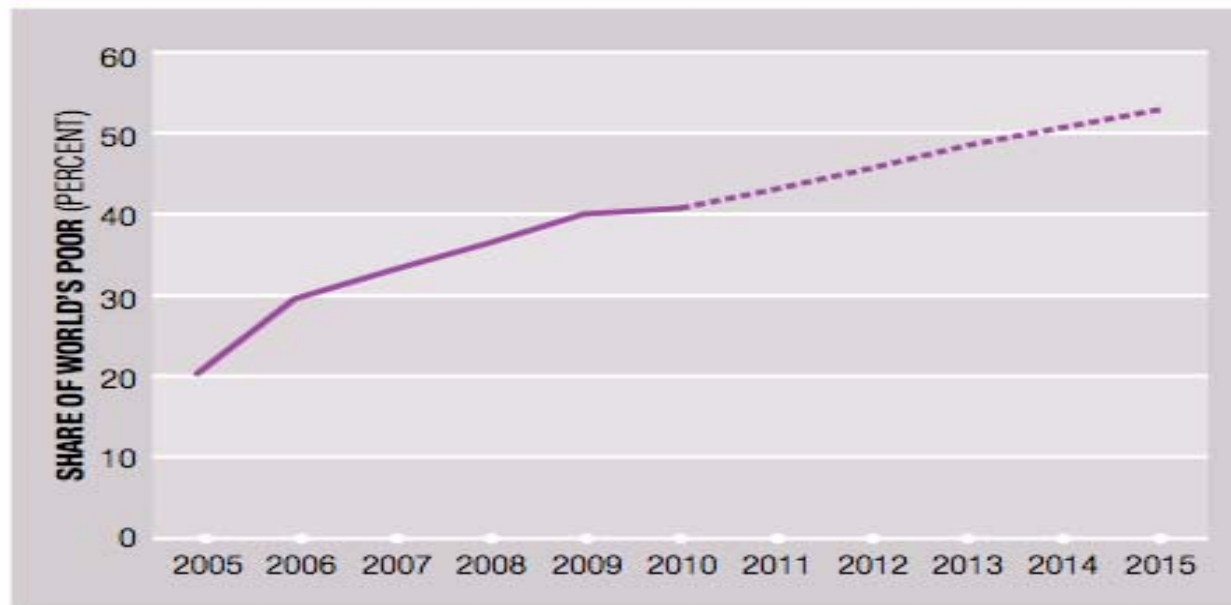


Three Great Ideas that Weren't on the UNGA Agenda

Wilson Center
September 29, 2014

By next year over 50% of the world's poorest will live in conflict-affected countries

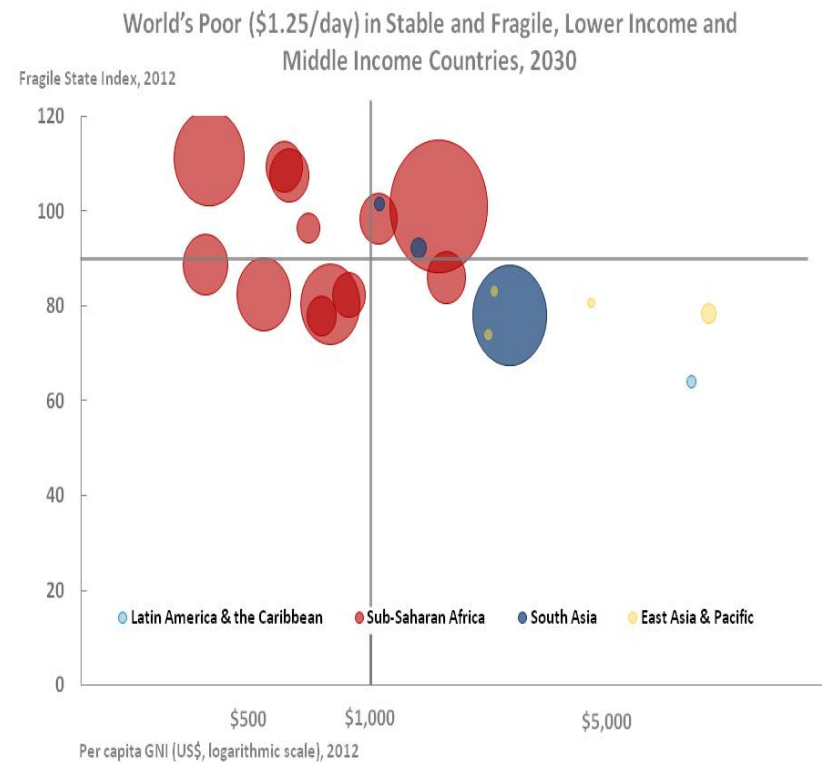
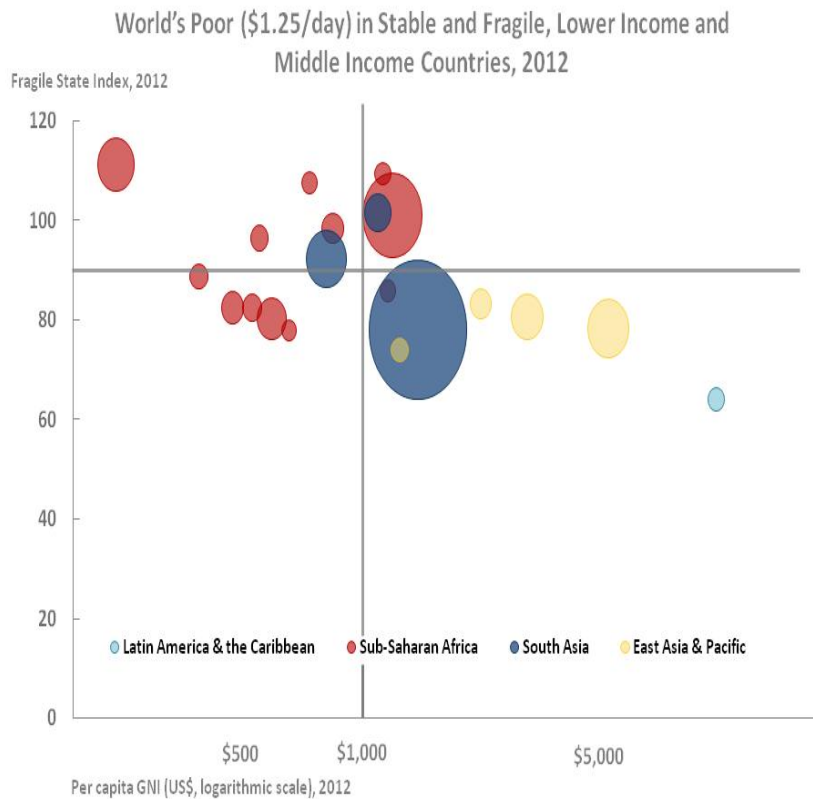
FIGURE 1.7. The share of the world's poor living in fragile states is expected to exceed 50% by 2015



Note: In this figure, fragile states are defined as those in the "Alert" category of the FSI, *i.e.* with an FSI above 90, which comprises about 30 countries each year

Source: Chandy, L. and Gertz, G. (2011a), "Poverty in Numbers: The Changing State of Global Poverty from 2005 to 2015", *Global Views Policy Brief* 2011-01, The Brookings Institution, Washington DC, available at www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/papers/2011/1/global%20poverty%20chandy/01_global_poverty_chandy.

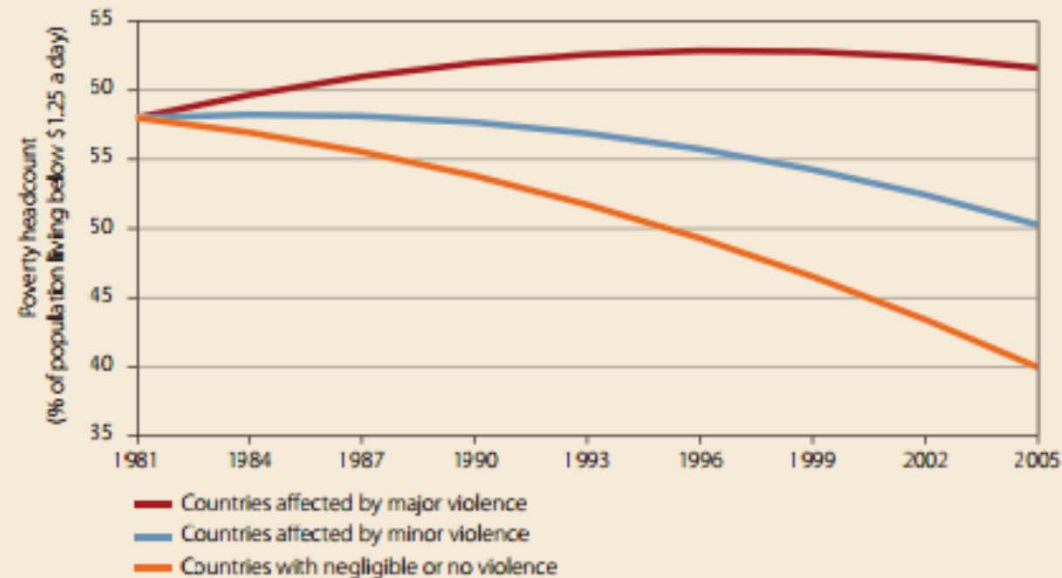
By 2030, 80% are projected to live in conflict-affected countries, many in Africa.



Countries with major violence had a 21 point higher poverty rate from 1981-2005.

FIGURE F 1.3 *The gap in poverty is widening between countries affected by violence and others*

New poverty data reveal that poverty is declining for much of the world, but countries affected by violence are lagging behind. For every three years a country is affected by major violence (battle deaths or excess deaths from homicides equivalent to a major war), poverty reduction lags behind by 2.7 percentage points.



Sources: WDR team calculations based on Chen, Ravallion, and Sangraula 2008 poverty data (available on POVCALNET (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org>)).

Note: Poverty is % of population living at less than US\$1.25 per day.

Set-backs to Development Progress

- Average **cost of civil conflict is equivalent to 30 years of GDP growth.**
- UNESCO estimates **28-plus million children** in countries emerging from conflict are **still not in school.**
- Child mortality is **twice as high** and under-nutrition **three times as likely** in countries affected by severe violence.
- In every country, children born in communities wracked with violence are less likely to have access to quality education or health services.