

1: Poorest Countries in the World | Global Finance Magazine

These Are The 10 Poorest States In America For We looked at the most recent census data to determine the states with the highest level of poverty and poor economies.

Not every country in Europe is equally prosperous. More than million people living in 48 different countries are part of the economy of Europe. Though the wealth of the European nations vary widely, even the poorest countries of Europe are well above the poorest countries of Africa, Asia, and South America. The poorest countries of Europe are usually those that were severely affected by the downfall of the Soviet Union. While most of the countries of Europe are very well-developed and have GDP per capita higher than the world average, a few nations still need to perform exceedingly well to catch up with these European leaders. Here, we present some of the poorest countries in Europe and the status of their economies.

Bulgaria - Bulgaria is a country located in southeastern Europe. The Black Sea lies to the east of the country. The attempts to establish a democratic government and a free market economy in the country further destabilized the economy of Bulgaria. By June , the economy of Bulgaria had regained pre-in levels. However, the Great Recession of struck the economy badly, and a 5. Since then, however, the country has recovered better than most Balkan countries but still the growth of the economy of Bulgaria continues to be weak. It also has a coast on the Adriatic Sea. The impact of the Yugoslav Wars and the decline of industry following the break-up of Yugoslavia accompanied with the loss of UN financial sanctions adversely affected the economy of Montenegro. The economy of Montenegro was in a steady state of growth until the global recession of that struck the country badly. However, things have improved in the past few years and the economy of Montenegro is gradually recovering. Industries and manufacturing are the strongest economic sectors of the country.

Belarus ranks 8th among the poorest countries in Europe. Like many other former Soviet republics, Belarus faced an economic crisis after the fall of the Soviet Union and the government of independent Belarus then adopted a way to overcome the crisis. Formerly, Belarus had a well-developed economy and one of the highest standards of living among the Soviet republics. However, between and , a profound economic crisis gripped the entire country. Decrease in import, investment, and demand led to a drop in the industrial production in the country. It was not till that the GDP of the country began to recover.

Serbia - Serbia is located at an intermediate position between Southeast and Central Europe. The economy of Serbia has been severely affected by the global economic crisis of Republic of Macedonia - Macedonia, a country in Southeast Europe is one of the poorest countries in Europe. The country earned its independence in as one of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia. Macedonia is a landlocked nation that is bordered by Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania. Since independence, the country has undergone dramatic economic reform. The country has gradually improved its economy over the years with successful policies implemented by the government. However, in spite of the reforms, the country has a high unemployment rate of The country is bordered by Serbia, Croatia, and Montenegro. It also shares a coastline with the Adriatic Sea.

Bosnia faces the dual challenge of rebuilding the war-torn country and recovering the economy, one of the poorest in Europe. Though the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina has gradually recovered, a large trade deficit and a high unemployment rate of It also has a coastline on the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic Sea. Though Albania is one of the poorest countries in Europe, the economy of the country is constantly improving.

Kosovo - Kosovo ranks third among the poorest countries in Europe. The country is a landlocked region located in the central Balkan Peninsula. It is a disputed territory and a partially recognized state. After the declaration of independence, the economy of Kosovo exhibited a gradual improvement but still the disputed status of the region act as a barrier to quick economic growth. However, a strong banking system and low levels of economic debt and liabilities are the strengths of the economy of Kosovo.

Ukraine - Ukraine is an Eastern European sovereign state that is currently in territorial dispute with Russia. In , Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula which Ukraine and the greatest section of the international community recognize to be part of Ukrainian territory. Though the Ukrainian economy was the second largest in the Soviet Union, after the dissolution of the union, independent Ukraine made a major transition from a planned economy to a market economy which plunged a major section

of the country into poverty. The economy of Ukraine contracted severely, and people in the country struggled to live. Ukrainians in rural areas grew their own food and worked in more than one job to earn an income that would ensure survival. Inflation gripped the country and in , Ukraine became the world record holder for inflation in 1 calendar year. The suffering economy once again was hit by the economic crisis of . Since then, the economy has been improving but even in , the GDP of Ukraine was yet to reach the historical maximum. Corruption, bureaucratic red-tape, underdeveloped infrastructure and transportation are some of the problems prevalent in the country. Despite these issues, Ukraine has managed to reduce absolute poverty and its poverty rate has decreased from .

Moldova is the poorest country in Europe. The country suffered a major economic setback after the breakup of the USSR. In a climate of political uncertainty and weak administrative capacity, the Moldovan economy faced energy shortages and trade obstacles. The major objective of the newly formed Moldovan government was thus to stabilize the economy and recover the financial status of the country. The government introduced convertible currency, liberalized interest rates and prices, backed steady land privatization, removed controls on exports, and backed the privatization of lands to achieve this aim. With new policies implemented, the economy of Moldova has exhibited a steady growth and recovery.

2: The 10 Richest and Poorest Countries in the World

Using data from The World Bank, we've created a list of some of the richest and poorest nations in the world. These lists are based on each country's gross domestic product per capita.

Career[edit] Townsend was dedicated to studying "very carefully the life of the poorest and most handicapped members of society". The Committee was chaired by Sir Charles Morris. He also co-founded the Disability Alliance in response to the Thalidomide scandal, and chaired it for 25 years. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average family that they are in effect excluded from the ordinary living patterns, customs, and activities page Rather than evaluating the utility he generated in production, one of the parties is evaluating the value of the money he gets in the transaction. This sets up an inefficiency in the monetary exchange. He was married three times: Ruth Pearce with whom he had four sons; Joy Skegg with whom he had one daughter; Jean Ann Corston , a Labour peer and former MP one stepson, one stepdaughter who was his partner from He was survived by Corston and his five children. Policy Press Better pensions: Catalyst Forum, With Gordon, D. The Policy Press, With et al. Poverty and social exclusion in Britain, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, With et al. Absolute and overall poverty in Britain in Penguin Books, Unfinished statistical business? Unfinished statistical business on low incomes?: Statistical Monitoring Unit, Dept. Social Policy and Social Planning, University of Bristol, The poor are poorer, a statistical report on changes in the living standards of rich and poor in the UK "â€", Bristol: Social Policy and Soc. Croom Helm, With Walker, R. Heinemann Educational Books, Why are the many poor? Fabian Society, With Walker, A. Martin Robertson, With Bosanquet, N. Heinemann, Poverty in the United Kingdom: Penguin Books, With Lewis, P. Inflation and low incomes, London: Fabian Society, With Bosanquet, N. Fabian Society, The concept of poverty: Heinemann Educational, The fifth social service: Fabian Society, With Reddin, M. Social services for all? Fabian Society, Poverty, socialism, and Labour in power , London: Fabian Society, The family life of old people: Penguin, The last refuge:

3: The World's Richest and Poorest Countries of | Global Finance Magazine

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While most comparisons of wealth have typically used nominal GDP figures, this fails to tell the story of how well people on average are faring in dollar-for-dollar wealth comparisons. To gain a clearer perspective of what it is to live at the lowest rungs of the wealth ladder, and how people get there, we have listed the countries with the lowest per capita GDP in the world. Please note that all figures are in US dollars. The island country, located just off the coast of southern Africa, is comprised of the island of Madagascar, which is the fourth largest island in the world, as well as a large number of much smaller islands in the surrounding waters of the Indian Ocean. The economy is largely dependent on agriculture, with chief products being rice, tea, cotton, and dairy. Madagascar has had a bad history of political strife and coups, issues which have had devastating effects on its economic productivity. The Eritrean-Ethiopian War was a major devastator of the Eritrean economy. The provision of vital resources such as electricity and water are also a challenge in the country, which makes running a business very costly. These factors also make foreign investors hesitant about coming to Guinea. Corruption is said to be a massive problem in the country, which hinders the economic success of individual citizens. Unfortunately, due to the lack of access to equipment, many agricultural workers are unable to yield as much as is necessary in order to make a profit. Like many countries on this list, the economic situation in Mozambique is made worse by very poor infrastructure and access to vital services like clean water. In , however, the International Monetary Fund IMF stopped its aid disbursements to Malawi, citing widespread corruption and mishandling of the funds by the government there. In President Joyce Banda sold the presidential jet and a fleet of 60 luxury cars to feed the poor and grow crops to fight malnutrition. Only to be embroiled in a financial scandal involving looting, theft and corruption within the government, that went public the next month. While Banda greatly improved diplomatic relations with other countries when she became president, due to scandal Norway, Britain, and the EU suspended approximately million in aid and she lost heavily in the next election. The proceeds from the sale of the jet failed to be accounted for. In January of , Malawi was in the news for another negative reason, as devastating floods left almost a quarter of a million people homeless and destroyed well over 64, hectares of cropland, furthering their economic woes. Moreover, the country is completely landlocked, and very resource poor. However, even before this, the Liberian economy has depended heavily on foreign aid. Although Liberia used to rely strongly on agricultural products, the price of some of these products have decreased over time, making it harder to achieve a profit. Located in the Great Lakes region of Africa, Burundi has a history checkered with ethnic strife and military coups that have consistently derailed its long-term prospects for development. Political unrest has once again rocked the country throughout , despite the progress made over the past few years. Though the DRC sits on some of the most extensive natural resources in the world - including diamonds and other precious stones - decades of strife and runaway militias have depleted these resources and limited the ability of the public to profit off them. Some semblance of proper governance in recent years has increased export revenues but, as the extensive country has a very rudimentary infrastructure system, there is a lot remaining to be done before the economy can make a serious name for the nation on the global market. However, it is estimated that up to a half of those diamonds are sold on the black market, denying the government of tax revenue and undercutting honest, hardworking businesspeople trying to do things the right way. Looking Towards a Better Future While the details outlined above may make for a depressing read, hope still thrives in the minds and hearts of innovators and entrepreneurs within the poverty-stricken locales. What is even more encouraging is that most of the countries listed above are enjoying a period of relative calm from political and ethnic strife, a trend that will hopefully continue in years yet to come. Such times of comparative peace will likely give many of these nations excellent opportunities to not only increase their wealth and prosperity aggregately but, possibly more important still, foster socioeconomic equality within and throughout their respective populaces.

4: Haitian people among the poorest of the poor

Midterms: Poorest states have Republican legislatures, and richest have Democratic ones. Heading into midterms, Republicans are the party of the poor and Democrats a the party of the rich.

What legacy will his wife, Hillary Clinton leave as president, if elected? The economy certainly improved dramatically during his tenure. The late 90s did "lift all economic boats" including the tiny rowboats of the poor. During that time All in all, it is an impressive economic legacy. AND, President Clinton did "end welfare as we know it. That number has been reduced to some 1. Benefits have fallen by The money has been block-granted to the states and they decide how to spend it. At the time of the welfare reform passage the economy was humming and many of the poorest of the poor were able to find jobs. The reform was seen to be a major success for the Clinton Administration. Since then we have seen a very different story. Most people did not even apply for TANF because they knew there was little or no money available in their state. Thankfully, the economy has improved and unemployment has been cut in half but there are still There are 7 million children and teens living in deep poverty. The vast majority receive nothing from TANF. President Clinton vetoed the welfare legislation twice before he signed it. The Republicans threw in severe cuts to Food Stamps that Clinton did not like but, in the end, he signed the legislation. Hillary Clinton encouraged him to sign it. She believed that generous work support programs like Earned Income Tax Credit, free childcare programs, mandated support from absent parents mostly fathers and housing support programs added to even low wage job earnings would support a deeply poor family. Many who were involved in the legislation were disappointed but thought it might work as long as the economy was healthy. It has not worked that way for millions of children and their parents. Deep poverty is not a prominent issue in this presidential campaign but inequality is and the plight of the middle class is. Thanks to the progressive positions of Senator Bernie Sanders, Hillary Clinton has moved many of her positions on the economy and poverty toward his. Will she reinvigorate the TANF program so that millions of the poorest of the poor, especially children, can receive some financial support in times of greatest need? Will she challenge the other uses that many of the states make of the TANF funds that were supposed to be for cash assistance to the poorest of the poor? Will she oppose or support the most recent proposed cuts in the SNAP program? Will she increase the role and budget of the federal government for housing the poorest of the poor? If elected, President Hillary Clinton will have an opportunity to reach out to the poorest of the poor and improve their lives and the ongoing Clinton Legacy for serving the poorest of the poor. Few have asked her these questions publicly. Do you have information you want to share with HuffPost?

5: America's poorest towns, state by state

Afghanistan is probably the only poorest country in the world that doesn't need any introduction. Due to the decades of war and nearly complete lack of foreign investment, the nation's GDP per capita stands at \$ Its unemployment rate is 35% and 42 % of the population live on less than \$1 a day.

Madagascar has performed relatively well in limiting its trade barriers so that they can protect their agricultural base. Over the years poor economic reforms and political instability have negatively affected the economy. There has been uneven growth in various sectors of the economy and this has hindered their growth. Large spread poverty and corruption has hindered growth in the private sector due to lack of enough funds for the common people to do business. This has been attributed to poor structural reform of the economy. This has led to uneven economic development. This is evident in the private sector. This dynamic sector has stagnant growth mainly because of the very weak government institutions. Furthermore, their judicial system has bowed down to political interference and it has been poor in dealing with corruption. The sector has been hugely underdeveloped. The judicial system is very weak in dealing with corruption and their rulers have been poor in developing and bringing major economic reforms. This has led to major emigration since and this has affected their labour base. The public sector is still the major source of employment because the private sector has defoliated significantly. Severe drought in the region has hindered significant agricultural growth in the country. Poor economic laws such as state ownership of land only will continue to distort the economy. In they had the slowest economic growth since their independence. They are currently unable to pay external debts under the agreed timelines. But economist project that in the coming years their situation will improve because of better prices and a greater demand for gas and coal products. The private sector has gained huge progress since independence and better government reforms will see an increase in Foreign Direct Investments. Niger has vast reservoirs of uranium and oil but unstable global prices have severely crippled the economy. A poor judicial system and poor reforms have led to widespread corruption. Poor economic policies and institutions have failed to provide an adequate base to nurture a broad-based private sector. Niger also faces a poorly developed labor market which is mostly concentrated in the informal sector. Unfortunately, agriculture in Burundi is fluctuating and is very unpredictable. This has hindered the private sector from generating enough jobs and employment opportunities. Political instability has also rocked the nation with the current president refusing to step down. This has discouraged business in the country as most people are fleeing the country. Wide spread corruption has also destroyed the countries hopes of achieving significant economic growth. With poor governance, no notable growth will be achieved in the future years to come. With futuristic leaders at the helm of the country Liberia is on the path to economic growth. The country made huge changes in the education sector so as to have better-skilled laborers. With all these reforms underway Liberia cannot deal with short-term crises. Huge corruption scandals and bad debt have crippled Liberia for years. This has made Liberia one of the poorest countries in the world. The government has embarked on policies that will ensure significant private sector growth and also more Foreign Direct Investment. Lingering state interference may affect long-term development. Standards of living in Malawi are relatively low as well as lack of services like education, infrastructure and the general standard of health. Persistent corruption and poor judicial services may prove to be a major hindrance to their growth. Furthermore, the huge tax burden has sometimes scared away investors. In the coming years Malawi might see huge development achievements if they can fully implement their reforms. Since independence DRC has not had political stability. Their former rulers exploited the national coffers and made a way with huge sums of money. Even though DRC is minerally rich civil wars have prevented any significant exploration. Due to its large ethnicity with over 80 different ethnic groups it has been difficult uniting them. Its large external debt and high inflation rates have significantly hindered its growth. The government has been unable to manage the economy as well as inflation prices. An unstructured regulatory system has hindered access to much-needed finances so as to build a strong private sector. The CAR is mostly dependent on agriculture and diamond mining but political instability has prevented growth in these sectors. Huge taxes both personal and corporate tax has shied off Foreign Direct

Investment and has contributed to slow economic growth. Africa is clearly yet to get over the post-colonial era, a hangover weighing down countries with huge potential. The economic turmoil and crazy inflation rates that rocked Zimbabwe in the recent past was an eye opener for neighbouring countries. War and civic unrest also contribute to a poor GDP, while politicians will never be short of words to keep the citizens going back to the ballot to repeat the same thing they did the last election.

6: Pope Francis Supports Clean Water in Uganda to the "Poorest of the Poor"™ Through Wells of Life

While Syracuse is a hotbed for young, exciting singles, it's also a poor place where 1 in 3 people lives in poverty. There You Have It " The Cities Most Down On Their Luck in America. After all the dust settled and the analysis was over, we crowned Detroit as the poorest city in America for

The Poorest of the Poor May 31, May June 1, We can do no great things, only small things with great love. In our daily visits to bring food and medical care to the poorest villages in our area, we see the suffering of a people who have long lived in a world of extreme poverty, political corruption and roving gangs that prey upon the people who are trapped in that poverty. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation. With no hope in sight, many of these poor people are lost in despair and severe deprivation of basic human needs. This Haitian family was deported from the Dominican Republic back to Haiti. They have no family here and they do not speak the Creole language of the Haitians. They are among the growing number of displaced families who have been dumped back into Haiti, but who have not lived here for generations and they have nowhere to go. The younger children have been eating dirt, small rocks, and even goat feces to fill their bellies. This is what hunger looks like! They are all so sad! It breaks my heart every day! We face the world of poverty and loss here in Haiti every day. We have taken on the challenges that come to us with our faith deeply rooted in the belief that God has brought us to Haiti to change the human condition of some of the poorest people in the world. Getting food to the poorest of the poor in Haiti is not easy. These families live near the top of high mountains, sleep huddled together on the ground, walk for miles to find water, and try to grow crops for food. It is difficult for Haitians to grow gardens because of very little rainfall and poor soil conditions. With the lack of rain, the crops have failed for the last four harvests and water sources are drying up around the country. We had a wonderful team of medical volunteers that saw nearly 1, people in two days. Our volunteers provided medical care to the poorest of the poor. There are no doctors or nurses in these mountains, so we took the medical care to the Haitians living there. It is for these precious people, that we have created our Feeding Program. If you will keep your eyes and heart open, God will show you someone each day that He wants you to care for. When you care for the poorest of the poor, the great blessings of Psalms Young or old, they suffer alike. Help us bring food, medical care, compassion and the Word of God to those whose need is so great. There are so many Haitians who lack for the most basic needs like clean water, food, medicine and shelter. Love A Child creates outreach programs to help the people of Haiti. We bring food to those in need through our Feeding Programs in schools, villages and distribution to 70 other missionary organizations here in Haiti. Still, the extent of the need here is so alarming that we are constantly making appeals for new partners with a heartfelt desire to help the poorest of the poor. Our Child Sponsorship program is another great way to reach out to the poor, and provide a future for thousands of Haitian children every day. Sponsored children are able to attend school, receive a Christian education, eat a hot, nutritious meal each day, and receive medical attention when they are sick. There is no greater gift than your love and compassion to a child in need. We thank God for our missionary partners, who feed and care for thousands of Haitian children that are truly the poorest of the poor. This begins with trucking the food to Miami and loading it on to a cargo ship for a day trip to Haiti. From there, it goes to villages and schools all over Haiti, our Malnutrition Center, and we also share with 70 other organizations that feed children throughout Haiti. There is still so much we can all do to help the children of Haiti, their families and the communities, while bringing hope and dignity to all of these people. They say it takes a village to raise a child, we need to make the villages strong so that they can support all their children. Love A Child has initiated many programs to bring not only relief, but to help Haitians move themselves out of poverty through our Sustainability Initiatives , helping Haitians help themselves. By planting thousands of Moringa Trees, we are helping to establish a business and bringing positive effects for Reforestation too. Our Agricultural Training Center is teaching future farmers of Haiti how to improve their soil, grow fruits and vegetables to not

only feed their families, but to sell in the marketplace for possible income. They are shown below building compost piles. This will enable them to add nutrients back to the depleted soil to ensure a more successful harvest. This has brought hundreds of jobs to the area, and supports the locals who sell their produce, clothing, artwork, professional services and so much more at the marketplace. There is so much we can do when we work together. We are so thankful for the wise board members that guide Love A Child to help the Haitian people. God bless all of our board members and God bless all of our partners who stand with us each and every month to improve the lives of the poorest of the poor. We also wish to thank our Love A Child Partners for helping to sponsor a container of food, and feeding thousands of children! Together we are making a difference!

7: These Are The 10 Poorest States In America For - RoadSnacks

Pope Francis stopped with interest and thanked him for the gift saying, "This is not just for me, but for the people of Uganda - the poorest of the poor - and for the ministry of Wells of Life."

Right A home in Maryland, the richest state in the U. In addition to Mississippi, the three poorest states include West Virginia and Arkansas. Relatively low levels of education could be a factor in the poverty and lower incomes in all three states. Income levels were essentially the same in and in 33 states. Overall, the United States added 3. At the end of , there were million jobs in the U. But not all U. However, when compared to the year before the U. Mississippi Median household income: West Virginia Median household income: Arkansas Median household income: Alabama Median household income: Kentucky Median household income: Tennessee Median household income: Louisiana Median household income: New Mexico Median household income: South Carolina Median household income: Montana Median household income: North Carolina Median household income: Florida Median household income: Oklahoma Median household income: Idaho Median household income: Missouri Median household income: Ohio Median household income: Georgia Median household income: Indiana Median household income: Maine Median household income: Michigan Median household income: Arizona Median household income: South Dakota Median household income: Oregon Median household income: Nevada Median household income: Kansas Median household income: Wisconsin Median household income: Nebraska Median household income: Texas Median household income: Pennsylvania Median household income: Iowa Median household income: Vermont Median household income: Rhode Island Median household income: Wyoming Median household income: Illinois Median household income: New York Median household income: North Dakota Median household income: Delaware Median household income: Utah Median household income: Colorado Median household income: Washington Median household income: Minnesota Median household income: California Median household income: Virginia Median household income: New Hampshire Median household income: Massachusetts Median household income: Hawaii Median household income: Connecticut Median household income: Alaska Median household income: New Jersey Median household income: Maryland- Median household income:

8: America's Richest and Poorest States - 24/7 Wall St.

"Social protection is fast becoming one of the most important themes in development policy. This collection, now available in paperback, examines the political processes shaping the formulation of social protection policies; compares the key conceptual frameworks available for analysing social protection; and provides a comparative discussion on the policies focused on the poor and the poorest."

Riverton, Wyoming Town median household income: Viroqua, Wisconsin Town median household income: While this was the lowest in the state and among the lower income figures nationwide, other socioeconomic measures of the town were actually quite strong. Elkins, West Virginia Town median household income: In Elkins, the percentage was even higher, at Chewelah, Washington Town median household income: The likelihood of earning very high incomes in the area was far lower than across the state. Hillsville, Virginia Town median household income: Nearly 17 percent of the residents in Hillsville lived below the poverty line compared to Rutland, Vermont Town median household income: Delta, Utah Town median household income: Crockett, Texas Town median household income: Newport, Tennessee Town median household income: Spearfish, South Dakota Town median household income: Despite its relatively well educated population, Spearfish is the poorest town in South Dakota. Georgetown, South Carolina Town median household income: Johnstown, Pennsylvania Town median household income: Prineville, Oregon Town median household income: Like the poorest towns in many other states, Prineville had relatively low educational attainment rates. Stilwell, Oklahoma Town median household income: This was significantly higher than the national poverty rate of East Cleveland, Ohio Town median household income: A good education frequently offers better job opportunities, and relatively low educational attainment in East Cleveland partly explains the low incomes. Devils Lake, North Dakota Town median household income: Marion, North Carolina Town median household income: Kaser Village, New York Town median household income: Even so, the poorest town in the state is among the poorest nationwide. New York had some of the most unevenly distributed income in the nation. Deming, New Mexico Town median household income: Army Corps of Engineers via flickr Pleasantville, New Jersey Town median household income: Berlin, New Hampshire Town median household income: But it was roughly in line with the nationwide poverty rate of

9: Developing nations 'making strides in cutting rich-poor gap' | Inequality | The Guardian

The World's Richest and Poorest Countries Advertisement To rank the world's richest and poorest countries for , we consider GDP per capita, adjusted for relative purchasing power.

There are two methods of measuring the wealth of a country. The two approaches indicate how poor or rich the residents of the country are. That is the living standards of the inhabitants. GDP represents the value of all goods and services produced within the boundary of a country. Per capita income is the average income earned by a resident of a particular country in a year. You arrive at per capita by dividing the total revenue by the population of that country. Different countries record varying levels of the economy. This is because of the variations in the economy of the nations. Factors like Illiteracy, unemployment, and poor environmental background determine the economy of a country. The following is the list of the poorest countries in the world in the year The list starts with the least poor country to the most impoverished. Madagascar Madagascar is an island and a home of biodiversity located in the Indian Ocean. It is off the coast of South Africa. It is the fourth-largest island in the world. The unique wildlife and ecosystem have attracted high populations to the island. That may be the reason behind the continued rise in the population of this country. The island is about , square kilometers. Annual Tropical cyclones are one of the main challenges faced here. The Cyclones lead to the destruction of the infrastructure and other valuables. The increase in the population puts strains on the resources available. This deforestation is a common phenomenon. The main economic activities in Madagascar are the growing of rice, coffee, silk and palm oil. These products are also exported. The country is dependent on agriculture. The chief products are tea, cotton, and dairy. This country has experienced political strife, coups, and poor governance for long. Furthermore, the living standards are on a downward trend. That ranks it at the 10th lowest economy in the world Guinea The Ebola epidemic of hit this country hard and its economy. That added salt to many years of the political instability of a long time. That had a significant effect on the growth of the economy of this country. Thus, Guinea is one of the poorest nations in the world. Guinea was a stable country during the 90s. Mining and agricultural industries were blossoming. The economy of the country is dependent on farming and fishing. Since farming is subsistence, the farmers do not have access to new farming technologies. Moreover, investors have ditched the country since the Ebola outbreak. That is why it features among the poorest nations. History shows that Ethiopia has been a relatively wealthy country. But that is not the case today. Things have changed, and the country is now on the list of the poorest countries in the world. Regardless, the future of this nation is bright. The undergoing political reforms will favor the country a great deal. With the changes in the political arena, they will realize economic growth and stability. Ethiopia has a population of about 74 million, which works to its disadvantage. Again, they depend on donor funding. The economy depends on the agricultural sector to a great extent, which is so unstable. Mozambique Mozambique has enjoyed a constant economic growth for the last one decade or so. The government developed some macroeconomic reforms to bring the economy back to normal. The changes together with the political stability have favored growth. And the trend could get strengthened by the promising extracting industry. The mining industries deal in extraction and smelting of Aluminum and titanium. Inflation levels went down in the 90s though they shot back to double-digits. Also, IMF had ranked it as one of the indebted countries. IMF rescheduled the debt. Despite that, the growth in the rural areas has not improved. People still live in poverty. A majority of the people here live below the poverty line. Not to mention the primary activity is subsistence farming. The GP of the country depends on the agricultural sector. Eritrea This is a country found in the African continent. It borders Sudan, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. It covers approximately , square kilometers. Eritrea has a promising mining sector. But, the country suffers the consequences of UN sanctions. The main reason for the sanctions is the repressive government. Besides, the economy of the Eritrea depends on the mining of Gold and Silver. They also export cement. Residents have been fleeing the country due to the oppression in their country. Hence, they flee to the neighboring countries as refugees. Besides, those who live here are in abject poverty. But, there is a flicker of hope. The nation may move from the list of the poorest countries. The life expectancy has improved from 39 to 59 years. Moreover, they have made education to

children between the ages of 7 and 13 compulsory. Niger Niger is one of the landlocked countries in Africa. It shares a border with five countries. It is one of the 3rd world countries, as it has a population of Furthermore, it has natural resources such as gold, uranium, and oil. Also, the residents engage in agriculture. But, the Sahara Desert covers a large percentage of the land area. Thus, the country faces drought and famine. Hence, hunger is a recurrent thing among the residents of Niger. The desert limits the activities that the residents can engage in. Political instability is profound too. Institutional fragility and overdependence on donor funding are the main problems of the country. Here, under-development has affected all the sectors of the economy. Besides, Niger is among the most underdeveloped nations across several categories in the world. The literacy rates remain low. Child mortality rates still high compared to other African countries. The country has made notable progress in reducing infant mortality, and enhancing education. But, the development category of poverty remains rather stagnant. That has kept the GDP low making the country among the poorest in the world. Burundi Burundi is a landlocked country located in Africa. The country is still struggling to flee from the chains of political strife. A military coup occurred in the year that resulted in bloodshed. As a result, a lot of people become refugees. Political instability has threatened any economic and institutional progress in this country. The country also is also plagued by rampant corruption in the government. Thus, poverty and low levels of development characterize Burundi.

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