

1: Human Development Indices and Indicators: Statistical Update

Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$) n.a. Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$).

Hosting the Olympics in Beijing will grant China extraordinary opportunity for international attention and scrutiny. The promises for growth and development, however, rest against a backdrop of persistent environmental degradation. Population pressure continues to trap the country in vicious cycles, challenging the world with its most daunting environmental and social problems. Ever-worsening industrial pollution is affecting human health. Income disparities, particularly between the fast-developing areas along the eastern coast and the underdeveloped western inland regions, are widening. The combination of poverty and unemployment poses a potential threat to social stability. Recent actions across China show that its government and people are trying hard to grapple with the environmental challenges, realising more and more that environmental constraints on economic growth and social development matter crucially to the nation and its people. China Human Development Report The opportunities for greening development in China are significant and so are the attendant challenges. A closer look at the complexities of the country, its diverse environment, and its people will help readers understand the potentials and constraints. With this in mind, we have given the China Human Development Report: Making Green Development a Choice an underlying theme linking people to the environment. These forces include the transition from a planned to a market economy, pursuit of economic growth, rapid integration with the world economy, and institutional and governance reforms. The present report examines environmental trends and degradation, which at first blush, can be rationalised as results of past and ongoing development, although the report goes on to demonstrate that the environment is not simply a passive recipient of impacts. On the contrary, environmental degradation has now become so acute that it is one of the main factors forcing future multi-faceted change. Indeed, environmental factors are likely to constrain, or even reverse, social and economic progress. Underpinning the report is a fundamental belief that although real opportunities exist for stopping and even reversing environmental degradation in China, unleashing those opportunities requires firm choices to be made now. Notably, the dynamism in the economy and society, the advances in economic, technical and governance spheres, and the increasingly international nature of China, all contribute to the solid foundation on which China can build a sustainable future. This introductory chapter discusses the themes running through the report. China can decline towards environmental catastrophe, or it can become a leading environmental model. Throughout the report, the case is made that good governance, combined with a committed populace, can set China firmly on a sustainable path. If this can be done, protecting the natural resource base will contribute to economic growth and social stability. It also notes that problems attributable to limited and unevenly distributed land, water, and forest resources, already a bottleneck to development, are compounded by severely polluted air and water, further damaging health, agriculture and other sectors of the economy. These drivers include population growth and changing population patterns, economic growth, changing civil society, and technological advances. Other drivers, such as international co-operation or global environmental change, may originate outside China. The shift to a sustainable future requires strategic and immediate choices and actions. In recent years Chinese leaders and people have stepped up their responses to environmental challenges. Chapter 4 critically investigates those responses and discusses their merits and inadequacies. Even as we witness an increase in commitment and awareness among leaders and the public, it is important to confront two overall weaknesses in the responses. First, there is too much reliance on the state to address problems. Second, the responses in some cases have been too reactive, with a focus on costly cleanup rather than effective prevention. In general, the responses have mainly focused on environmental impacts reviewed in chapter 2 rather than underlying environmental drivers reviewed in chapter 3. Nevertheless, the ecological stress created by a population that is approaching 1. China covers almost 10 million square kilometres—the same size as the United States, or Europe to the Urals—and its physical conditions, climate, preconditions for human settlements, and culture vary tremendously across the vast territory. The Perilous Path sketches development based on reactive policies, where downright bad decisions are not so much a problem as the

absence of more proactive, reform-oriented policies. Although absence of public participation or policies that put the market to work for the environment might not affect short-term economic growth, it would lead to serious, continued degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources, leaving large parts of the Chinese population behind in the development process. In short, it points to increased vulnerability. The Green Reform Path builds on proactive environmental policies and the development of social partnerships, as well as policies to share more equitably the benefits of the changing economy. Although some of the damages to ecosystems from previous decades, in particular biodiversity losses, are irreversible, some restoration has occurred, and the human impact on the environment has decreased as a result of the integrated economic and environmental policies. Grounds for Green Reform Figure 1. Population density averages people per square kilometre. Instead, it is the river valleys and fertile river plains in the eastern parts of China that have offered favourable climatic and physical conditions for human settlements, and they are where the first Chinese civilisations developed. Given this diversity, and given the size of China, any attempt to describe and analyse its environmental situation begins by reducing the country into a manageable set of homogeneous zones and regions. This is no easy task. This section focuses on the prevailing physical topographic, climatic, and geological influences across China. The relief of China may be divided into three levels, moving from west to east. The first level includes the Tian Shan Mountains, the Pamir and the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the latter of which is located in both the Tibet Autonomous Region and the province of Qinghai and 4 with an average elevation of well over 4, metres above sea level, is the highest upland area in the world. The mountains descend sharply to heights of between 2, and 1, meters, after which basins intermingle with plateaus. The third levelâ€”the eastern China lowlandsâ€”extends to the China Sea, almost the whole area made up of hills and plains lying less than meters above sea level. The rolling and rugged land surface makes ecosystems and human settlements increasingly vulnerable to changing conditions in, for example, land-use patterns, or climate. In addition, the jagged reliefâ€”emphasised by a mean elevation of no less than 1, meters, or twice the world averageâ€”puts extra strain on development efforts, particularly infrastructure development, and increases the energy intensity of transportation considerably. Energy-efficient railway systems are particularly difficult to develop. Climatic Influence Three climatic zones can also be identified that correspond to a limited extent with the topographical zones. Using climatic features, China can be divided into three major areas: First, the climate is dominated by the East Asian monsoon, which governs both the spatial and seasonal precipitation patterns. In general, rainfall decreases from the southeast towards the northwest, concentrated during the warm half of the year. The high variability of the monsoon frequently leads to floods and droughts in the area. As a result very little natural vegetation is left, and the extreme population density produces enormous human pressure on most resources. The climate ranges from subtropical and tropical in the far south, to temperate and cold-temperate in the northernmost parts. The Siberian air mass, which dominates the climate during the winter half of the year is quite stable, extremely cold and dry, and often has temperature inversions. Winters in China are therefore cold for its latitudes and very dry. A north-south divide within the eastern monsoon region corresponds roughly to a line along the Qinling Mountains and the Huai River. However, China Human Development Report the northern half receives only about one-sixth as much rain as the national average. This imbalance between north and south in allotment of water resources and farmland has led to a situation where the northern half of the East Monsoon Region is one of the most water-scarce areas in the world, a situation which is even more critical since more than half a billion people live in the area. The lack of water makes societies and ecosystems exceedingly fragile and vulnerable to new and increasing environmental pressures. The Northwest Interior Region The Northwest Interior Region comprises an unbroken rampart of territory that has served through history to separate and protect the Chinese heartland from its northern and western neighbours. Covering about one-third of the country, the Region is sparsely populated and contains only a small percentage of the total population. Located deep in the Eurasian Continent, the Northwest Interior Region is a vast, semiarid or arid territory characterised by mountain ranges, desert plateaus and basins. Water is scarce, with limited rainfall. Apart from the massive mountain ranges and vast deserts, the rest of the Northwest Interior Region consists of more or less fertile plateaus with grasslands and steppes. The traditional livelihood, particularly among the indigenous populations such as Mongolians and

Uygurs, has been herdingâ€”cattle, sheep, horses, goats, donkeys, and camelsâ€”rather than agriculture. Agriculture has been limited to areas with somewhat secure water supply, wheat and corn being the most important staple crops, but with substantial orchard production, especially along the middle and lower reaches of the perennial rivers where snow-melt water from the mountains supports oasis farming. Northwest arid China is an area with harsh living conditions and the human impact has been limited, mainly due to the low population pressure. Up to now, the region has had limited economic importance, but recent evidence of a wealth of natural resources, has sparked bold development plans. There are many problems associated with developing a vast, desolate, and jagged region, where the sheer geographical conditions make any infrastructure development effort both cumbersome and delicate. In addition, most of the ecosystems are fragile and natural limitations, such as chronic lack of water, reduce the capacity to support larger populations. With an average elevation of more than 4, metres, the plateau itself is the highest in the world. Extreme altitude gives the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau an array of very special characteristics, including a thin atmosphere, extreme difference between day and night temperatures, large areas of permafrost, strong solar radiation, and strong winds. Due to the special conditions that prevail in different altitude zones, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has rich fauna and flora, with many rare species that are peculiar to the very special ecological conditions. Still, natural conditions are unfavourable to human activities, not only because the harsh climate is inconducive to supporting larger societies but even more because the Tibetan Plateau is so rugged that simply getting there and back again sets its own limits. Taking into account the abovedescribed climatic and topographic factors, and imposing on them the development and political factors, a series of zones can be identified and analysed from an environmental point of view. Most of China falls into at least one of five such zones, proposed below. There is, also, an inevitable overlap among these zones. Many of these provinces and autonomous regions are the same size in terms of population and area as many Asian countries. And as can be seen from the Annex, in terms of Human Development, some would belong to the category of least-developed nations. These areas generally also have low population density, high populations of minority groups, large mineral deposits, and fragile environments. The development of this area is currently one of the most fundamental development objectives of the Chinese government for the next decadesâ€”the so-called Western Development Strategy. Much of this area suffers from severe land degradation, in part due to the arid conditions, although the southernmost extremityâ€” Yunnan and Guizhouâ€”is naturally lush and green. This area was the industrial heartland of China for the first decades after , and is hence the home of the heavy, old, high-polluting, low-efficiency industries. As industry restructures and many stateowned enterprises lose competitive advantage, unemployment has become a problem. The Central and Southern Coastal Provinces Over the past two decades, the central and southern coastal provinces that stretch from Shandong to Guangdong, including Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Hong Kong, have experienced the most rapid economic growth. New industrial sectors, often hightech, have been spurred on by economic reform, foreign investment, and export-oriented strategies. Rapid economic growth has made this area a magnet for investment and migrant workers. In these densely populated eastern areas, some of the regions of interwoven urban, suburban, industrial, and agricultural areas are as large UNDP Setting the Scene: Grounds for Green Reform as some European countries. Population pressure has grown to a level where per capita availability of most resourcesâ€”including basic necessities such as waterâ€” are among the lowest in the world. Unchecked pollution from industry and agriculture is mirrored in mortality statistics of pollution-related diseases. This area covers the Yangtze and Pearl River estuaries, and two of the main rice-growing regions of the country. Economic growth has focussed on cities and towns, and many people living in rural and mountainous areas have not benefited from these developments. The region is home to a large population and extensive rice-growing areas.

2: National Human Development Report China | Human Development Reports

The Report, entitled "Social Innovation for Inclusive Human Development", explores the development challenges of China, where progress has come with increased inequalities and disparities, and provides policy options to address them through innovation on social policies and public governance.

These issues span borders, straddle social, economic and environmental realms. With its comprehensive statistical annex, our data gives an overview of the state of development across the world, looking at long-term trends in human development indicators across multiple dimensions and for every nation, the Update highlights the considerable progress, but also the persistent deprivations and disparities. Of these countries, 59 are in the very high human development group, 53 in the high, 39 in the medium and only 38 in the low. The top five countries in the global HDI rankings are Norway 0. The bottom five are Burundi 0. Ireland enjoyed the highest increase in HDI rank between and moving up 13 places, while Botswana, the Dominican Republic and Turkey were also developing strongly, each moving up eight places. All three steepest declines in human development ranking were countries in conflict: Six Key Findings from the Analysis 1. The World has made impressive progress in human development Looking back over almost three decades, all regions and human development groups have made substantial progress. The global HDI value in was 0. Across the world, people are living longer, are more educated and have greater opportunities. Health has improved considerably as shown by life expectancy at birth which has increased by almost seven years globally, with Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia showing the greatest progress, each experiencing increases of about 11 years since Although HDI values have been rising across all regions and human development groups, the rates vary significantly. South Asia was the fastest growing region in the period from to Quality, not just quantity of human development, is important, and it reveals large deficits Most people today live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services than ever before. But living longer does not automatically mean more years spent enjoying life. For example, healthy life expectancy for countries of very high human development is approximately 70 years, whereas for countries of low human development it is approximately 53 years Click to Read more In education, being in school longer does not automatically translate into equivalent capabilities and skills. So shifting the focus towards the quality of human development will be important in monitoring future progress see dashboard. Progress is not linear or guaranteed, and crises and challenges can reverse gains. Countries experiencing conflict show HDI losses, which can be felt for generations Between and Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen had falling HDI values and ranksâ€”the direct effect of violent conflict. Although Lebanon is not directly involved in violent conflict, it has suffered spillovers from the conflict in Syria, hosting more than a million Syrian refugees. Click to Read more 4. Disparities between and within countries continue to stifle progress Average HDI levels have risen significantly since â€” 22 percent globally and 51 percent in least developed countries. While significant inequality occurs in many countries, including in some of the wealthiest ones, on average it takes a bigger toll on countries with lower human development levels. Low and medium human development countries lose respectively 31 and 25 percent of their human development level from inequality, while for very high human development countries, the average loss is 11 percent. Gender gaps in early years are closing, but inequalities persist in adulthood One key source of inequality within countries is the gap in opportunities, achievements and empowerment between women and men. Global labor force participation rates for women are lower than for men â€” 49 percent versus 75 percent. And when women are in the labor market, their unemployment rates are 24 percent higher than their male counterparts. Women globally also do much more unpaid domestic and care work than men. Violence against women affects all societies, and in some regions childhood marriage and high adolescence birth rates undermine the opportunities for many young women and girls. In South Asia, 29 percent of women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married before their 18th birthday. High adolescent birth rates, early motherhood, and poor and unequal access to pre- and post-natal health services result in a high maternal mortality ratio. Latin America and the Caribbean follows with 62 per 1, live births. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality and one of the

greatest barriers to human development progress. Two composite indices and two statistical dashboards capture the disparities between men and women. First is the GDI, which reports female and male achievements in the basic dimensions of human development. Worldwide, the average HDI value for women 0. The gender gap is widest in low human development countries, where the average HDI value is Among developing regions the gender gap is narrowest in Latin America and the Caribbean 2. The second composite index to measure gender inequalities is the GII, which captures the inequalities women face in reproductive health, education, political representation and the labour market. The higher the GII value, the greater gender inequalityâ€”and all countries suffer some loss. The global GII value in was 0. Among developing regions the GII value ranges from 0. The value for OECD countries is 0. A lifecycle perspective that identifies when interventions are particularly important can help in understanding and addressing the disparities between men and women see dashboard 2. Environmental degradation puts human development gains at risk The degradation of the environment and atmosphere, coupled with significant declines in biodiversity, is linked to other development concerns ranging from declining food and water supplies to losses of livelihood and life from extreme weather events. This profoundly serious crisis threatens the human development of current and future generations. Click to Read more Business-as-usual approaches must change, with countries at different levels of human development exposed to and contributing to environmental degradation in different ways see dashboard 4. Very high human development countries are the biggest contributors to climate change, with average carbon dioxide emissions per capita of Linked to climate change and biodiversity loss, deforestation degrades land and reduces the quantity and quality of freshwater. The overall pace of forest loss has slowed in recent years, but the planet still lost 3. And low human development countries, many of them reservoirs of global biodiversity, lost Download Update Statistical annex The Update features 15 statistical tables in the annex as well as five statistical dashboards. The first five tables contain the family of composite human development indices and their components estimated by the HDRO the MPI based on a revised methodology developed jointly with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, will be available in due course. The remaining tables present a broader set of indicators related to human development.

3: Timor-Leste National Human Development Report | UNDP in Timor Leste

Social Innovation for Inclusive Human Development. The purpose of this Human Development Report entitled "Social Innovation for Inclusive Human Development" is to explore policy options to help address the upcoming challenges through innovations in social policies and public administration.

Under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, who will remain in power until and possibly beyond, the outlook for fundamental human rights, including freedoms of expression, assembly, association and religion, remains dire. China made modest improvements in a few areas in Most were held in secret and not allowed to communicate with their families or lawyers of their choosing. The secrecy surrounding these detentions stood in stark contrast to the aggressive state media campaign to smear the detainees, many of them well-known for their years of activism. In the ethnic minority regions of Xinjiang and Tibet, Beijing continued its highly repressive rule, curtailing political activity and many peaceful expressions of ethnic and religious identity. Authorities also moved to further limit freedom of expression. In November, the government passed a Cybersecurity Law, which will strangle online freedom and anonymity, and further clamped down on media outlets for reporting that departs from the party line. Authorities also issued multiple directives to tighten control over the internet, which has long been a beacon of hope as a relatively free public space, despite online censorship and surveillance. The Chinese government continues to lead the world in the number of people executed, with 46 crimes eligible for the death penalty. December 6, Video Video: Human Rights Defenders As noted above, more than 16 human rights lawyers and activists were detained in a nationwide sweep of rights advocates starting in July In August , after days of closed trials, a Tianjin court handed down heavy sentences to Beijing Fengrui Law Firm director Zhou Shifeng and veteran activist Hu Shigen, and gave suspended sentences to two other activists. Although authorities released some detainees on bail, including lawyer Wang Yu and her husband, legal advocate Bao Longjun, their lawyers and close friends have not been able to contact them. Most of the 16 remained in detention awaiting trial at time of writing. Some activists who had previously been able to carry out advocacy now find themselves behind bars. In September, a Beijing court convicted rights lawyer Xia Lin on dubious extortion charges and sentenced him to 12 years in prison. Official lawyers associations in January cancelled the license of Shandong lawyer Liu Shuqing and in May refused to renew the license of lawyer Liu Xiaoyuan. Both had supported lawyers held in the July crackdown. Authorities continued to tighten their grip over independent groups. In January, a Swedish national who heads a nongovernmental organization NGO that provides funding to human rights lawyers, Peter Dahlin, was detained for 23 days, forced to confess on television, and then deported. In September, a new charity law went into effect; it may further limit fundraising by and strengthen state control over civil society. Freedom of Expression Freedom of expression, already severely restricted through censorship and punishments, was hit particularly hard in Few other media stories broke through official censorship to generate nationwide discussion or policy change. In February, President Xi visited three major state media outlets and called on them to pledge absolute loyalty to the party. Also in March, Guangxi police detained He Linxia, director of Guangxi Normal University Press, which is known for publishing books focused on politics. In the same month, Beijing authorities sacked or demoted the editors of Yanhuang Chunqiu, a moderate history magazine with the backing of relatively liberal Party elders, leading to its closure. In October, authorities closed the influential intellectual website Consensus, 21ccom. Hong Kong Under its Basic Law, Hong Kong is guaranteed autonomy in all matters other than foreign affairs and defense, and enjoys an independent judiciary and other civil liberties. In practice Beijing is increasingly encroaching on rights to political participation, expression, and assembly in the territory. Between October and December , five staff members of the Causeway Bay Bookstore, which publishes and sells books in Hong Kong about mainland politics, went missing. One, Swedish national Gui Minhui, was disappeared from Thailand. Another British national, Lee Po, was disappeared from Hong Kong, though his travel documents had remained at home. In March, four of five disappeared booksellers reappeared in China, confessed on television to smuggling banned books, and were released. Swedish national Gui Minhui remains detained incommunicado in an unknown location. The central

Chinese government has yet to explain whether, and under what circumstances, mainland security forces are operating in the territory, and Hong Kong authorities have failed to press for such information. The charges stem from their leadership of a peaceful sit-in that triggered the day pro-democracy Umbrella Movement in . While all three received light sentences, such as community service, their prosecution indicated a worrying trend, as peaceful protest leaders previously had rarely been prosecuted in the territory. In August, a spokesperson for the Education Bureau warned teachers that they could lose their professional qualifications for advocating independence. In September, voters turned out in record numbers for the LegCo elections, sending to office six individuals who support Hong Kong self-determination. It marked the first time Chinese authorities had issued a ruling on the Basic Law while legal proceedings were ongoing in Hong Kong. Xinjiang Authorities made no moves in to lift restrictions on fundamental human rights and end pervasive ethnic and religious discrimination in Xinjiang, home to 10 million predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and an increasing number of Han Chinese migrants. Opposition to central and local government policies has been expressed in peaceful protests but also through bombings and other violent attacks. The Chinese government claims that it faces terrorism in the region and conducts counterterrorism operations there. However, details about protests, violence, and terrorism, and counterterrorism operations are scant, with few independent sources of information there. The requirement adds to already stringent restrictions on foreign travel for Xinjiang residents. Local government authorities again banned civil servants, students, and teachers from fasting and instructed restaurants to stay open during the Muslim holiday of Ramadan. In June, a group of 10 Uighur students in Guangzhou No. In October, he was awarded the prestigious Martin Ennals human rights award. Tibet Tibetans continue to face routine denial of basic freedoms of speech, assembly, and movement. The 13th Five Year Plan began in , and the TAR set ambitious goals for massive infrastructure construction and urban development; Tibetan areas of Qinghai and Sichuan provinces are also slated for greater resource extraction. Many reported public protests were against rural land grabs, including one in Gansu which security forces suppressed in May. The Tibetan writers Shokjang and Lomik were given three and seven-and-a-half year sentences, respectively, and Lu Konchok Gyatso and Tashi Wangchuk remained in custody at time of writing, one for planning to publish a book and the other for speaking to the New York Times about the loss of Tibetan language teaching. At time of writing, two more Tibetans had self-immolated in , both in Sichuan. At least four Tibetans were believed to have died in custody, including Kandze nun Yeshe Lhakdron, who has not been seen since her arrest in .

Freedom of Religion The government restricts religious practice to five officially recognized religions and only in officially approved religious premises. The government retains control over religious personnel appointments, publications, finances, and seminary applications. Zhang was released in March. But in Jinhua City, pastors Bao Guohua and Xing Wenxiang were sentenced to 14 and 12 years, respectively, in a case widely seen as retaliation for their opposition to the anti-cross campaign. Possibly because their activism is not considered threatening to the state, LGBT individuals enjoyed some success advancing legal cases in . In January, a Hunan court heard a case filed by Sun Wenlin against the local Bureau of Civil Affairs, which had refused to marry Sun and his male partner. Though the court ruled against Sun in April, his caseâ€”the first gay marriage lawsuit accepted by Chinese courtsâ€”attracted wide media attention. Qiu filed a similar suit in , though she withdrew it later because the department had promised to look into the matter. In June, China voted against a UN resolution creating an expert post dedicated to addressing violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In April, in a landmark case, a Guangzhou court ruled in favor of a woman who sued two companies for discriminating against her in their hiring process.

Disability Rights Although China ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in , persons with disabilities continue to face barriers and discrimination in areas including education and employment. The government also continues to detain activists in psychiatric facilities. Regulations drafted in on access to education for people with disabilities have still not been adopted. Official guidelines continue to allow universities to deny enrollment in certain subjects if the applicants have certain disabilities. Official guidelines on hiring civil servants continue to discriminate against those with certain disabilities. In August, Tan Jinsong, a man with visual impairment was rejected for a job with the local legislative office in Henan province despite obtaining the highest scores in the civil service exam. Several governments, including those

of Canada, the European Union, Germany, and the United States, issued statements in about the crackdown on civil society, disappearances of the Hong Kong booksellers, and the foreign NGO management law. No government, however, imposed any other concrete costs on Beijing for its deteriorating human rights record. China responded by dismissing the legality of the court, saying it would not respect the ruling. China also abstained on resolutions that authorized additional regional peacekeepers for South Sudan and UN police for Burundi. None of the governments present pushed the AIIB to adopt safeguard policies requiring the bank to identify and address human rights risks in its projects. The AIIB has not publicly addressed whether it will consult with nongovernmental groups, particularly in countries hostile to independent monitors. In an alarming trend, Beijing pressured several governments, including Armenia, Cambodia, and Kenya, to deport Taiwanese citizens to mainland China. The people, suspected in the mainland of fraud, were given no discernible opportunity to contest their deportations before a competent court in those countries. It was unclear at time of writing whether any of these people had access to family members or lawyers of their own choosing while awaiting trial in China, or what guarantees the returning countries sought from China prior to their return.

4: The China human development report. (Journal, magazine,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Development was characterized by the provision of choices and freedoms resulting in widespread outcomes. This may appear to be a simple truth. But it is often forgotten in the immediate concern with the accumulation of commodities and financial wealth. In the Report, the Sultanate of Oman was reported to be the most improved country in the past 40 years out of the countries assessed the report reported on improvement in the period Each Report has its own focus drawn from contemporary debate. The Human Development Report, *Overcoming Barriers*, focused on migration - both within and beyond borders. It was chosen because it is a prominent theme in domestic and international debates. Its starting point is that the global distribution of capabilities is extraordinarily unequal, and that this is a major driver for movement of people. Pathways to Human Development showed through a detailed new analysis of long-term Human Development Index (HDI) trends that most developing countries made dramatic yet often underestimated progress in health, education and basic living standards in recent decades, with many of the poorest countries posting the greatest gains. Yet patterns of achievement vary greatly, with some countries losing ground since , the Human Development Report shows. Introducing three new indices, [6] the 20th anniversary edition of the report [7] documented wide inequalities within and among countries, deep disparities between women and men [8] on a wide range of development indicators, [9] and the prevalence of extreme multidimensional poverty [10] in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The new report also included a change in the methodology used to calculate the indexes using better statistical methods, as well as new parameters for judging the growth and development. People in all regions shared in this progress, though to varying degrees. Life expectancy, for example, rose by 18 years in the Arab states between and , compared to eight years in sub-Saharan Africa. The Human Development Report continued the HDI tradition [15] of measurement innovation by introducing new indices that address crucial development factors not directly reflected in the HDI: The Report featured a new multidimensional poverty measure that complements income-based poverty assessments by looking at multiple factors at the household level, from basic living standards to access to schooling, clean water and health care. List of Global Reports[edit] Human Development for Everyone Work for Human Development Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World A Better Future for All The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development Human solidarity in a divided world Power, poverty and the global water crisis International cooperation at a crossroads: Aid, trade and security in an unequal world Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World Human Rights and Human Development Globalization with a Human Face Consumption for Human Development Human Development to Eradicate Poverty Economic Growth and Human Development Gender and Human Development New Dimensions of Human Security Global Dimensions of Human Development

5: Human Development Report, Statistical Update - www.enganchecubano.com

The China Human Development Report is the first National Human Development Report on the Peoples Republic of China. Drafted by an independent UNDP group of eleven international and Chinese experts, the Report offers a comprehensive discussion of the state of human development in China, while putting special focus on the record of poverty.

6: The China human development report. (eJournal / eMagazine,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

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7: World Development Report Learning to Realize Education's Promise

This report attempts to summarize the history and current status of sustainable human development in China, focus attention on the outstanding challenges to be overcome, and make broad policy recommendations for tackling them.

8: The Global Human Capital Report | World Economic Forum

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of achievements in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

9: Human Development Report - Wikiprogress

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual milestone published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).. As of the last decade saw convergence in human development indicators (HDI) values globally, although progress was uneven within and between regions.

Miles Davis for Beginners Albany chronicles Bright line eating food list Humanist ethics or realist aesthetics? Day 13: the abundant life growing healthy families Said and the unsaid Manx slave traders Great men and great ideas Phonological skills and learning to read Regularities and anomalies in security return series. Candlemas mystery Muppets in Space: Space Cases The God who makes all things right Steve Reed Fisher Price Ready Readers The biology and genetics of cells and organisms The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Blodgett 981p pizza oven manual New Yorks 50 best wonderful things to do at the holidays Super Snoop Sam Snout and the Case of the Missing Marble Understand My Muslim People Farberware air fryer recipe book Irwin Prairie State Nature Preserve Sour Cream Glasses Hard Fought Victories Normal prices, technical change, and accumulation College Students Guide to Merit and Other No-Need Funding 1996-1998 (Biennial) The timeless paradox: mother and whore The narratives of nine Black female political leaders The day after judgement Peregrine Falcons (Worldlife Library) Wildfire in the Wilderness 2000 hyundai sonata repair manual A Pastoral Commentary on Dissociative Disorders The Snowmans Children 8 Dangling Participles The Swiss Family Robinson (Classic Books on Cassettes Collection [UNABRIDGED (Classic Books on Cassettes Antiterrorism legislation will make America safer Michelle Malkin Dyslexia and reading Cathy Svensson. Theory and method in the sociology of education Great books and liberal arts Otto Bird