# Key messages

## 'Human Development for Everyone'
## Human Development Report 2016

**<u>KEY MESSAGE 1</u>: DURING THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY, THERE HAS BEEN IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS ON MANY FRONTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE GAINS HAVE NOT ENRICHED EVERY HUMAN LIFE.**

**1.1 The average human development achievements of countries mask a more complex picture. Disaggregated data shows that in developing and developed societies, many people are being left behind.**

- Every region's Human Development Index (HDI) value increased considerably between 1990 and 2015, although progress has been slowing since 2010.

- Global extreme poverty rate dropped form 35 percent to 11 percent in 2013 – with more than 1 billion people escaping extreme poverty (WB).

- Global under-five mortality rate more than halved between 1990 and 2015, with the steepest decline in Sub-Saharan Africa (UN).

- 2.1 billion People gained access to improved sanitation and 2.6 billion to an improved source of drinking water (UN).

- Despite the overall progress, disaggregated data on the Human Development Index (HDI) shows that one in three people live in low levels human development.

- 766 million people, 385 million of them children, lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2013 (World Bank and UNICEF).

- Poverty is not only a developing country phenomenon. More than 300 million people in developed countries – including more than one third of all children - are also regarded as poor, because they live on less than 60% of median household income (ILO).

– Worldwide, 200 million people are out of work and 73 million of it are young people (ILO; UNDESA)

– 700 million urban slum dwellers still lack adequate sanitation and it is predicted that 40% of the world future urban expansion may occur in slums (UN and WEF).

– Maternal mortality ratios and adolescent birth rates are declining but remain high in Sub-Saharan Africa, at 551 deaths per 100,000 live births. (UN)

– Eighteen million people living with HIV, mostly young and adolescent, do not receive antiretroviral treatment. (UNAIDS)

*1.*2 **In almost every country, certain groups are more disadvantaged than others and the gaps are likely to widen over time, as shocks and crises impact them the most. For these groups, disadvantages are often multiple (e.g. economic, social, cultural), mutually reinforcing and dynamic, as they occur throughout the lifecycle and across generations.**

– ***Women and girls:*** Globally, 1 in 3 women— and more than two-thirds in some countries— have experienced physical or sexual violence inflicted by an intimate partner or sexual violence inflicted by a nonpartner (see key message 3 for more). (WHO)

– ***Indigenous peoples*** account for 5% of the world's population but 15% of people living in poverty and face discrimination and exclusion in different aspects of life. (UN DESA).

– ***People in vulnerable locations***, such as areas of conflict: in 2013, nearly 29 million children in conflict affected countries were out of school (UNESCO).

– ***People living in rural areas*** are far more likely to be deprived compared to urban populations. Nearly half of people in rural areas worldwide lack access to improved sanitation, compared with a sixth of people in urban areas. (UN)

– There are one billion ***people with disabilities*** who often face barriers to taking part in many activities other take for granted (WHO).

– ***Ethnic minorities,*** with more than 250 million people worldwide face disadvantage on the basis of caste or inherited status (UN).

– ***Migrants and refugees:*** In 2015, 65 million people were forced out of their homes – the most since the Second World War (UNHCR).

– ***The LGBTI community*** continues to suffer discrimination in many countries, including more than 70 countries where same sex acts between men remain illegal. In 13 countries, they can face death penalty (ILGA).

**1.3 Groups systematically excluded face deep and persistent barriers, embedded in social norms, with unequal access to economic resources and political participation.**

– Discriminatory laws and exclusionary social norms stand in the way of progress. In 100 countries, women are prevented from some jobs because of their gender. Legal and political institutions can be used and abused to perpetuate divisions. (WB)

– About 200 million women and girls alive today have gone through female genital mutilation and cutting, which puts them at extreme and unnecessary health risks. (WHO)

- Around 2 billion people in the world are unbanked as in many cases poor people cannot provide the minimum deposits and thus access to financial services. (WB)

- Income and wealth inequality and unequal access to resources are a major block to universal human development. The top 1 percent of the wealth distribution holds 46 percent of global wealth. Only 25 percent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa are internet users, compared to 79 percent in Europe (HDRO calculation based on Milanovic; ITU)

**KEY MESSAGE 2: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOR EVERYONE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED IF HALF OF HUMANITY IS BYPASSED. GENDER INEQUALITY AND THE LACK OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IS A CHALLENGE TO GLOBAL PROGRESS ACROSS ALL REGIONS AND GROUPS.**

- Gender disparities in human development while narrowing slowly continue to be a challenge in all regions, particularly in low and medium human development countries. According to the Gender Development Index (GDI), women consistently have a lower HDI values than men.

- Even though, women work more hours than men, they face disadvantage in both in paid and unpaid work. In paid work, globally women , on average, earn 24 percent less than men, and occupy 24 percent of senior business positions worldwide (2015 HDR; Grant Thornton).

- There are more women than men living in poverty. In 2012 in Latin America and the Caribbean there were 117 women in poor households for every 100 men, an 8 percent increase since 1997 (UN).

- Only 62 of 145 countries have achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. (UNESCO).

- Each year, 15 million girls in developing countries marry before age 18 and that is 1 in every two seconds (UNICEF).

- In 32 countries the procedures that women face to obtain a passport differ from those of men. In 18 countries women need their husband's approval to take a job. And in 46 countries laws do not protect women from domestic violence. (WB)

- Globally women hold only 22 percent of parliamentary seats, 26 percent of seats on the highest courts and 18 percent of ministerial positions.

**KEY MESSAGE 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOR EVERYONE REQUIRES A REFINED ANALYSIS.**

**3.1 Merely identifying those left behind is not enough. It is also important to emphasize some principles to ensure that human development reaches everyone.**

- Human rights are bedrock of human development. The human rights perspective is as a powerful tool in empowering those left behind to seek remedies and hold governments to account.

- Human security helps protect those who are disadvantaged and marginalized, as they are most at risk to shocks and vulnerabilities, helping to shift the emphasis away from crisis-driven responses to reducing threats.

- Voice and autonomy are both an end to development and a means as they are essential for empowering those who are left behind.

- Collective capabilities are key: because disadvantages are often common to groups, they can better be tackled through collective action, through empowering groups.

- Sustainable development is an issue of social justice. It relates to intergenerational equity – the freedom of future generations and those of today.

### 3.2 Reaching everyone requires different approaches to measurements

- Enabling all people to benefit from progress in human development demands disaggregated data on such characteristics as place, gender, socioeconomic status and ethnicity. Disaggregating data by gender is crucial.

- Human development measures focused mainly on well-being and not on agency. Even though difficult, future assessments should cover voice and participation to assess people's empowerment and also their well-being.

- Over the past quarter of a century, human development assessments have been dominated by the quantity of achievements. But the quality of achievements was not addressed. Human development for everyone requires those who are left out to have greater levels of achievements that are of higher quality.

- Human development measures should be complemented by other measures of well-being for a broader understanding about those who are left out.

- Innovative presentations and real time data may help in understanding the well-being and empowerment of those who are left behind.

**<u>KEY MESSAGE 4</u>: CARING FOR THAT LEFT OUT REQUIRES POLICIES AND STRATEGIES BOTH AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS.**

**4.1 A four pronged national policy approach can ensure that human development reaches everyone.
– First reorient universal human development policies to reach to those left out, second, take specific measures for groups with special needs (e.g. persons with disabilities), third, implement strategies to make human development resilient and fourth, provide voice and autonomy to those left out.**

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**KEY TOOLS FOR THE FOUR-PRONGED STRATEGY**

**Reaching those left out using universal policies**

- ❖ Pursuing inclusive growth with a focus on employment, financial inclusion of poor people, investments focused on human development priorities, effective access to services by poor people, high-impact multidimensional win-win strategies (e.g. school meal programmes), rural infrastructure building, redistributing assets and doing things locally

- ❖ Enhancing opportunities for women through investing in girls and women facilitating work by women outside the home and reducing the domestic work burden on women, encouraging female entrepreneurship, shattering the glass ceiling.

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❖ Addressing lifecycle capabilities through early childhood education, empowering young people economically and politically, protecting vulnerable workers, establishing a combination of public and private of elder care, social protection of the elderly and creating work opportunities for them.

❖ Mobilizing resources for human development priorities through creating fiscal space, using climate finance, consolidating remittances, exploiting other means such as ending subsidies to the rich, stopping corruption and capital flight and using resources more efficiently.

**Pursuing measures for groups with special needs**

❖ Using affirmative action such as quotas, subsidized facilities for specific groups (e.g. credit to women), redressing discrimination

❖ Promoting human development for marginalized groups through guaranteeing anti-discrimination and other rights in constitutions and other legislation, recognition of the special identity and status of marginalized groups (e.g. ethnic minorities), ensuring effective participation in the process that shape lives (e.g. special parliaments for indigenous peoples).

**Making human development resilient**

❖ Promoting social protection through well-designed, well-targeted and well-implemented programmes, combination of social protection with appropriate employment strategies, provision of a living income, tailoring programmes to local contexts.

❖ Addressing epidemics, shocks and risks by focusing on HIV/AIDS, health epidemics, natural disasters

❖ Combating violence and ensuring security through promoting the rule of law, strengthening local government, developing high-quality infrastructure, providing socio-economic alternatives to violence and aiding violence victims

❖ Maintaining human well-being in post-conflict situations by reviving social services, supporting work in health and education, initiating public works programmes, implementing targeted community-based programmes and in political arenas ensuring people's security, pursuing fast caseload processing and reintegrating ex-combatants.

❖ Addressing climate change through carbon pricing and ending fossil subsidies, increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy and focusing on the poverty-environment nexus.

**Empowering those left out**

❖ Upholding human rights through respecting and implementing international human rights treaties, through constitutional provisions, setting up institutions and bodies.

❖ Ensuring access to justice through enforcement of laws, fair judiciary, legal aid services to the poor.

❖ Promoting inclusion through such tools as birth registration, creating space for multiculturalism, pursuing processes for voices of those left out.

❖ Ensuring accountability through right to information, participatory processes, developing a mechanism for accountability and ensuring a free press

**4.2 Global institutional reforms and a fairer multilateral system would help attain human development for everyone. Reforms should encompass the regulation of global markets, the governance of multilateral institutions and the strengthening of global civil society.**

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**KEY ACTIONS FOR GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

❖ Stabilizing the global economy through regulating currency transactions, and capital flows and coordinating macroeconomic policies and regulations

❖ Applying fair trade and investment through finalizing the World Trade Organization's Doha Round, reforming global intellectual property rights regime and reforming global investor rules regime.

❖ Assuring greater equity and legitimacy of multilateral institutions through increasing the voice of developing countries in multilateral organizations and improving transparency in appointing heads of institutions.

❖ Coordinating taxes and monitoring finance globally through automatic exchange of information, increasing capacities of countries to process information and implementing active policies against tax evasion

❖ Making global economy sustainable through coordinated global action on climate change (e.g. the Paris Agreement), continuing advocacy and communication and support from multi-stakeholders.

❖ Ensuring well-funded multilateralism and cooperation through increasing ODA from traditional donors, promoting multilateral and regional banks, South-South and triangular cooperation, and exploring innovative ways of financing.

❖ Globally defending people's security through both long-terms prevention and short-term responses, prioritizing filed operations, coordinating better internally and externally

❖ Promoting greater and better participation of global civil society in multilateral institutions, supporting inclusive global civil society networks, increasing free flow of information, protecting the work of international investigative journalism.

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**KEY MESSAGE 5: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOR EVERYONE IS ATTAINABLE. WE CAN BUILD ON WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED, WE CAN EXPLORE NEW POSSIBILITIES AND WE CAN ATTAIN WHAT ONCE SEEMED UNATTAINABLE. HOPES ARE WITHIN OUR REACH TO REALIZE.**

**5.1 We have every reason to hope that transformations in human development is possible and what seem to be challenges today can be overcome tomorrow. The world has the resources and the knowledge to do that.**

– Rapid progress is possible. Some of the impressive achievements over the past 25 years have been in regions and areas, which were once lagging. South Asia, where extreme poverty is rampant, reduced it from 44.5% in 1990 to 15% in 2013. Africa boosted life expectancy by 6

years in the 2000s.  Latin America and the Caribbean reduced child mortality by 70 percent between 1990 and 2015. (WB; UN)

- The resounding voices of people are testimony that people everywhere want to influence the processes that shape their lives. In 2010, 2 million petitioners succeeded in banning politicians convicted of crimes from running offices in Brazil. In 2014, 2,3 million people signed an online petition to oppose eviction of Maasai people from their ancestral homes.

- Gender equality and women's empowerment are not add-on issues in the development dialogue, but a mainstream dimension of the development discourse everywhere.

- Several issues that were once rarely discussed (e.g. LGBTI people) and poorly addressed (e.g. FGMC) have received increased attention from the general public, civil society and policy makers over the past 25 years.

- Awareness of sustainability has been increasing. It is much more visible in the global development agenda than it was in the 1990s. Both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change bear this out.

- Tender shoots of a global consensus are emerging to ensure a sustainable world for future generations.

**5.2 The human development framework and the 2030 Agenda are mutually reinforcing and fulfilling the 2030 Agenda is a critical step towards enabling all people to reach their full potential.**

- Both the human development approach and the 2030 Agenda are anchored in universalism – the human development approach by emphasizing enhancement of choices for everyone and 2030 Agenda by concentrating on leaving no one behind.

- Both share the same fundamental areas of focus – eradicating extreme poverty, ending hunger, reducing inequality, ensuring gender equality and so on.  Both have sustainability as the core principle.

-  Analysis and indicators around the 2030 Agenda and the human development approach can complement one another to promote a deeper understanding and greater visibility of each..

**5.3 Human development for everyone is not a dream, it is a realizable goal and a five-point action agenda can facilitate moving towards that goal.**

- Identify those who face human development deficits and map where they are. Both are essential ensuring human development for everyone.

- Pursue a range of available policy options with coherence. Countries differ, so policy options have to be tailored. But policy coherence must be ensured through multi-stakeholder engagement, local and subnational adaptations and horizontal (across silos) and vertical alignment (for global consistency).

- Close the gender gap in every aspect of life. Progress is still very slow and now is the time to deliver on what has been agreed.

- Implement the SDGs and other global agreements. The international community, national governments and all other parties must ensure that the agreements are honoured, implemented and monitored.
- Work towards reforming the global system. The reform agenda (see key message 4) should be pursued vigorously and consistently by bolstering public advocacy, building alliances among stakeholders to push through the reform agenda reform.