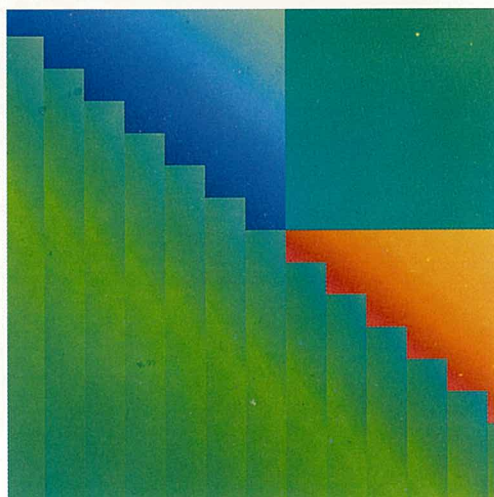


**REPORT ON THE NATIONAL  
LAUNCHING OF THE 1994 UNDP  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT**

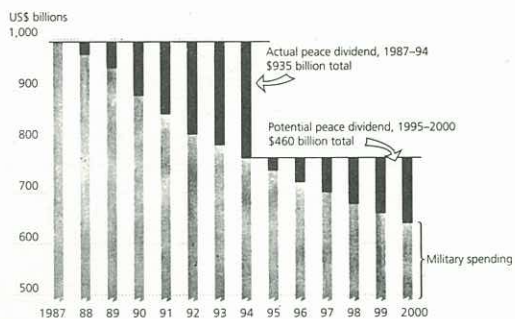
**23 JUNE 1994**

**ANKARA, TURKEY**



**United Nations Development Programme  
ANKARA, TURKEY**

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The cover design shows the decline in global military spending during 1987-94, which generated a peace dividend of \$935 billion. Unfortunately, this peace dividend has not been used to finance the world's social agenda. During 1995-2000, if global military spending were to continue declining by 3% a year, another \$460 billion could emerge as a peace dividend. The World Summit for Social Development in 1995 provides a unique opportunity to agree on capturing the potential peace dividend and translating it into improved human development.

# **LAUNCHING OF THE 1994 UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT**

**23 JUNE 1994  
ANKARA, TURKEY**



**United Nations Development Programme  
ANKARA, TURKEY**

"..... without the promotion of people - centered development none of our key objectives can be met - not peace, not human rights, not environmental protection, not reduced population growth, not social integration. None of these things can be achieved except in the context of sustainable human development....."

James Gustave Speth  
UNDP Administrator



## FOREWORD

This year's UNDP Human Development Report warns that "The world can never be at peace unless people have security in their lives". It reveals that more and more people are being bypassed by the development process both in the developed and the developing world. And, it points out that in spite of positive gains in world income, which increased sevenfold during the past four decades, more than one fifth of humankind still exists in poverty.

The Human Development Report 1994 advances a new concept of human security and offers several concrete proposals for the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 in Copenhagen. The Administrator of UNDP, James Gustave Speth says "the Summit will be a time to respond to the new compulsions of human security. It will be a time for all nations to recognize that it is far cheaper and far more humane to act early and to act upstream than to pick up the pieces downstream, to address the root causes of human insecurity rather than their tragic consequences. It will be a time to reiterate very clearly that, without the promotion of people-centered development, none of our key objectives can be met -not peace, not human rights, not environmental protection, not reduced population growth, not social integration". In this light, the 1994 Human Development Report underlines that there is a need to redefine security to embrace the concept of "human security"- from security through arms to security through development.

The report has placed Turkey among the top ten performing countries in improving the conditions of its citizens

over the period 1960 to 1992. Ranked 68th among 173 countries, Turkey is among 15 medium human development countries with strong potential to join the ranks of high human development countries. However, it is important to point out that Turkey's progress on the "human development index" scale has been largely propelled by its economic growth performance. Turkish economists estimate that an additional six percent improvement, particularly in the health and education sectors, will move Turkey from the medium to the high human development level.

In close cooperation with the Government of Turkey, UNDP and the family of UN organizations in Turkey are addressing these development aims within the framework of our current and future technical cooperation activities. Turkey's commitment to sustainable human development was eloquently endorsed by His Excellency Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic of Turkey, who delivered the keynote address to this year's meeting. This booklet presents His Excellency's keynote address as well as the speeches made at the meeting by the Deputy Prime Minister Murat Karayalçın and Dr. Üner Kırdar, along with other background information on this year's report.



Edmund J. Cain  
UN Resident Co-ordinator

Ankara, Turkey  
July 18, 1994



## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	3
<b>Opening Presentation</b>	
<i>Edmund J. Cain</i> .....	9
UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey	
<b>Keynote Address</b>	
<i>H.E. Süleyman Demirel</i> .....	13
President of the Republic of Turkey	
<b>Speeches</b>	
<i>H.E. Murat Karayalçın</i> .....	19
Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey	
<i>Dr. Üner Kırdar</i> .....	23
Senior Advisor to the UNDP Administrator	
<b>Annexes</b>	
□ Prof. Dr. Halis Akder, "New Dimensions of Human Security - ..... 31 1994 UNDP Human Development Report and Turkey : An Evaluation", June 1994.	
□ 1994 Human Development Index Ranking by Country .....	37
□ 1994 Human Development Ranking of Developing Countries .....	43







*H.E. Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic of Turkey, welcomed by H.E. M. Karayalçın, Deputy Prime Minister of Republic of Turkey and E.J. Cain, UN Resident Coordinator in Turkey.*

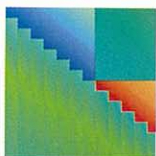


*Mr. E. J. Cain presents H.E. Süleyman Demirel a copy of UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report.*



"In 1996 (in İstanbul), the HABITAT II Conference on human settlements, the "City Summit", will discuss a programme of action designed to make urban areas, where the majority of the world's population will live, safe, humane, healthy and affordable".

"An Agenda for Development"  
Report of the Secretary - General

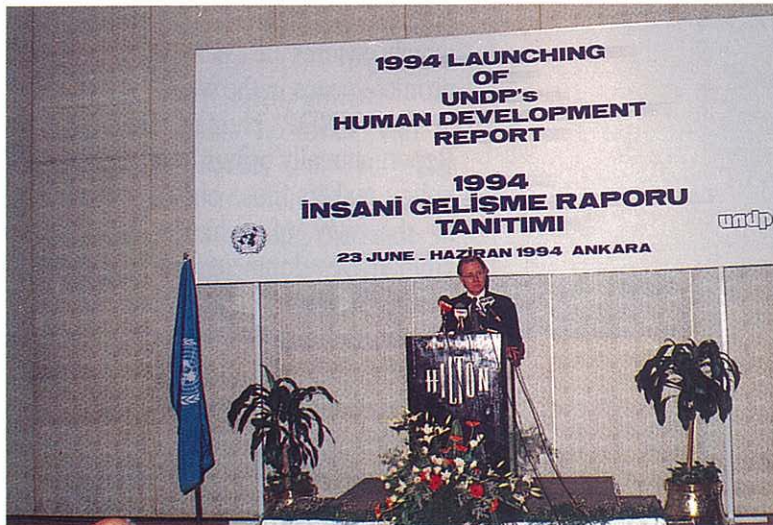


## OPENING PRESENTATION BY EDMUND J. CAIN UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN TURKEY

Your excellencies President Demirel, Deputy Prime Minister Karayalçın, Honourable Ministers, Ambassadors, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is indeed an honour and a pleasure for me to present the fifth annual UNDP Human Development Report in the presence of the President of the Republic of Turkey and the Deputy Prime Minister. It is particularly gratifying to note that their presence today is not merely ceremonial but reflects their commitment to the concept of sustainable human development since they will be addressing us on the challenges of human development in Turkey. We will also benefit from hearing the views of Dr. Üner Kırdar, Senior Advisor to the Administrator of UNDP and Director of UNDP's Development Study Programme. Dr. Kırdar is an internationally respected authority on the state of the human condition in today's world and will share with us the latest thinking on how that condition can be improved upon so that Human Development and Human Security might be better achieved.

Before inviting President Demirel to address the meeting, allow me to say a few words about Sustainable Human Development and the purpose of UNDP's Human Development Report. The new paradigm of Sustainable Human Development is one which is applicable to all countries, north and south. It is a concept embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and has since been augmented by numerous international agreements reached under



United Nations' auspices including those adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit and soon to be further reinforced by the agreements which will be reached at this year's Population Conference in Cairo, next year's World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the Fourth World Conference for Women also next year in Beijing. It is a concept fully embraced and expanded upon in the Secretary General's recently published Agenda for Development. Sustainable Human Development is people centred; it is a process of growth which creates opportunities for people to exercise their choices and realize their full economic potential. It promotes equitable development, social integration and sound governance. It protects and regenerates the environment and safeguards options for future generations. It is development which is pro-poor, pro-women, pro-children, pro-jobs, pro-environment, pro-equity, and sensitive to



cultural diversity. It is development which ensures peace at home and will promote peace in the world.

The UNDP Human Development Report annually brings to the attention of policy makers those obstacles that stand in the way of achieving sustainable Human Development and suggests policies governments should consider adopting to improve the living standards of their citizens. The report is unique in that it benefits from statistics and analysis provided by the whole family of UN organizations as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies. It is a provocative report which is meant to provoke dialogue and induce positive changes in societies.

This year's report concentrates on threats to human security. It reveals that as development "progresses" more and more people, both in the south and in the north, find that they continue to be bypassed by the development process. Thus, in spite of a world income having increased sevenfold during the past four

decades, more than one fifth of humankind still exists in poverty. Economic growth, as last year's Human Development Report revealed, is increasingly jobless growth, and, as our 1992 report found, during the past decades economic opportunities have been concentrated with the richest 20 per cent of the world's population which enjoy 82 per cent of the world's wealth while the remaining four fifths of humanity have to make do with only 18 per cent. Hence, while economies have grown so have inequities among nations and within nations. We live in a world where economic growth processes are not only clashing against environmental limits but are also clashing against the limits of people's tolerance and acceptance of inequity and deprivation. This year's Human Development Report warns that the neglect of people and the environment is probably the greatest security risk facing the world today. Therefore, the report suggests that there is a need to redefine security from



*H. E. Türkan Akyol State Minister for Women, Family and Social Services was present at the launching of UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report.*

territorial security to human security- from security through arms to security through development. It also suggests that our model of development be redefined : from placing the primary emphasis on economic growth to placing the emphasis back to where it belongs -on people. The need for a new development paradigm is, in particular, obvious from the fact that even in high-income countries human security -that is - job security, income security, personal security (in terms of freedom from crime and violence), health security and environmental security, is at risk.

At this point I would like to pay tribute to the development accomplishments of Turkey. It is revealed in this year's report that Turkey is among the top ten performing countries in improving the condition of its citizens over the period 1960 to 1992. Over this period, Turkey left the ranks of the low human development countries and joined the ranks of the medium human development countries. Today, at rank 68 among 173 countries, Turkey has the potential to join the ranks of those countries enjoying a high human development status. However, it is important to point out that Turkey's progress on the human development index scale has been largely propelled by its economic growth performance over these years. The other two indicators which help determine a country's ranking measure health standards and education levels. Maternal and child mortality is unacceptably high in Turkey given its overall economic

state of development. In terms of education, the mean years of schooling in Turkey is very low. Among 97 developing countries 3.6 mean years of schooling puts Turkey in 43rd place while Turkey's overall development ranking is 23rd among the same 97 developing countries. Turkey's poor showing in education needs priority attention. It has been observed that the dividends to be reaped from investing in education are enormous for a society. Scholars and politicians have devoted immense efforts to trying to understand why some economies grow faster than others and to applying the lessons to the rest. The search for the magic formula is now focussed on eight or nine Asian examples that are shooting ahead in the great development race. Is it because they emphasize exports? Or is it because they distort the market in their favor with government managed policies? Experts differ. But whatever else they may be doing, the countries growing most rapidly are almost always those that have put more money and more effort into education than the other countries at their income level. They are societies that educate not an elite but the general population. It seems to be a general rule in poor and rich countries alike that the process of development begins in the classroom.

In close cooperation with the government, UNDP and the family of UN Organisations in Turkey are looking at these issues. Among the materials available at today's meeting you will find an evaluation of the 1994 Human Deve-



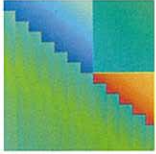
lopment Report with specific references to Turkey prepared by Dr. Halis Akder of METU. Dr. Akder and other Turkish social scientists have worked closely with UNDP in helping us and the government analyze this and past years' Human Development Reports on a Turkey specific basis. We have identified the level of human development in each of Turkey's 76 provinces and we have revealed the disparities not only among regions but also between genders. This ongoing human development analysis in Turkey has become internationally recognized as a model to be followed to help governments and policy makers arrive at more sound choices when trying to determine the human development priority needs of their citizens. We intend to intensify our work in this area and in the fall of this year will hold a sustainable human development seminar concentrating on human security issues in Turkey. This seminar should produce data and analysis that will help policy makers and government officials more effectively allocate national resources to address human development needs in Turkey and will help shape a country strategy note which will be the future framework for UN system operational activities in support of government Sustainable Human Development programmes.

Before I close I would like to answer a question that is no doubt lingering in your minds - how do we pay for the human development agenda? I would like to direct your attention to the multi-coloured graphic appearing on your programme. This graphic also appears

on the cover of this years Human Development Report. It reflects the decline in global military spending during 1987 to 1994, which generated a peace dividend of \$935 billion. Unfortunately, this dividend has not been used to finance the world's social agenda. During 1995 to the year 2000, if global military spending were to continue declining by 3 per cent a year, another \$460 billion could emerge as a peace dividend. The World Summit for Social Development in 1995 provides a unique opportunity to agree on how to capture this potential dividend and translate it into improved human development. The Social Summit will be followed by the Women's Summit and then in June 1996 by the last international summit of this decade the Summit on Human Settlements - Habitat II. This summit has the potential of embracing all the recommendations which will have emerged during this decade to form an international agenda for Sustainable Human Development. It has the potential of being the "Summit of Summits" and will take place in İstanbul, Turkey. What better opportunity could there be for Turkey to demonstrate its leadership as a country fully committed to Sustainable Human Development.

We in the UN system, look forward to working with the government and people of Turkey in our joint efforts to not only make Habitat II- the Summit of Summits a success, but also, a showcase for how Turkey has committed itself to the Sustainable Human Development agenda in all of its manifestations.





**KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to address you on the occasion of the launching of the 1994 Human Development Report.

I am confident that this report on Sustainable Human Development and Human Security, as well as the views which have been and will be expressed here will contribute to our efforts to lead our country into a better future.

We are going through an age of rapid global political and economic developments. While it teaches us that nothing is static and unchangeable, this age also places some heavy responsibilities on our shoulders. In this context, the developments which can lead to serious problems in the future have to be identified and analyzed, and the necessary measures have to be taken.

Now, the Human Development Report is an excellent instrument for that purpose; it introduces new concepts and offers a new model for humanity in its struggle for development. It sets, in fact, a new hurdle in this race. If, rather than spending so much money today for the UN Peace Operation in Somalia, the same amount could have been provided to that country in economic and social investment 10 years ago, the crisis might have been averted. This report calls on us not to be indifferent vis-a-vis the problems facing the world and to have the political will to take the necessary measures at the right time and place.

Having focused on the definition and measurement of human development



*H. E. Süleyman Demirel, "Peace and a secure life today and tomorrow is possible only through sustainable development in every field"*

1990, on the financing of human development in 1991, the global dimensions of human development in 1992, participatory development in 1993, the Human Development Report this year focuses on human security which is inherent in human nature and which is a requirement for every individual starting with birth.

A baby's need for tender care and protection, that is, the search for security in the very human nature turns, in time, into the need for security in one's daily life.

As the primary source and the focal point of everything, the human being needs to be confident that his or her rights and freedoms will prevail and that his or her life will not be upset by unforeseeable developments.

The human being wants to be free from concern, violence and instability.

In this context, the Human Development Report is perfectly justified in its assertion that national and global peace can not be achieved unless human security is safeguarded in daily life.

Among the factors that threaten human security are terror, narcotic drugs, environmental pollution, epidemics, famine, poverty and refugees.

We know these problems know no boundaries. In an increasingly globalizing world, no country has the right to ignore the problems that other countries face. Developed and developing countries alike are obliged to be sensitive to human development and human security and to fairly share the responsibility.

Turkey, too, has to keep pace with the developments and changes in the world and is fully aware of that necessity.

From the 73rd place among 173 countries of human development index of the 1993 Human Development Report, Turkey has risen to the 68th place in 1994. We understand from the report that we have to achieve improvement especially in education if we are to move from the category of countries with medium human development to the category of high human development.

We are, indeed, aware of that without referring to the report. After all, we have been working for development ever since the early days of the Republic and especially after the onset of democratization in Turkey we have diffused

development efforts to the people. We have been able to achieve highly satisfactory schooling level at the primary school level, that is, to have all our children enrolled in primary schools only in 1973, the 50th anniversary of the Republic. And, of course, resources of the country are so limited that, how much are you going to spend on development and how much on the expenditures of the state; how much on health and how much on education? And if we were to spare 9 or 10% of GNP for education and health, Turkey would develop rapidly. But all we could earmark for education and health between 1980 and 1990, to give an example, was a mere 4 or 4.5% of GNP. This ratio is now up to 6.5-7%. The target is 10%. But even 10% is insufficient.

I am not saying this as an excuse; I mean, we are aware of the problem and I am only trying to explain why.

That Turkey is ranked among the top 10 countries having performed well in terms of human development in a 32-year period between 1960-1992 is significant in that it reflects our commitment for balanced development.

Indeed, Turkey has achieved an average 5% growth during that period. But the report questions those criteria.

Instead of GNP per capita, the report introduces different indicators. It revises GNP per capita, substituting it with purchasing power parity and adds two more criteria. One is longevity, the other is education. We were proud in the latter that we have reached 90% in literacy, but it is no longer enough.



Literacy alone is not enough, it is the quality of literacy that counts today. In other words, how many years of schooling and how much literacy?

Based on those three indicators, the report introduces a new approach. Comparatively, GNP or per capita income is easier.

There are not very many countries which have attained a growth rate of 5%. We have. But to attain it we have cut down somewhat on health and education expenditures. It can not be a long term trend, but one is more concerned with one's stomach than one's intelligence or conscience. One must first have a full stomach. If one is hungry, it will be very difficult to explain things to him.

Poverty alleviation, education, primary health care, increasing environmental awareness and the priority accorded to similar themes to develop human resources and to maximize the benefits to derive there from form the basic concepts of sustainable development. Development is genuine only if it is sustainable. Peace, a secure life today and tomorrow, is possible only through sustainable development in every field.

One of the prerequisites of meeting our human development responsibilities is to devote the necessary attention to and mobilize resources for education and especially for the education of women which constitute the infrastructure of awareness. We fully are aware of that.

We must foremost achieve positive

development in the literacy rate of women in the development priority areas of the country.

That 93 girls are enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys at a national scale, according to the report, is extremely important, but the ratio of 62 girls for every 100 boys in the secondary and higher education levels requires improvement. We are not doing bad in primary education with 93 girls for every 100 boys; but when it comes to secondary education, the ratio falls to 62.

Let us consider look at the question of education of women from a different point of view.

Population planning has become a basic tool of development in view of increasingly scarce resources and growing poverty. Naturally, the role of women is of particular importance in population planning. What is that role? Not fertility. To the contrary, limitations on the role of fertility have gained unprecedented importance.

In this connection, women's capability to exercise their powers and responsibilities in an increasing fashion through participation in the decision making process is a matter of education.

As a matter of fact, it is none other than population which underlies all problems, the problems facing countries like ours. Our resources will not permit the growth we have in mind with an annual population growth rate of 2.5-3%. It follows that Turkey is already engaged in and will continue exerting energetic efforts to reduce its population growth rate.

I believe that the International Conference on Population and Development to be held this year in Cairo, the World Social Summit to convene next March in Copenhagen and the World Conference on Women to meet in Beijing also in 1995 will draw the attention of the world public opinion to the issues in question and I congratulate the United Nations for organizing these conferences.

I would also like to express my deep appreciation that the United Nations Human Settlements Conference or Habitat II which is going to focus on the problems increasingly facing cities in a world where a considerable proportion of the population live in urban areas and which is designed to translate into reality the 1992 Rio Summit recommendations in terms of daily life, shelter and environment will be held in İstanbul in 1996.

Mr. Cain termed Habitat II as "the summit of summits" and said it was going to be the last global meeting of this final decade of the 20th century. We are fully aware of that. Turkey is going to pay particular attention to and show a great performance in connection with Habitat II.

This conference which UN Secretary-General Boutros Ghali calls the "City Summit" will put the limelight on such issues as access to decent housing, living in a safe city and environment, modes of construction that care for the environment and transfer and use of environment-friendly technologies.

At this point, I would like to touch upon an issue: urbanization is an

important phenomenon in Turkey as in most other countries. A society can not get rich if 45% of the population live on farming, rely on agriculture. Migration into cities will be inevitable in Turkey until that portion of the population falls to 10% or even lower. We are not telling anyone to migrate, but people are seeking after better living conditions. That they search for better living conditions goes to prove the dynamism of our people. They head for unknown horizons. Not only within Turkey, they go abroad too. There are reasons why 2 million Turkish nationals live in Germany today, some 100,000 in Australia and as many in Canada. Today, approximately 50,000 Turks work at construction sites in the abroad including the Eastern Europe in search of better income and living conditions.

But our problem is one of transformation. This trend is inevitable: from an agra-rian economy to an industrial one, then an economy based on services and now we have the age of information ahead.

Speaking of population, I would like to stress that according to official statistics the number of those who live in abject poverty increases 70,000 every day, the number of those who will not have any access to safe water supply will be 700 million by the year 2000 when 100 million children will be out of school.

I would like to draw your attention to the question of children. It is one of global concerns and is far more important than any issue of adults. A society can



get nowhere with children who are born on the street, who grow on the street and who die on the street. Every society, therefore, and the entire humanity must assume its responsibilities regarding the welfare of children.

The poor will number some 1.5 billion by the year 2000 unless the measures, necessary to save humanity from the grip of poverty as the single biggest threat to a safe present and future are taken without any further delay. All these figures are really terrifying. But they also serve us to depict a realistic picture of the human conditions which we will improve upon.

The annual Human Development Report is an important reference for us, for all, for anyone who thinks. A proof of the accuracy of the report's analyses and projections is its early detection of the unfortunate state of Rwanda, which is caught in a fierce civil war today, by placing it among the countries on the verge of a collapse.

I am pleased to open this meeting which allows us to tackle the questions of human development and human security from a wide perspective.

Analyses provided in Human Development Report carry primary importance in identifying the weaknesses of development as well as the measures that need to be taken at an early stage and in stimulating the attention and awareness of the public. Needless to say, Human Development problems of a given country as well as the problems of the globe need to be approached in unity today.

This report and others of the same nature, therefore, urge the people of each country and all nations of the world to share the concerns of others. A single world and a single humanity, that is where we are going, that is what we call globalization and that is where all our efforts will be directed.

In concluding my remarks, I would like to wish the UNDP and other UN organizations success in their endeavors and congratulate them for this report and I would like to thank the Ankara office of the UNDP for organizing this meeting and Mr. Cain for this impressive remarks.







**ADDRESS OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MURAT KARAYALÇIN  
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

Mr. President, Mr. Cain, Distinguished Guests,

I greet you personally, on behalf of my party and on behalf of my government.

UNDP has been promoting since 1990 new approaches to the concept of development. I would like to stress the importance I attribute to the new concepts UNDP sponsors this year concerning sustainable human development and human security.

I have not been able to read the report in its entirety yet, but I have had the chance of going through its parts recommended by my colleagues. I believe that the concepts introduced in the report deserve full support. I am not saying this only personally, but also in my capacity as Deputy Prime Minister.

My wish, my sincere wish is that these new approaches and concepts sponsored by UNDP be promptly incorporated in the world's decision-making processes.

We can not use the world's resources properly. It is obvious that we do not, we can not use the world's resources to the extent we should; it is equally obvious that we can not properly preserve the resources we have taken over from past generations and turn them over to future generations.

Actually, the clumsiness of various generations in this regard is very clear, but, Distinguished guests, it is perhaps our generation to suffer the most. Compared to the previous ones, our



generation will, it seems, have to turn over the natural resources it has taken over from past generations to future generations in their poorest state ever.

Three basic causes are said to be underlying the failure to use resources, natural resources, the way they should be used.

Population growth, no doubt, is the prime cause among them. However, the mode of consumption of resources and the mode of management of resources are the other causes which should be added to population growth. It is because of these three causes that we can not succeed in the effective and sustainable use of natural resources.

Our generation experiences two contradictions in the relationship between man and nature simultaneously.

The first is the contradiction between population growth and natural resources. The heavy burden of population growth has created a serious contradiction in the use of natural resources.

The second contradiction lies in the relationship between natural resources and growth processes, growth methods.

Mr. President, I think we are going through a period of time when that second contradiction can be overcome. The production system which some term as the "new production function" or the "flexible production system" has the potential to eliminate the contradictions between growth and natural resources to a considerable extent. For, and observations verify it, natural resources, raw materials and energy are to be used at lower levels in growth processes in a flexible production system.

The report suggests that growth in China and India can create serious difficulties in terms of use of especially energy resources. Energy production is said to be among the chief pollutants and it follows that production of the energy required for the growth of India and China can exert substantial pressure on world's resources.

But the views I have just expressed are not directly linked with UNDP's observations concerning India and China.

The world has started using a production system whereby less raw

materials and less energy are to be consumed. That allows us to make optimistic projections for the future.

On the other hand, the contradiction created by population growth, the problems created by population growth have not yet been overcome and are not likely to be overcome as long as population growth continues at its present rate.

But even more important, Mr. President, is that while the new production systems entail lower levels of energy and raw material consumption, they have brought along a new problem which deserves our special attention. New production systems also entail lower levels of employment.

Mr. President, man is active and nature is passive in the short run in the relationship between man and nature. But in the longer run, nature ceases to be passive and becomes active, thus rendering man passive. This may sound somewhat complicated.

Let me put it this way; for a long, a very long time, every new fishing boat has added to the catch and I am saying this on the basis of UN records again. But in the long run, we witness a change in nature's response, that is, the number of fish caught has declined despite the increase in the number of fishing boats.

The reason I am saying this is that if this picture reflects the reality, we must attribute priority to the human factor if the relationship between man and nature is to be redressed in a sound manner.

Attributing priority to the human factor, the human concept, resource can not,



as Mr. Cain put it so rightly, be expressed in income or employment alone, nor can it be expressed in education or health alone. Giving an increasing priority to the human factor should cover, in addition to the above, all arrangements designed to promote the human self. In this context, democratization and human rights should be handled with a sense of urgency.

We have just heard Mr. Cain's remarks on Turkey's fine performance between 1960-1992. I was honoured. On the other hand, it has its drawbacks too. Turkey, it appears, has so performed mainly through economic growth.

Mr. Cain said that Turkey could not make full use of social factors or those factors could not be developed sufficiently in that performance. We are



*UNDP's Launch of the 1994 Human Development Report was attended by a high level audience in Ankara*

Mr. President, I have here my colleagues whom I worked together with in the State Planning Organization.

Actually, as His Excellency knows well, and I am saying this mainly for the benefit of our foreign guests here, Turkey has entered the planned economy era in 1960s with due attention to the concept of social planning. Turkey incorporated the environmental component in the planning system in 1970s, and those are all very important achievements for us.

nevertheless proud of Turkey's performance between 1960-1992.

Actually another achievement that should be mentioned is that Turkey moved 5 ranks ahead on the overall HD in one year thanks to the measures adopted and actions taken by the 49th and 50th governments.

We witness a very clear trend of development not only between 1960-1992, but also in 1993 and, if it is covered by the HDR, I don't know, in 1994 too.

It is very clear : we have no intention of staying among the countries of medium development. True, it is an achievement, Turkey has made progress, but Turkey can not be content with its present level. Turkey simply has to accelerate that process.

Turkey will no doubt pay attention to the human factor, make its investments, will achieve developments in the health sector, education sector; but, in addition, Turkey will be a fully democratic country. Turkey, in addition, will be a country to pay full respect to human rights.

As I have just said Mr. President, we have advanced 5 ranks in one year. Compared to the rest of the world, this obviously represents a great performance. But in addition to those achievements of the 49th and 50th governments of Turkey, I would like to briefly refer to the measures of 18 May.

The measures of 18 May do not constitute only a package that ensures full democratization in Turkey. They are of particular importance also from the viewpoint of our current discussions.

Along with the achievement between the years 1960-1992 as Mr. Cain mentioned, Turkey has experienced serious problems especially in terms of use of natural resources.

It appears that we have either deteriorated or began a process of deterioration of our bays and fertile soils during that period.

We have created environmental problems in Çukurova and Bursa areas

during that period though perhaps to a limited extent. Our economic growth rates has been satisfactory, yet we neglected our bays, valleys and the quality of air in our cities.

Now, as revealed in the democratization package of 18 May, we are going to start using, for the very first time in Turkey, physical and regional planning techniques under the 7th Five-Year Development Plan. In that sense, the 7th plan is of paramount importance.

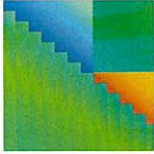
Use of physical and regional planning techniques, introduction of those techniques under the 7th Plan, use of those techniques in resource allocation, will enable us to reclaim a part of the natural values we have so far lost or polluted; in addition, the use of those techniques will allow our people to participate in the decision-making process. I hope it will no longer be up to Ankara to decide on the drinking water project of province of Kars.

Mr. President, I would like to express our government's support for the Copenhagen meeting proposed in the report.

It appears that because of all discussed above, the concept of development needs to be understood in a new and fresh perspective. This new perspective, a new philosophy of life will need to be put forward. Mankind needs a new philosophy of life.

Expressing my confidence that the UN will fulfil that task in its 50th year, I extend my best wishes to you, Mr. President, Mr. Cain, and, all the guests.





**ADDRESS OF DR. ÜNER KIRDAR**  
**SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE UNDP ADMINISTRATOR**

Distinguished guests,

I consider it a special privilege to be here today, in my own country, on the Launch of the 1994 Human Development Report. Turkey has a special role and place in the history of UNDP Human Development Reports. She hosted in 1983, 1985 and 1990, the Roundtables of UNDP Development Study Programme, of which I am honoured to be its founder and its director. It is through these Roundtables that the human dimension of development gained its importance and deserved recognition. Also, it was the İstanbul Roundtable that recommended that a periodic report be published on "the State of the Human Condition", in order to study the changing human situation in all parts of the world.

Today, here we are celebrating the launching of the fifth of such reports. Thus our congratulation goes especially, among others, to the participants of the İstanbul Roundtable, for their wisdom and their good advice.

The main theme of our Human Development Report this year is "Human Security". The Report underlines that international peace can only be ensured if we make a serious effort to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Charter. And we can do this only if we recognize, as the Charter does, that international security has many components. It involves not only political but human security, and the two are indivisible. In maintaining international peace and security, the



well-being of people is equally as important as national political security.

The world cannot become a secure place unless people's security can be ensured in their homes, in their jobs, and in their communities. A better and more peaceful world, as foreseen and inspired by the United Nations Charter, can only be secured through the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment, and social progress, in larger freedom". This requires wisdom, leadership, commitment, and most importantly, vision.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has just presented to the Member States a new report, entitled "An Agenda for Development". In this report the Secretary-General emphasizes

that economic and social development are the most secure foundations for peace and security. Lack of development contributes to international tension, confrontation and conflict. Economic growth is the engine of development. It is not sufficient, however, to pursue economic growth for its own sake. Growth should power social progress.

Peace, economy, environment, social justice and democracy - are integral parts of the whole :

- \*Without peace, human energies cannot be productively employed.

- \*Without economic growth, there can be no sustained, broad-based improvement in material well-being.

- \*Without protection of the environment the basis of human survival will be eroded.

- \*Without societal justice, mounting inequalities will threaten social cohesion.

- \*Without political participation in freedom, development will remain fragile and perpetually at risk.

The United Nations at present is preparing for the March 1995 summit-level meeting of Heads of State and Government in Copenhagen, Denmark to address the major social development dilemmas facing the world as it approaches the next century. The three core issues to be considered are; a) the alleviation and reduction of poverty; b) the expansion of productive employment; and c) the enhancement of social integration.

Today unchecked population growth, increasing poverty, unemployment, and

social disintegration are very much the social ills affecting all societies - of the East, West, South and North.

However, this situation could be evaluated also as a plus. At present, there is a mutuality of and similarity in the interests on these three issues between developing, industrialized and transition countries. Therefore, at least a hope exists of reating a feeling of solidarity among people belonging to the North, South, and East. All of them have the same concern in the search for shared solutions to common problems. Certainly this depends also on the farsightedness of the leaders of all countries. They need to have a better understanding that, as I mentioned earlier, security is not only political, but also human. Let me now briefly deal with the three major issues of the World Social Summit.

First, the necessity of expansion of productive employment. Employment has multiple dimensions in people's lives. It is not merely an economic means which generates financial resources. Far more importantly, it gives people a sense of dignity and integrates them into their society.

The painful experiences and memories of the Great Depression, as well as the main economic causes of the Second World War, convinced the founders of the United Nations of the necessity of ensuring "full employment" as one of the main pillars of international peace stability and well-being. However, in our day, this important objective of "full employment seems to be forgotten.





*The launch of the 1994 Human Development Report received the attention of representatives from the government, non-governmental and academic institutions as well as representatives from the international and diplomatic community in Turkey*

Jobless growth is a new common phenomenon. Elimination of jobs, and massive lay-offs are considered effective measures to ensure competitiveness in the global market.

The link between "full employment" and the worry about "rising inflation" is also a new kind of international concern. According to the economic policy makers of today, if people work more, they may spend more money, which in turn may cause higher inflation. Therefore a trade-off needs to be made between "putting people back to work" or "keeping prices under control".

In the industrialized countries the largest part of the GNP consists of new

jobs created in the modern services sector. Developing countries are not fully aware of this structural change in the world economy, nor are they paying enough attention to human resource training in advanced new technologies. Technological change is the real basis of the new economic and trans-national corporate power. The developing countries are not equipped to compete with industrialized countries because of lack of skill, technological knowledge and resources. A new kind of technological dominance is therefore in the process.

The second issue is poverty. Increasing polarization in living conditions is also a common trend, both within and between the nations.

Growing disparities, sharp differentiation in incomes and living standards among various groups, unequal distribution of wealth and access to resources are the main visible symptoms of increasing poverty in all societies.

The third interlinked question is social disintegration. At present, there is a noticeable trend that the social fabric of most countries - rich or poor - are also weakening. As a result several nation-states are beginning to disintegrate socially. Emphasis on "competition" overshadowing the older and essential habits of "sharing" and "cooperation". The pursuit of happiness is more and more defined in terms of money and patterns of consumption.

Increasing polarization within different nations are taking place due to ethnic, tribal, religious and cultural differences. A rise in movements of nationalism and separatism are resulting in national disintegration. Discrimination against minority and disadvantaged groups, unequal treatment of women, increases in single-headed families, maladjusted and poorly educated children, juvenile delinquents, street children and crime, drug addiction, diseases, etc. are both the main causes, as well as the result of growing social disintegration and inequity.

The three malaises to which I just referred are not any more isolated events confined within national borders. UNDP Human Development Report of 1994 indicates that their consequences travel the globe. The first and foremost

lesson to be learned from the past four decades is, therefore, to ensure a change in the prevailing concept of security. To broaden it from "political" to "human", in order to comprise the social and economic aspects and needs.

To meet the challenges of the 21st century we must be inspired by the far-sightedness of our founding fathers. The preamble of the Charter starts with "We the people". We must, therefore, put people at the center of all our concerns for the future. Our ultimate objective must be people first and the improvement of their conditions. Our future policies must aim to be responsive to the social and economic needs of people and to reduce their poverty and misery. We must better use the people's capacities and capabilities. We must encourage the release of human energies in accordance with people's aspirations.

There are two other related important questions: a) Need for Social Reforms; and b) Good Governance.

The recent renewed interest in the social question and in poverty is largely the result of a growing recognition that there is a "social time bomb" ticking under the present financial and economic policies. The social price being paid for these policies and recovery is leading to social unrest. Such unrest is caused by lack of remunerative employment opportunities, bad living conditions and lack of perspective and hope.

What is needed in most countries today is social reforms that complement



the economic and financial reforms, so that a balanced and integrated set of socio-economic policies may be arrived at.

The experiences of successful countries teach us that a high rate of economic growth is a necessary, but insufficient condition for achieving social objectives. Careful observation of the world economy teaches us that focus on the full utilization of the factors of production - and in the first place of labor - was the key to the high rates of growth observed in the East Asian development model. In short, the lesson to be drawn from the experience is that the pattern of growth matters at least as much as the rate of growth.

The economic and the social spheres are one. They are complementary and mutually supporting, and one without the other leads to disaster. Too much "social" without sufficient "economic" leads to bankruptcy and an end to growth; too much "economic" without sufficient "social" leads to social unrest and also to an end to growth.

The recommendations which we submit in this area are the following :

**First**, social reform is essential for the maintenance of political and social peace, which is in turn essential for long-term and sustained economic growth.

**Second**, social reform is a productive investment. Improving the quality of life, creating productive employment opportunities, spending money on high quality education and health should not be consumption goods to be afforded

only once a certain level of income has been achieved.

**Third**, social reform is now much more a question of quality than one of quantity.

As to the new roles of the governments and good governance, up to mid-20th century, the conventional wisdom was that economic development required active government involvement in the productive sectors, the establishment of Government-owned enterprises, in the provision of subsidies to the private sector, in heavy protection of industries engaged in import substitution. While these policies did result in economic growth up to the mid-70s, since then experience has been one of stagnating growth, production failures and very little improvement in standards of living.

The empirical results have in turn led to new thinking. The emerging new consensus at present is, the governments should do less in those areas where markets work efficiently. But at the same time they need to do more in those areas where markets alone cannot be relied upon. This does not necessarily mean less government, but different and better government :

**First** of all, facilitation, regulation and monitoring, pursued in a sensitive and creative manner, become major functions of governments in a market-driven economy.

**Second**, the Government should conceive of itself as the hub of a network of social partners engaged in a process of



continuing interaction for the purpose of policy formulation and implementation. Efforts should be made to reach a common understanding among political parties, the business community, trade unions, NGOs, and other bodies in the broad goals of economic and social development.

**Third,** the Government has a catalytic role to play in strengthening the knowledge base of the country by way of improving systems of education and training, and stimulating research and development, including the development of information systems.

**Fourth,** the Government has a specially distinct role in encouraging the growth of small business, the development and diffusion of entrepreneurial skills throughout the economy, and in supporting the participation of as many citizens as possible.

**Fifth,** in the field of international trade, Governments have to work continuously to improve access for their country's exports of both goods and services, in light of the intensification of international competition across the globe.

**Sixth,** the Government must inevitably give direct attention to alleviating the situation of underprivileged groups. Economic development will not achieve its ultimate purpose of improving the human condition, if deliberate measures are not taken to provide a social safety net for disadvantaged citizens in areas

such as basic education, health, child nutrition, affordable housing, and social welfare services.

**Seventh,** compounded by the interface with the rest of the world, a whole new range of social problems are emerging which require action by Governments nationally, regionally and internationally. These include the spread across national boundaries of environmental degradation, communicable diseases, drug trafficking, illegal migrants, and refugees.

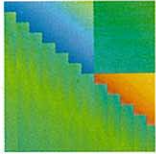
**Eighth,** overall, the Government has a basic responsibility to help the country reach its full potential. To encourage the values that would make everyone proud of their country and its heritage, and that would endow them with self-confidence.

Thus, the Governments, with their new roles, must seek to maximize the benefits of interaction between three major partners in participatory governance : Government, Private Sector and Community.

# ANNEXES







## **NEW DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN SECURITY- 1994 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT AND TURKEY : AN EVALUATION**

PROF. DR. HALİS AKDER, Middle East Technical University.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The threats to human security are no longer just personal, local or national. They are becoming global : with drugs, AIDS, terrorism, nuclear proliferation. Global poverty and environmental problems respect no national border. For too long, security has been equated with the threats to a country's borders and nations have sought arms to protect their security, but for most people today, a feeling of insecurity arises more from worries about daily life, job security, income security, health security, security from crime - these are the emerging concerns of human security all over the world.

The fifth Human Development Report of UNDP suggest by these lines above a restored and redesigned agenda for the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995. At a time when the world will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The 1994 Human Development Report concentrates on "human security". This subject is analyzed under five headings (1) Towards sustainable human development, (2) New dimensions of human security, (3) Capturing the peace dividend, (4) A new design for development cooperation, (5) The human development index revisited.

The themes of the earlier Human Development Reports were : (1990) Concept and Measurement of Human Development, (1991) Financing Human Development, (1992) Global Dimensions Human Development, (1993) People's Participation.

### **TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

The first chapter of the report tries to relate the concept of sustainable development to human development :

The concept of sustainable development has been discussed first in relation to environmental issues. Economic growth should keep environmental problems at a minimum. A neglect of environmental problems will produce in the coming years more severe problems and constraints. Yet the problems, debts will not be limited to those who have created them. Others and also coming generations will have to pay them, too.

The real foundation of human development is universalism in acknowledging the life claims of everyone. Development must enable all individuals to enlarge their human capabilities to the fullest and to put those capabilities to the best use in all fields - economic, social, cultural and political. All postponed debts and negligence rob coming generations their legitimate options. Human development and sustainability are essential components of the same ethic. Interest in the concept of human development is not new. Nor are the concerns of sustainability. Today's belated return to human development means reclaiming an old and established heritage.

There is no basic conflict or competition between economic growth and human development. What is wrong is the confusion between ends and means.

What must be avoided is to see human beings as merely means of production and material prosperity. Material prosperity is a mean, the quality of human life is an end.

Universalist concern with the rights and interests of all human beings can be effective only through a combination of individual effort and institutional support. The complementarity between individual action and public policy - important for the present generations - is even more important for future generations and for the sustainability of human development. Global sustainability without global justice will always remain an elusive goal. If this challenge is not met, human security will be at risk all over the world.

### **NEW DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN SECURITY**

After this ethical, philosophical introduction (which is almost fully quoted) the report focuses on the main theme : the new dimensions of human security. It is claimed, that the idea of human security, though simple, is likely to revolutionize society in the 21st century. The basic concept of human security focuses on four essential characteristics. (1) Human security is a universal concern. It is relevant to people everywhere, in rich nations and poor. There are many threats that are common to all people such as unemployment, drugs, crime, pollution and human rights violations. (2) The components of human security are interdependent. Famine, disease, pollution, drug trafficking, terrorism, ethnic disputes and social disintegration

are no longer isolated events, confined within national borders, Their consequences travel the globe. (3) Human security is easier to ensure through early prevention than later intervention. For example, the direct and indirect costs of HIV/AIDS was roughly \$240 billion during the 1980's. (4) Human security is people centered.

The list of threats to human security is long, but most can be considered under seven main categories : economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, political security. One can look at these threats also from an international perspective : unchecked population growth, disparities in economic opportunities, excessive international migration, environmental degradation, drug production and trafficking, international terrorism.

In the last fifty years humankind gradually built up a global security , an edifice of nuclear deterrents, power balances, strategic alliances, regional security pacts, and international policing through the superpowers and the United Nations. Much of this global security framework now needs change. In its place -or at least, by its side- a new, more encompassing structure should ensure the security of all people.

Precise quantification of human security is impossible, but some useful indicators can provide an early warning of whether a country is facing problems of human insecurity and heading towards social disintegration and



possible national breakdown : food insecurity, job and income insecurity, human rights violations, ethnic and religious conflicts, inequity, military spending.

### **CAPTURING THE PEACE DIVIDEND**

Global military spending declined between 1987 and 1994 at an estimated average annual rate of 3.6%, yielding a cumulative peace dividend of \$935 billion , \$810 billion in industrial countries and \$125 billion in developing countries. But it is difficult to track where these funds went. There has been no clear link between reduced military spending and enhanced expenditure on human development. However, one of the main source of human development is the peace dividend.

The report shares in this chapter the view, that the global conflicts seem to change from wars between states to wars within states, Bosnia, Georgia, Turkey and United Kingdom are given as examples in Europe. Turkey and Greece are also listed among main arm importers and the tables list (without specific comments) Turkey among arm producers, too.

### **A NEW DESIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

The main portion of the fund which will be raised through disarmament will cumulate in developed countries. If we relate this to the shrinking role of the governments in economic life, it becomes obvious that the development cooperation between developed and developing nations will require other

forms than ODA. The new design of development cooperation may be broadened to include all the international flows : private investment, labor, foreign trade and finance, including debt payments. The report lists Turkey among countries which receive more from workers' remittances than from ODA. The report asks developed countries for the removal of the restrictions on these flows or at least for the free movement of non-aid flows.

The report suggests also a 20:20 compact. If developed countries devote 20% of their budgets to basic human development concerns and the donor countries lift their aid allocation for human priority goals to 20%, this could ensure that the essential human development agenda is met in all nations by the turn of the century. The report suggests new international organizations such as World Central Bank, Economic Security Council.

### **THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX REVISITED**

An interesting and exciting output of human development report is the classification of the countries according to human development index. The HDI is a composite of three basic components of human development : longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge is measured by a combination of adult literacy and mean years of schooling. Standard of living is measured by purchasing power, based on real GDP per capita adjusted for the local cost of living (purchasing power



parity). The highest value the index can take is one, the lowest is zero.

Turkey ranks in 1994, among 173 countries (according to 1992 data) by an index value 0.739 at the 68th place. Within the same range where Turkey stands, 0.500 - 0.794, there are 65 countries at the medium development level. There are 53 countries within the index values 0.801 and 0.932, which represent high human development and between the values 0.191 and 0.489 there are 55 countries which rank at low human development. Distribution of countries by human development group shows that 22.3% of world population are at high, 42.2% at medium and 35.5% at low human development level.

In 1994, Canada returns to the top of human development index. Switzerland moves up to second place. Japan is now at the third place. Sweden and Norway take the fourth and fifth places. Niger, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Burkino Fasso, Guinea rank at the bottom.

The methodological changes in this report permit more meaningful comparisons across countries and over time. Turkey is ranked in this respect among all countries in the world within the top ten performers in human development (1960-1992). Turkey has moved in 1970 from low to medium development. An additional 0.06 improvement will move Turkey from the top ranks of medium to high human development level.

The main component which lags in Turkey's development seems to be

education. Mean years of schooling, average number of years of schooling received per person aged 25 and over is only 3,6 years. The strongest component of its development is economic performance.

It should also not be overlooked, that a country's overall index can conceal the fact that the different groups in the country have very different levels of human development. Even in high and medium developed countries there are serious gaps among regions, residence (urban-rural), gender, rich and poor. The report offers various disaggregated statistics.

### **TURKEY AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report presents an interesting ranking of the human development indicators, which are given in the appendix. Turkey ranks among 97 developing countries at the 31st place according to life expectancy, at the 19th place according to access to safe water, at the 38th place according to infant mortality, at the 19th place according to daily calorie supply, at the 23rd place according to child malnutrition, at the 28th place according to adult literacy, at the 43rd place according to mean years of schooling, at the 55th place according to radio ownership (per 100 persons), at the 25th place according to Real GDP per capita (PPP\$). According to the overall HDI Turkey ranks at the 23rd place among these 97 countries.

## **WHAT CAN BE DONE IN TURKEY**

Turkey has an important experience in economic development. What can she expect from such a new concept as "human development"? The importance of the human development concept at national policy formulation could be an emphasis on the compensation of the disadvantaged groups by the official development programmes. New and additional policies on education, income distribution and health, in general on human security and the integration of nongovernmental organizations into this development process could be the first steps.

A second important dimension of Human Development concept for Turkey is at international policy formulation. Human development tries to measure development by international, objective standards. These standards are important for the cooperation between Turkey and all international organizations. They are also important for Turkey's intentions for joint projects to be realized in third, especially in Central Asian Countries. The model character of Turkey will be respected internationally as much as Turkey fulfills human development criteria.





**1994 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
INDEX  
RANKING BY COUNTRY**



# Human development index

All countries

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1992	Adult literacy rate (%) 1992	Mean years of schooling 1992	Literacy index	Schooling index	Educational attainment 1992	Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) 1991	Adjusted real GDP per capita	Human development index 1992	GNP per capita rank minus HDI rank <sup>a</sup>
High human development	74.1	97.3	9.8				14,000		0.886	
1 Canada	77.2	99.0	12.2	0.99	0.82	2.80	19,320	5,347	0.932	10
2 Switzerland	77.8	99.0	11.6	0.99	0.77	2.75	21,780	5,370	0.931	-1
3 Japan	78.6	99.0	10.8	0.99	0.72	2.70	19,390	5,347	0.929	0
4 Sweden	77.7	99.0	11.4	0.99	0.76	2.74	17,490	5,342	0.928	0
5 Norway	76.9	99.0	12.1	0.99	0.80	2.78	17,170	5,341	0.928	0
6 France	76.6	99.0	12.0	0.99	0.80	2.78	18,430	5,345	0.927	7
7 Australia	76.7	99.0	12.0	0.99	0.80	2.78	16,680	5,339	0.926	11
8 USA	75.6	99.0	12.4	0.99	0.83	2.81	22,130	5,371	0.925	1
9 Netherlands	77.2	99.0	11.1	0.99	0.74	2.72	16,820	5,340	0.923	7
10 United Kingdom	75.8	99.0	11.7	0.99	0.78	2.76	16,340	5,337	0.919	9
11 Germany	75.6	99.0	11.6	0.99	0.77	2.75	19,770	5,347	0.918	1
12 Austria	75.7	99.0	11.4	0.99	0.76	2.74	17,690	5,343	0.917	2
13 Belgium	75.7	99.0	11.2	0.99	0.75	2.73	17,510	5,342	0.916	2
14 Iceland	78.1	99.0	9.2	0.99	0.61	2.59	17,480	5,342	0.914	-6
15 Denmark	75.3	99.0	11.0	0.99	0.73	2.71	17,880	5,343	0.912	-8
16 Finland	75.4	99.0	10.9	0.99	0.72	2.70	16,130	5,336	0.911	-10
17 Luxembourg	75.2	99.0	10.5	0.99	0.70	2.68	20,800	5,364	0.908	-15
18 New Zealand	75.3	99.0	10.7	0.99	0.71	2.69	13,970	5,310	0.907	6
19 Israel	76.2	95.0	10.2	0.95	0.68	2.58	13,460	5,307	0.900	6
20 Barbados	75.3	99.0	9.4	0.99	0.63	2.61	9,667	5,255	0.894	14
21 Ireland	75.0	99.0	8.9	0.99	0.60	2.58	11,430	5,295	0.892	6
22 Italy	76.9	97.4	7.5	0.97	0.50	2.45	17,040	5,340	0.891	-5
23 Spain	77.4	98.0	6.9	0.98	0.46	2.42	12,670	5,303	0.888	0
24 Hong Kong	77.4	90.0	7.2	0.90	0.48	2.28	18,520	5,345	0.875	-2
25 Greece	77.3	93.8	7.0	0.94	0.46	2.34	7,680	5,221	0.874	10
26 Cyprus	76.7	94.0	7.0	0.94	0.47	2.35	9,844	5,257	0.873	4
27 Czechoslovakia	72.1	99.0	9.2	0.99	0.62	2.60	6,570	5,196	0.872	29
28 Lithuania	72.6	98.4	9.0	0.98	0.60	2.57	5,410	5,154	0.868	35
29 Estonia	71.2	99.0	9.0	0.99	0.60	2.58	8,090	5,229	0.867	15
30 Latvia	71.0	99.0	9.0	0.99	0.60	2.58	7,540	5,218	0.865	15
31 Hungary	70.1	99.0	9.8	0.99	0.65	2.63	6,080	5,182	0.863	23
32 Korea, Rep. of	70.4	96.8	9.3	0.97	0.62	2.55	8,320	5,233	0.859	4
33 Uruguay	72.4	96.5	8.1	0.97	0.54	2.47	6,670	5,199	0.859	20
34 Russian Federation	70.0	98.7	9.0	0.99	0.60	2.57	6,930	5,205	0.858	15
35 Trinidad and Tobago	70.9	96.0	8.4	0.96	0.56	2.48	8,380	5,234	0.855	11
36 Bahamas	71.9	99.0	6.2	0.99	0.41	2.39	12,000	5,299	0.854	-10
37 Argentina	71.1	95.5	9.2	0.96	0.62	2.53	5,120	5,120	0.853	6
38 Chile	71.9	93.8	7.8	0.94	0.52	2.39	7,060	5,208	0.848	28
39 Costa Rica	76.0	93.2	5.7	0.93	0.38	2.24	5,100	5,100	0.848	36
40 Belarus	71.0	97.9	7.0	0.98	0.47	2.42	6,850	5,203	0.847	10
41 Malta	75.7	87.0	6.1	0.87	0.41	2.15	7,575	5,219	0.843	-9
42 Portugal	74.4	86.2	6.4	0.86	0.43	2.15	9,450	5,252	0.838	-5
43 Singapore	74.2	92.0	4.0	0.92	0.27	2.11	14,734	5,313	0.836	-22
44 Brunei Darussalam	74.0	86.0	5.0	0.86	0.33	2.05	14,000	5,310	0.829	-15
45 Ukraine	70.0	95.0	6.0	0.95	0.40	2.30	5,180	5,135	0.823	23
46 Venezuela	70.1	89.0	6.5	0.89	0.43	2.21	8,120	5,230	0.820	9
47 Panama	72.5	89.6	6.8	0.90	0.45	2.25	4,910	4,910	0.816	23
48 Bulgaria	71.9	94.0	7.0	0.93	0.47	2.33	4,813	4,813	0.815	28
49 Poland	71.5	99.0	8.2	0.99	0.54	2.52	4,500	4,500	0.815	30
50 Colombia	69.0	87.4	7.5	0.87	0.50	2.25	5,460	5,157	0.813	41
51 Kuwait	74.6	73.9	5.5	0.74	0.37	1.85	13,126	5,306	0.809	-23
52 Mexico	69.9	88.6	4.9	0.89	0.32	2.10	7,170	5,211	0.804	-1
53 Armenia	72.0	98.8	5.0	0.99	0.33	2.31	4,610	4,610	0.801	20
Medium human development	68.0	80.4	4.8				3,420		0.649	
54 Thailand	68.7	93.8	3.9	0.94	0.26	2.14	5,270	5,144	0.798	28
55 Antigua and Barbuda	74.0	96.0	4.6	0.96	0.31	2.23	4,500	4,500	0.796	-15
56 Qatar	69.6	79.0	5.8	0.79	0.39	1.97	14,000	5,310	0.795	-36
57 Malaysia	70.4	80.0	5.6	0.80	0.37	1.97	7,400	5,215	0.794	4
58 Bahrain	71.0	79.0	4.3	0.79	0.29	1.87	11,536	5,296	0.791	-25
59 Fiji	71.1	87.0	5.1	0.87	0.34	2.08	4,858	4,858	0.787	15
60 Mauritius	69.6	79.9	4.1	0.80	0.28	1.87	7,178	5,211	0.778	5
61 Kazakhstan	69.0	97.5	5.0	0.98	0.33	2.28	4,490	4,490	0.774	10
62 United Arab Emirates	70.8	65.0	5.6	0.65	0.37	1.67	17,000	5,340	0.771	-52
63 Brazil	65.8	82.1	4.0	0.82	0.27	1.91	5,240	5,142	0.756	-11
64 Dominica	72.0	97.0	4.7	0.97	0.31	2.25	3,900	3,900	0.749	-2
65 Jamaica	73.3	98.5	5.3	0.99	0.35	2.32	3,670	3,670	0.749	22
66 Georgia	73.0	99.0	5.0	0.99	0.33	2.31	3,670	3,670	0.747	14
67 Saudi Arabia	68.7	64.1	3.9	0.64	0.26	1.54	10,850	5,289	0.742	-36
68 Turkey	66.7	81.9	3.6	0.82	0.24	1.88	4,840	4,840	0.739	10



## Human development index (continued)

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1992	Adult literacy rate (%) 1992	Mean years of schooling 1992	Literacy index	Schooling index	Educational attainment 1992	Real GDP per capita (PPPS) 1991	Adjusted real GDP per capita	Human development index 1992	GNP per capita rank minus HDI rank <sup>a</sup>
69 Saint Vincent	71.0	98.0	4.6	0.98	0.31	2.27	3,700	3,700	0.732	8
70 Saint Kitts and Nevis	70.0	99.0	6.0	0.99	0.40	2.38	3,550	3,550	0.730	-23
71 Azerbaijan	71.0	96.3	5.0	0.96	0.33	2.26	3,670	3,670	0.730	21
72 Romania	69.9	96.9	7.1	0.97	0.47	2.41	3,500	3,500	0.729	17
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	66.4	66.6	4.2	0.67	0.28	1.61	5,220	5,140	0.727	21
74 Ecuador	66.2	87.4	5.6	0.87	0.37	2.12	4,140	4,140	0.718	28
75 Moldova, Rep. of	69.0	96.0	6.0	0.96	0.40	2.32	3,500	3,500	0.714	6
76 Albania	73.0	85.0	6.2	0.85	0.41	2.11	3,500	3,500	0.714	10
77 Saint Lucia	72.0	93.0	3.9	0.93	0.26	2.12	3,500	3,500	0.709	-20
78 Grenada	70.0	98.0	4.7	0.98	0.31	2.27	3,374	3,374	0.707	-11
79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	62.4	66.5	3.5	0.66	0.24	1.57	7,000	5,207	0.703	-38
80 Turkmenistan	66.0	97.7	5.0	0.98	0.33	2.29	3,540	3,540	0.697	8
81 Tunisia	67.1	68.1	2.1	0.68	0.14	1.50	4,690	4,690	0.690	4
82 Kyrgyzstan	68.0	97.0	5.0	0.97	0.33	2.27	3,280	3,280	0.689	13
83 Seychelles	71.0	77.0	4.6	0.77	0.31	1.85	3,683	3,683	0.685	-44
84 Paraguay	67.2	90.8	4.9	0.91	0.33	2.14	3,420	3,420	0.679	6
85 Suriname	69.9	95.6	4.2	0.96	0.28	2.19	3,072	3,072	0.677	-37
86 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	66.6	56.0	3.9	0.56	0.26	1.38	4,670	4,670	0.672	-22
87 Botswana	60.3	75.0	2.5	0.75	0.17	1.67	4,690	4,690	0.670	-29
88 Belize	68.0	96.0	4.6	0.96	0.31	2.23	3,000	3,000	0.666	-19
89 Cuba	75.6	94.5	8.0	0.95	0.53	2.42	2,000	2,000	0.666	21
90 Sri Lanka	71.2	89.1	7.2	0.89	0.48	2.26	2,650	2,650	0.665	38
91 Uzbekistan	69.0	97.2	5.0	0.97	0.33	2.28	2,790	2,790	0.664	13
92 Oman	69.1	35.0	0.9	0.35	0.06	0.76	9,230	5,248	0.654	-54
93 South Africa	62.2	80.0	3.9	0.80	0.26	1.86	3,885	3,885	0.650	-33
94 China	70.5	80.0	5.0	0.80	0.33	1.93	2,946	2,946	0.644	49
95 Peru	63.6	86.2	6.5	0.86	0.44	2.16	3,110	3,110	0.642	3
96 Dominican Rep.	67.0	84.3	4.3	0.84	0.29	1.97	3,080	3,080	0.638	11
97 Tajikistan	70.0	96.7	5.0	0.97	0.33	2.27	2,180	2,180	0.629	19
98 Jordan	67.3	82.1	5.0	0.82	0.33	1.98	2,895	2,895	0.628	1
99 Philippines	64.6	90.4	7.6	0.90	0.51	2.31	2,440	2,440	0.621	14
100 Iraq	65.7	62.5	5.0	0.62	0.33	1.58	3,500	3,500	0.614	-41
101 Korea, Dem. Rep. of	70.7	95.0	6.0	0.95	0.40	2.30	1,750	1,750	0.609	8
102 Mongolia	63.0	95.0	7.2	0.95	0.48	2.38	2,250	2,250	0.607	1
103 Lebanon	68.1	81.3	4.4	0.81	0.29	1.92	2,500	2,500	0.600	-20
104 Samoa	66.0	98.0	5.8	0.98	0.39	2.35	1,869	1,869	0.596	1
105 Indonesia	62.0	84.4	4.1	0.84	0.27	1.96	2,730	2,730	0.586	16
106 Nicaragua	65.4	78.0	4.5	0.78	0.30	1.86	2,550	2,550	0.583	33
107 Guyana	64.6	96.8	5.1	0.97	0.34	2.28	1,862	1,862	0.580	44
108 Guatemala	64.0	56.4	4.1	0.56	0.27	1.40	3,180	3,180	0.564	-2
109 Algeria	65.6	60.6	2.8	0.61	0.19	1.40	2,870	2,870	0.553	-37
110 Egypt	60.9	50.0	3.0	0.50	0.20	1.20	3,600	3,600	0.551	12
111 Morocco	62.5	52.5	3.0	0.52	0.20	1.25	3,340	3,340	0.549	-10
112 El Salvador	65.2	74.6	4.2	0.75	0.28	1.77	2,110	2,110	0.543	-15
113 Bolivia	60.5	79.3	4.0	0.79	0.27	1.85	2,170	2,170	0.530	6
114 Gabon	52.9	62.5	2.6	0.63	0.17	1.42	3,498	3,498	0.525	-72
115 Honduras	65.2	74.9	4.0	0.75	0.27	1.77	1,820	1,820	0.524	8
116 Viet Nam	63.4	88.6	4.9	0.89	0.33	2.10	1,250	1,250	0.514	34
117 Swaziland	57.3	71.0	3.8	0.71	0.25	1.67	2,506	2,506	0.513	-21
118 Maldives	62.6	92.0	4.5	0.92	0.30	2.14	1,200	1,200	0.511	14
Low human development	55.8	47.4	2.0				1,170		0.355	
119 Vanuatu	65.0	65.0	3.7	0.65	0.25	1.55	1,679	1,679	0.489	-26
120 Lesotho	59.8	78.0	3.5	0.78	0.23	1.79	1,500	1,500	0.476	4
121 Zimbabwe	56.1	68.6	3.1	0.69	0.21	1.58	2,160	2,160	0.474	-3
122 Cape Verde	67.3	66.5	2.2	0.67	0.15	1.48	1,360	1,360	0.474	-10
123 Congo	51.7	58.5	2.1	0.59	0.14	1.31	2,800	2,800	0.461	-23
124 Cameroon	55.3	56.5	1.6	0.57	0.11	1.24	2,400	2,400	0.447	-13
125 Kenya	58.6	70.5	2.3	0.71	0.15	1.56	1,350	1,350	0.434	21
126 Solomon Islands	70.0	24.0	1.0	0.24	0.07	0.55	2,113	2,113	0.434	-11
127 Namibia	58.0	40.0	1.7	0.40	0.11	0.91	2,381	2,381	0.425	-43
128 São Tomé and Príncipe	67.0	60.0	2.3	0.60	0.15	1.35	600	600	0.409	10
129 Papua New Guinea	55.3	65.3	1.0	0.65	0.07	1.37	1,550	1,550	0.408	-21
130 Myanmar	56.9	81.5	2.5	0.82	0.17	1.80	650	650	0.406	19
131 Madagascar	54.9	81.4	2.2	0.81	0.14	1.77	710	710	0.396	31
132 Pakistan	58.3	36.4	1.9	0.36	0.12	0.85	1,970	1,970	0.393	8
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	50.3	55.0	2.9	0.55	0.20	1.30	1,760	1,760	0.385	24
134 Ghana	55.4	63.1	3.5	0.63	0.24	1.50	930	930	0.382	-1
135 India	59.7	49.8	2.4	0.50	0.16	1.16	1,150	1,150	0.382	12
136 Côte d'Ivoire	51.6	55.8	1.9	0.56	0.13	1.24	1,510	1,510	0.370	-19
137 Haiti	56.0	55.0	1.7	0.55	0.11	1.21	925	925	0.354	4
138 Zambia	45.5	74.8	2.7	0.75	0.18	1.68	1,010	1,010	0.352	-4

## All countries

		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1992	Adult literacy rate (%) 1992	Mean years of schooling 1992				Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) 1991	Adjusted real GDP per capita	Human development index 1992	GNP per capita rank minus HDI rank <sup>a</sup>
HDI rank				Literacy index	Schooling index	Educational attainment 1992					
139	Nigeria	51.9	52.0	1.2	0.52	0.08	1.12	1,360	1,360	0.348	6
140	Zaire	51.6	74.0	1.6	0.74	0.11	1.59	469	469	0.341	20
141	Comoros	55.4	55.0	1.0	0.55	0.07	1.17	700	700	0.331	-10
142	Yemen	51.9	41.1	0.9	0.41	0.06	0.88	1,374	1,374	0.323	-16
143	Senegal	48.7	40.0	0.9	0.40	0.06	0.86	1,680	1,680	0.322	-29
144	Liberia	54.7	42.5	2.1	0.42	0.14	0.99	850	850	0.317	-14
145	Togo	54.4	45.5	1.6	0.45	0.11	1.02	738	738	0.311	-9
146	Bangladesh	52.2	36.6	2.0	0.37	0.13	0.87	1,160	1,160	0.309	13
147	Cambodia	50.4	37.8	2.0	0.38	0.13	0.89	1,250	1,250	0.307	17
148	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	51.2	55.0	2.0	0.55	0.14	1.24	570	570	0.306	22
149	Nepal	52.7	27.0	2.1	0.27	0.14	0.68	1,130	1,130	0.289	17
150	Equatorial Guinea	47.3	51.5	0.8	0.52	0.05	1.08	700	700	0.276	4
151	Sudan	51.2	28.2	0.8	0.28	0.05	0.62	1,162	1,162	0.276	-14
152	Burundi	48.2	52.0	0.4	0.52	0.03	1.07	640	640	0.276	6
153	Rwanda	46.5	52.1	1.1	0.52	0.07	1.11	680	680	0.274	-1
154	Uganda	42.6	50.5	1.1	0.51	0.07	1.08	1,036	1,036	0.272	14
155	Angola	45.6	42.5	1.5	0.43	0.10	0.95	1,000	1,000	0.271	-35
156	Benin	46.1	25.0	0.7	0.25	0.05	0.55	1,500	1,500	0.261	-14
157	Malawi	44.6	45.0	1.7	0.45	0.12	1.02	800	800	0.260	-1
158	Mauritania	47.4	35.0	0.4	0.35	0.03	0.73	962	962	0.254	-31
159	Mozambique	46.5	33.5	1.6	0.34	0.11	0.78	921	921	0.252	14
160	Central African Rep.	47.2	40.2	1.1	0.40	0.07	0.88	641	641	0.249	25
161	Ethiopia	46.4	50.0	1.1	0.50	0.07	1.07	370	370	0.249	10
162	Bhutan	47.8	40.9	0.3	0.41	0.02	0.84	620	620	0.247	3
163	Djibouti	48.3	79.0	0.4	0.19	0.03	0.41	1,000	1,000	0.226	-38
164	Guinea-Bissau	42.9	39.0	0.4	0.39	0.03	0.81	747	747	0.224	3
165	Somalia	46.4	27.0	0.3	0.27	0.02	0.56	759	759	0.217	7
166	Gambia	44.4	30.0	0.6	0.30	0.04	0.64	763	763	0.215	-22
167	Mali	45.4	35.9	0.4	0.36	0.03	0.74	480	480	0.214	-12
168	Chad	46.9	32.5	0.3	0.33	0.02	0.67	447	447	0.212	-7
169	Niger	45.9	31.2	0.2	0.31	0.01	0.64	542	542	0.209	-21
170	Sierra Leone	42.4	23.7	0.9	0.24	0.06	0.53	1,020	1,020	0.209	-7
171	Afghanistan	42.9	31.6	0.9	0.32	0.06	0.69	700	700	0.208	-2
172	Burkina Faso	47.9	19.9	0.2	0.20	0.01	0.41	666	666	0.203	-19
173	Guinea	43.9	26.9	0.9	0.27	0.06	0.60	500	500	0.191	-44

a. A positive figure shows that the HDI rank is better than the GNP per capita rank, a negative the opposite.

Note: Figures in italics are UNDP estimates.





**1994 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
INDEX  
RANKING OF DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**



# How developing countries rank on human development indicators

	HDI 1992	Life expectancy 1992	Access to safe water 1988-91	Infant mortality 1992	Daily calorie supply 1988-90	Child malnutrition 1990	Adult literacy 1992	Mean years of schooling 1992	Radios 1990	Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) 1991	GNP per capita (US\$) 1991
20 Barbados	1	5	1	4	16	6	1	1	2	7	7
24 Hong Kong	2	1	8	1	15	10	15	10	5	1	3
26 Cyprus	3	2	1	3	20	15	8	12	25	6	5
32 Korea, Rep. of	4	18	18	13	21	3	3	2	1	10	8
33 Uruguay	5	10	26	12	66	11	4	5	9	17	15
35 Trinidad and Tobago	6	14	13	11	26	20	5	4	10	9	12
37 Argentina	7	13	21	20	12	1	6	3	4	22	16
38 Chile	8	11	24	10	45	2	9	7	19	15	23
39 Costa Rica	9	3	17	5	25	16	11	16	27	23	26
43 Singapore	10	7	1	2	2	9	12	39	6	3	2
46 Venezuela	11	19	21	24	53	8	18	15	11	11	17
47 Panama	12	9	27	13	54	24	16	13	38	24	24
50 Colombia	13	23	16	21	44	22	21	9	51	18	33
51 Kuwait	14	6	1	9	11	6	43	20	20	4	4
52 Mexico	15	20	32	26	9	37	20	27	30	14	13
54 Thailand	16	25	33	18	56	34	10	42	48	19	29
57 Malaysia	17	17	36	5	18	45	33	18	12	12	20
60 Mauritius	18	21	1	13	13	42	34	33	17	13	21
62 United Arab Emirates	19	15	1	16	1	12	50	19	21	2	1
63 Brazil	20	35	25	38	32	13	27	37	16	20	14
65 Jamaica	21	8	1	5	30	14	2	21	13	30	31
67 Saudi Arabia	22	24	15	23	24	32	51	40	24	5	6
68 Turkey	23	31	19	38	19	23	28	43	55	25	27
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	24	33	35	29	17	31	47	32	27	21	34
74 Ecuador	25	34	56	41	42	34	22	17	21	29	40
79 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	26	46	14	51	3	4	48	45	38	16	10
81 Tunisia	27	29	9	32	4	18	46	59	45	27	30
84 Paraguay	28	28	83	34	31	5	13	25	51	34	32
86 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	29	32	47	31	6	87	59	40	35	28	22
87 Botswana	30	50	48	45	52	66	38	55	63	26	19
89 Cuba	31	4	12	5	5	17	7	6	18	52	43
90 Sri Lanka	32	12	37	17	60	92	17	11	45	44	57
92 Oman	33	22	30	21	36	54	85	81	7	8	9
94 China	34	16	28	19	33	52	32	22	50	39	68
95 Peru	35	43	54	53	81	36	23	14	30	37	39
96 Dominican Rep.	36	30	44	38	59	27	25	30	51	38	41
98 Jordan	37	27	10	27	35	33	26	22	30	40	37
99 Philippines	38	41	29	29	38	76	14	8	57	47	46
100 Iraq	39	36	20	43	8	26	54	24	38	32	18
103 Lebanon	40	26	11	25	14	18	31	29	3	46	28
105 Indonesia	41	47	65	49	23	83	24	34	56	43	51
106 Nicaragua	42	38	60	36	57	47	36	28	27	45	60
108 Guatemala	43	42	50	35	50	61	58	35	78	36	42
109 Algeria	44	37	39	47	27	29	55	51	35	41	25
110 Egypt	45	48	23	41	7	21	70	49	21	31	51
111 Morocco	46	45	34	51	10	27	64	48	43	35	38
112 El Salvador	47	40	72	33	48	48	41	31	14	51	36
113 Bolivia	48	49	63	60	89	25	35	37	8	49	49
114 Gabon	49	64	43	67	41	39	53	53	57	33	11
115 Honduras	50	39	31	45	78	50	39	36	15	54	53
116 Viet Nam	51	44	90	27	47	91	19	26	65	64	73
120 Lesotho	52	51	71	54	75	44	36	46	78	60	53
121 Zimbabwe	53	56	82	43	72	38	45	47	74	50	49
123 Congo	54	69	92	57	40	69	56	60	65	42	35
124 Cameroon	55	60	57	48	73	41	57	71	57	48	44
125 Kenya	56	53	69	50	85	43	44	57	62	63	70
129 Papua New Guinea	57	59	86	37	29	81	49	80	78	57	45
130 Myanmar	58	55	88	57	28	74	29	54	74	87	73
131 Madagascar	59	61	94	79	74	85	30	58	45	83	83
132 Pakistan	60	54	53	70	49	90	83	67	72	53	63



# How developing countries rank on human development indicators (continued)

	HDI 1992	Life expectancy 1992	Access to safe water 1988-91	Infant mortality 1992	Daily calorie supply 1988-90	Child malnutrition 1990	Adult literacy 1992	Mean years of schooling 1992	Radios 1990	Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) 1991	GNP per capita (US\$) 1991
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	61	75	81	69	34	78	61	50	63	55	80
134 Ghana	62	58	61	56	79	65	52	44	26	75	63
135 India	63	52	67	64	43	96	71	56	74	68	72
136 Côte d'Ivoire	64	70	40	65	22	29	60	66	57	58	48
137 Haiti	65	57	78	62	70	60	61	69	86	76	68
138 Zambia	66	90	70	59	82	64	40	52	74	72	59
139 Nigeria	67	67	66	68	77	80	66	75	51	62	70
140 Zaire	68	71	85	66	64	75	42	72	71	95	80
142 Yemen	69	68	40	77	76	67	76	82	93	61	55
143 Senegal	70	76	73	55	69	49	79	82	65	56	47
144 Liberia	71	62	59	89	63	51	75	61	35	78	57
145 Togo	72	63	51	60	61	46	72	73	43	82	62
146 Bangladesh	73	66	77	78	71	97	82	64	88	67	80
147 Cambodia	74	74	80	81	67	82	81	65	65	64	87
148 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	75	73	64	73	80	59	61	63	93	91	95
149 Nepal	76	65	75	71	46	95	92	62	93	69	88
151 Sudan	77	72	74	71	88	77	91	87	30	66	63
152 Burundi	78	77	52	76	86	70	66	89	82	89	83
153 Rwanda	79	83	45	79	91	72	65	79	82	85	78
154 Uganda	80	96	95	74	87	62	68	76	65	70	91
155 Angola	81	89	84	88	92	79	74	74	82	73	91
156 Benin	82	87	58	63	51	56	95	88	72	59	67
157 Malawi	83	92	62	93	83	56	73	68	38	79	79
158 Mauritania	84	80	40	82	37	40	85	89	57	74	56
159 Mozambique	85	83	91	95	94	94	87	70	86	77	97
160 Central African Rep.	86	81	96	75	93	73	78	78	78	88	66
161 Ethiopia	87	85	89	84	96	88	69	77	48	97	93
162 Bhutan	88	79	87	90	55	83	77	93	97	90	88
164 Guinea-Bissau	89	94	79	92	65	54	80	89	88	81	88
165 Somalia	90	85	49	84	90	86	93	93	88	80	95
167 Mali	91	91	76	96	39	53	84	89	88	94	77
168 Chad	92	82	97	84	97	71	88	93	34	96	83
169 Niger	93	88	55	87	62	93	90	96	82	92	73
170 Sierra Leone	94	97	67	94	84	63	96	82	38	71	83
171 Afghanistan	95	94	93	97	95	89	89	82	65	84	93
172 Burkina Faso	96	78	38	82	68	68	97	96	93	86	76
173 Guinea	97	93	46	91	58	58	94	82	88	93	60

Note: Ninety-seven developing countries have been given ranks that reflect their comparative performance in the selected aspects of human development illustrated in this table. To make the ranks comparable across indicators, countries have been ranked only if they have estimates for all the indicators. Countries with equal performance in an indicator are given the same rank.







**UNDP Team for Human Development  
Operational Activities in Turkey :**

**Edmund J. Cain,** UN Resident Coordinator and  
UNDP Resident Representative  
in Turkey

**Seyhan S. Aydınligil,** UNDP  
Senior Programme Officer

**Tuğrul Kurşunlu,** UN Information Officer

**and**

**Prof. Dr. Halis Akder,** National Consultant



**United Nations Development Programme  
197 Atatürk Boulevard  
06680, Kavaklıdere, ANKARA**