

Human Development Report 2014

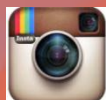


Sustaining Human Progress:
Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

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Why this Human Development Report?

- **Post-2015:** from getting to zero poverty to staying at zero
- In our increasingly connected world we face – and must manage - **new vulnerabilities**
- Vulnerability is often managed in silos. **Human Development theory is an holistic approach.**

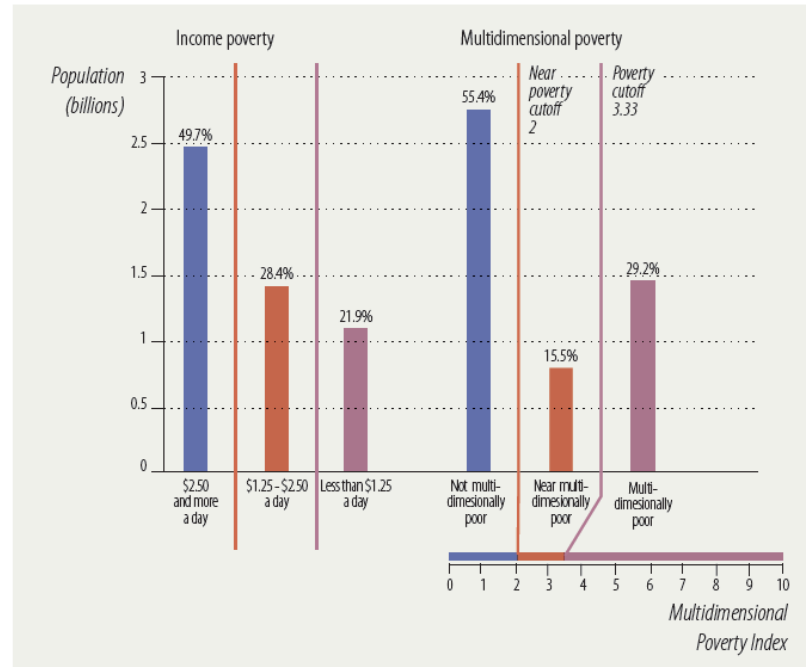


Who is Vulnerable and Why?

- **Over 2.2 billion** with overlapping deprivations in health, education and living standards. Some 1.5 billion deprived in all three.
- **80% of the globe's population** lacks comprehensive social protection. About 12% in chronic hunger.
- **Nearly half of all workers**—more than 1.5b—in informal/precarious employment.

Poverty

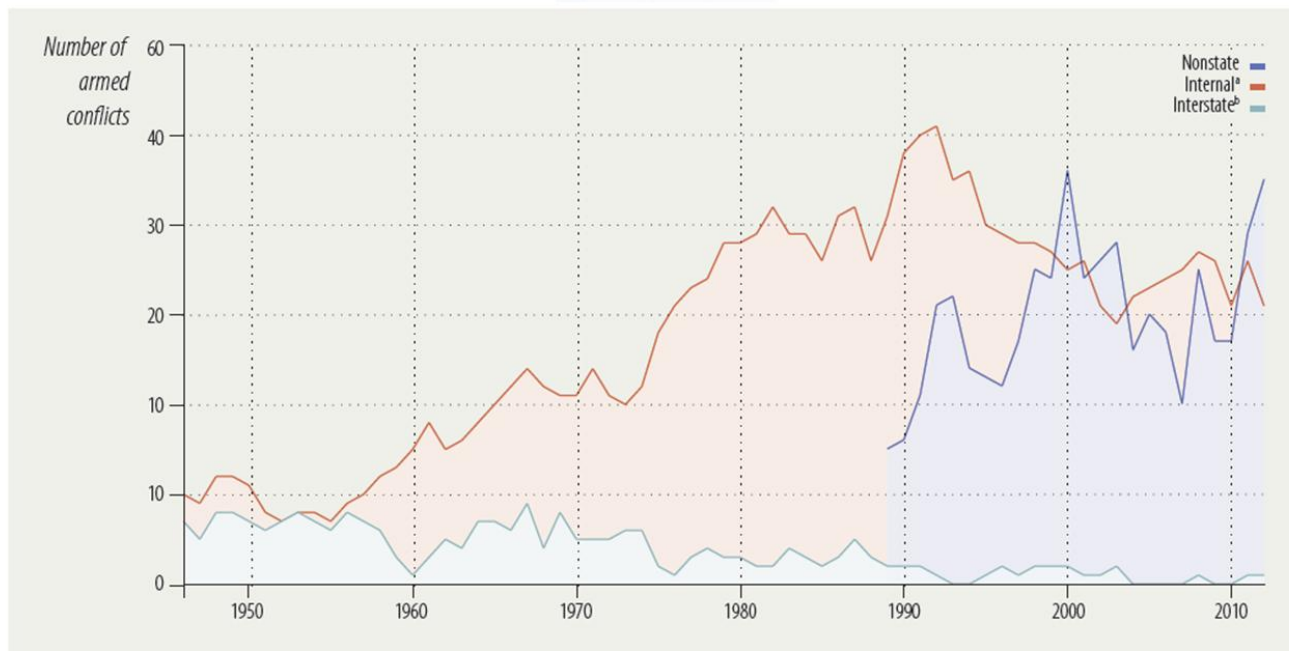
Some 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1.25 a day, and 1.5 billion people live in multidimensional poverty



Source: Multidimensional poverty, Human Development Report Office calculations based on various household surveys, including ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, United Nations Children's Fund Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and several national household surveys; Income poverty, Human Development Report Office calculations based on data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

Conflict

Internal and nonstate armed conflicts account for the vast majority of conflicts worldwide



a. Includes internationalized internal conflicts.

b. Includes extrasystemic conflicts.

Source: UCDP and PRIO 2013; UCDP 2013.

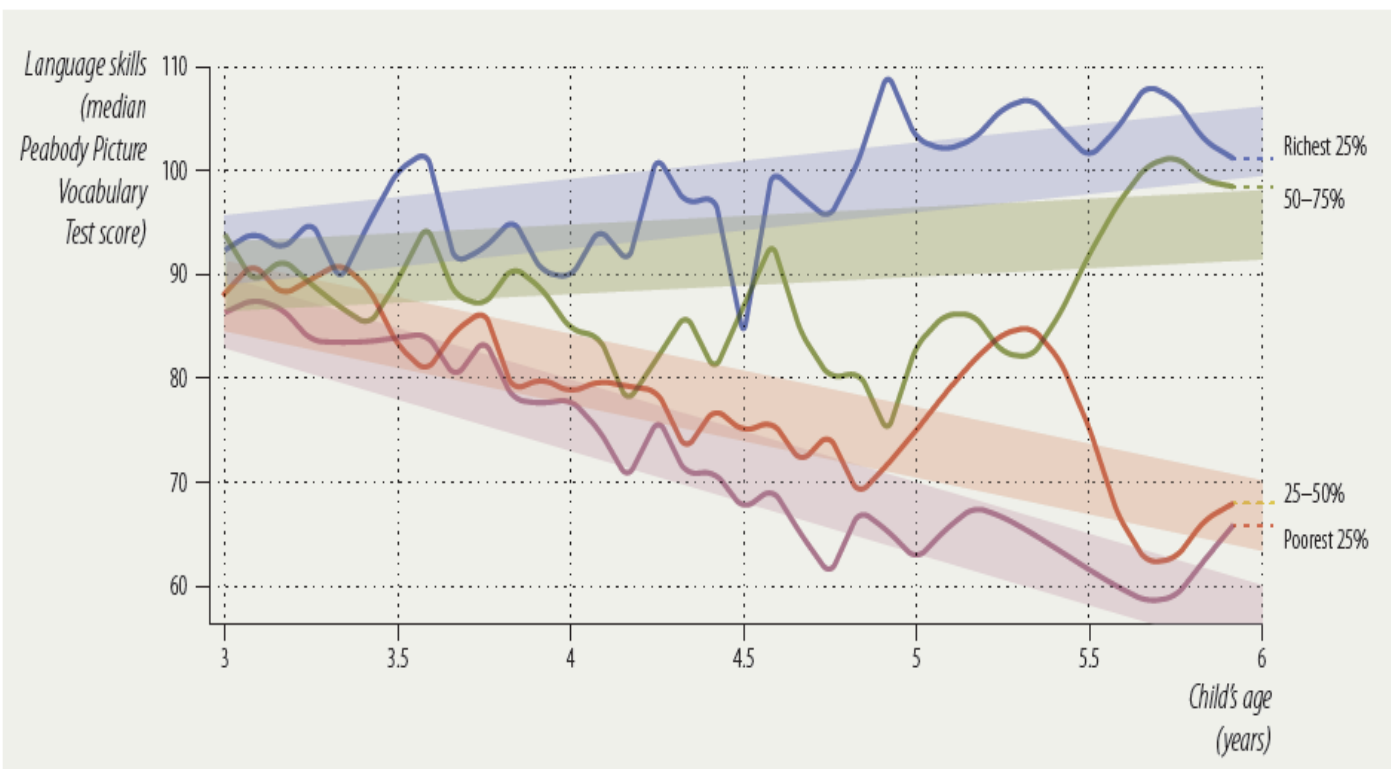


New Concepts, Old Realities

- **Life capabilities, sensitive periods**
Threats faced by individuals from infancy through youth, adulthood and old age
- **Structural vulnerabilities**
e.g. The poor, minorities, women and the elderly
- **Violence, personal insecurity**
45 million displaced by violence or conflict

Gaps Open Early and are Hard to Close

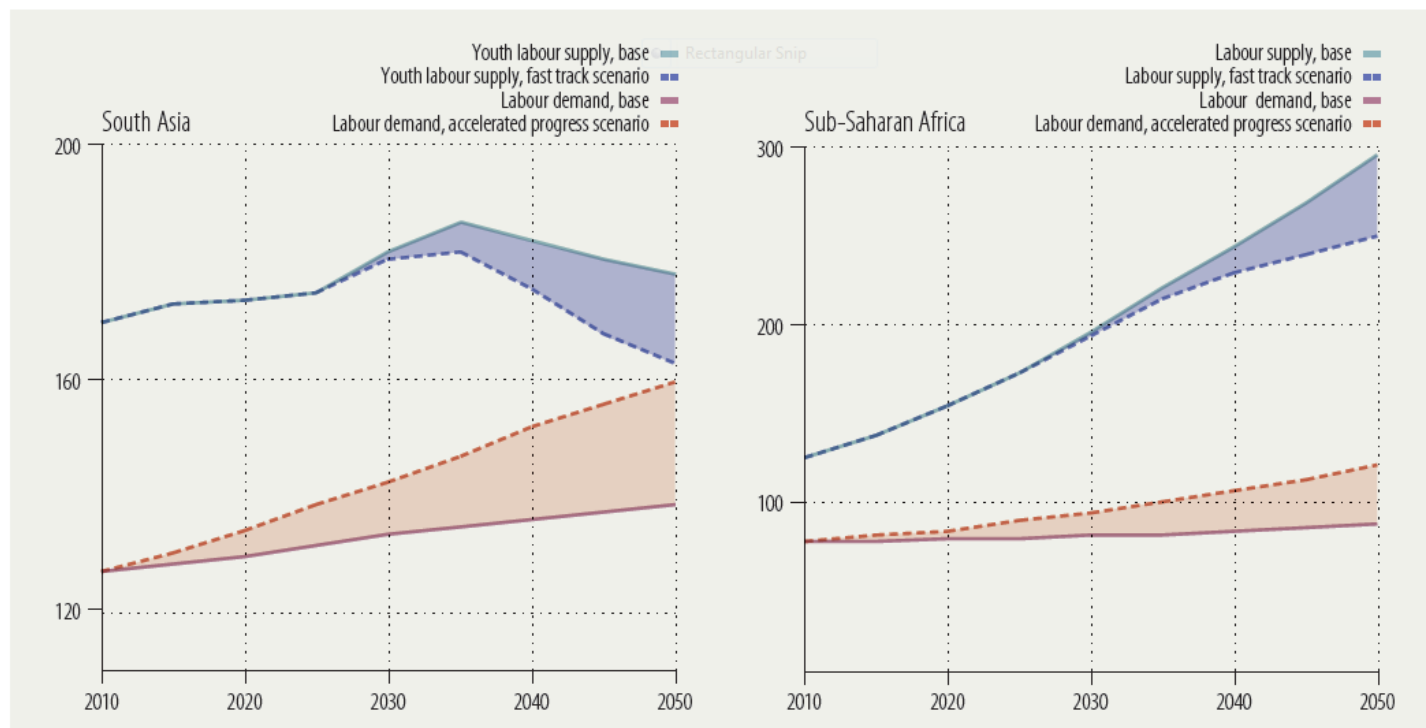
Poor children are already at a vocabulary disadvantage by age 6, as shown in the case of Ecuador



Source: Paxson and Schady 2007.

Young People and Jobs

Fast track education policies and accelerated economic growth would eliminate the gap in supply and demand for young workers in South Asia and narrow it in Sub-Saharan Africa between 2010 and 2050



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on Lutz and KC (2013) and Pardee Center for International Futures (2013).



Universal Basic Social Services

- **Universal access to basic social services enhances resilience**
- **Universal or targeted spending?**
When benefits are narrowly targeted the middle class are less willing to fund them
- **Imperative and feasible even at early stages of development**
- **Addressing life cycle vulnerabilities** - timing matters, so resources should be available when most needed

Get the Timing Right

Spending on health, education and welfare that increases over the life cycle does not nurture and support capability development during the crucial early years



Source: Karoly and others 1997.



Full Employment

- **Full Employment** - a central policy goal in the 1950s/60s - has fallen out of fashion. It must return.
- **Jobs bring benefits far beyond a salary.** They foster social cohesion, bring dignity and belonging, help individuals to manage shocks and volatility



Social Protection

- Time to introduce **social protection floors** to protect immediate choices and help individuals make better long term decisions during crises.



Social Inclusion, Responsive Institutions

- **Social inclusion** builds resilience and by transforming norms helps address violent conflict.
- **Take direct measures to address group inequalities**, such as affirmative action, alongside broader pro-poor policies.
- **Responsive institutions** that give a voice to the poor - and react to their concerns - can be hard to build but worth the effort.



In an Interconnected World

National action can only go so far; collective action is essential. Two profound challenges for the 21st Century

- Under provisioning of global public goods, e.g. reducing CO2 emissions
- Architectural deficits in global governance (which are perhaps growing), e.g. financial governance

Inaction risks social instability whether from financial crises, climate change, or mass unemployment.



Can Globalization Work for People?

- **Elements of a Global Social Contract.**
- **Renewed attention on fragile states and conflict.**
- **Greater fiscal space and less tax avoidance.**
- **Stronger global/regional shock absorbers e.g. Regional Monetary Funds.**



Towards Inclusive, Resilient, Sustainable Progress?

- **A better balance between private and public interests.**
- **We need more than markets. Collective action and public goods are essential.**
- **Sustaining progress takes work and requires protecting achievements against vulnerability and building resilience. Targeting vulnerable groups and reducing inequality are essential.**





Performance of Turkey in Global HDR 2014



Human Development Indicators for Turkey



- **Human Development Index (HDI)**

HDI value: 0.759 ; Rank: 69 out of 187 countries

- **Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)**

IHDI value: 0.639 ; %15.8 Loss of HDI value

- **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

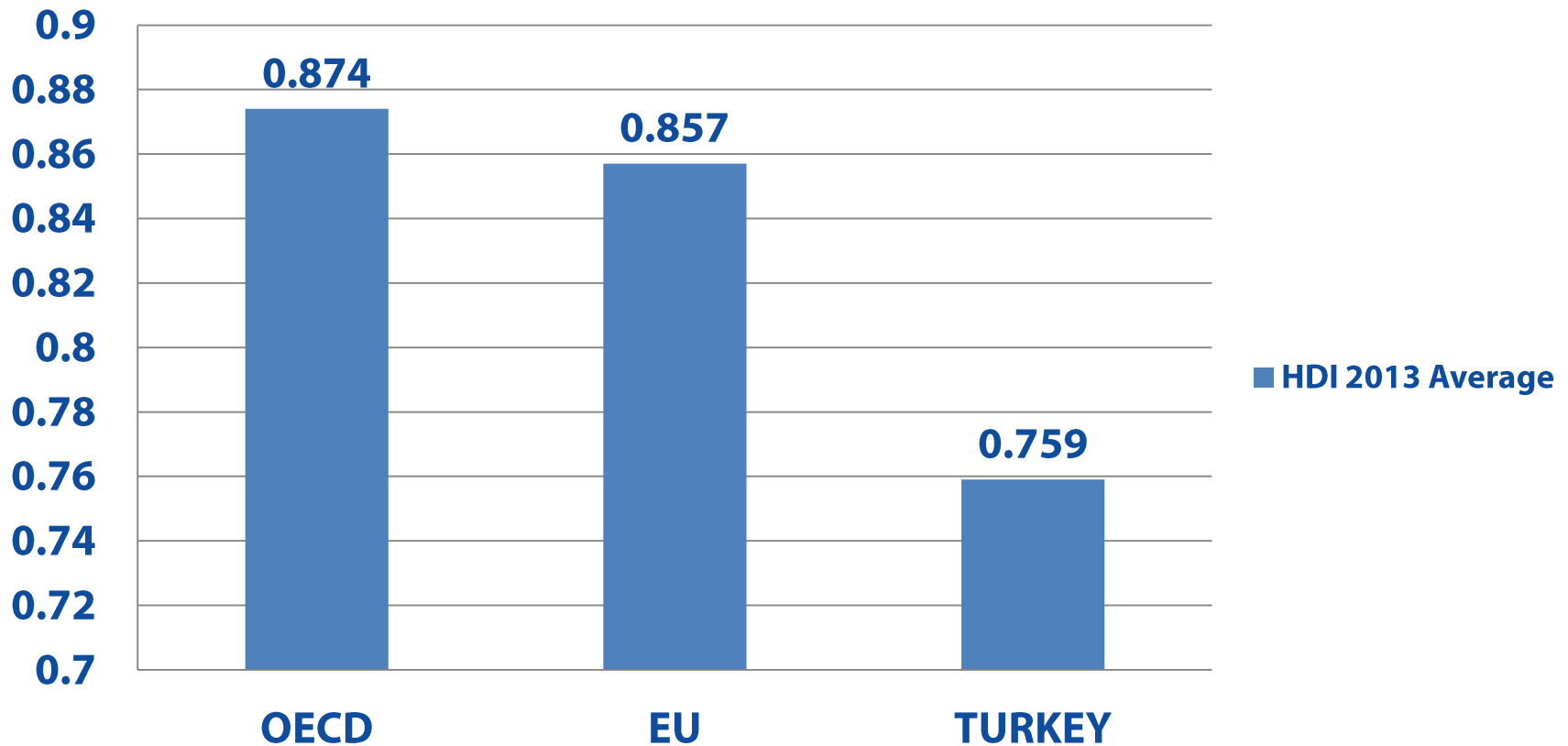
GII value: 0.36 ; Rank: 69 out of 149 countries

- **Gender Development Index (GDI)–A new indicator**

GDI value: 0.884 ; GDI is computed as the ratio of the female to the male HDI for 148 countries

HDI Performance of Turkey, OECD and EU

Human Development Index (HDI) Value 2013



HDI 2013 Performances of Countries including Turkey

HDI Rank	Countries	HDI 2013 Value
57	Russia	0.778
79	Brazil	0.744
91	China	0.719
118	South Africa	0.658
135	India	0.586
29	Greece	0.853
58	Bulgaria	0.777
75	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.749
76	Azerbaijan	0.747
79	Georgia	0.744
87	Armenia	0.730
118	Syrian Arab Republic	0.658
120	Iraq	0.642
15	Korea (Republic of)	0.891
69	Turkey	0.759
71	Mexico	0.756
108	Indonesia	0.684
98	Colombia	0.711
108	Indonesia	0.684
110	Egypt	0.682
118	South Africa	0.658
121	Viet Nam	0.638

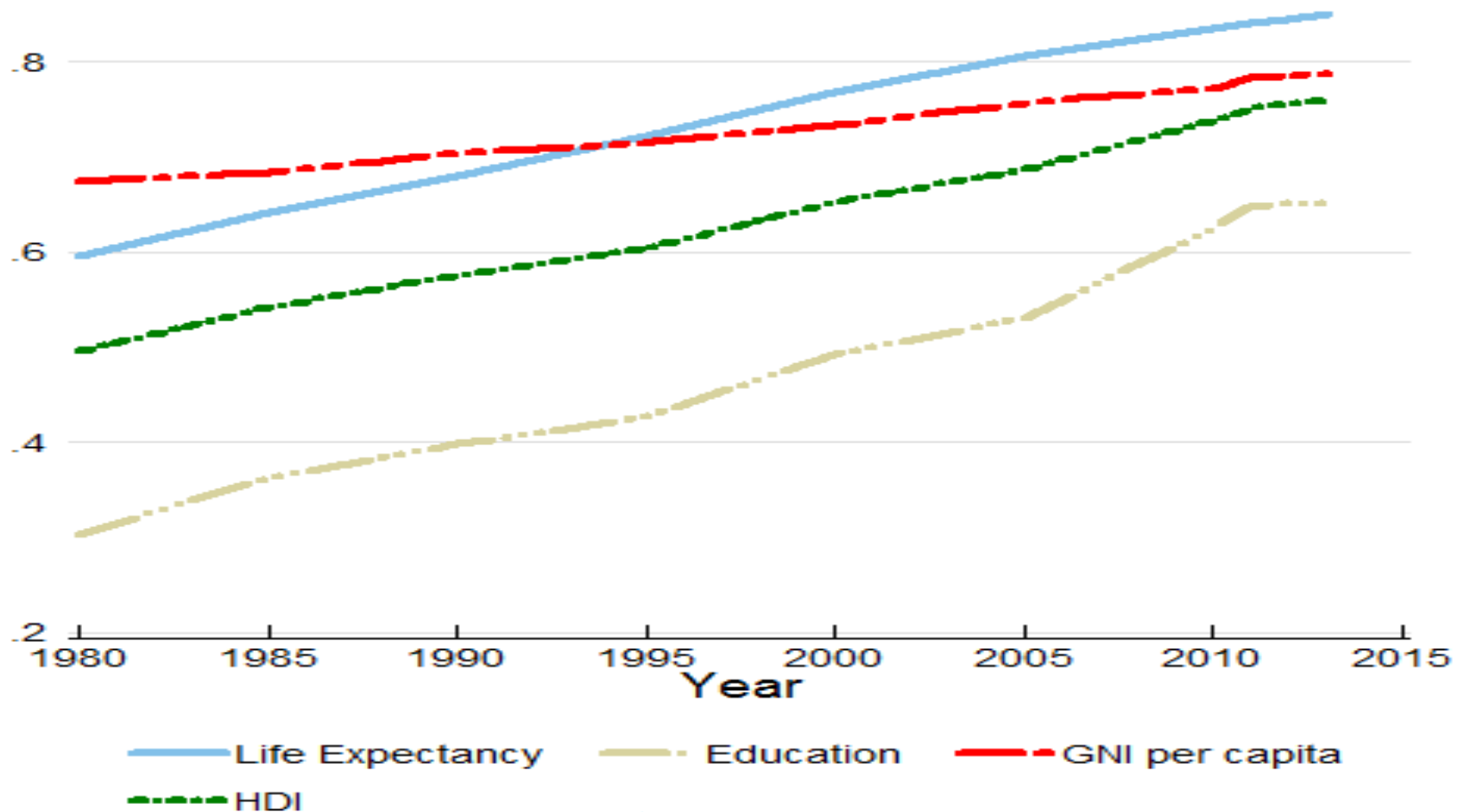
Turkey's HDI Long-term trends

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI percapita 2011 PPP\$	HDI value
1980	58.7	7.5	2.9	8,656	0.496
1985	61.7	8.3	4.0	9,266	0.542
1990	64.3	8.9	4.5	10,546	0.576
1995	67.0	9.6	4.8	11,372	0.604
2000	70.0	11.1	5.5	12,890	0.653
2005	72.5	11.9	6.0	15,060	0.687
2010	74.3	13.9	7.2	16,587	0.738
2011	74.6	14.4	7.4	17,814	0.752
2012	74.9	14.4	7.6	18,011	0.756
2013	75.3	14.4	7.6	18,391	0.759

NOTE: (1) It is **misleading to compare** values and rankings with those of previously published reports, **because of revisions and updates of the underlying data and adjustments in the methodology.**

(2) Alternatively in order to assess progress in HDI values; the **above table indicates real changes** in values and ranks over time, reflecting the actual progress countries have made.

Turkey's HDI components' Long-term Trends; 1980-2013



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to download the report:

bit.ly/2014igr

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