

**Chapter 1 : Arab Development Challenges Report | UNDP**

*Document Summary. This second Development Challenges Report, coming at a time when the region is passing through a critical historical juncture, attempts to go beyond the numbers to uncover processes that have underpinned mutually reinforcing drivers of social, economic and political exclusion.*

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

**Chapter 2 : List of countries by Human Development Index - Wikipedia**

*The Human Development Report argues that the urgent global challenges of sustainability and equity must be addressed together - and identifies policies on the national and global level that could spur mutually reinforcing progress towards these interlinked goals.*

UNDP Sudan Sudan, situated in Northeast Africa is a country of immense diversity that fascinates and intrigues most of its visitors from anthropologists and archeologists to historians and average travelers. It is a country that is unique and complex in its climate, politics, environment, languages, cultures, religion and ethnicities. Sudan is the third largest country on the African continent with a total area of 1, sq km. The country has international borders with 7 states: The country faces a number of environmental challenges related to climate change including soil erosion, desertification and recurrent droughts. Agricultural expansion both public and private has proceeded without conservation measures. The consequences have manifested themselves in the form of deforestation, soil desiccation and the lowering of soil fertility and water tables in various parts of the country. While the population of Sudan predominately descends from both indigenous African groups and Arabs, today most tribes in the country speak Arabic and the Arab culture predominates. History and Government Sudan gained independence on 1st January , since then the country has experienced alternating forms of democratic and authoritarian government. In line, with the stipulations of the CPA, a referendum took place in Southern Sudan on January , , on whether the region should remain as part of Sudan or become independent. The vast majority of southerners voted for independence. Following the secession of South Sudan, a second republic was declared a promising a new government and constitution replacing the interim constitution that was in place under the CPA. Opportunities and Challenges In , Sudan was considered as the 17th "fastest" growing economy in the world given the rapid development of the country -largely from oil profits, despite international sanctions. The situation was further exacerbated by the continuing tensions between Sudan and South Sudan and their inability to reach an agreement over transit fees for oil from South Sudan. Both parties have still not reached an agreement on this issue. Sudan however is endowed with rich natural resources, including natural gas, gold, silver, chromite, asbestos, manganese, gypsum, mica, zinc, iron, lead, uranium, copper, kaolin, cobalt, granite, nickel, tin and aluminum. Real GDP growth is estimated at 2. As a result of the oil loss, the growth of both industrial and service sectors fell in to the negative while only agriculture sector witnessed positive growth in both years. In the agricultural sector, the government has tried to diversify its cash crops; however cotton and gum Arabic remain its major agricultural exports. Livestock production also has vast potential, and many animals, particularly camels and sheep, are exported to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab countries. Problems of irrigation and transportation remain the greatest constraints to a more dynamic agricultural economy. The Government continues to engage in strategic partnerships with local and foreign private investors in order to increase agricultural exports and absorb the shock of losing oil revenues. Human Development Context The overall economic growth in Sudan has not been translated into equivalent human development improvements and poverty reduction realities. In fact investments and services are concentrated in and around Khartoum state. This has encouraged a rural-urban migration that weakens the agricultural productivity and deepen poverty in both urban and rural areas. Prevalence of child malnutrition is high, at The under-five mortality rate per live births declined from in to 78 per in , maternal mortality rate was estimated at per Gender equality is one of the priority issues for development in Sudan. Women are given a quota of at least 25 percent representation in national or state parliaments in the Electoral Law, which is also reflected in the real political representation of women in the National Assembly.

**Chapter 3 : About Sudan | UNDP in Sudan**

*Mapping of Climate Change Threats and Human Development Impacts in the Arab Region Population Levels, Trends and Policies in the Arab Region: Challenges and Opportunities Topical Background Research for the Arab Regional HDRs.*

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

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

### Chapter 4 : Abu Dhabi Human Development Report | UNDP in United Arab Emirates

*Arab Human Development Report [][]. "Challenges to human security in the Arab countries" is the fifth volume in the series of Arab Human Development Reports sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme and independently authored by intellectuals and scholars from Arab countries.*

### Chapter 5 : Human Development Report | UNDP

*Development progress in the world's poorest countries could be halted or even reversed by mid-century unless bold steps are taken now to slow climate change, prevent further environmental damage, and reduce deep inequalities within and among nations, according to projections in the Human Development Report.*

### Chapter 6 : Human Development Report | Human Development Reports

*Opinion columns, editorials, Dawn 50 years ago today, blogs and letters to the editor on the latest national and international news and issues.*

### Chapter 7 : UNDP in Kingdom of Bahrain

*The poor implementation and mismanagement of free market policies squandered the enormous potential of the Arab region for inclusive economic development by denying the majority of Arab society their right to development. 1 | Arab Development Challenges Report*

**Chapter 8 : Human Development Reports | United Nations Development Programme**

*The report argues that Arab countries can achieve a great leap forward in development, reinforce stability and secure such gains in a sustainable manner, if they adopt policies that give youth a stake in shaping their societies and put them at the centre – politically, socially and economically.*

**Chapter 9 : Arab Development Challenges Report - World | ReliefWeb**

*Cairo - The Arab Development Challenges Report was launched in a public meeting in Cairo with representatives from the Egyptian government along with academic and development professionals.*