



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2001

Making new technologies
work for human development



Published
for the United Nations
Development Programme
(UNDP)

New York Oxford
Oxford University Press
2001

Oxford University Press
Oxford New York
Athens Auckland Bangkok Calcutta
Cape Town Chennai Dar es Salaam Delhi
Florence Hong Kong Istanbul Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne
Mexico City Mumbai Nairobi Paris
Singapore Taipei Tokyo Toronto

and associated companies in
Berlin Ibadan

Copyright ©2001
by the United Nations Development Programme
1 UN Plaza, New York, New York, 10017, USA

Published by Oxford University Press, Inc.
198 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10016

Oxford is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise,
without prior permission of Oxford University Press.

ISBN 0-19-521836-1 (cloth)
ISBN 0-19-521835-3 (paper)

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Printed in the United States of America on acid-free, recycled paper, using soy-based ink.



Cover and design: Gerald Quinn, Quinn Information Design, Cabin John, Maryland

Editing, desktop composition and production management: Communications Development Incorporated,
Washington, DC

Foreword

Development and technology enjoy an uneasy relationship: within development circles there is a suspicion of technology-booster as too often people promoting expensive, inappropriate fixes that take no account of development realities. Indeed, the belief that there is a technological silver bullet that can “solve” illiteracy, ill health or economic failure reflects scant understanding of real poverty.

Yet if the development community turns its back on the explosion of technological innovation in food, medicine and information, it risks marginalizing itself and denying developing countries opportunities that, if harnessed effectively, could transform the lives of poor people and offer breakthrough development opportunities to poor countries.

Often those with the least have least to fear from the future, and certainly their governments are less encumbered by special interests committed to yesterday’s technology. These countries are more willing to embrace innovations: for example, shifting from traditional fixed line phone systems to cellular or even Internet-based voice, image and data systems. Or to jump to new crops, without an entrenched, subsidized agricultural system holding them back.

So with the Internet, agricultural biotechnology advances and new generations of pharmaceuticals reaching the market, it is time for a new partnership between technology and development. *Human Development Report 2001* is intended as the manifesto for that partnership. But it is also intended as a source of cautionary public policy advice to ensure that technology does not sweep development off its feet, but instead that the potential benefits of technology are rooted in a pro-poor development strategy. And that in turn means, as the *Human Development Reports* have argued over 11 editions,

that technology is used to empower people, allowing them to harness technology to expand the choices in their daily lives.

In India, for example, there are two development faces to harnessing information technology. One is the beginning of Internet connectivity in isolated rural villages—allowing critical meteorological, health and crop information to be accessed and shared. But the second is growing regional information technology-based economic clusters, as skills demand by successful start-ups drives the opening of new universities and the rapid expansion of an extensive ancillary service sector. In other words, technology itself has become a source of economic growth.

While it is undeniable that many of the high-tech marvels that dazzle the rich North are inappropriate for the poor South, it is also true that research and development addressing specific problems facing poor people—from combating disease to developing distance education—have proved time and again how technology can be not just a reward of successful development but a critical tool for achieving it.

That has never been more true than today. We live at a time of new discovery, with the mapping of the human genome, enormous structural shifts in the way science is carried out and unprecedented networking and knowledge-sharing opportunities brought about by the falling costs of communications. But it is also a time of growing public controversy on issues ranging from the possible risks of transgenic crops to providing access to lifesaving drugs for all who need them.

Our challenge now is to map a path across this fast-changing terrain. Not just to put to rest the debate over whether technological advances can help development but to help identify the global and national policies and institutions that can

best accelerate the benefits of technological advances while carefully safeguarding against the new risks that inevitably accompany them.

As the Report details, emerging centres of excellence throughout the developing world are already providing hard evidence of the potential for harnessing cutting-edge science and technology to tackle centuries-old problems of human poverty. Many countries are making huge strides in building the capacity to innovate, adapt and regulate technology for their needs. They are negotiating for their interests in international agreements, drawing up comprehensive science and technology policies that reflect local needs and tapping the new opportunities of the network age to help create a critical mass of entrepreneurial activity that can generate its own momentum.

But the Report also shows how many other countries are failing to keep pace. And with limited resources, their governments have to be increasingly strategic and selective if they are to have any hope of bridging the technology divide and becoming full participants in the modern world. Worse, there is no simple blueprint. Technological progress is not a simple hand-me-down in an appropriate form and cost to developing country users. Rather, it must also be a process of knowledge creation and capacity building in developing

countries. Needs, priorities and constraints inevitably vary widely by region and country—hence the importance of a strategy for every country.

Nevertheless, a critical foundation for success includes, at a minimum, some combination of unshackled communications systems, sustained support for research and development in both the private and public sectors, education policies and investments that can help nurture a sufficiently strong skills base to meet local needs and sufficient regulatory capacity to sustain and manage all these activities. And these domestic initiatives need to be supported by far-sighted global initiatives and institutions that help provide resources and lend support to the capacity of developing countries—and that pay more attention to neglected areas, from treating tropical diseases to helping developing countries better participate in and benefit from global intellectual property regimes.

In short, the challenge the world faces is to match the pace of technological innovation with real policy innovation both nationally and globally. And if we can do that successfully, we can dramatically improve the prospects for developing countries of meeting the key development goals set out in last year's historic United Nations Millennium Declaration. I believe this Report helps set us firmly in the right direction.



Mark Malloch Brown
Administrator, UNDP

The analysis and policy recommendations of this Report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme, its Executive Board or its Member States. The Report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP. It is the fruit of a collaborative effort by a team of eminent consultants and advisers and the *Human Development Report* team. Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Director of the Human Development Report Office, led the effort, with extensive advice and collaboration from Nancy Birdsall, Special Adviser to the Administrator.

Team for the preparation of <i>Human Development Report 2001</i>	
Director and Lead Author Sakiko Fukuda-Parr	Special Adviser Nancy Birdsall
Core team Selim Jahan (Deputy Director), Haishan Fu (Chief of Statistics), Omar Noman and Kate Raworth with Ruth Hill, Claes Johansson, Petra Mezzetti, Laura Mourino-Casas, Andreas Pfeil, Richard Ponzio, David Stewart and Emily White. <i>Statistical advisor:</i> Tom Griffin	Principal consultants C. P. Chandrasekhar, Joel Cohen, Meghnad Desai, Calestous Juma, Devesh Kapur, Geoffrey Kirkman, Sanjaya Lall, Jong-Wha Lee, Michael Lipton, Peter Matlon, Susan McDade, Francisco Sagasti. <i>Editors:</i> Bruce Ross-Larson, Justin Leites <i>Design:</i> Gerald Quinn

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this Report would not have been possible without the support and valuable contributions of a large number of individuals and organizations.

CONTRIBUTORS

Many background studies, papers and notes were prepared on thematic issues in technology and human development as well as analyses of global trends in social and economic development. These were contributed by Amir Attaran, Christian Barry, Nienke Beintema, David E. Bloom, C. P. Chandrasekhar, Ha-Joon Chang, Joel I. Cohen, Carlos Correa, Meghnad Desai, Francois Fortier, José Goldemberg, Carol Graham, Nadia Hijab, Thomas B. Johansson, Allison Jolly, Richard Jolly, Calestous Juma, Devesh Kapur, Geoffrey Kirkman, Paul Kleindorfer, Michael Kremer, Sanjaya Lall, Jong-Wha Lee, Michael Lipton, James Love, Peter Matlon, Susan McDade, Suppiramaniam Nanthikesan, Howard Pack, Phil G. Pardey, Stefano Pettinato, Pablo Rodas-Martini, Andrés Rodríguez-Clare, Francisco Sagasti, Joseph E. Stiglitz, Michael Ward, Jayashree Watal, Shahin Yaqub and Dieter Zinnbauer.

Many organizations generously shared their data series and other research materials: the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Center for International and Interarea Comparisons (University of Pennsylvania), Food and Agriculture Organization, International Institute for Strategic Studies, International Labour Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Luxembourg Income Study, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Stockholm International Peace Research Insti-

tute, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, United Nations Population Division, United Nations Statistics Division, World Bank, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and World Trade Organization. The team also gratefully acknowledges data received from numerous UNDP country offices.

ADVISORY PANELS

The Report benefited greatly from intellectual advice and guidance provided by the external Advisory Panel of eminent experts, which included Gabriel Accascina, Carlos Braga, Manuel Castells, Lincoln Chen, Denis Gilhooly, Shulin Gu, Ryokichi Hirono, H. Thaweesak Koanantakool, Emmanuel Lallana, Mirna Lievano de Marques, Patrick Mooney, Jay Naidoo, Subhi Qasem, Gustav Ranis, Andrés Rodríguez-Clare, Vernon W. Ruttan, Frances Stewart, Doug Sweeny and Laurence Tubiana. An advisory panel on statistics included Sudhir Anand, Lidia Barreiros, Jean-Louis Bodin, Willem DeVries, Lamine Diop, Carmen Feijo, Andrew Flatt, Paolo Garonna, Leo Goldstone, Irena Krizman, Nora Lustig, Shavitri Singh, Timothy Smeeding, Soedarti Surbakti, Alain Tranap and Michael Ward.

UNDP READERS

Colleagues in UNDP provided extremely useful comments, suggestions and input during

the drafting of the Report. In particular, the authors would like to express their gratitude to Anne-Birgitte Albrechtsen, Håkan Björkman, Stephen Browne, Marc Destanne de Bernis, Djibril Diallo, Moez Doraid, Heba El-Kholy, Sally Fegan-Wyles, Enrique Ganuza, Rima Khalaf Hunaidi, Abdoulie Jannah, Bruce Jenks, Inge Kaul, Radhika Lal, Justin Leites, Kerstin Leitner, Carlos Lopes, Jacques Loup, Khalid Malik, Elena Martinez, Saraswathi Menon, Kalman Mizsei, Hafiz Pasha, Jordan Ryan, Jennifer Sisk, Jerzy Szeremeta, Modibo Toure, Jens Wandel, Eimi Watanabe and Raul Zambrano.

CONSULTATIONS

Many individuals consulted during the preparation of the Report provided invaluable advice, information and materials. We thank all of them for their help and support. Lack of space precludes naming everyone here, but we would like to especially recognize the contributions of Yasmin Ahmad, Bettina Aten, Dean Baker, Julia Benn, Seth Berkley, Ana Betran, Yonas Biru, Thomas Buettner, Luis Carrizo, Paul Cheung, S. K. Chu, David Cieslikowski, Patrick Cornu, Sabrina D'Amico, Carolyn Deere, Heloise Emdon, Robert Evenson, Susan Finston, Kathy Foley, Maria Conchetta Gasbarro, Douglas Gollin, Jean-Louis Grolleau, Emmanuel Guindon, Bill Haddad, Andrew Harvey, Peter Hazell, Huen Ho, Ellen 't Hoen, Eivind Hoffmann, Hans Hogerzeil, Mir Asghar Husain, Edwyn James, Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Gareth Jones, Robert Juhkam, Vasantha Kandiah, Jan Karlson, Alison Kennedy, John van Kesteren, Jenny Lanjouw, Georges LeMaitre, Nyein Nyein Lwin, Farhad Mehran, Ana Maria Mendonça, Zafar Mirza, Scott Murray, Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Christine Pintat, William Prince, Agnes Puymoyen, Jonathan Quick, Kenneth W. Rind, Simon Scott, Sara Sievers, Josh Silver, Anthony So, Petter Stålenheim, Eric Swanson, Geoff Tansey, Joann Vanek, Chinapah Vinayagum, Neff Walker, Tessa Wardlaw, Wend Wendland, Patrick Werquin, Siemon Wezeman, Frederick Wing and Hania Zlotnik.

A consultation meeting with UN organizations included Brian Barclay, Shakeel Bhatti, Henk-Jan Brinkman, Duncan Campbell, K. Michael Finger, Murray Gibbs, Mongi Hamdi, Cynthia Hewitt de Alcantara, Tim Kelly, Anthony Marjoram, Adrian Otten, Philippe Quéau, Frédéric J. Richard, Kathryn Stokes and German Velasquez.

STAFF SUPPORT

Administrative support for the Report's preparation was provided by Oscar Bernal, Renuka Corea-Lloyd and Maria Regina Milo. Other Human Development Report Office colleagues provided invaluable input to the Report: Sarah Burd-Sharps, Francois Coutu, Geneve Mantri, Stephanie Meade, Marixie Mercado and Sharbanou Tadjbakhsh. The Report also benefited from the dedicated work of interns: Altaf Abro, Sharmi Ahmad, Mohammad Niaz Asadullah, Elsie Attafua, Yuko Inagaki, Safa Jafari, Demetra Kasimis, Vadym B. Lepetyuk, Chiara Rosaria Pace and Aisha Talib.

The Environmental Division of the United Nations Office for Project Services provided the team with critical administrative support and management services.

EDITING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION

As in previous years, the Report benefited from the editing and pre-press production of Communications Development Incorporated's Bruce Ross-Larson, Fiona Blackshaw, Garrett Cruce, Terrence Fischer, Wendy Guyette, Paul Holtz, Megan Klose, Molly Lohman, Susan Quinn, Stephanie Rostron and Alison Strong. The team also thanks Mike Elliot and David Major for their editorial inputs.

The Report also benefited from the translation, design and distribution work of Elizabeth Scott Andrews, Maureen Lynch and Hilda Paqui.

• • •

The team expresses sincere appreciation to Lincoln Chen, Denis Gilhooly, Sanjaya Lall, Jessica Matthews, Lynn Mytelka and Doug Sweeney for

their advice to the Administrator. And to peer reviewers Meghnad Desai and Calestous Juma as well as Paolo Garonna, Irena Krizman and Ian Macredie.

Last but not least, the authors are especially grateful to Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator, for his leadership and vision.

Thankful for all the support they have received, the authors assume full responsibility for the opinions expressed in the Report.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CD-ROM	compact disc with read-only memory
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNS	domain name system
DVD	digital versatile disk
EU	European Union
GDI	gender-related development index
GDP	gross domestic product
G-8	Group of 8 industrial countries
GEM	gender empowerment measure
GNP	gross national product
HDI	human development index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPI	human poverty index
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
NASDAQ	National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PPP	purchasing power parity
R&D	research and development
TAI	technology achievement index
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WAP	wireless application protocol
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Contents

OVERVIEW

Making new technologies work for human development 1

CHAPTER 1

Human development—past, present and future 9

Thirty years of impressive progress—but a long way still to go 9

Unequal incomes 16

Human development—at the heart of today’s policy agenda 20

The Millennium Declaration’s goals for development and poverty eradication 21

CHAPTER 2

Today’s technological transformations—creating the network age 27

Technology can be a tool for—not only a reward of—development 27

Today’s technological transformations combine with globalization to create the network age 29

The new technological age brings new possibilities—for still greater advances in human development 35

The network age is changing how technologies are created and diffused—in five ways 37

The opportunities of the network age exist in a world of uneven technological capacity 38

Turning technology into a tool for human development requires effort 43

Annex 2.1 The technology achievement index—a new measure of countries’ ability to participate in the network age 46

CHAPTER 3

Managing the risks of technological change 65

Risky business: assessing potential costs and benefits 66

Shaping choices: the role of public opinion 68

Taking precautions: different countries, different choices 70

Building the capacity to manage risk 71

Challenges facing developing countries 73

National strategies to deal with the challenges of risk 73

Global collaboration for managing risks 76

CHAPTER 4

Unleashing human creativity: national strategies 79

Creating an environment that encourages technological innovation 79

Rethinking education systems to meet the new challenges of the network age 84

Mobilizing diasporas 91

CHAPTER 5

Global initiatives to create technologies for human development 95

- Creating innovative partnerships and new incentives for research and development 97
 - Managing intellectual property rights 102
 - Expanding investment in technologies for development 109
 - Providing regional and global institutional support 112
-

Endnotes 118

Bibliographic note 120

Bibliography 122

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Human resource development in the 21st century: enhancing knowledge and information capabilities *Kim Dae-jung* 24
 - The *antyodaya* approach: a pathway to an ever-green revolution *M. S. Swaminathan* 75
 - Insisting on responsibility: a campaign for access to medicines *Morten Rostrup* 117
-

BOXES

- 1.1 Measuring human development 14
- 1.2 Why inequality matters 17
- 1.3 International comparisons of living standards—the need for purchasing power parities 20
- 2.1 Technology and human identity 27
- 2.2 Modern science creates simple technology—oral rehydration therapy and vaccines adapted to village conditions 28
- 2.3 Breaking barriers to Internet access 35
- 2.4 The new economy and growth paradoxes 36
- 2.5 India's export opportunities in the new economy 37
- 2.6 Combining traditional knowledge and scientific methods to create breakthrough treatment for malaria in Viet Nam 39
- 3.1 Historical efforts to ban coffee 68
- 3.2 DDT and malaria: whose risk and whose choice? 69
- 3.3 "Use the precautionary principle!" But which one? 70
- 3.4 Miracle seeds or Frankenfoods? The evidence so far 72
- 3.5 Strengthening institutional capacity in Argentina and Egypt for dealing with genetically modified commodities 75
- 4.1 Technology foresight in the United Kingdom—building consensus among key stakeholders 80
- 4.2 Attracting technology-intensive foreign direct investment in Costa Rica—through human skills, stability and infrastructure 81
- 4.3 Strategies for stimulating research and development in East Asia 83
- 4.4 A push for education quality in Chile—measuring outcomes and providing incentives 85
- 4.5 Orientation and content as important as resources—lessons from education strategies in East Asia 86
- 4.6 Providing incentives for high-quality training in Singapore 89
- 4.7 Taxing lost skills 92
- 5.1 Tropical technology, suffering from an ecological gap 96
- 5.2 Homemade but world class: research excellence for an alternative agenda 98

5.3	From longitude to long life—the promise of pull incentives	100
5.4	Hidden costs of drug donation programmes	101
5.5	IAVI's innovation in networked research	102
5.6	Lessons from the history of intellectual property rights	103
5.7	Making the global intellectual property rights regime globally relevant	105
5.8	Paper promises, inadequate implementation	109
5.9	ASARECA and FONTAGRO—promoting regional collaboration in public agricultural research	113
5.10	Who administers the Internet? ICANN!	116

TABLES

1.1	Serious deprivations in many aspects of life	9
1.2	Countries suffering setbacks in the human development index, 1999	10
1.3	Countries where girls' net secondary enrolment ratio declined, 1985–97	15
1.4	Trends in income distribution in OECD countries	19
2.1	Technology as a source of mortality reduction, 1960–90	29
2.2	High-tech products dominate export expansion	31
2.3	The private sector leads technology creation	37
2.4	Venture capital spreads across the world	38
2.5	Investing in domestic technology capacity	39
2.6	Competing in global markets: the 30 leading exporters of high-tech products	42
2.7	High rates of return to investing in agricultural research	44
A2.1	Technology achievement index	48
A2.2	Investment in technology creation	52
A2.3	Diffusion of technology—agriculture and manufacturing	56
A2.4	Diffusion of technology—information and communications	60
3.1	Policy stances for genetically modified crops—the choices for developing countries	71
4.1	Telecommunications arrangements in various countries by sector, 2000	82
4.2	Enterprises providing training in selected developing countries	88
4.3	Average public education spending per pupil by region, 1997	91
5.1	Who has real access to claiming patents?	104

FIGURES

1.1	Income growth varies among regions	10
1.2	Different paths of human progress	13
1.3	No automatic link between income and human development	13
1.4	No automatic link between human development and human poverty	15
1.5	Comparing incomes—developing regions and high-income OECD	16
1.6	Widening income gap between regions	17
1.7	Income inequality within countries	18
2.1	Links between technology and human development	28
2.2	Oral rehydration therapy reduces child mortality without income increase	29
2.3	Enrolments reflect uneven progress in building skills	43
4.1	The cost of being connected	81
5.1	The rise of networked research: international co-authorship of published scientific articles	97

5.2	Research and development spending in OECD countries	109
5.3	Public investment in agricultural research	110
5.4	Priorities for energy research and development in major industrial countries	110
5.5	Whose voices are heard in international negotiations?	116
5.6	Industry's influence over public policy	117

FEATURES

1.1	Progress in the past 30 years has been impressive . . .	11
1.2	. . . but the pace of the progress and the levels of achievement vary widely among regions and groups	12
1.3	Millennium Declaration goals for 2015	22
2.1	The promise of today's technological transformations for human development—information and communications technology	32
2.2	The promise of today's technological transformations for human development—biotechnology	34
2.3	Uneven diffusion of technology—old and new . . . between countries . . . and within countries	40
5.1	Easing access to HIV/AIDS drugs through fair implementation of TRIPS	106

MAP

2.1	The geography of technological innovation and achievement	45
-----	---	----

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Note on statistics in the Human Development Report 133

MONITORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENLARGING PEOPLE'S CHOICES . . .

1	Human development index	141
2	Human development index trends	145
3	Human and income poverty: developing countries	149
4	Human and income poverty: OECD countries, Eastern Europe and the CIS	152

. . . TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE . . .

5	Demographic trends	154
6	Commitment to health: access, services and resources	158
7	Leading global health crises and challenges	162
8	Survival: progress and setbacks	166

. . . TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE . . .

9	Commitment to education: public spending	170
10	Literacy and enrolment	174

. . . TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING . . .

11	Economic performance	178
12	Inequality in income or consumption	182
13	The structure of trade	186
14	Flows of aid from DAC member countries	190
15	Flows of aid, private capital and debt	191
16	Priorities in public spending	195
17	Unemployment in OECD countries	199

... WHILE PRESERVING IT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS ...

18 Energy and the environment 200

... PROTECTING PERSONAL SECURITY ...

19 Refugees and armaments 204

20 Victims of crime 208

... AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN

21 Gender-related development index 210

22 Gender empowerment measure 214

23 Gender inequality in education 218

24 Gender inequality in economic activity 222

25 Women's political participation 226

HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

26 Status of major international human rights instruments 230

27 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions 234

28 BASIC INDICATORS FOR OTHER UN MEMBER COUNTRIES 238

Technical notes

1 Calculating the human development indices 239

2 Calculating the technology achievement index 246

3 Assessing progress towards the Millennium Declaration goals for development and poverty eradication 247

Statistical references 248

Definitions of statistical terms 250

Classification of countries 257

Index to indicators 261

Countries and regions that have produced human development reports 264