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## Human Development Report 2007/2008 - Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World [Cover; Notes, Bibliographical notes, Bibliography; Human Development Indicators; Technical Notes; Errata]

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Item Type	Article
Authors	Watkins, Kevin
Publisher	UNDP
Rights	With permission of the license/copyright holder
Download date	2026-04-17 04:22:04
Link to Item	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/176004">http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/176004</a>

# Notes

## Chapter 1

- 1 Diamond 2005.
- 2 Kennedy 1963.
- 3 Sen 1999.
- 4 UN 2007b.
- 5 World Bank 2007c.
- 6 UNDP 2006b.
- 7 Government of India 2007.
- 8 World Bank 2007c.
- 9 UNDP 2006b.
- 10 WHO 2006; WHO and UNICEF 2005.
- 11 Lopez 2006.
- 12 Wagstaff and Claeson 2004.
- 13 World Bank 2003.
- 14 Hansen et al. 2006.
- 15 ISSC 2005.
- 16 ISSC 2005; European Union 2007b; den Elzen and Meinshausen 2005; Schellnhuber 2006; Government of France 2006.
- 17 Warren et al. 2006.
- 18 Warren et al. 2006.
- 19 OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 20 Anthoff et al. 2006; Dasgupta et al. 2007.
- 21 IPCC 2007b, Chapter 4: Ecosystems, their Properties, Goods, and Services; Warren et al. 2006.
- 22 IPCC 2007b, Chapter 8: Human Health, Summary Table 8.2.
- 23 Sen 1999.
- 24 IPCC 2007d.
- 25 This correlation highlights carbon cycle feedbacks, with the biosphere losing carbon to the atmosphere in response to higher temperatures, which in turn drives temperatures upwards.
- 26 Lockwood and Fröhlich 2007.
- 27 IPCC 2007d.
- 28 The total radiative forcing effect of greenhouse gases is measured in terms of the equivalent concentration (in parts per million, or ppm) of CO<sub>2</sub>. There are six greenhouse gases recognized under the Kyoto Protocol. These are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous dioxide, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).
- 29 Anthropogenic contributions to aerosols (mainly sulphate, organic carbon, black carbon, nitrates and dust) produce a cooling effect by blocking solar radiation.
- 30 The radiative forcing value for non-CO<sub>2</sub> long-lived greenhouse gases is 0.98 (Wm<sup>-2</sup>) and the cooling effect of aerosols is 1.2 (Wm<sup>-2</sup>) (IPCC 2007d).
- 31 ppm stands for parts per million and in this instance is the number of greenhouse gas molecules per million molecules of dry air.
- 32 IPCC 2007d.
- 33 Henderson 2006a.
- 34 Caldeira 2007; Caldeira, Jain and Hoffert 2003; Henderson 2006a.
- 35 IPCC 2007f.
- 36 Flannery 2005.
- 37 Stern 2006.
- 38 Preindustrial temperature refers to the average temperature for the period 1861-1890.
- 39 IPCC 2007a, Chapter 10: Global Climate Projections.
- 40 Meinshausen 2005.
- 41 Meinshausen 2005.
- 42 Personal correspondence with Dr Malte Meinshausen, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.
- 43 Personal correspondence with Dr Malte Meinshausen. The reference year period for the temperature increase is 1980 to 1999.
- 44 Schlesinger et al. 2005.
- 45 IPCC 2007d.
- 46 Hansen et al. 2007; Pritchard and Vaughn 2007.
- 47 Hansen 2007a, 2007b.
- 48 Schellnhuber and Lane 2006; Schellnhuber 2006.
- 49 Jones, Cox and Huntingford 2005.
- 50 CNA Corporation 2007.
- 51 Gullison et al. 2007.
- 52 IPCC 2007e.
- 53 WRI 2007a.
- 54 IEA 2006c.
- 55 Volpi 2007.
- 56 Volpi 2007.
- 57 PEACE 2007.
- 58 Modi et al. 2005.
- 59 IEA 2006c.
- 60 IEA 2006c.
- 61 The equivalent figure for a carbon equivalent budget covering all Kyoto greenhouse gases is around 600 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e, or 6Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e annually. This translates into around 22 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e. Current emissions are around double this level. In 2004, total greenhouse gas emissions were estimated by the IPCC at around 49 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e annually (IPCC 2007c).
- 62 Stern 2006.
- 63 Barker and Jenkins 2007.
- 64 For example, the Stern Review examined a stabilization scenario set at 550 ppm. Research carried out for this year's HDR extrapolates from these models to derive the cost implications of keeping within a 2°C threshold, or around 450 CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- 65 HDRO calculations based on the annual cost expressed as percentage of GDP in Barker and Jenkins 2007. The calculation is the average yearly cost in the period 2000–2030 weighted by the size of the global economy over that period. Barker and Jenkins 2007 also present other scenarios with lower mitigation costs.
- 66 Stern (2006), on which these figures are based, discusses a wide range of estimates.
- 67 Barker and Jenkins (2007) project the cost of stabilization at 450ppm CO<sub>2</sub>e at 2–3% of GDP, falling to 1–2% with permit trading. If the policy framework also allows for the revenues from auctioning permits and carbon taxes to be recycled, these would entail tax reform. National and global economies could benefit by as much as 5% of GDP above the 2030 baseline.
- 68 The Kyoto Protocol was negotiated in Japan in 1997 within the framework of the UNFCCC. Under the terms of the Protocol, Annex I parties representing 55 percent of 1990 emissions were required to accept binding limits on emissions. Ratification by the Russian Federation in 2004 provided the critical mass to meet this condition.
- 69 Calculation based on data from IEA 2006c.
- 70 Annex I parties include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Baltic States, several Central and Eastern European States and the Russian Federation, Non-Annex I parties are mostly developing countries.
- 71 Roberts 2005.

- 72** Council on Foreign Relations 2006.
- 73** IEA 2006c.
- 74** Hansen 2007c.
- 75** UNDP 2006b; UNDP Ukraine 2006.
- 76** IEA 2006c.
- 77** IPCC 2007f.
- 78** Stern 2006; Nordhaus 2007.
- 79** IMF 2006.
- 80** Smith 1854.
- 81** World Commission on Environment and Development 1987.
- 82** Anand and Sen 1996.
- 83** Sen 2004.
- 84** Appiah 2006.
- 85** Nordhaus 2007.
- 86** Nordhaus 2006.
- 87** The discount rate that emerges from a very simple standard economic model considering only one infinitely lived representative agent and other simplifying assumptions can be expressed by:  $\rho = \delta + \eta g$ , where  $\delta$  is the social rate of time preference,  $g$  is the projected growth rate of consumption per capita, and  $\eta$  is the elasticity of the social weight—or marginal utility—attributed to a change in consumption. It is standard assumption that utility will decrease when consumption increases, making always positive. In this simplifying framework, it is also considered constant.
- 88** In fact, the only justifiable reason for discounting the welfare of future generations, according to Stern (2006), was the possibility of extinction. He therefore allows for a very small rate of pure time preference of 0.1 percent.
- 89** Arrow 2007.
- 90** Ramsey 1928.
- 91** Stern and Taylor 2007.
- 92** However, the case does not rest on economics alone. Arrow (2007) has shown that if the costs and benefits of mitigation suggested in the Stern Review are accepted, then the case for early action now is only rejected with a rate of pure time preference above 8.5 percent—a value that not even the strongest critics of Stern would advocate.
- 93** Wolf 2006b; Weitzman 2007.
- 94** Schelling 2007.
- 95** Dasgupta 2001.
- 96** HSBC 2007.
- 97** Pew Center on Global Climatic Change 2006.
- 98** Pew Center on Global Climatic Change 2006.
- 99** Leiserowitz 2007.
- 100** Leiserowitz 2006.
- 101** Leiserowitz 2006.
- 102** European Commission, Directorate General for Energy and Transport 2006.
- 103** HSBC 2007; The Economist 2007a.
- 104** Bernstein 1998.
- 105** Boykoff and Roberts 2007.
- 106** Boykoff and Roberts 2007; Boykoff and Boykoff 2004.
- Chapter 2**
- 1** de Montesquiou 2005.
- 2** Itano 2002.
- 3** Personal interview with Kaseyitu Agumas, 22 March 2007, Ethiopia.
- 4** Raworth 2007b.
- 5** Personal interview with Instar Husain, 2 February 2007, Bangladesh.
- 6** Sen 1999.
- 7** OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 8** ABI 2005a.
- 9** WMO 2006.
- 10** OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 11** Reliefweb 2007; BBC News 2007.
- 12** IFRC 2006.
- 13** OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 14** Skutsch et al. 2004.
- 15** IPCC 2007e.
- 16** Dercon 2005; Chambers 2006.
- 17** Calvo and Dercon 2005.
- 18** Our framework for looking at risk and vulnerability differs in emphasis from the conceptual framework used by the disaster-risk community. The standard approach is based on the following formulae: risk=hazard exposure\*vulnerability (with hazard exposure a function of degree of hazard\*elements exposed) (Maskrey et al. 2007).
- 19** ADB 2001.
- 20** GSS, NMIMR and ORC Macro 2004; CBS, MOH and ORC Macro 2004.
- 21** Roberts and Parks 2007.
- 22** USAID FEWS NET 2006.
- 23** OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 24** WEDO 2007.
- 25** Watt-Cloutier 2006.
- 26** Chafe 2007.
- 27** Rosenzweig and Binswanger 1993.
- 28** Dercon 1996.
- 29** Elbers and Gunning 2003.
- 30** OECD 2006b.
- 31** GAO 2007.
- 32** Devereux 2002.
- 33** Dercon, Hoddinott and Woldehanna 2005.
- 34** Dercon 2005.
- 35** Carter et al. 2007.
- 36** WFP 2005; IFRC 2005b.
- 37** Behrman and Deolalikar 1990; Dercon and Krishnan 2000; Rose 1999.
- 38** Baez and Santos 2007; de Janvry et al. 2006a.
- 39** de la Fuente and Fuentes 2007.
- 40** Devereux 2006b.
- 41** Hoddinott and Kinsley 2001.
- 42** Banerjee Bénabou and Mookherjee 2006.
- 43** Carter and Barrett 2006.
- 44** IPCC 2007d, 2007e.
- 45** The IPCC uses two-sided confidence intervals of 90 percent.
- 46** IPCC 2007e.
- 47** Warren et al. 2006.
- 48** World Bank 2006b.
- 49** World Bank 2003.
- 50** World Bank 2003.
- 51** Delgado et al. 1998.
- 52** Cline 2007.
- 53** Fischer et al. 2005; Agoumi 2003 cited in IPCC 2007b, Chapter 9: Africa.
- 54** Kurukulasuriya and Mendelsohn 2006.
- 55** UNEP and GRID – Arendal 2001.
- 56** Carvajal 2007.
- 57** UNEP 2007a.
- 58** Vaid et al. 2006.
- 59** World Bank 2006f.
- 60** Stern 2006.
- 61** Government of India 2007.
- 62** Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 2005b.
- 63** Kelkar and Bhadwal 2007.
- 64** PEACE 2007.
- 65** Jones and Thornton 2003.
- 66** IPCC 2001.
- 67** FAO 2004.
- 68** Water stress is defined as a situation where the per capita availability of renewable fresh water is between 1,000 cubic metres and 1,667 cubic metres. Water scarcity refers to a situation of living with an annual per capita availability of renewable fresh water of 1,000 cubic metres or less.
- 69** Bou-Zeid and El-Fadel 2002.
- 70** IPCC 2007b, Chapter 9: Africa.
- 71** Bou-Zeid and El-Fadel 2002.
- 72** UNEP 2007b.
- 73** Carvajal 2007.
- 74** Khoday 2007.
- 75** UNEP 2007b.
- 76** Regmi and Adhikari 2007.
- 77** Khoday 2007.
- 78** UNDP 2006b; Rosegrant, Cai and Cline 2002.
- 79** Vergara et al. 2007.
- 80** Maskrey et al. 2007.
- 81** Emanuel 2005.
- 82** Pierce et al. 2005.
- 83** Maskrey et al. 2007.
- 84** Arnell 2004.
- 85** Anthoff et al. 2006; Dasgupta et al. 2007.
- 86** Hemming 2007.
- 87** Hemming 2007; Brown 2007.
- 88** Brown 2007.
- 89** Agrawala et al. 2003.
- 90** World Bank 2006c.
- 91** IPCC 2007b, Chapter 16: Small Islands; Dasgupta et al. 2007.
- 92** UN-HABITAT 2006.
- 93** Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005.
- 94** World Watch Institute 2005.
- 95** Finlayson and Spiers 2000.
- 96** Hansen 2006.
- 97** IPCC 2007b, Chapter 4: Ecosystems, their Properties, Goods, and Services.
- 98** ACIA 2004.
- 99** Government of the United States 2006b.
- 100** The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force in 1994. It is a set of rules for the use of the world's

- oceans, which cover 70 percent of the Earth's surface.
- 101** ACIA 2004; Perelet, Pegov and Yulkin 2007.
- 102** Hare 2005; Henderson 2007.
- 103** Henderson 2006b.
- 104** PEACE 2007.
- 105** Gardner et al. 2003.
- 106** Caldeira 2007.
- 107** Caldeira 2007.
- 108** Caldeira 2007.
- 109** Carvajal 2007.
- 110** McMichael et al. 2003.
- 111** WHO and UNICEF 2005; WHO 2006.
- 112** Tanser, Sharp and le Seur 2003.
- 113** van Lieshout et al. 2004.
- 114** Chretien et al. 2007.
- 115** Stern 2006.
- 116** PEACE 2007.
- 117** WMO 2006.
- 118** Epstein and Mills 2005.
- 119** Epstein and Rogers 2004.
- 120** New York Climate & Health Project 2004.
- 121** New York Climate & Health Project 2004.
- Chapter 3**
- 1** Government of the United Kingdom 2007a.
- 2** Government of France 2006.
- 3** Government of France 2006.
- 4** Government of Germany 2007.
- 5** G8 2007.
- 6** Hanemann and Farrell 2006.
- 7** These states include: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington (Pew Center on Global Climate Change 2007c).
- 8** The Governors of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont established the RGGI in 2005. Maryland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island joined in 2007 (Pew Center on Global Climate Change 2007c).
- 9** Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 10** Claussen 2007.
- 11** Brammer et al. 2006.
- 12** Pew Center on Global Climate Change 2007a.
- 13** USCAP 2007.
- 14** Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 15** Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 16** UNFCCC 2006.
- 17** EIA 2006; Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 18** IPCC 2007c, Chapter 5: Transport and its infrastructure.
- 19** Cairns and Newson 2006.
- 20** Doniger, Herzog and Lashof 2006.
- 21** Sullivan 2007.
- 22** UNFCCC 2006.
- 23** Government of Australia 2007.
- 24** Henderson 2007.
- 25** Government of New South Wales 2007.
- 26** Acuiti Legal 2003.
- 27** Pederson 2007; Nippon Keidanren 2005.
- 28** Examples in this paragraph are taken from Pew Center on Global Climate Change 2007b.
- 29** Roosevelt 2006.
- 30** On the case for carbon taxation and the critique of cap-and-trade see Cooper 2000, 2005; Nordhaus 2005; Shapiro 2007.
- 31** Hanson and Hendricks 2006.
- 32** Nordhaus 2006.
- 33** HDR calculation based on data from Indicator Table 24; OECD emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2004 were 13.3 Gt.
- 34** Stern 2006.
- 35** Shapiro 2007.
- 36** Shapiro 2007; EPA 2006.
- 37** IPCC 2007f. The global mitigation potential relative to the IPCC's SRES A1B non-mitigation scenario is estimated at 17–26 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e/yr with a carbon price of US\$1/t CO<sub>2</sub>e, or 25–38 percent.
- 38** Toder 2007.
- 39** Sierra Club 2006.
- 40** EEA 2004.
- 41** International Network for Sustainable Energy 2006.
- 42** Cairns and Newson 2006.
- 43** During Phase II the scheme will cover 27 countries.
- 44** There are three flexibility mechanisms introduced by the Kyoto Protocol: Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI). Unlike the CDM that links mitigation efforts in developing and developed countries (Annex I and non-Annex I parties), through the Joint Implementation, Annex I parties may fund emission reducing projects in other Annex I parties, typically countries in Eastern Europe.
- 45** UNFCCC 2007e.
- 46** Point Carbon 2007.
- 47** Carbon Trust 2006.
- 48** Grubb and Neuhoff 2006.
- 49** Carbon Trust 2006.
- 50** Government of the United Kingdom 2006b.
- 51** Sijm, Neuhoff and Chen 2006.
- 52** EU 2007c.
- 53** Hoffmann 2006.
- 54** Hoffmann 2006.
- 55** WWF 2007a, 2007b.
- 56** Reece et al. 2006; WWF 2006b, 2007a.
- 57** WWF 2007a, 2007b.
- 58** IEA 2006c.
- 59** IEA 2006c.
- 60** Government of the United States 2007a.
- 61** IEA 2006c.
- 62** NEA 2006.
- 63** The Economist 2007b.
- 64** Greenpeace and GWEC 2006.
- 65** NCEP 2004a.
- 66** Philibert 2006.
- 67** Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 68** Greenpeace and GWEC 2006.
- 69** NCEP 2004a.
- 70** NCEP 2004a.
- 71** Ürge-Vorsatz et al. 2007a; IEA 2006b.
- 72** Ürge-Vorsatz, Mirasgedis and Koeppel 2007b.
- 73** Ürge-Vorsatz, Mirasgedis and Koeppel 2007b; EC 2005a.
- 74** IEA 2003.
- 75** IEA 2003; World Bank 2007d.
- 76** IEA 2003, page 128.
- 77** IEA 2006b.
- 78** Ürge-Vorsatz, Mirasgedis and Koeppel 2007b.
- 79** IEA 2003, 2006a.
- 80** Ürge-Vorsatz, Mirasgedis and Koeppel 2007b.
- 81** EC 2006a.
- 82** IPCC 2007c, Chapter 5: Transport and its infrastructure.
- 83** Merrill Lynch and WRI 2005.
- 84** Merrill Lynch and WRI 2005; NCEP 2004a.
- 85** Arroyo and Linguiti 2007.
- 86** NCEP 2004a.
- 87** EFTA 2007.
- 88** CEC 2007c.
- 89** CEC 2007c.
- 90** EFTA 2007.
- 91** Baumert, Herzog and Pershing 2005.
- 92** Government of the United States 2007c.
- 93** EC 2007a.
- 94** Steenblik 2007.
- 95** Runnalls 2007.
- 96** Runge and Senauer 2007.
- 97** Runge and Senauer 2007.
- 98** EC 2007a.
- 99** Summa 2007.
- 100** The payment is currently set at €45 per hectare with a minimum guaranteed area of 1.5 million hectares (CEC 2005b).
- 101** IEA 2006c; IPCC 2007c, Chapter 5: Transport and its infrastructure.
- 102** CEC 2006c; Jank et al. 2007.
- 103** Elobeid and Tokgoz 2006.
- 104** Tolgfors, Eriandsson and Carlgren 2007.
- 105** Schnepf 2006.
- 106** NASA 2005; Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum 1999.
- 107** Stern 2006.
- 108** Thermal efficiency describes the rate at which fuel is transformed into energy.
- 109** Watson et al. 2007.
- 110** IEA 2006b.
- 111** Government of the United States 2007b.
- 112** Government of the United States 2007b.
- 113** Watson et al. 2007; Rubin 2007.
- 114** Government of the United States 2005.
- 115** Government of the United States 2006a.
- 116** European Technology Platform on Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) 2007.
- 117** EC 2005b.
- 118** European Technology Platform on Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) 2007.

- 119** Government of the United Kingdom 2006c.
- 120** Rubin 2007a; Claussen 2007.
- 121** CEC 2007d.
- 122** Government of the United States 2007a.
- 123** Watson 2007.
- 124** OECD 2005c.
- 125** Watson 2007.
- 126** OECD 2005c.
- 127** Watson et al. 2007.
- 128** Data in this section is derived from tables in Annex A of IEA 2006c.
- 129** Winkler and Marquard 2007.
- 130** Watson et al. 2007.
- 131** Davidson et al. 2006.
- 132** Government of India 2006a, 2006b.
- 133** Watson et al. 2007.
- 134** Winkler and Marquard 2007.
- 135** IEA 2006c.
- 136** IEA 2006c.
- 137** Watson 2007.
- 138** Watson 2007.
- 139** Victor 2001.
- 140** UNFCCC 2007c.
- 141** World Bank 2007f.
- 142** World Bank 2007b.
- 143** FAO 2007b.
- 144** This value refers to the change in carbon stocks above and below ground biomass. To convert the reported values from carbon to carbon dioxide, a conversion factor of 3.664 has been applied (FAO 2007b).
- 145** PEACE 2007.
- 146** There are wide variations in estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions linked to changes in forest areas. FAO Forest Resources Assessment data on carbon stocks in forests 1990–2005 suggests that approximately 1.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> are released a year from Brazilian forests—only from living biomass (above and below ground) (FAO 2007b).
- 147** Butler 2006.
- 148** The values used in this example are drawn from Chomitz et al. 2007.
- 149** Chomitz et al. 2007.
- 150** Pearce 2001.
- 151** Volpi 2007.
- 152** Chomitz et al. 2007.
- 153** Tauli-Corpuz and Tamang 2007.
- 154** INPE 2007.
- Chapter 4**
- 1** ABI 2007b.
- 2** IPCC 2007b, Chapter 12: Europe.
- 3** Linklater 2007.
- 4** CEC 2007b.
- 5** Huisman 2002; EEA 2007.
- 6** UKCIP 2007; The Economist 2007c; ABI 2007b.
- 7** Hulme and Sheard 1999b; British Oceanographic Data Centre 2007; Government of Japan 2002; EEA 2007.
- 8** EEA 2007; WWF 2002; Schröter, Zebisch and Grothmann 2005.
- 9** California Public Utilities Commission 2005; California Department of Water Resources 2006; Franco 2005; Government of California 2006; Cayan et al. 2005.
- 10** National Audit Office 2001.
- 11** CEC 2007b.
- 12** Branosky 2006; EPA 2006.
- 13** NFU 2005.
- 14** Practical Action 2006a.
- 15** Rahman et al. 2007; Raworth 2007b.
- 16** Chaudhry and Rysschaert 2007.
- 17** Cornejo 2007.
- 18** WRI, UNEP, and World Bank 2005; Narain 2006.
- 19** Practical Action 2006b.
- 20** Birch and Grahn 2007.
- 21** Glemarec 2007a.
- 22** Glemarec 2007b.
- 23** Washington et al. 2006.
- 24** Washington et al. 2006; Intsiful et al. 2007.
- 25** Meteo France 2007.
- 26** Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme 2007.
- 27** Intsiful et al. 2007.
- 28** IRI 2007.
- 29** G8 2005.
- 30** Intsiful et al. 2007.
- 31** Global Climate Observing System, UN Economic Commission for Africa and African Union Commission 2006.
- 32** OECD 2007a.
- 33** Nguyen 2007.
- 34** Jha 2007.
- 35** DFID 2006.
- 36** IFRC 2002.
- 37** Tanner et al. 2007.
- 38** The conversion factor is around 15 percent.
- 39** Ethiopia, for example, has a harvesting potential of 11,800m<sup>3</sup> per capita compared to 1,600m<sup>3</sup> per capita of renewable river and groundwater. Similarly for Kenya: 12,300m<sup>3</sup> compared to 600m<sup>3</sup> per capita, and Tanzania: 24,700m<sup>3</sup> compared to 2,200m<sup>3</sup> per capita for water harvesting potential, and renewable river and groundwater potential, respectively (UNEP 2005).
- 40** Narain 2006.
- 41** Devereux 2006b.
- 42** Grinspun 2005.
- 43** de Janvry and Sadoulet 2004.
- 44** de Janvry et al. 2006b; Barrientos and Holmes 2006.
- 45** Schubert 2005; Barrientos and Holmes 2006; Randel 2007. Calculations based on data in Indicator Tables 14 and 18.
- 46** ISDR 2007a.
- 47** de la Fuente 2007a.
- 48** ISDR 2007b.
- 49** IFRCa 2005; Catholic Relief Services 2004; Carvajal 2007; OFDA and CRED 2007.
- 50** Thompson and Gviria 2004; IFRC 2005a. By comparison, there were 36 deaths in Florida.
- 51** IFRC 2006.
- 52** The UNFCCC deals with adaptation in several articles. Under Article 4.1(f): All Parties shall “take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change.” Under Article 4.4: “The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.”
- 53** Heimann and Bernstein 2007.
- 54** Alaska Oil Spill Commission 1990.
- 55** Gurría and Manning 2007.
- 56** Gurría and Manning 2007.
- 57** As of April 30th 2007, see GEF 2007a. Corporate costs and administrative expenses and fees paid to the three implementing agencies—the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP—accounts for another US\$2 million, or around 20 percent of total disbursements to date.
- 58** Proposals already in advanced stages, such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Malawi, Mauritania and Niger are expected to receive an average of US\$3–3.5 million each to start implementing the first priorities of their NAPA.
- 59** The fund also covers technology transfer.
- 60** GEF 2007a, 2007c.
- 61** GEF 2007b.
- 62** Müller and Hepburn 2006.
- 63** Abbott 2004.
- 64** Frankel-Reed 2006. The sample included projects where climate change risks and vulnerability were explicit considerations. Business-as-usual development activities (e.g. increased water provision, public health capacity) that may have reduced vulnerability to climate change but were not designed intentionally to support adaptation were not considered.
- 65** World Bank 2007g.
- 66** Agrawala 2005.
- 67** For a summary of the methodology and list of DAC sector and purpose codes used, see Agrawala 2005.
- 68** The World Bank estimates costs of adaptation as 5–20 percent of development investment sensitive to climate. For 2005 ODA, this amounts to between US\$1.0 billion and US\$8.1 billion, with US\$4.5 billion as the mid-range value.

- 69** Gurría and Manning 2007.
- 70** OCHA Financial Tracking System [www.reliefweb.int/fts.] cited in Oxfam International 2005.
- 71** Müller and Hepburn 2006; Oxfam International 2007.
- 72** Oxfam International 2007.
- 73** This figure is based on the assumption that adaptation financing requirements in developing countries will represent around 0.1 percent of developed country GDP (the approximate level in 2005 based on World Bank methodology).
- 74** This figure would represent around 0.5 percent GDP for low income and lower-middle income countries.
- 75** SIPRI 2007.
- 76** Landau 2004.
- 77** Müller and Hepburn 2006.
- 78** Bouwer and Aerts 2006.
- 79** Oxfam International 2007.
- 80** OECD 2005b, 2006e.
- 81** Barrientos and Holmes 2006.
- 82** Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 2005a; UNDP 2005; Rahman et al. 2007; Mallick et al. 2005.
- 83** Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, mimeo.
- 84** ISDR 2007c.
- 85** ISDR and the World Bank GFDRR 2006, 2007.
- 86** Initial financial arrangements are given for 2006-2016 (ISDR and the World Bank GFDRR 2006). The mainstreaming track, projected to cost some US\$350 million is to be met through a multi-donor trust fund, of which some US\$42 million has been pledged as of August 2007. See: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDISMGMT/Resources/GfdrDonorPledgesAugust7.pdf>

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# Human development indicators



## Readers guide and notes to tables

### Human development indicator tables

The human development indicator tables provide a global assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development. The main tables are organized thematically, as described by their titles. The tables include data for 175 UN member states—those for which the human development index (HDI) could be calculated—along with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Because of insufficient cross-nationally comparable data of good quality, the HDI has not been calculated for the remaining 17 UN member countries. Instead a set of basic human development indicators for these countries is presented in Table 1a.

In the tables, countries and areas are ranked by their HDI value. To locate a country in the tables, refer to the *Key to countries* on the back cover flap where countries with their HDI ranks are listed alphabetically. Most of the data in the tables are for 2005 and are those available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 1 July 2007, unless otherwise specified.

### Sources and definitions

HDRO is primarily a user, not a producer, of statistics. It relies on international data agencies with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators. Sources for all data used in compiling the indicator tables are given in short citations at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in *Statistical references*. When an agency provides data that it has collected from another source, both sources are

credited in the table notes. But when an agency has built on the work of many other contributors, only that agency is given as the source. In order to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated the source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by HDRO. Indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given are included in *Definitions of statistical terms*. Other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table. For more detailed technical information about these indicators, please consult the relevant websites of the source agencies through the *Human Development Report* website at <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/>.

### Inconsistencies between national and international estimates

When compiling international data series, international data agencies often apply international standards and harmonization procedures to improve comparability across countries. When international data are based on national statistics, as they usually are, national data may need to be adjusted. When data for a country are missing, an international agency may produce an estimate if other relevant information can be used. And because of the difficulties in coordination between national and international data agencies, international data series may not incorporate the most recent national data. All these factors can lead to substantial differences between national and international estimates.

This Report has often brought such inconsistencies to light. When data inconsistencies have arisen, HDRO has helped to link national and international data authorities to address those inconsistencies. In many cases this has led to better statistics in the Report. HDRO con-

tinues to advocate improving international data and plays an active role in supporting efforts to enhance data quality. It works with national agencies and international bodies to improve data consistency through more systematic reporting and monitoring of data quality.

### Comparability over time

Statistics presented in different editions of the Report may not be comparable, due to revisions to data or changes in methodology. For this reason HDRO strongly advises against trend analysis based on data from different editions. Similarly, HDI values and ranks are not comparable across editions of the Report. For HDI trend analysis based on consistent data and methodology, refer to Table 2 (Human development index trends).

### Country classifications

Countries are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, by major world aggregates and by region (see the *Classification of countries*). These designations do not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage of a particular country or area. The term *country* as used in the text and tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

*Human development classifications.* All countries included in the HDI are classified into one of three clusters of achievement in human development: high human development (with an HDI of 0.800 or above), medium human development (HDI of 0.500–0.799) and low human development (HDI of less than 0.500).

*Income classifications.* All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (gross national income per capita of US\$10,726 or more in 2005), middle income (US\$876–\$10,725) and low income (US\$875 or less).

*Major world classifications.* The three global groups are *developing countries*, *Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)* and the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*. These groups are not mutually ex-

clusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group and excluding the Republic of Korea would produce mutually exclusive groups). Unless otherwise specified, the classification *world* represents the universe of 194 countries and areas covered—192 UN member countries plus Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

*Regional classifications.* Developing countries are further classified into regions: *Arab States*, *East Asia and the Pacific*, *Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico)*, *South Asia*, *Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa*. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of the United Nations Development Programme. An additional classification is *least developed countries*, as defined by the United Nations (UN-OHRLS 2007).

### Aggregates and growth rates

*Aggregates.* Aggregates for the classifications described above are presented at the end of tables when it is analytically meaningful to do so and sufficient data are available. Aggregates that are the total for the classification (such as for population) are indicated by a T. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

In general, an aggregate is shown for a country grouping only when data are available for at least half the countries and represent at least two-thirds of the available weight in that classification. HDRO does not supply missing data for the purpose of aggregation. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries: for which data are available; refer to the year or period specified; and refer only to data from the primary sources listed. Aggregates are not shown where appropriate weighting procedures are unavailable.

Aggregates for indices, growth rates and indicators covering more than one point in time are based only on countries for which data exist for all necessary points in time. When no aggregate is shown for one or more regions, aggregates are not always shown for the world clas-

sification, which refers only to the universe of 194 countries and areas.

Aggregates in this Report will not always conform to those in other publications because of differences in country classifications and methodology. Where indicated, aggregates are calculated by the statistical agency providing the data for the indicator.

*Growth rates.* Multiyear growth rates are expressed as average annual rates of change. In calculating growth rates, HDRO uses only the beginning and end points. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

### Country notes

Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of China, or Taiwan Province of China. In most cases data for Eritrea before 1992 are included in the data for Ethiopia. Data for Germany refer to the unified Germany, unless otherwise noted. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999, unless otherwise noted. Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only. Economic data for the United Republic of Tanzania cover the mainland only. Data for Sudan are often based on information collected from the northern part of the country. While Serbia and Montenegro became two independent States in June 2006, data for the union of the two States have been used where data do not yet exist separately for the independent States. Where this is the case, a note has been included to that effect. And data for Yemen refer to that country from 1990 onwards, while data for earlier years refer to aggregated data for the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic.

### Changes to existing indicator tables and introduction of new tables

This year, a number of changes have been introduced into some existing indicator tables and three new tables have been included. This

is with a view to making the indicator tables more policy-relevant and also to make a link to the theme of this year's Report. New indicators have also been introduced in response to some of the recommendations of the GDI-GEM review held in 2006. As a consequence, some tables do not correspond to the indicator table bearing that number in HDR 2006.

### Changes to existing tables

The 'Energy and environment' table (formerly Table 21 in HDR 2006) has been extended and split into four tables: energy and the environment (Table 22), energy sources (Table 23), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and stocks (Table 24) and status of major international environmental treaties (Table 25).

The following new indicators have been introduced in the 'Energy and the environment' table (Table 22);

- Percentage change in electricity consumption between 1990 and 2004
- Electrification rate
- Population without access to electricity
- Change in GDP per capita per unit of energy use between 1990 and 2004
- Forest as a percentage of total land.
- Total area of forest cover in 2005
- Absolute change in area of forest cover between 1990 and 2005
- Average annual percentage change in forest cover between 1990 and 2005.

These indicators can be used: to monitor progress in improving access to modern energy; in reducing energy intensity of GDP growth; and to assess rates of deforestation or afforestation in countries.

The 'Energy sources' table (Table 23) is an entirely new table describing the share of total primary energy supply from different sources: fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), renewable energy (from hydro, solar, wind, geothermal as well as biomass and waste) and other sources (nuclear). The total primary energy supply is also given in this table.

The 'Carbon dioxide emissions and stocks' table (Table 24) brings together indicators on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions previously contained in the orig-

inal energy and environment table and introduces a number of new indicators including:

- Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the average annual percentage change between 1990 and 2004
- Countries' share of the world's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (carbon footprints)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of energy use (carbon intensity of energy)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP (carbon intensity of growth)
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from forest biomass and total carbon stocks in forests.

The 'Status of major environmental treaties' table (Table 25) extends the range of environmental treaties covered in the original table on energy and environment and presents them all in a single table.

The 'Victims of Crime' table (formerly Table 23 in HDR 2006) has been dropped for this Report in the absence of a new round of the International Crime Victims Survey on which the table was based since 2000–01. It has been replaced by a table on crime and justice (Table 27) which presents information on homicide rates, prison populations and the abolition or retention of capital punishment.

### **Tables introduced in response to some of the GDI-GEM review recommendations**

Cross-nationally comparable gender disaggregated statistics are a major challenge to assessing progress towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and men. In response to some of the recommendations from the GDI-GEM review, new gender disaggregated indicators of labour force participation in non-OECD countries have been introduced and an existing indicator table was also modified to provide more information.

Previously, unemployment information was presented for OECD countries only because of insufficient comparable data for other countries. In the new Table 21, in addition to data for men and women, such labour force statistics as total employment and unemploy-

ment, the distribution of employment by economic activity and participation in the informal sector are presented.

Table 32 'Gender work and time allocation' is a modification of Table 28 in HDR 2006, which provides information on how women and men share their time between market and nonmarket activities. Nonmarket activities have been broken down further to provide information on how much time women and men spend daily on cooking and cleaning, caring for children, on such other activities as personal care, and on free time for leisure and other social activities.

HDRO will continue to work with national, regional and international agencies towards improving availability and quality of gender-disaggregated data.

### **Currency conversion**

Throughout the Report, for currency units that were originally reported in currencies other than US dollars (US\$), the estimated equivalent value in US\$ has been provided right next to them. The exchange rates used for these conversions are the 'average period' rates for the specific year, while for currencies with no specified year, the yearly rate for the most recently available 'average period' was used, as reported in the September 2007 International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics* report.

### **Symbols**

In the absence of the words *annual*, *annual rate* or *growth rate*, a dash between two years, such as in 1995–2000, indicates that the data were collected during one of the years shown. A slash between two years, such as in 1998/2001, indicates an average for the years shown unless otherwise specified. The following symbols are used:

- .. Data not available
- (.) Greater (or less) than zero but small enough to be rounded off to zero at the displayed number of decimal points
- < Less than
- Not applicable
- T Total.

## Note to Table 1: about this year's human development index

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living. These basic dimensions are measured by life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and combined gross enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary level education, and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Purchasing Power Parity US dollars (PPP US\$), respectively. The index is constructed from indicators that are available globally using a methodology that is simple and transparent (see *Technical note 1*).

While the concept of human development is much broader than any single composite index can measure, the HDI offers a powerful alternative to GDP per capita as a summary measure of human well-being. It provides a useful entry point into the rich information contained in the subsequent indicator tables on different aspects of human development.

### Data availability determines HDI country coverage

The HDI in this Report refers to 2005. It covers 175 UN member countries, along with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

To enable cross-country comparisons, the HDI is, to the extent possible, calculated based on data from leading international data agencies available at the time the Report was prepared (see *Primary international data sources* below). But, for a number of countries, data are missing from these agencies for one or more of the four HDI components. For this reason, 17 UN member countries cannot be included in the HDI ranking this year. Instead a set of basic HDIs for these countries is presented in Table 1a.

In very rare cases, HDRO has made special efforts to obtain estimates from other international, regional or national sources when the

primary international data agencies lack data for one or two HDI components of a country. In a very few cases HDRO has produced an estimate. These estimates from sources other than the primary international agencies are clearly documented in the footnotes to Table 1. They are of varying quality and reliability and are not presented in other indicator tables showing similar data.

### Primary international data sources

*Life expectancy at birth.* The life expectancy at birth estimates are taken from *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2006 Revision* (UN 2007e) the official source of UN population estimates and projections. They are prepared biennially by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division (UNPD) using data from national vital registration systems, population censuses and surveys.

In *The 2006 Revision* UNPD incorporated available national data through the end of 2006. For assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS, the latest HIV prevalence estimates prepared by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) are combined with a series of assumptions about the demographic trends and mortality of both infected and non-infected people in each of the 62 countries for which the impact of the disease is explicitly modelled.

The availability of new empirical evidence on the HIV/AIDS epidemic and demographic trends often requires adjustments to earlier estimates. Recent UNAIDS estimates indicate a decline in the rate of transition of new individuals into the high risk group. Based on these and other factors, *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2006 Revision* made several methodological changes, which resulted in significant increases in estimates of life expectancy at birth for some of the countries. Firstly, *The 2006 Revision* incorporates a longer survival for infected persons receiving treatment. Secondly, the rate of mother to child transmission is also projected to decline at varying rates depending on the progress made by each country in increasing access to treatment. The life

expectancy estimates published by UNPD are usually five-year averages although it does also produce annual life expectancy estimates interpolated from the five-year averages. The life expectancy estimates for 2005 shown in Table 1 and those underlying Table 2 are from these interpolated data. For details on *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2006 Revision* see [www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm).

*Adult literacy rate.* This Report uses data on adult literacy rates from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS) April 2007 Assessment (UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2007a), that combines direct national estimates with recent estimates based on its Global age-specific literacy projections model developed in 2007. The national estimates, made available through targeted efforts by UIS to collect recent literacy data from countries, are obtained from national censuses or surveys between 1995 and 2005. Where recent estimates are not available, older UIS estimates, produced in July 2002 and based mainly on national data collected before 1995, have been used instead.

Many high-income countries, having attained high levels of literacy, no longer collect basic literacy statistics and thus are not included in the UIS data. In calculating the HDI, a literacy rate of 99.0% is assumed for high-income countries that do not report adult literacy information.

In collecting literacy data, many countries estimate the number of literate people based on self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy, but measures of school attendance or grade completion may differ. Because definitions and data collection methods vary across countries, literacy estimates should be used with caution.

The UIS, in collaboration with partner agencies, is actively pursuing an alternative methodology for measuring literacy, the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP). LAMP seeks to go beyond the current simple categories of literate and illiterate by providing information on a continuum of literacy skills. It is hoped that literacy rates

from LAMP will eventually provide more reliable estimates.

*Combined gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education.* Gross enrolment ratios are produced by the UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2007c) based on enrolment data collected from national governments (usually from administrative sources) and population data from the *World Population Prospects 1950–2040: The 2004 Revision*. The ratios are calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education by the total population in the theoretical age group corresponding to these levels. The theoretical age group for tertiary education is assumed to be the five-year age group immediately following on the end of upper secondary school in all countries.

Although intended as a proxy for educational attainment, combined gross enrolment ratios do not reflect the quality of educational outcomes. Even when used to capture access to educational opportunities, combined gross enrolment ratios can hide important differences among countries because of differences in the age range corresponding to a level of education and in the duration of education programmes. Grade repetition and dropout rates can also distort the data. Measures such as the mean years of schooling of a population or school life expectancy could more adequately capture educational attainment and should ideally supplant the gross enrolment ratio in the HDI. However, such data are not yet regularly available for a sufficient number of countries.

As currently defined, the combined gross enrolment ratio measures enrolment in the country of study and therefore excludes students studying abroad from the enrolment ratio of their home country. Current data for many smaller countries, for which pursuit of a tertiary education abroad is common, could substantially under estimate access to education or educational attainment of the population and thus lead to a lower HDI value.

*GDP per capita (PPP US\$).* In comparing standards of living across countries, economic statistics must be converted into purchasing power parity (PPP) terms to eliminate differ-

ences in national price levels. The GDP per capita (PPP US\$) data for the HDI are provided by the World Bank (World Bank 2007b) for 168 countries based on price data from the last International Comparison Program (ICP surveys and GDP in local currency from national accounts data. The last round of ICP surveys conducted between 1993 and 1996 covered 118 countries. PPPs for these countries are estimated directly by extrapolating from the latest benchmark results. For countries not included in the ICP surveys, estimates are derived through econometric regression. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates provided by the Penn World Tables of the University of Pennsylvania (Heston, Summers and Aten 2006) are used.

Though much progress has been made in recent decades, the current PPP data set suffers from several deficiencies, including lack of universal coverage, of timeliness of the data and of uniformity in the quality of results from different regions and countries. Filling gaps in country coverage with econometric regression requires strong assumptions, while extrapolation over time implies that the results become weaker as the distance lengthens between the reference survey year and the current year. The importance of PPPs in economic analysis underlines the need for improvement in PPP data. A new Millennium Round of the ICP has been launched and promises much improved PPP data for economic policy analysis. First results are expected to be published in late 2007 or early 2008. For details on the ICP and the PPP methodology, see the ICP website at [www.worldbank.org/data/icp](http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp).

### **Comparisons over time and across editions of the Report**

The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long-term trends in human development. To facilitate trend analyses across countries, the HDI is calculated at five-year intervals for the period 1975–2005. These estimates, presented in Table 2, are based on a consistent method-

ology and on comparable trend data available when the Report is prepared.

As international data agencies continually improve their data series, including updating historical data periodically, the year to year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the *Human Development Report* often reflect revisions to data—both specific to a country and relative to other countries—rather than real changes in a country. In addition, occasional changes in country coverage could also affect the HDI ranking of a country, even when consistent methodology is used to calculate the HDI. As a result, a country's HDI rank could drop considerably between two consecutive Reports. But when comparable, revised data are used to reconstruct the HDI for recent years, the HDI rank and value may actually show an improvement.

For these reasons HDI trend analysis should not be based on data from different editions of the Report. Table 2 provides up-to-date HDI trend data based on consistent data and methodology.

### **HDI for high human development countries**

The HDI in this Report is constructed to compare country achievements across the most basic dimensions of human development. Thus, the indicators chosen are not necessarily those that best differentiate between rich countries. The indicators currently used in the index yield very small differences among the top HDI countries, and thus the top of the HDI ranking often reflects only very small differences in these underlying indicators. For these high-income countries, an alternative index—the human poverty index (shown in Table 4)—can better reflect the extent of human deprivation that still exists among the populations of these countries and can help direct the focus of public policies.

For further discussions on the use and limitations of the HDI and its component indicators, see <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics>.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center	ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	LIS	Luxembourg Income Studies
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short courses (method of detection and treatment of tuberculosis)	Mt	Megatonne (one million tonnes)
EM-DAT	Emergency disasters database	ODA	Official development assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
GDI	Gender-related development index	PPP	Purchasing power parity
GDP	Gross domestic product	R&D	Research and development
GEM	Gender empowerment measure	SAR	Special Administrative Region (of China)
GER	Gross enrolment ratio	SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
GNI	Gross national income	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Gt	Gigatonne (one billion tonnes)	TFYR	The former Yugoslav Republic (of Macedonia)
HDI	Human development index	UN	United Nations
HDRO	Human Development Report Office	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
HPI-1	Human poverty index (for developing countries)	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
HPI-2	Human poverty index (for OECD countries, Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IALS	International Adult Literacy Survey	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICPS	International Centre for Prison Studies	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IEA	International Energy Agency	UN-ORHLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies	WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ILOLEX	ILO database on International Labour Standards		
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union		
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education		