

PERSPECTIVE OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Summary: The author analyzes the basic content in the concept of the United Nations development program (UNDP) about human development through the perspective of Mahbub UI Haq and Amartya Sen – the first proponents of thought and designed the theoretical framework for human development for UNDP; human development index (HDI) and perspective on sustainable human development.

Key word: *People, human development, human development index, sustainable human development.*

I. Human thought is at the heart of UNDP's concept of human development

Until the 80s of the twentieth century, the strong rise of many countries in the world, due to conditions and international context, especially due to the impact of scientific and technical achievements, made economies in many countries are developing rapidly. At that time, when it came to development, people often overemphasized economic goals and material-technical aspects. With GDP standards, not rarely, economic growth is seen as the only measure to assess a country's development level, which can solve all conflicts and problems raised in the social life. But by the 1980s, this view revealed its limitations, when the consequences of excessive economic growth manifested in many derivative social problems and increasingly complex human problems, including factors that threaten the development of future generations, forcing countries to rethink their national development strategies as well as re-perceive human development issues. With the coordination of UNESCO, people and culture are called "the vital nucleus of development". Especially since UNDP released its first Global Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990 with its impressive statement: "A nation's true wealth is its people. And the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment that allows people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. This simple yet powerful truth is often forgotten in the pursuit of material and financial wealth." [1] These ideas are meant to warn all the countries of the United Nations that, Don't chase economic growth without forgetting people, don't consider GDP as the ultimate goal in the development strategy. Under the coordination of the United Nations, since 1990 the concept of people as the center of development and the human development index (HDI) has attracted the attention and agreement of the political and theoretical circles throughout the United Nations. Today, governments and social organizations consider human development as the most important criterion to measure and evaluate the development level of countries. The expression "UNDP's position on human development" has thus become a familiar expression of the United Nations community. The first proponents of thought and designing the theoretical framework for human development for UNDP were Mahbub UI Haq and Amartya Sen. Mahbub UI Haq, former finance minister of Pakistan, who is considered to be credited with initiating the concept of human development and he was also the one who directly designed and directed the construction of the first HDR in 1990. Then there was Amartya Sen - philosopher, professor of economics Indian - is both a contemporary and a successor and developer of Mahbub UI Haq's views in the cause of fighting poverty and fighting for social justice.

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In the concept of Mahbub Ul Haq and Amartya Sen on human development, they all emphasize the competency approach. Haq believes that human development is the formation of human capacities and the use of those capacities in economic, political, entertainment activities, etc. People are the center of development, a high goal. The most important thing to aim for, but also to pay attention to the means (such as income) to achieve that goal. According to him, a successful policy depends on how it improves people's lives. Likewise, Amartya Sen also emphasized, human development does not stop at increasing average income, providing good health and education services, but also improving human capacity. "Capacity here refers to the freedom of groups or individuals to promote or achieve valuable functions" [2]. Having basic functions closely related to the physical needs for survival (such as being nourished, having food and shelter, being in good health, getting adequate care, avoiding disease or danger). chance of premature death etc...); also includes functions that are less central but more complex and of broader significance (such as achieving self-esteem or being socially integrated); opportunities for empowerment such as access to school, freedom to make economic choices, freedom of movement and choice of accommodation. Social freedom is also important, including the ability to participate in community life, in public discussion, in decision-making (Martha Nussbaum and Amartya Sen, 1993) [3]. Sen said that, to evaluate how a country is performing, it is not possible to talk only about per capita income. He took the example in India, India was once 50% richer than Bangladesh in terms of GDP, and is now 100% richer. However, during the same period in the early 1990s, by other means, India's life expectancy was three years ahead of Bangladesh's, but now lags three to four years behind. Life expectancy in India is 65 or 66, and in Bangladesh it is 69. Similarly, in terms of vaccination coverage: India is 72 percent, Bangladesh is more than 95 percent. The ratio of girls to boys attending school is similar [4]. So in all these respects we look at capacity. According to Sen, the development and protection of human capacity must be at the heart of national policy-making thoughts. India's life expectancy is three years ahead of Bangladesh's, but now lags three to four years behind. Life expectancy in India is 65 or 66, and in Bangladesh it is 69. Similarly, in terms of vaccination coverage: India is 72 percent, Bangladesh is more than 95 percent. The ratio of girls to boys attending school is similar [4]. So in all these respects we look at capacity. According to Sen, the development and protection of human capacity must be at the heart of national policy-making thoughts. India's life expectancy is three years ahead of Bangladesh's, but now lags three to four years behind. Life expectancy in India is 65 or 66, and in Bangladesh it is 69. Similarly, in terms of vaccination coverage: India is 72 percent, Bangladesh is more than 95 percent. The ratio of girls to boys attending school is similar [4]. So in all these respects we look at capacity. According to Sen, the development and protection of human capacity must be at the heart of national policy-making thoughts.

Mahbub Ul Haq and Amartya Sen's approach to human development is reflected throughout UNDP's annual HDRs. The 2001 Global Human Development Report states: "Human development is the creation of an environment in which people can develop their full potential and live a happy life in accordance with their needs and happiness... The basis of expanding human choice is to increase human capacity. The most fundamental competencies for human development are living a long and healthy life, having education, accessing resources for a decent life and being able to participate in community life. Without these capacities, many choices would not exist and the opportunities in life would not be accessible [5]. HDR 2015 once again asserts: "Human development is the process of expanding people's choices - through which people acquire more abilities and have more opportunities to use those capabilities... Human development is development through capacity building, for people by improving their lives, and for people through active participation in the processes that shape their lives" [6]. Thus, the two main problems in industrial development are choice opportunities and human capacity. People can only choose when given the opportunity to choose and have the ability to choose. The opportunity to choose and its openness depends partly on social institutions; and usually it is proportional to the development of society. Human capacities need to be expanded to include biological (first of all health) and mental (first of all intellectual) capacities. This selection process is expanded to mean that people live in environments where creativity, health, education, and longevity increase. This process also includes political freedom, the guarantee of human rights and individual rights.

Mahbub Ul Haq was the first to address the dimensions of human development and presented in the first HDR, namely: equity, sustainability, efficiency and empowerment. Here equity is understood that everyone has access to opportunities in choice. Everyone's level may be different, each person's use of opportunities and the results will be different, but first of all, people need to be equal in opportunity to choose, be free to choose and have many opportunities to choose from. If there is a lack of fairness, it will limit the development of many individuals in society. Equal access to opportunities requires a fundamental restructuring of power in societies such as the distribution of means of production; equitable distribution of income, thus can be seen as a concept of power and at the heart of the human development model".[7] The sustainability aspect is understood as the future generations have the opportunity to enjoy the prosperity that the current generation is enjoying. In other words, current human development does not compromise the development of future generations. Efficiency means that investing in people and a macroeconomic environment must enable people to maximize their

potential and lead a happy life that meets their needs. The concept of empowerment refers to a political democracy in which people can participate and make decisions about their lives. It requires economic freedom and investment in education and health. E.Wayne Nafziger - a famous contemporary economist said: "What distinguishes humans from animals lies in the greater control people have over their environment and the freedom of choice greater than theirs, not that they are happier. Controlling one's environment is, in theory, as important a goal as happiness" [8]. The environment that E.Wayne Nafziger talks about here includes both living conditions and social relationships of people, it emphasizes that the expansion of choice is human development. Thus, human development according to UNDP's concept is not a means but an objective of social development. The quality of human life is considered equivalent to happiness or happiness itself. It emphasizes that expanding choice is human development. Thus, human development according to UNDP's concept is not a means but an objective of social development. The quality of human life is considered equivalent to happiness or happiness itself. It emphasizes that expanding choice is human development. Thus, human development according to UNDP's concept is not a means but an objective of social development. The quality of human life is considered equivalent to happiness or happiness itself.

Human-centered is understood that people play a decisive role in both "input" and "output" and in the entire development process. At the input, the determining factor for development is human capital, human potential. In the output, the goal of development is quality of life, human development, human happiness. When people are placed at the center of development, the development of other aspects and areas of social life such as economy, culture, health, education, etc., are not the same goals of social development, but the development of those fields is aimed at creating material premise for human development. In other words, the level of human development is seen as a measure of social progress.

In HDR 2010, UNDP also introduced the concept of human development which is expressed differently than before. Accordingly, "human development is the extension of people's freedoms to live a long, healthy and creative life; progress towards achieving different goals in life that they have reason to value; and participate actively in shaping an equitable and sustainable development on a common planet. People are both beneficiaries and promoters of human development, whether as individuals or as a group" [9]. According to this concept, human development includes the following factors: prosperity, empowerment, subjectivity and justice. "This view emphasizes human-centeredness and human freedom" [10]. Humans are not passive objects but subjects of the very process of human development. Human development empowers people to be responsible and self-renewing agents in the development process. Human development enables people to help themselves. Despite the change in wording compared to previous HDRs, the idea that people are at the center of development is still consistent and towards a more prosperous life for people.

With the introduction of the concept of human development of UNDP, it can be seen that by the end of the twentieth century, solving human problems has reached a very high level of humanity. The Global Human Development Report is published annually, and under the coordination of UNDP, many countries have developed their own National Human Development Report (NHDR). Countries consider NHDR as a basis to assess the level of implementation of human development goals and have timely policies to solve problems posed in practice. Today, when it comes to human development, both academic forums and national communities within the United Nations acknowledge the position of UNDP, taking it as the dominant position in the research approach to human development. Social Issues. People are the center of socio-economic development, taking human development as the goal, as a criterion for social development proposed by UNDP, it is becoming a principled requirement for governments to plan economic development strategies, articulate development goals and enhance the well-being of its people by ensuring a fair, sustainable and stable planet.

II. Quantitative research on human development and HDI toolkit.

Since 1990, when the Human Development Report was released, UNDP has introduced the Human Development Index (HDI) "to measure basic aspects of human capacity".[11] Accordingly, HDI includes three indicators: economic index expressed through per capita national income, this index represents the quality of life; life expectancy index reflects the capacity of the organism - a long and healthy life; the education index - adult literacy rate and annual enrollment rate - reflects the mental capacity (knowledge, qualifications) of the people. Not coincidentally, UNDP chose three criteria of income, life expectancy and education as a measure of human development, in which a long, healthy, "decent" life and knowledge are fundamental factors to expand opportunities and enhance human capacity.

The HDI has a value from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest). The economic index is equal to 1 when GDP per capita reaches 40,000 USD (in terms of purchasing power parity - PPP), zero when GDP per capita reaches only 100 USD (in terms of PPP). The education index is equal to 1 when 100% of adults (over 15 years old) can read and write, and 0 when 0% of adults (over 15 years old) can read and write. The life expectancy index is equal to 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years, and 0 when the average life expectancy is only 25 years. Based on the annual movement of the HDI, countries can assess their country's achievement, visualize their distance

from other countries in the rankings and the distance from the ideal benchmark¹. Since 2010, the HDI is calculated using a new method, the mean multiplied by the dimensions normalized. The actual value of each measured component index is not considered an absolute value, it must also be set in the development process of each country so that the sudden development of a year does not affect the whole process too much. This calculation allows absolute values to be closer to reality. In terms of education, the Average Years of Schooling and Years of Expected Schooling indexes substitute for adult literacy and overall enrollment. Life expectancy index is 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years; life expectancy is zero when the average life expectancy is only 20 years. GNI per capita instead of GDP per capita. The economic index is zero when GNI per capita is only \$163 (in PPP terms). “The HDI enables innovative thinking about progress by embodying a simple yet powerful idea, it is a development that includes more than just income” [12]. Technically, the HDI is just three indicators, but they are three basic indicators that reflect the three basic qualities of human existence - health, economy and intelligence. Moreover, although they are three basic indicators, UNDP experts have designed them so that the absolute value of these three indicators depends on all of them, including hundreds of other component indicators such as clean water, active participation in water and sanitation. Social activities, gender equality, multidimensional poverty rate, etc. Up to now, the number of indicators has been added annually by UNDP through its Human Development Reports, such as: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measurement Index (GEM), Gender Inequality Index (GII), etc. to clarify the social aspects of human development more clearly. It should be noted that, when calculating, people still reduce hundreds of indicators to three basic indicators - the economic index, the income index and the life expectancy index - reflecting the three basic qualities of human existence, the three basic aspects of human development. But in fact the other indicators are important and meaningful additions to clarify the different aspects and nuances of those three indicators. In 2000, UNDP released the millennium development goals (MDGs), which aim to achieve sustainable human development. It can be said that the human development indicators mentioned by UNDP are relatively basic. Human development does not stop at wealth, high income, not only concerned with living standards, but also concerned with the physical and spiritual development of people. These indicators are quantitative studies of human development, through which it is possible to assess the level of implementation of the human development strategy of countries over the years or over a certain historical period.

Income is fundamental to meeting basic human needs, such as food, shelter, and the freedom to choose other valuable things. Here, income is not the goal of development but a means for people to improve their own choice, which is a necessary factor to promote industrial development. Adam Smith once pointed out that a person's social capacity can depend on an individual's relative income. “The lack of a guarantee of a good standard of living risks the limitation of human possibilities. From the lack of ability, people will have many difficulties in adapting and integrating with others in the social community. This is directly related to the relative income of the individual in relation to the overall level of prosperity of the community. Relative deprivation of property can lead to a complete deprivation of human abilities (Martha Nussbaum and Amartya Sen, 1993) [13]. It can be said that income allows people to expand their ability to choose and is a means for people to access a decent education, a safe living environment, and security for old age and health.

A healthy and long life is a universally valued goal that everyone aspires to achieve. With the approach to human development it requires expanding the opportunities that people can avoid premature death from disease or unsafe living environment (natural and social); manifested in the availability of quality health services and the people's ability to access those services. Life expectancy index is not only indicative of a person's length of life, but also a result of quality of life. It is not only physical well-being but also mental comfort; it is not only the result of nutrition and health care, but also shows that the goals of social institutions go beyond income and towards more social welfare for people.

Education plays an important and decisive role in the development of individuals as well as communities. The level of an individual as well as the intellectual level of a country is directly proportional to the improvement of people's ability to face the opportunities to choose and shape their lives. Knowledge is the basic foundation for people to create productive jobs, increase incomes and ensure safety of life. Especially in the context of globalization and the scientific and technological revolution that are rapidly changing the way we work and the type of work we do, individuals “need to be trained and have new skills to meet respond to a more competitive working environment” [14], “can use technology to create and capture value” [15]. This criterion not only speaks of human development in terms of thinking, intelligence, and ability to access education of people, but also shows barriers in expanding educational services of countries around the world.

As can be seen, “the HDI is not a comprehensive measure of human development. It focuses only on the basic dimensions of human development and many other aspects are not included”; “It cannot provide a complete picture of human development in all situations. It must be supplemented with other useful indicators to obtain a comprehensive view” [16]. However, these three indicators reflect three broad areas of social life for people to lead a long and healthy life, acquire knowledge and access the resources necessary for a healthy,

decent and valuable life. And expanding opportunities and improving people's capacity on these three contents is the basis for people to be able to access other areas of social life such as participating in decision-making, power, community work, social inclusion agencies, etc. HDR 2010 stated: "HDI did exactly what it was expected to do: act as a simple metric just like GNP, but different from GNP. GNP, HDI don't forget everything other than income and goods. However, we should not confuse the enormous scope of the human development approach with the small limitations of the HDI – which sometimes happens". Just like Selim Jahan - Director of the Human Development Reporting Office in the article "The Human Development Index - what it is and what it is not" said: "If taking a metaphor, calculating the development People are a house and HDI is the door to the house. One should not confuse the door with the house and one should not stop at the door, rather enter the house" [18]. So, for policy makers, it is necessary to see the duality of this issue, so that in the process of formulating a national human development strategy, all those influencing factors must be taken into account; to proactively have solutions that can overcome the weaknesses and negatives in society that HDI can obscure, and guide industrial development in a comprehensive and sustainable way.

III. Sustainable human development

For more than two decades, concerns for sustainable human development have been highlighted in UNDP Human Development Reports. The 1994 report stated that the basic principle of sustainable human development is: The goal of development is to create an environment in which all people can enhance their capacities and create more opportunities for both present and future generations. In HDR 1995, UNDP identified four components of sustainable human development as: Capacity building and health (improvement of physical, mental capacity – through education, improvement of qualifications, skills, etc.) Only with capacity can people take advantage of opportunities and make effective use of them. UNDP considers this to be the most important factor in ensuring sustainable human development); fair sharing of resources (Create equality in access to opportunities for everyone, especially the disadvantaged group in society); the development of the present does not cause negative impacts on future generations (in terms of the natural environment, society, culture, natural resources,...); opportunity to participate in development (everyone has the opportunity to participate in economic, political and social activities and their participation has a positive impact on the transformation of those activities)). To HDR 2011, UNDP introduced the concept that "Sustainable human development is an extension of the freedoms that are available to people today, while making reasonable efforts to avoid serious compromises." freedom of future generations". During a high-level forum at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on June 20, 2012 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), UNDP presented the fundamental concept for a new future - "The Sustainable human development." This index will record the cost of human development to future generations. UNDP Director-General Helen Clark said that "fairness, dignity, happiness and sustainability are very important in our lives, but are not seen in GDP. Therefore, the indicator of sustainable human development needs to be defined and measured more thoroughly in the general development process of society" [20]. In his presentation to the Rio forum, Mr. Khalid Malik - director of the Global HDR Office - reviewed the advantages and challenges when assessing sustainability from a human development perspective and relying on HDI. This reflects the perception that human development is fair between generations, with the principle that today's choices should not limit choices for future generations. UNDP experts identified the two most basic factors affecting sustainable human development, which are environmental issues, climate change and inequality in society.

The human-centered HDI-based sustainability assessment also introduces the idea of the planet's limits, showing the extent to which climate change in particular poses serious long-term risks to human development and is highest in poor countries and poor communities. In another speech, Ms. Helen Clark also emphasized this. If the mode of development that both rich and poor countries do is to destroy the ecosystems on which life on the planet depends, the disadvantages will fall on the poorest and most vulnerable, those who People live most dependent on nature for their livelihood [21]. According to the World Conservation Union (IUCN), "vulnerability is a set of conditions that adversely affect an individual's ability to household or a community in preventing and responding to a hazard and the effects of climate change and the resulting losses and damages they may experience" [22]. Environmental pressures also make it more difficult to reduce poverty and inequality in the development process. "Devastating weather events that often occur with other natural disasters are holding back development progress" [23]. The UNDP asserts: "Environmental degradation stifles human capacity in a variety of ways, going beyond income and livelihood dimensions and including impacts on health, education and other aspects of life". Since then, UNDP has called for a strong response from governments, multinational and international organizations to join hands to build resilience and overcome environmental degradation, create the basis for sustainable human development. UNDP emphasized, the goal of sustainable human development is how to create conditions for all people on this earth to have a free life with the desire, desire to learn, to have decent housing and good work, access to health care, and real freedoms in life choices they deem valuable [25].

At the Summit on Multilateral Foreign Relations in the 21st Century – Recommendations for Vietnam (August 12, 2014), the inequality factor in sustainable human development has also been deeply mentioned. Accordingly, widespread inequality is also a global concern. Inequalities in income, assets such as land, or inequalities in access to public services such as education, health care, credit and social protection appear not only within countries but also within countries, but at the regional scale... And “few countries can avoid the rise of inequality – becoming a real threat to human development and to the progress of nations” [26]. Inequality affects all other development goals by impeding growth, slowing poverty reduction, and contributing to violence and social and political instability. “Our times are witnessing a paradox in a world of excess, chronic extreme poverty and inequality” [27], besides terrorism, human trafficking, diseases such as H7N9, Ebola, etc. In the issue of inequality, economic inequality can be said. Economic and gender inequalities are the two fundamental causes of human development. In the face of environmental disasters or negative economic impacts, the poor and vulnerable groups always suffer the most and their resilience is also very slow. Regarding gender equality, the World Bank (Worldbank) said that it is important for development, for two reasons: “First, gender equality itself already has meaning, because it is necessary to live a good life. Each person's life according to his own choice without suffering unreasonable deprivations is a basic human right and there must be equality among all people, whether male or female. Second, gender equality makes sense in terms of means, because the higher gender equality is, the more economic efficiency will be increased and other important development goals achieved” [28]. Currently, there are more than 100 countries (Worldbank gives data of 136 countries in 2012, 15, p.2), which have stipulated and protected the equal rights of men and women in the Constitution and laws. The achievements in women's liberation have been enormous in recent decades. The degree of freedom they have is reflected in their rights to education, health care, participation in political and social life, employment and respect. However, the issue of gender inequality in reality is still very deep in many countries and territories. Maternal mortality rates in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia are still as high as those in northern Europe in the 19th century. The urban rich children in Nigeria, both men and women The average number of years of schooling for girls is 10 years, while girls from rural poverty in Hausa only attend school for an average of 6 months. Mortality rates for women compared with men are always higher in low- and middle-income countries than in high-income countries [29]. If industrial development is the process of expanding people's freedoms, then gender equality is one of the key goals to be achieved. At the same time, human development approaches remain useful for articulating development goals and enhancing people's well-being by ensuring a just, sustainable and stable planet.

IV. CONCLUSION

Research on people and human development is not a new topic, but it seems that human existence and development always poses new problems that require analysis and explanation. And people in every era have the common desire to live in a clean, humane environment and respect for human dignity; basic human needs are met and there are conditions for personal development. UNDP approaches human development in the direction of enhancing human capacity, emphasizing the creation of an environment in which people can develop to their full potential and have equal access to opportunities to develop, create, and live a life that they find valuable. The new conditions of the times allow UNDP to offer practical measures and solutions to assess and improve the human development level of countries. UNDP's multi-dimensional approach is quite comprehensive, both ideal and practical in the study of human development issues. Today, when it comes to human development, both academic forums and national communities within the United Nations acknowledge the position of UNDP, taking it as the dominant position in the research approach to human development. Social Issues. In fact, the implementation of human development strategies of countries still face many difficulties and complications and many objective factors govern, such as human security issues, poverty issues, and equality issues in practice, the issue of freedom in accessing opportunities, etc. Therefore, to realize the human-centered philosophy and improve the human development index is a long-term and urgent task that requires the cooperation of the whole community.

* The article is the product of a scientific research project, code DH2021-TN06-03

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