SOME CHALLENGES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPTS, MEASURES, ANALYSIS, REPORTING AND ADVOCACY

Report of the
3RD REGIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Colombo, Sri Lanka
27-29 September 2005

APRI
Asia Pacific Regional Human Development Reports Initiative

Regional Centre in Colombo
Serving Asia and the Pacific

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia Pacific Regional HDR Initiative (APRI), which began in September 2001, is a regional programme in the MDG-HDR Cluster. It provides UNDP Country Offices and other partners in Asia-Pacific with policy-oriented research, analysis and advocacy from a human development perspective on themes of relevance. We also undertake capacity development and policy advisory services to Country Offices in the region on human development. The Programme's main objectives are to improve national and regional capacities on human development.

In line with its mandate, APRI organised its third regional training workshop on Human Development called "*Some Challenges in Human Development: Concepts, Measures*, *Analysis, Reporting and Advocacy*" in Colombo, Sri Lanka from September 27-29, 2005. The objectives of the workshop included the following:

- Strengthening the understanding of human development: theory, applications, strengths and limitations;
- Strengthening skills in mapping and measuring human development indicators and indices, including their strengths and limitations;
- Stressing the need for HDRs to draw upon and feed into UNDP's work to ensure that opportunities to embed programmes in human development are not lost;
- Developing skills in analysing a theme from the human development perspective;
- Sharing CO experiences and lessons: best practices and pitfalls;
- Strengthening the capacity to manage NHDRs: preparation, process and follow-up; and
- Strengthening the capacity for communication, advocacy, dissemination and strategy.

The workshop was attended by more than 50 participants from 18 countries, UNDP offices, civil society, the media and the academia. There were 11 sessions during this three-day workshop where resource persons and participants made technical presentations and shared experiences on human development including poverty, gender and other Millennium Development Goals. The presentations were followed by rich floor discussions.

Participants had an opportunity to strengthen their perspectives on the human development approach, share experiences and learn from regional best practices, understand the importance and role of national, regional and global HDRs, and collectively evolve strategies for translating messages of HDRs into programmes and policies. Thematic group discussions and exercises were introduced to facilitate the application of HD concepts and tools. Participants also presented stalls to share their knowledge of the best policies, dissemination, advocacy and follow-up practices in their respective countries and regions.

Participants also provided very valuable feedback at the end of the workshop which will be useful for future training programmes.

1. Introduction

1.0 Background

Since the inception of the first global Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990, the human development approach has increasingly become the overarching framework for all UNDP activities. Human development (HD) involves broadening people's choices so that they can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives according to their capabilities and interests. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is the process of building human capabilities, including those relating to a healthy life, access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and the ability to participate in the life of the community.

The human development approach contributes to UNDP's mission to help people build better lives and find solutions to global and national developmental challenges through knowledge and experience sharing. UNDP works towards promoting human development through its five practice areas: democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, and HIV/AIDS. As UNDP's signature advocacy tool, HDRs have contributed to redefining the approach to development. According to UNDP Administrator Kemal Dervis, HDRs have also helped in "building strong bridges between the donor community and activist civil society." One of the key objectives of the Asia Pacific RHDR Initiative (APRI), which is based in the Regional Centre in Colombo (RCC) and is part of the Poverty Practice, is to support capacity strengthening on human development and the preparation of National HDRs (NHDRs). The response to previous capacity development workshops has been encouraging, providing impetus and foundation for a yearly workshop on the subject.

The workshop was attended by more than 50 participants representing 18 countries, UNDP office, civil society, media and the academia. A list of participants is available in Annexure III.

1.1 Objectives

To strengthen the understanding of human development, the objectives of the workshop included the following:

- Strengthening the understanding of human development: theory, applications, strengths and limitations
- Strengthening skills in mapping and measuring human development: indicators and indices, including their strengths and limitations
- Stressing the need for HDRs to draw upon and feed into UNDP's work to ensure that opportunities to embed programmes in human development are not lost
- Developing skills in analysing a theme from the human development perspective
- Sharing CO experiences and lessons: best practices and pitfalls
- Strengthening the capacity to manage NHDRs: preparation, process and follow-up
- Strengthening the capacity for communication, advocacy, dissemination and strategy

Day One – Tuesday, 27 September 2005

2.0 Inaugural Session

Facilitator: Bharat Krishnan

The workshop was opened by Minh Pham, Regional Manager of the UNDP-RCC. The main objectives of the workshop and the mandate of RCC were explained to participants and issues in the preparation of Global HDRs were presented for discussion. These included accuracy of data, analysis of data to illuminate implications and balancing the views of UNDP, governments and civil society to produce clear messages. A **special address** was also made by Abu Selim, UNDP Country Director, Sri Lanka who emphasized the need to give a human face to the reports.

The objectives of the three-day workshop and its main challenges were presented by Anuradha Rajivan, Programme Co-ordinator, APRI.

The objectives of the workshop were:
- Mainstreaming the conceptual understanding of human development
- Measuring human development
- Analysing a theme from the HD perspective (rather than studying it as a regular sectoral or development subject)
- Reporting
- Examining issues of multiple reporting instruments in countries
- Ensuring advocacy and dissemination
- Work-planning based on human development understanding

2.1 Human Development and HDRs: Concepts and Evolution
Santosh Mehrotra, Poverty and Governance Advisor, UNDP-RCB

The concept of human development and its reporting has a very brief history and this session touched upon its evolution. The main determinant of growth is believed to be the investment in physical capital in the earlier decades of development. However, by the 1970s, the "Basic Needs Approach" had gained importance. This approach focussed on increasing incomes through efficient, labour-intensive production, reducing poverty through provision of public services and ensuring participation. The Basic Needs Approach is the foundation upon which the "Capabilities Approach" is based. The Capabilities Approach eventually replaced the Basic Needs Approach and is the philosophy underpinning of the human development perspective.

The concept of human development arose as a reaction to and critique of mainstream economics and its positivistic nature. In positive economics, human action is driven by the desire to maximize utility or satisfaction. By definition, positive economics is not about norms, and the normative is not central to mainstream economics. The Capabilities Approach, made famous by economist-philosopher Amartya Sen and philosopher Martha Nussbaum, provided a normative foundation for economic and development analysis.

The notion of HDRs and the impact of the HD paradigm also need clarification. Some of the aspects of this process are:
- Impact of HDI ranking on competition within each region or sub-region, and the effects of 'naming and shaming'
- Spread of the capabilities approach through the emergence of NHDRs and regional HDRs
- Overall impact of the concept

During the course some issues and concerns were raised as to:
- Are rights and capabilities synonymous? The Capabilities Approach is generally wider than the human rights approach. The former has philosophical foundations. The 2000 HDR tries to integrate the two notions.
- Capabilities approach provides the philosophical foundation for human development.
- The HD approach could be seen as an open-ended approach.
- Is there a right to capabilities?

The session ended with the last question as food for thought.

Session II

2.2 Human Development: Mapping and Measurement

(a) Indicators and Indexing
Anuradha Rajivan, Programme Coordinator, APRI/MDGI and Advisor, UNDP-RCC

Issues surrounding indicators and indexing of human development were discussed. Human development is not directly measurable. It is measured using social and economic indicators. Indexing issues arise at three levels:

- *Conceptual level*. Choice of dimensions: Do the three dimensions (long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living) capture the concept adequately? Some aspects of human development cannot be measured. Any index (aggregate) is a summary; its positive side is that it provides a single number, which is easy to use and interpret, while its negative side is that it eliminates information. Thematic indices can possibly be prepared (e.g., ICT for HD in the 2005 Asia Pacific Regional HDR) with local specifications.
- *Data and measurement level*. Data constraints like availability, reliability, quality and differences in definitions among countries also contribute to measurement and comparability issues. Definitions of data need to be better harmonized for comparisons. Quantification may not be the best method to capture various aspects of socio-cultural dimensions.
- *Aggregation level*. HDI combines variables measured in different units. HDI also aggregates various stock and flow variables and is not strictly comparable with GDP.

Despite its shortcomings, HDI is considered a useful indicator to capture the human condition in a geographic area (like a country or sub-national unit, such as a state or province) for a particular period of time (usually a year), just as GDP captures the economic condition. It boils down data into one number to make comparisons easy. It can be modified for a particular country or theme to factor in local characteristics or needs. In a nutshell, the following three points can be concluded:

- HDI is admittedly a crude summary number, but with high advocacy potential, and is able to challenge the other crude but widely used aggregate, GDP per capita.
- HDI has captured the attention of policy makers, media and NGOs and has expanded the debate to focus on the wider human condition.
- Most importantly, HDI has helped move the development lens from an economic growth-centric perspective to a human development-centred perspective.

(b) Strengths and Weaknesses of GDI and GEM
Ramesh Gampat, Programme Specialist, APRI/MDGI

The strengths and weaknesses of gender indices like Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) were examined through various opinions including opinions about changing them. Similarities and differences between **GDI** and **GEM** are:

Similarities
- Each index has three dimensions and a simple mean.
- The income dimension is common to both, as is the method of estimating ("crude estimate") male and female income.
- Each dimension is broken down into male and female components to account for the difference in achievement.

- The difference in achievement is adjusted by an "equally distributed index," but the method of calculation for each index is different.
- The income dimension is based on HDI goal-post methodology.
- Each index is an aggregation of the three component indices, with different weights.

Differences
- GDI is based on log whereas GEM is based on unadjusted values.
- GDI calculation is a two-step process: step 1 is the same as for HDI and step 2 adjusts each dimension for the difference in achievement.
- GEM calculation also involves two steps: Step 1 calculates for the difference in achievement; step 2 indexes the result to an ideal value of 50%.

The technical discussion conducted by HDRO aimed to:
- Determine how GDI and GEM have been used for advocacy, analysis and monitoring activities;
- Review the extent of their impact on policy discussions;
- Gauge development professionals' understanding of how to calculate and interpret the results of these composite measures; and
- Explore ways of updating and refining GDI and GEM.

A few participants favoured a change, while others did not want any change. No conclusion was reached, though there were useful suggestions to include more variables, some of which are listed below:
- Institutions in which men and women participate, such as trade unions, co-op societies and micro-credit banks
- A measure of inequality
- A measure of poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Weighted average of agricultural and non-agricultural wage rate
- Having choices and taking control of one's life, rather than what choice one makes

The interactive floor discussions covered the following topics:
- *Data verification issues*
  Is there any mechanism by which data gets verified in HDRs? Also, do the key parameters take account of the various human development related declarations? HDRs tend to use data from official sources which sometimes are outdated. In multi-country reports, data often relates to two or three years prior to the date of release.
- *Inequality issues*
  HDI does not take into account inequalities in income distribution (unlike GDI and GEM, which consider gender inequalities). Also, HDI, GDI and GEM do not include Gini coefficients. Variations could be made for countries, like including additional factors to take care of local ground realities. Additions have to be balanced by keeping the index simple.
- *Role of qualitative research*
  Quantitative analysis can be supplemented by qualitative examination of issues to go beyond what data capture.
- *Longevity*
  Higher longevity may not always be desirable. It drains the economy, if old people live too long (the cost issue is an economic perspective, not a human development one). So the relevance of long life as a positive value need to be seen from all angles.

- *Importance of economic growth*
  Higher economic growth is essential to create incomes with potential for poverty reduction. Composition and the pattern of economic growth continue to be important for human development.
- *Effectiveness of HDI*
  It is useful as a policy advocacy tool.
- *Need to improve quality of data*
  Studies have tried to adjust HDI for income inequalities. Instead of adding more variables to HDI, the quality of data needs to be improved.
- *Women's work and income*
  This is not captured adequately by national accounts statistics. Apart from unpaid and non-market work being left out and under-reported, in a globalized world with increasing economic integration, many exported items get manufactured in households and in the informal sector by women.
- *Focus on data*
  It was recommended that UNDP focus more on supporting the improvement of official statistics and data at the country level.

Session III

2.3 Calculating and Indexing HD
Anuradha Rajivan – APRI/MDGI

(a) Calculating HDI: Indexing Exercise

A presentation about the steps in the indexing process, particularly concepts and steps in calculating HDI was made. Participants were given an exercise in which they had to calculate HDI for three fictional countries and then rank these countries in terms of low, medium and high levels of human development. Discussions were held on the challenges in mapping, measurement and indexing, and to what extent they capture the human development idea.

Concept

The human development concept brings together observations and experiences from around the world, placing human beings, rather than the primary pursuit of economic ends, at the centre of development concerns.

Measurement

Human development is a much broader concept than the HDI, which is a convenient summary index used to measure HD and rank countries. The HDI is a tool that has been developed as an alternative to GDP, as the latter is limited to income and forgoes other crucial aspects of development. The limitation of income as an exclusive measure of development becomes evident as we recognize that many choices do not depend upon income. The HDI has become a flagship summary measure to represent HD achievements of a particular geographical area over a given period of time, normally a year.

It captures three dimensions:
- A long and healthy life
- Knowledge
- A decent standard of living

Principles in Indexing

Any indexing is a simple process of aggregating individual variables to obtain a summary measure. Since individual indicators are expressed in different units of measurement, they first need to be made scale-free before indexing. All indicators must be made unidirectional (i.e., all increases are good, or vice versa, say by using reciprocals where necessary). The scale-free values are then given desired weights before completing the aggregation.

Calculating HDI:

Step 1	Obtain actual data for relevant variables for the dimensions to be covered

Step 2	• Convert dimension indicators into unit-free values to facilitate aggregation through construction of dimension indices:
	   • Identify goalposts for each indicator; this means the maximum and minimum value for each indicator
	   • Calculate dimension indices:
	      Dimension Index = (actual value – minimum value) / (maximum value – minimum value)
	      • *Dimension 1: Long and healthy life*; life expectancy at birth is used to measure this
	      • *Dimension 2: Knowledge*; measured by two components, adult literacy rate and combined gross enrolment ratio
	         Education Index = 2/3 (adult literacy index) + 1/3 (gross enrolment index)
	      • *Dimension 3: Standard of living*; measured by GDP per capita (PPP $)

Step 3	Final aggregation of the scale-free dimension indices to obtain HDI

Table 1 – Three steps of calculating HDI

HDI Indexing Exercise

Participants were given an HDI indexing exercise in which they (a) calculated HDI for three imaginary countries, (b) ranked the countries according to the HDI value obtained and (c) based on the HDI index, indicated whether these countries would be among the high, medium or low HD countries. To facilitate calculations, indicator values for demography, income, education, health and environment were provided.

This exercise was fully completed by 31 participants. The participants enthusiastically did the exercise. Some felt that although they knew the theoretical formula for calculating HDI, they never actually did it in practice. The answer sheets were then exchanged, and participants evaluated each others' work based on the solutions provided**.**

Cracking the HDI – Human Development Indexing Exercise, a publication developed for the workshop, was provided to participants to take back with them for future reference[1]. It includes a discussion on HDI indexing, exercises and solutions. The following table summarizes the performance of participants in the indexing exercise. The first column has the range of marks obtained, and the second column indicates the number of participants in that range.

Marks	Frequency
0-25	4
26-30	8
31-34	8
35	11
Total Completed	31

Table 2 - HDI Indexing Exercise: Results

(b) Short film on HDR 2005

A short film on Human Development Report, 2005 was shown to the participants.

Day Two - Wednesday, 28 September 2005

3.0 Review of Day One: Feedback and Suggestions

Positives
- Film – a good synthesis to cap the day
- Interaction time in sessions
- Limitations of HDI and measurements explained
- Interesting background and history of human development
- Explanations of questions clear
- Computation of HDI learnt for the first time
- Human Bingo – fun, and at the same time, a smart way to get to know other participants
- Calculation of index – its use and limitations clarified
- Who is behind HDI and HDR? Explanation of the parties involved
- Context/background of HDI and HDR appreciated
- Possibilities and limitations of HDI
- Conceptual background of the HDI paradigm
- Process of HDR presentation, e.g. stakeholders' consultations, ownership and capacity development issues
- Calculating the HDI

Improvements suggested
- More compact room/venue suggested
- Inadequate analytical engagement with GDI and GEM
- Very cold inside – need to regulate temperature
- Too much history
- Presentation on GDI and GEM too technical
- Presentation material could be shared in advance
- HD concepts too brief, history too long
- Need more comparison between HD approach and other approaches, like the Basic Needs Approach and Human Rights Based Approach
- How is the HDR theme for any particular year chosen?
- Need a Sri Lankan tour
- More discussion on flaws of HD measurements

Session IV

3.1 Analysing a Development Theme from the HD Perspective

(a) **From Development to Human Development:** *A Tool for Examining a Theme from a Human Development Perspective[2]*
Anuradha Rajivan

Objectives of Human Development Analysis

- Adopting a HD perspective means recognizing development as different from economic development.

- A human development perspective respects the choices and freedoms of human beings and seeks to enlarge their capabilities.

- Centrality of the human condition and human capabilities is essential to a human development perspective.

*Example***:** Some questions for analysing the theme of "Employment**"** from a human development perspective

- What are the links between employment/unemployment on the one hand and health and nutrition security on the other? Do the effects vary between adult workers and child workers?

- Do the nature of employment and conditions of employment influence health?

- How does employment status influence the ability to access knowledge?

- Do the effects vary between adult workers and child workers? What about female workers?

- How are employment situations linked to productivity and income?

- Are there differences between short- and long-term effects (investing in education and training could postpone incomes but allow higher incomes at a later date)?

- Does employment reduce poverty, and if so, how?

- Are the effects the same for all sections of the population (e.g., children)?

- How are wages relevant in assessing links between employment and poverty?

- Do the linkages between employment and poverty have different implications for women and men?

- Does the employment situation influence how empowered a person feels?

- Is there a difference in the voice an employed and unemployed person has in society, and does employment determine whether their concerns are heard?

- Does employment influence social status and dignity? In what ways? Are there differences within and outside the family? What are the similarities and differences that men and women face?

The human development perspective can also be applied to specific groups, e.g. indigenous peoples. We can break down information under the following categories to examine implications of a development theme from a human development perspective:

- Sustainability
- Equity
- Empowerment
- Productivity

Using the Millennium Development Goals as an analytical tool also helps. For example, the following questions can be asked:

- How and to what extent are the goals, targets and indicators affected?
- Are there reverse linkages, i.e., do better human development conditions influence the achievement of the MDGs?

Examining a Theme from an HD Perspective

- This is a short tool to facilitate exploring a theme from an HD perspective. It can be modified to customise the theme under consideration, inserting local specifications and priorities.
- It helps focus thinking and identify possible causes, consequences and indicators.
- It has a column on governance to facilitate flagging policies to address particular challenges.

	HD DIMENSION (capturing sustainability, equity, empowerment, productivity aspects)	Causes, Consequences (Positive and Negative)	Possible Indicators	Governance: Policies, Strategies at the national, regional, and global levels
1	Long, healthy life and nutrition security			
2	Access to knowledge			
3	Productivity, growth			
4	Poverty reduction, employment, equity oriented growth			
5	Gender			
6	Empowerment, right to participate, human rights and freedom			
7	Sustainability – environmental, intergenerational			

Table 3 - Table for Examining a Theme from an HD Perspective

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2 This presentation is also available as a publication by the same title produced by APRI, UNDP-RCC, September 2005.

(b) HIV/AIDS and human development
Catlin Wiesen, Advisor, HIV/AIDS, UNDP-BDP

The alarming statistics on the spread of HIV across the world and the challenge it poses for the world, especially poor countries of Africa and Asia were presented and summarized.

HIV/AIDS and Human Development: More than a Health Issue

- Every minute, one person in Asia dies of an AIDS-related illness.
- In the 1 hour we talk, there will be 600 new infections, all preventable through human actions.
- Every 6 seconds, someone becomes HIV positive.
- 60% of teachers in Zambia are HIV positive.
- 30-35% of HIV-positive women are in Asia.

Discussions resulted in the following measures that needed to be taken to integrate HIV/AIDS into policy and the development process.

- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS

    - Into sectors and decentralized national strategies and programmes

    - Into PRS and national development strategies

- Harmonization and governance support to national strategies

    - Three Ones

    - Joint co-sponsor planning (CCA/UNDAF) and implementation (Country Programme Action Plans and UN Implementation Support Plans)

- HIV/AIDS and MDG-based PRS

    - Enabling macro-economic policies for financing the HIV/AIDS response

    - Ensuring full costing and budgeting of HIV/AIDS response in the MTEF

- Trade, TRIPS and access to ARVs

    - Enabling trade, health and IP legislation for sustainable access to ARVs

    - South-South cooperation – importation and/or production of low-cost, quality ARVs

    - Strengthening negotiating capacity in multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations to ensure public health considerations are given prominence

- Human rights and legislation

    - Promoting human rights as values and a legal framework

    - Gender equality

    - Ensuring empowerment of women and men for prevention and access to treatment, care and support

- Stigma and discrimination

    - Creating an environment respectful of the rights of socially excluded groups and individuals

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APRI, UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo (www.undprcc.lk)   *Contact : asiapacific.hdrmdg@undp.org*

- Greater involvement of PLWHA (GIPA)
  - Supporting the involvement and empowerment of people living with HIV/AIDS in policy formulation and programme implementation

Conclusion
Discussant: Pramod Kumar, Policy and Advocacy Advisor, HIV/AIDS, UNDP-RCC

HIV/AIDS is simultaneously a personal, health, social, economic, rights and structural issue. Therefore it requires a variety of responses to address these different aspects. Most responses so far have focused on health aspects. While this is important, it is also necessary to put into place responses that address the social, cultural and economic factors at the community and societal level that fuel the pandemic and its effects on the human condition of the affected population.

It was pointed out that in 1991 more than 80% of new infections were through commercial sex workers. However, a successful condom campaign has reduced this to 15%. Tools and instruments of UNDP have a major role in advocating shifts in responses. The MDG report in Thailand can be used as a best practice case.

During the floor discussions, several issues and concerns were voiced. Participants agreed that HIV/AIDS has adverse consequences for human development.

- It was felt that the issue of controlling the spread of this disease was *not just about prevention* (i.e., condom use, not sharing syringes, etc.). For example, in South Asia, women are often not in a strong bargaining position and the capacity of women to negotiate the use of condoms is highly limited and poses a serious constraint. It is difficult for a commercial sex worker to demand that her client use a condom when he refuses. Similarly, it is seen as irregular or a disrespect for a wife to demand that her husband use condoms. Is the school system geared to address this issue through sex education? The consequences of single-sex schools was also questioned.
- *Role of TRIPS*: The lack of support from GFTAM and WTO in formulations of medicines and the use of TRIPS as a basis for undermining the right of people to access drugs have serious consequences. Some of the gains from intellectual property are threatened by free-trade agreements. So, developing countries need to carefully weigh their options.
- Do we need to concentrate on changing people's lifestyles or focus on managing the disease? Seen through a human development lens, we need to go beyond prevention of the disease and *concentrate on lifestyle and the choices that people exercise*.
- *Women are more vulnerable* to AIDS due to biological reasons.
- *Silent spread of the disease*: The most dangerous aspect of AIDS is that it spreads silently over a period of time. For example, though Mongolia has a low HIV prevalence rate, it is in a dangerous position since it has a high HIV risk rate.
- *Property ownership* is one way to increase the say of women. In India, we've seen that women are less prone to violence by a factor of 60 if they own property.

Session V

3.2 Cross-Cutting Issue: Gender and Human Development
Roohi Metcalfe, Programme Specialist, APGMP, UNDP-RCB

The presentation discussed the importance of gender mainstreaming in the development process. Gender mainstreaming calls for positive action at different levels:

- *Policy level***:** to ensure that the issue of gender equality becomes a visible and central concern in programming and planning

- *Programme level***:** to ensure that all energy interventions create opportunities for women's empowerment and facilitate gender equality

- *Organizational level***:** to ensure that space and opportunities for learning, growth and contributing to organizational goals are created equally for women and men at all levels

Gender indicators are standards to measure changes in the status and role of women and men, based on the progress towards gender equality and equity. Two powerful gender indicators are GDI and GEM. *Gender Development Index (GDI)* adjusts average achievement to reflect the inequalities between women and men. The *Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)* focuses on women's opportunities rather than capabilities. It captures gender inequalities in political participation and decision-making power (% share of seats in parliament), economic participation and decision-making power (% in employment (a) legislators and senior officials, (b) professional and technical positions), and power over economic resources (estimated earned income).

The successful steps taken by the Ministry of Finance in Pakistan in the area of *Gender Responsive Budgeting* was also discussed where all key ministries in Pakistan now have gender initiatives. Strongly emphasis was made on the need to look at gender issues beyond empowering women. There is an equal need to sensitize men so that they can be partners in promoting the cause of equality for women.

Participants wanted to know how they could undertake the process of gender responsive budgeting in their own countries. These were some issues raised during floor discussions and certain clarifications were sought on:

- Clarity on definition of participation

- How gender could be used as an analytical tool

- Role of UNIFEM and UNDP: To what extent do the projects of the two programmes coincide and overlap? UNIFEM has done a lot of work in the area of gender. It would be useful to collate information on similar programs.

- Political debates on gender issues: Representation of women in parliament does not ensure that women's issues are debated and discussed. Is there a need to look beyond political participation and concentrate on capacity building at the household level?

- Social audit can be used as a tool to rate results of gender education. Data is important to justify interventions.

- Political commitment is imperative in the process of gender mainstreaming.

- Best practices in gender: Questions were raised about best practices to integrate gender into HDRs. At the same time, it was felt that there cannot be any best practices in an issue like gender as it is subjective and deeply rooted in culture and traditions. So, countries need to look at specific interventions depending on the circumstances.

- Gender is a cross-cutting issue – problems need to be addressed in a multi-dimensional manner to make concrete policy options.

- A female participant raised the question of the extent to which gender can be discussed/ pursued. She felt that women in some developed countries were forgoing their traditional roles for careers. For example, women were starting families at a late age or not having families at all. Would this be considered gender equality? The presenter said that it was ultimately a question of women's choices and the need for society to recognize and respect these choices.

This was followed by a launch of the document: *En Route to Equality. A Gender Review of National MDGRs 2005.*

Lunch Session

Presentation on Knowledge Services
Martin Backlund, Knowledge Services Team, UNDP RCC

Knowledge management can be defined as a collection of activities, processes and policies that enable organizations to apply knowledge to improve effectiveness, innovation and quality. The purpose of knowledge management is to sum up personal knowledge into corporate knowledge, help organizations know what they know – and know something new.

The mission of KST is to support knowledge creation and sharing to further human development in Asia and the Pacific by helping COs to quickly and easily access the knowledge and tools that they need to achieve greater impact on the ground.

KST output, in terms of products, services and systems, is summarized in the table below:

Knowledge Products	Knowledge Service	Knowledge Systems
• Concept Notes • Policy Briefs and Papers • Toolkits • Thematic Studies • Country Case Studies • Good Practices • Discussion Papers • Regional Intelligence Briefs • Country Office Information Briefs • Monthly Development Bulletin	• Expert Referrals • Mutual Support Initiative (MSI) • Regional Knowledge Networks • Regional Communities of Practice • Young Professionals Programme • Build Capacity of COs on Knowledge Management	• Knowledge Portal • Instant Messaging • Contact Database • Mission Checklist • Request Tracking • Roster • Document Database

Table 4 – Products, services and systems of Knowledge Services

Session VI

3.3 HDRs: Good Practices in Advocacy, Dissemination and Follow-up
Chair: Kay Kirby, Communications Advisor, UNDP-RCC

The need for proactive advocacy follow-up to make HDRs heard and seen was emphasized. For this, outreach, communication, marketing and monitoring results are important. It was in this context that presentations were made by journalists.

(a) Pamela Philipose, Journalist, The Indian Express
The presentation was on the important role of the media in society. It provides the vital link in a democratic process through which people acquire information, form opinions and respond as members of a nation. In the context of HDRs, the process tends to wind down very rapidly once the report is released. Though HDRs continue to be an important source of information for academics, economists, social activists and policy makers, it does not get much attention in the media after its release. She felt that this was not encouraging, as HDRs are "Take Action" reports rather than just "Take Note" reports. So the question is: *Can HDRs be used more effectively in post-release advocacy, dissemination and follow-up?*

Based on observation and experience, steps in distinct phases need to be taken:
- First phase: necessary to have "build up" material
- Second phase: need to increase news alerts and use simple language in the report
- Third phase (usually neglected): Most post-launch initiatives focus on generating opinion among experts. There is scope for expanding the interaction with the media by linking HDRs to emerging themes.
- Outreach programs, like taking HDRs to schools and colleges, are an excellent way to keep the themes alive and give more story ideas to the media.
- Final note: Media organizations are not the monolithic edifice they appear to be from the outside. They function at various levels, and this should be recognized by all.

(b) Manori Wijesekera, Regional Programme Officer, TVE-AP
Writing articles as "stories" in capturing the attention of the media and the need to put across clear and concise messages is important. These stories need to be realistic and not always lumped with MDGs. They shouldn't be promoting an agenda. Journalists often don't want to be seen as being on the side of development agencies. Tabloids are the best way to put across ideas. A good story has the following elements: news, truth and interest. Keep the story simple, avoiding jargon and acronyms. The use of metaphors from popular culture and localised information also attracts attention.

The following are some suggestions to make HDRs more attractive:
- Make a video capturing the highlights of HDRs (A short film developed by TVE on the MDGs was shown.)
- Put a human face to huge amounts of statistics
- Personalize stories by putting names to characters to spread messages
- Present the audience with not only problems but also solutions
- Bring macro data close to individuals, families and communities

Example: Global Village
If we shrink Earth's population to a village of precisely 100 people, with all existing human ratios remaining unchanged, it would look like this:

- 57 Asians
- 21 Europeans
- 14 from Americas and Australia
- 8 Africans
- 52 female and 48 males
- 70 non-white and 30 white

(c) S. Pannerselvan, Director, Panos Institute, Sri Lanka

A set of considerations for UNDP that are needed to be borne in mind when engaging with the media to publicize HDRs was presented. They include:

- Busy vs. non-busy days: In a year, there are as many as 200 non-busy days. HDRs can be reported on these days.
- Journalists like to mine data themselves. So avoid giving handouts.
- Having an expert give information may not always be the best way to communicate.
- Two hundred thousand words need to be shrunk to 560 words. This is the sort of format one can expect in a half-hour capsule.

The floor discussions were lively, and participants found the presentations educational as well as interesting. These were some questions and remarks presented on the floor:

- Mainstream media are driven by profit. So even if stories are made simple, what is the chance that they would still be covered? Also, what is the balance between profitability and simplicity? Are there actually 200 drab days? It was pointed out that all journalists maintained a balance between "professional creed and proprietor's greed."
- Quantifying development has become a trend. Anecdotes and issue-based articles need to be reported.
- Is there a need to sensitize media personnel? In Papua New Guinea, the media were trained to sensitively report HIV/AIDS issues.
- Need for positive stories
- News sells but sensational news sells better.
- Some participants mentioned that in their country, most journalists preferred handouts. Often, the two ways that HDRs get reported by the media are pointing out what went wrong or else presenting the same stories in different ways.
- "For the media, good news is no news."
- "If a dog bites a human being, it is not a story; if a human being bites a dog, it is a story." Find a 'human bites dog' angle to development stories, i.e., new and different approaches so that they are reported on.

Session VII

3.4 HDRs: Good Practices in Presentation
Flexibility and Creativity in Presentation: UNDP's Corporate Policy on NHDRs

(a) Sharmila Kurukulasuriya, Policy Specialist and HDR Network Facilitator, NHDR Unit, HDRO

Corporate Principle 5 of the HDR toolkit defines flexibility and creativity in presentation as presenting through attractive visuals, fluid language and a creative style that will engage the interest of the target audience.

There are three main dimensions of presentation:

- *Language***:** How the report reads. This includes the structure, title page, table of contents, overview/executive summary, text and visuals, policy recommendations, auxiliary materials, accessibility of language, editorial process and illustration of people's stories.

- *Visual appearance and design*: How the report looks. This includes the use of strong graphics to reinforce the text – tables, pie-charts, maps, bar charts, line graphics, diagrams, text boxes and chapter dividers.

- *Interactive technologies***:** How to add value. These include web-based options, interactive databases and data animation.

Finally, the checklist for presentations includes the following:

- Recruit editor and designer

- Tailor writing and design to target readership

- Identify clear format guidelines at the beginning

- Use real examples to highlight conditions from different peoples perspectives

- Employ varied use of text boxes, graphics, data and messages

- Use knowledge management and electronic tools to produce the report

(b) Nepal - Human Development Report 2004: Empowerment and Poverty Reduction
Sriram Pande, ARR, Pro-Poor Policy Unit, UNDP Nepal

Nepal's 2004 HD Report, which was successful in bringing about policy changes was discussed. Nepal faces four crucial development challenges:

- Why do the poor still remain disempowered?

- Why have development efforts fallen short of tackling critical social and economic issues?

- How has this affected the process of democracy?

- Why have these factors led to heightening the conflict?

These are the crucial intertwined issues at the heart of the multifaceted crisis facing the country today.

Key highlights of the NHDR 2004

- A new human empowerment index
- A critical assessment of the barriers to empowerment
- An original study of social mobilization efforts
- A detailed nine-point reform agenda for dynamic transformation

Key messages of the Nepal NHDR:

- Wide disparities and exclusionary practices inhibit the consolidation of democracy and sustained economic development.
- The protection of human rights through enforcement of the rights-based approach is critical to the empowerment of *all* people.
- Empowerment has to be holistic; mismatch creates conflict and makes empowerment unsustainable.
- Empowerment helps in making growth pro-poor.
- Participatory policies and institutional reforms at the meso level are crucial to strengthening macro–micro linkages.
- Broad-based social mobilization with strong partnerships and linkages is yet to surface to boost holistic empowerment at the grassroots level.
- A safety net is required for vulnerable groups.
- Empowerment, more than poverty reduction, is critical to social harmony.
- Creating an enabling environment for empowerment requires substantial shifts in policies and priorities.

Role of the Media

The media play an important role in dissemination of information and are seen as a catalytic agent. They are close to the people, low cost, fast, effective, creative and objective, and they have strong local networks. The media are crucial to bringing about changes in the economy:

- Form a coalition for change; change mindsets.
- Promote *public awareness* of PRS, MDGs and HD.
- Ensure that everyone is involved in policymaking, particularly *vulnerable groups* like women, children and minorities.
- *Advocate* for continued political commitment by monitoring government activities.
- Collaborate in *monitoring progress.*
- Share *best practice activities*.
- Support *community participation.*
- Lobby for increased aid, market access and debt forgiveness.

The success of NHDR can be gauged by the actions taken:

- Build a coalition with the government and donors, and play an active role in realigning policies and strengthening institutions based on the recommendations of NHDR 2004 (11th Plan/PRSP more focused and pro-poor).

- The media can work with the people in developing and advocating a common goal.

- Mobilize communities to assist in better service delivery.

- Play the bridging role between grassroots organizations and policy makers.

- Acquire skills to understand and assess policy instruments and participate in policy making processes.

The participants had specific questions regarding the situation in Nepal and the HDR in particular:

- *Reasons for conflict***:** Were they economic or political? What role does ideology play in the conflict? The presenter said that the reasons were not only economic. Exclusion and discrimination were also important factors in the conflict. Sensitive issues like these were covered in the report.
- *Gender indicators* were not looked at separately, but analysis of socio-economic indicators was done.
- *Empowerment Index***:** Was it used in any other country, and were the indicators specific to the conditions of Nepal? This index was used for the first time.
- *The local public* was also involved in finalizing the theme for HDR.
- *Data***:** Questions were asked about the credibility of data.
- It was pointed out that HDRs should aim to provide *policy options* and solutions to mitigate poverty levels. Inequalities and conflicts have increased, and gains of development have been reversed.
- Participants wanted the UNDP office to help them with the preparation of HDRs, in terms of graphics and newer *ways of presentation*.
- Need to balance *in-depth academic analysis* and simplicity: Boxes and pictures make the HDRs more attractive. Yet, some participants felt that this was a serious document and making it too simple might lead to a loss in content.

Day Three - Thursday, 29 September 2005

4.0 Review of Day Two

The day began with a feedback session in which participants provided comments on the previous day and gave suggestions for improvement. Summary feedback from day two was as follows:

Positives

- Analysis of sectors through the HD lens was appreciated by participants.
- Gender responsive budgeting was well-received, and it was felt that this could be used as a best-practice example by other countries.
- The presentation methods suggested were seen as effective means of getting the messages of HDRs across to various target sections.
- The viewpoint of media persons and suggestions made by them were appreciated by the participants.
- It was also felt that discussions on HIV/ AIDS issues were appropriate and important as they severely affect HD in general and women in particular.
- Experience sharing by countries was welcomed by all as it provided an insight into good practices as well as constraints of countries in preparation of NHDRs. Nepal's presentation provided excellent lessons.

Improvement suggested

- More information on best practices in the media
- Other tools for dissemination apart from workshops and seminars
- More information on gender budgeting
- Speakers need to be on point and not deviate from the main topic.
- Prior information regarding market stalls would have helped.

Market Stalls: A set of guidelines for market stalls was discussed. The presentations needed to be categorized in terms of the following:

- Analysis
- Ownership
- Advocacy
- Presentation
- Impact
- Follow-up

Session VIII

4.1 HDRs: Good Practice in Analysis
Chair: Manoj Basnyat, Deputy Regional Manager, UNDP-RCC

(a) Santosh Mehrotra, UNDP-RCB
In the presentation, six principles were laid out that apply to HDRs and MDGRs:

1. Single, in-depth theme: HDRs should focus on one single issue rather then tackling all aspects of human development. The most influential HDRs have been the ones that focussed on single themes. Examples include 1993, 1995 and 1996 HDRs.
2. Nationally and locally relevant themes: NHDRs should cover themes that are important locally after careful selection and examination of issues. Some glaring examples of omissions include the limited discussion on the lack of sanitation, especially in South Asia, in any of the RHDRs. Also, the issue of child malnutrition in South Asia has not been given any coverage despite its alarmingly high rate.
3. Peer Review: Get people of opposing views to do a peer review.
4. Greater use of national authors and experts: The authors invited to write chapters in HDRs should be from within the nation or region rather than international. Only then will the real issues get captured in HDRs.
5. Data quality: In cases where administrative records under or over report, the need for survey data becomes inevitable.
6. Need to put money into data collection**:** UNDP should fund data collection to ensure quality and periodicity.

(b) Bhutan Country Experience
Ilona Leskinen, UNDP, Bhutan

The distinguishing features of the Bhutanese NHDR was presented. The country's first NHDR, "**Gross National Happiness and Human Development,**" was published in 2000. This was the first time in the world that the concept of happiness was included as an indicator of HD. Though this seems to be an empty concept, there are attempts to make it operational. The second HDR was on youth and employment and was very effective. An index of health was introduced in the report, and this led to the banning of tobacco in the country.

In the interactive session after this presentation, participants questioned the relevance and scope of including "happiness" in the HD index. Several issues and concerns were raised:
- *Stability of concept*: How do you measure happiness? This would vary at different periods of time and many times during a day.
- *Localized indicators*: Countries should be encouraged to include concepts relevant to them in the calculation of human development.
- *Poverty Line in Bhutan*: The presenter pointed out that UNDP was criticised for defining poverty in 2001. This changed the self-perception of the people. Bhutan's ideology is to not tie development with income levels. Poverty was officially recognized in Bhutan in 2001.
- HDRs should give *choices to the government*.
- The *role of democracy* in bringing out HDRs and in promoting freedom of expression through these reports was questioned.

- Though the reports are written along one main theme, they *need to present a holistic picture of development* and all indicators of development need to be looked at.
- The *single theme* should be explained in the first chapter. This should be finalized after discussions with the government, NGOs, stakeholders and academicians. There should be a conceptual chapter that would outline complexities and inter-linkages.
- *Non-democracy does not necessarily rule out good policies*. For example, China is promoting a coordinated policy in five areas. The HDR process in China has been participatory.

Session IX

4.2 Good Practices in Ownership and Independence of Analysis

(a) Sharmila Kurukulasuriya

National ownership is attained through a process that draws on national and regional actors and capabilities throughout the preparation, yielding a product firmly grounded in the country's past and existing development plans. It implies the following:

- Collective ownership of the NHDRs
- Theme reflects national priorities: Themes should be based on what is important for a nation
- Country-driven and country-owned, using national capacities
- Linked to existing policies

Independence of analysis is achieved through objective assessments based on reliable analysis and data. Reports are not consensus documents, they are independent publications in which the authors take ultimate responsibility for the points of view. It has many beneficial aspects:

- Contributes to credibility of report
- Allows critical thinking
- Can stimulate more debate
- Reinforces UNDP's role as a trusted partner
- Generates alternative ideas

(b) Philippines Experience Sharing

Sharon Faye Piza, Senior Researcher, Asia Pacific Policy Centre (APPC), and Corazon Urquico, UNDP

Ownership and Independence: The task of preparing the NHDR of the Philippines rests on the Human Development Network Foundation Inc. (HDN), an independent group that has been organized as a Non-Profit Organization (NPO) and whose mission is to propagate and mainstream the concept of sustainable human development through research and advocacy.

The HDN is a group of development practitioners who first got together in 1992 through the initiative of Professor Solita Collas-Monsod, past HDN president, and the previous Resident Representative of UNDP, Kevin McGrath. The group met in a series of "brainstorming" sessions to discuss how best to apply the major findings and conclusions of the Human Development Report to the Philippines. From an informal group in 1992, the HDN became a registered organization in 1997.

Main themes: The main themes covered in various HDRs of the Philippines are:

        1994: Human development and people's participation in governance
        1997: Gender
        2000: Education
        2002: Human capital, employment and well-being
        2005: Peace, human security and human development

*Advocacy and follow-up***:**
- The HDN organizes dialogues and fora with the aim of institutionalizing and broadening the partnership between civil society and government in mainstreaming the human development framework in policy-making and programming.
- Besides PHDR, the HDN has come out with publications and research papers that tackled specific human development concerns.
- The HDN developed a training package on the concept of human development and the estimation of the Human Development Index for HDN members and those engaged in policy decisions and in the assessment of improvements in the quality of life using the Minimum Basic Needs approach and other summary measures.

(c) Myanmar Experience Sharing
Hla Phyu Chit, Programme Specialist, Pro-Poor Policies, UNDP-RCC

Some important aspects and facts on Myanmar's human development were presented and discussed.
- *Data*: Scarcity of reliable data
- *Sensitivities*: UNDP's mandate in Myanmar started in 1993. It works at the grassroots levels. There are no capacity building projects. There is no help from the government in the preparation of HDRs.
- *Ownership*: In preparing HDRs, the government is not involved at any level. Mostly, UNDP has used its own data or private survey data.
- *Message*: The most important message is that of human rights, which has been a taboo subject until now.
- HDRs have not been officially launched but privately distributed.

The floor discussions after this session raised some concerns and questions:

- The choice of national consultant vs. international consultant depends on the capacity of individual countries and that is true with Myanmar. Preferably, consultants should be national as they would be aptly able to capture domestic problems.
- MDGR vs. HDR: MDGRs are annual documents and contain more factual description. HDRs are shorter and meant for advocacy purposes. MDGRs need to cover data on all 48 indicators. HDRs, on the other hand, are more analytical and mainly theme-based.
- It was noted that Myanmar and the Philippines are two extreme examples. In the latter, all standard methods of HDRs have been followed, while in Myanmar, no corporate policies were followed. While best practices can be listed, countries need to adopt their own methods, keeping in view socio-economic circumstances.
- Impact of HDRs in Pakistan has been impressive. For example, government has set up a National Commission for HD. It collects data for health and education. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has made it mandatory for each minister to come up with an indicator for each ministry. In 2005, provincial development forums started.
- Government of India has also laid out India Development Goals in its 10th Plan. These are more optimistic than MDGs.
- Are the concepts of ownership and independence consistent, and how do they affect advocacy?
- HDRs are not necessarily grounded in national development plans, but it is important to use HDRs to analyse the concerns and priorities of the country.

Lunch Session

Pro-Poor Macroeconomic Policies - Relevance for Human Development
T. Palanivel, Policy Coordinator and Advisor, Pro-Poor Policies, UNDP-RCC

Macroeconomic policies in human development are extremely important. The policies have direct and indirect impact on HD. Governments can use instruments of monetary and fiscal policies to bring out improvements in quality of life. Though these policies can be used to attain development goals, they may not be sufficient, and the need for targeted policy interventions may arise.

The results of an initial study by the Regional Programme on the Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction were presented. The program was launched in 2002 to offer practical policy options and develop national capacity for 'pro-poor' growth. It has been endorsed by 19 Asia-Pacific countries. The programme has, so far, prepared and published seven country case studies. Regional syntheses are being finalized on six major macroeconomic policies.

The main findings of the study are the following:

- On balance, macroeconomic policies do not seem to have been pro-poor in Asia and the Pacific.
- Key macroeconomic determinants of pro-poor growth in Asia-Pacific are employment generation, agricultural growth and export growth.
- Stronger pro-poor macroeconomic policies are needed to achieve MDGs, especially in South Asia.
- Given a low inflation rate, there is scope now for expansionary fiscal policies in the form of higher public investment, expansionary monetary policies to sustain the recent fall in interest rates, and exchange rate policies to prevent real appreciation of currency.
- Agricultural growth can be increased through diversification into labour-intensive, high-value crops, improved marketing and storage facilities and better rural credit access for small and marginal farmers.
- Employment opportunities can be increased through promotion of SMEs, improved credit access for self-employed entrepreneurs, and strong labour laws (minimum wages) and social security systems.

Session X

4.3 National Human Development Reports – Impact and Follow-up
Chair: Manoj Basnyat, UNDP-RCC

(a) NHDR Preparation, Impact and Follow-up
Sharmila Kurukulauriya

HDRs have been instrumental in bringing about changes in development practices and outlooks. Various HDRs of countries in different years have highlighted the issues and concerns of the countries. Based on the observations and recommendations, governments have taken steps. To assess the impact of HDRs, the following questions have to be borne in mind:

- *Who does the HDR target*? The target audience for HDRs are policy makers, researchers, students, donors, NGOs, the media and the general public.
- *What types of impact have HDRs had?* Some of the effects of HDR recommendations across countries include:
    - Civil society campaigns established
    - HD curricula adopted
    - Increased donor funding targeting human development priorities
    - Prominent media coverage on human development issues
    - Institutional reforms
    - Demand for human development data
    - Budget allocations prioritise HD initiatives
    - National policies revised to reflect the needs of the poorest
- *What are some inspirational examples?* Some of the best examples of HDRs in terms of inspirational messages and impacts are the following:
    - *Increased demand for HD*: The impact of Afghanistan HDR 2004, "Security with a Human Face," was the accumulation of a statistical database and creation of infrastructure. Jordan HDR 2004, "Building Sustainable Livelihoods," led to the targeted support of Zarqa Governorate, the poorest urban area in the country.
    - *Budget allocations to prioritize HD initiatives*: Egypt HDR 2003, "Local Participatory Development," and Argentina HDR 2002, "Contributions to HD," have led to higher allocations for health and education.
    - *National policies/strategies were revised to reflect the needs of the poor*, as seen with Tanzania HDR 2002, "Poverty and HD," and Zimbabwe HDR 2003.
- *How can we assess the impact of HDRs?* The following measures can be used as gauges:
    - Identify indicators of success in reaching the target audience.
    - Develop a method to survey feedback from the target audience.
    - Devise a matrix to record information and the impact of the HDR.
    - Monitor the HDR's influence on policies, plans, budget allocations, curricula, etc.
    - Convene six- and 12-month review meetings.

(b) Mongolia Experience Sharing

Naranchimeg Nanjid, Purvee Byambadorj and Ms. Ganghuywag Uyanga, Economist, Programme Officer, UNDP Mongolia.

Mongolia saw a rapid and radical shift from a planned economy to an open-market economy in Mongolia in 1990, and this had adverse consequences on income inequalities. The government has followed rapid industrialization, and large quantities of aid have come in from Japan, the U.S. and Germany. These countries have had a strong influence on the domestic policies of Mongolia. Many policies of development have been charted out, but economic growth has been given the highest priority at all costs.

The main strengths and weaknesses in Mongolia are the following:
Strengths:
- Democracy and growing participation
- High level of education
- No gender discrimination (but gender-related problems)

Weaknesses
- Jobless, futureless, rootless, ruthless growth
- Poverty
- Vulnerability
- Inequalities and disparities
- Lack of sustainability

*HD Course***:** An HD course manual has been developed to sensitize people and give them an opportunity to learn about various aspects of HD. The main vision in setting this up was to build long-term and in-depth capacity for policy making from the Human Development perspective and ensure genuine integration of economic, social and environmentally sound development concerns.

*Lessons***:** The process of HDR preparation had some important lessons that need to be kept in mind for future HDRs:
- *Intuitive appeal*: Advocacy/communication (Don't get bogged down in HDI.)
- *Cultural values*: Make use of links with religious (unless it is sensitive) and traditional values.
- *Broad perspective*: Millennium Declaration/MDGs; sustainable development; human rights approach
- *Relate to familiar*: Not only neoliberalism, also Marxism
- *Participation*: Need plenty of time

The target audience and the course module is summarized here in tabular form:

Target audience	National University of Mongolia	Academy of Management
Undergraduate students	HD course (3 credits) Compulsory for economics students; Optional for political, social, anthropology -> Compulsory for all social	
Postgraduate students	HD course I (3 credits) – focus on analysis from HD perspective; HD course II (30 credits) – research focus	HD course (2 credits) Focus on analysis from HD perspective Core course (Social) and optional courses (Business and Public) -> Core course for all schools
Mid-career professionals		1 day course - orientation 3-5 day course – general understanding Can be adopted to as necessary

Table 5 – Academic programme of HD in Mongolia

(c) Iran Experience Sharing

Hanieh Khataee, Programme Assistant, Democratic Governance and Trade, UNDP Iran.

The first and only NHDR in Iran was published in 1999. This was after the arrival of President Khatami who enabled the use of a more liberal approach and analysis.

Process: The HDR was prepared jointly by the UN and the Planning and Budget Organization (PBO) within the government. It was a participatory exercise that also included NGOs, civil society and academia.

Approach: The preparation of the HDR was a participatory and inclusive process. Groups developed, and work was assigned to each of them. International consultants were recruited to finalize the product. The launch and dissemination, including a seminar, was conducted by PBO.

Impact: The report had tremendous impact and made significant gains in spreading HD awareness:
- It was widely distributed and accepted.
- The report enabled identification of new areas for UNDP support.
- It inaugurated a new public interest in HD concepts, analysis and approach; training workshops on HDI were conducted in universities, the government and NGO communities.
- The report's findings enabled the establishment of a poverty alleviation unit within UNDP Iran and the launch of Area-Based Development Program.

Lessons: Some important lessons were learnt from the preparation of HDRs:
- An independent institution needs to be established (Human Development Centre).
- UNDP should maintain a visible and solid coordinating role in the development of NHDR.
- While NHDR should encourage inclusiveness, the process should not be commissioned to the government.

- The project should be closely monitored.
- Transparency and accountability should be encouraged.

Though the first HDR was a success, Iran has not been able to bring out the second one and the process has been stalled for the last four years due to lack of interest and change in management. The participant from Iran sought suggestions from the floor regarding steps that could be taken to move ahead.

(b) Multiple Reporting: HDRs, MDGRs and PRSPs
Sriram Pande, ARR-Poverty, UNDP Nepal

In many countries, there are various agencies that bring out reports. HDRs, MDGRs and government plans are a few such examples. Instead of many reports, it would be better to have one consolidated report. However, each report has its own relevance. HDI is used in Nepal to allocate resources at the district level. HDRs are also an important reference in the preparation of government plans. Similarly, NHDRs chart progress and identify challenges that confront the economy. Different reports have opened space for participation. This has put pivotal issues in the centre stage, leading to debates. Finally, though each of these reports has its significance and adds value, the reports should ultimately all converge.

The session was rich in terms of the varying country experiences that were presented by participants. This showed the immense popularity and acceptance of HDRs across countries. Human development is now an accepted goal of any development plan. The floor discussions raised some questions and concerns:

- *Public-private partnership*: UNDP India has worked on a program with the Tata Group in the area of livelihood. The corporate house had a model of development and approached the UNDP India office for assistance on human development indicators. The business-expense model worked at three levels: systems level, people level and program level. This shows the crucial role the private sector can play in the sphere of development. National and international agencies should have a more open approach towards the private sector.
- In Mongolia, the private sector has grown from 0% to 75% in a decade. However, some wondered whether too much attention was paid to the private sector.
- *Seasonality effect on poverty*: Responding to the observation of changed poverty ratios in Mongolia due to changing seasons, some wondered what the ratios were like. Participants also enquired about the effect of harsh winters on infant-mortality and child-mortality rates. The presenter clarified that consumption increased in winters, so poverty was not as severe. Mortality rates were higher for areas that were far off from hospitals.
- "*All Countries have Bihar*": It was pointed out that all countries have areas that continuously lag behind in development indicators. Someone asked if there were any special packages for Bihar.

Session XI

4.4 Market Stalls
Facilitators: Ramesh Gampat and Sharmila Kurukulasuriya

The last session was a presentation of market stalls, which showcased the good practices of countries in the following areas:

- Analysis
- Ownership
- Advocacy
- Presentation
- Impact and follow-up

For the presentation of stalls, countries were clustered into groups. See below for a table of results. The groups were as follows:

> Group 1: Lao PDR, Malaysia and Thailand
> Group 2: Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan
> Group 3: Indonesia and Philippines
> Group 4: Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and India
> Group 5: Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea
> Group 6: China and Mongolia

They appreciated the rich experience that was presented in these stalls. "Unity in Diversity" was the best way to sum up the huge information that was collated and presented by the participants. The stalls were impressive in terms of advocacy and were good guides to the best practices in the Asia-Pacific region. However, there was not adequate discussion on data. Reliable data is the greatest challenge for all countries, and there is immense potential for improvement in data collection and mining.

Country Groups: Good Practices in:	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
Analysis/Process	• Select themes from MDGs and provide in-depth analysis in HDR • Theme endorsed by government • Multiple stakeholders' development	• Thematic focus derived from public debate • Data disaggregation by province • Preparation of summary	• Organizing fora for discussions and reviewers of HDRs • Engaging local authors who are experts in different field • Use of proxy indicators	• Calculation of HDI by all countries • Regional dimension of development • Calculation of gross national happiness in Bhutan	• Themes in all countries depending on local problems and circumstances • Writing process given to 7 people, then to two reviewers, one male and one female in Samoa	• National NGOs selected in China to coordinate analysis of HDR • Disaggregated data by regions, genders and income groups • Theme specific indices • Strong and effective peer group review • Reliable field data used
Ownership	• Reports have been endorsed by government in all these countries	• Participatory and inclusive process • Progress of 2nd NHDR stalled in Iran due to non-cooperation of government	• Multi stakeholder ownership • Independent and objective analysis • Credibility of team preparing HDRs	• NHDR produced jointly by UNDP, NGOs and government	• UNDP+ Government+ other stakeholders joint ownership in all countries	• Predominantly nationally owned • Participation and inclusive presentations process involving diversified stakeholders
Advocacy/ Dissemination	• Advance information to all and media briefing before launch • Involvement of all ministries • Reports published in local languages • Press conferences for official launch • Press kits and releases to media in Malaysia • Summary version of full Report • Articles on country office website • Challenge: At times, international news overshadows launch news	• Launch with participation of government • Press kits and sensitization workshops with media • Follow up debate on TV in Pakistan	• Media coalition for HD in Philippines • Sustainable HD for a in Philippines • Rewarding top 10 provinces in Philippines • Lectures, workshops and training sessions • Educating the journalists • Media glitz on launching HDRs	• Formal launches in all countries • Media briefing • Participation of target audience • Needs of disadvantaged covered specially in Nepal HDR	• Local puppet shows, health promotion in DOH, participation by young activists in Timor-Leste • Media sensitization in Samoa • MDG fliers • Launch of HDR to invite public to comment on radio and TV program in Samoa • Use community based programs	• Special TV programs on NHDR • Advocacy materials, briefs, posters and press releases • Comprehensive communication strategy- specialists were hired • Field visits for reporters • Orientation and training for trainers, reporters, researchers and policy makers • Reading guides for journalists • Use of TV • Essay competition

Presentation	• Cover page depicts culture in Thailand • In Laos, ICT used • Fact sheets and broachers • Local stories included • Photos/ pictures to put across messages strongly	• Cover design selected through national level competition in Afghanistan • Use of cartoons, graphs, charts to illustrate themes • Key/core messages taken from original Report and made available online and in print. • Web-site presentation including main findings, photos and speeches	• Symbolic cover designs • Executive summary in HDRs in Indonesai • Formal presentation of HDRs	• Preparation of HDRs to make them attractive to readers	• Use of 3 main languages in PNG for HDR • Use of graphics	• Short summary • Multimedia by-products
Impact and Follow-up	• In Malaysia, poverty has reduced from 50% to less than 5% between 1970 and 2005 • In Laos, 3rd NHDR is being prepared • Thailand is emerging as a donor MIC	• HD fund in Pakistan founded • Used to improve governance • Ministers to present findings of crucial indicators for their ministries	• Other publication and research following HDRs • Goodwill ambassadors for HDRs • Advocating to policy circles and civil society • Training packages on the concept of HD	• Sub-national level HDRs in India • Introduction of development curriculum • Adoption of MDGs by governments as the basis for decentralized planning in S.Lanka • Link HD to MDGs • Grassroots tracing modules in Nepal	• Use of media for debates • Village groups and community theater art groups to spread messages post release • UNDP Communication Specialists to prepare for launch • Sub-national Reports • 2nd HDR preparation in PNG	• Post launch dialogue with policy makers and stakeholders • HD Course in Mongolia • Making NHDR textbooks • Findings used for UNDP programs • Linkages with formulation of development plans and strategies • Independent impact assessment

Table 6 – Group synthesis and findings of Market Stalls

4.5 Concluding session
Facilitator: Ms. Anuradha Rajivan

Feedbacks from participants were sought, though a feedback form, to suggest ways in which the workshop could be improved in future. Participants were also requested to suggest possible themes for the next RHDR and to enumerate the priorities and challenges that confront the region.

This was followed by a short film produced by UNDP and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The film, "Voices of the LDCs of Asia and the Pacific," was about the problems and constraints in the LDCs of the region. Asia-Pacific has 14 LDCs. The film showcased the lives of the millions of poor people in these countries. It drew attention to the possible effects of the abolition of textile quotas on these LDCs. It also emphasized the need for South-South Cooperation. The main message for the international community was to pay special attention to the poor LDCs in this dynamic region. The Deputy Regional Manager thanked everyone for their enthusiastic participation and encouraging response and also gave credit to all those who worked behind the scenes to make the workshop a success.

Evaluation, Feedback and Future Directions
The last part of the concluding session was devoted to seek participants' feedback on ways to improve focus areas of APRI for the coming year. Participants filled in evaluation forms and were asked to provide information on what they learnt from the workshop and what they contributed to it.

Critical Development Themes
The participants named the following areas as critical themes relevant to their respective countries:
- Power and oil issues
- Landlocked area problems
- Transition process to market economy
- Political issues like conflict, corruption and lack of freedom
- Poverty and inequality
- Water supply and sanitation issues
- Environment issues

Themes for APRI

APRI supports the preparation of Regional HDRs and policy briefs. Participants suggested the following areas of focus:
- Resources like water
- Issues relating to women and the less advantaged, like empowerment issues
- Cross-border issues of migration
- Political issues like corruption and conflict
- Environment and sanitation issues
- Micro-credit
- Health issues of HIV/AIDS
- Communications

Learning from the Workshop

Most participants felt that the workshop was an enriching and highly educational platform. Th
most interesting parts of the workshop were the following:

- HDI indexing exercise: Useful explanation of the concept of human development. The HI
calculation exercise was thought to be most useful. This was the first time the majority
participants actually calculated HDI.
- The session on the concepts of GDI and GEM were also appreciated by most.
- Country experience sharing sessions provided a good learning opportunity for th
participants.

Workshop Evaluation

The participants were asked to rate sessions and the overall workshop on a scale from 1 to 5,
being the worst and 5 being the best.

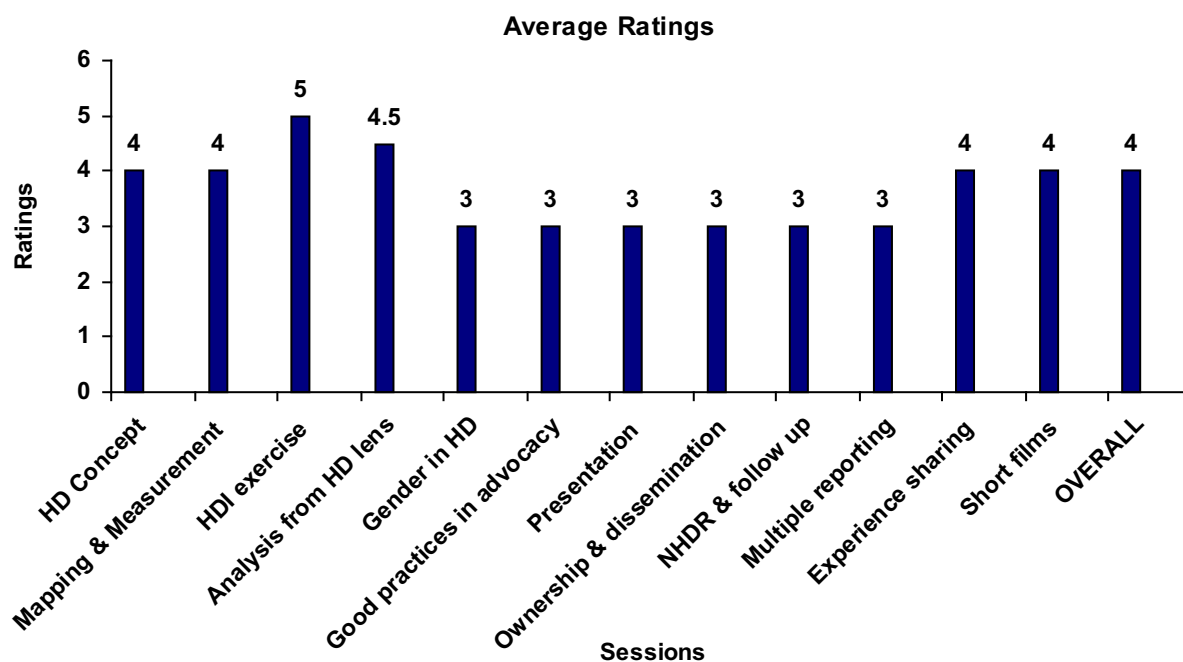The following chart shows the average ratings for the sessions:

Figure 1 – Workshop evaluation results

Participants felt that their understanding of human development was clearer. The analysis
issues from a human development lens provided them with an important tool that they can use f
policy formulation. In addition, the best practices of countries can be used as examples in oth
countries.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1

CONCEPT NOTE

Regional Centre in Colombo

Regional Human Development Capacity Development Workshop 2005

**"Addressing Challenges in Human Development:
Concepts, Measures, Analysis, Reporting and Advocacy"**

Venue: Colombo, Sri Lanka
Tentative workshop dates: 27-29 September 2005
Participants: UNDP CO Staff, Government counterparts and researchers

1. Context

Since the inception of the first global HDR in 1990, the human development approach has increasingly become the overarching framework for all UNDP activities. Human development involves enlarging people's choices so that they can *develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives according to their capabilities and interests*. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is the process of building human capabilities, including those relating to a healthy life, access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and the ability to participate in the life of the community.

The human development approach contributes to UNDP's mission *to help people build better lives and find solutions to global and national developmental challenges through knowledge and experience.* UNDP works towards promoting human development through its five practice areas: democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, and HIV/AIDS.

As UNDP's signature advocacy tools, HDRs have contributed to redefining the approach to development. According to UNDP Administrator Kemal Dervis, HDRs have also helped in "building strong bridges between the donor community and activist civil society."

One of the key objectives of the Asia Pacific RHDR Initiative (APRI), which is based in the Regional Centre in Colombo (RCC) and is part of the Poverty Practice, is to support capacity strengthening on human development and the preparation of National HDRs (NHDRs). The response to previous capacity development workshops has been very encouraging, providing impetus for a yearly workshop on the subject.

2. Objectives of the HD Capacity Development Workshop

The Asia Pacific RHDR Initiative (APRI), a regional programme in the MDG-HDR Cluster, plans to hold this HD capacity development workshop for UNDP country offices in the region, government officials and research institutions. The objectives of the workshop include the following:

- Strengthening the understanding of human development: theory, applications and limitations
- Strengthening skills in mapping and measuring human development: indicators and indices, including their strengths and limitations
- Case study: how HDRs can draw upon and feed into UNDP's other programme work (e.g. Thailand) to ensure that opportunities are not lost
- Sharing experiences and lessons: best practices and pitfalls to avoid (from Country Office experience)
- Strengthening the capacity to manage NHDRs: preparation, process and follow-up
- Strengthening the capacity for communication, advocacy, dissemination and a media strategy

3. Previous HD Capacity Development Workshops

The first regional workshop, organized by APRI, "Potentials and Challenges in Human Development Reporting: Operationalising Regional and National HDRs in Policies and Programmes," was held between 24-26 September 2003 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Thirty participants attended it from 15 UNDP country offices in Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Other participants included government representatives from three countries, Bhutan, Cambodia and Sri Lanka, as well as representatives from research institutions involved in the production of HDRs from Samoa, Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka. A multi-disciplinary team of resource persons from the RBAP, the Human Development Report Office in New York, Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF) Kathmandu, UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre, UNDP Colombia and other experts served as resource persons for the workshop.

The second workshop, "*Potential and Challenges in Human Development: Analysis, Process and Reporting*," was held between 2-4 May 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Thirty-one participants attended this workshop from 12 countries: Cambodia, China, East Timor, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. The participants included staff from Country Offices, national researchers, officials from Planning Ministries, National Statistical Offices and other government representatives. The resource persons included experts from Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, Human Development Report Office and human development practitioners from other regions.

4. Human Development Reports

Human Development Reports have emerged as one of the chief policy analysis and advocacy tools in UNDP's national, regional and global operations. Over the years, both National and Regional HDRs have developed niches in their respective domains. While National HDRs reflect specific country contexts, priorities and aspirations, Regional HDRs go beyond national boundaries to

highlight multi-country, regional issues and/or issues that are too sensitive to be addressed at the national level. While both types of reports address emerging concerns, national reports have an inherently stronger "ownership," while regional reports have relatively stronger "independence."

What makes these HDRs distinct from the other documents is that they are a culmination of inclusive, stakeholder-based consultations that help to build consensus among parties with vested interest in the issues. These HDRs thus have a strong advocacy potential. Realising the importance of a participatory and inclusive process, this aspect has been included as one of the basic principles of UNDP Corporate Policy on NHDRs.

Though regional and national HDRs are different in their choice of themes, address different issues and have overlapping stakeholders, the basic principles common to both are the following:

- Independence of analysis
- Quality of analysis
- Participatory and inclusive preparation
- Flexibility and creativity in presentation
- Sustained follow-up

About 475 national and sub-national HDRs and 24 regional HDRs have been produced across the globe since 1990. However, the challenge of conforming to the above principles still remains. Each HDR is based on a different set-up, addresses different themes and uses different tools for analysis. Some of these HDRs have lived up to these principles and are remembered as a landmark in the field of human development. Others, despite the most sincere efforts, have not been able to match these standards. The challenge is thus to make each HDR unique and effective without compromising the basic principles.

5. Third HD Capacity Development Workshop, 27-29 September 2005
This workshop has been designed for the staff of UNDP Country Offices, national institutions, government representatives and national researchers who are actively involved in the preparation of NHDRs, and often take the lead, with UNDP supporting the process. It will draw upon the experience gained and valuable feedback received from the previous workshops and inputs from participants.

The theme for this workshop is "*Some Challenges in Human Development: Concepts, Measures, Analysis, Reporting and Advocacy.*" Specifically, the workshop will address the following areas:

- *HD Concepts*
    - Brief history of the evolution of development thinking
    - Human development – what it is and what it is not
    - The value-added that the HD perspective brings
    - Experience sharing

- *HD Measures*
    - Other measures of development: strength and weaknesses
    - Measures of HD and other associated measures developed by UNDP (e.g. HDI, HPI, GDI, GEM ICT for HD) – strengths and weaknesses
    - Indicators and indexing

- Data related issues
- Exercises
- Experience sharing

- *HD Analysis*
  - Analysing a theme from a human development perspective – contrasting the study of a theme as an issue versus examining it from a human development lens
  - Thematic analysis – HIV/AIDS (and possibly another issue as identified on the spot by participants)
  - Incorporating cross cutting issues – gender
  - Experience sharing

- *HDR Process and Reporting (including issues of complementarity versus overlap with MDGRs)*
  - Principles and steps in NHDR preparation, including how to decide on a theme
  - Specific "how to do" sessions
  - Sharing perspectives of other stakeholders, such as governments and academic institutions
  - Illustrations of successful HD reporting
  - Presentations by UNDP Country Offices on past NHDRs and lessons learned from them
  - Stocktaking of the HDRs experience and the way forward
  - NHDRs and MDGRs – distinction, overlap and complementarity
  - Experience sharing

- *Advocacy and Dissemination*
  - Illustrations of successful advocacy work
  - Identifying key partners in the advocacy and dissemination processes
  - Development of a model dissemination plan
  - Brainstorming of creative dissemination plans
  - Developing follow-up strategy for HDRs
  - Experience sharing

ANNEXURE 2

AGENDA

Regional centre in colombo

3rd Regional Capacity development workshop
Some Challenges in Human Development: Concepts, Measures, Analysis Reporting and Advocacy
27-29 September 2005

Venue: Colombo Plaza Hotel

Time	Day 1: Tuesday, 27 September 2005
0900-09:30	Registration
0930 – 1015	**Inaugural Session** **Icebreaker/ participants' introduction** **Opening address :** Minh H. Pham, Regional Manager, RCC **Special address :** Abu Selim, Country Director UNDP, Sri Lanka **Objectives of Workshop :** Anuradha Rajivan, RCC **Agenda and Workshop Process** *Workshop Facilitator*: Bharat Krishnan
1015-1130	**Session I: Human Development and HDRs: Concepts and Evolution** *Chair*: Minh Pham/Anuradha Rajivan Setting the Context: Human Development and HDRs *Resource Person*: Santosh Mehrotra Interactive discussion

1130-1145	G'me a break …
1145-1300	**Session II: Human Development - Mapping and Measurement** *Chair*: Santosh Mehrotra *Human Development mapping and measurement including issues on indicators and indexing* *Resource Person*: Anuradha Rajivan *GDI and GEM: Strengths, limitations and innovations* *Resource Person*: Ramesh Gampat Interactive discussion
1300-1400	**Fiesta-Siesta**
1400-1700	**Session III: Calculating the HDI: (a) Indexing Exercise** **(b) Short Film on HDR 2005** *Chair*: Ramesh Gampat Calculating the HDI: Exercise on indexing. Participants will be expected to complete exercise during this session **PLEASE REMEMBER TO BRING A CALCULATOR** Grading of exercise Solutions and interactive discussion *Resource Person*: Anuradha Rajivan *Session Facilitators*: Aparna Basnyat and Susan Howes Short film **Refreshments during session**
1830-2030	**Getting to know you – Reception hosted by the RCC**
	Day 2: Wednesday, 28 September 2005
0900-0930	**Review of previous day** Bharat Krishnan
0930-1100	**Session IV: Analysing a development theme from the HD perspective** *Chair*: Sharmila Kurukulasuriya *Overall*: Analysing a development theme from the HD perspective *Resource Person*: Anuradha Rajivan and Bharat Krishnan Thematic Analysis: HIV/AIDS- contrasting the study of HIV/AIDS as a subject versus analysing it from an HD lens *Resource Persons*: Caitlin Wiesen *Comments*: Pramod Kumar Interactive discussion

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1100-1115	**G'me a break …**
1115-1245	**Session V: Cross-Cutting Issue: Gender and Human Development** **Chair:** Pramod Kumar Incorporating gender in HD Analysis *Resource Person*: Roohi Metcalfe Launch of document: En Route to Equality. A Gender Review of National MDGRs 2005 Interactive discussion and experience sharing
1245-1400	**KST Event during lunch**
1400-1530	**Session VI: HDRs: Good Practices in Advocacy, Dissemination and Follow-up** **Chair:** Kay Kirby **Resource Persons:** Pamela Philipose S. Pannerselvan and Manori Wijesekera *Comments*: Pramod Kumar Interactive discussion and group work on preparation of Market Stalls
1530-1600	**Group Photograph** **G'me a break …**
1600-1730	**Sessions VII: HDRs: Good Practices in Presentation** *Chair*: Santosh Mehrotra *Resource Person*: Sharmila Kurukulasuriya Experience sharing from countries: TBD Interactive discussion and group work on preparation of Market Stalls
	Day 3: Thursday, 29 September 2005
0900-0930	**Review of previous day** Bharat Krishnan
0930-1100	**Session VIII: HDRs: Good Practices in Analysis** *Chair*: Manoj Basnyat *Resource Person*: Santosh Mehrotra Experience sharing from countries: Bhutan and TBD Interactive discussion and group work on preparation of Market Stalls

1100-1115	G'me a break …
1115-1245	**Sessions IX: Good Practices in: (a) Ownership** **(b) Independence of Analysis** *Chair*: T. Palanivel Corporate policy and issues regarding independence vis-à-vis ownership ***Introduction***: Anuradha Rajivan Corporate Policy Sharmila Kurukulasuriya Experience sharing from countries: Myanmar and Nepal Interactive discussion and group work on preparation of Market Stalls
1300-1400	**Pro-Poor Macroeconomic Policy - Relevance for Human Development** **Group Photograph**
1400-1530	**Session X: (a) NHDR Preparation, Impact and Follow-up** **(b) Multiple reporting: HDRs, MDGRs and PRSPs** *Chair***:** Manoj Basnyat *Resource Person***:** Sharmila Kurukulasuriya Country Example of follow-up - Mongolia's human development curriculum: Uyanga Gankhuyag Issues and creative solutions: Iran and Samoa Multiple reporting instruments: Nepal Interactive discussion
1530-1545	**G'me a break …**
1545-1715	**Session X1: Experience-sharing** *Resource Persons*: Ramesh Gampat, Anuradha Rajivan, Bharat Krishnan Groups to present their Market Stalls prepared over the past two days Lessons learnt
1715-1745	**Session: Concluding Session** *Chair*: Anuradha Rajivan Feedback on the workshop from participants and inputs to future thematic areas of focus for APRI Short film – Human Development Concerns of Least Developed Countries of the Asia-Pacific Region ***Concluding Remarks***: Manoj Basnyat

ANNEXURE 3

List of Participants

United Nations Development Programme
Human Development Capacity Development Workshop
25-30 September 2005

Organized by: Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative for Human Development (APRI) –
UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo
Venue: Colombo Plaza, Colombo
Dates: 27-29 September 2005

Subject: Final List of participants HD Workshop,

	Names of Participants	Country	Designation	UNDP CO, Academia or Government
1	Mr. Mohammed Baqir Massoud	Afghanistan	Foreign Relations Advisor to the Chancellor in Kabul University	Government
2	Mr. Stephan Massing	Afghanistan	Programme Officer	UNDP
3	Mr. Khandu Dorji	Bhutan	Planning Officer, Department of Planning, Ministry of Finance Royal Government of Bhutan	Government
4	Ms. Ilona Leskinen	Bhutan		UNDP
5	Mr.Cui Xin	China	Deputy Secretary General, China Development Research Foundation	Government
6	Mr. Gao Yu	China	Programme Manager, NHDR	UNDP
7	Ms.Sushmita Dasgupta	India	Director (RD) Planning Commission,	Government
8	Ms. Momin Jaan,	India	Partnership Officer	UNDP
9	Ms. Pamela Philipose	India	Indian Express	Media
10	Mr. Sandjaya Sarwohadi	Indonesia	Deputy Director for Institution & Management National development planning agency	Government
11	Mr. Dicky Sofjan	Indonesia	Programme Officer, Governance Unit	UNDP
12	Ms. Hanieh Khataee	Iran	Programme Assistant, Democratic Governance and Trade Programme	UNDP
13	Ms. Davone Bounpheng	Lao PDR	NHDR Project Coordinator	Government
14	Ms. Phantouleth Luangraj	Lao PDR	Programme Officer	UNDP
15	Ms Suhaya Binti Komari	Malaysia	Department of Statistics	Government

16	Ms. Laura Lee	Malaysia	Programme Assistant, South-South and Human Development Cluster	UNDP
17	Ms. Purvee Byambadorj	Mongolia	Poverty Analysis Specialist, Economic Policy Department, Ministry of Finance, Government of Mongolia	Government
18	Ms. Naranchimeg Nanjid	Mongolia	Head of the Social Studies Department in the Academy of Management (AOM)	Academia
19	Ms. Ganghuyag Uyanga	Mongolia	Economist / Programme Officer	UNDP
20	Mr. Hla Phyu chit	Myanmar	Programme Specialist, Pro-Poor Policies	UNDP/RCC
21	Mr. Keshab Bhattarai	Nepal	Joint Secretary at the National Planning Commission, and NPD of the NHDR project	Government
22	Mr. Sriram Pande	Nepal	ARR, Pro-Poor Policy Unit	UNDP
23	Mr. Javed Nisar Ahmed Khan	Pakistan	Joint Secretary, Economic Affairs Division	Government
24	Mr. Fayyaz Baqir	Pakistan	Senior Advisor on Policies, Partnerships and Outreach	UNDP
25	Mr. Ninkama Moiya	Papua New Guinea	Director of the National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS)	Government
26	Mr. Jim Chalmers	Papua New Guinea	Coordinator, Bougainville HDR Coordinator, Bougainville Planning and Community Support Project	UNDP
27	Mr. Dirk Wagener	Papua New Guinea	Programme Officer, Bougainville HDR Bougainville Planning and Community Support Project	UNDP
28	Ms. Margaret Lokoloko	Papua New Guinea	Programme Analyst, Gender and HIV/AIDS	UNDP
29	Ms. Sharon Faye Piza	Philippines	Senior Researcher, Asia Pacific Policy Centre (APPC)	NGO
30	Ms. Corazon Urquico	Philippines	HD Focal Point	UNDP
31	Ms. Yoko Nishimoto	Thailand	Programme Officer, Responsive Governance Unit	UNDP
32	Mr. Duarte Ximenes	Timor-Leste	Director for Health Policy Development, Ministry of Health, Government of Timor-Leste	Government
33	Ms. Alessandra Cassaza	Timor-Leste	Senior Programme Officer & Deputy Chief, Poverty Reduction Unit	UNDP
34	Ms. Potoae I. Aiafi	Samoa	Consultant Specialist, Public Service Commission, Government of Samoa	Government
35	Ms. Juliette Boon	Samoa	Research & Development Manager, Institute of Samoan Studies, National University of Samoa	Academia

		Country	Designation	
36	Ms. Enosa Mutaaga-Faalogo	Samoa	Programme Associate	UNDP
37	Mr. Kishan Ratnayake	Sri Lanka	Programe Associate	UNDP
38	Samm Musoke	Sri Lanka	Development Policy Advisor	UNDP Colombo, CO

	Names of Resource Persons, Facilitators and Support	Country	Designation	Facilitator or Resource Person
39	Ms. Manori Wijesekera	TVE Asia Pacific, Sri Lanka	Regional Programme Officer	Resource Person, Media
40	Mr. A.S. Panneerselvan	Panos Institute, Sri Lanka	Executive Director of the Panos Institute	Resource Person, Media
41	Ms. Roohi Metcalfe	UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok	Gender and Governance Specialist, UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok	Resource Person, RCB
42	Mr. Santosh Merhrotra	UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok	Poverty and Governance Advisor, UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok	Resource Person, RCB
43	Ms. Sharmila Kurukulasuriya	New York	Policy Specialist/HDR Network Facilitator, NHDR Unit, HDRO	Resource Person, HDRO
44	Ms. Caitlin Wiesen	New York	BDP	Resource Person
45	Mr. Pramod Kumar	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Policy and Advocacy Advisor, HIV/AIDS	UNDP, RCC
46	Mr. T. Palanivel	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Policy Coordinator and Advisor, Pro-Poor Policies	UNDP, RCC
47	Ms. Anuradha Seth	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Senior Policy Advisor, Poverty Reduction Strategies	UNDP, RCC
48	Ms. Anuradha Rajivan	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Programme Coordinator	Management Support
49	Mr. Ramesh Gampat	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Programme Specialist	Management Support
50	Mr. Bharat Krishnan	India	Management Advisor and Facilitator	Facilitator
51	Ms. Deepali Sharma	India	Consultant	Rapporteur
52	Ms. Susan Howes	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Programme Consultant	Management Support
53	Ms. Rehana Cuttilan	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Programme Assistant	Management Support
54	Ms. Aparna Basnyat	UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo	Programme & Research Consultant	Management Support

ANNEXURE 4

Workshop Evaluation Form

CHALLENGES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTING
UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo, Colombo, 27-29 September 2005

EVALUATION
We would like to serve you better.
We look forward to your feedback to make this possible. Thank you for your time!!

NAME (Optional) _____   COUNTRY _____

1.   **What are the two most critical development themes for the country where you are located?**

2.   **What areas of focus do you recommend APRI focuses on in its work plan for 2006?**
 (You may provide feedback on themes for a new regional HDR; support to CO on a human development related issue; incorporating human development in programming; support to advocacy and dissemination; training – including syllabus development, TOT etc.; any other)

Ideas for themes for a regional HDR -

Support to CO on a human development related issue -

Incorporate HD in programming -

Support to advocacy and dissemination -

Training –

Other

3.   **What were your personal high points of learning from this workshop?**

4.   **What were your contributions to the workshop?**

5.   **On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the following (1 is worst and 5 the best)?**

OBJECTIVE	RATING
Clarity on basic human development concepts, evolution and human development reporting	
Explore concepts on mapping and measurement - issues on indicators and indexing, recent debate on GDI and GEM	
Experience of the HDI exercise – regardless of whether you fully completed it or not, was it worth an experience? Do you have a better appreciation than before of what indexing involves?	
How to analyse a theme from a human development perspective	
Gender in human development analysis	
Good practices in advocacy, dissemination	
Good practices in presentation	
Good practices in ownership; independence	
NHDR Impact and follow-up	
Multiple reporting – HDRs, MDGRs, PRSPs	
Experience sharing	
Short films	
Overall	

6.   **Your comments on the workshop process – tell us what you liked most and what you liked least. It will help us improve for next time!**

Photo Gallery