



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. SUMMARY OF THE BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM OPENING REMARKS AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Key Issues from Opening Remarks by Elizabeth Lwanga, UN Resident Coordinator .....	1
Key Issues from Keynote Address by Dr. Edward Sambili, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Kenya .....	2
Statement of Workshop Objectives and Expectations/ Introduction to the Primer – Sharmila Kurukulasuriya, HDRO, UNDP.....	2
1.3 Expectations of the Workshop .....	3
<b>3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: FROM CONCEPT TO MEASUREMENT.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Concept and Measurement of human Development by Alison Kennedy, HDRO.....	3
3.2 Country Examples – Tanzania .....	3
3.3 Plenary Responses .....	4
<b>4. STATISTICAL PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Data issues: Quality, Sources and Gaps, Awa Thiongane, Africa Centre for Statistics, UNECA.....	4
4.2 Country Examples – Liberia by Richard Ngafuan, Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo Information Services.....	5
4.3 Plenary Responses .....	5
<b>5. REGIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT, BY MICHAEL CHEGE, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, KENYA .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT DATA: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1 Enriching Human Development Analysis: Use of Qualitative Data, by Richard Ssewakiryanga, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda .....	6
6.2 Quantitative Data: Analysis and Interpretation, by Enock Ching'anda .....	6
6.4 Plenary Responses .....	7
<b>7. COMPOSITE INDICES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1 Constructing Composite Indices, by Amie Gaye, HDRO, UNDP.....	7
7.1 Plenary Responses .....	8
<b>8. INEQUALITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>8</b>
8.1 Inequality and Human development – by Luis Felipe Lopez-Calva, Regional Bureau for Latin America, UNDP .....	8
8.2 Country Example – Namibia, by Sebastian Levine, UNDP Namibia .....	9
8.3 Plenary Responses .....	9
<b>9. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DATA DIFFERENCES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
9.1 Technical Presentation by Alison Kennedy, HDRO, UNDP.....	9
9.2 Plenary Responses .....	9
<b>10. MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
10.1 Measuring Multi-Dimensional Poverty, by Amie Gaye, HDRO .....	10
10.2 Country Examples – Ghana and Botswana .....	10
10.3 Plenary Responses .....	11

<b>11. GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
11.1 Presentation by Michael Chege .....	11
11.2 Country Examples: Sierra Leon Eugene Sawyerr and Sonnia-Magba Bu-Buakei Jabbi .	12
<b>12. HIV/AIDS: ADDRESSING THREATS TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>12</b>
12.1 Technical Presentation by Franklyn Lisk, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, U.K.....	12
12.2 Country Examples – Lesotho and Swaziland .....	13
12.3 Plenary Responses .....	13
<b>13. GENDER DIMENSION OF HD: GDI, GEM AND OTHER INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
13.1 Technical Presentation by Amie Gaye, HDRO, UNDP .....	14
13.2 Country Examples – Malawi and Madagascar.....	14
<b>14. ADVOCATING WITH DATA .....</b>	<b>15</b>
14.1 Influencing Policy Change: Some Ideas on Advocating with Data, by Pedro Manuel, HDRO, UNDP.....	15
14.2 HDR Impact on People’s Lives by Sharmila Kurukulasurya of HDRO, UNDP .....	15
14.3 Some Strategies to foster accurate and Comprehensive Media Coverage during the Launch, by Ngunjiri, the East African Newspaper.....	15
14.4 Country Experiences – Zambia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria .....	16
Zimbabwe .....	16
14.5 Plenary Responses .....	17
<b>15. NEXT STEPS and Closing Remarks by Ms Alison Kennedy .....</b>	<b>17</b>

## ACRONYMS

<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
<b>HD</b>	Human Development
<b>HDR</b>	Human Development Reports
<b>HDRO</b>	Human Development Reports Office
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HPI</b>	Human Poverty Index
<b>GDI</b>	Gender-related Development Index
<b>GEM</b>	Gender Empowerment Measure
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>PHDRs</b>	Poverty and Human Development Report
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>PPAs</b>	Participatory Poverty Assessments
<b>PLWHA</b>	People Living With HIV/AIDS
<b>ZHDR</b>	Zambia Human Development Report
<b>NHDR</b>	National Human Development Report

## **1. SUMMARY OF THE BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.1 Background**

Human development approach arose out of growing criticism of the leading development approach of the 1980s, which presumed an automatic link between economic growth and human advancement. Human development can be defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and building human capabilities enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge, have a decent standard of living and participate in the life of their community and decisions that affect their lives. The human development approach is an integrated approach, focusing on the linkage between efficiency, equity and freedom. It is an action oriented paradigm that seeks practical change. The Human Development Reports (HDRs) are crucial vehicles for transmitting the human development concept and often contain data that are important for policy advocacy and dialogue.

As a policy advocacy document, the HDRs have introduced the concept of human development into national policy formulation process through human development indicators, policy recommendations, country-led and country-owned research, analyses and report writing. Often, the reports trigger public debates and mobilize support for action for change. They help to articulate people's perceptions and priorities and have served as a source of alternate policy options for development planning.

Nonetheless, the quality of HDRs remains uneven across regions and individual countries. Most specifically, various assessments have pointed to the fact that Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions that would substantially benefit from Human Development Report Office (HDRO) targeted support. Particularly, there is need for enhanced capacity in use and understanding of human development indicators and measurement. Similarly, support is required to increase the use of disaggregated data to foster evidence based, people-centred planning and increase the rigour of human development analyses on which policy proposals are based. It is against this background that the HRDO in collaboration with the RBA organized a Regional Technical Workshop on Measuring Human Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. This workshop drew participants from UNDP and other UN agencies, Government Ministries, National Statistical Offices, academia, NGOs among others.

## **SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM OPENING REMARKS AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

### **[Key Issues from Opening Remarks by Elizabeth Lwanga, UN Resident Coordinator](#)**

Ms Elizabeth Lwanga, the Resident Coordinator for United Nations Systems in Kenyan and UNDP Resident Representative chaired the opening ceremony. The following are the key issues that emerged from her opening remarks:

- National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) serve as dynamic policy advocacy tools. These, together with Global HDRs constitute major reference material in many countries and have played a catalytic role in helping to frame poverty reduction strategies and responses to key development policy challenges;
- Central to the HDRs is the innovative and rigorous analyses of reliable data to demonstrate a country's progress on human development through the composite indices;
- It is crucial to support statistical capacity to generate, analyse, use and promote understanding of human development indicators and measurement to inform policy;
- There is need to promote increased use of indicators disaggregated by *inter alia* region, classes of society, etc., in order to foster evidence based, people-centred planning and increase rigour of human development analyses;

- There is need for capacity development for timely and adequately disseminated data on essential elements of HD to avoid divergent interpretation and contradictions in policy distillation;
- There is need to encourage statistical offices in Africa to include HDI and other HD indices in their publications;
- There is need to produce HDIs disaggregated by district and sub-national levels in order to help in better targeting of development assistance;
- The HDRs should be widely disseminated throughout each country beyond the capital cities.

#### **Remarks by Ms Alison Kennedy, Chief of Statistics, UNDP/HDRO**

In her remarks, Ms Alison Kennedy reiterated the importance of timely and reliable data to support the national planning processes. The workshop she said was an opportunity to share country experiences and to learn from each other.

#### **[Key Issues from Keynote Address by Dr. Edward Sambili, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Kenya](#)**

The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Edward Sambili who also launched the Primer on Measuring Human Development. The Primer provides guidelines and tools for statistical research and analyses; as well as advocating with data and was the main resource document for the workshop. The following were the key highlights of the keynote address:

- Human development reports have become important development advocacy tools in many developing countries;
- They often speak to the question of widespread poverty and the reality of social inequality in distribution of national resources;
- HDRs derive much of their analyses from HDIs which is only a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy and standards of living in countries;
- HDIs attempt to measure wellbeing as well as the impact of economic policies that every government propagates and implements;
- The HDRs are intended to stimulate global, regional and national policy discussions on human development issues;
- The crucial role played by the reports in policy agenda requires that their preparation must benefit from the highest sense of expertise, intellectual rigor and a sense of responsibility;
- HDRs should be based on very careful and scientifically sound appraisal and interpretation of national statistics to avert any instances of author's credibility damage occasioned by inaccurate human development statistics as well as the inaccurate statistics being used by politicians for their own selfish interests;
- In Kenya, the Government has put in place mechanisms to enhance the quality of the entire process of data collection, data quality and analysis. This has been through transformation of the Central Bureau of Statistics into a semi-autonomous Government agency known as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics;
- The Kenyan Government has also commissioned a number of surveys to fill the data gap – The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey and a fourth participatory poverty assessment;
- The Kenyan Government is committed to carrying forward the technical concerns that are raised in the workshop.

#### **[Statement of Workshop Objectives and Expectations/ Introduction to the Primer – Sharmila Kurukulasuriya, HDRO, UNDP](#)**

The workshop aimed to achieve the following objectives.

- Knowledge sharing in terms of lessons learned, expertise, experience sharing
- Promote understanding of relevant statistical principles;
- Encourage new approaches and methodologies to measure HD;

- Propose solutions to existing methodological and data challenges;
- Better understanding of the use and limitations of the global HD indices;
- Share strategies on using data for Outreach and Advocacy Purposes.

### **1.3 Expectations of the Workshop**

The participants outlined a number of expectations from the workshop. Among the key expectations are:

- Develop a harmonized approach to measuring human development;
- Get an in-depth understanding of how dimensions of wellbeing are chosen when computing HDI;
- Learn from country experiences how HDRs are used to influence national processes and policies;
- Learn from country experiences how indicators have been conceptualized in instances where there is no data;
- Learn how to ensure data quality, integrity and independence;
- Learn how to apply HDRs in post conflict jurisdictions;
- Learn how to contribute to the production of disaggregated data at national, regional and international levels;
- Learn how countries have been able to use HDR as an advocacy tool.

## **3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: FROM CONCEPT TO MEASUREMENT**

### **3.1 Concept and Measurement of human Development by Alison Kennedy, HDRO**

The following were the main highlights of the presentation:

- The concept of human development connotes a theory and approach that integrates economic, social and political development;
- HD stresses two aspects - the formation of human capabilities, and the utilisation of acquired capabilities (or their functionings);
- Human development refers to both a goal and process of enlarging people's capabilities, freedom and choices;
- Compared to other approaches, human development is a holistic approach covering capabilities, freedom and choices;
- Human development is measured using composite indices which include: HDI (Human Development Index) - a summary measure of achievement of human development; HPI (Human Poverty Index) - a deprivation measure of the level of human poverty; The GDI (Gender-related Development Index) - the HDI adjusted for gender inequality; GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure) - Measures gender equality in economic and political participation and decision-making.

### **3.2 Country Examples – Tanzania**

The key highlights of this presentation include:

- A Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR), which is an output of national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (NSGRP) monitoring system, is produced every two years with findings and recommendations aimed at influencing both national adjustments and sector strategic plans;
- PHDR draws from national surveys (undertaken by National Bureau of Statistics), routine administrative data systems (undertaken by MDAs), and independent research;
- Information provided in the PHDR/Status Report is used to gauge progress and to inform policy dialogue;

- The main challenges experienced include *inter alia* data availability, quality, relevance of some of the chosen indicators, conceptualization of some of the indicators.

### 3.3 Plenary Responses

The following are the key issues that were raised during plenary discussions:

- Empowerment of women goes beyond holding parliamentary positions. It is more about the extent of participation of women, particularly at the community level in development and decision making. Therefore, measuring the extent of women participation in decision making, will give a better picture than parliamentary representation;
- There is need to design mechanisms of collecting qualitative data to inform the various indices – this will be a value addition;
- There is need to harmonise models used in computing life expectancy in order to get projections that are comparable with national estimates.

## 4. STATISTICAL PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

### [4.1 Data issues: Quality, Sources and Gaps, Awa Thiongane, Africa Centre for Statistics, UNECA](#)

The following were the main highlights of her presentation:

- Data quality is assessed based on institutional frameworks
  - in terms of professionalism, confidentiality, commitment to quality, and mandate to collect);
  - statistical processes;
  - in terms of production analysis and dissemination);
  - and statistical output (in terms of relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness, punctuality, coherence, comparability exhaustiveness, accessibility and clarity);
- Sources of data include international organizations, universities, research centres, NGOs.; etc;
- The key challenges for data collection and quality in the region include:
  - lack of statistical awareness,
  - inadequate funding of statistical activities,
  - lack of coordination at all levels,
  - limited decentralization of governments to facilitate data flow from bottom to top,
  - inadequate capacity in terms of number of staff and technical skills,
  - inadequate infrastructure, both physical and statistical,
  - inadequacy in data management and dissemination policies,
  - limited disaggregation of data,
  - limited access to data by users and limited use of micro data due to restrictive confidentiality clauses in Statistics Acts,
  - Challenge of combining qualitative and quantitative data due to limited training of statisticians to appreciate the importance of qualitative data and qualitative assessments and lack of communication between quantitative and qualitative groups,
  - Lack of appropriate household survey systems (HHS).
- A number of proposals were made on how to address these challenges. These include the need to:
  - mainstream statistics in development agendas and plans at different levels,
  - in terms of legal framework, especially to amend conflicting terms between Statistics Acts and other legislations,
  - increase national level resources for statistical activities to foster sustainability,
  - harmonise data sources, methods of collection and analysis at national levels and foster transparency in imputation methods at global levels,
  - training of data users and producers,

- disaggregate data beyond sex to gender responsiveness of surveys,
- combine both qualitative and quantitative methods in data analysis,
- address gaps in data quality and management,
- conduct integrated HHS on a number of topics
- pay attention to creation and maintenance of sampling frames, compliance with international standards and appropriate intervals for generating appropriate time series data and set of indicators.

#### **4.2 Country Examples – Liberia by Richard Ngafuan, Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo Information Services**

The following are the key highlights from the presentation:

- Challenges include:
  - there are considerable data constraints in the preparation of National HDRs in Liberia as a result of the collapse of the national statistical systems due to internal conflicts (war);
  - there is weak technical capacity for generating data;
  - there is inadequate data for the calculation of human development measures;
  - limited infrastructure and the lack of an integrated and coherent national statistical system;
  - poor data quality due to factors such as 23 year-old sampling frame;
  - infrequent collection of data;
  - lack of disaggregated data for calculation of GDP at lower levels;
- A number of efforts are being made to address these challenges including:
  - establishment of the National Institute of Statistics as the National statistical focal point,
  - renewed effort to update the national socio-economic and demographic data,
  - on-going efforts to formulate a national statistics and development strategy (NSDS) with the aid of international development partners.

#### **4.3 Plenary Responses**

The following key issues were raised during the plenary discussions:

- There is need to pay particular attention to archiving of data for posterity;
- Though informal sector data is a crucial aspect of African economies, the data is seldom available and where available, it is often obsolete. Hence, efforts should be aimed at capturing and updating the data;
- There is need for adequate national budgetary allocation for statistical activities to foster sustainability;
- There is need for user-producer committee to match data demand with supply to avert scenarios of high supply and low demand of data, especially where there are limited resources.

#### **5. REGIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT, BY MICHAEL CHEGE, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, KENYA**

**The speaker noted the following in his presentation:**

- That sub-Saharan Africa lags behind other regions in terms of human development;
- There are variations in level of human development between countries in the region, with countries like Democratic Republic of Congo showing a decline between 1990 and 2004 as a result of conflict
- This notwithstanding, GDP growth has been impressive for countries like Benin, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Uganda between 1990 and 2003

- The speaker then shared the proposed outline for the regional Human Development Report for Africa.

**The following are the key issues raised concerning the proposed regional report by both the discussant (Elizabeth Lwanga, UNDP Kenya) and plenary:**

- The need for a more simplified title that responds to the African realities;
- The need to link the report to Human Development;
- The need for adequate data for purposes of comparison between and among African states in highlighting the differences;
- The need to incorporate the roles played by other stakeholders;
- The need to highlight the causes of conflict in Africa;
- The need to consider the capability approach which is at the centre of Human Development to the subject matter;
- The need to narrow topic and focus on a few aspects of state capability;
- The report should not be positioned in a manner that laments on Africa's problems but instead look at the good practices;
- The need to build the pillars of African development based on the future instead of focusing on colonialism;
- Paradigm of regional integration should be reflected in the report;
- The need for discussions on externally driven growth and internal growth;
- The need to take into account the impact and role of natural disasters.

## **6. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT DATA: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

### **6.1 Enriching Human Development Analysis: Use of Qualitative Data, by Richard Ssewakiryanga, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda**

The following are the main highlights of the presentation

- Qualitative data are not exclusive domain of qualitative research;
- Qualitative research is concerned about uncovering knowledge about how people think and feel about the circumstances in which they find themselves without making judgments about whether those thoughts and feelings are valid or statistically representative;
- In policy work - Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPAs) have been very instrumental in getting Governments to appreciate the role of qualitative data;
- Qualitative methods of sampling differ from quantitative methods in that qualitative methods use purposive sampling while quantitative methods use random sampling method;
- Qualitative data aims at producing data that captures poverty trends within the sampled population while quantitative surveys produce general poverty trends;
- There are challenges in combining data generated using the qualitative and quantitative approaches;
- The best way to use qualitative approach of data collection is through:
  - ensuring systematic use of qualitative data through joint data collection, analysis and reporting in all HDRs,
  - supporting professional collection of qualitative data,
  - investing in combined methodology initiatives/networks at the global, regional and national levels,
  - creating qualitative data literacy in policy circles as part of HDR advocacy work.

### **6.2 Quantitative Data: Analysis and Interpretation, by Enoch Ching'anda**

The following are the key highlights of the presentation:

- Quantitative methods deal with numbers and anything that is measurable. They include counting and measuring;
- Methodology for data collection is mainly through *inter alia* questionnaires, sample design, sampling frames, sampling of households;
- Where data gaps exist HDR team should collect new data by applying appropriate statistical principles;
- Providers of data for the HDR should also be participants to enable them explain the data;
- Quantitative data for the HDR is available from country, regional and international statistical sources;
- It is important to compare data from various sources-national, International, regional among others;
- It is important to be selective and use reliable sources of quality data and when in doubt use primary data source;
- Use standard software to analyze the data including SPSS, SAS, EXCEL, etc.
- Use statistical and econometric data analysis methods e.g. correlation, regression, outlier analysis among others;
- It is important to take into account qualitative data in the data analysis;
- Take into account pitfalls in data comparisons in quantitative data analysis;
- Capacity building in data analysis and interpretation is critical for both producers and user.

### **6.3 Country Examples – Uganda, by James Muwonge, Uganda Bureau of Statistics**

The following are the main highlights of the presentation

- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has the most consistent survey programme in Uganda and a major source of data;
- The main data sources are household surveys and administrative sources;
- Levels of disaggregation of available data vary depending on the variable of interest;
- Data disaggregated at sub national levels is scarce and not very regular;
- Relating findings to other data and evidence available is important to further make your analysis credible and this has been applied to Uganda's National HDRs;
- Proxies have been used in computation of sub-regional indicators in some cases;
- Increasingly, qualitative methods of data collection and analysis are being used as part of household surveys.

### **6.4 Plenary Responses**

The following are the key issues that emerged from the plenary discussions:

- There is need for consensus on the view that qualitative and quantitative data complement each other and workable mechanisms should be put in place to combine data generated from these two approaches;
- There is need for qualitative data literacy to create confidence in qualitative methods.

## **7. COMPOSITE INDICES**

### **7.1 Constructing Composite Indices, by Amie Gaye, HDRO, UNDP**

The following are the main highlights of the presentation:

- A composite index is a value derived from a combination of various indicators – based on a theoretical model of multi-dimensional concept that is being measured;
- The use of composite indices is important because they have the ability to summarize multi-dimensional issues to support policy decisions; they are easier to interpret than finding trends in separate indicators; for ease of communication with the general public;

- Good composite indices are conceptually clear, policy relevant, have measurable components, are methodologically simple and transparent and easy to interpret;
- Poorly constructed composite indices send misleading policy messages;
- Imputing a value for missing data, choice of indicators and weighting may introduce some level of subjectivity and thus the need for caution;
- It is important to choose very specific indicators that are relevant within the national context but at the same time reliable and timely. For instance in measuring long and healthy life, infant mortality rate may be replaced with life expectancy at birth to monitor impact of short term policy change—e.g. the introduction of impregnated bed-nets on child deaths;
- It is crucial to involve people with expertise in composite indices construction;
- It is important to check for robustness of composite indices by undertaking sensitivity analyses; and give any necessary caveat to users;
- There is need to foster acceptance of composite indices through inclusivity and peer review;
- Use limited dimensions and indicators in the preparation of composite indices as too many dimensions make the interpretation difficult.

## 7.1 Plenary Responses

The following are the main issues that emerged from the plenary discussions:

- The importance of conducting new surveys to fill in data gaps and hence the need to make adequate budget provisions in the overall NHDR budget;
- Importance of documentation of methodologies and adaptation of the indices;
- Subjecting the process of developing indices to peer review and use of experts to ensure integrity;
- Need for statistical rigour to have sound basis for inferences.

## 8. INEQUALITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### [8.1 Inequality and Human development – by Luis Felipe Lopez-Calva, Regional Bureau for Latin America, UNDP](#)

The key Highlights of the presentation are:

- Though the HDI has been successful in revealing the multi-dimensionality story in the policy sphere and taking the focus out of simple growth and trickle-down type of logic, it has not been successful in pushing the agenda on equality even though it is at the core of capabilities and functionings framework;
- Inequality can be accounted for in HD by looking into each dimension and then defining groups or individuals and aggregating in a different way;
- Disaggregation of data on the basis of inequality is not easy and hence the need to use statistical devices available;
- Three approaches were proposed to look at inequality in HD including:
  - i. Estimate indicators at the disaggregated level and then compare – this does not incorporate inequality in HDI but only looks at disaggregation,
  - ii. Adjust each dimension by inequality among people – this incorporates inequality in the HDI but not inequality across dimensions,
  - iii. Incorporate inequality within dimensions, among people and inequality between dimensions –uneven development, satisfying desirable properties – this allows for estimation of the loss in HD due to inequality.
- The third approach is the most solid way to incorporate inequality in HD though demanding in terms of data.

## **8.2 Country Example – Namibia, by Sebastian Levine, UNDP Namibia**

The following are the key highlights of presentation:

- The income inequalities in Namibia are still very high though the levels are falling;
- Analysis of inequality in HDI in Namibia is through disaggregation of data. To this extent, data sources have been selected;
- The HDI for men in Namibia is higher than that of women;
- The regional computation of HDI indicate that disparities between regions are widening;
- There are also disparities in HDI by language groups;
- The Namibian case illustrates that you can take away the incomes from all other groups but the advantaged groups will still perform much better than the disadvantaged groups – this demonstrates the weakness with the HDI

### **8.3 Plenary Responses**

The following are the main issues that emerged from the plenary discussions:

- Inequality makes it difficult for governments to fight poverty and distorts policy making;
- There is need to focus on relative levels of poverty in middle income countries when calculating HDI;
- Governments have a number of policy levers to deal with the inequality phenomenon. Among these include the provision of services.
- With regards to adjusting the HDI by Gini coefficient, it may be necessary to define a minimum acceptable Gini value beyond which a country should be penalized.

## **9. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DATA DIFFERENCES**

### **9.1 Technical Presentation by Alison Kennedy, HDRO, UNDP**

The following are the key highlights of the presentation:

- International data is preferred for cross-national comparisons because it is standardised while national data is preferred for in-country analysis because it is more detailed and reflect country specificities and have greater levels of disaggregation;
- Most 'international' data come originally from national sources and are collected by national authorities such as Line Ministries, National Statistical Offices among others;
- Both national and international agencies make adjustments to data. However, international adjustment is for correction of errors in internationally reported data and to calculate indicators combining data from different sources while national authorities adjustments are aimed at transforming data to meet international definitions;
- The difference between national and international data is as a result of standardisation, timing, imputation, definitions, coverage and errors.

### **9.2 Plenary Responses**

The following are key issues that emerged from the plenary discussions:

- Some countries are sceptical of the estimates that have been made by the UN due to lack of transparency on the methodology used in arriving at the estimates;
- There is lack of coordination of national level and international level data.

## **10. MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

### **10.1 Measuring Multi-Dimensional Poverty, by Amie Gaye, HDRO**

The main highlights of the presentation are:

- Poverty is a form of deprivation leading to inability to meet basic necessities of life, failure of some capabilities and inability to participate in one's community;
- The concept of poverty is multi-dimensional;
- There are a number of approaches of measuring poverty including:
  - Money metric measures using poverty lines (this could be absolute or relative),
  - Unmet basic needs approach: looks at whether individuals/households are satisfying basic needs. The most commonly selected commodities include housing, education and health,
- Need to differentiate between transient and chronic poverty, to understand the nature and characteristics of poverty over time. Poverty can result from shocks such as droughts, floods among others. Thus; understanding factors contributing to such movements is important in developing appropriate interventions linked to the specific risks,
  - HPI: contends that human poverty is location specific and that nature of deprivation varies with social and economic conditions. Therefore, choice of indicators must be sensitive to country specific contexts,
  - Social exclusion: intended to capture the structural features of poverty such as inability to participate in one's community. It mainly focuses on group characteristics.
- It is thus pertinent to note that conceptualization of poverty and measurement approaches adopted have implications for policy and for targeting.
- Effective targeting requires a combination of different measures for profiling the poor.

### **10.2 Country Examples – Ghana and Botswana**

#### **Ghana – Social Exclusion**

The main highlights of the presentation are

- Presentation drew from the contents of Ghana's 2007 NHDR – with the theme: From Exclusive to Inclusive Society;
- The working definition of social exclusion is provided to refer to "limited/inequitable opportunities and capabilities to participate in decision making, gain access to meaningful livelihood opportunities and social services due to discriminatory institutional practices in the political, economic, social spheres based on gender, ethnicity, geographical location, age, income status, health status, educational attainment, and disability".
- Reports gives relationship construct, particularly between HDI, poverty index, unemployment rate and social exclusion;
- Construction of a Composite Index for social exclusion as a proxy for measuring social exclusion;
- The key components of the index include poverty rate, HDI, social exclusion index, and employment rate.

#### **Botswana presentation by Senny Obuseng**

The following are the key highlights from the presentation on Botswana:

- The National Strategy for Poverty Reduction (2007) of Botswana embraces a multidimensional view of poverty;

- The Botswana's conception of poverty emphasizes three dimensions including income poverty, capability poverty (lack of skills and education, ill-health and poor nutrition), and participation poverty (social exclusion);
- Nonetheless, the most dominant conception of poverty is still income poverty. This is the measure upon which Botswana has set its target and monitors poverty.

### **10.3 Plenary Responses**

The following are the key highlights of the plenary responses:

- There is lack of uniformity in approaches used in income measuring poverty levels;
- Establishing a poverty line is in itself a political decision. The most fundamental thing is the acceptability of the poverty line. Therefore the process should be inclusive
- It is also important to undertake sensitivity analysis to check the robustness of the poverty line set;
- There is need to design modalities to link HPI with environment;
- In addressing social exclusion, the starting point should be what comprises the key elements of well-being;
- Operationalisation of the working definition presented in Ghana's NHDR is likely to be problematic as a result of the many parameters contained in the definition;
- There is need to depoliticize the setting of poverty line. This should be left to the experts who must use analytical rigour;
- In setting the poverty line, the consumption basket should change over time because consumption patterns change overtime for a number of reasons – preference, availability, prices, etc. However, the conceptual framework and methodology for establishing it should not change in order to monitor trends.

## **11. GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

### **11.1 Presentation by Michael Chege**

This presentation focused on indicators for assessing the state of governance and political participation from a human development perspective. The speaker underscored the need for objective and relevant indicators within the context of Africa. He stated that while the global Human Development Reports have featured governance and participation, data series to deal with governance and participation issues remain a challenge.

Below are the main highlights of the presentation:

- Perception indicators on Africa dominate the data series that are used in the region, e.g. Freedom House, World Bank's "Governance Matters", Economist Intelligence Unit's Governance Rankings (new), Transparency International, World Economic Forum, Country Risk Group.
- There is insufficient transparency on how exactly the ratings are arrived at.
- Composite indicators derived from perception surveys may not be useful—some of the sources provide conflicting information as to whether there is improvement or setbacks.
- Special attention should be given to the Mo Ibrahim Index which had just been released. It claims to use objective indicators only; including the HDI.
- African data sources on participation and governance deserve greater attention. For example, Africa Governance Survey from the UNECA; African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) from NEPAD; as well as national data from elections, opinion polls are useful data to assess the state of governance and they should be use where available.
- The quest for better governance and participation data widely acknowledged but availability remain a major challenge
- Present data sets generally show Africa in very poor light.

## **11.2 Country Examples: Sierra Leon Eugene Sawyerr and Sonnia-Magba Bu-Buakei Jabbi**

The following are the key issues that emerged from the presentation.

- The presentation was premised on the 2007 Sierra Leone NHDR with the theme: Empowering Local Government for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction
- The main data sources for the compilation of this report include the 2004 census, routine administrative data and GHDR;
- The report looks at the GEM – more specifically political and economic participation of women;
- The main challenges include:
  - Unavailability of data at the national level
  - Disparity between national and international data sources
  - Limited disaggregation of data
  - Administrative challenges
  - Issue of ownership of NHDRs

## **12. HIV/AIDS: ADDRESSING THREATS TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **12.1 Technical Presentation by Franklyn Lisk, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, U.K**

The key highlights from the presentation include:

- There is a direct relationship between HIV/AIDS and HD;
- In addressing the relationship between HIV/AIDS and HD, the common issues of concern should include poverty; social exclusion; human rights violations; poor governance; gender inequality; food insecurity; diminished human resource capacity; erosion of traditional family social support system;
- The human aspects of HIV/AIDS impact include demographic impact indicators and the impact on human well-being indicators;
- The development dimensions of HIV/AIDS impact include economic growth and sustainable development, real per capita income and household consumption, and social progress in terms of health and education;
- About 60% of the people with HIV globally, live in Sub-Saharan Africa with higher transmission rates and limited resources;
- The key impacts of high HIV prevalence rates in Sub-Saharan Africa include:
  - HIV/AIDS becoming a public health crisis,
  - Humanitarian tragedy,
  - Leading to economic and social decline,
  - Becoming a development challenge.
- There is a bio-directional link between HIV/AIDS and poverty in that poverty and gender inequality contributes to transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS while the impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals and households contributes to impoverishment;
- The impact of HIV/AIDS and poverty relationship should be assessed at different levels including household level, macro level and international level;
- There is also a link between HIV/AIDS and other aspects of HD such as inequality, human security and human rights, and governance;
- There is need for effective policy and programme response to the HIV/AIDS phenomenon taking into account issues of comprehensiveness, multi-sectoralism, decentralisation, rights based approach, leadership, participation and resources;
- The key emerging policy issues relating to HIV/AIDS include building capacity, national ownership and the 'Three-ones' principle;
  - gender equality and empowerment;
  - strengthening partnerships; regional cooperation;

- addressing cultural/traditional norms; and practices that increase risk to HIV infection
- Integrating HIV/AIDS into development planning is very pertinent through linking HIV/AIDS response with broader development processes, poverty reduction programmes and objectives among others.
- There is need for a robust and effective monitoring and evaluation system to measure influence, impact and changes in trends.

## **12.2 Country Examples – Lesotho and Swaziland**

### **Lesotho**

The key highlights from the presentation include:

- The theme of Lesotho's NHDR is the Nexus of HIV/AIDS, Poverty and Food Security;
- The links are demonstrated noting that HIV/AIDS leads to erosion of earning power and coping mechanisms; retrenchments and droughts associated with poverty lead to food insecurity;
- Of the estimated total population of 1.8million, 235,000 are living with HIV;
- The HIV prevalence rate of Lesotho is 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the world at 23.2%;
- Overall HD has declined over the years due to HIV/AIDS.

### **Swaziland**

The key highlights from the presentation include:

- Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence rate in the world at 26%;
- The prevalence rates are highest among ages 25-29 in females (at 49) and ages 35-39 among male (at 45);
- The prevalence rates are higher in urban areas (32) compared to rural areas (24);
- The HIV/AIDS pandemic has led to a tremendous drop in HDI ranking for Swaziland from position 114 in 1993 to 147 in 2006;
- The life expectancy has also significantly dropped from 57.8 in 1993 to 31.3 in 2006;
- HIV/AIDS has impacted on the quality of life in that the poverty levels have increased significantly, the health systems are near collapse due to the surging demand for health care and treatment etc.;
- It has also had economic impact in terms of declining Foreign Direct Investment, economic insecurities etc.;
- Social issues such as stigmatization have impacted negatively on prevention of new infections, access to services and treatment; support to PLWHA, social exclusion and growing social burden of orphans and other vulnerable children (estimated at 70%);
- There have been a number of national responses to the pandemic including 1999 declaration of HIV/AIDS as a national disaster, adoption of the 'three-ones' approach, increase of resource base for health sector, community level intervention for risk reduction among others.

## **12.3 Plenary Responses**

- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Africa is further aggravated by cultural practices. The challenge is however how to change the cultural practices;
- Substantial amount of stigma has to do with limited information on HIV/AIDS as well as understanding of the phenomenon. It is therefore important to sensitise people on how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and its negative impacts. Further, more effective response is likely to lower stigma towards HIV/AIDS;
- In linking HIV/AIDS with poverty, there is need to demonstrate the extent to which the drop in GDP is as a result of HIV/AIDS;

- In coming up with responses to deal with the HIV/AIDS phenomenon, it is pertinent to understand the contextual manifestation of the epidemic before coming up with a response. This illustrates a move from generalization to more specific country based situations (the Zambian example);
- AIDS in the African context is a greatest drawback to realizing the MDGs and also undermines capabilities;
- There is need to use analytical tools to know how the disease impacts on development. These go beyond quantitative techniques.

### **13. GENDER DIMENSION OF HD: GDI, GEM AND OTHER INDICATORS**

#### **13.1 Technical Presentation by Amie Gaye, HDRO, UNDP**

The key highlights of the presentation include:

- Gender dimensions of HD are important because distinct gender roles and responsibilities restrict opportunities and resources available to women and men;
- Gender indicators are needed to monitor commitment to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action;
- The current HD measures relating to gender include GDI and GEM - these have their limitations;
- Other gender indicators to be considered for gender analysis include time use and implication for women's productive activities and their health; assets ownership and control over productive resources; and gender-based violence among other;
- While undertaking analysis of the gender dimensions, it is important to assess the underlying causes of gender inequalities; Make use of personal interest stories; Gender budgeting- to analyse the national budgets to assess their impacts on females and males;
- It is noteworthy that there are a number of ways to address gender in HDR including gender as a theme, mainstreaming gender into all reports; and
- It is also pertinent to undertake in-depth analysis, noting that gender discrimination is not always obvious.

#### **13.2 Country Examples – Malawi and Madagascar**

##### **Malawi**

The key highlights of presentation are:

- In Malawi, the poverty rates are higher for female-headed households (58%) compared to male-headed households (51%);
- Women (50%) are less educated than men (75%);
- Women work longer than men but spend less time on income generating activities and more time in domestic chores;
- Fewer women (6%) are in wage employment than men (22%) and, in the same job, women get paid less than men;
- Men have better access than women to important resources (education, income sources & opportunities, credit, etc.) for improving living conditions;
- In analysing gender dimensions, assess whether policy statements address gendered situations; whether national objectives, strategies and targets scrutinize for gender inclusion or exclusion.

##### **Madagascar**

Madagascar shared the key findings from its 2003 HDR on Gender and Human Development. The aim of the Report is to assess how gender inequalities affect overall human development. The report made use of qualitative surveys to understand factors inhibiting full participation of

women. Quantitative data are disaggregated by sex to the lowest level possible to compare gender disparities in different areas of the country.

Key highlights of the presentation are:

- Generally, there are gender inequalities in access to health, education, employment and income;
- Both the HDI and GDI have registered some progress but the GDI continues to lag behind the HDI;
- Legal framework for promotion of gender equality needs to be enforced;
- The Report makes specific policy recommendations to eradicate gender inequalities.

## **14. ADVOCATING WITH DATA**

### **14.1 Influencing Policy Change: Some Ideas on Advocating with Data, by Pedro Manuel, HDRO, UNDP**

The main highlights of the presentation are:

- Advocacy refers to supporting or arguing for a cause, policy or idea. It involves ongoing, long-term efforts to influence public opinion and societal attitudes to promote policy change;
- Advocacy has to be fostered from the very beginning of the process of developing HDRs and beyond the launch;
- The target audience and the key messages for policy change must be identified;
- Media briefings should be promoted prior to the launch;
- Explore human and friendly ways of presenting data.

### **14.2 HDR Impact on People's Lives by Sharmila Kurukulasurya of HDRO, UNDP**

The following are the key highlights of the presentation:

- HDRs target policy makers, scholars, students, donors, NGOs, journalists, private sector leaders and the general public;
- The HDRs have had a number of impacts including establishment of civil society campaigns on HD, adoption of HD curricula, increased donor funding targeting HD priorities, prominent media coverage of HD issues, institutional reforms, demand for HD data, budget allocations prioritising HD initiatives and national policies revised to reflect the needs of the poor.

Some key examples were shared from other regions as well including:

- Afghanistan, where there had been no census conducted in 25 years, and the team drew on experts from India to help build statistical capacity in the country;
- Jordan, where as a result of a qualitative survey on the plight of the poor, targeted support was provided to the poorest urban area;
- Roma - the first household survey (5034 interviews) conducted on the Roma which provided disaggregated human development indicators. Based on the recommendations, the World Bank, Open Society launched 'A decade of Roma Inclusion';
- Brazil Atlas – a database of over 200 human development indicators available to the public. The indicators are used to target their anti-poverty programmes to the areas that have the lowest human development achievement.

### **14.3 Some Strategies to foster accurate and Comprehensive Media Coverage during the Launch, by Ngunjiri, the East African Newspaper**

The strategies were highlighted to include

- Need for a press release highlighting the key issues in a report that is being launched that should be captured by the Media;
- Demystify/interpret data for journalists to avert cases of misinterpretation;
- Adequately brief the journalists on the content of the report.

#### **14.4 Country Experiences – Zambia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria**

##### **Zambia**

The following are the key highlights of the presentation:

- The preparation of the ZHDR advocacy and communication strategy began with the preparation of the report;
- To strengthen data skills, Government institutions, civil society and academia were targeted for capacity development;
- Orientation on HD paradigm, concepts and measurements was conducted during preparation process of the ZHDR and Advocacy Strategy to ensure effective review of the data in the NHDR. Representatives of national institutions, civil society, professional bodies, traditional authorities and academia were part of the team that reviewed the Report outline, data and drafts;
- Focus of the Advocacy Strategy is to disseminate the recommendations of the ZHDR in the capital and selected provinces (where HIV/AIDS prevalence is highest);
- As part of long-term efforts to increase national capacity to support HD, a course in HD has been introduced at the University of Zambia.

##### **Zimbabwe**

The following are the key highlights of the presentation:

- Presentation focused on production of 2003 Zimbabwe HDR –“ Redirecting our Responses to HIV and AIDS towards reducing vulnerability – the Ultimate War for survival”;
- The report was launched at national and provincial levels with audience drawn from policy and decision makers and the citizenry;
- For greater advocacy impact, billboard, posters and TV documentaries were used;
- The key impacts of the report were the tremendous reduction in HIV prevalence rates, mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in public and private sector operations among others.

##### **Niger Delta HDR – Nigeria - Using HD Report to Influence Policy**

The main highlights of the presentation are:

- The presentation focused on the findings of the Niger Delta HDR noting that the most important development challenge for Nigeria is the development of Niger Delta. Niger Delta is the mainstay of the Nigerian economy. It is categorized very high in terms of endowment of natural resources in the world;
- Qualitative data provided most of the data for the HDR. Qualitative computation was more rewarding than the quantitative aspect of the report;
- It was a participatory report involving all the stakeholders;
- Was launched by the president during stakeholder consultative group meeting and thus the buy-in;
- The HDI computation did not reflect the reality on the ground – this was a big challenge
- The seven development agenda outlined in the report was adopted by the federal Government;
- The Niger delta problem was identified as one of the emergency problems in the country requiring focused and urgent action;

- Corporate Social Responsibility towards the people of Niger Delta has improved tremendously among oil companies;
- Data is a major challenge and thus the need to strengthen the National Bureau of Statistics to produce adequate, quality and timely statistics;
- For any advocacy activity, it is crucial to know your audience to tailor your messages well.

#### **14.5 Plenary Responses**

- It was clarified that the decline in HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in Zimbabwe (from 33% in 2003 to 18% in 2006) was as a result of change in measurement methods and not necessarily due to the impact of NHDR;
- From the Niger Delta's HDR experience, it is important to note that funding sources for HDRs could compromise analytical independence of the reports;
- It is important to involve governments in the whole process of development of NHDRs to foster ownership.

#### **15. NEXT STEPS and Closing Remarks by Ms Alison Kennedy**

The following were proposed as next steps

- Further discussion on adding inequality measurements to the HDI;
- Further discussions on how best to combine qualitative and quantitative approaches to data analysis;
- Participants at the workshop take the initiative to provide trainings on what has been learnt during the workshop to counterparts in their country;
- All participants are now members of the HDR Statistics Network, a virtual platform where they are encouraged to share their experiences and queries;
- Based on the experience of this first workshop of its kind, the next series of Regional Technical Workshops will be organized, first for francophone countries in Africa, and then in other regions.

The workshop was closed by Ms Kennedy who also presented participants with a certificate.

## List of Participants



### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**UNDP Regional Technical Workshop on Measuring Human Development: Nairobi, Kenya, September 24-26, 2007**

*Co-organised by the Regional Bureau for Africa and the Human Development Report Office*

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