

Global Assessment of NHDRs

UNDP/Oxford University Course on
Human Development
September 10, 2002

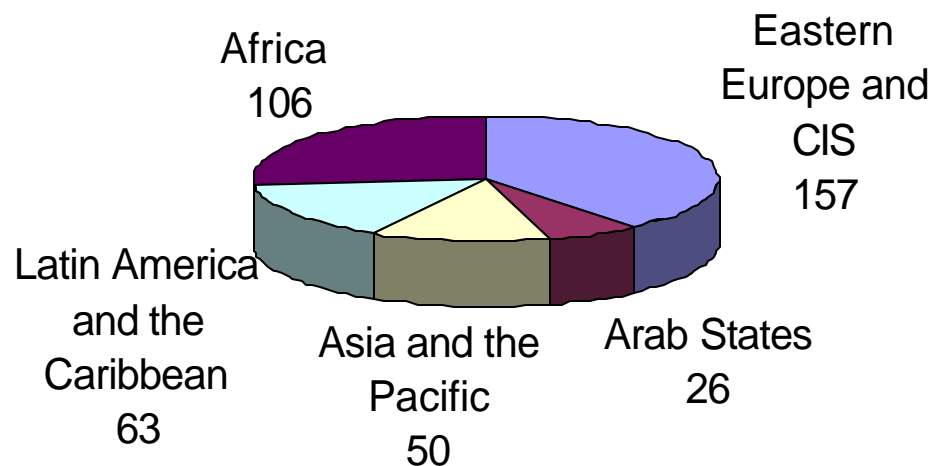
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402 NHDRs published since 1992

Regional Distribution



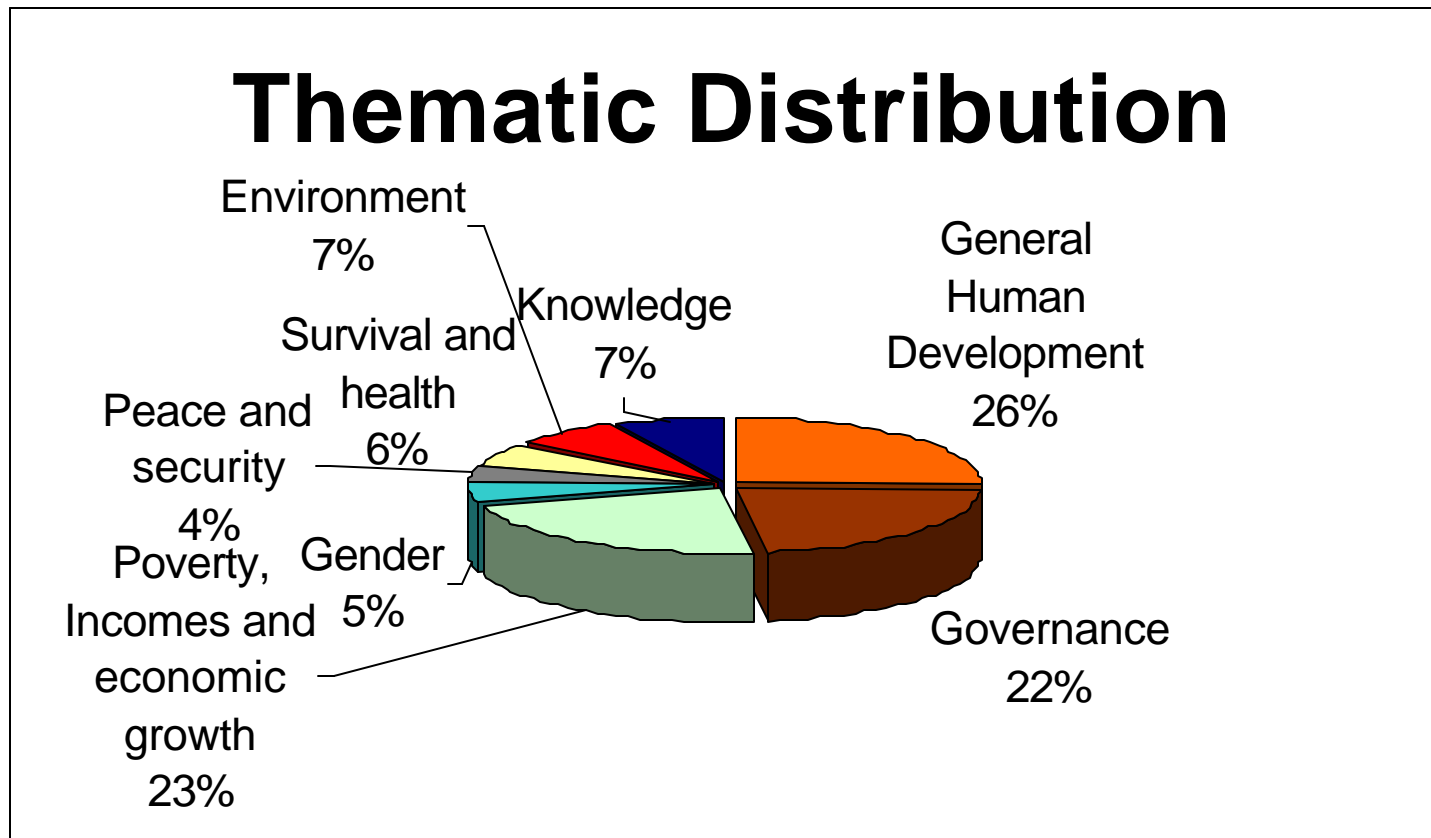
Questions

- If HD is universal, why are NHDRs only produced in developing countries?
- What is the difference between Global and National HDRs? (*context, policies, data*):
- How do NHDRs compete with other reports?

Landmarks

- Bangladesh first NHDR 1992
- 2002: Arab States, East Timor, Kosovo,
- National HD Networks: Philippines
- HD Courses: Russia, Latvia, Latin America
- Human Development Strategies: Kyrg, Bolivia
- NHDR Corporate Policy: March 2001
- NHDR Unit: <http://hdr.undp.org/>
- Global NHDR Network: 420 members

Thematic Distribution



Trends in Regional choices of themes

Africa	Latin America	Arab States	Asia Pacific	Europe and CIS
HIV/AIDs Conflict Poverty ICTs	Democracy People's aspirations	Education Youth Gender Poverty <input type="checkbox"/>	Governance/Decentralization Poverty Globalization	Social Cohesion Human Security Role of State Decentralization

Themes

- Challenge: What is the difference between thematic reports and NHDRs on themes?
 - The use of HD prism in analyzing themes.
 - Global HDRs
 - People as end, not the sector/theme
 - Use of 4 principles of equity, sustainability, efficiency and empowerment for sectoral policies

What makes a good NHDR?

Good objectives

↳ Good process

↳ Good product

↳ Good dissemination

↳ Good impact

And no skipping...

1) National Ownership: Country Based and Country Driven

- Defined objectives of exercise and targeted audience
- institutional arrangements: national capacity
- Choice of strategic national theme: Participatory selection
- Relevance of theme to national priority and level of national recognition and commitment
- Linkage to National Development Plans and policies
- Linkage to Global HDR
- should explore the regional and global context that both broadens and limits national choices
- Process should contribute to national ownership

2) Independence of Analysis

- Reports' authors chosen by UNDP/national partners through selection committee
- Synergy between authors, advisory committee, key partners, government, sponsors
- Report authors given full editorial independence
- Objective analysis
- Accurate, varied and unbiased data
- Whose views does the Report represent? (UNDP? Govt? civil society? Editorial team?)
- Who takes final responsibility?

3) Inclusive and Participatory Process

- Process includes representation by key govt. and NGOs: Credibility, consensus, ownership
- Team is broad-based and multi-disciplinary from diverse institutions
- Participatory process at various stages (i.e. Steering Committee, Reader's Group, Peer Reviews, Seminars, public debate etc.)
- Explanation of process in Annex
- Partnerships for contributions (time, funding, in-kind contributions)

4) Quality: a) purpose and coherence

- Purposed defined clearly
- Target audience identified
- Design of NHDR Cycle Process (annual, bi-annual): Context
- Logical overall structure
- Synergy between analysis and data
- Coherence of analysis, key messages and presentation, Technical editing
- Selectivity of data and analysis
- Balance of information and analysis

Quality: b) HD analysis

- Sound analysis of HD (theory and national context)
- Innovative reflection on what human development means in the local context
- monitor HD progress
- Theme(s) analyzed from a human development perspective
- link with global HDR and global debates
- Assess impact of past NHDRs

Quality: c) Policy Analysis and recommendations

- Critical evaluation of relevant existing policies
- Policy proposals must present alternatives, not just a description/discussion of present policies
- Policy proposals must be clear, concrete and realistic
- Identify specific steps and institutions, actors
- Cost/benefit analysis (political, financial, etc.) of recommendations
- Main findings and recommendations summarized in one chapter

Quality: d) Data: HDI

- Human Development Index
- HPI? GEM? GDI?
- Disaggregated to capture exclusion, disparities?
(rural/gender/ethnic)
- Trends over time?
- Comparisons with other countries?
- Has methodology been adjusted?
- New indicators, innovations of HD indices?

Quality e) Data

- Variety of sources (Govt., donors, NGOs)
- Quantitative and qualitative: Surveys, public opinion, case studies, voices, etc.
- Surveys and qualitative studies for Report
- Disaggregated by relevant groupings (gender, ethnic, geographic, etc.)
- Reliable and objective
- Properly sourced
- Presented properly (comparisons over time and space?)

5) Presentation: a) Flexibility and Creativity

- Accessible, varied presentation: Tables, graphs, figures, charts, maps and pictures
- Accessible language. Translation.
- Summaries, recommendations in one place
- Voices (Real-life examples) and boxes of views
- Executive summary and or overview at the beginning and strong foreword.
- Margin notes to highlight key messages
- NHDR reader friendly, attractive, well organized

Presentation: b) Annexes

- Glossary of HD terms, defined in locally understandable terms
- Statistical annex with key HD indicators
- Technical notes on indices and indicators
- Bibliography and references
- Description on the report's preparation process and its methodology

6) Sustained Follow-up: a) Dissemination and Launch

- Advocacy, communications and dissemination strategies for target audiences from beginning
- Engaging media (TV, radio, print) throughout process
- Use and design of web-site,
- Innovative products (CD ROMs, charts, posters, graphs, press releases, pamphlets)
- Pre-launch press kits media briefing
- Briefing of policy makers before launch
- Visible launch: Govt, NGO, UNDP RR, donors
- Wide distribution (lists)

6) Follow-up: b) Monitoring and Impact Evaluation

- Monitoring of policy impact: Budget, policies, programmes, legislation
- Contribution to activities of UN and UNDP
- National use of data and composite indices
- Review of users and uses of NHDR: demand
- Media coverage
- Curricula for educational and research Inst.
- Public discussion, Parliamentary debate
- Policy impacts evaluated in future NHDRs