SECOND CONFERENCE ON MEASURING HUMAN PROGRESS

4-5 March 2013, New York


HDI

EDUCATION index

LIFE index

GNI index

expected years of schooling

mean years of schooling

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.
Human Development Index Tree
The height of the trunk is linearly proportional to the HDI value.
The side of the box is proportional to the actual value of the component indicator.
The color of the trunk is a weighted average of the color of the HDI components.

(Cesar Hidalgo, MIT, Boston)
Welcome Note

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to the Second Conference on Measuring Human Progress organized by the UNDP Human Development Report Office.

Some of you had participated in our First Conference on Measuring Human Progress in January 2012, here in New York. You will recall then that we took a critical look at the set of human development indices we present in our global Human Development Report. You may know that the Human Development Index itself was modified back in 2010, and the changes were not without controversy. Three other indices - the Inequality-adjusted HDI, Gender inequality index and Multi-dimensional poverty index – were introduced in 2010 as experimental. In our first conference we took stock of all this and agreed that we had to strike a balance between statistical rigour, conceptual relevance, and fitness for purpose, and that the human development family of indices should be simple so that they can be easily explained to resonate well with users - policy-makers, advocacy groups, and media. But that they should also be designed to endure challenges over time.

This time we go a step further. During this event we will propose changes to our set of indices with the ultimate objective of strengthening and clarifying their conceptual and statistical underpinning, and improving the utility of the indices for planning, decision making and advocacy.

We are fortunate to have some very distinguished participants with us including Professors Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, whose joint work on Measuring Economic Performance and Social Progress has had such an impact.

We are looking forward to an open dialogue, and we very much value your opinion.
Welcome again and we look forward to a productive conference.

Khalid Malik

Director
Human Development Report Office
The Human Development Report Office

The mission of the UNDP Human Development Report Office (HDRO) is to advance human development by contributing towards the expansion of opportunities, choice and freedom. The office works towards this goal by promoting innovative ideas, advocating practical policy changes, and constructively challenging policies and approaches that constrain human development. It strives to achieve change through writing and research, data analysis and presentation, support to national regional analysis and outreach and advocacy work.

As part of this process, it produces the Human Development Index (HDI) and other composite indices featured in the Human Development Report. HDRO is supported by an Advisory Panel and a Statistical Advisory Panel which provide guidance and feedback to the team in preparation of the Human Development Reports.

The first Human Development Report opened with the simply stated premise that has guided all subsequent Reports - “People are the real wealth of a nation.” By backing up this assertion with an abundance of empirical data and a new way of thinking about and measuring development, the Human Development Report has had a profound impact on policies around the world.

The most recent 2013 Human Development Report – "The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World" – will be launched on 14 March in Mexico City by President Enrique Peña Nieto of Mexico and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark. The 2013 Human Development Report examines the profound shift in global dynamics driven by the fast-rising new powers of the developing world and its long-term implications for human development.
Acknowledgment

Human Development Report Office acknowledges support from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Development Agency) for the project “Review, consultation, revision, data gaps, adaptation and implementation of the HDI and experimental indices - IHDI, GII, MPI.” This conference is part of the project.
AGENDA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
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<td>Khalid Malik, HDRO</td>
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<td>Opening Address:</td>
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<td>Measuring Human Progress</td>
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<td>Rebeca Grynspan, Associate Administrator, UNDP</td>
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<td>10:15 – 12:00</td>
<td>Session 1: Assessing Human Progress</td>
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<td>Chair:</td>
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<td>Martine Durand, OECD</td>
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<td>Presentation:</td>
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<td>James Foster, George Washington University &amp; Maurice Kugler, HDRO</td>
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<td>Comments:</td>
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<td>Peter Harper, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia</td>
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<td>Miguel Szekely, Institute for Innovation in Education, Mexico</td>
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<td>Michaela Saisana, European Commission – Joint Research Centre, Italy</td>
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<td>Shiva Kumar, National Advisory Council, India</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 13:00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session 2: Going Beyond Income: Measuring Inequality</td>
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<tr>
<td>[13:00 – 14:30]</td>
<td><strong>Presentation:</strong> Conchita D’Ambrosio, Universita' di Milano-Bicocca &amp; Alan Fuchs, HDRO</td>
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<tr>
<td>[14:30 - 14:45]</td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Presentation:</strong> Stephan Klasen, University of Göttingen &amp; Amie Gaye, HDRO</td>
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<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session 4: Measuring the Many Faces of Poverty</td>
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<td>[11:30 - 13:00]</td>
<td>Panel: Measuring Human Progress</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>[13:00 - 14:00]</td>
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<td>[14:00 - 15:30]</td>
<td>Session 6:</td>
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<td>Moving Forward</td>
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<td>[16:00 – 17:00]</td>
<td>Summary and Next Steps</td>
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Background Note

Human development is about putting people at the centre of development. It is about people realizing their potential, increasing their choices and enjoying the freedom to lead lives they value. Since 1990, the annual Human Development Reports (HDRs) have explored a range of critical challenges from poverty, gender inequality, human rights, and cultural liberty to globalization, water scarcity, climate change, migration, and most recently - sustainability and equity.

The first Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990 introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), constructed to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the progress of a country, not economic growth alone.

Measuring progress has always been an important but challenging task for those involved in understanding and promoting human development. Since the beginning, Human Development Report Office (HDRO) has been aware of the many challenges that this task imposes but also of its relevance for policy debate. As a simple summary index, the HDI was designed to reflect average achievements in three basic aspects of human development – leading a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and enjoying a decent standard of living.

Additional complementary composite indices were later introduced to cover some of the “missing” dimensions in the HDI. Gender disparity, inequality and human deprivation are measured by other indices (Gender Inequality Index, Inequality-adjusted HDI, and Multidimensional Poverty Index).

Measurement issues related to these aspects of human development demonstrate the conceptual and methodological challenges that need to be further addressed. This conference will represent an important step on the evolution of the HDI and its family of indices.
Conference Objectives

- To present and discuss new ideas and proposals for revision of the set of human development indices, with particular aims of improving the methodology for measuring human development and strengthening the usefulness of the indices for decision making.

- To facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices in promoting the use and development of the high quality socio-economic policy-relevant indicators.

Expected Outcomes

A set of recommendations on how to

- improve the human development indices; and
- implement the proposed changes.

Participants

Approximately fifty participants will come from a range of sectors, representing both the users and producers of statistical indicators. Including:

- Senior officials from government and international organizations;
- National and international statisticians;
- Leading academics;
- Experts in the design and use of indicators from NGOs and beyond

In More Detail

In 2010, the HDI and other human development (HD) composite indices were revised in response to some of criticisms raised over the 20 years of their existence, while trying to work within a set of quality criteria placed on the indicators: conceptual relevance, non-ambiguity, reliability, value-added, power of discrimination, and availability of data. The revision generated considerable debate among the development community with opinions divided on the changes that had been made. So in January 2012, HDRO orga-
nized a Conference on Measuring Human Progress to take another look at the indices. The conference brought together a range of experts - both critics and supporters of the changes - and included Amartya Sen. Although the discussion was rich here was not much consensus on what further changes were needed. However, the overall position of the conference was that the HD family of indices should be kept simple and be designed to endure challenges over time.

In late 2012 a second review process of the indices was commissioned among leading researchers in the area of socio-economic measurements with the objective to address the limitations of the current indices and concerns about their usefulness. Any revised indices are supposed to allow for comparison across countries while maintaining simplicity and transparency. Moreover they must be easy to communicate and be resonant with policy makers.

In the case of the HDI, reviewers were invited to critically review the technical and analytical implications of the following arguments raised about the index:

- The current use of moving maxima, which reduces HDI comparability across time.
- Actual weights of component indicators differ although the explicit (normative) weights are kept equal across dimensions. This implies a higher effect of some indicators on the HDI than others, contrary to the normative assumption of equal importance of all components.
- The use of a geometric mean for aggregation across dimensions together with the min-max normalization entails a potentially distorted trade-off among dimensions, particularly for the poorest countries where the indicators become disproportionately dependent on the minimum values.
- The relative grouping of countries by quartiles of the HDI distribution is more difficult to interpret than the grouping based on predetermined (fixed) cut-off points. Countries like to have the possibility of graduating from lower groups.
• The use of the geometric mean distorts the decomposability property of the HDI.
• The lack of a straight-forward cardinal interpretation of the HDI seems to be problematic. Irrespective of the indicators used or the method of aggregation applied, the HDI has not had a cardinal interpretation.
• The use of the logarithmic transformation of income distorts the symmetry of the HDI and in combination with the geometric aggregation it seems to double penalize income.
• It is not necessary to have two separate indicators for education.
• Being a combination of a flow indicator (gross national income) and stock indicators (mean years of schooling, life expectancy, expected years of schooling), the HDI is unable to easily reflect the impact of changes in social and other policies in the short term.

The Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) introduced in 2010 takes into account not only the average achievements of a country in health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its citizens by “discounting” each dimension’s average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI is based on a distribution-sensitive class of composite indices proposed by Foster, Lopez-Calva, and Szekely1 (2005), which draws on the Atkinson2 (1970) family of inequality measures. It is computed as the geometric mean of the HDI dimension indices adjusted for inequality. The inequality in each dimension is estimated by the Atkinson inequality measure, which is based on the assumption that a society has a certain level of aversion to inequality. The IHDI will be equal to the HDI when there is no inequality in the distribution of achievement across people in society, but falls below the HDI as inequality rises.

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In the case of the IHDI, reviewers were invited to particularly address and justify or propose a better approach for the following issues:

- Applicability of the welfare-based Atkinson inequality measure to distributions of life expectancy and years of schooling is questionable and need to be better justified.

- The income index based on logarithmically transformed incomes is adjusted by inequality calculated from untransformed income data. This assumes that the percentage loss due to inequality in income distribution is the same for both average income and its logarithm. This doubtful assumption may lead to some inconsistencies.

- The IHDI captures the inequality in distribution of the HDI dimensions. However, it is not association sensitive, meaning it does not account for overlapping inequalities for the people that experience the multiple deprivations.

- Values of indicators at the micro level can be zero or even negative (no income, overall loss of income, no education). They need to be adjusted to non-negative non-zero values uniformly across countries so that the Atkinson measure can be computed. Sensitivity analysis has shown that there is an effect of these adjustments on the overall value.

- In general, the loss in HDI due to inequality, a measure derived from the HDI and IHDI, needs a better justification and interpretation, e.g., the distinction between the potential and the real HDI is not straightforward.

- Combining inequalities that pertain to different years across dimensions may be misleading and the final result – the IHDI - may be misinterpreted.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) was introduced in 2010 in response to some of the critiques of the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), both published in the HDRs between 1995 and 2009. The GDI was developed to capture gender disparities in overall well-being measured by the HDI. The GEM was introduced as a complementary measure of gender equality in political, economic and decision-making power. Both indices were widely criticized for not measuring what they were
supposed to. The GII is a composite measure reflecting lost human development due to inequalities in women and men’s achievements in three aspects of human development—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The reproductive health dimension is measured by the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rate. Although the reproductive health indicators do not have male equivalents, it is argued that high levels of maternal mortality and adolescent births are the results of unequal gender power relations. The empowerment dimension is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels; while the labour dimension is measured by women’s and men’s participation in the work force. The functional form and calculation of the GII is similar to the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index.

In the case of the GII, reviewers were invited to particularly address the following limitations pointed out by critics:

- To simplify the methodology to allow for easy interpretation: the way in which the GII has been constructed limits its usefulness and appropriateness as a global gender inequality index.
- The current GII does not explicitly indicate which sex is better off. This limits the policy relevance of the index.
- Indicators measuring the reproductive health dimension — the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility - do not have male equivalents, which makes the index conceptually unclear and hard to interpret. By using the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rate as index components, less-developed countries are penalized even if the loss attributed to gender inequality may not be entirely explained by real gender inequality.
- Failure of the GII to capture the time women spend in unpaid labor makes it insufficient in capturing the true global disparities of women.

In 2010, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was introduced based on the methodology previously developed by Alkire and Foster (2007, 2009). The MPI accounts for overlapping

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deprivations suffered by the same household and its members. It covers deprivations in the three HDI dimensions as measured by ten indicators. Dimensions are weighted equally and indicators within dimensions are also weighted equally. A household and its members are classified as poor if they suffer overlapping deprivations in at least one-third of the weighted indicators.

Notwithstanding the good properties of the MPI there are limitations that the reviewers were invited to address:

- The cut-off point of 1/3 for a household deprivation score is subjective and needs better justification.
- The number of indicators, especially for the living standard dimension, seems large. For a number of countries the living standard indicators unduly influence the outcome.
- There is a possibility of using an assets (or wealth) index, now customarily computed for each household in international surveys, as an indicator of living standards.
- Alternatives are needed for the current health indicators.
- International comparability needs to be thought about in terms of reference dates and the indicators used.
- Two of the MPI components, the headcount of MPI poor and the intensity of poverty, are expressed in percentages, but of population and indicators respectively. While the components are easily interpretable because they have the cardinal meaning, the MPI itself is not. It is a unit-less index made for country ordering only. Attaching a cardinal interpretation to the MPI itself would be important.

PARTICIPANTS
Sabina Alkire directs the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), a research centre within the Department of International Development, University of Oxford. Her research has included conceptual work related to the capability approach and human development; the methodologies and applications of multidimensional poverty measurement, and the measurement of well-being, gross-national-happiness, and agency/empowerment. Publications include ‘Valuing Freedoms: Sen’s Capability Approach and Poverty Reduction’, as well as numerous articles in Philosophy and Economics. In addition, she is also a Research Associate at Harvard and Vice President of the Human Development & Capability Association (HDCA). She holds a DPhil in Economics from the University of Oxford.
Prof. Savas Alpay is the Director General of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC). He received his Ph.D. in economics from Johns Hopkins University in 1997, and has taught at different universities in Turkey. Formerly, he has worked as a consultant for an international consultancy firm in the USA, and served on the Board of a Public Regulation Authority in Turkey. His research areas include interactions among economic growth, international trade and the environment with an emphasis on the design and implementation of policies towards sustainable growth in general. More recently, his research focuses on policies towards improving the socio-economic development of the communities, as well as the knowledge economics, science and technology policies and the vocational education and training programmes in the Member Countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). His book titled “Trade and the Environment” has been published by Kluwer, and he has many articles published in different journals and conference proceedings. He is the editor of the Economic Cooperation and Development Review and the Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development, which publish scholarly articles on socio-economic development in the OIC Member Countries as well as in other developing countries. Prof. Savas Alpay is also a member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences.
John C. Anyanwu is Lead Research Economist in the Development Research Department of the African Development Bank. Prior to joining the AfDB, he was full Professor of Economics, Department of Economics & Statistics, University of Benin, Nigeria; Health Economist/ Economic Adviser to Resident Representative, WHO, Lagos, Nigeria; and Consultant to the AfDB and International Health Policy Program. Anyanwu holds a Ph.D. and MSc in Economics from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria and Master’s degree in Entrepreneurship and Economic Development from the University of Houston-Victoria, USA. He had had training/Executive Education courses at London School of Economics (UK) & Harvard University (USA) and Visiting Scholar at Cornell University (USA). He is an editor for the African Development Review, a quarterly journal of the African Development Bank. Anyanwu is a member of AEA, AFEA, NEA, IAEE, and iHEA. He has had his papers read at more than 110 conferences/seminars/workshops worldwide. Anyanwu has authored over 100 scholarly publications in national and international journals in addition to authoring/co-authoring more than 35 book chapters and a number of books. Among others, his research interests include poverty and inequality analyses. He is married to Joy O. Anyanwu and they are blessed with two sets of twins – two boys and two girls - John (Jr) and Joy; and John-Tim and Joanna.
Rachid Benmokhtar Benabdellah started his career with IBM France in 1967. In 1973, he founded with other engineers the first Moroccan consulting firm in Information Technology. In 1978 he was the co-founder and president of the subsidiary of Parsons Brinckerhoff engineering company (New York) in Morocco, today CID. From 1980 to 1995 he served as Visiting Professor at the Mohammedia School of Engineering. In 1995, he was appointed by Late King Hassan II Minister of Education and in 1998 President of Al Akhawayn University in Ifran. In July 2006 he was appointed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI chairman and president of the National Observatory for Human Development. He is also Vice-chairman of the Moroccan Foundation for Advanced Science, Innovation and Research (MAScIR), member of the Economic and Social Council of the Kingdom of Morocco, member of the Hassan II Academy for Science and Technology, member of the board of the “Foundation of Three Cultures of the Mediterranean” (Spain) and member of the Advisory Board of the Alliance for Research on North Africa (ARENA, university of Tsukuba, Japan), member of the Statistical Advisory Panel (UNDP) and member of the Advisory Council for Science Works (USA). He also served as Chairman of the scientific committee of the Fifty years of Independence Report on Human Development (2003-2006), as member of the Advisory Board of the World Bank Institute (1998-2001), as member of the United Nations Committee of Experts in Public Administration (2001-2009). Rachid Benmokhtar Benabdellah is a Higher Institute of Aeronautics and Space Engineering (Toulouse) and an International Institute of Management Development (IMD Lausanne, Switzerland) alumnus.
Sarah Burd-Sharps is the Co-director of Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council, a policy advocacy project that uses the human development approach to address poverty and inequality in the United States. She has co-authored two volumes in the “Measure of America” series (Columbia University Press, 2008 and NYU Press, 2010) as well as state and local human development reports in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi and is a frequent contributor to media outlets, with invited opinion pieces in The New York Times, The Nation, NPR’s Marketplace, The Huffington Post and others. Prior to founding Measure of America, Sarah worked at the UN for over two decades, most recently as Deputy Director of UNDP’s Human Development Report Office. Here she contributed to global reports and led UNDP’s work on national human development reports, working with report teams on every continent. She had two tours of duty in China including in the lead up to the 1995 UN Women’s Conference where she led UNIFEM’s work in Beijing in preparation for the conference and supported the then-nascent NGO movement in China. Sarah has a Master's degree in International Affairs from Columbia University.
Pedro Conceição

Pedro Conceição is, since December 2009, Chief-Economist and Head of the Strategic Advisory Unit at the Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Prior to this, he was Director of the Office of Development Studies (ODS) from March 2007 to November 2009, and Deputy Director of ODS, from October 2001 to February 2007. His work on financing for development and on global public goods was published by Oxford University Press in books he co-edited (The New Public Finance: Responding to Global Challenges, 2006; Providing Global Public Goods: Managing Globalization, 2003). He co-edited several books on the economics of innovation and technological change, including: Innovation, Competence Building, and Social Cohesion in Europe—Towards a Learning Society (Edward Elgar, 2002) and Knowledge for Inclusive Development. (Quorum Books, 2001). He has published, amongst others journals, in the African Development Review, Review of Development Economics, Eastern Economic Journal, Ecological Economics, Environmental Economics and Policy Studies, and Technological Forecasting and Social Change. Prior to coming to UNDP, he was an assistant professor at the Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal, teaching and researching on science, technology and innovation policy. He has degrees in Physics and in Economics from the Technical University of Lisbon and a Ph. D. in Public Policy from the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas at Austin, where he studied with a Fulbright scholarship.
Henry de Cazotte

Henry de Cazotte, Director, Advisor to the Executive Director Strategy at Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD), in charge of a government mission on the international agenda for development post 2015, is an agronomist, graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Zurich, Switzerland, and from l’Ecole Supérieures des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, Paris. Henry de Cazotte led a career entirely devoted to development in various positions on the field: Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Brazil, etc. He also worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Agence Francaise de Développement. He has served in several functions, including those of special advisor to the Director General of AFD, Cooperation and Cultural Counsellor at the French Embassy in Brazil, Director of AFD regional agency in South Africa, Johannesburg, Director of External Relations and Communication at AFD. Lately he has been Special Advisor to the Executive Coordinator of the United Nations Conference Rio +20, New York. Henry de Cazotte is involved in many non-profit activities in France, including local sustainable development, and viticulture. He is married and has four children.
Cheryl Doss is a Senior Lecturer in Global Affairs and Economics at Yale University. She has an MA in International Relations from Yale and a Ph.D. in Applied Economics from the University of Minnesota. Her research has focused on issues facing rural households in developing countries, especially Africa. Currently, she is co-leading a research project on measuring the gender asset gap that has demonstrated both the importance and feasibility of collecting individual level asset ownership data. The project collected data from Ecuador, Ghana and Karnataka, India. She has published extensively on intrahousehold decision-making, technology adoption, gender issues in agricultural development, risk among pastoralist households in Kenya and Ethiopia, and the gender asset and wealth gaps. She has consulted on agricultural development issues with the World Bank, International Food Policy Research Institute, FAO, UNDP, UN Women, and DFiD.
Caroline Dotter

Caroline is a Ph.D. student in development economics at the University of Goettingen. Her supervisors are Stephan Klasen and Inma Martinez. She received her Master in Economics with distinction from the University of Nottingham and her bachelor degree from the University of Erfurt. Her research interests include multidimensional and monetary poverty measurement and analysis, evaluating vulnerability to poverty, and assessing the poverty impact of policy changes. Previously, she held a trainee position at the European Commission and was involved in the EC’s Trade, Growth & Development Communication.
Martine Durand was appointed Director of Statistics and Chief Statistician of the OECD in 2010. Formally OECD Deputy-Director of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, she currently oversees all of the OECD’s statistical activities and is responsible for providing strategic orientation for the Organisation’s statistical policy. In this capacity, she is responsible for the OECD work on the measurement of well-being and the progress of societies, which is the underpinnings of the OECD Better Life Initiative and comprises the flagship report How’s Life? Measuring Well-Being and the innovative web tool Your Better Life Index. She has authored and co-authored numerous articles and publications in the area of international competitiveness, labour markets, social policies and international migration. She graduated in mathematics, statistics and economics from the Paris VI University, Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l’Administration Economique and the University of Wisconsin-Madison-USA.
Jean-Paul Fitoussi

Professor Emeritus of the *Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris* (Sciences-Po), Paris and at LUISS Guido Carli University, Rome, Jean-Paul Fitoussi is also research director at OFCE, an institute dedicated to economic research and forecasting and a member of the Centre for Capitalism and Society at Columbia University. Since 1997, he has been a member of the Economic Commission of the Nation. From 1990 to 2010 he was President of OFCE. He has published a number of articles in international scientific journals on inflation and unemployment theories, open-economy theory, macroeconomic theory and policy, and European integration. He has also published numerous books and essays on related subjects. From 2000 to 2009 he has been an expert at the European Parliament, Commission of Monetary and Economic Affairs. He was also a member of the UN Commission on the Reform of the International Monetary and Financial System and Coordinator of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (2008-2009). Dr Fitoussi was awarded the Prize of the Association Française de Sciences Economiques and the Rossi Prize of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He has received distinctions, including Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Economy of Strasbourg, Doctor Honoris Causa from the universities of Buenos Aires and Tres de Febrero, and Honorary Professor of the University of Trento. He is Officier de l’Ordre National du Mérite and Officer de la légion d’honneur in his own nation, and Grand Officier de l’ordre de l’Infant Henri in Portugal.
Professor Foster is Director of the Institute for International Economic Policy at the Elliott School of International Affairs of George Washington University, and Research Associate at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at Oxford University. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Cornell University and has held visiting or permanent positions at Cornell, Essex, Harvard, London School of Economics, Oxford, Purdue, and Vanderbilt. Professor Foster's research focuses on welfare economics using economic tools to evaluate the wellbeing of people. His publications span the fields of economics development, public economics, and economics theory, and his joint 1984 *Econometrica* paper is one of the most frequently cited papers on poverty; it introduced the FGT Index, which has been used in many studies and was the basis for targeting the Progresa/Oportunidades program in Mexico. His 1997 work with Amartya Sen explored the foundations of the measurement of inequality, poverty, and wellbeing. His 2011 joint paper in the *Journal of Public Economics* with Sabina Alkire of Oxford has transformed the way that poverty and other multidimensional phenomena are measured. The countries of Mexico, Colombia and Bhutan have adopted its multidimensional approach for their official measures of poverty, while Bhutan’s Gross National Happiness Index and Feed the Future’s Women’s Empowerment Index are based on the same structure. He is currently investigating multidimensional measures of inclusive growth with Miguel Szekely former Undersecretary of Education in Mexico. He recently visited Harvard University where he co-taught a doctoral seminar on Welfare Economics with Professor Sen.
Alan Fuchs is a Policy Specialist at HDRO. He holds a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Resource Economics from UC Berkeley, a Master in Public Administration in International Development from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University and received a B.A. in Economics and a Master in Public Policy from Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM). Alan worked for the Mexican Government at three different Agencies. At the Ministry of Finance he estimated dynamic econometric models to monthly forecast components of GDP such as employment, productivity, and prices. At the Mexican Institute for Social Security he was responsible for health and child care budget assignment through resource decentralization models and for designing innovative methods health systems’ finance and organization. At the Ministry for Social Development he was part of a team that designed new programs to attack identified needs, focusing resources to the poor with the intention of generating an integrated vision of social policy. Alan’s research focuses on development economics, applied microeconomics, insurance and energy economics. In particular, he has studied the effect of the rainfall-indexed insurance on small scale farmers’ productivity and risk management strategies in Mexico, and the effect of conditional cash transfers on poor households’ energy demand.
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr is a development economist concerned with global poverty and inequality. She explores these problems from the perspective of human development and human rights and has been working on a range of related issues, including violent conflict, global technology, and gender. She is currently conducting research for a book on the role of Millennium Development Goals in reshaping international development agendas and another on a new index with which to measure economic and social human rights. From 1995 to 2004, she served as lead author and director of the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports. Her work has appeared in major journals and media outlets including the Financial Times, and she has been interviewed a number of times on the BBC. Her education includes an MA in Economics from the University of Sussex, United Kingdom; and a MALD in International Affairs from Tufts University. She is currently a Professor of International Affairs and her areas of expertise are International development, global poverty and inequality, genetically modified crops, human rights and poverty.
Amie Gaye is an expert in international development statistics who has worked for the past six years as a Policy Specialist for the UNDP Human Development Report (HDRO), where she contributed to the conception of the Report’s recently introduced Gender Inequality Index. Before joining HDRO, Gaye worked at UNDP Office in Namibia as a Technical Adviser for three years, supporting the National Poverty Reduction and Equity Programme. She also worked at the Gambia Bureau of Statistics for 20 years, holding various positions including as head of its Gender Statistics Unit. She holds an undergraduate degree in Statistics from the University of Ghana and a Master’s degree in Population Research from University of Exeter, UK.
Enrico Giovannini

President of Istat since August 4th, 2009. He is President of the Statistical Advisory Board for the Human Development Report of the United Nations, Member of the Partnership Group of the European Statistical Committee and Chairman of the Board of the World Bank International Project for the measurement of purchasing power parity. From January 2001 to July 2009, he was Chief Statistician and Director of the Statistics Directorate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, where he designed and implemented a thorough reform of the statistical system, organized the "World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Politics" and launched the Global Project on the "Measurement of Progress in Society". He has authored numerous publications and has been a member of important national and international committees, such as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Committee, established by the French President Nicolas Sarkozy. He has also been President of the Global Council of the World Economic Forum on the "Evaluation of Societal Progress". For his work on the measurement of social welfare, in 2010, he was awarded the Gold Medal of the President of the Republic by the Pio Manzù International Centre and became a member of the Club of Rome. He is full professor of statistical economics at University of Rome "Tor Vergata".
George Gray Molina

George Gray Molina is Chief Economist for UNDP-Latin America and the Caribbean, based in New York. Prior to his work at UNDP, he was an Oxford-Princeton Global Leaders Fellow, director of the Unit for Economic Policy Analysis (UDAPE) at the Bolivian Ministry of the Presidency, and director of the Catholic University’s Public Policy Masters Programme. He co-founded a think tank on development in Bolivia (Instituto Alternativo) and was a research partner of Oxford’s Centre for Research on Inequality, Ethnicity and Human Security (CRISE) as well as a member of the Inter-American Dialogue. Dphil (Nuffield, Oxford), MPP (Kennedy School, Harvard), BA (Cornell).
Rebeca Grynspan was appointed by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to the position of UN Under-Secretary-General and UNDP Associate Administrator effective 1 February, 2010. Before joining the United Nations, Ms. Grynspan was elected Vice-President of Costa Rica from 1994 to 1998. She also served as Housing Minister, Coordinating Minister of Economy, Coordinating Minister of Social Affairs and Vice-Minister of Finance. At the UN Ms. Grynspan has also served as UNDP Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Director at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC. In addition to her experience as an adviser, lecturer and author, Ms. Grynspan has contributed to key United Nations initiatives such as the Millennium Project’s Task Force on Poverty and Economic Development and on the High-Level Panel on Financing for Development. She has worked with multiple Government institutions, national and international organizations as Counselor, Advisor and Researcher. Ms. Grynspan has authored and co-authored numerous articles and books on social and economic policy, gender and poverty.
Patrick Guillaumont

Président of the Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international (Ferdi), is Professeur émérite at the Université d'Auvergne, member of Cerdi (Centre d'études et de recherches sur le développement international), he founded in 1976, and director-founder of the Revue d'Economie du Développement. He is also a member of the European Development Network (EUDN) and Fellow of the Oxford Center for Studies on African Economies (CSAE).

Patrick Guillaumont has been a member of the Committee of Development Policy at the United Nations (CDP) from 1987 to 2009, where he has chaired from 1997 to 2009 various expert groups on the identification criteria of the LDCs (Least Developed countries). He has also been a member of many advisory international committees and has worked for various international institutions and foreign governments. Patrick Guillaumont has published many books and nearly two hundred papers, mainly on development, in a wide set of economic journals. His recent work is mainly about public development assistance, economic vulnerability and the Least Developed Countries, with his last book *Caught in a Trap, Identifying the least developed countries*, 2009 (French version forthcoming). Present research is focused on aid allocation criteria and the effectiveness of special measures for the LDCs (book in preparation *Out of the trap. Supporting the least developed countries*). Patrick Guillaumont is Commandeur de l’Ordre national du Mérite, Officier de la Légion d’Honneur and Officier des Palmes Académiques. He has been given in 1992 the “Prix El Fasi de la recherche francophone” and the Médaille of Région d’Auvergne.
Peter Harper is the Deputy Australian Statistician for the Population, Labour and Social Statistics Group at the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Peter has occupied other senior positions at the ABS including Chief Operating Officer and head of economic statistics. Peter has an Economics Degree from the Australian National University and has worked at the ABS for almost 30 years. He also worked for three years at the International Monetary Fund on balance of payments issues. Peter was a member of the Government 2.0 Taskforce and the State of Environment 2011 Committee. Peter is currently an ex-officio member of the National Sustainability Council. Peter is also actively involved in international statistical issues, including chairing the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting.
Gonzalo Hernández Licona

Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (Coneval). His function is to coordinate the Council’s activities, whose objective is to evaluate the social development policy and programs, as well as to carry out the country’s poverty measurement. Dr. Gonzalo Hernández Licona holds a Doctorate in Economy from the University of Oxford, UK, a Masters Degree in Economy by the University of Essex, UK, and a Bachelor’s Degree in Economy by the Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology (ITAM). He was Head of Evaluation and Monitoring at the Ministry of Social Development from August 2002 to November 2005. He was full-time Chair Professor at the Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology (ITAM) in the Economy Department from 1991 to 1992 and from 1996 to 2002 and acted as Headmaster to the Degree in Economy in the same institution between 1998 and 1999. From 1996 to 2000 he was Academic Representative to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation Labor Cooperation Commission. Currently, and since 1998, he is a Member of the Editorial Committee of Economía Mexicana magazine, published by the Center for Economic Research and Education; likewise, since 1997 is a member of the National Researcher System. He has published articles on labor markets, poverty, inequality and evaluation of social programs.
Carmen Herrero holds a Ph.D. in Mathematics and is currently a professor of Economics at the University of Alicante Spain and a Senior Researcher in the Ivie. She has been recently visiting the Universities of Vienna, Autónoma of Barcelona, Rochester and California Davis. She has also worked as a consultant for the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology. Her research interests include welfare economics, game theory, health economics and public economics.
Denis Huschka, born 1975 in East Germany, studied sociology and political science in Berlin. Following a one-year research stay in South Africa, Huschka focused on issues such as quality of life and measuring social change at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB Berlin) and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). Since 2007, Huschka has been managing director of the German Data Forum (a governmental advisory board). He also became executive director of the International Society for Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS) in 2011 after serving as vice president for six years. He is a permanent visiting fellow of the Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP) and holds a research associate status at Rhodes University Grahamstown, South Africa. Huschka works as a policy adviser. He worked as a consultant for, among others, the Office of the Federal Chancellor of Germany. In 2010, Huschka founded the GWI Science Policy and Infrastructure Development Company, a service provider at the intersection of policy, science and the public. He is a member of several (scientific) associations.
Mr. Takao Ito was born in Japan. In 1977 he graduated from the Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo, Faculty of Law. He began his professional career at the Administrative Management Agency of the Prime Minister's Office. In 1999 he became the director for the International Statistical Affairs Division at the Statistical Standards Department, Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency. In 2004 he got a position as the director for General Affairs, Administrative Evaluation Bureau, MIC; and in 2005 he became Deputy Director-General at the Minister’s Secretariat for Administrative Evaluation Bureau, MIC. During 2011 he worked as the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards), MIC. Since 2012 he has been working as Executive Statistician for the International Statistical Affairs. As a responsible officer in the Japanese official statistical administration, Mr. Ito attended many international conferences that include the EUROSTAT/8th Meeting of the International Voorburg Group on Service Statistics in Oslo, the UN/31st Session of the Statistical Commission in New York, the IMF/Regional Seminar for SDDS Coordinators in Singapore, the UN/32nd Session of the Statistical Commission in New York, the 53rd ISI Session in Seoul, the ESCAP/12th Committee on Statistics in Bangkok, the UNSD/43rd Session of Statistical Commission, the 9th Session OECD/Meeting of the Committee on Statistics, and the ESCAP/3rd Committee on Statistics in Bangkok.
Rima Khalaf

Rima Khalaf is the Under Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in Beirut. Previously, she served as director of the Regional Bureau for Arab States with the UN Development Program from 2000 to 2006, initiating projects to promote good governance, human rights and human development in Arab countries. She was the principal architect behind the pioneering Arab Human Development Report series and has received numerous international prizes, including the Prince Claus Award and the King Hussein Leadership Prize. Before joining the UN Development Program, Khalaf served in senior government posts in Jordan, including deputy prime minister, industry and trade minister, planning minister and head of the ministerial economic team. She has also participated in various international commissions, including the High Level Commission for the Modernization of the World Bank Group Governance. Khalaf holds a bachelor’s degree in economics from the American University of Beirut and a master’s in economics and a Ph.D. in system science from Portland State University in Oregon.
Ayache Khellaf holds a position of Deputy Director at Forecasting and Prospective Directorate at Moroccan High Commission for Planning. He has been working on development issues, especially the assessment of economic policy impact on economic and human development in Morocco. He has an expertise in economic modeling, especially in general equilibrium modeling, and he has been in charge of the Division of economic modeling at the HCP for many years. He contributed with many works done in Morocco on measuring and evaluating human development strategies. The last one was on assessing the capability of Morocco to achieve the MDGs by 2015, in collaboration with UNDP (DESA) and the World Bank by implementing the MAMS (Maquette for MDG Simulations) model on the Moroccan economy. MAMS belongs to the class of dynamic general equilibrium models, but has been substantially enhanced to capture the key processes that generate MDG outcomes, along with the feedbacks on the rest of the economy.
Stephan Klasen is professor of development economics at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University and has since held positions at the World Bank, King's College (Cambridge, UK), and the University of Munich. His research focuses primarily on poverty and inequality issues in developing countries, with particular focus on gender inequality. He has also worked on poverty, gender, and inequality issues for the OECD, DFID, UNDP, UNESCO, and German Development Cooperation.
Milorad Kovacevic

Milorad Kovacevic is chief statistician of the Human Development Report Office. Before joining UNDP in 2009, he was working at Statistics Canada for more than seventeen years as head of Data Analysis Methods Research. He also worked for the Federal Statistical Office of Yugoslavia and was teaching statistics at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, and the University of Iowa, Iowa City, United States. He spent two sabbaticals doing statistical methodology research at the University of Southampton (UK) and the University of Wollongong (Australia). Milorad has been doing research and teaching in the area of survey sampling, analysis of complex survey data, analysis of longitudinal data, estimation of inequality, polarization and poverty, finite population inference and international comparison. He was the president of Survey Methods Section of the Statistical Society of Canada. Milorad holds a Ph.D. in statistics from the University of Belgrade.
Maurice Kugler is Head of the Development Research and Data Unit at the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme. He has conducted research on development and globalization including scholarly work on international trade, foreign direct investment and skilled migration. Past publications deal with export dynamics, reallocation after market oriented reforms, and the link of international capital flows with labor migration. More generally, Kugler explores how global market integration, and other reforms, impact upon the prospects of human development in nations and regions. Since 2006, he holds a Research Fellowship at the Growth Lab of the Center for International Development in Harvard University. He has taught at Harvard, Los Andes, Southampton, and Stanford Universities. Kugler has been awarded research grants by the McArthur Foundation, the National Science Foundation and the Tinker Foundation in the US as well as the Department for International Development and the Economic and Social Research Council in the UK. He has been adviser to the Central Bank of Colombia, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, and earned a Ph.D. in economics from UC Berkeley, after being an undergrad at the LSE.
A.K. Shiva Kumar is a development economist and Adviser to UNICEF India. He is also a member of Government of India’s National Advisory Council and the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. He serves on the Governing Board of the Centre for Science and Environment, International Center for Research on Women, and Public Health Foundation of India. He has over 30 years of experience in policy research and analysis, public management and evaluation. He is Visiting Professor at the Indian School of Business in Hyderabad and teaches economics and public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School. His research has focused on poverty and human development, basic education and health, social policy evaluation including the impact of development policies on children and women. Shiva Kumar has been a regular contributor to UNDP’s Human Development Reports and has been associated with the preparation of several national Human Development Reports.
Ahmed Lahlimi Alami

Minister Ahmed Lahlimi Alami, Geographer-Economist, is currently High-Commissioner for Planning with rank of a Minister (since October 2003). He has been one of the leading figures of the movement for democracy in Morocco during the last fifty years. As such, he was appointed Minister of Social Economy, Small and Medium Enterprises and Handicraft; in Charge of the General Affairs of the Government (1998-2002) in the first Government of Alternance. As a High-Commissioner for Planning, he launched the general census of population and housing in 2004, an extensive program of prospective Morocco in 2030 and ensured independence to this institution, whose statistical production, studies on poverty and social inequalities and assessments of public policies are highly considered. He was also the initiator of the National Charter for Small and Medium Enterprises promotion, of a broad action for the moralization of public life, and of some fundamental laws of Morocco on competition and free pricing in 2000. The HCP, under his leadership, is now one of the active partners of the most prestigious international organizations, particularly the Statistics Division of the United Nations, UNDP, OECD, EU, IMF, and the World Bank.
Moazam Mahmood is currently working at the Director Department for Economic and Labour Market Analysis. This department works on global and comparative issues of growth, employment and job quality. It produces the ILO flagship annual report on Global Employment Trends that looks at employment scenarios and macro policy options to improve outcomes. It has focused on providing analytical inputs to the G20 milestones during this crisis, for which it has also reviewed policy responses to the crisis in some 80 countries. The department also has a sharp focus on the role of labour market institutions in determining employment and job quality outcomes. Moazam’s professional interests are macro policy for growth and employment with a particular emphasis on the drivers of growth and employment. He holds a D. Phil and M. Phil from the IDS, University of Sussex.
Khalid Malik is the Director of the UNDP Human Development Report since June 2011. He has held a variety of senior management and substantive positions in the United Nations. He has been active on UN reform and has worked closely with development partners and UN intergovernmental bodies. He served as UN Resident Coordinator in China (2003 – 2010) and has held other director and advisor level positions in the organisation. Before joining the UN, Mr. Malik taught and conducted research at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (1975) and at Pembroke College, Oxford (1974-75). Mr. Malik has written widely on a range of topics. His latest book "Why China Has Grown So Fast for So Long" was published in 2012 by Oxford University Press. In 2009, Mr. Malik was one of ten “champions” - and the only foreigner - to be honored for their contributions to the protection of the environment in China.
Saraswathi Menon is currently the Director of the Policy Division in UN Women, the new United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. She was formerly Director of the Evaluation Office in the United Nations Development Programme and the elected Chair of the United Nations Evaluations Group that brings together the heads of evaluation of all UN organizations. She was a member of the team of authors who wrote the first six Human Development Reports. Subsequently she worked on UNDP programmes as Deputy Chief of the Regional Programme in the Regional Bureau of Asia and the Pacific, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Nepal (1999-2000) and as UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Mongolia (2000-2003). Prior to joining UNDP she taught sociology in Madras University in India. She has a Ph.D. in Sociology from Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. Her Ph.D. dissertation was on caste and land control in Thanjavur district during the nineteenth century, and she continues to be interested in multi-dimensional issues of poverty.
Branko Milanovic

Branko is the lead economist in World Bank Research Department in the unit dealing with poverty and income inequality and a visiting professor at the School of Public Policy, University of Maryland. He was a long-term visiting professor at the School for Advanced International Studies in Washington (1997-2007), and senior associate at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (2003-05). He is the author of numerous articles on methodology and empirics of global income distribution and effects of globalization. His most recent book *The Haves and the Have-nots: A Brief and Idiosyncratic History of Global Inequality*, was published in December 2010, and translated in seven languages.
Blanca María Munster Infante

Blanca holds a B.A. in Policy economics from Universidad V.I. Lenin of Minsk, Belarrusia. She also holds an M.A. in International Economics and a Ph.D. in Economics. She has 25 years of professional experience as a teacher and researcher in the topics of science and technology, globalization, development, social issues, gender and economics. She has written many articles in national and international journals. In addition, she coordinates the IV National Human Development Report in Cuba. Also, she works as a consultant for UNICEF, UNDP, the Canadian Agency for International Development (ACDI) and ACSUR-Las Segovias. She participates in the Red Intercontinental de Promoción de la Economía Solidaria (RIPESS) and in the Grupo de Trabajo de Economía Solidaria CLACSO.
Marta Novick has been the Undersecretary of Technical Planning and Labor Studies of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security in Argentina since 2003. She is also a researcher at CONICET (National Research Council of Science and technology) at the Institute of Industry at the Universidad General Sarmiento and teaches at Buenos Aires University and other public universities. Novick is the author of several books and several hundred scholarly and policy articles published in more than 17 countries. She is also editor of different journals (Latinamerican Association of Sociology of Work, Journal of Labour, Ministry of Work, Employment and social security). Novick has also provided consulting services to international organizations such as ILO; PAHO-WHO; UNICEF; UNDP; IBRD; IADB; ECLAC. Novick holds degrees from Buenos Aires University and Université Paris VII, France. She studied sociology at Buenos Aires University and obtained a Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (1988) at Université Paris VII, France. She also attended “Corso di Formazione per esperti latino americani sui problemi del lavoro e delle Relazioni Industriali (June/July 1991); SINNEA (Instituto di Studi per la cooperazione e la piccola e media empresa), in collaboration with CIAT-OIT; Universita degli Studi di Bologna, Bolonia.
José Antonio Ocampo is Professor, Director of the Economic and Political Development Concentration in the School of International and Public Affairs, Fellow of the Committee on Global Thought and co-President of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia University. He has occupied numerous positions at the United Nations and his native Colombia, including UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Minister of Finance of Colombia. He has received numerous academic distinctions, including the 2012 Jaume Vicens Vives award of the Spanish Association of Economic History for the best book on Spanish or Latin American economic history, the 2008 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought and the 1988 Alejandro Angel Escobar National Science Award of Colombia. He has published extensively on macroeconomic theory and policy, international financial issues, economic and social development, international trade, and Colombian and Latin American economic history. His most recent books include The Economic Development of Latin America since Independence, with Luis Bértola (2012), Development Cooperation in Times of Crisis, edited with José Antonio Alonso (2012), the Oxford Handbook of Latin American Economics, edited with Jaime Ros (2011), Time for a Visible Hand: Lessons from the 2008 World Financial Crisis, edited with Stephany Griffith-Jones and Joseph E. Stiglitz (2010), and Growth and Policy in Developing Countries: A Structuralist Approach, with Lance Taylor and Codrina Rada (2009). He holds a BA in Economics and Sociology from the University of Notre Dame and a Ph.D. in Economics from Yale University.
Rafael Guerreiro Osorio is Director of Social Studies of the Institute of Applied Economic Research, Brazilian Presidency of the Republic. Before joining IPEA in 2009, he was researcher in the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth of the United Nations Development Programme. Doctor in Sociology, his main research areas are social mobility and stratification, poverty, inequality and social policies.
Thomas Roca, a researcher at the French Development Agency (AFD), studies the relationship between Institutions and the development process. Statistician, he is in charge of the quantitative side of AFD’s research program: “Institution, Governance and long term growth”. Thomas probed the governance measurement field during his Ph.D., at Université Montesquieu Bordeaux. Thomas actively collaborates with Transparency International’s community as a contributing editor of the Anti-corruption Research Network (ACRN). Before joining AFD in 2011, Thomas was a cooperation officer within the French ministry of foreign affairs, in the French Embassy in Hungary. He taught Economics in Hungary, Vietnam, and Kurdistan as lecturer for Université de Picardie. During his Ph.D., Thomas interned twice UNDP: in Morocco in 2006 and in New York, Human Development Report Office in 2010. Thomas’ areas of specialization are perception based measures, human development and well-being assessment.
Michaela Saisana is a Scientific Officer at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. She conducts, coordinates and supervises research on socio-economic indicators for policy making. She has assessed over 60 composite indicators, upon invitation of their developers, including Corruption Perceptions Index for Transparency International, Environmental Performance Index for Yale and Columbia University, National Country Resilience Index for World Economic Forum, Index of African Governance for Mo Ibrahim Foundation and the Harvard School of Economics, Global Innovation Index for INSEAD and World Intellectual Property Organization. She is offering regularly courses on the development and robustness assessment of composite indicators to the academia, international organizations, and European Commission officials. She is a principal author of the 2008 OECD Handbook on Composite Indicators, co-author of the book Global Sensitivity Analysis: The Primer (2008), and developer and moderator of the JRC Information server on composite indicators. She has a steady flow of publications on sensitivity analysis, composite indicators, multicriteria analysis, multivariate analysis, multi-objective optimization, mathematical modeling and forecasting (20 peer-reviewed publications, 40 working papers). In 2004 she was awarded the European Commission – JRC Young Scientist Prize in Statistics and Econometrics in recognition of her research on composite indicators. She has a Ph.D. and an MSc in Chemical Engineering.
Amartya Sen

Amartya Sen is Thomas W. Lamont University Professor, and Professor of Economics and Philosophy, at Harvard University and was until 2004 the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Earlier on he was Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University Calcutta, the Delhi School of Economics, and the London School of Economics, and Drummond Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University. He has served as President of the Econometric Society, the American Economic Association, the Indian Economic Association, and the International Economic Association. Amartya Sen’s books have been translated into more than thirty languages. His most recent book is The Idea of Justice. Among the awards he has received are the “Bharat Ratna” (the highest honour awarded by the President of India); the Agnelli International Prize in Ethics; the Edinburgh Medal; the Brazilian Ordem do Merito Cientifico; the Eisenhower Medal; the Legion of Honour (France); Honorary Companion of Honour (UK); the George C. Marshall Award (US); the National Humanities Medal (US); and the Nobel Prize in Economics.
Andrew Sharpe

Andrew Sharpe is founder and Executive Director of the Ottawa-based Centre for the Study of Living Standards (CSLS). Established in 1995, CSLS is a national, independent, non-profit research organization whose main objective is to study trends and determinants of productivity, living standards and economic well-being. He has held a variety of earlier positions, including Head of Research at the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre and Chief, Business Sector Analysis at the Department of Finance. He holds a M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from McGill University, a maitrise in urban geography from the Université de Paris-Sorbonne, and a B.A. from the University of Toronto. He is also founder and Editor of the *International Productivity Monitor*, co-developer (with Lars Osberg) of the composite Index of Economic Well-being, a consultant to the World Bank on labor market issues, and Executive Director of the International Association for Research on Income and Wealth, an international research association dedicated to the advancement of knowledge relating to income and wealth.
Professor Rehman Sobhan was educated at St. Paul’s School, Darjeeling, Aitchison College, Lahore and Cambridge University where he was awarded an MA in Economics. He began his working career at the faculty of Economics, Dhaka University in 1957 and retired as Professor of Economics in 1977. He served as Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission, in charge of the Divisions of Industry, Power and Natural Resources, and of Physical Infrastructure, as Chairman, Research Director, Director General and Emeritus Fellow, BIDS from and as a Visiting Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford. He was a Member of the Advisory Council of the President of Bangladesh in 1991, in charge of the Ministry of Planning and the Economic Relations Division. He is the founder and Executive Chairman of Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD). He has been the Executive Director, South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS), a Visiting Scholar, Initiative for Policy Dialogue, Columbia University and a Senior Research Fellow, at the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance, Harvard University. Currently he is the Chairman of CPD. He has published 27 books, 15 research monographs and 140 articles in professional journals.
Eduardo Sojo has led a distinguished career in both public service and academia. In the Federal Government, during President Fox’s 2000 electoral campaign, Sojo served as Chief of Staff and as Economic Coordinator of the President-elect’s Transition Team. From 2000 until 2006, Mr. Sojo served as Chief of the Presidential Office for Public Policy and Coordinator of the Economic Cabinet. Sojo was the Economic Advisor of the President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa during his presidential campaign and later 2007-2008 he served as Secretary of Economy. In the course of his academic career, Sojo was full-time professor and researcher at the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies (ITESM). He has also held the position of research analyst for the University of Pennsylvania Link Project. In addition to his articles in various periodicals and reviews, Sojo also published along with Lawrence Klein, winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics, his research on combined time-series and econometric modeling. Mr. Sojo’s most recent publications: “From Alternation of Power to Development” and “Public Policies in Democracy”. At the present, Eduardo Sojo is President of the Board of Governors of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico. Sojo studied economics at the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies and later earned a Master’s Degree in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and is a Ph.D. candidate in Finance and Industrial Organization at the same university.
Frances Stewart is Emeritus Professor of Development Economics, Emeritus Fellow of Somerville College at the University of Oxford. She has an honorary doctorate from the University of Sussex. In 2009 she received the Mahbub ul Haq award, from the United Nations, for lifetime services to Human Development. She was awarded the Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought for 2013, by the Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE) at Tufts University. She was chair of the United Nations Committee for Development Policy 2009-2012. Books include *Technology and Underdevelopment* (Macmillan 1976); and *Planning to Meet Basic Needs* (1985); co-author of UNICEF’s influential study *Adjustment with a Human Face* (OUP 1987) and of *War and Underdevelopment* (OUP 2001); and editor of *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies* (Palgrave, 2008). Her research has focused on appropriate technology; basic needs; adjustment and poverty; development during conflict; group behaviour; horizontal inequalities; and human development.
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Dr. Miguel Székely is Director of the Institute for Innovation in Education, at the Tecnológico de Monterrey, in Mexico. Between 2006 and January 2010 he was Under Secretary for Middle Education under the F. Calderón Administration. Between 2002 and 2006 he served as Under Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Ministry of Social Development, under the V. Fox Administration. He worked as Chief of the Office of Regional Development at the Office of the President of Mexico during 2001, as Research Economist at the Inter-American Development Bank from 1996 to 2001, and as Researcher in the Economics Department at El Colegio de México between 1989 and 1993. He has a Ph.D. in Economics and a Masters in Economics for Development from the University of Oxford, as well as a Masters in Public Policy and a BA in economics from ITAM, Mexico. He has lectured on Development Economics for Latin America at El Colegio de México, ITAM, and at the University of Oxford. His is a specialist in education, social policy, and public policy evaluation for Mexico and Latin America, and has researched widely on the topics of inequality, poverty and education as an academic, and as consultant for the Inter-American Development Bank, multiple United Nations Agencies, and the World Bank, among other international organizations. He has 76 academic publications including 9 books, 25 refereed articles in academic journals, and 42 chapters in edited volumes.
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Dzodzi Tsikata is Associate Professor at the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) at the University of Ghana. Her research is in the areas of gender and development policies and practices; the politics of land tenure reforms and large scale commercial land deals; informatisation and its implications for decent work; and rural and urban livelihood systems. She has coordinated various research projects and has several publications on these subjects including an edited book (with Pamela Golah) “Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation: Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia and Latin America (Zubaan, 2010). Dzodzi was a member of the Working Group on the development of an African Gender and Development Index by the UNECA in 2002. She is currently a member of the International Advisory Board of the Journal for Peasant Studies and the Editorial Board of Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy. She is Vice President of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and a member of the scientific committee of the Archie Mafeje Research Institute at the University of South Africa. She has recently become a member of the UN Committee for Development Policy.
Dr. Vandeweerd directs the Environment and Energy Group within the Bureau for Development Policy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), providing strategic direction and oversight to UNDP in mainstreaming environment, energy and sustainability into its development work in 166 countries. Dr. Vandeweerd oversees the delivery of an extensive portfolio of projects and funds, including UNDP’s Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol unit, at the global, regional, national and local levels. Before joining UNDP in 2007, Dr. Vandeweerd held leadership roles with the United Nations Environment Programme for 19 years based in Africa and Europe. Among her assignments with UNEP, Dr. Vandeweerd served as the officer in charge of the Policy Division of UNEP for several years, headed the Global Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment, the Regional Seas Programme, the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), and initiated and directed the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) report series. Dr. Vandeweerd worked for Belgium’s (Flemish) government as Director of Environment Reporting, and was lecturer for five years at the University of Lusaka in Zambia where she also conducted national surveys on African sleeping sickness. Dr. Vandeweerd holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Antwerp, Belgium.
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Xu Zhenbin holds a Ph.D. in Labour and Human Affairs from Renmin University and a Master Degree in Labour Economy Department from the Beijing Economy College. Currently, he is the Director, Researcher and Commissioner of the Learning Committee at the Social Development Institute from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). His chief achievements in research, among others, include: the China Social Management System Model (2009), the Computer Management System of The Employment and Unemployment Monitoring, Prediction, Pre-resolving Scheme (2006), and the New General Theory System of Stock Option Incentive with Long Term Performance of Companies (2001).