

LECTURE

DAY 1 Session 2

Reporting on Human Development

Time – Two Hours

Activity – 15 minutes

Exercise – 30 minutes

Lecture – 1.25 hours

Learning Outcomes

Knowledge acquired through this module will allow the participants to:

- Appreciate the principles governing human development reporting
- Discuss the various reports prepared at the global, regional, national and at the sub-national level
- Examine the policy implications and impact of HDRs
- Familiarisation with the various data sources for social statistics
- Discuss the various statistical challenges pertaining to social statistics

Human Development: moving from concepts and analysis to action

The HD concept and approach has been widely discussed and well received also thanks to the preparation of Human Development Reports (HDRs). UNDP has pioneered the preparation of HDRs. The publication of the first HDR in 1990 could be considered as a landmark. In fact for the first time countries were ranked according to their performance in human development rather than on GNP.

Fourteen HDRs have been prepared at the global level to provide information on the state of human development in the world, country-by-country and region-by-region. In addition to the annual update on the set of human development indicators and composite indices, each year a fresh theme is chosen for in-depth analysis. These reports are helping to generate lively debates around the policies and actions needed to accelerate human development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The principles that govern the preparation of HDRs are:

- National Ownership

- Participation and Inclusive Preparation
- Independence of Analysis
- Quality of Analysis

The chosen themes for the global HDRs from 1990 to 2004 are given below:

Global Human Development Reports
1990: Concept and Measurement of Human Development
1991: Financing Human Development
1992: Global Dimensions of Human Development
1993: People’s Participation
1994: New Dimensions of Human Security
1995: Gender and Human Development
1996: Economic Growth and Human Development
1997: Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
1998: Consumption for Human Development
1999: Globalisation with a Human Face
2000: Human Rights and Human Development
2001: Making New Technologies Work for Human Development
2002: Deepening Democracies in a Fragmented World
2003: Millennium Development Goals – A Compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty
2004: Cultural Liberty in Today’s Diverse World

Besides, the global human development reports, more than 25 regional reports have also been prepared. These reports aim to promote regional partnerships for influencing change, and addressing region-specific human development approaches to human rights, poverty, education, economic reform, HIV/AIDS, and globalization.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL HDRs in ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION BY YEAR AND THEME

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	1996*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PACIFIC REGION				<u>Creating Opportunities</u>			
SOUTH ASIA		The Challenge of Human Development	<u>The Education Challenge</u>	<u>The Crisis of Governance</u>	<u>The Gender Question</u>	<u>Globalization and Human Development</u>	
BANGLADESH	<u>A pro-poor agenda</u>		Monitoring Human Development		<u>Fighting Human Poverty</u>		<u>Human Security in Bangladesh</u>

BHUTAN					<u>Gross National Happiness</u>		
CAMBODIA		<u>General Human Development Report</u>	<u>Women's Contribution to Development</u>	<u>Village Economy and Development</u>	<u>Children and Employment</u>	<u>Societal Aspects of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Cambodia</u>	
CHINA		<u>Poverty Alleviation and Human Development</u>		<u>Transition and the State</u>			<u>Making Green Development a Choice</u>
EAST TIMOR						<u>National HDR</u>	
FIJI		<u>General HDR</u>					
INDONESIA	<u>General HDR</u>					<u>Towards a New Consensus</u>	
INDIA						<u>HDR on Governance and Human Development</u>	
IRAN				<u>General Human Development Report</u>			
LAOS			<u>General Human Development Report</u>				
MALDIVES						<u>Challenges and Responses to Human Development</u>	
MONGOLIA		<u>General HDR</u>			<u>Reorienting the State</u>		
MYANMAR			<u>General HDR</u>				
NEPAL			<u>General HDR</u>			<u>Poverty Reduction and Governance</u>	
PALAU				<u>Progressing with the past</u>			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			<u>General HDR</u>				
PHILIPPINES		<u>Women and Gender in</u>			<u>Quality, Access and Relevance in Basic</u>		<u>Human Capital, Employment and Well</u>

		<u>Development</u>			<u>Education</u>		<u>Being</u>
SAMOA			A situation analysis of Human Development				
SOUTH KOREA			<u>General HDR</u>				
SRI LANKA			<u>Regional Dimensions for Human Development</u>				
THAILAND				<u>General HDR</u>			
TUVALU				<u>General HDR</u>			
VANUATU	Moving on together						
VIETNAM						<u>Doi Moi Process and Human Development</u>	

* For few countries HDRs earlier than 1994 have also been prepared.

For further details please visit www.undp.org/hdro

Sources : Human Development Resource Office website

Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific website (www.undp.org/rbap) and The respective Country Office websites.

Inspired by the global and regional human development reports, many countries (over 135) have engaged in the preparation of national level HDRs. These reports place human development at the forefront of the national political agenda. It serves as a tool for policy analysis reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress.

In India, the Planning Commission, Government of India has prepared a National HDR in 2002, defining a human profile for India. But many large countries have also engaged in the preparation of sub-national HDRs. In India the preparation of State HDRs, pioneered with the preparation of the Madhya Pradesh HDR (MPHDR) in 1995, has helped to highlight the diversity and disparities existing within States.

HDRs are a tool for action. In fact while highlighting human development issues they provide suggestions on policy interventions required and on the need to focus attention on particular issues. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, for example, the MPHDR has helped to mainstream the concerns, debate and action on human development. Further, it helped to shift attention on basic minimum services, with the remarkable increase in their share of Plan investment (from 18.73 per cent in the Eighth Plan to 42.37 per cent in the Ninth Plan).

The State HDRs published so far are: Assam (2004), West Bengal (2004), Himachal Pradesh HDR (2002), Karnataka HDR (1999), Maharashtra HDR (2002), Madhya Pradesh HDR (1995, 1998, 2002), Rajasthan HDR (2002), Sikkim HDR (2001) and Tamil Nadu HDR (2003). Other States are in the process of finalizing their respective reports (e.g. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, etc.).

Further, at the Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000, 189 UN Member States adopted the Millennium Declaration, consisting of various goals and targets widely known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs consist of eight goals that are to be achieved by the year 2015. These goals are divided into 18 targets with 48 indicators that need to be tracked.

Millennium Development Goals and Indicators

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 a day (PPP values)
	2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence X depth of poverty)
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
	4. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate
	14. Infant mortality rate
	15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women
	19. Contraceptive prevalence rate
	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
	22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
	23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
	24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes to reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
	26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity
	27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	29. Proportion of people with sustainable access to an improved water source
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation
	31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*

<p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.</i></p>
	<p>Official Development Assistance</p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]</p>
	<p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries</p>
	<p><u>Market Access</u></p>
	<p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p>39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p>40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p>
	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p>
	<p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p>42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> <p>43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p>44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p>

To monitor progress towards these goals more than 60 countries have published their MDG reports along with five regional MDGRs for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean Arab States, Central Europe & CIS. The purpose of Millennium Development Goals Reports (MDGRs) is to help countries raise public awareness, trigger debate around development challenges, emphasise qualitative analysis-from gathering of data to monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes, forge stronger alliances, renew political commitment and help poor countries and donors create trusted partnerships that will facilitate human development. Each report attempts to track progress of countries towards the identified goals and targets.

Audio-Visual on Human Development Reports

Activity No. 1 – Time: 10 minutes

Show the participants the audio-visual on Reporting on Human Development. Share copies of global, regional, national and sub-national HDR.

Impact of State HDRs

Over the years these reports besides generating debate have also been successful in influencing policy decisions. Some examples in case of Indian States are cited below

In 1995, **Madhya Pradesh** prepared the Madhya Pradesh Human Development Report (MP HDR), the world's first subnational HDR. The Report placed human development at the forefront of the State's action agenda, facilitating the twin purposes of greater commitment of resources to the social sector and institutional reform. The MP HDR focused especially on the development of the district-level Human Development Index (HDI) as a basis of greater rationality in outlays and as a benchmark for monitoring and evaluation exercises. At a more concrete level, the impetus given to the human development agenda by the MP HDR is highlighted below:

- The MP HDR has helped to leverage a greater quantum of resources for social sectors even as the State was facing a fiscal crunch. The second Madhya Pradesh HDR (1999) has documented how the allocation for social services increased from 19 percent in the Eighth Plan period (1992-1997) to 42 percent in the Ninth Plan (1997-2002).
- The conceptual framework underpinning some of the major policy changes undertaken in the State as a result of the recommendations of the SHDR include adopting a multisectoral approach to interventions based on the fact that human development is an

outcome of simultaneous improvement in many different dimensions of life. Based on this, a multi-sectoral approach has been integrated into forestry and water management interventions in the State, to provide livelihood security to all groups of the poor.

- Community participation and the involvement of the resource poor in the ownership and management of development related schemes are other examples indicating the emergence of a new way of thinking in Madhya Pradesh. This is illustrated in community-centric programmes for joint forest management and watershed development where the local community has been actively involved in the conservation and management of natural resources, signifying a shift from the *a priori* top down mechanisms for the delivery of social services to a more demand responsive approach.
- An outstanding illustration of policy impact paved by the MP HDR is the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), which the Government introduced in January 1997 with a view to universalising access to primary education in the State. Through the State Government's promise of "Demand a school and we'll give you one", the EGS is a novel effort at a community centred approach to education that is both rights based as well as demand driven. By operating on a decentralised basis through effective partnerships between the Government, the Panchayat and the community, it has served to redress problems arising out of skewed planning in education across Madhya Pradesh.
- Districts with low human development indices (HDIs) were targeted for special attention by the government, with the stated intention of bringing about a rise in the indicators. The 2001 Census of India figures provided an independent report card on the success of this agenda, indicating demonstrable improvement in key human development indicators in the state, much beyond historical rates as well as all- India averages. For example, the literacy rate in the state went up by 20 percentage points in the decade, from 44.2% to 64.11%, as against a country wide increase of 13 percentage points, from 52.2% to 65.38%. Maternal mortality rates dropped between 1993 and 1998 from 1038 to 498 as against the reduction in the national averages from 572 to 407.³
- UNDP is working with the Madhya Pradesh Livelihood Enhancement Action Platform (MP-LEAP), a co-venture of Bhartiya Samruddhi Investments and Consulting Services Ltd. (BASIX) and the Government of Madhya Pradesh, on developing a livelihood strategy for the state, building upon the analysis in the second MPHDR (1998). The study aims to:

³ Katoch, Rajan (2003), "Engaged Governance for Human Development: A Case Study of Sub-National Human Development Reports in India"; paper presented at UNDESA *Interregional Workshop on Engaged Governance*, 9-11 December 2003, Colombo, Sri Lanka

- test various approaches and methodologies of livelihood promotion for vulnerable segments (particularly women, tribal, marginal and landless farmers)
- develop scalable models, which can be mainstreamed through collaborative action by the State government, banks, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and CBOs.

The success of the MP HDR exercise has inspired several other State Governments to prepare SHDRs. A National Consultation on SHDRs held in 1996, co-hosted by UNDP, brought together senior officials and experts from more than 14 States to discuss issues pertaining to the methodology and modalities of preparing SHDRs. The feedback on the relevance of these reports prompted the Planning Commission, Government of India, to encourage State Governments to prepare SHDRs for their respective States. In 1999, a GOI-UNDP Project on support to “Capacity Building for Preparation of State HDRs” was initiated with the Planning Commission as the executing agency and the State governments as implementing agencies. In July 1999, a national consultation on core indicators and contents of SHDRs was organised to provide guidelines for this exercise.

Karnataka prepared its first SHDR in 1999. One of the novel features of the Report is the calculation of district-wise poverty estimates based on consumption expenditure data available from the National Sample Surveys. Apart from generating a database of regional disaggregates, the Report has served as a tool for analysis and policy action across various social sectors including the areas of health, education and nutrition. More specifically, the Karnataka HDR has identified critical gaps in the existing policy structure paving the way for the following policy initiatives and institutional arrangements in the State:

- Taking advantage of the strong database generated in the State’s Human Development Report, Karnataka has constituted a poverty and human development monitoring system to assess changes during the reform period in the poverty and human development levels of the people and to enable the Government to make more informed decisions concerning the poor. In support of the monitoring system, the State has set up a poverty and human development monitoring division in the Planning Department guided by a high level advisory group comprising independent experts. Since 2001, the State government has included a chapter on ‘Poverty and Human Development’ in its Economic Survey that is presented before the Annual Budget session of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.
- The State has streamlined evaluation mechanisms to get a better insight into the nature and manner in which various public programmes are being implemented and to find out

whether there are any shortfalls in programme implementation. For this purpose, one percent of the plan outlay on major plan schemes has been earmarked for undertaking evaluation studies through external agencies.

- The State has also constituted task forces for important human development sectors such as education and health. These task forces are expected to consider the issues of universalisation of elementary education and the provision of primary health care. The task forces have submitted their reports, which are being examined by the government for implementation. The State Government has launched a massive programme (*Sthree Shakthi*) for the empowerment of rural women through the institution of Self-Help Groups. The objective of this programme is to enhance the financial stability of rural women, thereby creating an environment for social change, through the promotion of thrift and credit. The expertise on computation of district income and estimation of district poverty, acquired in the course of the Karnataka HDR, is being used for training of SHDR teams elsewhere. The necessary software has been prepared for this purpose.

The State government is currently preparing the Second Karnataka Human Development Report on “Investment in Human Development”.

Sikkim became the third State in India to release a HDR in September 2001. Apart from recommending a new set of approaches, tools and resources with respect to existing policies and practices, the recommendations of the SHDR regarding the education sector have served to generate a debate amongst policy makers and think tanks in the State. Guided by the SHDR, the State Government is reflecting on the need to target education related subsidies and to rationalise the structure of the education system in the State. The Government of Sikkim has implemented several recommendations of its SHDR:

- The Sikkim HDR was critical of the State’s provision of granting food subsidies to the entire population of Sikkim, on the grounds of its impact on the State’s financial situation, food production and its long term implication of inculcating a sense of dependence of the people on the State. The government has reduced the scope of the subsidy programme to cover only the poorer sections of the population.
- Upon the recommendation of the Sikkim HDR, the Government has conducted comprehensive household surveys with a view to determining the exact nature and extent of poverty and income disparities in the State.

- The Sikkim HDR also recommended major reform with respect to economic issues. These included increasing the role of the private sector in development initiatives in the State. Towards this end, the Chief Minister convened meetings with representatives of industries in Delhi and Calcutta, in order to solicit the participation of the private sector in the provision of public services.
- At the behest of the Planning Commission, a study was commissioned on “Rural Livelihood Strategies for Sikkim” to be undertaken by an independent expert. The objective of the study was to:
 - inquire into issues of sustainable livelihood security in the rural areas of Sikkim
 - recommend specific policy planning measures to achieve tangible livelihood security

The **Rajasthan HDR** was released in April 2002 by Mr. Ashok Gehlot, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. At the launch workshop, planners, experts and NGO representatives from across the State provided their feedback not only on the Report but also on the appropriate follow-up action. Based upon this imperative the Planning Commission authorised the HDRC to support the following:

- Preparation of livelihood study for exploring livelihood strategies commissioned to Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement (ARAVALI), Rajasthan.
- Study commissioned on “Drought Proofing in Rajasthan: Imperative, Experience and Prospects” undertaken by an independent expert. A project for designing an integrated human development programme, commissioned to Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Rajasthan.

In June 2002, the **Maharashtra HDR** was released by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The priority accorded to human development by the State government can be gauged by the fact that the first budget of the State government after the release of Maharashtra Human Development Report was called “Budget for Human Development”.

In order to further analyse the status of human development among social groups, the State government has initiated preparation of a social justice index.

Based upon the interventions at the launch and feedback on the Report discussed with the State Planning Commission, the following activities have been undertaken:

- Regional Consultations on the MHDR and its follow-up were held in 5 locations across Maharashtra - Nagpur, Pune, Nasik, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri. The workshops
 - disseminated the salient features of the MHDR pertaining to the region concerned
 - chalked out an Action-Plan for various sectors, such as Education, Health, Gender Development and Livelihood

This exercise was steered by the Maharashtra State Planning Commission.

- Maharashtra Human Development Research Project is being implemented by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. The focus of the exercise is preparation of a set of studies and action research exercises to:
 - shed further light upon areas of concern highlighted in the Maharashtra HDR and
 - build linkages with regard to the follow up between academic and research institutions, NGOs, media and state government

Himachal Pradesh was the sixth State in India to release its State Human Development Report. Following the release of the report, at the behest of the Planning Commission, a study “Status of and Strategies for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Himachal Pradesh” has been commissioned to State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla.

Tamil Nadu, Assam and West Bengal are other States that have released their HDRs. Follow-up activities are being discussed with both the State governments and the Planning Commission.