

The background of the cover is a light blue grid with small grey plus signs. Scattered across the grid are several blue circles of varying sizes. Some are solid, while others are hollow. There are also some light grey circles. Two large yellow brackets are positioned on the left and right sides of the title text.

UNDP National Human Development
Reports (NHDR) and the use of
Democratic Governance Indicators

September 2004



Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	5
Case Studies	6
Bulgaria NHDR 2001: <i>Citizen Participation in Governance-From Individuals to Citizens</i>	6
Burkina Faso NHDR 2003: <i>Corruption and Human Development</i>	7
Thailand NHDR 2003: <i>Community Empowerment and Human Development</i>	8
Argentina NHDR 2002: <i>La Democracia y los Argentinos</i>	9
Kosovo NHDR 2004: <i>The rise of the citizen: challenge and choices</i>	10
Findings and conclusions	11
Annex	12
Footnotes	15

(1)

This paper has been developed by Joachim Nahem, Research Associate at the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC) in collaboration with the UNDP Human Development Report Office. The paper takes account of comments received from the Human Development Report and UNDP Democratic Governance Practice Networks as well as the OGC (Alexandra Wilde and R. Sudarshan).

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.





Executive Summary

As at September 2004 there were 350 National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) published in 135 countries (the first one published in 1992). Democratic Governance as a thematic focus area has received increased attention in NHDRs over this time and especially in the last five years. A cursory survey of these NHDRs showed that there are approximately 20-25 reports that deal with democratic governance and are informed by specific measurements related to various democratic governance dimensions. The reports most often use perception based surveys, national administrative data (e.g. public service delivery or electoral data) and human development indicators (as proxies) to measure democratic governance.

To date, no NHDRs have consistently collected governance data which would allow for comparisons on performance across time. Most governance perception surveys used in NHDRs are one-off projects and it is thus not possible to extrapolate changes in public opinion or perceptions over time. However, several NHDR teams are currently investigating how to use democratic governance indicators in future reports.

Of the 20-25 NHDRs captured in the survey, five case studies have been selected to highlight how NHDRs make use of democratic governance indicators. In particular these cases demonstrate an innovative use of democratic governance indicators, which may be replicated in other country settings.

The NHDR framework has tremendous potential to produce governance indicators that are: poverty and gender focused, policy-action oriented, nationally owned and participatory, and methodologically sound. NHDRs need to consistently collect governance data (as is done with HDI) over time. These indicators will allow policy-makers to monitor progress/regress and identify in greater detail priority-attention areas.



An extensive desktop mapping carried out by the Oslo Governance Centre (OGC) in 2003¹ showed that there exists a plethora of governance indicators that are almost exclusively used as country-ranking instruments intended for business investment, donor allocation, civil society advocacy or academic purposes. The majority of global governance indicators rank countries on a single aggregate numeric scale or on a few governance cluster scales. Although these indices simplify a complex subject into an easily understood rating, they are of very limited use to stakeholders in countries. The indices do not provide policy-makers with disaggregate information at the national or sub-national level on governance issues.

However, there are limitations to what can be achieved with this kind of cross-country, highly aggregated data which cannot substitute for in-depth, country-specific governance diagnostics as a basis for policy advice to improve governance in a particular country. Furthermore, the most commonly used governance indicators, that produced by Freedom House, Transparency International and the World Bank Institute; for example, do not provide information on how poverty groups in developing countries are faring. If democratic governance is to be a framework for poverty reduction there clearly needs to be a pro-poor and gender sensitive emphasis on the measuring tools used for governance.

NHDRs² provide an excellent opportunity to create governance indicators for pro-poor and gender sensitive policy reform. The reports and their preparation and follow-up process focus primarily on national policy formulation and consensus building among stakeholders. The NHDRs' experiences with providing independent and objective analysis, statistics and other relevant data are tremendous assets for producing national governance indicators.

The purpose of this study is to review NHDRs that have a significant focus on the use of democratic governance indicators³. The study examines 25 to 30 NHDRs.⁴ Five case studies are presented to highlight how NHDRs make use of governance indicators. Additional reports reviewed for the study are listed in Annex 1⁵.

The five case studies include:

1. Argentina NHDR 2002: *La Democracia y los Argentinos*
2. Bulgaria NHDR 2001: *Citizen Participation in Governance-From Individuals to Citizens*
3. Burkina Faso NHDR 2003: *Corruption and Human Development*
4. Kosovo NHDR 2004-*The rise of the citizen: challenge and choices*
5. Thailand NHDR 2003: *Community Empowerment and Human Development*

Each of the case studies are analysed using the following criteria:

- » *Multidimensionality*: Do the indicators capture the multidimensional character of human development and governance and seek to express in systematic ways as many of these dimensions as possible? (5)
- » *Policy relevance*: Do the indicators suggest policy implications and can they serve to support informed decision-making on strategies and programmes aimed at addressing inequalities?
- » *Spatial disaggregation*: Do the indicators seek to map uneven progress, are they disaggregated by the country's regions or sub-national unit?
- » *Temporal comparison*: Do the indicators measure progress against an established "goal post"? Can the indicators assess whether governance at national and sub-national levels improves or regresses over time?
- » *Transparency and replicability*: Is the methodology for developing indicators simple and replicable?

The main governance themes of the NHDR and the predominant methodologies (i.e. the types of indicators/indexes that used such as perception indicators, administrative data, explanation of questionnaires, etc.) are also identified for each case. Indicator samples are included to illustrate the analysis.



Bulgaria NHDR 2001: Citizen Participation in Governance— From Individuals to Citizens⁶

Democratic governance theme(s)

- » Participation (civic and political participation)
- » Civil society

Methodology

- » Perception data based on a representative national survey⁷
- » Survey data run against citizen forums' responses to same questionnaire
- » 88 indicator questions along disaggregated matrix: ethnicity, age, sex, educational levels, demography, political affiliation etc.

The Bulgaria NHDR 2001 demonstrates how democratic governance indicators can be helpful to address policy issues through a human development and democratic governance framework. This report is arguably the NHDR that uses governance indicators (at least perception indicators) to its fullest effect. The disaggregation and innovative indicator questions allows for in-depths findings and analysis. The emphasis on participation and empowerment is backed up by statistical evidence to highlight to what degree citizens feel they are able to participate and influence public policy. The policy recommendations in the NHDR are based on governance indicators that represent national opinion (disaggregated by ethnicity, social-econ status, political affiliation etc.) rather than international/national experts. The high level of disaggregation also allows policy-makers and other stakeholders to determine what areas (both issues and geographically) deserve priority attention. The strength of this report, however, depends on the follow-up of surveys and further data collection, which would enable monitoring progress/regress in the various areas.

Strengths:

- » Indicator questions address wide spectre of governance issues
- » Broad participation (national survey and focus groups using same questionnaire)
- » Strong demographic and geographic disaggregation
- » Questions are specific to regional/national and sub-national context
- » Survey is nationally representative

Weaknesses:

- » Does not allow for comparison across time (one-off survey)
- » Lack of non-perception governance indicators

Indicator examples (national surveys)

Ways to influence the Municipality and the Government*

	Municipality	Government
A representative survey	2.23	2.29
To provide the possibility for a certain minimum of people (for instance, 7000) to submit a draft law to the National Assembly	2.14	2.26
Referendum	2.48	2.61
Protests	2.03	2.02
Elections	2.55	2.62
Public meetings	2.23	2.18
To present my opinion personally	1.86	1.76
Act trough an NGO	2.34	1.80

*Average values according to a 1-3 scale



Burkina Faso NHDR 2003: *Corruption and Human Development*⁸

Governance themes

- » Anti-corruption
- » Public administration

Methodology

- » Corruption questionnaire
- » Perception surveys across 7 target groups:
 - › General public (230)⁹
 - › Economic actors (160)
 - › Public administration experts (35)
 - › Private sector experts (20)
 - › Public institutions (5)
 - › Opinion leaders (30)
 - › Other experts (20)

The Burkina Faso report's use of national perception data for corruption is groundbreaking. The NHDRs (and HDRs) that have dealt with corruption rely on global indicators such as the *Corruption Perception Index*¹⁰ or the Opacity Index. The national indicators allow for disaggregation and provide policy makers with information on where corruption is most prevalent (the global indicators simply provide a ranking based on business perception for the entire country). For a government committed to combat corruption there are clear policy implications from this type of national survey. The surveys are important because they go beyond economic corruption and address corruption from other human development aspects such as health, education and governance. Ideally, the surveys would be conducted regularly to allow for time series analysis and methodological improvements such as expanding the sample and correcting the urban and male bias of survey respondents. The innovation and novelty of the survey, however, outweigh the methodological shortcomings of the report.

Strengths

- » First NHDR on corruption to use national surveys as a measurement tool
- » Governance indicators in the report have clear policy implications (in-depth analysis based partly on indicator findings)
- » Allows for some disaggregation

Weaknesses

- » Does not allow for temporal comparison and limited spatial disaggregation
- » Methodological concerns with using expert groups e.g. urban and male bias
- » Survey is not nationally representative

Indicator examples (national surveys)

Survey data on corruption in various sectors % of respondents answering 'very corrupt':

- » Customs (78%)
- » Police (58%)
- » Justice (52%)
- » Local administration/Mayor's office (46%)
- » Health (21%)
- » Education (21%)
- » Media (13%)

Knowledge of government agencies tasked to combat corruption- % of respondents not familiar with the agency:

- » Inspector general of finance (74%)
- » Coordination office for combating poverty (74%)
- » Inspector general (86%)
- » Court on account auditing (74%)
- » National committee on ethics (72%)
- » High commissioner on anti-corruption (62%)



Thailand NHDR 2003: Community Empowerment and Human Development¹¹

Governance themes

- » Decentralization and local governance
- » Public administration reform
- » Civil society and participation
- » Access to information

Methodology

- » Human Achievement Index (HAI) uses mostly HDI indicators with some additional governance indicators:¹²
 - › Employment index
 - › Participation Index
 - › Housing and living conditions index
 - › Family and community life index
 - › Transportation and communication index

The Thailand NHDR is a good example of how governance indicators can be adapted to fit the national and sub-national context. The Human Achievement Index (HAI) expands the human development framework by adding governance data such as political participation and public service-delivery indicators. The proposed studies on “Community-level Well-being Indicators” and “Happiness Indicators” are very interesting with regard to making cultural-specific governance indicators. Although there is no data available for these indexes they illustrate how measurement tools intended for policy-making need to take national and regional culture into consideration. The high level of participation and ownership of the report is also reflected in the strong geographical disaggregation of the indicators (data available for all provinces). The ranking of provinces (top five and bottom five) is a useful tool to highlight geographical inequalities in, for example, service delivery of public goods. The ranking is also an effective tool to elicit debate regarding decentralization and local governance.

Strengths:

- » Innovative use of human development and governance indicators
- » Strong policy relevance: the inter-province ranking can guide decision-makers to priority-attention areas
- » Good spatial disaggregation: data available for all provinces and regions

Weaknesses

- » No data collected for Community-level well-being Indicators and the Happiness indicators.
- » Several methodological questions/concerns on how to develop such indicators
- » No qualitative indicators (ex. perception surveys)

Indicator examples¹³

Housing and living conditions index:

Top 5 and Bottom 5 provinces

- » Houses with permanent materials (%)
- » Urban Households in slum (%)
- » Households with refrigerator (%)
- » Households with cooking gas or electric stove (%)

Participation Index

- » Political participation
 - › Voter turnout (%)
- » Civil society participation
 - › Community groups (per 100,000)
 - › Households participate in local groups (%)
 - › Households participate in social service (%)

Transportation and communication Index:

Top 5 and Bottom 5 provinces

- » Villages with convenient access to nearest district (%)
- » Population per telephone (persons)
- » Population with access to internet (%)

Other governance indicators of interest:

- » Violent crimes reported by province (per 100,000)
- » Drug-related arrests (per 100,000)
- » Working children aged 15-17 by province (%)
- » Social security by province (%)
- » Households with debt by province (%)



Argentina NHDR 2002: *La Democracia y los Argentinos*¹⁴

Governance themes

- » Civil society and political participation
- » Electoral system

Methodology¹⁵

- » National perception surveys

The Argentina NHDR governance indicators rely mostly on national Latinobarometro and Gallup surveys conducted over several years. These surveys are important advocacy tools intended to draw attention to attitudes, values and the general state of democracy (see for example the UNDP report *Democracy in Latin America: towards a citizens' democracy* at http://www.undp.org/democracy_report_latin_america/). The aggregate and cross-country (Latinobarometro¹⁶ is conducted in 17 countries) nature of these surveys does not allow for in-depth study of governance issues. Although some surveys are measured over time they are not disaggregated enough to draw policy conclusions on what reforms are needed and where (regional, urban rural etc.).

Strengths:

- » Perception surveys are strong advocacy tools
- » Some surveys are measurable over time
- » Comparable surveys to other Latin American countries
- » Able to capture general opinions and values relating to democracy

Weaknesses:

- » Lack of spatial disaggregation (only national level)
- » Not very amenable to policy-making, no clear baseline or goal posts to measure against
- » Methodological issues with Latinobarometro (value-bias in cross-country comparison)¹⁷

(9)

Indicator examples

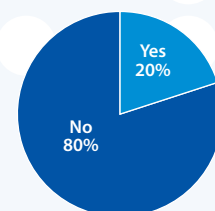
National opinion measured from 1995-2002: *Examples 2002*

- » Democracy is preferable to other forms of governance (62%)
- » In some circumstances authoritarian rule can be preferable to democracy (13%)
- » We do not care if its democracy or authoritarian rule (20%)

What human rights are the most important?

- » Right to work (57%)
- » Right to education (31%)
- » Freedom of expression (16%)
- » Right to assembly (7%)

Have you participated in a political demonstration this year (2001)?





Kosovo NHDR 2004:

*The rise of the citizen: challenge and choices*¹⁸

Governance themes

- » Civil society and civic engagement
- » Electoral systems
- » Justice and security
- » Decentralization

Methodology

- » Municipal Human Development Survey (perception indicators)¹⁹
- » Social Capital Index²⁰
- » Voter turnout and election results
- » Administrative data

The Kosovo report created a separate HDR survey due to the poor data (especially at municipal level), which includes several indicators relevant to governance. The report emphasizes the need to create a statistical baseline of indicators for Kosovo municipalities. The Social Capital Index (based on the HDR survey) attempts to measure people's ability (disaggregated by municipality and ethnicity) to take part in and influence the decision-making process. The index ranking provides policy-makers with cues as to where civic participation needs to be strengthened. The ethnic disaggregation for most governance indicators serve to point out existing inequalities with regards to participation and public service delivery. The report includes innovative use of governance indicators such as "Distance from Health and Education Facilities and Likelihood of Political Activity" and "Relationship between Satisfaction and Participation".

Strengths:

- » Strong policy recommendations to increase participation and representation that flowed from the governance indicator findings
- » Political and civic freedoms measured through concrete governance indicators which enables comparisons with traditional human development indicators
- » Disaggregated GEM by geography and ethnicity
- » Strong spatial and demographic disaggregation (data for all municipalities)
- » Innovative use of governance indicators and policy implications
- » Strong focus on the need for more national and sub-national statistics (e.g. capacity building of NSO and housing census to include governance data)

Weaknesses:

- » Limited temporal comparison for most indicators
- » Limited focus on accountability, transparency and rule of law indicators

Indicator samples

Forms of civic participation % of population: Social Capital Index

- » Took part in trade union activities (3.8%)
- » Took part in public discussion (6.7%)
- » Took part in citizen initiative (6.4%)
- » Signed petition (6.1%)
- » Participated in public protest (21.8%)

Trends in Satisfaction with Institutions in Kosovo

	UNMIK	SRSB	Government	Assembly	KFOR
Nov 2002	63.8	73.1	74.1	76.7	87.8
March 2003	51.9	64.1	74.9	71.9	85.5
July 2003	43.1	71.4	78.1	74.7	81.4
Nov 2003	28.4	43.1	68.5	65.3	77.6
March 2004	24.9	32.4	73.9	64.3	83.0

Distance from Health and Education Facilities and Likelihood of Political Activity:

	< 1 km	1 to 3 km	3 to 5 km	5 to 10 km	> 10 km
Distance to nearest basic health and educational facilities					
Member of household in local government or political party (%)	52	35	9	3	1.2

Findings and conclusions

Governance indicators are not widely used in NHDRs. Apart from the five case studies reviewed there are approximately 20-25 NHDRs that use governance indicators to some degree. The NHDRs that do apply governance indicators tend to use two types of indicator methods:

1. National/expert surveys
2. Administrative data relevant to governance (e.g. public service delivery or electoral data)

Those NHDRs that have been reviewed tend to use governance indicators to address policy issues and help point out priority attention areas. The indicators suggest policy implications and can often serve to support informed decision-making on strategies and programmes aimed at addressing inequalities. The case-studies in particular generally have a high level of governance indicators disaggregation across administrative units, demography and ethnicity. However, most of the governance measures do not provide temporal disaggregation. The surveys and

administrative data can potentially serve as baselines for future measurements.

The case studies (Kosovo and Bulgaria, in particular) demonstrate innovative use of governance indicators, which in some cases can be replicated in other country settings

The reviewed NHDRs concentrate on only a few governance aspects with civic participation indicators (e.g. NGO data, surveys on participation and voter turnout) appearing to be the most commonly governance indicators used in NHDRs

The NHDR framework has tremendous potential to produce governance indicators that are: poverty and gender focused, policy-action oriented, nationally owned and participatory, and methodologically sound. NHDRs need to consistently collect governance data (as is done with HDI) over time. These indicators will allow policy-makers to monitor progress/regress and identify in greater detail priority-attention areas.

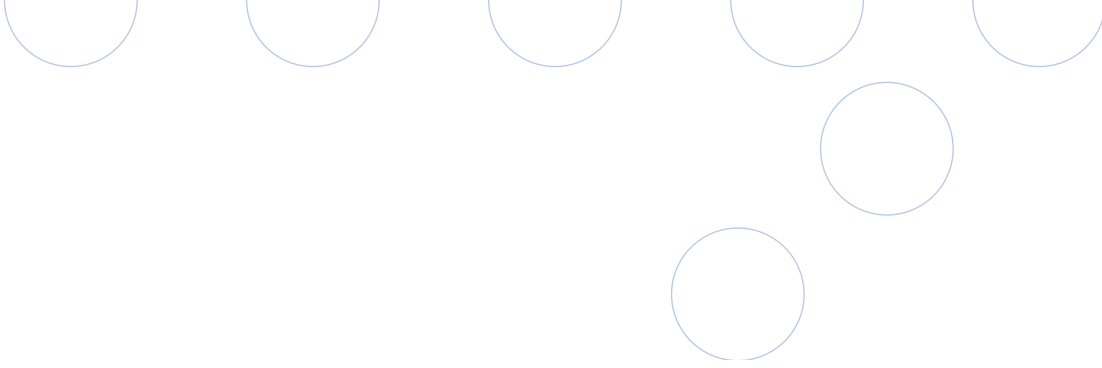
Annex 1

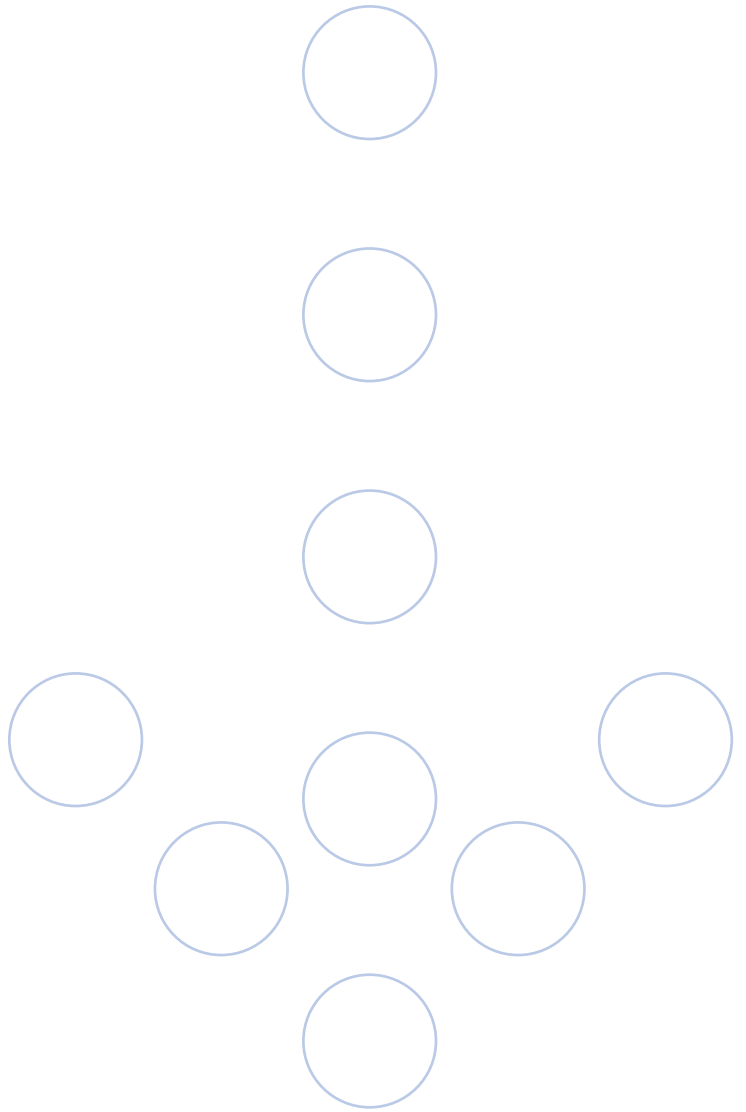
NHDR	Relevant chapter	Measurement/ data available	Governance sub-practice
Jordan NHDR 2004: Building Sustainable Livelihoods	Chapter 8: "Local Development, Participation and Governance."		
Morocco NHDR 2003: Gouvernance et Accélération	Chapter 2: "Cadre institutionnel de gouvernance au service du développement humain local."		
Lebanon HDR 2001-2002: Globalization		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Justice/Human Rights ❖ Treaty ratifications ❖ World Conference on hr indicators ❖ Quantitative measures 	
Kenya NHDR 2004: Participatory Governance for Human Development	<p>Chapter 3: "Democratic Pluralism and Participatory Governance."</p> <p>Chapter 4: "Governance, Resource Mobilisation and Management."</p> <p>Chapter 6: "Linking Participatory Governance to Human Development."</p>		
Burkina Faso nhdr 2003: Corruption et développement humain	<p>Chapter 2: Perception of Corruption</p> <p>Chapter 3: analysis of relation b/w corruption & economic governance</p> <p>Chapter 4: analysis of relation b/w corruption & democratic governance (corruption's negative impact on the state of democratic governance)</p>	Measured by surveys: the burkinabé perception of corruption; 7 expert groups, including general public, male and urban bias among respondents	Public admin and anti-corruption
Egypt NHDR 2003: Human Development Report 2002 – 2003	All chapters	Voter turnout, GEM, participation and media indicators	
Tajikistan NHDR 2003: Water Resources and Sustainable Human Development	Chapter 3: (legacy of the centralized Soviet water management system for the current situation)	Participatory and qualitative research that considers the experiences and opinions of the water consumers themselves	
Albania NHDR 2002: Challenges of Local Governance and Regional Development	Report inaccessible online, but may be useful		
Haiti NHDR 2002: Governance for Human Development: A Major Challenge for Sustainable Development in Haiti	<p>Chapter 3: "Les acteurs de la gouvernance dans la perspective du DHD"</p> <p>Chapter 4: "Les déficits de la gouvernance administrative et économique"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Institution confidence survey (one-off survey) ❖ Legislative numbers ❖ Some justice indicators, e.g. case backlog ❖ Public admin data ❖ Constitution framework for governance indicators on progress and setbacks 	

NHDR	Relevant chapter	Measurement/ data available	Governance sub-practice
Occupied Palestinian Territories NHDR 2002: Palestine Human Development Report 2002	Chapter 2: "The human development environment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip" Chapter 3: "Community participation in local government and development"	Decentralization as model for good governance	
Bolivia NHDR 2002: Political capabilities for Human Development	Chapter 3: "State transformations and political institutions" Chapter 4: "Mass media and deliberative democracy" Chapter 6: "Perceptions and outlooks of the poor: In search of lost trust and dignity" Chapter 7: "Capabilities and political potential of the people"	Political and socio-economic governance	
Argentina NHDR 2002: General Human Development Report: 2002 Contributions to HD in Argentina	"La democracia y los argentinos"	Perception surveys of democracy	
Kosovo NHDR 2004:	Chapters 2,3,4 and 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Forms of civic participation (e.g. % of population that participated in public protests) ❖ Voter turnout and election data ❖ Trends in satisfaction with institutions (government and international) ❖ Composition of Kosovo police service 	Electoral system, decentralization, justice, public administration
Thailand HDR 2003	Chapter 5: Human Development Indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Index of Human Deprivation ❖ Human Achievement Index (HAI); 9 components, ❖ Governance data on participation (voter turnout and results), socio-econ survey provides some governance info across 9 components, also crime stats 	Decentralization, public admin
Bulgaria NHDR 2003: Rural Regions	Chapter 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Public perceptions of policies 	Decentralization
Bulgaria NHDR 2001: Citizens Participation in Governance	All chapters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Perception data, based on a representative national survey ❖ Survey data run against citizen forums' (6 municipalities) responses to same questionnaire ❖ 88 indicator questions along disaggregated matrix 	Cross-cutting
Macedonia NHDR 2004: Decentralization for HD	Chapter 1,4 and corresponding annexes	<p>Administrative data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gender disaggregation (GEM and beyond) ❖ Food security ❖ Access to information and communication ❖ Environmental degradation ❖ Survey on municipal effectiveness and participation 	Decentralization and local governance

NHDR	Relevant chapter	Measurement/ data available	Governance sub-practice	
Nepal 2004	Chapter 3	Human Empowerment Index: Political Empowerment indicators: 1) Voter turnout and 2) candidacy per seat in local election	Electoral systems	
Armenia NHDR 2000: Human Rights and Human Development	All chapters	Administrative data used as indicators/ proxies for various human rights: ❖ Crime Stats ❖ Laws in effect relative to hr ❖ Judges disaggregated by gender/ nr of yrs experience ❖ Newspaper circulation ❖ Employment data as proxy for rt to work ❖ Proxies on cultural rts Household surveys of vulnerable groups: poor households and refugees: ❖ social indicators ❖ Flows of aid sources Global indicators of select countries: ❖ TI Corruption Index ❖ FH Survey of Freedom	Human rights and Justice	
(14)	Romania 2000	Chapter 2, annexes and tech notes	❖ Voter participation ❖ "Political opinions and attitudes of the Romanian Electorate" (national sample survey) ❖ Violence and crime stats	Cross-practice (Electoral systems)

- ¹ All of these sources can be found at <http://www.undp.org/oslo-centre/docs04/Indicator%20Sources.pdf>. The most cited sources include Freedom House's *Freedom in the World Survey* (<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/>) the World Bank Institute's *Governance Matters I-III and IV* reports (<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/govmatters4.html>) Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index* http://www.icgg.org/corruption.cpi_2004.html.
- ² <http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/cross.htm>
- ³ <http://hdr.undp.org/>
- ⁴ This paper has not examined global or regional HDRs as these have relied on global governance indicator sources. Most notably, HDR 2002: *Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World* (<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2002/en/>) and the Arab HDR 2002: *Freedom and Good Governance* (<http://www.rbas.undp.org/ahdr.cfm>) which use several of the sources referred to in the introduction. The exception is the 1999 South Asia HDR: *The Crisis of Governance* (http://hdr.undp.org/reports/detail_reports.cfm?view=98), which contains national surveys in addition to the global indicators.
- ⁵ These reports were recommended by HDRO and other UNDP sources. The study is based on a desktop review carried out at the HDRO in New York September, 2004.
- ⁶ <http://www.undp.bg/en/publications.php?content=yes&ID=35>
- ⁷ The national survey was conducted among 1,161 respondents with a survey questionnaire developed by UNDP. The same questionnaire was distributed to 143 participants from citizen forums across 6 Bulgarian municipalities. The data from the forums was run against those of the national survey. http://www.undp.bg/user_files/en/documents/publications/nhdr/nhdr_2001/3%20english.doc
- ⁸ <http://www.pnud.bf/RAPDH2003.htm>
- ⁹ The general public survey is based on households of 5 (villages) and 10 (cities). The survey does not purport to be nationally representative.
- ¹⁰ http://www.icgg.org/corruption.cpi_2004.html
- ¹¹ http://hdr.undp.org/reports/view_reports.cfm?year=2003&country=C234®ion=0&type=0&theme=0
- ¹² The HDI methodology used in HDRs is also applied to the HAI. The additional HAI components are labelled governance indicators as they go beyond the standard HDI.
- ¹³ The data for these indicator samples can be found in the NHDR Annex (http://www.undp.or.th/publications/NHDR03/7-Data_Tables.pdf)
- ¹⁴ <http://www.desarrollohumano.org.ar/Default.Asp>
- ¹⁵ The NHDR uses several governance surveys including Gallup Argentina and Latinobarometro. These surveys were also published in the UNDP report *Democracy in Latin America: towards a citizens' democracy* (http://www.undp.org/democracy_report_latin_america/)
- ¹⁶ <http://www.latinobarometro.org/>
- ¹⁷ See the UNDP publication *Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide* (<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/UserGuide.pdf>)
- ¹⁸ <http://www.kosovo.undp.org/hdr-new/index.html>
- ¹⁹ 6,000 households across all 30 municipalities
- ²⁰ The Social Capital Index is calculated from the Human Development Survey.





UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.



United Nations Development Programme
Bureau for Development Policy
Democratic Governance Group
304 East 45th Street, New York
New York, NY 10017

Oslo Governance Centre
Borrgata 2B
N-0650 Oslo

www.undp.org
www.undp.org/oslocentre
oslogovcentre@undp.org