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München, 18.06.2008

Uganda / UBOS-Kampala Report on the Workshop "Measuring Progress: Statistics for MDG Indicators (02 June –13 June 2008) with Focus on Poverty and Gender" and here on the Module: "Poverty" (03 June –06 June 2008) Mathematician and Economist - Informatician Consultant in Planning , Statistics and Computer Applications

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Background

The author was invited to facilitate the course module of "Poverty" in the above mentioned course. The course purpose was, that:

- The participants receive Information on Poverty Statistics, as written down in the UNSD "Handbook on Poverty Statistics. Concepts, Methods and Policy Use" and can find the information necessary to them at any time in this document
- The participants receive have an overview of current international discussion about monetary and non-monetary Poverty-Analysis, as about different possibilities to gather data on poverty.
- The participants are able to evaluate international poverty indicators regarding the data bases and to estimate the comparability of (international) data sources. Furthermore they are in the position to relate national data to the international context.
- The participants compile exemplary poverty statistics on the base of prepared and provided data. They are able to analyze the results of the Poverty Statistics and to use them for national PRSPs/MDG-1 policies and formulate politics recommendations accordingly.
- Furthermore the participants are in the position to adapt the acquired knowledge to the requirements of their countries of origin

Course content and shortcomings

The course was given along with a participant's manual containing essential subjects, references and exercises. Due to time constraints, some were particular to this course; some few subjects in the third and fourth chapter of the course had to be shortened. However having four full days of training as foreseen in the program, the subjects of the course should be dealt with completely. However even the span of a ten days course could be filled easily with the subjects.

The course sessions have been interrupted by short presentations of the MDG situation in the participant's



countries. These presentations had been prepared before by the course participants and improved considerably the rhythm of the training relating the theoretical subjects mainly enhanced on examples from Mozambique by impressions of national varieties spanning such opposite realities as Mauritius or South Sudan just to mention an example.

Opinion on the course and results of the evaluation

The course had excellent working atmosphere. Exercises were done in groups and presented by group members (see picture)

Groups

Expectation were formulated by participants and evaluated at the end.

Groups had to present their views on the initial poster and were invited again to present their opinion on a final

poster (see below)

Why do we try to find out?

Which indicators? Priority

Strategies to communicate

Priority

communicate poverty figures?

What do we try to find out?

Statistical Priority Surveys /

How do we try to find out?

Final Poster

Activities?

Initial Poster



Final Pôster with responses

The acquired knowledge of the participants was evaluated with a subject questionnaire completed by all the 20 participants at the end of the "Poverty" Module. The questionnaire (see Attachment) had been corrected slightly because of duplication of questions and some the subjects had been omitted. The results were encouraging showing an average of points acquired of almost 80%, the range only stretching between 65% and 92%. , meaning that almost all of the participants answered more than two thirds of the questions correctly and there were very small group disparities.

The detailed results can be found in the attached documents.

The author recommends that the last item of the course targets mentioned above under "Background" will be evaluated with due time lag from the course participants. Adapting the acquired knowledge to national needs and conditions should always be a training goal. Measuring if this was feasible and done on MDG poverty indicators in the national context should not be too difficult and worth to measure the results of this training course