

# **PARIS21 Task Team: Improving Statistical Support for Monitoring Development Goals**

## **Country Case Studies**

### **- Study Guide -**

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## **1. Background**

1.1 A task team of the PARIS21 consortium is conducting a series of studies to improve our understanding of the data and systems used by a sample of developing countries to monitor progress towards the MDGs and other national goals (see the link to the task team on 'Improved Support for Monitoring Development Goals' at <http://www.paris21.org>). The aim of this work is to provide the evidence and analysis to help the task team identify key actions and activities that will improve the availability and reliability of international and national data and their use in monitoring development goals. This work will feed into various initiatives: the European Commission's work with EU member states on defining a coherent approach for the use of indicators; the IDA enhanced measurement system; the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Building program, MDG country reports, etc.

1.2 There are two key elements to the work program: an international study, which concentrates on the international statistical system; and six country studies, to survey the capacity of national statistical systems in relation to development indicators.

1.3 Initial findings from the international study, and desk-based studies of Malawi and Pakistan, were presented to a conference on "Improving Statistics for Measuring Development Outcomes" held in Washington DC on June 4 2003 (see <http://www.worldbank.org/data/intconference.html>). The conference was attended by all major UN agencies with responsibility for publishing indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals, and by representatives from the statistical services of most of the case study countries.

1.4 Following the conference, further work of the task team is being led by the World Bank, with representatives from the World Bank, the European Commission, the United Nations, the UK Department for International Development, and the statistical services of countries selected for the case studies.

## **2. Country case study objectives**

2.1 The objectives of the country case studies are to:

- identify changes in national statistical systems that will improve the availability and use of data for monitoring development goals;
- document the capacity and current practices of national statistical systems in relation to key development indicators.

## **3. Study team composition**

3.1 Case studies will normally be conducted by study teams formed for each country; teams should include the following members:

- the core PARIS21 Task Team;
- the National Statistical Office;
- the UNDP country office;
- the EC consultancy support team (NEIMACRO).

3.2 The representative of the Task Team will normally be considered Task Manager for the study team. The EC consultancy support team will be expected to draft the final report for each study.

#### **4. Purpose of this guide**

4.1 This guide has been developed to help study teams understand the work and help provide focused and consistent reports from each case study. Although it contains a number of “checklists”, these should not be read prescriptively. Circumstances will vary between countries and between study teams, and teams will need to judge for themselves which background material is appropriate and useful, and which stakeholders should be consulted and interviewed.

#### **5. Scope**

5.1 To make the task manageable within the time and resources available, the case study team should focus on the core set of indicators proposed for monitoring the MDGs and other national goals, such as those incorporated in the monitoring programs for Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). It is also important that the study include, but not be restricted to, the subset of indicators that are part of the European Commission monitoring system (see Annex 6).

5.2 Additional indicators should be included where the underlying statistical sources are similar. It is important that the study focuses on key issues and problem areas in the underlying statistical systems, rather than detailed issues relating to specific indicators.

5.3 The following key issues should form the framework for the study:

- Available sources and methodologies for estimating key indicators
- Demand for indicators, particularly by policy makers
- Statistical capacity
- Government and donor support

## **6. Process and study plan**

6.1 For each case study, there will be two key processes:

Documenting existing methods and practices by a thorough survey of available documentation both before and during fieldwork, and through interviews with key institutions and individuals in each country;

Assessing key issues, on the basis of information collected and documented. These assessments should be concise and clear, and in cases where problem areas are identified (such as data gaps and quality issues) should identify underlying causes.

6.2 Before commencing fieldwork there will be a number of preparatory tasks, including:

- Agree composition and roles/responsibilities of study team members
- Gather reference material (see Annex 5 for a checklist), from:
  - National statistical website
  - UNDP MDG report website
  - World Bank HQ, United Nations Libraries collections at New York and Geneva, Eurostat in Luxembourg;
  - The World Bank, IMF, European Commission, UNDP staff on country and sectoral teams
  - UN agency publications and websites
  - survey reports (e.g. DHS and reproductive health surveys, MICS, CWIQ, LSMS, etc) (for Africa, the World Bank Africa Household Survey Databank)
- Partially complete the indicator and data source matrices (see annexes 2 and 3), from the reference material.
- Complete the Statistical Capacity Building Indicators (best done by the Director of the Statistical Office). Note that this will address a number of the issues in the study outlined in Annex 1.
- Task Manager to ensure that a pre-fieldwork briefing pack (based on activities 1 to 3 above) is circulated to the case study team.
- Ensure that country teams of key institutions (World Bank, EC, UNDP) are fully briefed about the study.

6.3 During the field work phase, the team should work closely with the Director of the National Statistical Office to review and finalize the assessment of existing statistical capacity, using the PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Building Indicators. This will be attached to the final report as an Annex.

6.4 Based on the self-assessment and the desk review, the team should interview local stakeholders, including the National Statistical Office, sector ministries, different parts of governments, donors, etc. to collect additional information necessary to produce the final report. A checklist, including key topics to investigate, is at Annex 6.

## **7. Study outputs**

7.1 The main output of the study will be a descriptive study report of no more than 20 pages (excluding annexes). The report should document the current capacity of the statistical system for monitoring development progress, identify obstacles to producing and using reliable indicators, and give options for improving the national statistical system. These should concentrate on strategies and activities that can be implemented at the national level, with the support of national governments, bilateral donors, and multilateral agencies. Activities that could be implemented at the international level (by multilateral agencies with responsibility for collating and reporting key indicators and by bilateral donors and multilateral agencies responsible for sponsoring household surveys and other data collection methods) should be included if relevant for improving statistics at the national level.

7.2 The suggested format of the main text is as follows:

Review of key issues and current capacity (see Annex 1 for a detailed breakdown).

The main text of the report should aim to highlight key aspects of the statistical system and indicator production; detailed documentation should be presented through the Indicators of Statistical Capacity Building, and annexed tables with documentation and assessment of indicators and data sources). Key themes are:

- Sources and methodologies for estimating key indicators
- Demand for indicators, particularly by policy makers
- Statistical capacity
- Government and donor support

Options for improvement (with assessment of impact on expected data quality and availability) in:

- survey programs (for example, through changes in the frequency of and content of surveys, the approach, and the consistency of methods and definitions across different surveys)
- the collection of statistics from administrative sources
- population estimates
- dissemination of indicators at national level and reporting methods to international agencies (for example, using electronic methods, and through the development of a central repository of MDG and PRSP/national development indicator data)
- technical knowledge of indicators in both producers and users (for example, through training and documentation)
- quality assurance processes and accountability for data reported to international agencies

- donor practices in supporting statistical activities and collecting data.

A review of data availability from 1990 to present, and expected availability (and quality) of estimates for 2005, 2010 and 2015.

7.3 Annexes should include:

- completed and agreed indicators of statistical capacity (using the PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Building Indicator methodology)
- documentation and assessment of key indicators produced at national level, using Annex 2 as a template (documentation and assessment should be presented as separate tables)
- documentation and assessment of key data sources, using Annex 3 as a template (documentation and assessment should be presented as separate tables)

## Annex 1: Issues to be covered in documentation and assessment

Issue	Document	Assess
<p><b>1. Available sources and methodologies for estimating key indicators</b></p> <p><i>Relevant national information resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Data and metadata published by National Statistical Offices, or line ministries</i></li> <li>- <i>PRSP (or similar national policy documents)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>International information resource (if relevant and applicable):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>UN MDG database</i></li> <li>- <i>World Bank SIMA/WDI database</i></li> <li>- <i>UN country MDG and HDR reports</i></li> <li>- <i>UN-published CCA indicators</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Other potential resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Interim report of OPM (Malawi and Pakistan)</i></li> </ul>	<p>For each indicator (see Annex 2), what are the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical availability of national estimates of key indicators (from 1990 onwards), including notable major gaps</li> <li>- Primary data sources (both surveys and administrative systems)</li> <li>- Institutions responsible for the primary data sources</li> <li>- Institutions responsible for preparing and publishing each indicator</li> <li>- The data release frequency and timeliness</li> </ul> <p>For each major data source (see Annex 3) what are the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions responsible for data collection</li> <li>- The concepts, definitions and methods used in the data collection programme relevant to the derivation of indicator data</li> <li>- The expected frequency</li> </ul>	<p>For each indicator (see Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether estimates are produced with the accuracy, timeliness, and consistency to be able to measure progress, particularly over the period 2000-2015 (given expected rates of change in indicator values, and the statistical variability of the estimates)</li> <li>- Any overlaps or duplication between institutions</li> <li>- Whether the indicator is calculated on the basis of the MDG inter-agency agreed approach (i.e. using internationally agreed methods)</li> </ul> <p>For each major data source (see Annex 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The key problems related to data quality, with particular reference to compliance with international standards and definitions, the adequacy of sample design for survey based data, coverage, enumeration or reporting unit, training and supervision of staff involved in data collection</li> <li>- Any overlaps or duplication</li> </ul>

Issue	Document	Assess
<p>2. Demand for indicators, particularly by policy makers</p> <p><i>Relevant information resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key users (e.g. PRSP secretariat, planners)</li> <li>- Interviews with staff of the National Statistical Office, and other institutions that report statistical data to UN Agencies</li> <li>- PRSPs or similar strategic documents</li> <li>- UN Common Country Assessments, MDG country reports, national HDRs</li> <li>- World Bank MDG/PRSP comparison tables</li> </ul>	<p>National demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In broad terms, the institutional mechanisms for using indicators in policy making and management (e.g. M&amp;E activities, performance monitoring of agencies, PRS monitoring, dissemination of information to the public)</li> </ul> <p>International demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differences, and the degree of consistency, in the demand for indicators to monitor the PRSP and those required internationally for monitoring the MDGs.</li> <li>- Data collected by national institutions to meet international reporting requirements which are not used for national monitoring purposes</li> </ul>	<p>between institutions</p> <p>National demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use made of key indicators by government (e.g. sector ministries), development agencies, donors etc.</li> <li>- The scope for improvements in mechanisms for the use of indicator data</li> </ul> <p>International demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scope for greater harmonization in the demand for indicator estimates between donors, agencies, and national users</li> </ul>
<p>3. Statistical capacity</p> <p><i>Relevant information resources:</i></p>	<p>Existing statistical capacity and improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current agreed and funded plans for</li> </ul>	<p>Existing statistical capacity and improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through the use of the PARIS21</li> </ul>

Issue	Document	Assess
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>PRSP monitoring plans</i></li> <li>- <i>UN MDG country reports</i></li> <li>- <i>GDDS metadata</i></li> <li>- <i>ROSC/DQAF reports of the IMF</i></li> <li>- <i>project reports and reviews</i></li> <li>- <i>evaluations of UN agencies</i></li> <li>- <i>evaluations of donors</i></li> <li>- <i>PARIS21 indicators of statistical capacity</i></li> <li>- <i>Statistical handbooks and methodology guides</i></li> <li>- <i>reports of OPM (Malawi and Pakistan)</i></li> </ul>	<p>improvement to statistical capacity as they relate to the production of key indicators</p> <p>Quality control mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Processes for ensuring quality statistics</li> </ul> <p>Dissemination systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanisms to make information available to current and potential users in a timely and accessible format</li> <li>- Formal processes for national reporting of indicators for the PRSP</li> </ul>	<p>indicators of statistical capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource implications for implementing options for additional activities to improve the quality and availability of key indicators</li> </ul> <p>Quality control mechanisms, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the degree of involvement by the national statistical office in existing household surveys and administrative systems</li> <li>- the extent to which surveys and administrative systems are coordinated and integrated (for example, are surveys used to cross-check administrative data and identify potential gaps in data collection?)</li> <li>- The constraints to improving the statistical system to produce better quality PRSP and MDG indicators</li> </ul> <p>The impact of changes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional surveys</li> <li>- Changes in recording methods in administrative systems</li> <li>- Different institutional arrangements</li> <li>- Centralized dissemination databases</li> </ul>

Issue	Document	Assess
<p>4. Government and donor support</p> <p><i>Possible information sources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>PARIS21 indicators of statistical capacity</i></li> <li>- <i>Interviews with staff of Statistical Office, line Ministries, Finance Ministry, donors</i></li> </ul>	<p>and other purposes (compilation, dissemination, analysis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the existing institutional processes for reporting indicator data to the international agencies</li> </ul> <p>Level of government support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obtain a full picture of the cost of statistical activities – both financial and personnel. Budgeted and actual expenditure of the statistical office and statistical functions of line ministries, for the last three years for which data is available (both in terms of US dollars, local currency, and the proportion of total government budget allocated for statistics). Approved and actual levels of staff establishment for last three years.</li> </ul> <p>Donor supported activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the last five years, including donor funded surveys</li> <li>- Current plans and activities</li> </ul>	<p>Likely future level of government support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in financial terms</li> <li>- in terms of personnel</li> <li>- in terms of other resources (office infrastructure, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Donor supported activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Likely level of future donor support</li> <li>- Incoherencies and duplication between the activities of different donors e.g. in conducting assessments of the statistical system; delivering technical assistance; sponsoring surveys;</li> </ul>

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Assess</b>
		requesting data; defining indicators; in methodologies for data collection, etc

**Annex 2. Documentation of indicator methodologies**

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
<b>Poverty &amp; hunger</b>						
1. National poverty rate	National Economic Council		Poverty Profile, released in paper publication at workshop and using internet	Using technical assistance from IFPRI, cost of basic needs method	Consumption distribution from 1998 Household Survey Consumer Price Index	For year 1998, published in 2001
2. Poverty gap ratio	National Statistical Office		As national poverty rate	As national poverty rate	Consumption distribution	As national poverty rate
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	National Statistical Office		As national poverty rate	As national poverty rate	Consumption distribution	As national poverty rate
4. Underweight children	National Statistical Office (with Ministry of Health for Demographic and Health		Survey reports: 2002 CWIQ  2000 Demographic and Health Survey	Using technical assistance  Using technical assistance from	Anthropometric questions on h/h surveys	Are estimates from different surveys comparable?

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
	Survey)		1998 Poverty Profile	ORC Macro Using technical assistance from IFPRI		
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant...						
<b>Universal primary education</b>						
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Ministry of Education (National Statistical Office produces survey based		Annual education statistics	From EMIS	Enrolment of school age children Population of school age children	

Indicator (and component, if relevant)	Institution responsible for national reporting	Historical availability 1990-2002	Where published/released	How produced	Primary data components and sources	Last good estimates and publication date
	Attendance Rates)				Survey questions on enrolment in h/h/ survey	
7A. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Ministry of Education		Not calculated	Not calculated	Grade-specific enrolment data Grade repeater data For h/h survey based estimates, current and previous school grade for children	
7B. Primary completion rate						
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						
<b>Gender equality</b>						
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary,						

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
secondary and tertiary education						
10. Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old						
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector						
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						
<b>Child mortality</b>						
13. Under-five mortality rate						
14. Infant						

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
mortality rate						
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						
<b>Maternal health</b>						
16. Maternal mortality ratio						
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						

Indicator (and component, if relevant)	Institution responsible for national reporting	Historical availability 1990-2002	Where published/released	How produced	Primary data components and sources	Last good estimates and publication date
<b>HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>						
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women						
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate						
19A. Condom use at last high-risk sex						
19B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS						
19C. Contraceptive						

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
prevalence rate						
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14						
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						

<b>Indicator (and component, if relevant)</b>	<b>Institution responsible for national reporting</b>	<b>Historical availability 1990-2002</b>	<b>Where published/released</b>	<b>How produced</b>	<b>Primary data components and sources</b>	<b>Last good estimates and publication date</b>
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>						
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest						
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area						
27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per						

Indicator (and component, if relevant)	Institution responsible for national reporting	Historical availability 1990-2002	Where published/released	How produced	Primary data components and sources	Last good estimates and publication date
\$1 GDP (PPP)						
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)						
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels						
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural						
31. Proportion of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation						

Indicator (and component, if relevant)	Institution responsible for national reporting	Historical availability 1990-2002	Where published/released	How produced	Primary data components and sources	Last good estimates and publication date
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure						
Other key PRSP indicators as relevant....						

**Annex 3. Documentation of key data sources and systems**

<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Latest year &amp; institution responsible</b>	<b>Periodicity</b>	<b>Used in indicators</b>	<b>Concepts, methods, definitions relevant to indicators (including coverage)</b>	<b>Level of disaggregation (sex, geography, etc.)</b>
<b>Nationally representative household/social surveys</b>					
Population census					
Income and/or consumption survey					
Socio-demographic household surveys (e.g. DHS, MICS, welfare monitoring surveys)					
Nutrition survey					
Labor force survey					
<b>Economic business surveys</b>					
Employment survey					
Business survey					
<b>Administrative systems</b>					
Health MIS					
Education MIS (school enrolment and attendance reporting)					

<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Latest year &amp; institution responsible</b>	<b>Periodicity</b>	<b>Used in indicators</b>	<b>Concepts, methods, definitions relevant to indicators (including coverage)</b>	<b>Level of disaggregation (sex, geography, etc.)</b>
Vital registration system					
HIV/AIDS surveillance system					
Epidemiological reports					
<b>Statistical analysis, systems</b>					
Annual food balance analysis					
National accounts system					
External trade statistics					
Consumer price index					

#### **Annex 4. Reference resources checklist**

1. PRSP policy documents and monitoring plans (or similar national policy documents)
2. Data published by National Statistical Offices, or line ministries
3. UN country MDG and HDR reports
4. UN-published CCA indicators
5. UN MDG database
6. World Bank SIMA/WDI database
7. Interim report of OPM (Malawi and Pakistan)
8. World Bank MDG/PRSP comparison tables
9. IMF GDDS metadata
10. IMF ROSC/DQAF reports
11. Donor project reports and reviews
12. Evaluations of UN agencies
13. Statistical handbooks and methodology guides

## **Annex 5. Interview checklist**

This list is provided for guidance to the teams to help arrange fieldwork interviews, and to facilitate productive discussion. Key questions could, for example, be sent to interviewees in advance of any arranged meetings. There is also potential for overlap between different groups: for example, institutions using statistics may also be producing statistics; and individuals involved may vary.

### **National Users/Policy Makers**

PRSP Monitoring Coordinator  
Economic Planning Ministry  
Health Sector Policy  
Education Sector Policy

#### **Demand**

- what are the key agreed indicators?
- which are the most important?
- what are the institutional mechanisms for using indicator data?
- are there differences between national and international definitions of indicators, and what are the reasons for these differences?
- are indicators supplied by the statistical system of acceptable quality? If not, what are the key problem areas?
- are indicators easy to access?

### **Statistics Producers**

Director, National Statistical Office  
Ministry of Finance Budget Coordinator  
Manager, Household Survey Program (Statistical Office)  
Director of Health Management Information System/Health Statistics, Ministry of Education  
Director, Education Management Information System/Education Statistics, Ministry of Education

#### **Sources and methods**

- which institutions are formally responsible for each indicator? What happens in practice?
- When is new data produced?
- What is the target frequency and timeliness for production of indicators? What is the practical reality?
- What are the main primary data sources?
- Which institutions are responsible for these?
- What is the coverage of these sources?
- What are the main concepts and definitions used in household surveys, administrative systems?

## Demand

- are there any demands for statistics by the international community which are not also needed or used for national purposes?

## Capacity

- what are the current plans for improvement in key areas?
- is there a training program for statistics?
- how are professional statistical staff recruited?
- are these plans funded?
- which have highest priority?
- what quality control mechanisms are in place for key indicators? E.g. how are estimates reviewed before publication? How does the statistical office and line Ministries collaborate?
- what dissemination mechanisms exist?
- how are indicator data reported to international agencies?

## Resources

- describe government resource allocation process for statistical work
- is there a statistical planning mechanism which details government plans for surveys and new data collection?
- level of financial support from government to statistics work for last 3 years (in local currency and US dollars, if available)
- staffing levels for last three years – agreed level of established staff, numbers on payroll/actually employed, temporary workers employed
- cost and staffing requirements for past household surveys
- level of government support for past household surveys and last census
- problems associated with funding statistical work
- expected level of support (financial, staffing) required for next three years for statistical work, including surveys
- expected shortfall

## **International/UN Agencies, Bilateral Donors**

### Multilaterals

UNDP (MDG process)

World Bank (PRSP and sector processes LSMS, Consumption surveys, CWIQ/Welfare Monitoring Surveys)

UNICEF (MICS, DevInfo/ChildInfo)

UNFPA (Census)

FAO

ILO

### Bilaterals

Any active in capacity building e.g. DFID, Norway, Sweden, USAID (DHS, EdDHS)

#### Support

- what financial and technical support has been given for surveys and capacity building in statistics in the last 3 years?
- what support is anticipated for the next 3 years?
- what are the mechanisms for coordination of activities?
- what determines whether donor or agency support can be provided for statistical work?

## Annex 6. List of MDG Indicators

The full list of MDG indicators is given in the table. Monitoring indicators chose by the EC are 1B, 4, 6, 7 (A and B), 9, 13, 15, 17, 18 and 30. IDA indicators are the same except 6 (primary net enrolment rate) and 7A (primary cohort completion rate) are not included, and 1A (incidence of poverty using \$1 a day) is used for aggregation purposes. Some additional indicators may also be added to the IDA list.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1A. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
	1B. Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below the national poverty line)
	2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>	
<b>Target 3:</b> 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
	7A. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
	7B. Primary completion rate
	8. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	10. Ratio of literate women to men 15–24 years old
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
<b>Target 5:</b> 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
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
<b>Target 6:</b> 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
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
<b>Target 7:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15–24 year old pregnant women
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
	19A. Condom use at last high-risk sex
	19B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	19C. Contraceptive prevalence rate
	20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14
<b>Target 8:</b> 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 tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
<b>Target 9:</b> Integrate the principles of	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest

Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
	27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
	29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
<b>Target 10:</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
	31. Proportion of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation
<b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.
<p><b>Target 12:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of Official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty</p>	<p><u>Official development assistance</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from</p>

Goals and Targets	Indicators for monitoring progress
<p>reduction</p> <p><b>Target 14:</b> Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p><b>Target 15:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p><b>Target 18:</b> In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48A. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p> <p>48B. Internet users per 100 population</p>