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# Tracking Progress of the PARIS21 Partnership's Outputs and Outcomes – 2009 Report

8 October 2009

## Introduction

At its meeting in June 2008, the PARIS21 Steering Committee agreed to a three-tier programme of six-monthly, annual and 3-5 yearly monitoring and evaluation reports for PARIS21's 2007-10 work programme. These are as follows:

- 1) Six monthly reports on progress of the PARIS21 Secretariat's activities and outputs, including quantifiable objectives and targets for the Secretariat which will be set each year.
- 2) Annual reports on progress of the wider partnership towards its outputs and outcomes, based on existing indicators.
- 3) Three-to-five yearly evaluations of progress towards the partnership's goal and purpose.

This is the second annual report on progress of the wider partnership towards its outputs and outcomes. It follows the format of the baseline study report<sup>1</sup> and the first report in 2008.

## Overview

- 1) ***There has been a large increase since 2006 in the number of countries who have designed and are implementing NSDSs.*** By May 2009, the number of IDA-eligible countries implementing NSDSs had increased to 34 from 22 early in 2006. Accordingly the number of countries still designing an NSDS or awaiting its adoption fell from 37 in 2006 to 18 in 2008. The number of countries currently planning an NSDS rose from 14 to 24 in the same time period. The biggest increase in countries implementing NSDSs was in Africa, where now 18 countries have NSDSs and the other 22 are either designing a strategy or planning to do so.
- 2) ***There is no satisfactory information to monitor the percentage of technical co-operation flows that are implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with national development strategies (NSDSs).*** Preliminary figures from PRESS 2009 compared with baseline figures from PRESS 2008 show that estimated disbursements increased from \$188 million in 2006 to \$335 million in 2007 before apparently tailing off to \$241 million in 2008. Partly these falls are due to "lumpy" disbursements on population censuses.
- 3) ***Improved capacities to produce, analyse and use statistics in countries.*** In 2007, the overall Statistical Capacity Indicator continued its improvement since 1999, with increases compared with 2006 for Statistical Practice and Indicator Availability. Since 2007 the Overall score has fallen back to the 2005 level, caused by reductions in the scores for Statistical Practice from 49

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<sup>1</sup> "Baseline study for annual tracking reports on progress of PARIS21 Outputs and Outcomes", a room document at the June 2008 Steering Committee meeting.

to 46 and for Data Collection from 57 to 55. The score for Indicator Availability has increased from 74 in 2006 to 77 in 2008 and 2009.

- 4) **Strengthened national data available on the MDGs by 2010.** An analysis of six MDG indicators shows an improvement in 2007 in the information available from countries on net primary education enrolment and gender parity in enrolments. In 2008 and 2009, these improvements were maintained, while information was estimated for many more countries on the proportion of their population using improved water sources. By 2009, ten more countries were included with at least two data points in global monitoring of the population living below \$1 per day.

Generally the trend is positive, with some reservations, including: an apparent decline in disbursements of technical cooperation flows for statistical capacity building between 2007 and 2008; inadequate data on the extent to which these flows are being implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with NSDSs; and stalling since 2007 of improvements in the Statistical Capacity Indicator.

Indicator	2006		2009	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. IDA countries currently implementing an NSDS	22	28%	34	43%
2. IDA countries currently designing an NSDS or awaiting adoption	37	47%	18	23%
3. IDA countries currently planning an NSDS	14	18%	24	30%
4. IDA countries without an NSDS and not planning one	6	8%	3	4%
5. Estimated annual disbursements by development partners on statistical capacity building, based on projects/programmes active during 2006-09	\$188m		\$241m (2008)*	
6. Overall Statistical Capacity Indicator for IDA countries	60		59	
7. Average number and percentage of developing countries with at least two data points for six MDG Indicators	108	66%	118	72%
* Partial information only is available for 2009 pending full reporting of commitments.				

# 1

## ***National and international statistical programmes of each PARIS21 Partner are centred on designing and implementing NSDSs***

**OVI:** Increase in number of countries who have (a) designed and (b) are implementing NSDSs

**MoV:** Annual PARIS21 progress report will show trend of NSDS design and implementation; peer reviews and NSDS Check List will provide a check on quality

The baseline source is the preliminary progress report on NSDSs which was presented to the PARIS21 Steering Committee at its meeting in April 2006. The baseline information has been adjusted to comprise only IDA-eligible countries. The baseline information is compared with the latest available information, which relates to May 2009.

Region	Number of IDA-eligible countries									
	No. of IDA countries	Countries currently implementing a strategy		Countries currently designing a strategy or awaiting adoption		Countries with existing strategy expired or without strategy and currently planning an NSDS		Countries without a strategy and not planning one		
		2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	
Africa	40	10	18	27	13	1	9	2	0	
Asia & Pacific	27	11	12	6	3	7	11	3	1	
Latin America & Caribbean	9	0	3	3	2	6	2	0	2	
Europe	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	

Source: PARIS21-NSDS progress report, May 2009 and Preliminary worldwide progress report on NSDS, April 2006.

Overall, the number of IDA-eligible countries implementing NSDSs increased from 22 to 34 in three-and-a-half years. Accordingly the number of countries designing an NSDS or awaiting its adoption fell from 37 in 2006 to 18 in 2008. The number of countries currently planning an NSDS rose from 14 to 24 in the same time period.

The biggest increase in countries implementing NSDSs was in Africa, where now 18 countries have NSDSs and the other 22 are either designing a strategy or planning to do so. It should be noted that in some cases this latter category includes countries that are still implementing a strategy that nominally has expired.

***National and international statistical programmes of each PARIS21 Partner are well co-ordinated across NSSs and between governments and donors***

**OVI:** Percentage of technical co-operation flows that are implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with national development strategies (NSDSs)

**MoV:** Development partner reporting system (PRESS); annual PARIS21 progress report for other aspects of co-ordination

The baseline study noted difficulties in establishing a baseline for this indicator. It recommended that the Partner Report on Support to Statistics covering active commitments in the period 2006-08 (PRESS 2008) should be used to monitor the volume of development partner support – while noting that PRESS does not capture the extent to which “technical cooperation flows are implemented through coordinated programmes consistent with NSDSs”, as specified by the OVI.

PRESS shows commitment values for individual development partners and recipients. The levels of annual disbursements are calculated for each project/programme, based on its time period. The table compares the baseline figures for estimated disbursements in 2006 and 2007 from PRESS 2008 with preliminary figures from PRESS 2009.

<b>Estimated Annual Disbursements by Partner, based on projects/programmes active during 2006-08 (USD million)</b>			
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>PRESS 2008 Baseline</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>204.1</b>	
<b>PRESS 2009 (preliminary)</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>241.2</b>

Source: PARIS21 – PRESS 2008 and 2009

The baseline shows disbursements increasing from \$188 million in 2006 to \$204 million in 2007. Preliminary figures from PRESS 2009 estimate that disbursements increased from \$194 million in 2006 to \$335 million in 2007 before apparently tailing off to \$241 million in 2008. Figures for 2009 are not available because the timing of PRESS is such that partial information only is available for 2009 pending full reporting of commitments and commencement of disbursement of projects/programmes committed in 2009 (the same applies to data for 2008 from PRESS 2008).

The top ten recipients in the period 2007-2009 are Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Ethiopia, Ukraine, Albania, Malawi, Tanzania and Mali, with population censuses being responsible for some of these large disbursements. An investigation of the decline between 2007 and 2008 shows a number of big decreases, for instance: for Nigeria disbursements fell from \$43 million to \$35 million, which is part of a general decline in Africa from \$180 million in 2007 to \$139 million in 2008. Other big decreases in Africa occurred in e.g. DRC where disbursements fell from \$4 million to less than \$1 million, Malawi from \$5 million to \$4 million, Mozambique, from \$16 million to \$11 million, Niger from \$4 million to \$1 million, Sierra Leone from \$4 million to \$2 million, Sudan from \$9 million to \$7 million, Uganda from \$4 million to \$2 million, and Zambia from \$2 million to less than \$1 million. In other regions, disbursements in Asia and Pacific fell from \$66 million to \$47 million; in Latin America from \$33 million to \$20 million; and in Europe from \$22 million to \$14 million. Unallocated disbursements fell from \$33 million to \$21 million.

### 3

#### ***National and international statistical programmes of each PARIS21 Partner build statistical capacity***

**OVI:** Improved capacities to produce, analyse and use statistics in countries

**MoV:** Statistical capacity indicators (World Bank) compared with 2006/07; annual PARIS21 progress reports

This indicator uses the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) for IDA countries with a population of over one million people. The overall score combines three dimensions covering Statistical Practice, Data Collection and Indicator Availability, each of which is built up from a number of criteria against which each country is scored on a scale of 0-100. A score of 100 would indicate that a country meets all of the criteria.

The baseline is the scores for 2006, (which were compiled towards the end of that year). The baseline scores are compared with years since 1999 in the table.

<b>Statistical Capacity Indicator for IDA Countries</b>				
Year	Overall	Statistical practice	Data collection	Indicator availability
1999	48	37	48	58
2004	58	43	59	71
2005	59	46	58	74
<b>2006</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>
2007	61	49	57	76
2008	60	46	57	77
2009	59	46	55	77

Source: DECDG, World Bank

In 2007, the Overall Statistical Capacity Indicator continued its improvement since 1999, with increases compared with 2006 for Statistical Practice and Indicator Availability. Since 2007 the Overall score has fallen back to the 2005 level, caused by reductions in the scores for Statistical Practice from 49 to 46 and for Data Collection from 57 to 55. The score for Indicator Availability has increased from 74 in 2006 to 77 in 2008 and 2009.

The drop in the score for Statistical Practice was mainly caused by fewer countries updating the base year for their consumer price indices in the last ten years; as well as deterioration in vaccine reporting and reporting to UNESCO. These reductions were partly offset by an improvement in the scores for national accounts and balance of payments.

Under Data Collection, the scores for poverty and health surveys have fallen (from 70 in 2006 to 64 in 2009; and from 84 to 79 respectively) because fewer countries have regularly conducted such surveys. These reductions are partly offset by a rise in the score for Population Censuses, while the score for Agricultural Censuses also declined.

The score for Indicator Availability increased because of improved capacity for indicators of attended births, malnutrition and HIV; while information on improved water sources deteriorated (this indicator is estimated in the MDG indicator database – see next section).

## 4

### ***National and international statistical programmes of each PARIS21 Partner provide better statistics for immediate priority needs***

**OVI:** Strengthened national data available on the MDGs by 2010

**MoV:** Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG indicators

This indicator uses information on data availability for a reduced set of six MDG indicators. This information is provided by UN Statistics Division based on data available each year in the MDG indicator database. The PARIS21 baseline study and 2008 tracking progress report looked at the number of countries with at least two data points for the six MDG indicators, excluding data modelled by agencies. A review of the information in the MDG database revealed that the only difference, depending on whether data modelled by agencies were included or excluded, was in the indicator for the percentage of people living with HIV, aged 15-49 years. In 2006, if modelled data were excluded, no country had at least two data points for the HIV indicator in the MDG indicator database. By 2007, there was no difference regardless of whether modelled data were included or not. In 2008 and 2009 there were 101 countries with at least two data points if modelled data were included, and 100 excluding modelled data. This distinction has therefore been dropped, with attention paid instead to the nature of the data in the MDG indicator database.

<b>Number of developing countries with at least two data points for MDG Indicators</b>				
<b>MDG Indicator/Information available in MDG indicator database for years:</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Population below \$1 (PPP) per day, percentage (G)	57	57	68	67
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes (C)	116	123	124	126
Average ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary & tertiary level enrolment (C)	130	133	133	132
- Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment (C)	140	144	143	142
- Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment (C)	138	142	140	140
- Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment (C)	111	114	115	115
Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births (E)	138	138	138	138
People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage (E)	99	98	101	101
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources, total (E)	110	110	142	142
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>

Source: UN Statistics Division from MDG indicator database. G = global monitoring data, based on country data; C = country data; E = Estimated by international agency

The \$1 per day indicator is produced for international monitoring only, but is based on country data. Figures on net enrolment in primary education, and gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment, are produced and disseminated by the countries themselves; while the indicators for under five mortality, people living with HIV, and use of improved drinking water sources are estimated by international agencies, based on national data.

The table shows an improvement in 2007 in the information available from countries on net primary education enrolment and gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolments. In 2008 and 2009, these improvements were maintained, while information was estimated for many more countries on the proportion of their population using improved water sources. By 2009, ten more countries were included with at least two data points in global monitoring of the population living below \$1 per day.