

**Progress in Implementing the  
ADF-11 Results Measurement Framework  
(Annexes)**

**Discussion Paper**

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## Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
ADF-10	Tenth General Replenishment of the African Development Fund
ADF-11	Eleventh General Replenishment of the African Development Fund
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DOTS	Direction of Trade Statistics
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPGI	Employment to Population Gender Indicator
ESGI	Employment Status Gender Indicator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
HDI	Human Development Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Study
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCR	Primary Completion Rate
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RMC	Regional Member Country
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicator
WHO	World Health Organization

## Annex I: Information Notes on Country Outcome Indicators

### 1. GDP Per Capita (in 2000 constant US dollars)

**Definition:** GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by mid-year population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in in 2000 constant US dollars.

**Change in baseline:** The change from the baseline value of \$358 to \$368 is due to revisions in both GDP figures and population figures between 2007 and 2009.

**Source:** GDP data are estimated by the Statistics Department of the African Development Bank based on the national accounts data collected from national statistical organizations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Population estimates are from the World Population Prospects (United Nations Population Division, various years 2000-2008).

**Relevance to poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** Sustained economic growth increases average incomes and is strongly linked to poverty reduction. Economic growth can also contribute to poverty reduction by increasing public revenues, which can be dedicated to public programs to provide essential services for the poor. GDP per capita provides a basic measure of the value of output per person, and growth in GDP and GDP per capita are considered broad measures of economic growth.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Key elements of an environment that promotes GDP growth include macroeconomic policies that help maintain economic and financial stability; openness to trade that promotes access to world markets for goods, services, and knowledge; a regulatory and institutional environment for private sector activity that facilitates entrepreneurship and competition; and a financial sector that efficiently and sustainably mobilizes resources and channels them to their most productive areas. However, growth can be affected by other endogenous and exogenous variables not influenced by government policies. Therefore, sensitivity to policy change in this indicator is only partial.

**Measurability and reporting:** GDP measures production in an economy and is a core economic aggregate. While GDP is a broad measure of economic activity, it does not, by itself, constitute or measure welfare or successful development. However, it remains the best single indicator of economic activity and progress. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base-year prices, subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, and adding net taxes on products, also in constant prices.

In developing countries, national accounts reporting is usually one of the most important statistical activities, with data compiled by national statistical organizations and central banks on an annual basis. The quality of the data can be affected by various factors, including the difficulty in measuring the growth of services in the absence of well-defined output measures; unmeasured technical progress, which leads to an underestimation in the volume of outputs; unmeasured changes in the quality of goods and services produced, which leads to an underestimation in the value of outputs and value added; and informal economic activities. Several international agencies, including the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and other multilateral development agencies, along with bilateral agencies, have been providing technical assistance to national statistical offices for several years to help improve GDP estimates. As a result of revisions in the data, comparisons with figures previously reported for individual countries and aggregates may not be appropriate.

### 2. Proportion of the Population Below the US\$1.25 Per Day Poverty Line

**Definition:** Population below US\$1.25 per day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day at 2005 international prices.

**Change in baseline:** The aggregate figures for this indicator have changed due to the resetting of the poverty line from \$1.08 per day at 1993 prices to \$1.25 per day at 2005 prices, based on new estimates of purchasing power parity (PPP) generated from the International Comparison

Program surveys conducted by the African Development Bank (ADB) in 48 regional member countries (RMCs) and coordinated at the global level by the World Bank. The poverty line is also based on the average national poverty lines of the 15 poorest countries in the world. These changes have resulted in the recalculation of aggregate figures, producing figures that differ from figures reported previously. The aggregate rate for the population living on less than \$1.25 per day in Asian Development Fund (ADF) countries has now moved from 56 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2006, compared to the figures reported in 2007 of 36 percent in 2002 and 33 percent in 2006. As a result of changes in relative prices, the new PPP figures result in changes to both levels of poverty and country rankings. Time trends have remained largely similar, with declining rates of poverty.

**Source:** Estimates of this indicator are based on per capita incomes or expenditures derived from household surveys by the World Bank's Development Economic Research Group. Whenever possible, expenditures are used. For details on data sources and methods used in deriving the latest estimates, see Chen and Ravallion, "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, But No Less Successful in the Fight against Poverty"<sup>1</sup>, and PovcalNet, an interactive web-based computational tool for international poverty estimates.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The ultimate goal of most development agencies and institutions is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The first goal in the Millennium Development Declaration is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and the first target is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 per day in PPP terms. The international poverty line was recently revised to \$1.25 per day in 2005 PPP terms. In effect, this indicator measures progress toward the reduction of extreme poverty, which is also a goal of most poverty reduction strategy papers.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Poverty reduction programs designed and implemented by governments are instrumental in reducing the number of persons living on less than \$1.25 per day. This indicator is therefore very sensitive to government policies.

**Measurability and reporting:** The data on per capita expenditure or income from each country's household surveys were converted into 2005 prices using that country's Consumer Price Index (CPI). Urban and rural CPIs were used separately when available. The results were then converted to PPP dollars using the World Bank's 2005 PPP exchange rate for consumption. Hence the \$1.25 per day poverty line is applied to the PPP-based data to allow comparisons across countries and to estimate aggregate poverty at regional and global levels. Note also that most countries also set their own poverty lines which they use for country-level analysis and policy-making. The availability of this indicator depends on the availability of household survey data that include income or expenditure data, the availability of PPP exchange rates, and the inflation. National household income and expenditure surveys are typically conducted every 3 to 5 years in many developing countries, but in some countries are conducted less frequently. The most recent PPP exchange rates were calculated for 2005. Country-level, regional and global estimates of poverty based on the US\$1.25 per day poverty line are updated annually by the World Bank and are published in World Development Indicators. Regional and global estimates are available every 3 years. Efforts are being made to compile an improved repository of national household survey data whose data are better harmonized across countries.

### 3. Public Expenditure And Financial Accountability Indicator

**Definition:** The Public Financial Management (PFM) Performance Measurement Framework is an integrated monitoring framework that allows for the measurement of country performance in public financial management over time. It was developed by the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) initiative in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Joint Venture on Public Financial Management (PFM) as a tool that would provide reliable information on the performance of PFM systems, processes and institutions over time. It is one of the elements of a strengthened approach to supporting PFM reforms.

Against the six core dimensions of PFM performance, PEFA's Performance Measurement

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<sup>1</sup> Chen, Shaohua and Martin Ravallion. 2008. *The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, But No Less Successful in the Fight against Poverty*. Policy Research Working Paper Series 4703, The World Bank.

Framework identifies a set of 28 high-level indicators that measure the operational performance of the key elements of the PFM systems, processes and institutions of a country's central government, legislature and external audit. The 28 indicators for the country's PFM system are structured into three main categories (budget out-turns, cross-cutting features, and budget cycle) and capture the performance of the key systems, processes and institutions within the budget cycle of the central government. In addition to the indicators of a country's PFM performance, the framework also includes three indicators that assess donor practices that impact the performance of the country's PFM system.

The proposed Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Indicator is a proxy for measuring the quality of PFM systems. More precisely, this indicator seeks to measure overall trends and progress in PFM in Sub-Saharan Africa. The PEFA indicator is the unweighted average of the average value for each of the 31 PEFA PMF indicators. Each PFM indicator measures performance of a key PFM element against an ordinal scale that assigns one of eight values: A, B+, B, C+, C, D+, D, and Not Available (NA) or Not Recorded (NR). To calculate the average, the value for each indicator is transposed into a numerical value that ranges from 0 to 7.

The PEFA framework does not provide an aggregate country performance indicator. Also, rather than setting a standard based on the latest PRM innovations, the set of high-level indicators focuses on the basic qualities of PFM systems based on existing good international practices. PEFA's PFM Performance Report uses the indicator-based analysis to develop an integrated assessment of the PFM system against the six critical dimensions of PFM performance and evaluate the likely impact of PFM weaknesses on three levels of budgetary outcomes.

**Source:** The basic data for the indicator are collected from countries by the PEFA secretary, who is hosted by the World Bank ([www.pefa.org](http://www.pefa.org)).

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Successful implementation of poverty reduction programs requires that the government maintain good PFM practices. The PEFA indicator is therefore a proxy of how well a government can implement poverty reduction programs.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Public expenditures and public finance management are affected by public sector reforms designed to improve these aspects of national finances. Thus, this indicator will improve when the government implements reforms to strengthen its management of its public finances.

**Measurability and reporting:** The proposed PEFA Indicator is based on existing, publicly available information collected through PEFA PFM Performance Reports available for 20 African Development Fund (ADF) countries as of mid-October 2007. The PEFA Secretariat provides general guidance and oversight and routinely takes stock of progress made with PEFA assessments, ranking them as completed, substantially completed, commenced or planned. This information is publicly available from the PEFA Secretariat's website ([www.pefa.org](http://www.pefa.org)). To date (mid-October 2007), 20 ADF countries and three ADB countries have completed a PEFA review.

It is expected that the repeated application of the indicator tool will provide information on the extent to which a given country's PFM performance is or is not improving. In addition, PFM Performance Reports recognizes the efforts made by governments to reform their PFM systems by describing recent and ongoing reform measures that may not yet have impacted PFM performance. The reports do not, however, include recommendations for reforms or assumptions as to the potential impact of ongoing reforms on PFM performance. Rather, the framework focuses on assessing the extent to which the PFM system is an enabling factor for achieving desired outcomes. The assessment is expected to be updated every 3 years but in a number of cases, reassessments are taking place within a shorter time frame. First-generation PEFA assessments have been undertaken mostly in 2006-2007 and second-generation PEFA assessment can thus be expected in 2009-2010. It has been proposed to compute PEFA indicators every 3 years.

It is expected that coverage will improve significantly in the short term, as PEFA assessments have been commenced or substantially completed in many countries, including ADF countries. Some countries have already revised their original assessments. Considering the fact that because of the general inertia of PFM systems, PEFA indicators are unlikely to change dramatically from one year to the next, progress is best measured every 3 years (2006/07 – 2009/10). PEFA PMF Performance Reports are generally publicly available, although disclosure should be made more timely.

#### 4. Worldwide Governance Indicators Average Score

##### **Definition and rationale:**

The indicator chosen to measure the quality of progress in the governance area is an average of Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI) scores. WGIs gauge six dimensions of governance: (i) voice and accountability; (ii) political stability and absence of violence; (iii) government effectiveness; (iv) regulatory quality; (v) rule of law; and (vi) control of corruption. WGI scores are based on a model that aggregates responses from various sources in these six dimensions. The model constructs a weighted average of the responses for each country as the best estimate of governance for that country. The weights are proportional to the reliability of each source. The resulting estimates of governance have an expected value across countries of zero, and a standard deviation across countries of one. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and +2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

**Source:** WGIs are developed and maintained by an independent group of researchers at the World Bank Institute. Data sources are surveys of individuals or domestic firms with firsthand knowledge of the governance situation in various countries. The indicators are based on the perceptions of country analysts at the major development agencies, reflecting these individuals' in-depth experience working on the countries they assess. Other data sources from nongovernmental organizations, as well as commercial risk rating agencies, base their assessments on a global network of correspondents who typically live in the country rated. All relevant information (including data, methodological papers, interactive charts, and world maps) for the last round of updates (2007) is posted on the WGI website. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>).

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Governance in Africa is vital to stability and sustainable development and growth. Without good governance, all other reforms and poverty reduction programs will have limited impacts.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** The six dimension of this indicator can be greatly impacted by government reforms in these particular areas. Strong commitment and action on the part of a government to fight corruption will improve the country's corruption indicator, as will achievement of the expected results.

**Measurability and reporting:** WGIs were updated every 2 years between 1996 and 2002. After 2002, they have been updated yearly. The next round of WGIs will be posted in late 2008. The substantial increase in data collection for the 2007 update has both expanded country coverage and improved the precision of the aggregate indicators. Still, margins of error remain. In the future, the availability of additional data will enable further improvements in precision.

#### 5. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Indicator

**Definition and rationale:** This indicator is a proxy for measuring good governance in the area of extractive industries' revenue management. More precisely, the indicator measures a country's compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and can have a value of 0, 1, or 2. A value of 0 indicates that the country is rich in resources but has not endorsed the EITI. A value of 1 indicates that the country is an EITI candidate country, i.e., is in the early stages of implementation of the EITI, and a value of 2 indicates that the country is fully compliant with EITI standards and thereby discloses its revenues from its extractive industries in a transparent and accountable manner.

The EITI works to build multi-stakeholder partnerships in developing countries in order to increase government accountability. Responsibility for implementing EITI standards rests with the countries themselves through a tripartite partnership between government, civil society, and the extractive industry sector. A four-stage implementation process covers initial sign-up, preparation, disclosure, and the dissemination of results. A new validation mechanism adopted by the EITI's Board of Directors in 2006 clearly indicates which countries are firmly committed to the EITI process by categorizing them as either "candidate" or "compliant" countries.

The Bank's endorsement of the EITI was announced by President Kaberuka in October 2006. In making his endorsement, the President outlined a two-pronged approach to the Bank's engagement: advocacy to create political will among resource-rich RMCs that had not endorsed

the initiative, and the provision of technical and financial assistance to RMCs that had demonstrated political will by endorsing the EITI but lacked human, financial, and institutional implementation capacity. As of 2007, the Bank has provided EITI implementation support to selected RMCs in coordination with other partners, ensuring their cooperation and complementarity. This work includes assisting countries through the different stages of EITI implementation. Moreover, EITI implementation has been used as a building block for identifying technical assistance needs for broader extractive industry sector governance reforms.

**Source:** Data on resource-rich countries are provided by the IMF. Data on EITI implementation is provided by the EITI Secretariat and is published on the EITI website ([www.eitransparency.org](http://www.eitransparency.org)), which is updated continuously.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The EITI was launched by United Kingdom Prime Minister Tony Blair in September 2002 with the objective of improving governance and transparency in resource-rich countries through the verification and full disclosure of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas, and mining. Revenues from these sectors should be an important engine for economic growth and social development in developing countries. However, a lack of transparency regarding these revenues has often led to conflict, corruption, and poverty, a phenomenon known as the “resource curse” or the “paradox of plenty”.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** A country's decision to comply or not to comply with EITI requirements will impact its score significantly.

**Measurability and reporting:** According to the IMF's Guide on Resource Revenue Transparency (2007), 19 African countries are currently considered to be resource rich in oil, gas, or minerals. This list of countries is publicly available and updated annually. To date, 13 of the 19 extractive resource-rich African countries have not yet endorsed the EITI, six are candidate countries, and none are fully compliant. In addition, three African countries that do not qualify as resource rich by IMF standards but still have considerable natural resources have decided to implement the EITI and are candidate countries. Hence, the total score is currently nine out of a possible 44. As countries move into EITI or move further on implementation, this score will rise.

The EITI Board of Directors determines whether a country qualifies as an EITI candidate or as EITI compliant. Every 2 years, the Board reviews the existing list of qualifying countries. To qualify as a candidate country, the country must pass four stages of pre-validation which are judged by the Board during its biannual meetings. To qualify as compliant, a country must complete EITI validation within 2 years of becoming a candidate country. Once a country is compliant, the country must undergo validation at least once every 5 years, or upon the request from the EITI Board.

EITI recently initiated a requirement for EITI countries to undergo a pre-validation and validation process. The first pre-validation evaluation was done by the EITI Board in September 2007. To date, Azerbaijan is the only country that has completed EITI Validation and become EITI compliant. Preparations for further validations are well underway in several EITI candidate countries. Several countries produced annual EITI audit reports in 2008. As the pre-validation and validation processes evolve, improvements to the processes will be made by the EITI Board as deemed necessary.

## 6. African Trade Indicators (Two Indicators)

**Definition and rationale:** This indicator measures African countries' share of global trade. If trade were significant for the poorest African countries and if rich nations traded fairly with poor ones by allowing them a reasonable foothold in Western markets, a giant step towards reducing poverty in Africa would ensue. The increasing integration of world economies, the fear of marginalization and the fact that most African countries are too small to negotiate with powerful trading blocs on their own, has led to greater interest in regional integration. Also, regional inter-African integration and accompanying trade liberalization measures are a means to contribute to African development by fostering economic growth within Africa. Increasing regional integration and trade are at the core of Bank's strategic thrust and the ultimate outcome of Bank operations in this sector will be measured in terms of the increased weight of the African continent in global trade (measured by Africa's share of global trade) and greater inter-African trade flows (measured by the volume of ADF countries' trade within Africa).

**Source:** African trade indicators draw on the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS). DOTS uses data supplied by countries themselves as well as data from United Nations Statistics Division, the World Trade Organization and other international agencies.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The economic poverty of people and countries is rooted in the inability to trade. Trade is a vital route out of poverty.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** A country's openness to international trade is a decision that only a country's government can make. Thus, even if other factors are at play, the government's decision to open up to trade is a necessary condition for further impacts to this indicator.

**Measurability and reporting:** The IMF DOTS methodology makes it possible to estimate trade not only for countries less current in their reporting but also for countries for which data are not available from other sources. IMF DOTS is updated at least yearly so that both indicators can be tracked yearly.

More frequent updates are planned and users will be advised of further enhancements as they become available. The Bank will keep tracking specific trade statistics or other indicators that may relate more closely to Bank operations (e.g., freight prices, transport times, the difference between Free On Board and Cost Insurance Freight prices).

## 7. Global Competitiveness Index Indicator

**Definition and rationale:** Competitiveness depends on how productively a country uses its available resources. This relates to countries' ability of countries to provide high levels of prosperity to their citizens in turn. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) measures the set of institutions, policies, and factors that set sustainable current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity.

**Source:** The GCI is made up of over 90 variables organized into nine pillars, each representing an area considered to be an important determinant of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, the macroeconomy, health and primary education, higher education and training, market efficiency, technological readiness, business sophistication, and innovation. Two thirds of the variables are determined from the Executive Opinion Survey and one third is determined from publicly available sources. Survey respondents assign values from 1 to 7. Hard data from publicly available sources are normalized in a 1 to 7 scale. Since the impact of each pillar on competitiveness varies across countries according to the country's stage of economic development, pillars are given different weights.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Competitiveness is vital to sustainable growth and development. A competitive country will be able to sustain a long period of growth and thus reduce the incidence of poverty.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Macroeconomic, legal and institutional reforms are instrumental to improved competitiveness.

**Measurability and reporting:** The Executive Opinion Survey gathers valuable information on a broad range of variables for which hard data sources are scarce or frequently nonexistent. The survey is conducted annually with respondents in 125 countries. Publicly available data used in the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) come from a number of sources, including the IMF, the World Bank and the United Nations.

The GCI is part of the GCR series which has evolved over the last three decades into the world's most comprehensive and respected assessment of countries' competitiveness. The GCR offers invaluable insight into the policies, institutions, and factors that drive productivity, thus enabling sustained economic growth and long-term prosperity.

The GCR is already the leading report on competitiveness and coverage is increasing every year, with 134 economies featured in 2008 and respondent numbers growing annually (currently just over 11,000). For many countries, data with which to calculate the GCI is not readily available and funding to cover the costs of administering the Executive Opinion Survey is limited. Given the respectability of the GCR, however, funding is expected to augment, allowing information to be tapped from an increasing number of sources and countries.

## 8. Cereal Yield Indicator

**Definition and rationale:** The cereal yield index is an index based on yields per hectare (kg/ha) of four crops: maize, millet, rice paddy and sorghum. The yield refers to harvested production per unit of harvested area for these products. However, in most cases, yield data are not recorded but rather obtained by dividing production data by data on area harvested. Data on yields of the four crops selected are more reliable than data on the yield of permanent crops, which may correspond to planted area.

**Change in baseline:** The revised 2005 figure of 109 is a result of revisions in the data series and an increase in the number of countries with data from 27 to 28.

**Source:** Data on yields is obtained from the Food and Agriculture Organization's Statistics Division. The data is collected through an annual questionnaire on agricultural production sent to countries.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The four crops used to compute this indicator were chosen due to their significant contribution to increased food security at the household level in recent times. The maize crop, which used to be largely a subsistence crop, has over time become a cash crop as a result of the availability of subsidies and credit and the existence of public extension and import substitution policies that provide farmers with price incentives. Gains have also been made in the development of new drought-tolerant maize for southern Africa. The new drought-tolerant and low-nitrogen-responsive varieties produce 25 to 30 percent increase in yields and are now being cultivated on more than one million hectares in southern Africa.

A green revolution has also occurred in rice, which has become Africans' most important staple food crop especially because of urbanization and the ease of preparation compared to other staple food crops. The new rice for Africa (NERICA), developed by crossing Asian rice (*Oryza sativa*) and traditional African rice (*Oryza glaberima*), has several unique advantages: it produces 50 percent higher yields than do existing varieties without the application of fertilizers; it produces 200 percent higher yields with the application of fertilizers; it has a much shorter maturity period; and it has good resistance to weeds, drought, pests and diseases. The relevance in including millet and sorghum lies in their respective characteristics of being less water intensive, hence drought resistant and helpful to increasing food security.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Pro-agricultural policy from the government will impact the average yield of one country and by extension the aggregate indicator.

**Measurability and reporting:** The required data is made available in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s annual Statistical Yearbook and is also available online through the FAO's web-based database. The data used in calculating this index is already of reliable quality. Nonetheless the Bank's Statistics Department has identified the FAO as a key specialized agency with which it should collaborate to improve the quality and availability of agricultural statistics for African countries. The Bank is also undertaking a number of actions to build statistical capacity in Africa. As a result of revisions in data comparisons with figures previously reported for individual countries, aggregates may not be appropriate.

## 9. Access To An Improved Water Source (Percentage Of Population)

**Definition:** Access to an improved water source is currently defined as the percentage of the population that can obtain at least 20 liters per person per day from an "improved" source situated within one kilometer of the user's dwelling. Improved water sources include services that are provided through household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected wells or springs, and rainwater collection. Unimproved water sources refer to water provided through vendors, tanker trucks, unprotected wells, unprotected springs, and bottled water.

**Source:** The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) track progress on global water and sanitation access goals through the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). JMP reviews, assesses and compiles nationally representative household surveys and censuses into the JMP database. For details on data sources and methodology, see the JMP website ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)).

**Relevance to poverty reduction and the MDGs:** Target 10 of MDG 7 ("Ensure environmental

sustainability") aims at halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. Unsafe water and a lack of basic sanitation are the direct cause of many water-related diseases in developing countries. The JMP indicator monitors access to improved water sources based on the assumption that improved sources are likely to provide safer water, which significantly lowers the risk of contracting a water-borne disease. This has a positive impact on a population's health status, its productivity and its opportunities for education, especially for girls. As such, access to improved water sources is a good proxy indicator for human development.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** The proposed indicator is sensitive to change in the context of government and community actions. The indicator captures progress in ADF countries from actions or policies that lead to an increase in the access to safe drinking water. Definitions and numbers are also consistent with those adopted by the UN system for tracking the MDGs.

**Measurability and reporting:** Since the late 1990s, data are routinely collected at national and sub-national levels in more than 100 countries, using censuses and household surveys by national governments, often with the support of international development agencies. Before these population-based data were available, provider-based data were used. Evidence strongly suggests that data from household surveys are more reliable than are administrative records. Many doubts about data quality remain; despite official WHO definitions, the judgment about whether or not water is safe is often made very subjectively. Administrative data are often available annually, but household surveys are less frequent. The compilation of the data from household surveys into country, regional, and global coverage estimates is conducted every 2 to 3 years.

## 10. Access To An All-Season Road (Percentage Of Rural Population)

**Definition:** Access to an all-season road measures the number of rural people who live within 2 km (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population. An "all-season road" is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck that does not have four wheel drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., during a heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low volume roads.

**Change in baseline:** This indicator is based on household survey data and on the fact that few countries undertake household surveys at regular intervals, which makes the availability of data problematic. As a result of the non-availability of time-series data in many ADF countries, it was not practical to calculate aggregates for this indicator.

**Source:** This indicator is estimated by the World Bank based on household survey data.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Physical isolation is a strong contributor to poverty. Populations without reliable access to social and economic services are poorer than those with reliable access. Problems of access are particularly severe in rural areas that are distant from roads that carry motorized transport services on a regular basis. "Access to an all-season road" is not an MDG indicator but is a key contributor to many of the MDGs, underpinning pro-poor growth and improving social inclusion. Surveys have shown that poor people view isolation as a major contributor to their poverty and marginalization. Therefore, improving access to roads for rural dwellers is essential to promoting rural development, improving access to human development services, raising incomes and stimulating growth in order to reduce poverty.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** This indicator captures changes in performance over time. Relatively small improvements in access to an all-season road have marked impacts in terms of improving the overall indicator results. An analysis of preliminary measures for two countries with time-series data during 1997-2002 confirms the sensitivity of the indicator to change over time.

**Measurability and reporting:** There are two main approaches to measuring this indicator: (a) household surveys that include information about access to transport, and (b) mapping data that determines how many people live within the specified catchments of the road network. Surveys of households and individuals are the most cost-effective way of obtaining information on rural access. Updates of the indicator will largely depend on the frequency at which household surveys are conducted: these surveys are usually expected to take place every 3 years. Due to the non-

availability of data in many ADF countries, it was not appropriate to calculate aggregates for this indicator.

## 11. Household Electrification Rate (Percentage Of Households)

**Definition:** Access to electricity (the electrification rate) is defined as the percentage of households with an electricity connection. This information is determined by asking questions such as "Does your household have electricity?" or "What is the main source of lighting in your home?", as employed by Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys, and other household surveys.

**Change in baseline:** The indicator is estimated from national household surveys such as the Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) established by the World Bank. Not many ADF countries have time-series data on this indicator such as could be aggregated across countries.

**Source:** The indicator is estimated using national household surveys, in particular LSMS supported by the World Bank's Economic Research Group, DHS, and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire surveys.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Electrically powered energy services such as lighting, heating, cooking and motive power are essential for socioeconomic development because they yield social benefits and support the generation of income and employment. Electricity enables poor households to engage in activities that generate income by providing lighting that extends the workday and by powering machines that increase output. Electric lighting enables adults and children to read and to study and increases the likelihood that women will read and children will attend school regardless of their income. Women from households with electricity are more likely to have access to information about health and gender issues from radio and television than are women from households without electricity.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** The indicator is most sensitive to policy change in countries with a good regulatory framework for rural electrification that allows private companies, nongovernmental organizations, local authorities, and communities to initiate electrification projects and in countries whose regulatory policies support the sustainable expansion of access to electricity in urban areas.

**Measurability and reporting:** Household surveys (DHS, LSMS, surveys income and expenditure, and others) are the preferred instruments to measure this indicator since they overcome the weak aspects of data provided by national power utilities. Utility data often fail to include households that, for various reasons, do not have a meter. Households may not possess a meter because they purchase electricity from a neighbor or because they pay a flat fee for electricity that is included in the household rent. In addition, utilities employ different definitions of electrification, making it difficult to produce accurate cross-country comparisons of utility-generated electrification data. National household surveys generally avoid the biases of utility data by simply asking, "Does your household have electricity?" or "What is the main source of lighting in your home?" When households respond "yes" to the first formulation or "electricity" to the second, the household is deemed to have access to electricity. All DHS and LSMS include and many income and expenditure surveys are expected to include questions on which the calculation of the indicator can be based. Due to the non-availability of data in many ADF countries, it was not appropriate to calculate aggregates for this indicator.

## 12. Fixed-Line And Mobile Phone Subscribers Per 1000 People

**Definition:** This indicator is a composite of two measurements, namely, the number of telephone fixed lines per 1000 people that connect a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network and the number of subscribers to a mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network per 1000 people. The composite is the addition of the two indicators.

**Source:** Information on telephone mainlines and mobile service subscribers is provided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which carries out annual surveys of telephone regulators and telephone companies in its member countries. For details, see ITU's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The increasing significance of telecommunications for economic development and poverty reduction is well recognized. Telecommunications provide farmers, workers, and entrepreneurs with opportunities to reduce transaction costs, increase productivity, and improve competitiveness across borders. People living in rural and remote areas tend to be poor and socially isolated. They lack information relevant to their particular situation and have difficulty interacting with members of other communities. Telecommunications can help the disenfranchised voice their concerns, demand their rights, take control of their lives, and improve information flows and communication services to make government and organizations serving the poor more efficient, more transparent, and more accountable. Information and communication technology (ICT) such as telephone and email can be of great value in bringing people together, bridging geographic distances, and providing relevant information about and to the poor. The importance of ICT is reflected in the MDGs, particularly MDG 8, that focuses on developing a global partnership for development in which access to new technologies is highlighted (Target 8.F). Three key indicators are used to track this goal: (a) telephone lines per 100 population; (b) cellular subscribers per 100 population; and (c) internet users per 100 population. In addition to MDG 8, telecommunications/ICT can help secure progress toward MDGs in other sectors and accelerate the achievement of development targets.

**Sensitivity to change:** The two components of the indicator (telephone mainlines and mobile service subscribers) are related to a country's macroeconomic situation and to government decisions/actions, which take place at different speeds. Teledensity stagnates where barriers to the provision of demanded services exist and increases where successful telecommunication sector reform has taken place, particularly in the mobile sector. These factors make the indicator sensitive to changes in policy and valuable for measuring progress in the development of modern communication technologies.

**Measurability and reporting:** This indicator measures access to telephones by counting the number of tangible phone lines and subscribers; it does not measure the quality of service, the volume of traffic or actual usage. Information on telephone mainline and mobile service subscribers is provided by the ITU, which carries out annual surveys of telephone regulators and telephone companies in its member countries. The ITU cleans and reports its survey data annually.

### 13. Internet Users Per 1000 Population

**Definition:** The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer may, with permission, retrieve information from other computers in the network. The indicator is computed by dividing the total number of Internet users by the population and multiplying by 1000.

**Source:** Internet user statistics are based largely on responses to an annual questionnaire sent by the ITU to government telecommunication agencies. For countries where Internet user surveys are not available, the ITU uses average multipliers to estimate the number of users per subscriber.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** MDG Indicators 47 and 48 are important tools for monitoring progress towards Goal 8, because effective communication among those involved in the development process is not possible without the necessary infrastructure. Personal computers and telephone lines allow people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and the avoidance of problems of duplicated or missing information. The use of information and communication technologies can make governments more transparent, thereby reducing corruption and leading to better governance. It can also help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products at a better price, and overcome traditional barriers to better education by making books available online and opening the door to e-learning.

**Sensitivity to change:** The quality of Internet user data varies, and the quality of data for smaller developing countries is uncertain. The data can also be misleading owing to multiple prepaid internet accounts, free Internet access accounts or public Internet access such as in Internet cafes.

**Measurability and reporting:** Information on Internet usage is provided by ITU, which surveys government telecommunication agencies annually.

#### 14. Under-5 Mortality Rate (Per 1,000)

**Definition:** The under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5 if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

**Change in baseline:** The revised figure of 160 per 1,000 live births in 2006 from 165 per 1,000 live births reported in the 2007 ADF report on the Result Measurement Framework is due to revisions in the population and demographic data series provided by the United Nations Population Division, the authoritative source for such information.

**Source:** Through its World Population Prospects revisions, the UN Population Division estimates this indicator every 2 years, using information from vital registration records as well as from estimates from birth histories collected in household surveys and censuses.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** The indicator relates directly to MDG 4: Reduce child mortality, as it measures child survival. Survival of a child is closely linked to the provision of primary healthcare services, but poverty, malnutrition, a decline in breastfeeding, maternal education, the lack of improved water, and inadequacy sanitation and health facilities are all associated with high child mortality.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** This indicator reflects not only healthcare conditions but also the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which children live. It is sensitive, especially in the medium term, to changes in policies and programs that reduce child illnesses, improve nutrition, and strengthen health systems.

**Measurability and reporting:** Since data on the incidence and the prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) are frequently unavailable, mortality rates are often used as a measure of health status. Mortality rates are among the indicators most frequently used to compare levels of socioeconomic development across countries, and data on child mortality are more complete and more timely than are data on adult mortality. As a result of revisions in data, comparisons with figures reported previously for individual countries and aggregates may not be appropriate.

#### 15. Ratio Of Girls To Boys In Primary And Secondary Education

**Definition:** The indicator is defined as the ratio of the gross enrollment rate of girls to that of boys in primary and secondary education levels in both public and private schools.

**Change in baseline:** The revised figure of 83 percent in 2004 from the 85 percent figure reported in the 2007 ADF report on the Results Measurement Framework is due to revisions in the data series provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and new series of population data from the UN Population Division used as weights.

**Source:** The data are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Women have an enormous impact on the well-being of their families and societies but their potential is sometimes unrealized because of discriminatory social norms, incentives, and legal institutions. Although women's status has improved in recent decades, gender inequalities persist. Education is one of the most important aspects of human development and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education would help to increase women's status and capabilities. MDG 3 seeks to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, and this indicator provides a measure of the equitability of educational opportunities.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** The indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls because, first, it does not allow assessment of whether slight improvements in the ratios reflect an increase in girls' school attendance (desirable) or a decrease in boys' attendance (undesirable), and second, it does not show whether those enrolled at school complete the relevant education cycles. The indicator, however, is sensitive to actions that lead toward a sustained increase in the access of schooling for girls, and thus, toward gender equality and the empowerment of women.

**Measurability and reporting:** The unit of measurement is girls' enrollment ratio as a percentage of boys' enrollment ratio. The usual method of computation is to take the number of boys and girls enrolled regardless of age. The number of enrolled girls/boys is then expressed as a percentage

of school age female/male population. Private education tends to be underreported. International coverage has improved in recent years, but is reported with a 2-year time lag. The enrollment data usually come from school records as reported to ministries of education and/or national statistical agencies. The official data are collected by UNESCO from approximately two-thirds of the countries of the world, using an annual questionnaire-based survey. The data collection is based on the International Standard Classification of Education classification which allows for international comparability between countries and over time.

## 16. Primary School Completion Rate

**Definition:** The primary completion rate (PCR) is the number of students who have either successfully completed their last year of primary school or are graduating from primary school in any given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population. Because of difficulties developing data based on this definition, data analysis is generally based on the PCR proxy indicator, namely the number of children reaching the last year of primary school (as defined by the country) net of repeaters.

**Change in baseline:** The discrepancy between the figure of 57 percent used in 2004 the figure of 58 percent used in the 2007 ADF report on the Result Measurement Framework is due to revisions in the data series provided by UNESCO and to new series of population data from UN Population Division used as weights.

**Source:** PCR data are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the World Bank.

**Relevance to poverty reduction and MDGs:** Education creates choices and opportunities, helps to reduce poverty and gender bias, lowers birth rates, and stimulates a better understanding of diseases. For countries, it creates a more dynamic workforce and well-informed citizens able to compete and cooperate globally: this opens doors to economic and social prosperity. Universal primary education (measured through the PCR) is MDG 2. Information on actual completion captures one of the most critical issues in the education sector.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Various factors may lead to poor performance on the PCR indicator, including the low quality of schooling, discouragement resulting from poor performance, direct and indirect schooling costs, and farm work that keeps children out of school for extended periods. Students' progress to higher grades may also be limited by shortfalls in teachers, classrooms, and educational materials. However, this indicator is the most direct measure of national progress toward universal primary education and it captures the final outcome of the primary education system. But these factors take time to change. Improvements or declines in response to policy change will only register slowly.

**Measurability and reporting:** Although efforts are being made to monitoring the proxy PCR indicator annually, systems for collecting and standardizing the data from all ADF countries are not yet in place. As a result, the database has many gaps, particularly for small countries and earlier years, and there are anomalies and estimates. Efforts to compile more current data reveal several inconsistencies that render the data difficult to interpret. The collection of information for the actual PCR based on students who successfully complete primary education requires focused discussion on the indicator and agreement on the bases for defining completion of school with quality.

## Annex II: Potential New Indicators on Sanitation, Fragile States, Gender and Climate Change

The ADF Deputies requested reporting on additional country outcome indicators as a means to better reflect new ADF priorities for **fragile states, climate change, gender and sanitation**. It is important to develop and monitor indicators that are relevant, measurable and sensitive to policy actions by RMCs. In addition, these indicators should be available for most ADF-countries. In this context, a comprehensive and participatory exercise has been undertaken to define measurable indicators for each of these four priority areas. Potential indicators have been analyzed to assess their relevance and applicability in RMCs. This analysis is based on a review of various documents and discussions with bilateral and multilateral agencies.

### 1. Fragile States

A state is defined as fragile when its structures lack political will and/or the capacity to provide the basic functions needed to reduce poverty, promote development and safeguard the security and human rights of its populations.<sup>2</sup> A broader definition is to consider a fragile state as one unable to meet its population's expectations or manage changes in expectations and capacity through the political process.<sup>3</sup> The Bank defines fragile states as those with Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) ratings below 3.0 and a Country Vulnerability Index of less than 0.351.<sup>4</sup>

Given that fragile states are generally characterized by weak political and economic institutions, monitoring of progress in these countries is particularly challenging. In fact, the very two dimensions that need to be monitored in such states are the country's political and economic capacity. The list of indicators initially considered to monitor fragile states were those used to assess the eligibility of ADF-countries to the Fragile States Facility: (i) the CPIA; (ii) the Human Development Index (HDI); and (iii) the annual growth of GDP per capita. These last two indicators are not recommended since they measure only one dimension of fragility.

The two main dimensions of a fragile state (political and economic capacity) are better captured by the **Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)**. This is why CPIA is the indicator recommended to monitor country's fragility. The Bank calculates this indicator annually for each RMC.<sup>5</sup> The indicator can be improved by government actions such as the implementation of sound macroeconomic and debt management policies that improve macroeconomic and debt management scores. The paragraphs below discuss each indicator considered for fragile states in detail.

#### 1.1 CPIA

**Definition:** The CPIA is a composite index of sixteen indicators grouped into four categories. It is designed to assess the quality<sup>6</sup> of a country's present policy and institutional framework in terms of how conducive the framework is to ensuring the efficient utilization of scarce development resources in the pursuit of sustainable and poverty-reducing development in RMCs.

**Sources of Data:** ADB

**Sensitivity to policy change:** The CPIA is sensitive to government policies since it assesses reforms implemented by the government.

**Measurability and availability of data:** This indicator is calculated for each African country by the Bank's country economists working with the participation of the government. The data are then available.

**Relevance:** It should be noted that the CPIA assesses the quality of a country's present economic, policy and institutional framework. If the CPIA increases, the country is likely to lose its fragile status. This indicator is then recommended to monitor the fragility of a country.

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<sup>2</sup> OECD/DAC (2007), *Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations*, OECD, Paris.

<sup>3</sup> OECD/DAC (2008) *Concepts and dilemmas of state building in fragile situations*, OECD Paris.

<sup>4</sup> This results in 25 countries being classified as fragile in Africa in.

<sup>5</sup> It is also calculated by other international agencies like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

<sup>6</sup> "Quality" refers to how conducive the framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance.

## 1.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

**Definition:** The HDI is a composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: (i) a long and healthy life; (ii) access to knowledge; and (iii) a decent standard of living.

**Sources of Data:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Government actions will impact this indicator but only in the medium term.

**Measurability and availability of data:** The index is constructed from indicators that are available globally using a methodology that is simple and transparent. The simple rule of interpretation of the various HDI measures is as follows: the higher the HDI, the better off the country.

**Relevance:** While the concept of human development is much broader than any single composite index can measure, the HDI offers a powerful alternative to GDP per capita as a summary measure of human well-being. The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long-term trends in human development. The HDI is constantly being monitored and trends in HDI performance are recalculated with better information in order to provide the best picture of human development over time. Data availability is a constraint for this indicator. The HDI indicator for a given year uses data from 3 to 4 years ago. This is one reason why this indicator is not recommended.

## 1.3 Annual average GDP per capita growth rate

**Definition:** GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources.

**Sources of Data:** ADB

**Measurability and availability of data:** Data are available for all ADF countries on an annual basis.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** Good economic programs implemented by the government and sustainable economic growth will impact this indicator.

**Relevance:** Because this indicator only captures the economic aspects of a country's fragility, it is not recommended.

## 2. Climate Change

To monitor climate change at the country level, a list of indicators has been considered: (i) the forest area change rate; (ii) the percentage change in carbon dioxide emissions per capita; and (iii) the percentage change in density of meteorological stations. The first two indicators are not considered to be most appropriate for monitoring purposes for reasons which include the lack of data in ADF countries and the lack of strong linkages to climate change implications.

So as to better capture the vulnerability of RMCs to the impacts of climate change, **annual change in forest area** is being proposed as an appropriate climate change indicator for RMCs. Forest area in this context is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or unproductive. Measuring the change in forest area would indicate the depletion of forests which serve as "CO<sub>2</sub> sinks" and thus essential components of the earth's system that mitigate against climate change and impacts on the long run. Forests have intrinsic economic value and function as biodiversity conservatories. Deforestation also degrades important natural resources, such as clean, fresh water. In this context, increases in the percentage change of the annual deforestation indicator would suggest the worsening of climate change impacts and the growing vulnerability of RMCs. On the other hand, reductions in the percentage change in the forest area indicator would capture RMCs' positive responses in mitigating the impacts of climate change. Finally, this indicator is sensitive to government policy reforms. For instance, a law to forbid deforestation and/or to plant new trees has a positive impact on this indicator. However, data is only available every 5 years, so it is only

moderately recommended.

### 2.1 Annual change in forest area

**Definition:** Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or unproductive.

**Sources:** Data for this indicator are provided by the FAO. Data are only available for 1990–2005 (World Bank Environmental Indicators website).

**Measurability and availability of data:** Data are available for most of the ADF countries but only every 5 years.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** This indicator will respond to policy changes by the government.

**Relevance:** Measuring the change in forest area would indicate the contribution of RMCs to the depletion of the world forests which serve as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sinks and are thus essential components of the global system that mitigate against climate change. Positive numbers indicate an increase in forest area and a country's positive contribution to the reduction of global CO<sub>2</sub> atmospheric concentration, the major culprit in global warming and climate change. Since the data are available only every 5 years, this indicator is only moderately recommended.

### 2.2 Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons per capita)

**Definition:** These emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement divided by population. They include carbon dioxide produced during the consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

**Sources:** Data are available from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre.

**Measurability and availability of data:** Data are available for most ADF countries on an annual basis but are based on estimates from the US Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** This indicator is likely to be less sensitive to government policies.

**Relevance:** Measuring the change in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita indicates the level of pressure from economic activities within a country on global climate through the emission of CO<sub>2</sub>. A positive or negative growth rate for this indicator would indicate RMCs' increased or decreased contributions to global CO<sub>2</sub> atmospheric concentrations and climate change (it has been shown that a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions helps mitigate climate change). African countries collectively produce barely 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and have contributed to past emissions levels even less. Therefore, this indicator does not seem to be the most appropriate to monitor Africa's response to climate change, and is not recommended.

### 2.3 Density of meteorological stations per square km

**Definition:** This refers to the number of a RMC's meteorological stations which can offer reliable meteorological data.

**Source:** World Meteorological Organization.

**Measurability and availability of data:** As yet, this data is neither computed nor published.

**Sensitivity to policy change:** This indicator will be responsive to government policy.

**Relevance:** Measuring the density of meteorological stations would indicate an RMC's capacity with respect to climate change information management. This is a critical area for adaptation in Africa. Positive or negative numbers would indicate increased or decreased capacity and resources for tracking meteorological patterns, forecasting impacts, assessing risk, providing quality information, targeting the public investments and developing policies to reduce climate vulnerability. It is not recommended as an indicator because of data limitations.

### 3. Gender

In order to monitor progress with respect to gender, eight indicators<sup>7</sup> at the country level have been reviewed: (i) the Employment to Population Gender Indicator (EPGI); (ii) the Employment Status Gender Indicator (ESGI); (iii) the Gender-related Development Index (GDI); (iv) the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM); (v) the proportion of seats held by women in parliament; (vi) the ratio of literate women to literate men aged between 15 and 24; (vii) the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; and (viii) the Social Institution Gender Index (SIGI).

From the assessment of these indicators, the **Employment to Population Gender Indicator (EPGI) is recommended as a gender indicator**. This indicator is a derivative of the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s employment to population ratio. It demonstrates the access women have to employment relative to the access men have to employment.

#### 3.1 The Employment to Population Gender Indicator (EPGI)

**Definition:** This is the female employment to female population ratio divided by the male employment to male population ratio. According to the ILO, employment to population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. A high employment to population ratio would imply that a large proportion of a country's population is employed; a low ratio would imply that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.

**Source:** Basic data used to compute this indicator are obtained from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Bank.

**Measurability and Availability of Data:** An EPGI equal to one would imply that the employment share of male and female individuals relative to their respective working age population is equal. An EPGI less than one would imply that men have a higher employment share of working age population compared to women while an EPGI greater than one would imply that women have a higher employment share. Sufficient data for ADF countries is available on the employment to population ratio and as such the EPGI can be calculated for most ADF countries over time.

**Sensitivity:** The EPGI is expected to be responsive to government policy as it accounts for employed individuals in all sectors of the economy. For example, a government policy to create job equally for women and men would have a rapid impact on this indicator.

**Relevance:** The EPGI accounts for the ratio of women employed compared to the ratio of men employed relative to the respective working age population. Theoretically, being employed is expected to be associated with higher income levels and better access to social services. This indicator shows the gap between women and men in term of job access. **It is recommended as a gender indicator for the ADF Results Measurement Framework.**

#### 3.2 The Employment Status Gender Indicator (ESGI)

**Definition:** The ESGI is the ratio of wage and salaried workers to vulnerable employment (both sexes). This index is derived using components of ILO's "Status in Employment".

**Source:** Basic data used to compute this indicator come from the ILO and the World Bank.

**Measurability and Availability of Data:** According to the ILO, status in employment is an indicator that distinguishes between three categories of the total employed population. These categories are as follows: i) wage and salaried workers (employees); ii) self-employed workers; and iii) contributing family workers (unpaid family workers). Wage and salaried workers refer to individuals who hold "paid employment jobs" such that they have an explicit or implicit employment contract that remunerates them independently of the revenues of the unit for which they work. Vulnerable employment, on the other hand, is the sum of self-employed workers and contributing family workers. While the ESGI is an appealing indicator, it has serious data limitations, especially for ADF countries. The Bank

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<sup>7</sup> These indicators are the most relevant country-level indicators in relation to the Updated Gender Plan Of Action (UGPOA) strategic priorities.

has collected data on the economically active population but not on vulnerable employment or status in employment. The economically active population is, however, not a suitable variable, as it includes both employed and unemployed individuals; this makes gender comparison in terms of employed individuals impossible. Combining data from the World Bank and the ILO, we have been able to find relevant data for calculating the ESGI for only three ADF countries between 2005 and 2008.

**Sensitivity:** The ESGI accounts for all wage and salaried individuals irrespective of their employment sector; as such, it is expected to be responsive to government policy. Like the EPGI, rapid effect of government policy can be observed

**Relevance:** The ESGI reflects formal sector employment and assumes higher income and better access to social services for the formal forms of employment than for more vulnerable forms of employment (e.g. subsistence farming, informal trading). Some data used for the computation of this indicator are not available or are estimated. This indicator is then not recommended.

### 3.3 Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)

**Definition:** The GDI is a composite index that measures average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the HDI: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living adjusted to account for the inequalities between men and women.

**Source:** The UNDP Human Development Report, updated annually;

**Measurability and availability of data:** Three indicators disaggregated by sex are used in the calculation of the GDI: (i) life expectancy at birth in years; (ii) the adult literacy rate of people aged 15 and older, combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education; (iii) and estimated earned income (PPP US\$). For the majority of ADF countries, data on earned income are based on estimation<sup>8</sup> and as such the GDI is not the most appropriate gender indicator for ADF countries.

**Sensitivity:** The GDI is expected to be responsive to government health and education policies.

**Relevance:** The GDI captures the welfare status of a country's women as well as gender inequality. The HDI, on the other hand, captures the general welfare of the whole population. Comparing the GDI to the HDI reveals gender gaps in the relevant dimensions of human development. However, data quality and availability do not make it a suitable indicator to recommend.

### 3.4 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

**Definition:** The GEM is a composite index that measures gender (in)equality in three basic dimensions of empowerment: (i) economic participation and decision-making; (ii) political participation; and (iii) decision-making and power over economic resources.

**Source:** Data are from the UNDP Human Development Report (annual update),

**Sensitivity:** Government policy is expected to affect the GEM. However, the power over economic resources and decision making may depend on the population as a whole, in a given democratic country. The sensitivity of the indicator to government actions is then limited.

**Relevance, measurability and availability of data:** Four indicators are used in the calculation of the GEM: seats in parliaments held by women (percentage of the total), female legislators, senior officials and managers (percentage of the total), female professional and technical workers (percentage of the total), ratio of estimated female to male income. Data on this indicator are not available for the majority of ADF countries (only Ethiopia and Tanzania in the 2007-2008 HDR). This indicator is then not recommended.

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<sup>8</sup> Ref HDR 2007-2008 "Female and male income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of female non agricultural wage to the male non agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita in PPP US\$. For the majority of ADF countries, no wage data are available and for calculating the estimated female and male income, a value of 0.75 was used for the ratio of female non agricultural wage to the male non agricultural wage."

### 3.5 Proportion of seats held by women in Parliaments (percentage)

**Definition:** This indicator refers to the share of seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant.

**Source:** UNDP Human Development Report

**Sensitivity:** The number of seats held by women in parliament may be influenced by the government. However, the final choice for a seat in a parliament depends on the voters in any given democratic country. The government may have limited impact on this indicator.

**Measurability and availability of data:** The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is equal to the total number of seats occupied by women in parliament divided by the total number of seats in parliaments. Data for this indicator is available for most ADF countries.

**Relevance:** Women's representation in parliaments represents one aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life and is therefore linked to the empowerment of women. However, the number of women in parliament does not account for women's economic empowerment and opportunities. This indicator may not be relevant to capture most gender issues. It is therefore not recommended.

### 3.6 Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

**Definition:** This is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the 15–24 year age group. The indicator measures progress towards gender equity in literacy and learning opportunities for women in relation to men. It also measures a presumed outcome of attending school and is a key indicator of women's empowerment in society.

**Source:** UNDP Human Development Report, UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

**Sensitivity:** The ratio of literate women to men is expected to respond rapidly to government education and literacy-related policies.

**Measurability and availability of data:** The indicator is derived by dividing the literacy rate of women aged 15 to 24 by the literacy rate of men aged 15 to 24. Data are available for most ADF countries.

**Relevance:** Literacy is a fundamental skill that empowers women to take control of their lives, gain access to the wider world of learning, and engage directly with authority. While the ratio of literate women to men provides an indication of the skills and education of women compared to those of men, it does not provide any information about other dimensions (discrimination, job market access,...) that may exist in terms of women's ability to put their skills and education to use. For this reason, it is not recommended.

### 3.7 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

**Definition:** This indicator is the share of paid female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the paid non-agricultural sectors.

**Source:** ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics.

**Sensitivity:** The share of women's wage employment in the non-agricultural sector measures the degree to which labour markets are open to women in the industry and service sectors; it does not only relate to equal employment opportunities for women but also to the economic efficiency through the flexibility of the labour market. It is expected to respond to government policies in all sectors other than the agricultural sector.

**Measurability and availability of data:** The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of women employed in non-agricultural paid employment sectors, by the total number of persons employed in paid non-agricultural sectors. In 2008, only 19 countries out of 50 were able to produce data on this indicator.

**Relevance:** Higher values for this indicator would imply that women have become more integrated into the formal non-agricultural sectors of the labour market. Theoretically, this indicator is appealing as it captures the employment of women in sectors other than the agricultural sector. However, in terms of its feasibility as a representative indicator, it falls short, as according to the 2009 Labour Trend Report, 60 percent of African women are

employed in the agricultural sector. In addition, it does not specify the gap between women and men. It is therefore not recommended.

### 3.8 Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI)

**Definition:** This is a composite index measuring gender variation in five areas i) family code, (ii) physical integrity, (iii) son preference, (iv) civil liberties and (v) ownership rights.

**Source:** OECD Development Centre.

**Measurability and Availability of Data:** While the SIGI is appealing in the way it addresses the root causes of gender inequality, data are not available for ADF countries as variables such as family code and physical integrity are not easily measured in ADF countries at this time.

**Sensitivity:** Government policy is expected to be able to influence civil liberties and ownership rights. However, government policy cannot measurably affect family code, son preference, and physical integrity.

**Relevance:** The SIGI measures the underlying causes of gender inequality; thus, if measured, it can inform policy decisions addressing the root causes of gender inequality. However, as an indicator it is not recommended because of its lack of relevance and sensitivity to government policy.

## 4. Sanitation

The lack of basic sanitation for a population is one of the key challenges facing developing economies in Africa today. Poor access to water supply and sanitation has adverse effects on the population, causing waterborne diseases (diarrhea, cholera, and typhoid) and reduced productivity. Many of these effects can be avoided with improved access to better sanitation. According to the WHO, the economic benefits of improved access to water supply and sanitation outweigh the investment costs. The Bank and donor countries are committed to improving this sector and have implemented several programs and projects to this end. This commitment implies a need for enhanced monitoring of progress in this sector.

In order to enable monitoring of sanitation progress at the country level it is recommended to use the “**access to improved sanitation facilities**” indicator. Data required to compute this indicator are readily available through household surveys and census. This indicator can be calculated for most African countries.

### 4.1 Access rate to an improved sanitation facility

**Definition and rationale:** This indicator measures the percentage of the population having access to a sanitation facility considered as improved, as per the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation’s definition of an improved sanitation facility: a facility that is not shared between households and that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Consequently, sanitation facilities are not considered to be improved when they are shared with other households or are open for public use.

**Sources:** UNICEF-WHO JMP, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, DHS, World Health Surveys, LSMS, Core Welfare Indicators Surveys, Health and Nutrition Surveys and national household surveys.

**Sensitivity:** Government policy is expected to be able to influence access to an improved sanitation facility.

**Measurability and availability of data:** As per the definition above, the indicator can be measured using data on the total population of the country and the share of that population that uses an improved sanitation facility. Data collection is primarily based on user data derived from household surveys and censuses.

**Relevance:** The rationale for this indicator stems from the fact that low access to improved sanitation facilities results in a high incidence of waterborne disease (diarrhea, cholera, typhoid) and thus high health care costs, which may be further aggravated by school and workplace absenteeism as well as reduced economic output. Access to an improved

sanitation facility attenuates this incidence, boosts economic growth and reduces poverty by improving the general quality of life, increasing GDP significantly, enhancing gender equality and boosting the education rate for girls. Globally, enhanced access to an improved sanitation facility contributes to dignity and social development and is a key factor to accelerated progress towards the MDGs. In the case of Africa, the economic benefits of access to a safe water supply and improved sanitation outweigh the corresponding investment costs, thus justifying its achievability as a development goal. This indicator is then strongly recommended to monitor sanitation.

## Annex III: Outputs Achieved During ADF-10 and ADF-11

(1 of 3 pages)

### Infrastructure

<b>Power</b>		<b>ADF 11</b>			
Number of projects					7
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					75
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					196
			<b>Quantity</b>		
	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Expected /1</b>	<b>Expected Revised /2</b>	<b>Realized</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Output</b>					
Length of transmission and distribution lines rehabilitated or installed (km)	6 of 6	2,797	2,797	3,154	113%
Distribution substations and transformers constructed or rehabilitated (#)	5 of 5	532	532	506	95%
Power capacity installed (MW)	1 of 1	25	25	200	800%
Service lines and energy meters (#)	2 of 2	42,500	42,500	42,500	100%
Street lights installed (#)	1 of 1	400	400	823	206%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Staff trained/recruited (#)	4 of 4	4,343	1,116	6,524	585%
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (#)	7 of 7	16,581,993	16,581,993	16,581,993	100%

<b>Transport</b>		<b>ADF 11</b>			
Number of projects					19
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					251
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					358
			<b>Quantity</b>		
	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Expected /1</b>	<b>Expected Revised /2</b>	<b>Realized</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Output</b>					
Roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained (km)	7 of 9	9,142	4,260	4,211	99%
Feeder roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	6 of 6	4,287	4,240	3,804	90%
Additional facilities constructed (school, health center, houses,...) (#)	6 of 6	230	214	214	100%
Airports constructed	1 of 1	1	1	1	100%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Institutional support operations (#)	1 of 3	3	1	1	100%
Staff trained (#)	5 of 7	2806	1926	1613	84%
Job created (#)	4 of 4	15907	15907	101804	640%
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (#)	19 of 19	43,487,239	40,587,620	41,559,700	102%

<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		<b>ADF 11</b>			
Number of projects					5
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					78
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					275
			<b>Quantity</b>		
	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Expected /1</b>	<b>Expected Revised /2</b>	<b>Realized</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Output</b>					
Wells drilled/rehabilitated and equipped (#)	5 of 5	3,256	3,253	3,605	111%
Transmission and distribution pipes (drinking water supply) constructed (km)	2 of 4	216	109	230	212%
Capacity of drinking water (service reservoirs m3/day)	3 of 3	463,121	463,121	332,411	72%
Pumping stations and intake structures (#)	3 of 5	76	38	38	100%
Latrines constructed or rehabilitated (#)	1 of 2	30,747	30,600	15,310	50%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
number of worker trained (#)	1 of 3	569	-	1,334	
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (#)	5 of 5	1,974,027	1,974,027	1,679,460	85%

**Note 1:** Expected outcome/output at the time of project approval

**Note 2:** Expected outcome/output after restructuring

## Annex III: Outputs Achieved During ADF-10 and ADF-11

(2 of 3 pages)

### Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resource Management

Agriculture		ADF 11			
Number of projects					21
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					183
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					307
		Quantity			
Output	Number of projects	Expected		Realized	Percentage
		Expected /1	Revised /2		
Rural marketing and production facilities constructed or rehabilitated (#)	14 of 14	10,886	8,452	5,064	60%
Land with improved water management (irrigation, drainage etc.) developed or rehabilitated - (hectar)	6 of 9	70,268	64,660	159,845	247%
Boreholes, wells and sanitation infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated (#)	5 of 8	648	285	326	114%
Land with improved use (replanted, reforested, landscaped, etc.) - (hectares)	11 of 13	350,536	338,597	484,560	143%
Heads of livestock provided/vaccinated (#)	4 of 4	81,956	81,956	59,373	72%
Plants introduced (seedlings, trees, etc.) (#)	2 of 2	-	-	844,111	
Social facilities established or rehabilitated (rural schools, health centers, etc.) (#)	9 of 11	2,404	2,292	2,280	99%
Agricultural inputs provided (fertilizer, seeds, etc.) - (tons)	3 of 3	13,197	13,120	12,873	98%
Farmers using improved technology (#)	2 of 2	15,375	15,375	4,120	27%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Farmers trained (#)	7 of 7	72,365	71,995	416,815	579%
Other agricultural personnel trained (#)	11 of 13	28,669	20,139	326,029	1619%
Agricultural personnel recruited (#)	5 of 6	3,226	3,209	2,944	92%
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (#)	21 of 21	10,609,706	10,609,706	11,161,829	105%

**Note 1:** Expected outcome/output at the time of project approval

**Note 2:** Expected outcome/output after restructuring

## Annex III: Outputs Achieved During ADF-10 and ADF-11

(3 of 3 pages)

### Human Development

Education		ADF 11			
Number of projects					22
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					289
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					328
		Quantity			
	Number of projects	Expected		Realized	Percentage
		Expected /1	Revised /2		
<b>Output</b>					
Classrooms constructed (#)	16 of 16	15,945	15,675	11,498	73%
Text books and teaching materials supplied (#)	13 of 13	5,627,533	5,627,533	6,169,150	110%
Water and latrines facilities constructed (#)	9 of 10	3,961	3,801	3,923	103%
Educational support facilities constructed or rehabilitated (#)	10 of 10	549	549	437	80%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Teachers trained (#)	9 of 10	33,980	32,652	41,193	126%
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (newly enrolled students)	22 of 22	6,972,682	6,937,682	11,227,573	162%

Health		ADF 11			
Number of projects					16
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					154
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					185
		Quantity			
	Number of projects	Expected		Realized	Percentage
		Expected /1	Revised /2		
<b>Output</b>					
Hospitals constructed or rehabilitated (#)	12 of 13	72	14	14	100%
Secondary health facilities constructed or rehabilitated (#)	6 of 7	101	101	69	68%
Primary Health centers constructed or rehabilitated (#)	10 of 10	276	276	327	118%
Health facilities equipped	2 of 3	93	89	98	110%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Health workers trained (#)	10 of 11	11,223	11,103	7,989	72%
Health training and sensitization sessions (#)	1 of 2	1,147	1,144	623	54%
<b>Population Reached</b>					
Estimated population reached (#)	16 of 16	13,140,797	13,140,797	13,031,297	99%

Social Protection		ADF 11			
Number of projects					18
Total Amount of ADF Financing (UA millions)					125
Total Estimated Project Costs (UA millions)					226
		Quantity			
	Number of projects	Expected		Realized	Percentage
		Expected /1	Revised /2		
<b>Output</b>					
Socio economic infrastructure sub-projects executed (through social funds)	3 of 3	1,800	1,800	2,110	117%
Rural trails/road constructed/rehabilitated - (km)	3 of 4	1,081	1,081	729	67%
<b>Institutional &amp; Capacity</b>					
Population benefiting from the project(#)	18 of 18	2,790,165	2,790,165	3,384,321	121%
Teachers/stakeholders trained (#)	9 of 10	415,871	517,084	417,650	81%
Jobs created (#)	1 of 1	150,000	150,000	213,000	142%
Government/NGO staff trained (#)	4 of 5	688	484	1,848	382%
Micro-finance institutions established or reinforced (#)	2 of 3	148	147	398	271%
Microcredits granted (#)	11 of 12	686,614	642,626	433,073	67%
Microenterprises created (#)	3 of 4	34,300	24,300	25,036	103%

**Note 1:** Expected outcome/output at the time of project approval

**Note 2:** Expected outcome/output after restructuring

## Annex IV: Share of Satisfactory Outcomes of ADF Operations, 1985-2008

Table IV-1

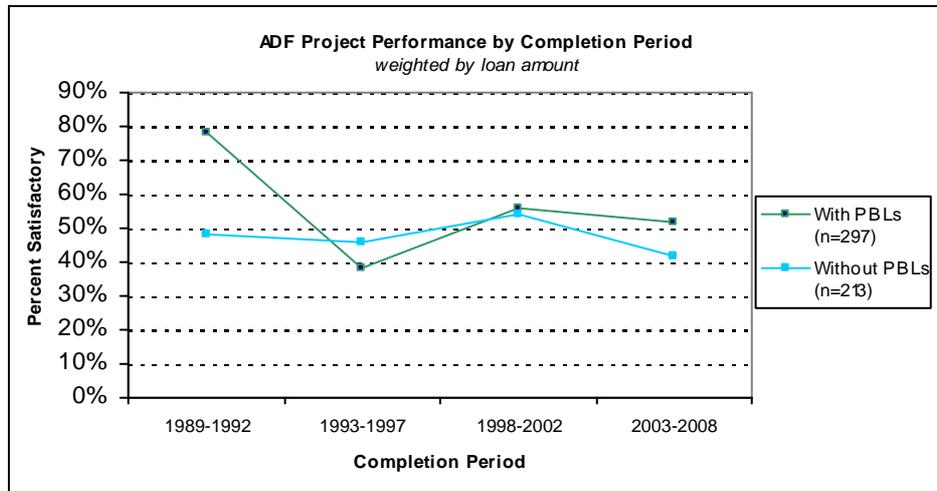


Table IV-2

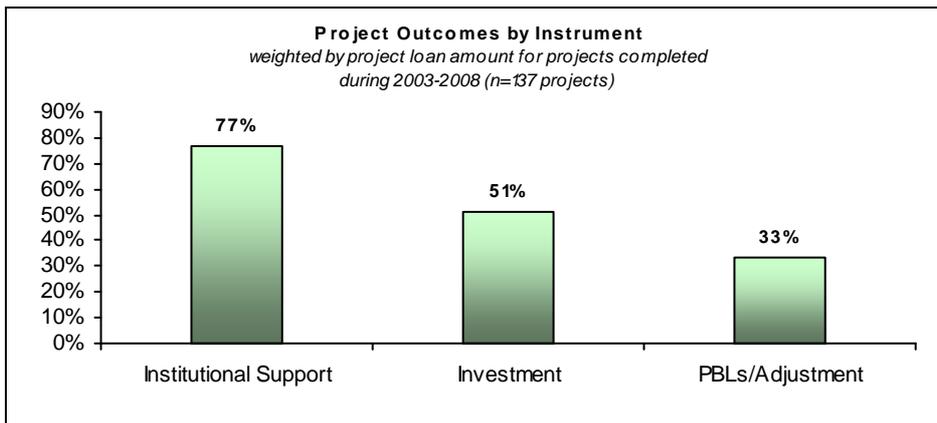
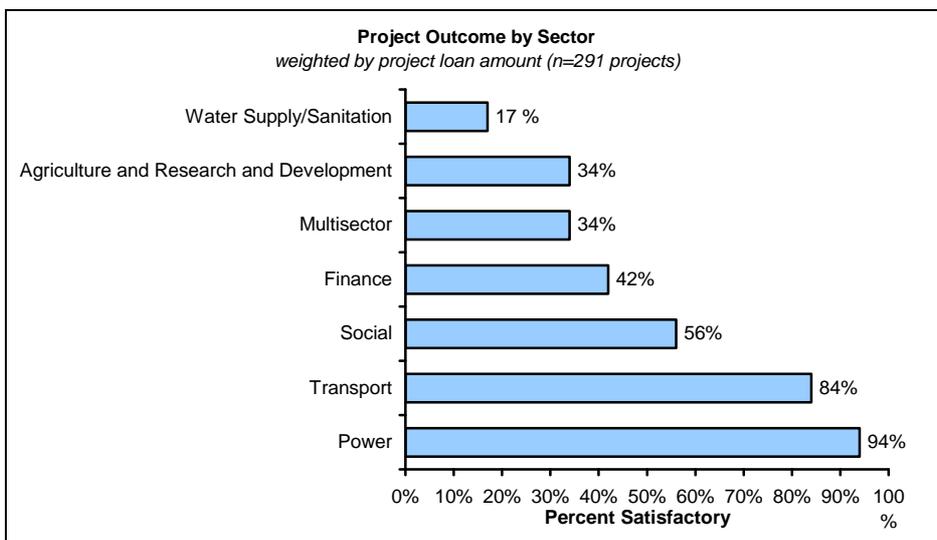


Table IV-3



## Annex V: Institutional Effectiveness – Internal Reform indicators during ADF-11: Definitions

All indicators are calculated per Calendar Year or as at end of the year and refer exclusively to ADF operations

Indicator	Definition
% of CSPs with satisfactory baseline data at entry	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of CSPs with satisfactory baseline data at entry; <u>Denominator:</u> Number of all new CSPs approved
% of operations with satisfactory baseline data at entry	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of operations with satisfactory baseline data at entry; <u>Denominator:</u> Number of all new operations approved
% of budget support disbursed on schedule	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of policy based operations disbursing on time <u>Denominator:</u> Number of all disbursing policy based operations
Average elapsed time- approval - 1st disbursement (months.)	Refers to all projects with first disbursement in the Calendar Year
% of operations formally supervised twice a year	<u>Numerator:</u> All operations with effectiveness date earlier than 12 months in the past, and at least two field supervisions during the year; <u>Denominator:</u> All operations with effectiveness date earlier than 12 months in the past
% of problem projects in on-going portfolio	<u>Numerator:</u> All active projects with implementation or development objective problem (Implementation Progress-IP or Development Objectives-DO score less than 1.5); <u>Denominator:</u> All active projects that have been supervised at least once
Annual disbursement rate of on-going portfolio (%)	<u>Numerator:</u> Disbursement since beginning of the year (excluding disbursements associated to operations signed in year); <u>Denominator:</u> Undisbursed balance of projects at beginning of the year
Average elapsed procurement time (weeks)	Refers to the time between the starting date of a procurement process (works, goods and services) and the contract signature date launching
Share of projects eligible for cancellation (%)	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of projects with loans or grants eligible for cancellation ; <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of all active projects
% of exiting projects with timely completion report	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of operations with Completion Reports timely finalized (6 months); <u>Denominator:</u> Number of all operations qualified for Completion Reporting
% of project completion reports (PCRs) rated satisfactory*	Share of Completion Reports rated satisfactory by an Independent Review (OPEV)
% of project completion reports (PCRs) reporting gender-disaggregated data	Share of Completion Reports reporting gender-disaggregated data
% of professional staff based in field offices	<u>Numerator:</u> All International and local PL staff in field offices at post; <u>Denominator:</u> All International and local PL staff at post
% of portfolio managed from field offices	<u>Numerator:</u> Operations task managed by staff based in Field Offices; <u>Denominator:</u> Number of all active operations
% of aid in common arrangements (Paris #9)	<u>Numerator:</u> Aid flows provided as programme-based approaches and broken down into across the aid modalities that contribute to programme-based approaches <u>Denominator:</u> Total aid flows.
% of missions conducted jointly (Paris #10a)	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of donor missions to the field undertaken by the Bank with one or more donors jointly or by one donor on behalf of other donor(s) including the Bank <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of Bank missions to the field.