

ANNEX 3 - DATA SOURCES

1. This Annex provides three types of information:

- Sources of data used in *SID*;
- Sources of data on MDG progress (to replace data previously reported in *SID*) – this is accompanied by a UN summary chart showing MDG progress in different regions;
- Table showing read across from the revised format 2004/05 *SID* to previous editions.

Sources of Data Used in *SID*

2. Figures for DFID programmes are produced from a combination of data from DFID's internal accounting and management information systems which are used to process and monitor all DFID payments, and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending.

3. Non-DFID aid figures are provided by the relevant agencies directly to DFID. Data are not obtained from public sources.

4. The CDC provides quarterly information on its new investments and equity purchases and sales, all of which are included in GPEX. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) reports annual aid flows to UN organisations and a proportion of its administration costs are reportable to DAC as aid to developing countries. The FCO and the Home Office also produce annual figures for expenditure on programmes for the control of illicit drugs.

5. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) reports new agreements and calculates annual disbursements of official debt relief on export credit debts. CDC provides details of debt relief on its loans quarterly.

6. In addition to the above sources, DAC reporting on calendar years requires data on export credits (both official and private), provided by ECGD; on direct investments, provided by the Office for National Statistics; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the Bank of England. Private flows from voluntary agencies are estimated from a statistical inquiry conducted by DFID in line with current survey control policy.

7. Sources for the international comparisons contained in Tables 6 and 15 are the DAC Chairman's Report¹, DAC 'big book'² and DAC website.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>

8. The statistics on recipient countries given in Table 25 are taken from the World Bank (see reference below) and DAC website.

¹ OECD (2005) Development Co-operation Report 2004 (Volume 6, No 1)

² OECD (2005) Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1999-2003 (Book and CD-Rom)

Sources of Data on MDG Progress

9. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent a shared vision to rid the world of poverty. They provide a set of internationally agreed mutually-reinforcing objectives for development. The individual goals are derived from a series of United Nations conferences held during the 1990s. These were brought together as the MDGs in the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 nations in September 2000. There are 8 goals with 18 targets and 48 proposed indicators for monitoring progress.

Box 7:

The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

10. Although the MDGs were agreed in 2000, 2005 is just over half way through the period in which the majority are to be achieved – since in general the targets seek progress by 2015, based on a 1990 baseline.

11. Each year since the Millennium Declaration the UN has produced a report outlining global progress against the MDG

indicators. DFID in line with other agencies, utilises this report and data from the UN's website in making its own assessments of MDG progress:

<http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

12. Another very important source of data on the MDGs and other development indicators is the World Bank's annual report 'World Development Indicators' and on-line data source www.developmentgoals.org.

13. For poverty data, two other World Bank sites are also very useful: the online data base 'Povcalnet'

www.worldbank.org/research/povmonitor

and the Global Economic Prospects Report available from:

<http://www.worldbank.org/prospects>

14. These sites have all been used in previous editions of *SID* where we reported in detail on MDG indicators.

15. As well as these international sources, individual developing countries have also reported on their own progress towards the MDGs and reports can be found at: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports>

16. In the lead up to the UN's 2005 Millennium Declaration Review, EU member states agreed to report on their contributions towards MDG 8 which calls on the donor nations to increase aid and debt relief and improve the terms of trade. Reports from the EC and a number of donors are available at: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/donorcountryreports.html>. The UK's report is available at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/uk-cont->

[mdg-report.pdf](#). From 2006 the UK will report annually on its contributions towards MDG 8 in DFID's Departmental Report.

17. The chart below has been produced by the UN and gives an overview of progress towards selected MDG targets in different regions of the world. This chart was updated in September 2005.

Millennium Development Goals: 2005 Progress Report

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia					Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States		Developing regions
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia		
GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger												
Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty	on track	
	very low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	very low hunger	high hunger	lagging far behind	
Reduce hunger by half												
GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education												
Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	lagging far behind	
GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women												
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	far from parity	parity	parity	far from parity	nearly close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	on track	
	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share	lagging	
Women's share of paid employment												
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	lagging far behind	
GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality												
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	moderate mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	lagging far behind	
	high coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	lagging far behind	
Measles immunization												
GOAL 5 Improve maternal health												
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters *	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	lagging	
GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases												
Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	---	very high prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	---	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	worsening	
	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	lagging	
Halt and reverse spread of malaria *												
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	lagging	
GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability												
Reverse loss of forests	small area	medium area	medium area	large area	medium area	small area	large area	large area	large area	small area	lagging far behind	
	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	on track	
Halve proportion without improved drinking water												
Halve proportion without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	lagging	
	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	---	high proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	lagging	
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers												

- Target already met (or very close)
- On track – target will be met by 2015 or little progress/stabilisation around very low levels (not an issue in the region)
- Lagging – progress insufficient to meet target by 2015
- Off track – deterioration, change in the wrong direction or no progress at all
- Insufficient data

* The available data for maternal mortality and malaria do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators

Comparison of 2005 edition of *Statistics on International Development* with 2004 edition

The make-up of the 2005 edition of *SID* is substantially different from earlier editions. The grid below shows table numbers from the 2004 edition of *SID* and where the corresponding information may now be found.

SID 2004	SID 2005
Indicators of Development Progress	
Tables 1.1 to 1.8	'Sources of data on MDG progress' in Annex 3
Table 1.9	Tables 14 and 25 (some data revised)
Summary Tables	
Table 2.1 DFID External Assistance Programmes	Not published
Table 2.2 DFID Programmes	Not published
Table 3 Gross Public Expenditure on Development	Tables 1, 2, 3
Table 4 Bilateral Aid by Income Group	Table 13
Table 5 Bilateral Aid by Region	Table 11
Table 6 Bilateral Aid: Top Twenty Recipient Countries	Tables 7 and 9
Main Tables	
Table 7 Bilateral Aid by Country	Table 11 (summary), Table 12 (by country)
Table 8 Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions	Table 16
Table 9 Bilateral Aid by Sector	Table 18
Table 9.1 Bilateral Aid by Sector: Regional breakdown	Table 19
Table 9.2 Bilateral Aid by Sector: Comparison between methods	Not published.
Table 10.1 Poverty Reduction Budget Support by Region	Table 12 (by region and country)
Table 10.2 Poverty Reduction Budget Support by Sector	Table 18
Table 11.1 Humanitarian Assistance	Not published. Key data shown in Table 1
Table 11.2 Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance: Top Ten Recipient Countries	Table 10
Table 12 DFID Programme: Bilateral Technical Co-operation	Not published. Key data shown in Table 1
Table 13 DFID Programme: Bilateral Grants and Other Aid in Kind	Not published. Key data shown in Table 1
Table 14 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs	Table 17
Debt Relief	
Table 15.1 DFID Debt Relief by Country	Not published. Key data shown in Table 12
Table 15.2 Other Debt Re-organisation by Country	Table 24
International Comparisons	
Table 16 UK Official and Private Flows to Recipient Countries	Table 4
Table 16.1 UK Total Net Flows to Developing Countries	Table 5
Table 17 World Aid Flows – Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries and Official Aid to Other Countries	Table 6 ODA only. OA not published
Table 18 Net Official Development Assistance by Income Group	Table 15
Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)	
Table 19 New PIMS marked Bilateral Commitments: Poverty Aim Marker by region	Not published
Table 20 New PIMS marked Bilateral Commitments	Commitment data not published. PIMS expenditure shown in Tables 20, 21, 22
Notes	
Concepts, Sources and Methods	Understanding Aid Statistics. 'Sources of data used in <i>SID</i> ' in Annex 3.
Political and Economic Status of Aid Recipient Countries	Table 25