

Matrix 1 – Monitoring Indicators According to the Final PRSP Documents

| | Ethiopiaⁱ | Ghanaⁱⁱ | Malawiⁱⁱⁱ | Mozambique^{iv} | Rwanda^v | Tanzania^{vi} | Uganda^{vii} | Zambia^{viii} |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| FINAL OUTCOMES / IMPACT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty Headcount ▪ % people below the poverty line ▪ Infant mortality ▪ Under 5 child mortality ▪ Maternal mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidence of poverty (nationally / regions) ▪ Incidence of extreme poverty ▪ Incidence of poverty among food producers ▪ Real GDP growth ▪ Real GDP per capita growth ▪ Under-five / Infant mortality ▪ Maternal mortality ▪ Children under-five underweight ▪ Fertility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty headcount - consumption based ▪ Extreme poverty headcount - consumption based ▪ GDP growth per capita ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Infant mortality (per 1000 children) ▪ Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births) ▪ Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) ▪ Nutrition (% children underweight) ▪ Population (fertility) ▪ Literacy (female) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of Poverty ▪ Real GDP growth rate ▪ Child mortality ▪ Infant mortality ▪ Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births – institutional deliveries) ▪ Malaria related mortality in children <5 ▪ % of districts suffering from food insecurity (highly or moderately vulnerable) ▪ Adult literacy (growth rate) ▪ Rural women literacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty incidence / depth / severity for select group ▪ Correlates of poverty (sensitive to change) ▪ Characteristics of the poor (sensitive to change) ▪ GDP growth ▪ Changes in size distribution of landholding (or summary inequality index, Gini) ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Infant Mortality rate / Under 5 mortality ▪ Maternal mortality ▪ Malnutrition ▪ Population growth ▪ Fertility ▪ Adult illiteracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food Poverty line (urban / rural areas) ▪ Basic needs poverty line (urban / rural areas) ▪ Overall real GDP growth ▪ Infant and under 5 mortality (by sex and for rural and urban areas) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty Headcount ▪ Real consumption per capita ▪ Real GDP/GNP per capita ▪ Real GDP/GNP per capita with terms-or-trade correction ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Child and Infant mortality ▪ Maternal mortality ▪ Literacy rates, by sex | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Headcount poverty ▪ Poverty Depth ▪ GDP growth rate ▪ Life expectancy at birth |

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| INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to health services ▪ Immunisation of children ▪ HIV/Aids Transmission Rate ▪ HIV/Aids Prevalence Rate ▪ Health services utilisation ▪ Pupil gross enrolment ▪ Repetition rate of school grades ▪ Girls/Boys ratio ▪ Primary school drop out rate ▪ Access to clean water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer price index ▪ % of government spending on sectors (agriculture, health, education etc.) ▪ % of government spending on specific sectors that goes to districts/ sub-districts / regions etc. ▪ Agricultural growth rate ▪ Value of Non-Traditional Export (NTE) / Agricultural NTE increases ▪ Transition rates to further education ▪ HIV/Aids behaviour indicator (condom use) Male/ Female ▪ Use of modern contraceptive methods ▪ Uptake of antenatal care ▪ Post-natal care coverage ▪ Proportion of supervised deliveries ▪ Gross school enrolment rate ▪ % of females enrolled in school ▪ School drop-out rate ▪ Pass rates for Criterion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inflation (%) ▪ Exchange Rate ▪ % of donor pledges honoured ▪ School drop out rate (primary) ▪ School grades repetition rate (primary) ▪ Female gross enrolment (primary / secondary / higher / technical) (%) ▪ Number of adults enrolled in literacy courses ▪ No. of students / private students / students entering Malawi College of Distant Education (Secondary / Higher) ▪ No. of needy students / students with disabilities in higher education ▪ Females in non-traditional subjects (higher) ▪ Households with access to portable water ▪ No. of TIP / PWP / TNP beneficiary households per year ▪ No. of income support beneficiaries per year. ▪ Crime detection rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inflation (%) ▪ Rule of not resorting to issuing money ▪ Reduction in domestic net financing ▪ Fiscal revenue as % of GDP ▪ Coordination between DNIA and Customs ▪ Fiscal reforms and new investments in the extraction of mineral resources ▪ Annual growth in agricultural production ▪ Increase in production of cereals / cashew nuts ▪ Use of agricultural inputs by group ▪ Access to land ▪ Rate of low birth weight (institutional deliveries) ▪ No. of meals and composition of meals ▪ Anthropometric measurements of children < 5 ▪ Sickness and injury rate (malaria, diarrhoea, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public expenditure on health / education as % of total government spending ▪ Changes in real wage rate of casual labour (on farm) ▪ Differences in the cost of living ▪ Time use data (Time Poverty) ▪ Active population ▪ Births attended by qualified personnel ▪ Number of meals per day ▪ Satisfaction of caloric needs ▪ Rate of contraceptive use ▪ HIV/Aids incidence ▪ Rate of use of health services ▪ Rate of satisfaction (health) ▪ Vaccine cover ▪ Level of education ▪ Enrolment rate ▪ Drop-out rate ▪ Repetition rate ▪ Rate of retention from primary to secondary Rate of satisfaction (education) ▪ Population with access to safe water Population with access to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inflation (%) ▪ Gross official international reserves ▪ Exchange rate ▪ Fiscal balance ▪ Budget allocation for basic education, primary health care, water and sanitation, rural roads, agricultural extension and HIV/Aids ▪ Growth in value-added of agriculture ▪ Ownership of "standard" consumer assets ▪ Proportion of districts with active HIV/Aids awareness campaigns ▪ % children fully immunised (by sex and for rural and urban areas) ▪ Net enrolment for primary education ▪ Net primary school intake rate ▪ The enrolment & passing rate in grade 7 ▪ Use of modern building materials in the construction of dwelling units | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment / GDP Savings / GDP ▪ Debt/GDP, debt service / exports ▪ Tax/GDP ratio ▪ Incidence of tax system e.g. share of taxes in expenditure by ▪ Incidence of tax system e.g. share of taxes in expenditure by ▪ Per capita consumption of poorest 20% ▪ Inflation ▪ Real exchange rate misalignment ▪ Effective rates of protection by sector ▪ Net inflows to public sector on debt and in total ▪ Real volume of credit to the private sector ▪ Sectoral composition of credit to private sector ▪ Margins between borrowing and lending rates ▪ Real output by sector ▪ Share of directly poverty-reducing delivery in (a) government and (b) total public spending | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inflation (5) ▪ Expenditure on PRSP sectors ▪ Tourism GDP growth rate ▪ Mining GDP growth rate ▪ Growth in mining employment ▪ Agricultural growth rate ▪ Agricultural employment rate ▪ Mfg employment rate ▪ % of < 5 immunised ▪ % population with grade 7 and better level of education ▪ Enrolment rates ▪ Energy GDP growth rate ▪ Household electricity access (%) ▪ % of households with access to safe drinking water ▪ % of households with access to safe sanitation ▪ T&C growth rate |

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| INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES | | <p>Referenced Tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of farmers with access to feeder roads ▪ Rural communities with access to electricity for domestic, commercial & industrial uses ▪ No. of households with access to safe water (Urban/Rural) ▪ No. of farmers with access to dugout water facilities ▪ Degradation related to crop and livestock production activities ▪ Loss of forest through fire, logging, fuel-wood extraction forest encroachment ▪ Environmental resource degradation arising from mining and manufacturing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prosecution rate (cases per year, using homicide as sample) | <p>accidents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of children with complete vaccinations ▪ Types of problems identified at medical consultations ▪ HIV prevalence rate ▪ No. of people reached by media campaigns on HIV/Aids ▪ Gross rate of schools enrolment ▪ Repetition rate ▪ % of girls in (EP1) ▪ Drop out / transition / completion rate of EP1 ▪ Level of schooling by group (poverty level, gender) ▪ Types of problems at school ▪ Improvement in coverage /quality of road, esp. poor areas potential ▪ % population with access to electricity ▪ Population with access to potable water in rural / urban peri-urban | hygienic facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % households with access to safe drinking water (rural and urban areas) ▪ Dissemination of implementation reports ▪ Consultative workshops and attendance to workshops ▪ Inputs received from civil society ▪ Assessment of progress towards achievement of the judiciary objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incidence of benefits of public expenditure by income groups, gender, region ▪ No. households using microcredit ▪ No. households with bank account ▪ Monetisation of economy ▪ Investor / business confidence ▪ Access to markets/dues paid ▪ Incidence of benefits incl. access of poorest 20% ▪ % households suffering sever income shocks ▪ Living conditions in protected villages ▪ No. and living conditions of child-headed households ▪ Access to entrepreneurs to advisory services ▪ Agricultural incomes ▪ Public experience of service-delivery ▪ Immunisation coverage ▪ Proportion of Health Centres | |

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| INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES | | | | areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement in justice sector service ▪ Expansion of social protection net ▪ Increase in access to housing of low-income households | | | with staffing norms / without stockouts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilisation of health centres ▪ Perceptions of service delivery ▪ Access of disabled people to necessary equipment ▪ Economic activity of disabled people to earn a living ▪ Total enrolment in primary / tertiary / vocational ed. by socio-economic group / district /gender ▪ Public perceptions of schools quality ▪ Completion rates ▪ Post qualification employment ▪ Access to improved water source ▪ Popular perception of quality of judiciary as in Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project (UPPAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investor | |

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| INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES | | | | | | | perceptions of functioning of legal system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public perceptions on corruption ▪ Living conditions in prisons ▪ Awareness of human rights ▪ Awareness of health information ▪ Awareness of entitlements and roles in service delivery | |

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| OUTPUTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of farming households covered by extension programme ▪ No. of trainees in Agricultural Technical Vocational Education Training ▪ Quantity of fertiliser consumption ▪ Quantity of improved seed sales ▪ New co-ops established ▪ Health budget share ▪ Condom distribution by social marketing (excludes free distribution) ▪ Education budget share ▪ Road Network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in delivery of service by Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit (ITTU) ▪ Total number of NTE exporters ▪ Out-growers schemes established ▪ No. of agro-processing plants established ▪ Land reform ▪ Incentives to attract entrepreneurs into agriculture ▪ Extension agent / farmer ratio ▪ % of area of land under agricultural cultivation ▪ Land area under irrigation ▪ Established Small-Business Enterprise Zones with infrastructure and ITTU advisory services ▪ % of urban unemployed registered ▪ No. of health facilities with adequate arrangements for PLWHA ▪ Electronic media exposure to family planning messages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maize yield (kg/ha) ▪ Cassava yield (kg/ha) ▪ Cumulative intake of extension trainees ▪ Farmers' groups and co-operatives formed ▪ Treadle pumps supplied on loan to farmers (cumulative) ▪ Area under motorised pump irrigation (hectares) ▪ Area under irrigation per ADD (hectares) ▪ Production of cattle ▪ Fish farming production (tonnes) ▪ Forest under private sector ▪ Parks under private sector ▪ No. of Health Surveillance Assistants trained ▪ No. of nurses trained ▪ No. of technical staff trained ▪ No. of physicians trained ▪ % of health centres equipped to EHP standards ▪ Drugs and medical supplies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plants treated against disease ▪ Improved saplings ▪ Institutional delivery coverage rate ▪ Inhabitants per health unit ▪ % of households with mosquito nets in priority areas ▪ No. of HIV/Aids preventative measures ▪ Free distribution of condoms for people with HIV ▪ Increase in quality roads / roads linking districts to capital / localities to districts ▪ Additional district headquarters and admin posts with electricity ▪ Additional electricity networks installed ▪ Opening of wells, public fountains and boreholes ▪ Rehabilitation of public fountains ▪ Increase in area under small scale irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment rate ▪ Time use ▪ Fertilise Use ▪ Access to extension services ▪ Marketed agricultural production ▪ Agricultural production growth ▪ Imported fertiliser volume ▪ Cattle ownership ▪ No. per doctor/population ▪ Proportion of population per hospital bed ▪ Teacher: pupil ratio ▪ Book: pupil ratio ▪ No. of pupils per class ▪ Lighting source ▪ Energy source ▪ Possession of a radio ▪ Possession of a mattress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established databases on vulnerable groups at local level and central level ▪ Seasonal production of key food and cash crops ▪ Kilometres of rehabilitated rural roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Green' national accounts ▪ Crop yields ▪ Size of branch networks ▪ Poor rural households with no access to land ▪ Real food expenditures ▪ Proportion of farmers with access to advisory services ▪ Prevalence of HIV and malaria ▪ Pupil:Textbook, classrooms and teacher ratios ▪ Use of electricity at home ▪ Access to businesses using electricity incl. food processing ▪ Km. of roads in good repair, length of roads improved ▪ No. of districts with 50% of roads in poor condition ▪ Distance from road in good condition ▪ Sanitary facilities in schools /markets ▪ Quality of water source ▪ Sanitation used by households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Export earnings of gemstones ▪ Mineral output ▪ Index of industrial production ▪ Mfg GDP growth rate ▪ % of food secure households ▪ Expenditure on extension and vet. Services ▪ Tourist arrivals ▪ Bedroom occupancy rates ▪ National park road upgrades ▪ Health posts with 80% of est. posts filled ▪ No. of antenatal patients ▪ Expenditure on basic education ▪ HIV/Aids incidence ▪ No. of STI cases ▪ Expenditure on ARVs ▪ Kms of tarred, paved and unpaved road ▪ Total petroleum consumption ▪ Households using wood fuel ▪ New solar application ▪ Volume of |

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| OUTPUTS | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per capita Outpatient Department attendance at public facilities ▪ Ratio of population to nurses / doctors ▪ Reported cases of guinea worm ▪ No. of new HIV infections ▪ Rate of children reached by alternative ed. ▪ No. of households with latrines (rural / urban) ▪ No. of workers covered by social security schemes ▪ No. of new street children reintegrated into mainstream society ▪ No. of residents of urban slums covered by redevelopment programmes ▪ No. of regions with adequately equipped rapid response unit for disaster management ▪ Total renewable energy used by the poor | <p>expenditure per capita</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of teachers (primary/secondary) ▪ Pupil: qualified teacher ratio (primary) ▪ Pupil: Specialist teacher ratio (visually impaired) ▪ Schools teaching information and communication technology ▪ No. of higher private colleges ▪ Public / private training (technical, entrepreneurial and vocational education) capacity (% of population) ▪ Public vocational training (% of districts) ▪ kms roads graded/ rehabilitated ▪ No. of households with sanitary excreta disposal ▪ Rehabilitation of boreholes (%) ▪ Construction of new boreholes ▪ No. of new sites electrified ▪ New biogas plants ▪ Police: population ratio ▪ Warder: prison ratio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of districts covered by participatory planning ▪ Labour tribunals in all provinces ▪ Increase in % of population with ID cards (civil registry) ▪ % of outstanding cases as a proportion of total cases in the courts ▪ No. of children, orphans, single mothers, the elderly, drug addicts and people with no income covered by direct social welfare programme ▪ No. of rural/ urban housing plots ▪ Administrative decentralisation and extended planning | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of boreholes drilled / springs & wells protected ▪ Proportion of houses thatched ▪ Electoral turnout ▪ Incidence of misappropriation of public funds ▪ No. of service users paying illegal charges ▪ No. of high level corruption cases prosecuted ▪ Casualties (military and civilian) from military conflict ▪ No. of people displaced by conflict ▪ Crime rates ▪ Size of remand population & time spent in remand ▪ No. of cases completed / size of case backlog / average delay in bringing a case to court ▪ Spending per prisoner ▪ Compliance to environmental services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> treated water produced ▪ No. of boreholes sunk |

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Ethiopia's PRSP categorises all the monitoring indicators as 'Intermediate / Outcome Indicators' and lists them within sectors. These are listed next to the Millennium Development Goals by means of comparison.

ⁱⁱ Ghana is currently working on creating its list of monitoring indicators for its PRSP. These indicators have taken from the PRSP (usually listed as targets within specific sector sections) and does not intend to be comprehensive or represent the list that will be produced in the near future. As many of the indicators are listed as targets, there is no categorisation according to final and intermediate outcomes and outputs.

ⁱⁱⁱ Annex 4 of Malawi's PRSP is 'Selected Monitoring Indicators and Targets' from the indicators and targets highlighted in the main text of the MPRSP. The MPRSP points to a separate technical document which has the full action plan matrix and further targets and indicators. Furthermore, a footnote informs of a more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation masterplan that will be produced later in 2002 by the National Economic Council, in consultation with stakeholders. Apart from a small list of indicators at the top of the table which have been categorised as 'Major Impact Targets', the indicators are not categorised according to final outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs.

^{iv} Mozambique's PARPA lists its indicators in two tables: 'Results and Intermediate Indicators and at Macro and Sectoral Level' where the indicators are categorised into 'Results Indicators' and 'Intermediate Indicators' and 'Annual Evaluation and Monitoring of situation of poverty in Mozambique' where the indicators are listed as Impact Indicators.

^v 'Poverty Monitoring Indicators' table in Rwanda's PRSP lists its monitoring indicators. These are categorised into Outcome Indicators, Access Indicators, Process Indicators and Proxy Indicators.

^{vi} The indicators listed for Tanzania are taken from the PRSP document. The indicators are divided into 'Indicators of Income Poverty', 'Indicators of Quality of Life and Social Well-Being,' 'Water and Sanitation' 'Macroeconomic Stability,' 'Social Safety Nets', 'Governance' and 'Resource Allocation'. It is only under the 'Indicators of Income Poverty' that the indicators are divided into 'Impact and Outcome indicators', 'Proxy Indicators' and 'Intermediate Indicators'. Since completing the full PRSP, the Tanzanian government has produced a Poverty Monitoring Master Plan which has modified and expanded the list of Poverty Monitoring Indicators.

^{vii} The monitoring indicators in Uganda's PEAP are set out in a table of 'Goal, Targets and Indicators in the PEAP 2000'. They are not strictly categorised into final outcome, intermediate outcome and output but there are occasional category headings with a small list of indicators below. Since completing the PEAP in 2000, Uganda has produced a 'Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy' in June 2002.

^{viii} Zambia's PRSP lists the monitoring indicators in a table divided into sectors. These indicators are not categorised into final outcome, intermediate outcome and output.