Board of Directors Audio-conference Meeting

12 January 2012

Decision

BOD/2012/01-01 – <u>Revised Needs and Performance Framework and Indicative Allocations for Education Plan Implementation Grants</u>: The Board of Directors approves: (i) the revised Needs and Performance Framework (NPF) as presented in BOD/2012/01-DOC 01, Annex 1; and (ii) indicative allocations for education plan implementation grants from the Global Partnership for Education trust funds for the period 2012-2014 based on the application of the revised NPF to an indicative allocation total of US$2 billion and as presented in BOD/2012/01-DOC 01, Attachment 1 (with the $100 million cap applicable).

In exceptional circumstances, a Local Education Group in a country to which the $100 million cap applies may present a proposal for a higher amount.

The indicative education plan implementation grant allocations shall be subject to an annual review by the FAC based on available resources and projections of the applications that will be submitted. Any changes shall be recommended by the FAC for approval by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors requests that the Secretariat advise developing country partners of their indicative allocations and post the list on the Global Partnership website as soon as possible.

ATTACHMENT 1 - INDICATIVE ALLOCATIONS

1. Background

1.1 Based on the application of the revised Needs and Performance Framework (NPF), Attachment 1 sets out country level indicative allocation details both by allocation size (Table 1) and alphabetically (Table 2).

1.2 Table 1 includes 17 countries in which the indicative allocations show a "0.0" figure. Out of those 17 countries, 10 countries were not considered for the NPF exercise over the period 2011-2014 for the reasons stated in paragraph 3.2 in main section of BOD/2012/01-DOC01 and seven countries were not considered for the reasons stated in paragraph 1.3 below.

1.3 The Secretariat notified certain countries of their indicative allocations in July 2011 (based on the July 2011 version of the NPF), so that those countries could meet the 23 September 2011 deadline for submission of their applications to the Secretariat. In November 2011, the FAC reviewed those applications and made allocation recommendations to the Board of Directors. These countries were Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia and Timor-Leste. As a result, the recommended allocation amounts for these seven countries have been taken out of the total allocation, and the countries have been removed from the lists in Table 1 and Table 2 (indicative allocations showing "0.0").

TABLE 1 - INDICATIVE ALLOCATIONS, BASED ON $2.04 BILLION TO BE ALLOCATED

IN ORDER OF ALLOCATION SIZE

Country	FAC Recommendation US$ millions, capped at $100 million
Nigeria	100.0
Congo, Democratic Republic	100.0
Ethiopia	100.0
Bangladesh	100.0
Pakistan	100.0
Tanzania	100.0
Uganda	100.0
Sudan	112.8[4]
South Sudan	
Kenya	88.4
Madagascar	85.4
Viet Nam	84.6
Niger	84.2
Yemen	82.6
Burkina Faso	78.2
Ghana	75.5
Cameroon	53.3
Burundi	52.9
Uzbekistan	49.9
Chad	47.2
Senegal	46.9
Benin	42.3
Cambodia	38.5
Angola	37.1
Zambia	35.2
Myanmar	32.2
Eritrea	25.3
Haiti	24.1
Zimbabwe	23.6
Central African Republic	19.2
Sierra Leone	17.9
Nicaragua	16.7

[4] Not subject to US$100m cap because the allocation is for two countries. Individual country allocations will be prorated based on further analysis of individual country NPF indicators.

Country	FAC Recommendation US$ millions, capped at $100 million
Tajikistan	16.2
Somalia	14.5
Kyrgyz Republic	12.7
Mauritania	12.4
Congo, Republic	10.7
Gambia, The	6.9
Comoros	4.6
Djibouti	3.8
Solomon Islands	1.7
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1
Vanuatu	0.6
Kiribati	0.3
Tonga	0.3
Afghanistan	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
Guinea	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0
Lao PDR	0.0
Lesotho	0.0
Liberia	0.0
Malawi	0.0
Mali	0.0
Moldova	0.0
Mongolia	0.0
Mozambique	0.0
Nepal	0.0
Papua New Guinea	0.0
Rwanda	0.0
Timor-Leste	0.0
Togo	0.0
Total	2,040.0

TABLE 2 - INDICATIVE ALLOCATIONS, BASED ON US$2.04 BILLION TO BE ALLOCATED

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Country	FAC Recommendation US$ millions, capped at $100 million
Afghanistan	0.0
Angola	37.1
Bangladesh	100.0
Benin	42.3
Burkina Faso	78.2
Burundi	52.9
Cambodia	38.5
Cameroon	53.3
Central African Republic	19.2
Chad	47.2
Comoros	4.6
Congo, Democratic Republic	100.0
Congo, Republic	10.7
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
Djibouti	3.8
Eritrea	25.3
Ethiopia	100.0
Gambia, The	6.9
Ghana	75.5
Guinea	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0
Haiti	24.1
Kenya	88.4
Kiribati	0.3
Kyrgyz Republic	12.7
Lao PDR	0.0
Lesotho	0.0
Liberia	0.0
Madagascar	85.4
Malawi	0.0
Mali	0.0
Mauritania	12.4
Moldova	0.0

Country	FAC Recommendation US$ millions, capped at $100 million
Mongolia	0.0
Mozambique	0.0
Myanmar	32.2
Nepal	0.0
Nicaragua	16.7
Niger	84.2
Nigeria	100.0
Pakistan	100.0
Papua New Guinea	0.0
Rwanda	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1
Senegal	46.9
Sierra Leone	17.9
Solomon Islands	1.7
Somalia	14.5
Sudan	112.8[5]
South Sudan	
Tajikistan	16.2
Tanzania	100.0
Timor-Leste	0.0
Togo	0.0
Tonga	0.3
Uganda	100.0
Uzbekistan	49.9
Vanuatu	0.6
Viet Nam	84.6
Yemen	82.6
Zambia	35.2
Zimbabwe	23.6
Total	2,040.0

[5] Not subject to US$100m cap because the allocation is for two countries. Individual country allocations will be prorated based on further analysis of individual country NPF indicators.

ANNEX 1: TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE NEEDS AND PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

1. Why a Quantitative Framework?

1.1 Having a consistent framework across a set of quantifiable variables is not a substitute for a qualitative judgment case by case on country proposals. However, it helps weigh a range of variables on a consistent basis over a range of countries.

1.2 **Consistency and transparency** are the main reasons for the adoption of quantitative frameworks, whereby decision-makers reach agreement on what quantifiable variables should be included in the framework and what impact they should have (coefficient), while recognizing that there will always be special situations or variables that cannot be quantified.

1.3 Several bilateral and multilateral donors now use quantitative consistency frameworks in their funding allocation processes. Some of them, like the International Development Association or the European Development Fund, make their funding allocation decisions primarily on the basis of quantitative frameworks, although they also reserve substantial sums for cases or objectives that quantitative frameworks cannot cover. Other donor agencies – as proposed here – draw on quantitative frameworks only to provide an indicative reference point while ensuring that their governance mechanisms offer decision-makers sufficient flexibility in determining final allocations.

2. Revised Needs and Performance Framework

2.1 The revised Needs and Performance Framework provides indicative reference points for cross-country comparison of country proposals. It is built on two key pillars. The first pillar is **country need** – what is needed to meet the Education for All Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of universal primary education by 2015. The second pillar, **country performance**, reflects national policies, capacities, and enabling environment that facilitate successful implementation of education programs and increase aid effectiveness.

2.2 These two pillars are reflected in the NPF through the following two indices:

(a) Needs Index: a composite measure of need that includes distance from the Education for All(EFA) goals, poverty, country size, and level of external financing;

(b) Performance Index: a composite measure of country policies and institutional capacity relevant to a successful implementation of education programs, as well as recent progress in the primary completion rate.

A. Needs Index (NI)

2.3 The Needs Index aims at measuring in a consistent manner across countries the "needs" of a given country in terms of achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. It takes account of the following variables:

- the fragility of the country,[6] measured as a 0-1 variable (FRAG)[7]
- the gender parity in school completion (GPIC)[8]
- the distance from the EFA goal, measured by the Primary Completion Rate (PCR)
- the size of the country, measured by the number of children of school age (CSA)[9]
- the poverty of the country, measured by per capita income (PCI);and
- the volume of current external financing for education (EXT).

B. Performance Index

[6] The Global Partnership uses the World Bank's definition of "fragile state", which can be found at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLICUS/Resources/388758-1094226297907/IDA15FragileStates.pdf, accessed 1 August 2011 or http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/STRATEGIES/EXTLICUS/0,,menuPK:511784~pagePK:64171540~piPK:64171528~theSitePK:511778,00.html, accessed 1 August 2011. Actual lists are found at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_(Oct_19_2010).pdf, accessed 1 August 2011.

[7] This variable was added to the revised NPF to reflect the more explicit focus on fragility as per Board Decision BOD/2011/05-09.

[8] This was added to the revised NPF to reflect the more explicit focus on gender as requested in Board decision BOD/2011/05-09.

[9]The age group for this purpose is taken to be 6-11, corresponding generally to grades 1-6. It is important for cross-country comparability to take the same age group for all countries. It would be unfair if those countries that defined (or redefined) grades 7-9 as part of the primary cycle were to be awarded far higher allocations from the Global Partnership than comparable countries that did not do so. While the Board would have the flexibility to provide financing for grades 7-9, the overall budget constraint means that other countries would have to receive allocations below their indicative levels. In some cases, the Board may choose not to provide direct financing for these grades but to call the attention of donors to their financing needs.

2.4 The second pillar of the framework, the Performance Index, seeks to measure each country's performance via two dimensions: the set of policies, institutional development and programs that are likely to have a substantial impact on implementation of primary education programs; and actual results achieved. The Performance Index is composed of two indicators for the first dimension and one indicator for the second dimension:

A. Policies and Institutions

(a.) (i) The Policy and Institutional Indicator (PII) is comprised of indicators from the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment score (CPIA), that are directly relevant to primary education. These include indicators listed in the clusters for "policies for social inclusion/equity" (except for environment), "economic management" (except for debt management), and "public sector management and institutions". The relevance of indicators derived from "policies for social inclusion/equity" cluster is evident. The relevance of economic management and public sector management and institutions is indicated by the importance of primary education in government budgets and employment, and its heavy reliance on government systems for public finance, public administration, and transparency and corruption (e.g., whether teachers are paid or numbers of "ghost workers"). The PPI is robust in that minor changes – addition or elimination of a CPIA indicator – would not materially change the average.[10]

(a.) (ii) The Public Educational Expenditure as a share of GDP (E/GDP) is a valuable indicator of a country's willingness to commit resources, both domestic and foreign, to the education sector. The revised NPF uses this indicator to allocate slightly more funding to countries making an additional effort. It is an indicator of willingness to commit fiscal effort, since it is the product of fiscal effort as a share of GDP and prioritization of the education budget as a proportion of total fiscal effort. (In

[10]Country ratings for the CPIA and its indicators for 2010 are available at http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:21359477~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154,00.html, accessed on 1 August 2011. The indicators included under "policies for social inclusion/equity" are: gender equality; equity of public resource use; building human resources; and social protection and labor. Those under "economic management" are: macro management and fiscal policy. Those under "public sector management and institutions" are: property rights and rule-based governance; quality of budget and financial management; efficiency of resource mobilization; quality of public administration; and transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector.

multiplying total budget or total fiscal effort as a share of GDP, and education budget as a share of total budget, the denominators cancel to produce public education expenditure as a share of GDP, which is a measure of both fiscal effort and educational prioritization). However, it is also possible that effort may be out of line with results; excessive expenditure could be thought of as signaling inefficiency, not just policy preference. Thus, mathematically, the revised NPF model "rewards" countries for fiscal effort up to the average of Global Partnership developing country partners, and thereafter this indicator has a neutral (non-negative, non-positive) effect on the allocations. Where this information is not available for a country, the Secretariat considered the value at the average. The countries with no data therefore are neither "rewarded" nor "dis-incentivized"— it is the equivalent of a neutral effect.

(b.) The PCR Progress Indicator (PPI) measures progress made by the country in meeting the MDG target of universal primary education by 2015. Since progress becomes harder as countries get closer to the target, the measure used is the percentage decline in the remaining gap over the most recent three-year period for which reliable cross-country data are available.[11] The PCR Progress Index is a measure of results rather than of inputs, reflecting a broad range of lagged policy and institutional factors. As such, it is a useful complement to the Policy and Institutional Index, with its focus on policy and institutional inputs.[12]

3. Coefficients of the Needs and Performance Indices

3.1 The following recommendations for specific coefficients, or elasticities, are based partly on precedent (for instance, in those cases where donors have already agreed on comparable coefficients in IDA's Performance Based Allocations). However, proposed coefficients also take

[11]Data, from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, or from EDSTATS (World Bank), are for the most recent period available for all countries. The PCR Progress Indicator (PPI) is rescaled by adding 1 to all values, since elasticities cannot be applied to negative numbers (i.e., to increases in the PCR gap). In a few cases where the information is not available, estimates are from other variables in the data set using multiple regression analysis if possible, and set at the mean if there are not enough strong data to permit a regression analysis.

[12] The PPI is not able to take account of differences among country proposals on improvements in educational quality; this is because at this stage, a reliably measurable and transparent cross-country index of improvements in quality does not exist. The same point would apply to taking account of quality in the needs index as well. This issue points to an area for possible future evolution of both the performance and needs indices.

account of comparable coefficients implicit in past Catalytic Fund allocations. Moreover, it is important to note that these coefficients are not empirically-derived, but rather reflect policy priorities of the Board of Directors.

3.2 An "elasticity" measures the percentage change in a country's NPF indicative allocation brought about by a 1% change in the needs or performance indices (or in one of their components).[13]

3.3 The coefficients originally used in the NPF have been revised on the basis of sensitivity analysis and comparisons, as well as the Secretariat's interpretation of good practice, including good practice in fiscal decentralization within countries as a model for fiscal allocation between countries.

A. **Needs Index**

(a.) The size of the country, measured by the number of children of school age (CSA). The IDA PBA (IDA's performance-based allocation system) provides the same per capit*a* level of assistance in countries as population increases. Past Catalytic Fund allocations have shown an elasticity of 0.75, a significant "small country bias"; for example, a country with twice as many children as another would receive an allocation per child 16% smaller. The suggested coefficient of 0.9 would reduce this differential per child to 7%. This coefficient has not been revised from the original NPF.

(b.) The distance from the goal, measured by how far the country is from a 100% Primary Completion Rate (PCR). There is no ex-ante basis for setting the elasticity (coefficient) of this variable. Given the lack of past precedent, and given the fact that this variable is highly correlated with the gender gap in completion (GPIC) and the latter is also taken into account, the suggested elasticity is set at a modest level of 0.15.

[13] One advantage of the exponential (or logarithmic) equation used to measure elasticities is that the impact of each country's score on a given variable automatically takes account of its score on all other variables. Thus, for example, a country's PCR gap is considered relative to what would be expected for its per capita income (as well as, e.g., its population). Another more important advantage is illustrated by the following example: if population and performance were additive, then good performance or distance from the education MDG would add the same number of dollars to a country's allocation whether the number of children of school age was 1 million or 50 million.

(c.) The gender gap in the completion rate (GPIC). Given the inclusion of gender among the three prioritization criteria (BOD/2011/05-09), this is set at -0.35 (negative because the greater the need, the more funding provided).[14]

(d.) Fragility (FRAG). Fragility is given a weight of 0.15, as a reflection of the greater difficulty of working in fragile situations. This weight reflects both a prioritization of the needs of these countries as well as a relatively higher operational cost of doing business.

(e.) The poverty of the country, measured by its per capita income (PCI). The IDA PBA has a moderate poverty elasticity of -0.125. Given that this elasticity has been agreed by IDA donors and does not seem contentious, it is also suggested for use here.

(f.) The extent to which country needs for external financing for primary education are already being met by other donors, measured by external financing (EXT) for primary education. Although some donors have tried to take account of other-donor assistance in setting their own allocation levels, there is no precedent to rely on here. Furthermore, there is a need to balance a drive towards the Global Partnership being a stop-gap donor versus the need to maintain additionality to other donors. Thus, a moderate elasticity of -0.1 is proposed, reflecting the balancing role of the Global Partnership. A very high negative elasticity would serve as a disincentive to support from other donors.

B. Performance Index

(a.) The **Policy and Institutional Indicator (PII)**: The IDA PBA for IDA XIV uses an elasticity of 2. The elasticity suggested here is 1 so as not to overwhelm the need factors.

[14] Gaps above 0.97 are not taken into consideration, as a parity index of 0.97 or above is taken to be within measurement error and/or within the internationally-agreed upon benchmark for measured success on gender parity.

(b.) **The PCR Progress Indicator (PPI)**: This weight has been set at 0.3, so as to better balance the total of the performance factors with the need factors.

(c.) **Public education expenditure as a share of GDP (E/GDP)**: A weight of 0.3 is provided for this factor.

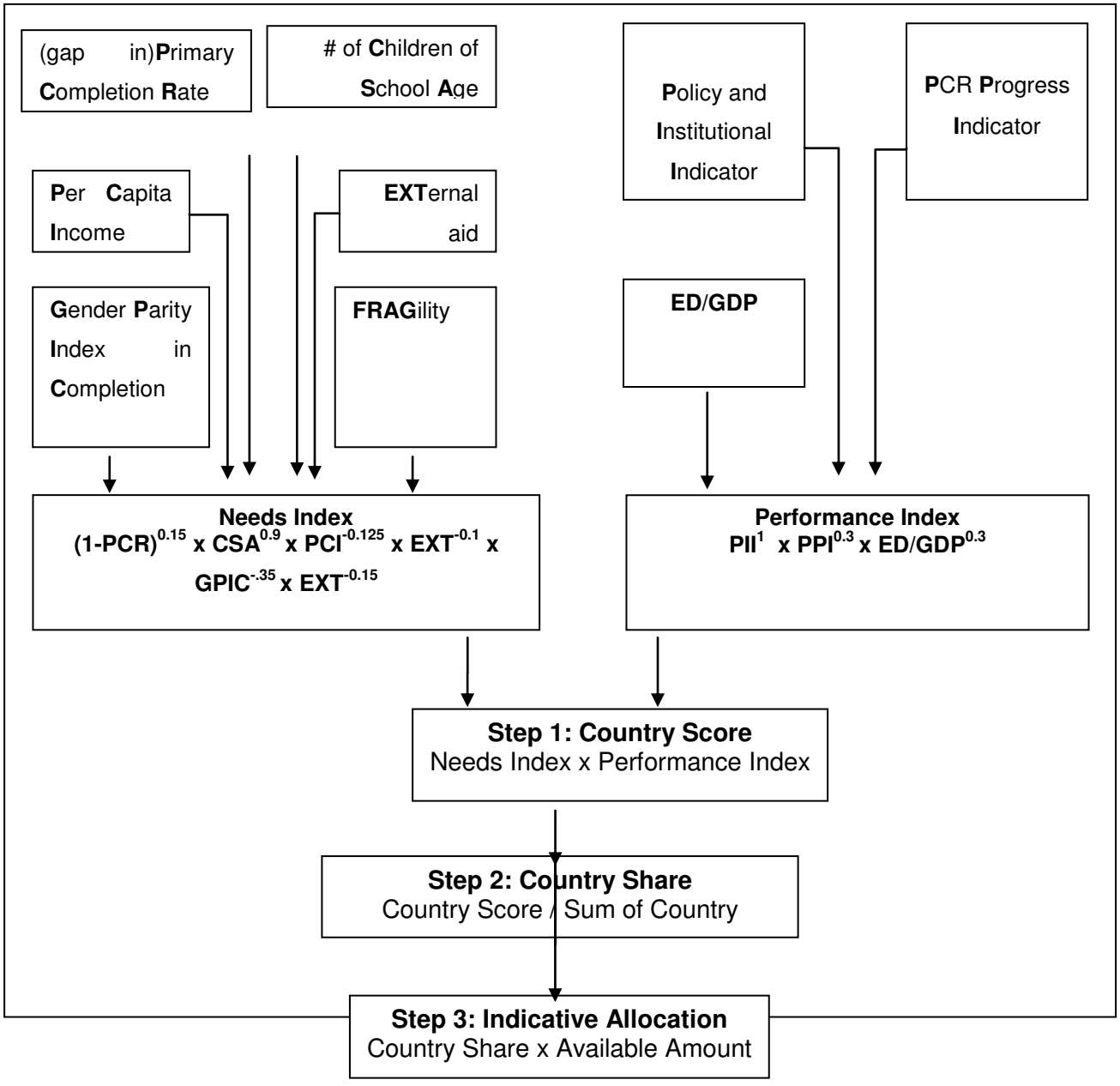
C. Total weights

3.4 The NPF empirically set the weights in a way that the total impact of performance is around 1/3, population is around 1/3, and other need is around 1/3. Changes in weights far from those levels would result in: a) high variations in the allocation per child, which would raise concerns of an equity nature; b) ignoring need factors other than raw numbers; or c) ignoring the need to send policy messages around performance.

4. Summary of the Methodology

Figure 1 summarizes the steps in deriving indicative allocations under the NPF methodology.

Figure 1: Method for Determining Allocations



5. Factors Affecting each Country's Allocation

Table 1 below shows how each country's allocation compares to that of a hypothetical country that is at the average of all the indicators, and the influence of each country's characteristics in driving how much higher or lower their allocation is than the average country's allocation. Thus, for instance, for Country A, the table presents how much higher or lower Country A's allocation is than the allocation for the "average country," and it shows the influence of the size of Country A's population, GDP per capita, etc., relative to that of the average country, in driving Country A's allocation. Note that the final result (Country A's relative allocation) is not the average of all the individual factors driving Country A's allocation, but the *product* of those factors, since the allocation formula is multiplicative. This table is not affected by the total allocation amount; it is driven only by the shares.

Table 1. Factors Affecting Each Country's Allocation (this table pertains to the uncapped scenario and to <u>all</u> eligible countries)

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Weight or coefficient of factors in the formula	**0.150**	**-0.350**	**0.150**	**0.900**	**-0.125**	**-0.100**	**0.300**	**1.000**	**0.300**	**NA**
Countries										
Afghanistan	1.05	1.35	1.11	1.41	0.96	0.91	1.00	0.87	0.75	1.25
Angola	1.05	1.01	1.02	0.89	0.89	1.13	0.85	0.87	0.75	0.53
Bangladesh	0.95	0.94	1.04	5.13	1.01	0.93	0.83	1.13	0.88	3.79
Benin	0.95	1.07	1.03	0.49	1.05	1.03	0.94	1.08	1.10	0.61
Burkina Faso	0.95	1.01	1.09	0.79	1.09	0.94	1.00	1.24	1.08	1.12
Burundi	1.05	0.99	1.07	0.46	1.21	1.09	1.00	0.99	1.14	0.76

[15] Note that it is the <u>product</u> of the factors to the left of this column, not their sum or their average, that yields the total ratio.

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Cambodia	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.59	1.01	1.09	0.75	1.06	1.25	0.55
Cameroon	0.95	1.03	0.98	0.88	0.96	0.98	0.89	1.00	1.10	0.77
Central African Republic	1.05	1.17	1.11	0.24	1.11	1.18	0.71	0.84	1.07	0.28
Chad	1.05	1.17	1.12	0.60	1.09	1.18	0.83	0.76	1.01	0.68
Comoros	1.05	1.06	0.93	0.06	1.04	1.24	1.00	0.80	1.08	0.06
Congo, Republic	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.22	0.89	1.18	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.15
Côte d'Ivoire	1.05	1.09	1.09	0.89	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.85	1.00	0.93
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.05	1.10	1.06	2.98	1.23	0.94	1.00	0.91	1.22	4.71
Djibouti	0.95	1.00	1.12	0.05	0.93	1.18	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.05
Eritrea	1.05	1.03	1.08	0.28	1.19	1.18	0.93	0.81	1.06	0.36

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Ethiopia	0.95	0.99	1.06	3.57	1.13	0.84	1.00	1.12	1.17	4.42
Gambia, The	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.10	1.04	1.27	0.83	1.04	0.92	0.10
Ghana	0.95	0.98	0.92	1.01	1.05	0.95	1.00	1.19	1.06	1.09
Guinea	1.05	1.07	1.03	0.49	1.03	1.10	0.82	0.86	1.18	0.54
Guinea-Bissau	1.05	1.08	1.13	0.12	1.18	1.21	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.13
Haiti	1.05	1.00	1.01	0.44	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.95	0.75	0.35
Kenya	0.95	0.97	0.85	1.73	1.02	0.97	1.00	1.16	0.82	1.27
Kiribati	0.95	0.96	0.66	0.01	0.95	1.41	1.00	0.92	0.88	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	0.95	0.96	0.78	0.20	1.04	1.14	1.00	1.16	0.92	0.18
Lao PDR	0.95	1.00	0.97	0.28	1.01	1.08	0.83	1.07	0.98	0.24
Lesotho	0.95	0.87	1.00	0.11	1.01	1.21	1.00	1.13	1.03	0.15

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Liberia	1.05	1.03	1.05	0.25	1.17	1.14	0.87	0.94	0.82	0.25
Madagascar	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.98	1.09	1.07	0.90	1.09	1.24	1.23
Malawi	0.95	0.95	1.04	0.78	1.15	1.02	1.00	1.07	0.80	0.76
Mali	0.95	1.05	1.03	0.69	1.07	0.96	0.96	1.17	1.16	0.94
Mauritania	0.95	0.95	1.02	0.17	1.01	1.14	0.90	1.00	1.05	0.18
Moldova	0.95	0.98	0.80	0.09	0.99	1.19	1.00	1.14	0.92	0.09
Mongolia	0.95	0.97	0.80	0.10	0.96	1.14	1.00	1.08	0.92	0.08
Mozambique	0.95	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.04	0.90	1.00	1.18	1.24	1.51
Myanmar	1.05	0.96	0.61	1.35	0.92	1.15	0.62	0.76	1.12	0.46
Nepal	1.05	0.99	0.96	1.18	1.09	0.95	0.94	1.08	1.02	1.26
Nicaragua	0.95	0.93	0.97	0.26	0.94	1.03	0.92	1.14	1.02	0.24

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Niger	0.95	1.06	1.10	0.81	1.15	1.09	0.92	1.05	1.12	1.21
Nigeria	0.95	1.01	0.94	5.99	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.09	0.88	5.03
Pakistan	0.95	1.05	1.04	5.24	0.97	0.84	0.83	0.93	0.88	2.99
Papua New Guinea	0.95	1.01	1.02	0.33	0.96	1.06	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.25
Rwanda	0.95	0.94	1.06	0.50	1.06	0.98	1.00	1.21	1.18	0.72
Sao Tome and Principe	1.05	0.94	0.90	0.01	1.01	1.28	1.00	0.94	1.12	0.02
Senegal	0.95	0.96	1.05	0.62	1.00	0.95	0.98	1.13	1.06	0.67
Sierra Leone	1.05	0.97	0.87	0.31	1.09	1.11	0.98	1.04	0.75	0.26
Solomon Islands	1.05	1.01	1.02	0.03	0.91	1.21	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.03
Somalia	1.05	1.01	1.02	0.48	0.98	1.14	1.00	0.47	0.75	0.21

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Sudan and South Sudan[16]	1.05	1.01	1.05	1.66	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.82	1.05	1.62
Tajikistan	1.05	0.98	0.68	0.32	1.10	1.14	0.88	1.02	0.92	0.23
Tanzania	0.95	0.97	0.66	1.94	1.02	0.88	1.00	1.23	1.25	1.66
Timor-Leste	1.05	0.97	0.94	0.08	1.06	1.12	1.00	0.93	0.75	0.06
Togo	1.05	1.08	1.04	0.36	1.10	1.13	0.96	0.86	0.92	0.40
Tonga	0.95	0.95	0.66	0.01	0.84	1.34	1.00	1.06	0.88	0.00
Uganda	0.95	0.97	0.98	1.64	1.04	0.98	0.94	1.21	0.88	1.51
Uzbekistan	0.95	0.97	0.82	0.93	0.93	1.13	1.00	1.11	0.86	0.72
Vanuatu	0.95	0.97	0.92	0.02	0.87	1.24	1.00	1.04	0.60	0.01

[16] Data will be recalculated based on individual country specific indicators.

	Ratio of each country's score to average country's score, weighted by importance of factor									
	Fragility	**Gender parity gap**	**Gap to comp-letion**	**Popu-lation of school age**	**GDP per capita**	**Other donor funding**	**Own fiscal effort**	**Institutional performance**	**Progress on completion**	**Ratio of country's share to average country's share[15]**
Viet Nam	0.95	0.95	0.66	2.41	0.97	0.86	0.94	1.28	0.82	1.22
Yemen	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.12	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.94	1.19
Zambia	0.95	1.00	0.88	0.65	1.03	0.94	0.78	1.07	1.16	0.51
Zimbabwe	1.05	0.98	0.93	0.59	1.08	1.17	1.00	0.58	0.82	0.34