

# Global Partnership Monitoring Framework: Indicator Methodology to Measure Transparency

This document presents the methodology used for piloting the indicator to measure transparency as part of the Global Partnership monitoring framework.

## Contacts:

OECD-UNDP joint support team, email: [monitoring@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:monitoring@effectivecooperation.org)  
Ms. Hanna-Mari Kilpeläinen, tel. +33 1 45 24 98 32, email: [hanna-mari.kilpelainen@oecd.org](mailto:hanna-mari.kilpelainen@oecd.org)  
Ms. Yuko Suzuki, tel. +1.212.906.6509, email: [yuko.suzuki@undp.org](mailto:yuko.suzuki@undp.org)

## **PART I – INTRODUCTORY NOTE – ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT**

### **I. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS INDICATOR?**

The Busan Partnership agreement commits providers of development co-operation to implement a “*common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation, taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and others*” (BPA §23c).

The common, open standard was endorsed at the final meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in June 2012. Building on two existing standards – the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)/Forward Spending Survey (FSS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) – it was the result of consultations led by representatives of key stakeholder groups, including IATI partner countries, CSOs, the IATI secretariat, the WP-STAT, the DAC Secretariat and the Busan building block on transparency (together also referred to as the Ad Hoc Group on the common standard).

The Working Party on Aid Effectiveness mandated the joint UNDP-OECD support team to develop, as one of the 10 indicators of the Global Partnership monitoring framework, a transparency indicator to measure the implementation of the common standard.

### **II. WHAT HAS BEEN THE PROCESS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE INDICATOR?**

The methodology is the result of extensive consultations and technical deliberations. The principles underpinning the indicator are founded on feedback received from the Ad Hoc Group on the common standard in February 2013. The joint support team led further consultations with the common standard secretariats, and subsequently led the work of a core group<sup>1</sup> of experts to finalise a proposal.

The joint UNDP-OECD support team issued its indicator proposal for online consultation on the Global Partnership community site from 31 October to 14 November 2013. Based on feedback received through the consultation, the joint support team finalised the methodology and piloted the revised indicator to produce a preliminary assessment and lessons learnt for the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership. In practice, the assessment of providers’ reporting to the systems of the common standard was carried out in close collaboration with the IATI and OECD/DAC secretariats.

The pilot approach represents a middle ground between various options explored. The resulting methodology seeks to provide a balanced and technically feasible approach that takes into account the merits of each system – in general terms, the comprehensiveness of OECD CRS/FSS and the timeliness of IATI reporting systems.

---

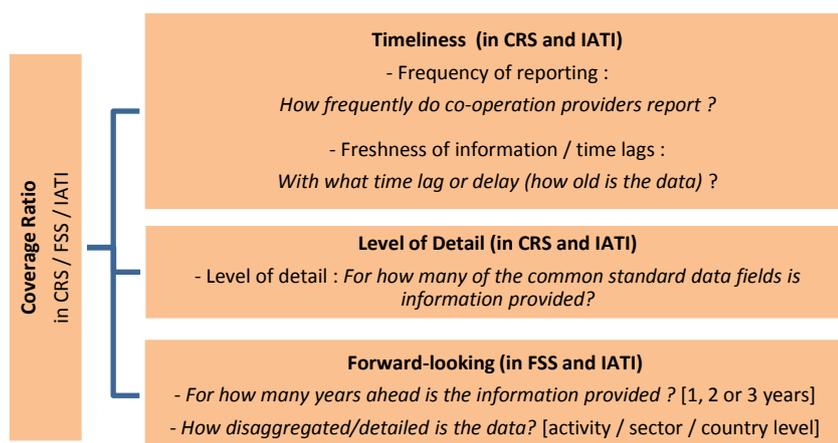
1. The core group included experts from the common standard reporting systems. IATI: Bill Anderson, Brian Hammond, and Mark Brough (PWYF). OECD: Rudy Petras, Fredrik Ericsson, Yasmin Ahmad, Hedwig Riegler (WP-STAT). Members of the group contributed inputs and advice in their individual expert capacity, and were not expected to represent any larger constituencies.

## PART II – INDICATOR METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE TRANSPARENCY: PUBLISHING TIMELY, COMPREHENSIVE AND FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION RESOURCES

### I. GENERAL APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES

1. **A direct response to the Busan High-Level Meeting:** The [Busan Partnership agreement](#) commits development co-operation stakeholders to improve the availability and public accessibility of information on development co-operation and other development resources. The global transparency agenda encompasses a broad set of issues, ranging from providers' individual efforts to improve information flow through their own communication channels to developing countries' efforts to establish transparent public financial and aid management systems. As mandated by the Post-Busan Interim Group in June 2012<sup>2</sup>, this transparency indicator focuses on monitoring a tangible and time-bound Busan commitment: the implementation by 2015 of a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation (Busan Partnership Agreement §23c). The [common, open standard](#) was endorsed at the final meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in June 2012.

2. **An indicator based on three dimensions:** In direct reference to the Busan commitment, consultations resulted in an agreement to assess the timeliness, comprehensiveness, and forward-looking nature of individual providers' electronic publication of information. For the purpose of constructing an indicator, discussions concluded that comprehensiveness encompasses two aspects: i) level of detail of information and ii) coverage of information. For example, a provider may publish very detailed information but only on a minor share of its ODA. While this information provision should be acknowledged, the provider's score should be set in relation to the overall goal of providing timely information on all resources provided through development co-operation. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the coverage of information published to the common standard and apply it to all dimensions of the indicator.



2. ['PROPOSED INDICATORS, TARGETS AND PROCESS FOR GLOBAL MONITORING'](#), Post-Busan Interim Group proposal approved by the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness in June 2012.

3. **Focusing on actual delivery of information:** Consultations delivered consensus also on some broader features of the indicator approach. These include measuring providers' actual delivery/availability of information (as opposed to performance against their own common standard implementation schedules); drawing data from existing sources with no need for additional data collection at the country level; and providing a simple, graduated measure of implementation, recognising that compliance with the common standard is not 'all or nothing'.<sup>3</sup> In measuring the implementation of the common standard, the indicator seeks to measure providers' transparency not only vis-à-vis developing countries, but more broadly with regard to all development co-operation stakeholders.

4. **Building on existing systems:** Maintaining a practical approach entails building on existing data and systems. Currently, information on providers' resource flows is centrally available through the reporting systems of the common standard. Therefore this transparency indicator examined existing information provision to the systems of the common standard. It should be noted that there are differences between the reporting cycles and timeframes of the systems of the common standard. The common standard reporting systems have different objectives and strengths and are complementary by nature. This indicator does not seek to unify them, but rather to recognise their advantages and incentivise further improvements in both systems and in providers' reporting to them. For a balanced approach between the two reporting systems of the common standard, both CRS/FSS and IATI reporting were assessed, and the best score out of the two used. The timeliness and level of detail dimensions are assessed in CRS and IATI. The forward-looking dimension is assessed in FSS and IATI. This approach ensures that all providers reporting to any of the common standard systems are scored.

5. **Room for evolution:** The indicator defines the content/foundation for measuring transparency, but should not limit the tools/systems through which this can be done. While this pilot approach initially makes a centralised assessment of the common standard reporting systems, in theory and in the future, any actor should be able to adopt this methodology to assess their own/others' transparency. The tools for making the information available could vary (e.g. actor's own website) as long as the information is public.

## II. DEFINITIONS AND APPROACH

6. **Coverage of actors:** The transparency assessment covers all providers of official development assistance (ODA) that endorsed the Busan Partnership Agreement and that have produced an implementation schedule for the common standard.

7. **Coverage of finance:** This indicator assesses reporting on ODA for bilateral donors. For multilateral organisations the indicator takes into account concessional and non-concessional flows (but excluding non-sovereign operations). Providers' reporting was assessed based on the latest data available at the end of 2013<sup>4</sup>.

---

3. For reference, the full list of desirable 'key principles' for the transparency indicator produced by the Ad Hoc Group on the common standard can be found in Annex 1 of this document.

4. Except in a minor number of cases for methodological and consistency reasons, as highlighted in the analysis tables used for calculating the indicator (forthcoming: <http://www.effectivecooperation.org/progress>).

8. **Coverage ratio for reporting:** For the purposes of the pilot assessment, the coverage ratio for each provider in each system is defined as the financial volume of the reported information as a proportion of 2012 ODA disbursements reported to the CRS (for the forward-looking dimension, the denominator is 2012 CPA disbursements).

*Timeliness and level of detail dimensions<sup>5</sup>*

- Coverage in CRS: The coverage of CRS reporters has been considered as 100% (based on the assumption that providers have an interest in reporting their entire ODA portfolio to the CRS, and that figures presented in the CRS represent the most reliable source of ODA statistics available).
- Coverage in IATI: the coverage of reporting to IATI has been calculated as 2012 disbursements published to IATI as a proportion of 2012 ODA disbursements as reported to the CRS<sup>6</sup>.

*Forward-looking dimension*

- Coverage in FSS (based on CPA): FSS coverage was directly set at 100% since all CPA is captured in the OECD/CRS database.
- Coverage in IATI: When activity-level data was available, the coverage of the reporting was defined as a proportion of CPA. However, aggregate forward-looking information provided in IATI (yearly budget figures) cannot directly be compared to CRS CPA figures as it includes funding beyond CPA. In these cases where IATI figures could not be compared to CPA, the reporting volume was calculated as a proportion of ODA<sup>7</sup>.

### **III. INDICATOR CONSTRUCTION AND CALCULATIONS**

#### **A. Timeliness of reporting**

To ensure a comprehensive assessment, both the frequency of reporting as well as the 'freshness' of information (time lags) were assessed. Different reporting frequencies and time lags were assigned scores on a scale of one to four points.<sup>8</sup> The score is multiplied by the coverage ratio.

- 
5. For multilateral organisations, in order to take into account the importance of non-concessional flows in many multilateral operations, the coverage figures for reporting were based on concessional (ODA) and non-concessional funds, but excluding non-sovereign operations.
  6. Some providers have only started publishing in IATI in late 2012. For these providers, a different time period has been applied for the coverage ratio: October 2012 - September 2013.
  7. The overall coverage ratio was changed to 100% to avoid adjusting for the coverage twice.
  8. Assessing frequency of reporting: The IATI Registry records changes to published data on a daily basis. Registry log dates are analysed and the result calculated according to the following tests, in order: updates reported for two of the last three months = "Monthly"; Updates reported for one of the last three months = "Quarterly"; Updates reported for any of the last six months = "Semi-annual"; Updates reported for any of the last twelve months = "Annual".

Assessing time lags: IATI financial transaction dates are analysed according to the following tests: Transactions reported for two of the last three months = 4 points; Transactions reported for one of the last three months = 3 points; Transactions reported for any of the last six months = 2 points; and transactions reported for any of the last twelve months = 1 point. CRS reporting was analysed by date of reporting.

IATI			
Scoring for frequency		Scoring for time lags	
Annual reporting/publishing	= 1 point	Annual lag	= 1 point
Semi-annual reporting/publishing	= 2 points	Semi-annual lag	= 2 points
Quarterly reporting/publishing	= 3 points	Quarterly lag	= 3 points
Monthly reporting/publishing	= 4 points	Monthly lag	= 4 points
CRS			
Scoring for frequency		Scoring for time lags	
Annual reporting/publishing	= 1 point	Reporting before 30 December	= 1 point
Semi-annual reporting/publishing	= 2 points	Reporting before 30 September	= 2 points
Quarterly reporting/publishing	= 3 points	Reporting before 30 June (15 July for the pilot exercise) <sup>9</sup>	= 3 points
Monthly reporting/publishing	= 4 points	Reporting before 31 March	= 4 points

9. *Example:* A provider that currently reports to the CRS once a year, provides data before 30 June, and reports all ODA to the CRS, would score  $(1 + 3) * 100\% = 4$ . To obtain the final timeliness score, this figure would be compared with the same calculations from the IATI registry. If the same provider published data in IATI every quarter, with at least some transaction dates recorded in the past 6 months (but none in the past 3 months), with a coverage ratio representing 50% of the provider's ODA, then the IATI score on timeliness would be  $(3 + 2) * 50\% = 2.5$ . The provider's final score for timeliness was the maximum score between the CRS and IATI scores, in the example four points. An example of a sample calculation for this indicator element is provided in the table below.

Country	CRS				IATI				Best score
	Frequency Score	Time lag score	Coverage	Total Score	Frequency Score	Time lag score	Coverage	Total Score	
Provider 1	1	3	100%	4	2	1	70%	2.1	4
Provider 2	1	1	100%	2	0	0		0	2
Provider 3	1	1	100%	2	0	0		0	2
Provider 4	1	2	100%	3	3	2	50%	2.5	3

9. While this represented the overall scoring approach, in assessing CRS reporters' time lag for 2012 reporting a two-week extension was granted for receiving 3 points. This is due to the fact that in 2012 the official CRS reporting deadline was 15 July, and so the reporters that adhered to this deadline have been granted 3 points. However, in future assessments the end June deadline will apply to scoring and CRS reporters are encouraged to strive for earlier reporting.

Provider 5	1	1	100%	2	0	0		0	2
Provider 6	1	1	100%	2	4	3	50%	3.5	3.5
Provider 7	1	1	100%	2	3	3	80%	4.8	4.8
Provider 8	1	1	100%	2	1	1	100%	2	2
Provider 9	1	1	100%	2	0	0		0	2
Provider 10	1	1	100%	2	2	2	60%	2.4	2.4

Information source for timeliness: Providers' CRS and IATI reporting.

### B. Level of detail of information

10. The level of detail of reporting was assessed by scanning all data fields included in the common standard systems to examine whether these include information<sup>10</sup>. In the case where some data fields were not applicable to the type of finance in question, such fields were excluded from the analysis.<sup>11</sup> For each data field, the percentage of activities for which there is information was calculated. The average of these percentages across all the selected data fields was then multiplied by the coverage ratio for that provider to obtain a final level of detail score. To carry out the analysis, the common standard secretariats developed specific computer programmes to scan the information content of the selected information fields and to calculate the percentage of activities for which there was information.

Example: A sample calculation for this indicator element is provided in the table below.

Country	CRS						IATI						Best score
	Field1	Field2	Field3	Average	Coverage	Total Score	Field1	Field2	Field3	Average	Coverage	Total Score	
Provider 1	12%	73%	33%	39%	100%	39	73%	100%	58%	77%	70%	54	54
Provider 2	15%	83%	51%	50%	100%	50						0	50
Provider 3	52%	94%	36%	61%	100%	61						0	61
Provider 4	100%	12%	76%	63%	100%	63	49%	100%	100%	83%	50%	41	63
Provider 5	23%	15%	7%	15%	100%	15						0	15
Provider 6	73%	52%	32%	52%	100%	52	85%	85%	75%	82%	50%	41	52
Provider 7	83%	100%	17%	67%	100%	67	100%	100%	85%	95%	80%	76	76
Provider 8	94%	53%	12%	53%	100%	53	94%	53%	12%	53%	100%	53	53
Provider 9	12%	51%	89%	51%	100%	51						0	51
Provider 10	15%	49%	82%	49%	100%	49	73%	21%	31%	42%	60%	25	49

10. It should be noted that the common standard was built on the basis of the CRS system and expanded to include more fields. Therefore not all fields of the common standard are present in the CRS. Furthermore, optional IATI fields are excluded from the assessment ("conditions attached", "text of conditions" and "results data"). While non-mandatory fields were excluded as a result of stakeholder feedback, the joint support team emphasises that these fields relate to important elements in the transparency debate and invites common standard stakeholders to consider reviewing the non-mandatory nature of these fields in the future. Finally, it is important to note that some fields in the CRS are optional for multilateral organisations.

11. Fields that are not applicable either to grants or to loans are identified in Annex II of this document. The pilot also took into account the status of each activity to see if data fields can be expected to be completed, e.g. expenditure fields would be blank for an activity still at the planning stage with a start date in the future.

Columns labelled 'Field1', 'Field2' and 'Field3' state what percentage of the provider's activities in the specified system includes reporting on the respective data field.

### C. Forward-looking nature of information

11. The first question for assessing the availability of forward-looking information relates to the *time span* of the information: for how many years ahead is information provided? The second relevant aspect is the *level of detail* of the information: how disaggregated is the information? Since information on planned expenditures can be available for activities (existing and/or planned), or at a more aggregate level (e.g. non-committed envelopes), the indicator takes into consideration different types of forward-looking information by assigning points to different levels of disaggregation.

Scoring for the level of disaggregation	
Activity level forward-looking information	= 2 points
Semi-aggregate forward-looking information (sector level)	= 1.5 points
Aggregate forward-looking information by country	= 1 point

- **For the FSS:** For each year that the provider gives forward-looking information, they are granted the following points for each level of disaggregation: (level of disaggregation score \* % of CPA corresponding to this level of disaggregation) \* coverage ratio. The three years are then summed up to obtain a final forward-looking score.
- **For IATI:** the IATI assessment focused on the 'activity forward planning' component and the 'aggregate country level budgets'. The scoring method is the same as for the FSS.

12. As with the other indicator dimensions, IATI and CRS/FSS reporting was assessed to obtain the best score of the two.

13. Example of forward-looking score in the FSS and IATI: A provider's total CPA is 400 million dollars in 2012 (the reference year for defining reporting coverage). It provides for the first year ahead forward-looking information for a total of 200 million of CPA, with activity level information for 80% and aggregate information for the remaining 20%, then its score would be  $((80\%*2)+(20\%*1))*(200/400)= 0.9$  for year 1. The same would be done for the second and third year ahead (e.g. Y2=0.8 and Y3=0.6), for a total of  $0.9+0.8+0.6 = 2.3$ .

14. Given that IATI information is by nature public, but FSS reporting is only shared by consent of the provider, the FSS calculation includes a dummy variable for this consent (YES=1; NO=0, where 'no consent' renders the total FSS score to zero). This means that some providers may have reported forward-looking data to the FSS but still scored "0" because of their non-disclosure policy. Where providers did not respond to the request of whether or not data could be shared, data has not been shared, resulting in a score of "0" in the FSS.

#### D. Calculating a single indicator value and assigning a grade to each provider

15. Stakeholder feedback highlighted broad support for the use of a graduated measure of the degree of implementing the common standard. The scoring range needed to accommodate two purposes: i) allow large variations due to significant differences in providers' efforts, giving recognition both to 'beginners' and to 'champions'; and ii) provide room for future improvements and higher ambition levels (also for current 'champions').

16. Providing a final transparency grade to each provider consists of two steps: 1) merging three scores (timeliness, level of detail and forward-looking) to deliver one indicator value; and 2) situating this value on a scoring range to assign a grade from A-E.

17. Step 1: Since the three dimensions were scored on a different scale (8, 100 and 6), each dimension was scaled up to 100 and the average of the 3 scores was calculated to obtain the final transparency score (0-100). This method gives equal weight to the three dimensions<sup>12</sup>.

18. Step 2: Since the final scoring range is comprised of 5 grades on a scale of 100, cut-offs were set at equal quintiles (20 points). Based on the final score on the transparency indicator, each provider was assigned a grade from A to E.

19. The grading can be summarised as follows :

Grades	Transparency score
A	80 ≤ score ≤ 100
B	60 ≤ score < 80
C	40 ≤ score < 60
D	20 ≤ score < 40
E	0 ≤ score < 20

20. Example: A provider obtained a score of 4 on timeliness, 52% on the level of detail and 6 on the forward-looking dimension. Its final score would then be:  $[(4 \cdot 100/8) + 52 + (6 \cdot 100/6)] / 3 = (50 + 52 + 100) / 3 = 67$ . This would yield a B grade.

21. *Aggregation of multilateral banks with special or concessional funds reported to the CRS:*

- *On timeliness, for all multilateral banks assessed, the date used was the date of reception of the file by the OECD - the dataset comprises both the bank itself and the special/concessional Fund.*

12. This builds on the rationale that since the Busan commitment does not distinguish between the importance of timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature, the indicator should attach equal importance to each of the three dimensions. While this provides a simple approach that is easy to understand, it should however be noted that improving performance on some indicator dimensions may be easier than on others. For instance, improving timeliness of reporting may require deeper reform than increasing the level of detail of existing reporting. However, publishing the detailed data underlying the indicator calculations will allow providers and other stakeholders to highlight individual dimensions that they may find particularly important in accountability dialogue and reform efforts.

- On level of detail, the final percentage is obtained by first scoring each organisation / fund and then weighting the two scores obtained by the number of activities.  
Example :

	Number of activities	Percentage of activities	Average percentage of fields with information	Final average score
<b>Bank/Fund combined</b>	1000	100%		<b>57%</b> = (60%*900+30%*100)/1000
<b>Bank</b>	900	90%	60%	54%
<b>Bank Concessional Fund</b>	100	10%	30%	3%

- On forward-looking, only (special) funds provide data to the FSS; so there was no need for aggregation.

### III. FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

22. The Transparency indicator was developed with the ambition that it can serve to:

- **Revitalise political momentum and accountability on transparency**, stimulating discussions on progress and challenges for the Mexico High-Level meeting;
- **Accelerate and deepen efforts to implement the common standard** – incentivising providers to improve information publication, focusing on the key transparency elements agreed in Busan;
- **Pave the way for a more robust indicator** – the pilot assessment will be a learning exercise to test the methodology, assess strengths and weaknesses of the approach and refine the indicator if appropriate in the future.

23. Future iterations of the indicator may strive to take into account the following dimensions (depending on technical feasibility):

- Quality and usability of information<sup>13</sup>
- Enabling broader participation and use of this indicator to assess transparency in the context of the Global Partnership. In the spirit of the multi-stakeholder approach of the Busan agreement, incorporating an assessment of foundations, NGOs as well as other official providers that endorse the agreement would be desirable.<sup>14</sup>

13. OECD-CRS data already involve quality assurance given the statistical nature of the information. Work is nevertheless ongoing to further analyse and strengthen the quality of reporting to CRS, while efforts are also underway to start assessing and improving data quality in the IATI registry. These initiatives could be used to develop a quantitative assessment of the quality of information for the next iteration of the indicator. However, further work will be needed to identify ways of consistently measuring data quality in systems that are inherently different and serve different purposes. At the time of piloting this indicator, no comprehensive methodology was yet available.

14. Currently a key challenge for assessing these providers is the unavailability of verified figures on their total outflows for developmental purposes.

## ANNEX I – AD HOC GROUP PROPOSAL; KEY PRINCIPLES FOR TRANSPARENCY INDICATOR

The ad hoc group on the Busan common standard have, in consultation with the Global Partnership joint support team, agreed the following set of desirable principles to guide the development of the transparency indicator:

1. A clear commitment is given in Busan paragraph 23c. The indicator needs to measure delivery of that, using the language of paragraph 23c for packaging presentation.
2. No need for collection of new data at the country level.
3. a) The indicator to measure actual delivery/availability of information.  
b) With option to supplement it (in tables and/or descriptive text) by performance against each donor's implementation schedule, since this was key to agreement on the common standard, but has workload implications for monitoring.
4. Provide a graduated measure of the degree of implementation (e.g. on a scale from A to E) that recognises that compliance with the standard is not "all or nothing".
5. The target is full implementation of the standard; full implementation would be deemed to be achieved without having to score the full 100% on each field.
6. The indicator should capture a measure of the quality, usability and reliability of the data.
7. Baseline – what was published by end 2011/Busan (to IATI or DAC systems).
8. Simple to present (e.g. by aggregating to overall A to E score – as for some of the other indicators).
9. Unit of observation is the individual country or organisation that endorsed Busan (with a mechanism to aggregate multiple agencies within a donor to aggregate indicator for that country where appropriate).
10. Focus on components that are most important to partner countries<sup>15</sup> and non-State actors (as required by paragraph 23c and as identified in Appendix to DCD/DAC/EFF(2012)9), with further online consultation of partner countries and non-state actors on this specific issue.

---

15. IATI commissioned UNDP to undertake an extensive consultation on partner country needs in 2009. This was attached as an Appendix to the [document on the common standard](#) agreed between IATI and WP-STAT and WP-EFF in June 2012.

## ANNEX II –LEVEL OF DETAIL: APPLICABILITY OF DATA FIELDS TO GRANTS OR LOANS

Overlap between IATI and CRS/FSS.			
Partial overlap between IATI and the CRS/FSS			
Only IATI			
		Type of Finance (see note)	
	Common standard data fields	Grant, equity and interest subsidy	Loan
General Information	Reporting Organisation	X	X
	Standard activity identifier	X	X
	Other activity identifiers	X	X
Basic Activity Information	Activity Title	X	X
	Activity Title (in recipient's language)	X	X
	Activity Description	X	X
	Activity Description (in recipient's language)	X	X
	Activity Status	X	X
	Activity Dates (Start Date)	X	X
	Activity Dates (End Date)	X	X
	Activity Contacts	X	X
	Participating Organisation (Funding)	X	X
	Participating Organisation (Extending)	X	X
	Participating Organisation (Implementing)	X	X
Participating Organisation (Accountable)	X	X	
Geopolitical Information	Recipient Country	X	X
	Recipient Region	X	X
	Sub-national Geographic Location	X	X
Classifications	Sector (DAC CRS)	X	X
	Sector (Agency specific)	X	X
	Policy Marker 1	X	X *
	Policy Marker 2	X	X *
	Policy Marker 3	X	X *
	Policy Marker 4	X	X *
	Policy Marker 5	X	X *
Policy Marker 6	X	X *	

	Policy Marker 7	X	X *
	Policy Marker 8	X	X *
	Collaboration Type	X	X
	Default Flow Type	X	X
	Default Finance Type	X	X
	Default Aid Type	X	X
	Default Tied Aid Status	X	X
<b>Financial</b>	Activity Budget	X	X
	Planned Disbursements	X	X
	Economic Classification (Capital/Recurrent)	X	X
	Recipient's Administrative/Functional budget classification	X	X
<b>Financial Transaction</b>	Financial transaction (Commitment)	X	X **
	Financial transaction (Disbursement & Expenditure)	X	X **
	Financial transaction (Reimbursement)		X
	Financial transaction (Incoming Funds)	X	X
	Financial transaction (Loan repayment / interest repayment)	Not applicable	X ***
<b>Related Documents and Links</b>	Activity Documents	X	X
	Activity Website	X	X
	Related Activity	X	X
<b>Performance</b>	Conditions attached Y/N	X	X
	Text of Conditions	X	X
	Results data	X	X

\* Policy markers do not apply to all sectors. A given activity was considered to report on policy markers if any policy marker field was filled in.

\*\* Given the transactional nature of the CRS, commitments and disbursements / expenditures / repayments are not always linked. 100% has been given for this field in the CRS as by definition each transaction has an amount associated.

\*\*\* Given the transactional nature of the CRS, commitments and disbursements / expenditures / repayments are not always linked. 100% has been given for this field in the CRS as by definition each transaction has an amount associated.