

THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The set of global indicators (see table below) includes some indicators which are based on the previous indicators from the Paris Declaration that developing countries have identified as particularly important. Other indicators capture some of the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership agreement.

INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR 2015
1. Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities	
Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers	All providers of development co-operation use country results frameworks
2. Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development	
A preliminary assessment of CSO Enabling Environment building on qualitative, multi-stakeholder information	Continued progress over time
3. Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development	
A three-dimension index providing a measure of the quality of public-private dialogue	Continued progress over time
4. Transparency: information on development co-operation is publicly available	
Measure of state of implementation of the common standard by co-operation providers	Implement the common standard – All development co-operation providers are on track to implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development co-operation
5. Development co-operation is more predictable	
(a) annual: proportion of development cooperation funding disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers; and	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled (Baseline year 2010)
(b) medium-term: proportion of development cooperation funding covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of development cooperation funding not covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level.
6. Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	
% of development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of development cooperation flows to the government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget) (Baseline year 2010)
7. Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews	
% of countries that undertake inclusive mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments	All developing countries have inclusive mutual assessment reviews in place (Baseline year 2010)
8. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
% of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	All developing countries have systems that track and make public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
9. Effective institutions: developing countries' systems are strengthened and used	
(a) Quality of developing country PFM systems; and	Half of developing countries move up at least one measure (i.e. 0.5 points) on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance (Baseline year 2010)
(b) Use of country PFM and procurement systems	Reduce the gap. [use the same logic as in Paris – close the gap by two-thirds where CPIA score is >=5; or by one-third where between 3.5 and 4.5] (Baseline year 2010)
10. Aid is untied	
% of aid that is fully untied	Continued progress over time (Baseline year 2010)