



**Global  
Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

# Indicators Clinic C 8 and 10

---

UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team  
[www.effectivecooperation.org](http://www.effectivecooperation.org)  
(with collaboration from UNWOMEN)



# What is monitored?

**10 indicators**, grounded in **Effective Development Cooperation** principles

## Paris Declaration indicators

*Strong country demand and good track record*

- Mutual accountability
- Predictability
- Aid on budget
- Use of PFM/procurement systems
- Aid untying



## NEW Busan indicators

- Results
- Private sector
- CSO environment
- Transparency
- Gender

## Baseline

For inherited indicators from the Paris Survey, baseline = **2010**

For new indicators, baseline = **2013/2015**

Targets currently set for 2015

# What is monitored? 10 indicators

THEMES and INDICATORS	Source of information	
	country level	other processes
<p><b>Theme: Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities</b></p> <p><b>Indic 1.</b> Extent of use of country results frameworks by co-operation providers</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Civil society operates within an environment that maximises its engagement in and contribution to development</b></p> <p><b>Indic 2.</b> Extent to which governments and providers of development co-operation contribute to an enabling environment for CSOs, and extent to which CSOs are implementing development effectiveness principles in their own operations</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development</b></p> <p><b>Indic 3.</b> Quality of public-private dialogue</p>	■	■ (Open Budget Survey & WWG indices)
<p><b>Theme: Transparency - information on development co-operation is publicly available</b></p> <p><b>Indic 4.</b> Measure of state of implementation of the common standard by co-operation providers</p>		■ (IATI and OECD-DAC)
<p><b>Theme: Development co-operation is more predictable</b></p> <p><b>Indic 5a.</b> annual predictability - proportion of aid disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by co-operation providers</p> <p><b>Indic 5b.</b> medium-term predictability - proportion of aid covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at the country level</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny</b></p> <p><b>Indic 6.</b> % of aid scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Mutual accountability strengthened through inclusive reviews</b></p> <p><b>Indic 7.</b> % of countries that undertake inclusive mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Gender equality and women's empowerment</b></p> <p><b>Indic 8.</b> % of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	■	
<p><b>Theme: Effective institutions - developing countries' systems are strengthened and used</b></p> <p><b>Indic 9a.</b> Quality of developing country PFM systems</p> <p><b>Indic 9b.</b> Use of developing country PFM and procurement systems</p>	■	■ (CPIA)
<p><b>Theme: Aid is untied</b></p> <p><b>Indic 10.</b> % of aid that is fully untied</p>		■ (OECD-DAC)

## Key steps and timeline for the second monitoring round

**June - October 2015**

Preparation and sensitisation

**September - October 2015**

Launch of the monitoring exercise

**October 2015 - March 2016**

Data collection and validation

**key deadline: 31 March, submission of validated data to OECD/UNDP**

**April-May 2016**

Data processing and final review

**June-September 2016**

Data aggregation and analysis, report production and publication

**September – December 2016**

Dialogue and dissemination (**2<sup>nd</sup> HLM – Nov 2016**)

Note: country-level specific milestones should be adapted to country contexts.

# WHO should engage?



## DEVELOPING COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS



**National co-ordinator** the leading player!

- He/she usually sits in ministry of finance / planning
- With the support of his minister (high level political engagement)
- In relation with relevant government institutions

## PROVIDER COUNTRY OFFICES

- In liaison with their **HQs**
- **1 “provider focal point”**, who will:
  - ✓ Act as the main counterpart
  - ✓ Facilitate engagement of other providers
- Some UN focal points/UNDP focal points play this role

## OTHER PARTNERS

- **Parliamentarians, CSOs, private sector, trade unions**
- **1 “focal point” for each stakeholder group**, who will:
  - ✓ Act as the main counterpart
  - ✓ Share views from their group



## JOINT SUPPORT TEAM

- Team in Paris/NY: coordination and help desk
- [on a case by case basis] UNDP country offices and regional centres



Regional platforms



# Reporting data

- For each indicator:
- ✓ Who reports to the national co-ordinator?
- ✓ What type of data (quantitative or qualitative)?

INDICATORS		Gov.	Providers	CSOs	Private sector	Trade Unions	TYPE of DATA
1	Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities	■	■				QUANTI & QUALI
2	Civil society operates within an environment that maximises its engagement in and contribution to development	■	focal point	focal point			QUALI
3	Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development	■	focal point	focal point	focal point	focal point	QUALI
5a	Development co-operation is more predictable (annual)		■				QUANTI
5b	Development co-operation is more predictable (medium-term)	■					QUALI
6	Aid is on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	■	■				QUANTI
7	Mutual accountability strengthened through inclusive reviews	■					QUALI
8	Gender equality and women's empowerment	■					QUALI
9b	Use of developing country PFM and procurement systems		■				QUANTI

## And HOW should they engage ?

- The national co-ordinator is in charge of leading and coordinating the process
- All stakeholders should actively engage in the different phases of the monitoring exercise, including: (1) Preparation, (2) Data collection and validation, (3) Data review and final processing, (4) Use and dissemination of findings

Who?	What?
<b>Government</b> (Nat. co-ordinator, engaging relevant ministries/ gov, agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee and coordinate data collection and validation</li> <li>- Provide data for indic. 1, 5b, 6, 7, 8</li> <li>- Coordinate the assessment for indicators 2 and 3</li> <li>- Facilitate dialogue around monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>Providers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide data for indic. 1, 5a, 6, 9b and contribute to data validation</li> <li>- Participate in the assessment for indicators 2 and 3 (focal point)</li> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>CSOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in the assessment for indicators 2 and 3 (focal point)</li> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in the assessment for indicators 3 (focal point)</li> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>Trade unions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in the assessment for indicators 3 (focal point)</li> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>Parliamentarians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>
<b>Local authorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in dialogue around the monitoring results</li> </ul>



# *Gender equality and women's empowerment*

## INDICATOR 8

**Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

***Global target for 2015:*** All developing countries have systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

## Systems to track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment:

Processes and procedures in place to plan, approve, allocate and monitor public expenditures at the national and sector level in a way that ensures that expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men.

They can include gender budget statements, classifiers, gender markers. The system in place is overseen by a governmental body, in most cases the Ministry of finance , that considers gender impact in budget decisions.

## Allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment:

Resources allocated at sector and local level to actions:

- That specifically target only women and girls (direct allocation)
- That target both women and men equally, but gender equality is a specific objective (direct allocations)
- Where gender is mainstreamed (indirect allocations)

## INDICATOR 8 Background

- **Objectives of the indicator**
  - ✓ Measure gov. efforts to track & make public allocations for gender equality
  - ✓ Incentivise (1) further efforts to collect, disseminate and harmonise data disaggregated by sex; (2) use of the data to inform policy decisions and guide investments; (3) targeting of public expenditures appropriately to benefit both women and men.
- **Underpinning commitments**
  - ✓ **2011 - Busan** commitment to accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data disaggregated by sex to inform policy decision and guide investments, ensuring that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men.
- This indicator has been developed by **UN WOMEN**, in collaboration with the **OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)**



## INDICATOR 8 How is it measured (1/2)?

*Note: The methodology does NOT change compared to the first monitoring round (2013-14)*

### Required data:

**The national coordinator reports on the following 4 questions:**

- **Q<sup>9</sup>14.** Is there an official government statement on a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment? *Yes/No*
- **Q<sup>9</sup>15.** Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment systematically tracked? *Yes/No*
- **Q<sup>9</sup>16.** Is there leadership and oversight of the tracking system by the central government unit in charge of public expenditures? *Yes/No*
- **Q<sup>9</sup>17.** Is gender equality focussed budget information publically available (e.g. through Parliamentary oversight and civil society scrutiny, publications, websites or other means)? *Yes/No*

### Measurement:

A country is considered to have a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in place when the response to at least one out of the first three questions is "yes", and when the response to the fourth question is "Yes"

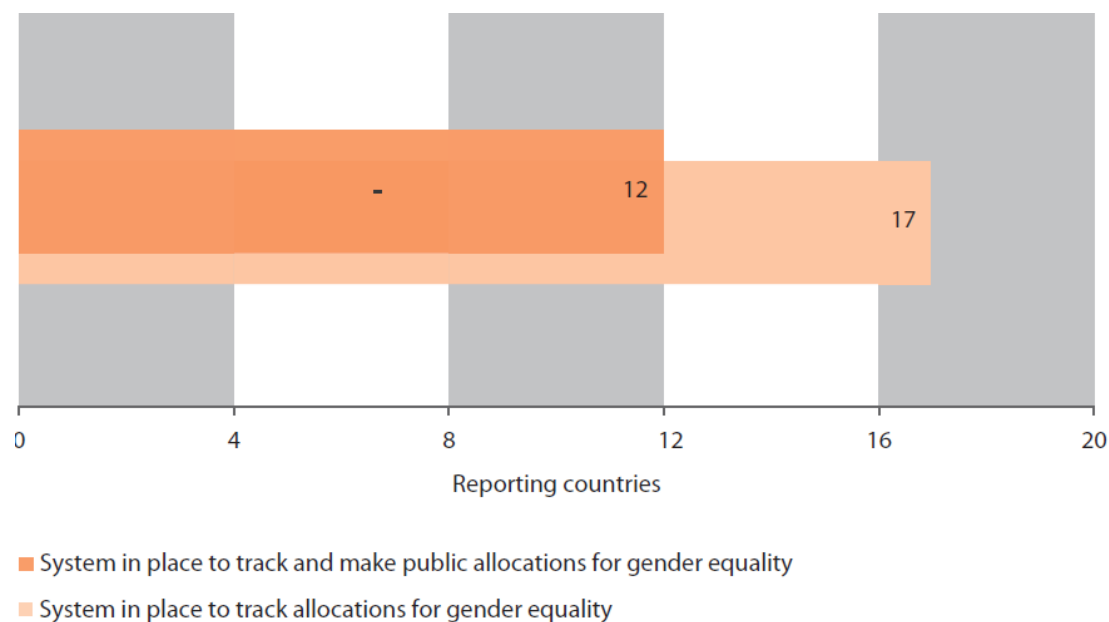
## INDICATOR 8 How is it measured (2/2)?

- Additionally, countries may indicate if they:
  - ✓ Use gender specific indicators and data disaggregated by sex to inform budget allocations and decisions at sector and/or local/district level
  - ✓ Conduct regular impact assessments of budget and expenditures which address how women and men benefit respectively from government expenditures

## INDICATOR 8 Highlights from the 2013-14 monitoring round

- This indicator filled an important accountability gap in allowing for the first comparable assessment of the existence of systems to track and make public allocations on gender equality.
- In 2013, out of 35 reporting countries for ind.8 , **12** had a system in place.
- The existence of an official government statement on a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (**Q<sup>g</sup>14**) was the most frequently observed.

### *Number of countries with systems in place to track and make public gender allocations*



# *Aid is Untied*

## INDICATOR 10

### Percentage of aid that is fully untied

***Global target for 2015:*** Continued progress over time  
(Baseline year 2010)

## Tied Aid

**Aid is tied** when providers place geographical **restrictions** on the sourcing of goods and services **for ODA-funded activities** –for example, by requiring that goods and services procured with development co-operation funds are sourced from suppliers in the provider country or in a restricted set of countries.



## INDICATOR 10 Background

- **Origin of this Aid Effectiveness Commitment**
  - ✓ *2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to Least Development Countries*
  - ✓ A Review in 2008 extended the coverage of the recommendation to non-LDC HPICs (some exceptions)
- **Why is it important?**
  - ✓ Tying aid restricts the procurement choices of developing country governments, and decreases the value-for-money (estimates suggest a loss of 15%-30% in value-for-money)
  - ✓ Untying aid in countries that rely on ODA create opportunities to develop domestic markets and strengthen country systems.
- **Underpinning Accra and Busan Commitments**
  - ✓ Development partners agreed in **Accra (2008)** and **Busan (2011)** to accelerate efforts and to continue making progress in untying aid. Providers also committed to “improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid” (Bpa: para 18e)

- **Objectives of the indicator**

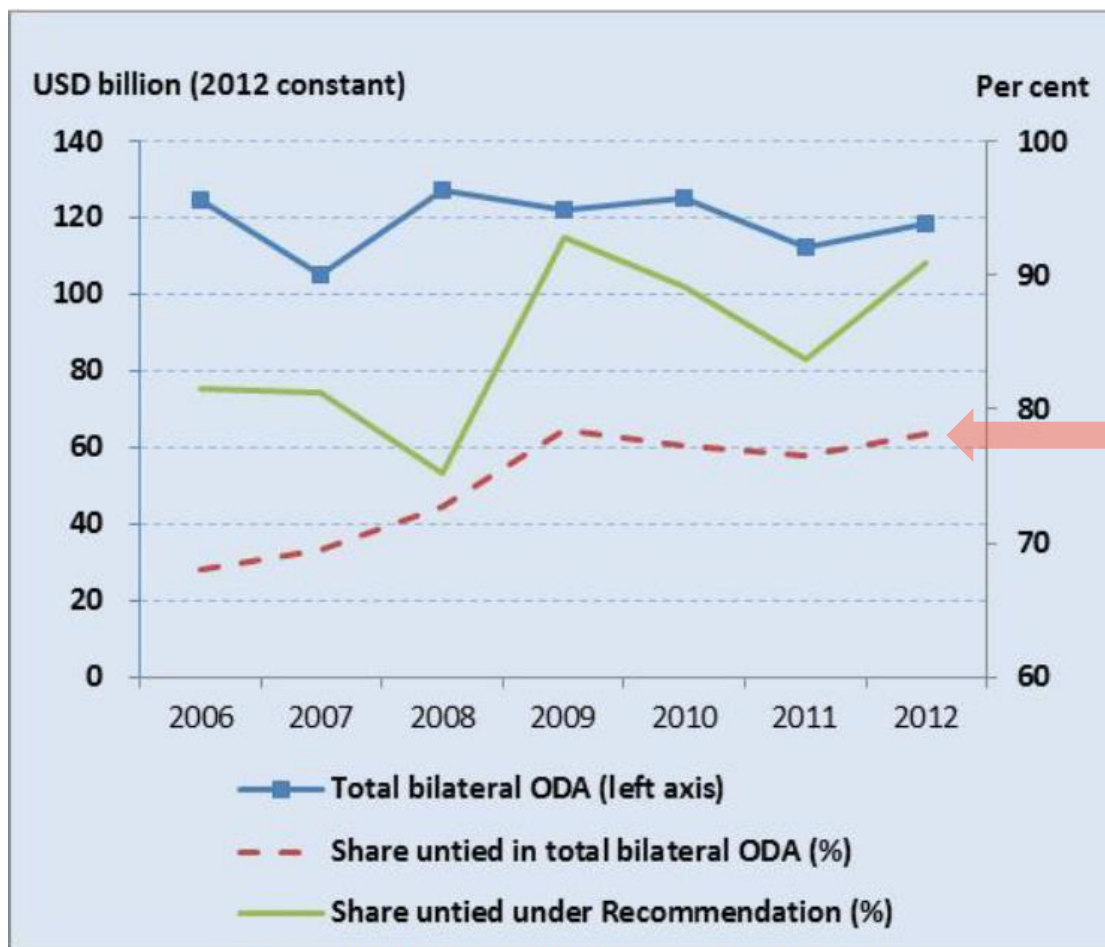
- ✓ Measure **progress** in untying aid by bilateral providers.

- **Measurement**

- ✓ This indicator relies on the OECD DAC-agreed methodology to estimate the percentage of *untied aid*.
- ✓ **Bilateral providers** of development co-operation are the focus of the assessment.
- ✓ Estimates are drawn from the OECD-DAC Secretariat ongoing calculations.

## INDICATOR 10 Current Status

- For total bilateral ODA, significant progress: from **24%** (2006) to **78%** (2012)
- For the share going to LDCs, almost fully untied (*% under recommendation*)



Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

**78%**  
(2012)



Global  
Partnership  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation

**Thank you**

তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ

ありがとう

Gracias

Dankjewel

Asante

Merci

Hvala

مننه

Obrigado

شكرا

Salamat



**Global  
Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation