



## **Indicator Fact Sheet**

### **Indicator Fact Sheet Indicator 9a - Quality of developing country public financial management systems**

This fact sheet includes details on the methodology underpinning Indicator 9a during the 2015-2016 Round of [Global Partnership Monitoring](#), including means of measurement, method of calculation and data source.

For questions, please contact the OECD-UNDP monitoring team at [monitoring@effectivecooperation.org](mailto:monitoring@effectivecooperation.org)

Effective institutions: country systems are strengthened  
**Indicator 9a. Quality of developing country public financial management systems**

<b>Relevant Busan commitment</b>																									
Paris Declaration commitments to strengthen country systems at the same time as increasing their use (PD §17-30; reaffirmed in Busan §19)																									
<b>Indicator construction<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Measure</b>																								
<p>This indicator takes the form of a score ranging from 1.0 (lowest) to 6.0 (highest), scored in half-point increments (0.5).</p> <p>The following three dimensions are rated by the World Bank using established criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities;</li> <li>effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and</li> <li>timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up.</li> </ol> <p>All three dimensions are given equal weighting. See World Bank (2010) for the detailed criteria underpinning each dimension.</p>	<p>Same as Paris Declaration indicator 2a</p> <p>This indicator is based on the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA).<sup>2</sup> It takes the value of one CPIA criterion – indicator 13 – which offers a measure of the quality of a developing country’s budget and financial management system</p>																								
<b>Data source</b>	<b>Aggregation</b>																								
World Bank (existing international dataset, published on an annual basis and available for IDA countries).	<p>The unit of observation is the individual developing country.</p> <p>When aggregating to the global level, the measure used is the percentage of developing countries moving up at least one measure (<i>i.e.</i> 0.5 points) since the baseline year.</p>																								
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Proposed target for 2015</b>																								
<p>2010 (for countries participating in the 2011 PD Survey):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>CPIA PFM Score</td> <td>&gt;=5</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>3</td> <td>&lt;3.0</td> <td>All</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Num. of countries</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>25</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>	CPIA PFM Score	>=5	4.5	4.0	3.5	3	<3.0	All	Num. of countries	0	2	8	25	12	9	56	%	0%	4%	14%	45%	21%	16%	100%	<p>Half of developing countries move up at least one measure (<i>i.e.</i> 0.5 points) on the PFM/CPIA scale of performance</p> <p>Rationale: Paris Declaration target</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Note that an [alternative methodology](#) is currently being piloted by the *Effective Institutions Platform* (EIP) and the *Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Index* (CABRI), and estimated in parallel for a number of countries.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank (2012), CPIA 2012, Operations Policy and Country Services, World Bank, available online at: <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2012.html>