

FAQs for Participating in the Second Monitoring Round of the GPEDC: **Indicators 5a & 5b**

This document presents frequently asked questions and answers on the second monitoring round of the GPEDC.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR INDICATORS 5a & 5b

The [Monitoring Guide](#) provides indicator factsheets (Annex II) and questions and definitions to guide data collection at the country level for each indicator (Annex III).

Indicator 5a: Development Co-operation is more predictable (Annual Predictability)

The [Monitoring Guide](#) provides detailed information on this indicator in Annex III.

What does this indicator focus on?

This indicator focuses on predictability of development co-operation within a reporting year. In doing so, it recognises that shortfalls in the total amount of funding for the government sector and delays in the annual disbursements of scheduled funds can have serious implications for a government's ability to implement development policies and strategies as planned. This indicator measures the gap between development co-operation funding scheduled by providers of development co-operation and development co-operation funding effectively disbursed as reported by the provider.

Is the indicator the same as Indicator 7 of the former Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration?

This indicator is *not* identical to indicator 7 of the former Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, though it is similar in many ways. It aims to provide a better proxy for predictability of disbursements than the indicator used in the Paris Declaration monitoring framework. In contrast with measurement used in the Paris Declaration Monitoring, data for both the numerator and denominator of the indicator are now sourced from providers of development co-operation. The inclusion of disbursements in the measurement of this indicator no longer depends on the recording of these disbursements by the developing country government in its accounts. Further changes include the reference period, which can now be the developing country's fiscal year.

How is information collected for this indicator?

The national co-ordinator is responsible for the overall data collection and validation process, in liaison with colleagues from relevant government institutions/ministries and with providers' country offices. Where possible, data should be drawn from the country's aid management systems.

What does the term "scheduled for disbursement" mean?

Development co-operation funding scheduled for the reporting year of reference *n* are considered to have been "scheduled for disbursement" when notified to government within the reporting year of reference *n-1*; it includes development co-operation funding scheduled for disbursement in agreements entered during year *n*.

Indicator 5b: Development Co-operation is more predictable (Medium Term Predictability)

The [Monitoring Guide](#) provides detailed information on this indicator in Annex III.

What does this indicator focus on?

This indicator focuses on medium-term predictability of development co-operation. In doing so, it recognises that lack of comprehensive and credible forward information on development co-operation funding can have serious implications for a government's ability to plan and implement policies and strategies, deliver public services and design and conduct sound macro-economic policy.

What does the indicator measure?

This indicator measures whether developing country governments have at their disposal a forward expenditure and/or implementation plan for each provider of development co-operation over the period of the next three years. Such plans must cover all known components of the co-operation provider's country programme. For example, they

cover all development co-operation modalities used by that provider (e.g. budget support, projects, technical co-operation, in-kind aid) and include estimates of future flows that have yet to be allocated to specific activities or signed in co-operation agreements (i.e. “unallocated” resource envelopes, which will be provided to the developing country, but where the modality/sector/activity of spending has yet to be decided).

How is information collected for this indicator?

The national co-ordinator is responsible for the overall data collection and validation process, in liaison with colleagues from relevant government institutions/ministries and with providers’ country offices. Where possible, data should be drawn from the country’s aid management systems. Whether or not a forward spending plan exists in a given year is collected with a yes/no response.

What is a forward spending plan?

A forward spending and/or implementation plan meets ALL THREE of the following criteria:

- Made available by the provider of development co-operation in written or electronic form (e.g. a single document or – where appropriate systems are made available in country – entered appropriately in an aid information management system).
- Sets out clearly indicative information on future spending and/or implementation activities in the country, including:
 - programmed or committed resources, where the activity and modality is known; and
 - other resources that have yet to be allocated to specific activities in the country.

Amounts are presented by year (or in greater detail – e.g. by quarter or month) using the *developing country’s fiscal year*.

Why is a weighted average used for aggregation of the indicator?

Using weighted averages is intended to provide an estimate of the scale of resources covered by indicative forward expenditure and/or implementation plans. This reflects the relative importance that a developing country attaches to obtaining forward spending information from a large co-operation provider vis-à-vis a small provider.