**METHODOLOGY SHEET FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION (GPE) INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator title</th>
<th>Indicator (26) Funding to GPE from non-traditional donors (private sector and those who are first-time donors to GPE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result measured (from GPE Results Framework):</td>
<td>Strategic Objective (4) Mobilize more and better financing (a) Encourage increased, sustainable and better coordinated international financing for education by diversifying and increasing GPE’s international donor base and sources of financing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JUSTIFICATION FOR INDICATOR**

Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development) underlines the importance of building Partnerships to materialize international sustainable development in general, including in education, as per SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning). Donors play a key role in this, as they are widely recognized as crucial enablers of international educational development and are, as such, major stakeholders in GPE. In addition:

In GPE developing partner countries, donors provide technical expertise to national governments and play a pivotal role in the coordination of local partners, as well as in the elaboration and monitoring of education strategies and programs. Donors contribute funding to education on a bilateral basis and through the GPE Fund, and may act as grant agents for GPE grants.¹

The amount of total development aid has decreased by 1.3%, however, between 2010 and 2012, while, during that same timeframe, the amount of aid for education has decreased at a much higher rate - 10% - with the decrease in education aid accounting for 65% of the total aid decrease between 2010 and 2012. Moreover: “overall support for basic education is falling faster than for other areas of education, reflecting a trend among donors to shift spending away from this subsector”². It is, furthermore, of concern that financing for education has decreased even more sharply in GPE FCACs between 2010 and 2012, “despite their being the poorest countries and furthest away from achieving universal primary education”².

With relevance to this, the landscape of donors’ assistance has changed greatly in the past years, rendering the aid architecture more diverse, complex and multifaceted³. Besides traditional official development assistance from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries (which counted 29 members as of June 2016⁴), new types of donors have emerged. These include a variety of non-DAC bilateral donors, foundations, the private sector, NGOs, and individual philanthropists.

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¹ See: [http://www.globalpartnership.org/about-us/donors](http://www.globalpartnership.org/about-us/donors)
⁴ Please refer to the OECD DAC webpage: [http://www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm)
In the case of non-DAC donors specifically, “some (...) are not only fast becoming economic superpowers but are increasingly challenging the existing international financial architecture. (...) Growing non-DAC donor economies will increase investment opportunities in developing countries”⁵ (page 2). These non-traditional donors have grown not only in terms of the amount of financing they dedicate to aid around the world, but also in the increasingly prominent role that they play in setting the development agenda. In some cases, their targeted aid, through thematic, and regional / country foci provide new opportunities for assistance to developing countries.

The Partnership’s strategic plan for 2016-2020, GPE 2020, emphasizes GPE’s focus on leveraging new sources of financing, for a more varied and increased financing portfolio. This is necessary as: “Current estimates are that even with increased domestic expenditure on education, $39 billion more each year is required in external financing to achieve education for all. GPE recognizes that both fresh thinking and extensive efforts are required to bridge such an enormous annual resources gap. We will work to attract additional donors to education as well as seeking increased financing from traditional donors. GPE is determined to unlock further investments into education through innovative ways of mobilizing financing, including new financial instruments.”⁶.

Thus, given the scarce financing available for international educational development, raising additional financial resources from new and non-traditional donors is critical to the future programmatic success of GPE, its mission and the support it provides to country partners in developing their education sectors.

**Rationale for indicator selection:**

This indicator is meant to measure the GPE’s ability to increase its financing base, by raising financing from donors who have not contributed to the Partnership in the past; are non-traditional donors; or financing obtained through new financing mechanisms as a part of GPE’s strategic financing efforts.

**DEFINITION**

This indicator measures cumulatively the contributions paid (i.e. receipts received) into the GPE Fund by non-traditional donors, which are understood to be non-traditional donors as such; first-time traditional donors to the GPE Fund; or new financing mechanisms.

In the context of this indicator:

- “Non-traditional donors” comprise novel types of donors, which include non-DAC bilateral donors, the private sector, private foundations, and high Net Worth Individuals.
- “First-time traditional donors” are defined as DAC donors that have not donated to GPE as of the base year of 2012.
- “New financing mechanisms” are defined as additional, diversified financing mechanisms that are newly established following GPE’s strategic financing effort and didn’t exist nor were available through previous GPE replenishments (i.e., 2014 replenishment and before).
- “Financing” is defined as actual receipts received.

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Notes:
- The three categories of donors listed above are mutually exclusive.
- The base year to consider whether a donor’s receipts should be counted under this indicator is 2011. In other words, any donor that was not a donor as of 2011 should be counted under this indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit of measurement:</th>
<th>US$ value of pledged amounts actually received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaggregation:</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year for data reported (select only one and mark an “x”)</td>
<td>☑ Fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of data collection:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## DATA TREATMENT

**Source of information for collecting data:**
- SAP database, Cash Receipts Reports (Cash Installments and Note Encashments) screen
- Source document, template, etc.: World Bank Trustee

**Formula:**

When an actual receipt is received from a non-traditional donor (including new donors and donors using new financing mechanisms), \(i\), during a given fiscal year in a currency different from US$ \(\text{NTD}\), convert that receipt amount into US$ \(\text{NTD} \rightarrow \text{USD}\), using the exchange rate at the date of pledge, \(d\):

\[
\text{NTD} \rightarrow \text{USD} = \text{NTD} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{OC}}\right)^d
\]

Where:

\[
\left(\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{OC}}\right)^d = \text{relevant exchange rate at the time of pledge from non-traditional donor/new donor/donor using new financing mechanisms, } d
\]

\(d = \text{particular day of on which the pledge from non-traditional donor/new donor/donor using new financing mechanisms was made } (d = 1 \text{ to } 365)\)

**Aggregation formula:**

To calculate the corporate indicator (cumulative value across fiscal years, with accumulation from FY 2016):

Sum up value of all receipts received from non-traditional donor (including new donors and donors using new financing mechanisms), in US$, starting in FY 2016 and up to (i.e., including) the current fiscal year \((CUM\text{NTD})\):

\[
CUM\text{DUSD}_t = \sum_{tb=2016}^{t} DON\text{USD}_{t, t}
\]

Where:

\(t = \text{most recent fiscal year}\)

\(tb = \text{fiscal year FY 2016, which serves as the base year to start cumulating receipts across years from non-traditional donors}\)

\(DON\text{USD}_{t, t} = \text{non-traditional donors } i \text{ receipts in US$ in fiscal year } t\)

**Data limitations (if any known / anticipated):**

None

**Interpretation**

Increasing values over time reflect progress made by GPE in unlocking further
investments into education through innovative ways of mobilizing financing, including new and/or non-traditional donors as well as new financial instruments.

REFERENCES


ANNEXES

Annex 1- Data Collection tool
Data collection tool utilized for collecting the data, if any: SAP database

Annex 2- Standard Operating Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Name: Data Collection, Quality Assurance, &amp; Storage for Indicators # 26</th>
<th>Owner: R&amp;P Team</th>
<th>Updated:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function: Measuring GPE Impact</td>
<td>Version #: 1</td>
<td>Review:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material changes from prior version of SOP
None; this is the first version.

Summary
This SOP describes the process for data collection, quality assurance, and storage for indicator # 26 (Funding to GPE from non-traditional donors (private sector and those who are first-time donors to GPE)) of the GPE results framework.

Results / Outputs
This process should result in the results framework being updated with quality assured data on indicator# 26
Interim outputs of the Secretariat: Completed data collection template
Final Output:
Updated results framework database

Scope
Begins: The process begins with the Financial Officer, Operations collecting data from World Bank Trustees via SAP on the Cash Receipts Reports (Cash Installments and Note Encashments) screen, which details the cash paid in by the donors.
- Ends: The process ends with updated data being integrated into the results framework database by
the Monitoring and Evaluation Data Manager.
- Includes: All procedural aspects
- Excludes: Methodological aspects of calculating the indicator value. These can be found in the methodology sheet.
- Note: Data will be collected annually.

Standards (Policies, Approvals, Deadlines, etc.):
- Policies: GPE 2020, Monitoring Sheet for GPE Results Framework Indicator #26
- Deadlines: M & E Data Manager updates results framework database with the Indicator # 26 data by 30th October
- Approval: The completed data template is prepared by the Financial Officer, Operations and includes quality checks by the M & E Data Manager and final approval from the Head of M & E

Issues /Risks:
- Data may not be available on time and this might delay the process.

Overview:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collect Data</th>
<th>Aggregating Data</th>
<th>Update results framework database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 30th August</td>
<td>By 30th September</td>
<td>By 30th October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steps in the Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Roles / Responsibilities</th>
<th>Outputs / Deliverables</th>
<th>Tools / Templates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Collect Data</td>
<td>Typically by 30th August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collect data via SAP on the Cash Receipts Reports (Cash Installments and Note Encashments) screen, which details the cash paid in by the donors.</td>
<td>Financial Officer, Operations</td>
<td>SAP Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aggregate Data</td>
<td>Typically by 30th September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter data into the template provided by the M&amp;E Data Manager</td>
<td>Financial Officer, Operations</td>
<td>Data Collection Template</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compute indicator values using the completed data collection template</td>
<td>Financial Officer, Operations</td>
<td>Completed Data Collection Template</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Review completed data collection template and send comments/queries to the Financial Officer, Operations</td>
<td>M &amp; E Data Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 3- Additional Analysis

- Data may be disaggregated by three subtypes:
  
  (a) non-traditional donors (private sector, foundations, etc.),
  
  (b) those who are first-time traditional donors to GPE, and
  
  (c) receipts through new financing mechanisms.

- Data may also be analyzed for each year as opposed to cumulatively across years. To calculate the yearly value of all receipts from non-traditional/new donors within a fiscal year in US$, sum up value of all receipts received from non-traditional/new donors within the fiscal year (in US$).