



## Criteria for GCM Action Plans

**For every GCM intervention, these should be included:**

Detailed description of the intervention, policy process, legislative change, programme or project

Rationale behind the intervention, including its relation to the GCM's guiding principles, objectives and actions

Implementing partners that will be engaged in carrying out the intervention

For governmental partners, specify which sectors, departments and level of government these actors represent. For non-governmental partners, specify which sectors of society these actors are from.

Rationale for each implementing partner's involvement, articulating the added value of each partner

Roles and tasks of implementing actors at each stage of the intervention, including the relationships coordination and oversight responsibilities of each actor

How the intervention will comply to international legal obligations, including international human rights law

Timeframe for implementation

Expected outcomes and outputs

Anticipated challenges and/or foreseeable bottlenecks

Required supporting activities, such as training, capacity-building or advocacy, as well as whom these activities will target

Required resources, including financial, human and otherwise

Funding arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation, including the structural, process and outcome indicators that will be used to measure progress on the intervention



## Ten Principles of Good Budgetary Governance<sup>28</sup>

1. Manage budgets within clear, credible and predictable limits for fiscal policy. **1**
2. Closely align budgets with the medium-term strategic priorities of government. **2**
3. Design the capital budgeting framework in order to meet national development needs in a cost-effective and coherent manner. **3**
4. Ensure that budget documents and data are open, transparent and accessible. **4**
5. Provide for an inclusive, participative and realistic debate on budgetary choices. **5**
6. Present a comprehensive, accurate and reliable account of the public finances. **6**
7. Actively plan, manage and monitor budget execution. **7**
8. Ensure that performance, evaluation and value for money are integral to the budget process. **8**
9. Identify, assess and manage prudently longer-term sustainability and other fiscal risks. **9**
10. Promote the integrity and quality of budgetary forecasts, fiscal plans and budgetary implementation through rigorous quality assurance including independent audit. **10**

28. From: Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, “Recommendation of the Council on Budgetary Governance” (OECD, 2015) p. 3.