



The Assessment Process



Important Steps of a Typical Assessment

0. Demand for a DeMPA assessment
 1. Review existing information
 2. Schedule meetings
 3. Main field work-mission
 4. Discuss assessment
 5. Wrap-up presentation
 6. Draft performance report
 7. Quality review – peer review
 8. Submit final report to authorities



Assessment Considerations

- Sources of information
- Scoring and calibration
- Performance report
- Quality assurance arrangements



Sources of Information

- Existing information (pre-mission)
 - » PEFA, CPIA, HIPC reports, WB reports, WB Debtor Reporting System (DRS), IMF Article IV, TA providers, donors, Debt Laws, websites, country authorities
- DPI
 - » Coverage of the Dimensions
 - » Period
- Indicative sources of information
 - » Supporting documents
 - » Availability ([see word file](#))
 - » Meetings – questions
 - » Judgment



Scoring and Calibration

- Four point scale (A,B,C,D)
 - » Score C is minimum for effective DeM
 - Determine score by starting from C going upwards
 - “A” reflects internationally accepted “sound practice” – B for more granularity between A and C
 - “D” signals the need for priority attention and corrective action
 - Not rated – if the function/process is not in place
- Most DPis indicators have 2,3,4 dimensions
 - Each dimension must be rated separately
 - Aggregate the dimension scores for each DPI
 - Intermediate scores B+, C+, D+ for multi-dimensional indicators where the dimensions score separately
 - No total score for all DPis



Performance Report

- Performance Report (10-20 pages): evaluates debt management performance based on indicators
- Three main sections (and a summary)
 1. Debt situation
 2. Assessment with DPIs
 3. Recent and ongoing reforms



DeM Performance Report

- Assessments developed and finalized with country authorities
- Highlight strengths and areas for improving performance in debt management
 - No direct recommendations
 - No conditionality
 - Report released by country authorities
 - In case views diverge – both opinions recorded



Quality Assurance and Progress

Quality assurance arrangements

- Peer review assessment reports
- Provide supporting evidence to PRMED/DeMPA Secretariat
- Check content, sources of evidence to arrive at assessment

Tracking progress overtime

- Improved scores reflect progress
- Deficiencies will impact performance



Key Lessons from the Assessments

- Avoid “indicator fatigue” – try to coordinate with other indicator assessments, e.g. PEFA, FSAP
- Assessment process is collaborative – a dialogue not an examination
- Score on quantitative and documentary evidence
- Interact with relevant in-country DeM stakeholders – not just debt manager: various government agencies, market players, donor community, TA providers, etc.



Links to Possible Assistance

Assessment Result

Separate databases for external and domestic debt



Absence of a debt strategy/DSA



Inadequate cash management



Debt policy not coordinated with other macro-policies



Build-up of domestic arrears



Debt market under-developed



Possible Assistance

Integrated debt recording system

Training, policy advice

Cash management system

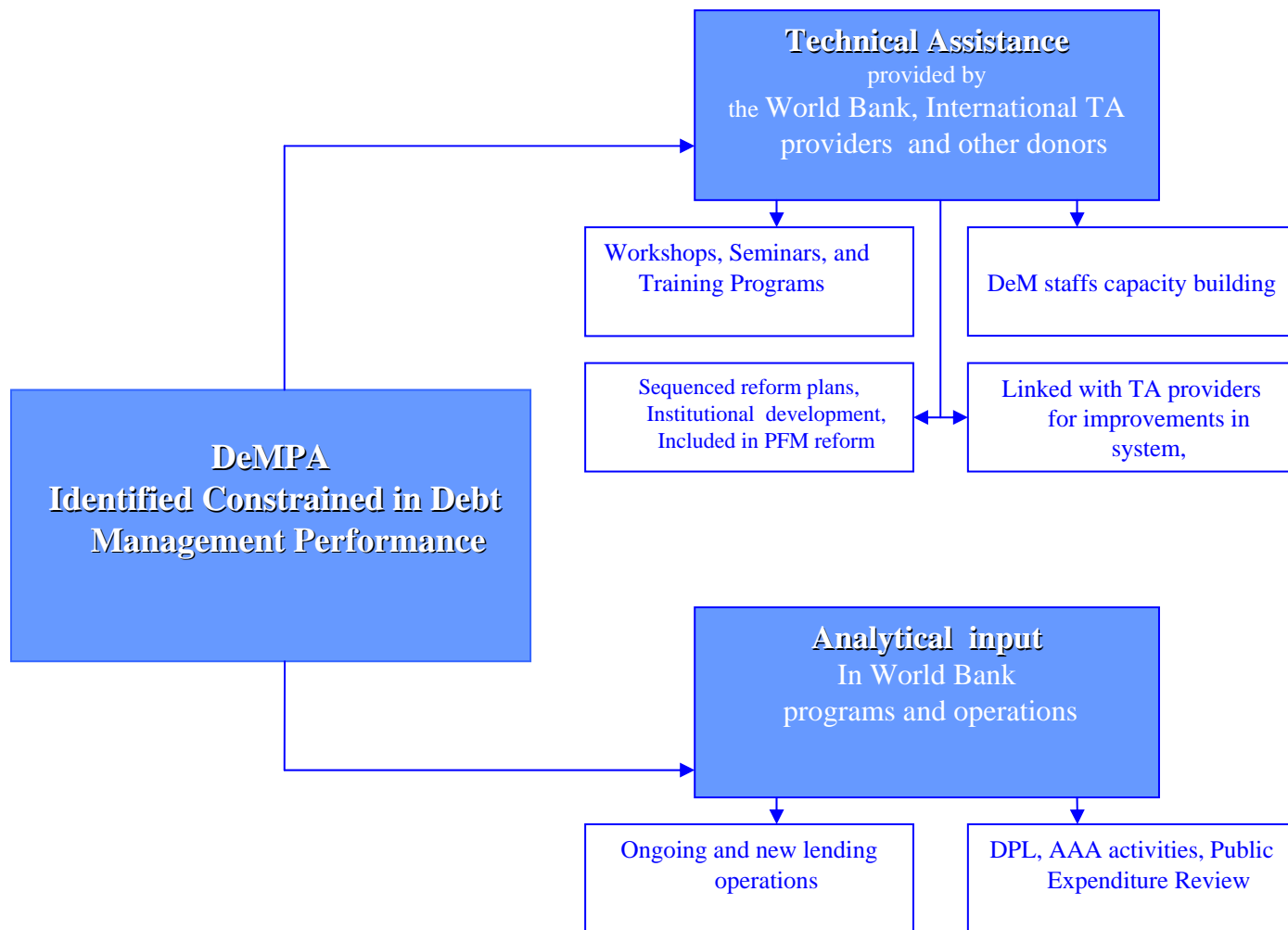
Capacity building

Securitization of arrears

Reform and development strategy



Follow-up Activities from Assessments





Thank you!

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