

Excursus on asymmetric decentralisation and measuring progress of decentralisation reform

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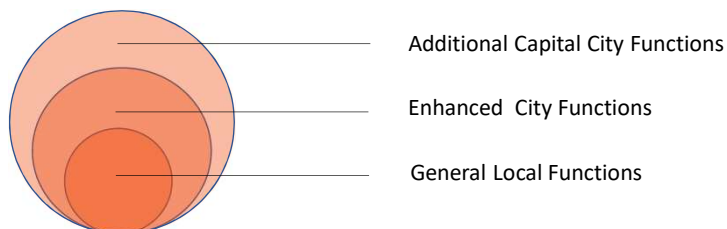
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Asymmetric decentralisation

Under asymmetric decentralisation, functions of Capital City, big cities and rural municipalities differ.

- Different needs of capital cities
- Different professional capacities

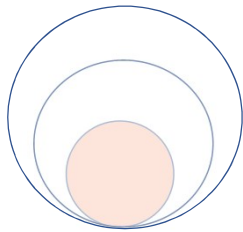
Examples: Belgium, Canada, Serbia, India, Macedonia, Malaysia ...



"In any case asymmetric decentralization makes capacity constraints as a hindrance to decentralization largely a non-issue." (Shah, A. & Thompson, T. 2004)

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To discuss: pros and cons



Uniform decentralisation

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Measuring progress of decentralisation reform

Comparing ex ante vs. ex post at different levels

- **Input** (resources planned vs used)
- **Activities** (projects planned vs. Performed)
- **Output** (legal and institutional changes)
 - Examples: new fiscal equalisation mechanism, consultation platform between higher and lower state level institutionalised, revised functions with legal changes...
- **Outcome** direct reform effects regarding policy objectives
 - Outcome indicators (with targets)
- **Impact** regarding broader policy goals

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Possible outcome indicators

- On fiscal decentralisation
 - Share of sn. expenditure (% of total general government and of GDP)
 - Share of own revenues in % of total local revenues
 - Non-earmarked transfers in % of total local revenues
 - Impact of fiscal equalisation on local revenue and expenditure disparities
- On administrative decentralisation
 - Personnel share of sn. sector
 - Share of sn. personnel recruited by sn. governments
 - Percentage of staff trained
 - Scale of transfer of local assets to sn. level

→ Quantitative aspects

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Possible impact indicators

- Citizen satisfaction disaggregated per relevant social groups with
 - Governance
 - Service delivery
 - Regional economic development

→ Qualitative aspects

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