

Better Aid

2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration

MAKING AID MORE EFFECTIVE BY 2010



Better Aid

2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration

MAKING AID MORE EFFECTIVE BY 2010



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 30 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

This work is published on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Organisation or of the governments of its member countries.

Also available in French under the title:

Pour une meilleure aide au développement

Enquête 2008 de suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Paris

RENDRE L'AIDE PLUS EFFICACE D'ICI 2010

Corrigenda to OECD publications may be found on line at: www.oecd.org/publishing/corrigenda.

© OECD 2008

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) contact@cfcopies.com.

FOREWORD

WHEN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD convened in Accra (Ghana) for the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2-4 September 2008), one question was at the top of their minds: three years after its adoption, was the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness delivering on its objectives?

This report gave ministers at Accra a sobering answer: some progress has been made, but not enough. Without further reform and faster action, it will be impossible to meet the 2010 targets for improving the effectiveness of aid. The conclusions presented in this report are based on a broad and representative body of evidence accumulated through two rounds of monitoring, undertaken in 2006 and 2008. For the second round of monitoring, the findings reflect information provided by 55 developing countries in relation to USD 45 billion of aid – nearly one-half of all aid delivered in 2007.

The value of the 2008 monitoring survey extends beyond providing a benchmark of progress; it has also proven to be a powerful agent of change. Less than two years after the initial survey in 2006, some 20 additional governments volunteered to participate, often with the aim of using the survey to advance aid effectiveness in their countries. In this respect, the surveys have been instrumental in improving understanding of the Paris Declaration at the country level, taking forward its commitments, contributing to country-based agendas for reform and strengthening accountability.

This report is also vital to illuminating the challenges associated with making aid more effective at the global level. Building on the survey results, it makes three high-level policy recommendations that, we believe, will strengthen the capacity of aid to promote development. The recommendations indicate that governments and donors should work together to:

- Systematically step up efforts to use and strengthen country systems as a way of reinforcing country ownership of aid.
- Strengthen accountability for development resources.
- Curb the cost of delivering and managing aid; at present, too many donor activities remain uncoordinated at the country level.

The findings and recommendations presented in this report received broad attention at the Accra High Level Forum. Together with other important reports, the survey contributed to shaping the Accra Agenda for Action — the outcome document adopted by ministers and heads of development agencies to accelerate and broaden implementation of the Paris Declaration.

We are confident that the information and analysis in this report will contribute to a vibrant debate on how all stakeholders can make aid even more effective in promoting development around the world.

Eckhard Deutscher
Chair of the OECD-DAC

Jan Cedergren
Chair of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE 2008 SURVEY ON MONITORING THE PARIS DECLARATION was prepared under the framework of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, and is based on the work of the Joint Venture on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, chaired by George Carner (United States). Important contributions were also made by the Joint Venture on Public Financial Management, co-chaired by Anthony Hegarty (World Bank) and Riccardo Maggi (European Commission), and the Joint Venture on Procurement, co-chaired by Jocelyn Comtois (Canada), Bernard Becq (World Bank) and Henry Malinga (South Africa). The Overseas Development Institute (ODI), an independent think-tank based in the United Kingdom, assisted with the drafting of the reports. David Booth (ODI) contributed to Volume 1 (Overview). ODI and its partner organisations *Développement, institutions et analyses de long terme* (DIAL) and *Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior* (FRIDE) contributed to drafting Volume 2 (country reports), which involved the work of David Booth, Alan Hudson (ODI), Jean-Michel Wachsberger (DIAL), Emmanuelle Lavallée (DIAL), Nils-Sjard Schulz (FRIDE), Linnea Jonsson (ODI), Karina Wong (ODI), Julia Sable (ODI), Tam O'Neil (ODI), Simon Burall (ODI) and Tim Brauhnoltz (ODI).

The Working Party would like to communicate its special thanks to the governments of the 55 countries that participated in the 2008 Survey, and in particular, the National Co-ordinators who managed the survey process and donor focal points who provided support. Further, a special thanks also to the United Nations Development Programme (Daša Šilović, Aidan Cox, Tom Beloe, Julian Chevillard, Gert Danielsen and Artemy Izmetiev), the World Bank (Janet Entwistle and Filippo Cavassini), the United Kingdom, France and the Asian Development Bank for organisational and financial support provided to organise five regional survey roll-out workshops in the first quarter of 2008, involving 70 partner countries and more than 250 participants.

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS AND DONOR FOCAL POINT ORGANISATIONS

AFGHANISTAN*

Mustafa Aria
United Kingdom and
United Nations

ALBANIA*

Albana Vokshi
Nezir Haldeda
World Bank

BANGLADESH*

Md. Munirul Haque
AHM Mustain Billah
United Nations and
United Kingdom

BENIN*

Rigobert Laourou
Netherlands

BOLIVIA*

Roxana Alcoba
Spain

BURKINA FASO*

Justin Hien
Baly Ouattara

BURUNDI*

Pamphile Muderega
France

CAMBODIA*

Chhieng Yanara
United Kingdom and
United Nations

CAMEROON

Roger Mbassa Ndine
Germany, France and
United Nations

CAPE VERDE*

Miryam Vieira
Marco Antonio Ortega Estebanez
United Nations

* Signals countries that participated in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and 2008 Surveys.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Magloire Dopmas
United Nations

CHAD

Ousman Abdoulaye Haggar

COLOMBIA

Sandra Alzate
United Nations

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO*

Benjamin Bonge Gibende
Belgium

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*

America Bastidas
World Bank

EGYPT*

Fayza Aboulnaga
Netherlands

ETHIOPIA *

Hailemichael Kinfu
United Nations

GABON

Martine Mabiala
European Commission

GHANA*

Nana Juaben-Boaten Siriboe
United Nations and
the World Bank

HAITI

Jean Max Bellerive

HONDURAS*

Ricardo Arias Brito
Canada

INDONESIA

Lukita D. Tuwo
Canada

IVORY COAST

Christine Goore Bi Yesooh
United Nations

JORDAN

Zeina Toukan
United Nations

KENYA*

Jackson Kinyanjui
Bernard Masiga
World Bank

PISG KOSOVO

Rozeta Hajdari
World Bank

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC*

Sanjar Mukanbetov
Ahmatov Sultan
Donor Co-ordination
Secretariat

LAO PDR

Somchith Inthamith
United Nations

LIBERIA

Gama Roberts
United Nations

MADAGASCAR

Andry Ralijaona
Celine Rabevazaha
Germany and United Nations

MALAWI*

Naomi Ngwira
United Nations

MALI*

Modibo Makalou

MAURITANIA*

Mohyedine Ould Sidi-Baba
United Nations

MOLDOVA*

Lucretia Ciurea
United Nations

MONGOLIA*

Dorjkhand Togmid
United Nations

MOROCCO

Mohamed Kabbaj
United Nations

MOZAMBIQUE*

Hanifa Ibrahimio
United Nations

NEPAL

Lal Shanker Ghimire
United Nations and
United Kingdom

NICARAGUA*

Valdrack Jaentschke
United Nations

NIGER*

Yakoubou Mahaman Sani
United Nations

NIGERIA

Sylvester Monye
United Nations

PAPUA NEW GUINEA -

Mosilayola Kwayaila
Australia and United Nations

PERU*

Cesar Diaz

PHILIPPINES

Rolando G. Tungpalan
Asian Development Bank

RWANDA*

Christian Shingiro
United Nations

SENEGAL*

Thierno Seydou Niane
Amadou Tidiane Dia
France and United States

* Signals countries that participated in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and 2008 Surveys.

SIERRA LEONE

Kawusu Kebbay
African Development Bank

SUDAN

Mohamed Osman Hilali
Moses Mabior Deu
United Nations

TANZANIA*

Ngosha Magonya
United Nations

TOGO

Djia Kibanda Negbane
United Nations

UKRAINE

Trotsky T.V.
Elena Tarasova
United Nations

UGANDA*

L.K. Kiiza
United Kingdom

VIETNAM*

Cao Manh Cuong
Australia

YEMEN*

Nabil A. Shaiban
United Nations

ZAMBIA*

Wamupu Akapelwa
Germany

THE 2008 SURVEY WAS PREPARED under the direction of Simon Mizrahi, Senior Policy Adviser at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD). Misaki Watanabe (DCD) managed the implementation of this survey. Contributions were received from Sara Fyson (DCD), Brian Hammond (DCD) and Michael Lawrence on Indicator 2b (DCD). Mark Baldock (DCD) provided the statistical analysis. The layout was designed by Peggy Ford-Fyffe King.

* Signals countries that participated in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and 2008 Surveys.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	FOREWORD	3
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
	KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
Chapter 1	ARE WE MEETING THE TARGETS?	21
Chapter 2	COUNTRY-OWNED POLICY PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS	29
Chapter 3	ALIGNMENT OF AID WITH COUNTRY SYSTEMS	37
Chapter 4	AID HARMONISATION	51
Chapter 5	ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS	57
Chapter 6	HOW DO COUNTRY SITUATIONS DIFFER?	67
	STATISTICAL APPENDICES	73
Appendix A	COUNTRY DATA (one table per indicator)	77
Appendix B	DONOR DATA (one table per indicator)	91
Appendix C	DONOR DATA (one table per donor)	101
Appendix D	SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES	137
Appendix E	ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS	141

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

How effective is aid at helping countries meet their own development objectives? Some of the answers can be found in this survey report. The *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration* assesses progress made in 55 partner countries and helps us understand the challenges in making aid more effective at advancing development. The findings are clear: progress is being made, but not fast enough. Unless they seriously gear up their efforts, partner countries and their external partners will not meet their international commitments and targets for effective aid by 2010. Action is needed now. This report makes three high-level policy recommendations that will help accelerate progress and transform the aid relationship into a full partnership.

MONITORING THE PARIS DECLARATION

When donors and partner countries endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005, they were united by a common objective: building stronger, more effective, partnerships to enable partner countries to achieve their own development goals.

Partner countries and donors also agreed to hold each other accountable for making progress against the commitments and targets agreed in Paris by monitoring their implementation. This report presents findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the two rounds of monitoring undertaken in 2006 and 2008.

These findings are based on a very broad and representative body of evidence. For the second round of monitoring, 55 partner countries volunteered to organise the survey in their own countries – a marked increase compared with the 2006 Baseline Survey. Broader participation means that the findings of the 2008 Survey are based on a more reliable and representative set of data, more than one-half of all the aid delivered to recipient countries in 2007 – nearly USD 45 billion – is recorded in the 2008 Survey.¹

The quality of the data has also improved significantly since 2005. It draws principally from the 55 country reports that assess the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Paris Declaration at country level. These reports were prepared by senior officials from developing countries in close consultation with donor country offices and key members of civil society. The country findings are presented as stand-alone chapters, which are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness.

Partner countries and donors agreed to hold each other accountable for making progress against the commitments and targets agreed in Paris by monitoring their implementation.

¹ This includes only official development assistance directly made available at country level and does not include debt relief and humanitarian assistance.

In addition to the country reports, this Overview report also benefits from a growing body of qualitative analysis that was not available in 2005. This includes the *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration*, the *OECD Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, the World Bank's *Results-based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*, and in-depth work supported by senior African budget officials on putting aid on budget. Findings drawn from these, and other relevant studies, are clearly signalled in the report.

What does the 2008 Survey tell us about the state of play in 2008?

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH

There is clear evidence that we are slowly making progress in most countries and in most areas covered by the 2008 Survey (see Chapter 1).

The first – and very encouraging – finding reflects the survey process itself. At country level, the 2008 Survey has helped push forward the commitments agreed in the Paris Declaration. It has helped generate a common sense of purpose on actions needed to improve aid effectiveness over time. In so doing, it has stimulated dialogue between partner countries, the community of donors and key actors from civil society.

The value of the survey as a tool for strengthening broad-based accountability at country level is substantiated by the fact that more countries volunteered to take part in the 2008 Survey – in less than two years, 20 new countries decided to monitor the effectiveness of their aid.

Another encouraging finding is that there has been progress since 2005 – albeit very uneven – for almost all of the measures of aid effectiveness. For three of the indicators there have been notable improvements against the 2010 targets:

- 36% of partner countries (10 out of 28 countries which took part in both surveys) showed improvements in the quality of country systems for managing public funds (Indicator 2a). The 2010 target for Indicator 2a – 50% of all countries improve their score by 2010 – is well within reach.
- Aid to partner countries is increasingly untied (Indicator 8). The proportion of untied aid increased from 75% in 2005 to 88% in 2006.
- Donor technical co-operation is also more co-ordinated and aligned with the capacity development programmes of partner countries (Indicator 4) as the proportion of co-ordinated technical co-operation increased from 48% in 2005 to 60% in 2007, exceeding the 2010 target of 50%.

Yet the evidence from the 2008 Survey is also clear that the pace of progress is too slow. Without further reform and faster action, we will not meet the 2010 targets for improving the quality of aid. Meeting the targets will require not only an acceleration in the pace of progress but also a significant change in how we do business.

This report makes three high-level policy recommendations that will help accelerate progress in the near future and transform the aid relationship into a full partnership.

Without further reform and faster action, we will not meet the 2010 targets for improving the quality of aid.

RECOMMENDATION 1:**Systematically step-up efforts to use and strengthen country systems as a way of reinforcing country ownership of aid**

The 2008 Survey's main recommendation is that partner countries and donors must work together much harder to improve country systems for managing all development resources – both domestic and external.

The 2008 Survey focuses on four of these country systems: the operational value of country national development policies (Indicator 1); the quality of country PFM systems (Indicator 2a); public procurement systems (Indicator 2b); and systems for monitoring development results (Indicator 11).

Reflecting a shared concern for strengthening all these country systems, the targets create different commitments for both partner countries and donors.

■ Strengthening country systems

The 2008 Survey shows that, overall, partner countries have made uneven progress in improving the quality of their systems. Impressive progress in improving the management of public funds (Indicator 2a) has, unfortunately, not been matched in other areas.

Less than 25% of the countries in the 2008 Survey have national development strategies with a long-term prioritised vision, which are clearly linked to their national budgets (Indicator 1). The target for 2010 is 75%. Making progress against Indicator 2a will require, in particular, improving the linkage of development strategies to resource allocation through national budgets (Chapter 2).

Fewer than 10% of countries have sound frameworks to monitor and assess development results. While some progress has been made since 2005, an enormous effort will be required to meet the target of 35% by 2010 (Chapter 5).

■ Using country systems

Donors committed in the Paris Declaration to supporting country-owned development processes by using country systems for managing aid to the maximum extent possible. To this end, indicators were designed and targets were set for two of these systems: public financial management (Indicator 5a) and public procurement (Indicator 5b) systems. Donors agreed to channel more aid through country systems when these were of a high quality.

The 2008 Survey findings draw three very important conclusions on the use of country systems (Chapter 3).

First, on average, only 45% of aid in support of the public sector uses country PFM systems and only 43% uses public procurement systems. These global averages, however, conceal significant variance between countries – which range from 0% in Democratic Republic of Congo to 77% in Bangladesh.

Second, relatively little progress has been made in the use of country systems since 2005. In the 33 countries for which progress can be measured, the use of country systems has only increased by four to five percentage points. Significant improvements, however, have been made in countries such as the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Vietnam and Zambia where the use of country systems has increased by more than 25 percentage points since 2005.

Third, there is no strong evidence to suggest that donors make more use of country systems in countries where systems are of good quality. Take, for example, the case of the 12 countries that had the highest scores on the quality of PFM systems (this includes countries that scored 4.0 for Indicator 2a). In these countries, use of country PFM systems ranged from 17% in Mongolia to 71% in Tanzania.

There is no strong evidence to suggest that donors make more use of country systems in countries where systems are of good quality.

■ Three specific sub-recommendations

The top priority for partner countries and donors should be to use and strengthen country policies and systems as a way of making country ownership a reality.

This will require a serious stepping up of efforts on all sides. Building on the previously mentioned OECD *Report on the Use of Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, three specific sub-recommendations are made:

- Partner countries should take the lead in strengthening their own systems. It is each country's responsibility to take leadership in its development processes by assessing the quality of its systems and developing a sound strategy for implementing and prioritising reforms.
- Donors should better equip themselves to meet their commitments on using and strengthening country systems. Donors should adopt clear policies and establish incentive mechanisms for using country systems that reflect their respective mandates and different tolerances to risk in return for development results.
- Partner countries and donors should work together at country level to operationalise their commitments on using and strengthening country systems. It is at country level that real progress must be made in working out realistic strategies and plans to strengthen and use country systems in line with international commitments.

Less than half of all aid is recorded in country national budgets.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Strengthen accountability over development resources

This fundamental recommendation is based on an important observation: strengthened lines of accountability create powerful incentives that improve the way development resources are managed at country level. This implies two things: relying less on donor accountability; and strengthening country domestic accountability systems.

This means focusing attention at two different levels: domestic accountability on the use of development resources; and mutual accountability between partner countries and donors.

■ Domestic accountability

The Paris Declaration calls upon partner countries to account for the use of development resources – including external resources – to their own parliaments and citizens. One way to achieve this, identified by the Paris Declaration, is through country national budgets.

Strengthening the credibility of the budget as a tool for governing the allocation and use of development resources is important, not only in its own right but also as a way to improve donor alignment with country policies. To this end, the 2008 Survey assesses the realism of budgets by measuring the proportion of total aid flows recorded on country budgets (Indicator 3). As in the 2006 Baseline Survey, this report shows that, despite some progress, less than half of all aid is recorded in country national budgets (Chapter 5). The target for 2010 is 85%.

Donors and country authorities share the responsibility for this state of affairs. Aid flows can only be accurately recorded in the country's budget estimates if they are reported by donors in a timely and appropriate way. At the same time, country authorities need to pay greater attention to presenting to their parliaments budgets that more realistically capture all aid flows.

The 2008 Survey also examines in-year predictability of aid flows (Indicator 7). The lack of aid predictability jeopardises significantly a country's ability to plan and account for its resources to its citizens. Indicator 7 measures the volume of aid that was disbursed – and recorded – within the year for which it was scheduled. The 2008 Survey shows that only 46% of aid was disbursed according to the schedules recorded in country budget systems. The target for 2010 is 71%.

■ Mutual accountability

The Paris Declaration called upon partner countries and donors to account to each other for their commitments so as to improve the quality of aid. To this end, it was agreed that by 2010, all partner countries should have established mechanisms for assessing the implementation of agreed commitments on aid effectiveness.

The 2008 Survey shows that in 2007, only 26% of the countries taking part in this survey had established such mechanisms (Chapter 5).

Since 2005, there has been little progress in establishing more mechanisms for mutual reviews. As a result, the agreed target will be hard to achieve without substantial additional efforts, including at the international level.

■ Two specific sub-recommendations

The 2008 Survey makes two recommendations that will strengthen accountability in the provision of development resources:

- Partner countries and donors should step-up their efforts to establish mechanisms for mutual accountability in all countries that have endorsed the Paris Declaration. To assist in this process, the international community should document and make available good practice that captures a broad range of country practices.

- Partner countries and donors need to work at country level to develop budget processes that reflect aid flows more realistically. To assist in this process, the international community should establish good practice in recording aid flows on budgets and in accounting systems, for instance by building on the work being carried out under the auspices of African senior budget officials with the framework of the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI).

RECOMMENDATION 3:

Cost-effective aid management

Reducing the transaction costs of providing aid to partner countries is one of the fundamental objectives of the Paris Declaration.

The 2008 Survey provides clear evidence that the cost of managing aid continues to be high for partner countries and donors. Furthermore, on a business-as-usual basis, these costs can be expected to increase significantly in the near future as the volume of aid is scaled up and new development actors enter the field.

In 2007, only 47% of all aid flows were delivered through common arrangements such as sector-wide approaches (SWAs), the so-called programme-based approaches (PBAs) (Indicator 9). The target for 2010 is 66%.

More than 14,000 donor missions were fielded to the 55 countries that took part in the 2008 Survey (Indicator 10a). In Vietnam alone, this amounted to 752 donor missions in 2007 – more than three missions per working day! Of these missions, less than one in five was co-ordinated with another donor.

A similar picture is apparent in studies and reports commissioned by donors at country level (Indicator 10b).

There is clear evidence that the cost of managing aid continues to be high for partner countries and donors.

■ Two specific sub-recommendations

The 2008 Survey makes two specific recommendations that will help curb transaction costs dramatically:

- Donors should pursue their efforts to increase aid through PBAs and focus on a more effective division of labour. To assist in this process, donors should work towards increased complementarity and division of labour at the country level.
- Donors should intensify efforts to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions and country analytical work. Donors should encourage policies that reduce the total number of country missions and joint missions.

CONCLUSIONS

In order to change practices in international aid, we need to reshape deep-seated behaviours. These changes in the process of development and the nature of the aid relationship require time, focused attention and determined political will. It is not easy to change laws, regulations, institutions, practices and mindsets.

The results of the 2008 Survey show significant advances in some countries and some areas, confirming that real change is possible when resolute joint efforts are made. But this progress is not uniform across countries and donors; many register no change against the baseline established in 2005.

It is clear that the slow-moving nature of the development process may cause timelags and that many improvements will only become visible as old agreements expire and new programmes are designed. Even so, the message from the 2008 Survey is clear: we will have to accelerate change considerably if we are to achieve the targets set for 2010. This means more than just putting more pressure on the gas pedal. It requires a shifting of gears.

More determined and consistent efforts in turning principles into actions are needed. Overall, the 2008 Survey results should serve as a wake-up call. They tell us quite clearly that “more of the same” is unlikely to be enough to deliver the transformation envisaged by the Paris Declaration. ■

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

	KEY FINDINGS	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
Operational development strategies	<p>Despite the progress made, countries are not on track to reach the targets that have been agreed for the operationalisation of development strategies. Countries with sound operational strategies have increased from 13% to 20%. However, the target remains far ahead at 75%.</p> <p>Mechanisms linking budget formulation and execution with national strategies, policy priorities and information on results are proving particularly hard to achieve.</p>	<p>Senior policy makers in partner countries, as well as donors, should continue to clearly signal the importance of translating strategies into well-prioritised and sequenced action plans.</p> <p>They should place strong emphasis on the principle of linking budgets to medium-term policy priorities, but recognise explicitly that the way the linkage is achieved is not predefined.</p>
Quality and use of country systems	<p>Countries have increased the quality of their PFM systems according to the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) data since 2005, as 36% of the countries in the sample have improved the quality of their systems.</p> <p>However, despite the increase in quality, the use of country systems remains weak and has not progressed significantly since 2005. In the 33 countries participating in both surveys, the use of country systems has only increased by four to five percentage points.</p>	<p>Partner countries should take the lead in assessing their PFM systems, developing a credible strategy for reform and linking it to an overall aid management strategy.</p> <p>Donors should support country-led reform programmes by aligning their interventions with country strategies.</p> <p>Donor agencies should, at a policy level, thoroughly address the incentives and procedures that limit their ability to fulfil their Paris Declaration commitments on use of country systems in particular.</p> <p>Better guidance should be provided for field officers on how and when to use country systems, and how best to use country systems for different implementation modalities – including for project support.</p> <p>Field staff should enter into structured dialogue with country authorities about the remaining obstacles to the winding down of parallel project implementation units (PIUs).</p>
Strengthening and supporting country capacity	<p>Although the 2008 Survey shows that the target for Indicator 4 has been met, careful analysis of the results shows that progress remains modest. In particular, interventions are often <i>ad hoc</i> and not well prioritised or sequenced.</p> <p>Some aspects of alignment, such as capacity development, are making little headway because there is limited understanding of what the Paris commitment is on the issue.</p>	<p>There should be further work undertaken on prioritising and communicating capacity development objectives and ensuring that interventions are not isolated instances but institutionalised within a partner-led strategy.</p> <p>A high-level initiative should be taken to re-launch and thoroughly disseminate the Paris Declaration concept of country-led strategic thinking on addressing capacity deficits.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 1:
Systematically
step-up efforts to
use and strengthen
country systems as
a way of reinforcing
country ownership

RECOMMENDATION 2:
Strengthen
accountability
over development
resources

	KEY FINDINGS	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
Accountability and predictability of development resources	<p>Budget realism increased slightly from 42 to 48% in 2007. In some countries, mechanisms have been established that enable the inclusion of detailed aid numbers on the budget.</p> <p>However, overall progress is marginal compared to what needs to be undertaken if the target of 85% is to be reached.</p> <p>Similarly, predictability of aid has seen a slight increase but remains far behind the target set in Paris (currently 46%, with the target set at 71%).</p> <p>Progress is impeded by both non- and over-disbursement by donors and by the lack of government capacity to record aid on budget.</p>	<p>Further work is needed, at the country level, to improve the ways in which aid is recorded.</p> <p>Partner countries need to have well-articulated strategies for the management of aid; and a clear planning and budgeting calendar to integrate aid management within the planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p>Governments should establish clear procedures; mechanisms for notifying and recording donor-funded disbursements need to be strengthened.</p> <p>Donors need to be more realistic about the pace of programme implementation.</p> <p>Donors should provide comprehensive aid flow information that is linked to the government fiscal year, the government planning and budget calendar, and government budget classifications.</p>
Results and mutual accountability	<p>Significant investments have been made to strengthen poverty monitoring and sector information systems. However, there are still significant challenges in monitoring the results of national and sector development strategies, which are reflected in the small number of countries rating highly on the indicator for performance assessment frameworks.</p> <p>Only around a dozen countries in the 2008 Survey have established a mechanism for mutual review of progress on aid effectiveness commitments.</p> <p>Advocacy and adoption of these arrangements appears to have stalled. Since 2005, only one additional country has developed reviews of mutual accountability.</p>	<p>Partner countries and donors should support each other in using agreed performance assessment frameworks based on a small number of indicators that enable cost-effective tracking of results and objectives included in national development and sector strategies.</p> <p>Donors should provide more support for evidence-based policy making by helping countries to improve their statistical, monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> <p>They should also support local government and parliament in the evaluation of results and help to promote the idea that results orientation is a political variable that does not depend on the prior establishment of sophisticated information systems.</p> <p>A high level international initiative should be organised to disseminate and promote the best models for mutual review of aid partnerships from recent experience.</p>
Cost-effective aid management	<p>Harmonisation of donor procedures in the context of programme-based approaches (PBAs) is continuing to make headway, but slower than expected.</p> <p>Joint missions and analytical work are being more widely adopted, but faster progress is needed to reach the 2010 targets.</p>	<p>Continued policy-level support should be given to the development of PBAs, including efforts to enhance complementarity and improve division of labour at country and sector levels.</p> <p>Partner countries should lead the PBAs and division of labour dialogues at country level.</p> <p>The principle of joint activities should be given renewed impetus at donor policy level, but in a non-mechanical way to avoid merely cosmetic changes, and with a close eye to the total number of country missions as well as the proportion of joint missions.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 3:
Cost-effective
aid management

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mokoro Ltd. (2008), *Putting aid on Budget: A Study for the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) and the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA)*, 2 Vols., Mokoro, Oxford.

OECD (2008), *Improving Ways of Working for Aid Effectiveness: A Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration*, OECD, Paris.

OECD (2008), *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, OECD, Paris.

OECD (2007), *2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration*, OECD, Paris

Wood, B., Kabell, D., Muwanga, N., and Sagasti, F. (2008), *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration (Phase I)*, Kabell Konsulting, Denmark.

World Bank (2007), *Results-based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

1 ARE WE MEETING THE TARGETS?

With only three years remaining until 2010, this chapter tells us how far we are from meeting the commitments and targets for effective aid that were agreed in the Paris Declaration. It focuses mainly on the sub-set of countries for which progress can be measured – the 33 partner countries that took part in the two rounds of monitoring in 2006 and 2008. This chapter also provides useful information on the survey process, how it was managed and its limitations.

MONITORING THE PARIS DECLARATION

When donors and partner countries endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in March 2005, they were united by a common objective: to build stronger, more effective partnerships that enable partner countries to achieve their own development objectives.

They pledged to achieve this objective by introducing far-reaching changes that imply not just a new way of thinking about their partnerships and the role of aid, but also new behaviours and practices.

As a gauge of their political resolve, they agreed to set targets against 12 indicators for effective aid and reconvene to review progress in 2008 in Accra. This report is the main, but not the only, source of information on progress made. It presents the results and findings from two surveys – in 2006 and 2008 – and tells us how far we are from reaching the 2010 target for effective aid.

Other qualitative reports are also an important complementary source of information on progress. These include *Improving Ways of Working for Aid Effectiveness: A Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration* (OECD, 2008) and *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration (Phase 1)* (Wood, et. al., 2008).

MORE ABOUT THE 2008 SURVEY REPORTS

This report presents findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the two surveys undertaken in 2006 and 2008. It is divided into two volumes. Volume 1 (140 pages) presents an overview of key findings across the 55 countries that took part in the 2008 Survey. It also sets out some high-level policy recommendations designed to accelerate progress and help transform the aid relationship into a full partnership. Statistical appendices provide the data that underpin the analysis. Volume 2 (750 pages) includes a detailed analysis for each of the 55 countries in the 2008 Survey, with each country presented as a stand-alone chapter. Both volumes are available on line at www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness.

This chapter tells us how far we are from reaching the 2010 target for effective aid.

Progress is being made across all indicators.

The findings in both volumes are based on a very broad and representative body of evidence. For the 2008 Survey, 55 partner countries volunteered to organise the survey in their own countries – a marked increase compared with the 34 countries in the 2006 Baseline Survey. Broader participation means that the findings of the 2008 Survey are based on a more reliable and representative set of data: more than one-half of all aid that was delivered to aid recipient countries in 2007 – nearly USD 45 billion – is recorded in the 2008 Survey.

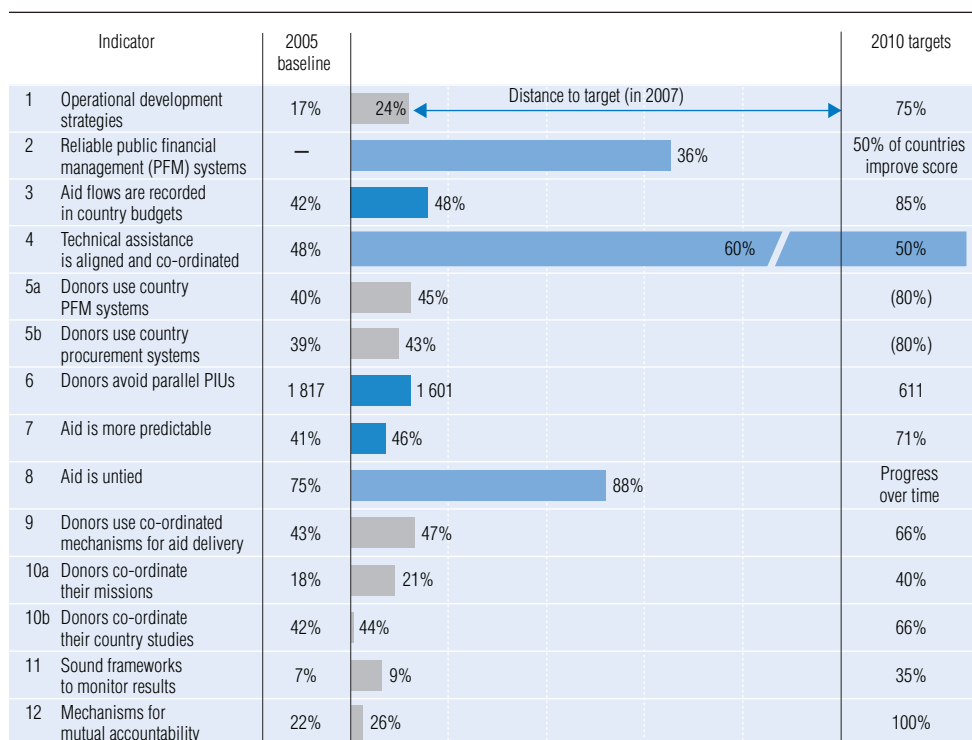
The quality of data has also significantly improved since 2005. It draws principally from the 55 country reports that assess the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Paris Declaration at country level. These reports were prepared by senior government officials from partner countries, in close consultation with donor country offices and key actors from civil society.

HOW FAR ARE WE FROM MEETING THE TARGETS?

Chart 1.1 gives a summary answer to this question. For each of the 12 indicators, it plots the relative distance required to meet the 2010 targets for effective aid. Analysis is based on the sub-set of 33 countries with data available for both 2005 and 2007.

Progress is being made across all indicators. The detailed analyses in the following chapters show significant advances in some countries and areas, suggesting that real change is possible when there are joint efforts between partner countries and donors. However, not all countries have been moving ahead in a decisive way, and some appear to have moved backwards, making the aggregate performance less impressive in almost all of the 12 areas covered by the indicators.

CHART 1.1: How far are we from meeting the targets? (33 countries)



A considerable acceleration of change in the majority of countries will be needed to achieve the targets set for 2010. In almost all areas, there is a need for a change in gear – leading to a more vigorous, imaginative and concerted approach – and not just more pressure on the accelerator pedal.

The following section examines progress against each of the 12 indicators and makes a distinction between those objectives that are on track, those within reach and those requiring very real and special efforts.

PROGRESS ON TRACK

Three of the aid effectiveness objectives are within reach by 2010.

■ Indicator 4 – Technical co-operation is aligned and co-ordinated.

The objective of Indicator 4 is to ensure that at least half of all technical co-operation is co-ordinated and aligned with the capacity development programmes of partner countries. The 2008 Survey shows that the target for Indicator 4 has already been exceeded. Indicator 4 has progressed from 48% in 2005 to 60% in 2007, reflecting improvements in the design of technical co-operation (Chapter 3). Progress against this indicator is, however, to a certain degree misleading and thus should not result in slackening of efforts. The strong performance is due, in part, to a definition (or a target) for “co-ordinated technical co-operation” that could have been more ambitious. The 2005 baseline, at 48%, was already very close to the 50% target. Even modest improvements made since 2005 are significantly amplified by the chart. As explained in Chapter 3, there is a need to develop a better understanding of how technical co-operation can more effectively contribute to the capacity development efforts of partner countries.

■ Indicator 2a – Public financial management (PFM) systems are reliable.

The objective of Indicator 2a is to measure and encourage improvements in developing country systems for managing public funds – both domestic and external. Indicator 2a provides some encouraging news: 36% of the countries in the sample (10 out of 28 countries that took part in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and 2008 Survey) have improved the quality of their PFM systems. The agreed target is that half of partner countries improve their score. Therefore, on this measure, partner countries are already more than half way to the objective.

■ Indicator 8 – Aid is increasingly untied.

Untying of aid is an area of substantial improvement according to the figures reported to the survey by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). Untied aid increased from 75% in 2005 to 88% in 2006.¹ The target for Indicator 8 is to increase untied aid over time (rather than a numerical target as with the other indicators).

A considerable acceleration of change in the majority of countries will be needed to achieve the targets set for 2010.

¹ The data on untying status excludes technical co-operation and administrative costs, and the tying status is not reported for over 20% of bi-lateral aid reported to the OECD-DAC.

TARGETS REQUIRING EFFORTS BUT WITHIN REACH

Three other objectives for 2010 are within reach as long as efforts are significantly scaled up at country level.

■ Indicator 6 – Donors avoid parallel project implementation units (PIUs).

The objective of Indicator 6 is to encourage donors to make increasing use of country systems and to avoid using parallel PIUs, which tend to undermine country capacity development efforts. Since 2005, the total stock of parallel PIUs recorded in the 33 countries has declined significantly: from 1817 in 2005 to 1601 in 2007. The target is to decrease the total stock of parallel PIUs by two-thirds (611 parallel PIUs) by 2010. The limited life cycle of PIUs means that the stock should tend to decrease naturally by 2010 as long as no new parallel PIUs are established. Accelerating the pace of change will mean, however, beginning a frank discussion at country level on the proper role of PIUs and how they can support project implementation without undermining country capacity development efforts. The evidence suggests that, currently, little is being done on the ground to reduce the number of parallel PIUs.

■ Indicator 3 – Aid flows are accurately recorded in country budgets.

The objective of Indicator 3 is to improve transparency and accountability by encouraging partner countries and donors to accurately record aid as much as possible in the national budget, thereby allowing scrutiny by parliaments. On average, the realism of the country's budgets improved from 42% in 2005 to 48% in 2007. However, this represents only a marginal improvement in relation to the general target agreed, *i.e.* that at least 85% of this type of aid is captured accurately in the budget. More work is required both at country level to improve the modalities for recording aid, and at the international level to agree on general good practice in this area.

■ Indicator 7 – Aid is more predictable within the year it is scheduled.

This objective is two-fold. First and foremost, to encourage disbursements of funds within the year they are scheduled. Second, to encourage accurate recording of disbursements by partner authorities. Both objectives require strong co-operation between donors and partner authorities. The average country has seen an improvement in Indicator 7 of predictability, from 41% in 2005 to 46% in 2007. However, if the target of 71% is to be reached by 2010, the proportion of aid disbursed within the fiscal year for which it is scheduled must increase considerably. This calls for a considerable acceleration in the rate of progress.

TARGETS REQUIRING VERY SPECIAL EFFORTS

Six of the Paris Declaration objectives are off-track and will be difficult to achieve unless partner countries and donors seriously gear-up their efforts.

■ Indicator 1 – Countries operationalise their development strategies.

Indicator 1 encourages partner countries to design development strategies that are more operational and effective in achieving their own development goals. Progress has been made by several of the countries in the 2008 Survey but by no means enough to put the agreed target within reach. Countries with sound operational strategies have increased from 13% to 20%, but the aim is to reach 75% by 2010. One particular element in the operationalisation of country strategies is proving difficult to achieve, namely linking the strategy to resource allocation through the national budget.

■ **Indicators 5a and 5b – Donors use country PFM and public procurement systems.**

The objective is to encourage donors to increasingly use country, rather than donor, systems for managing aid. Progress against this indicator is positive (four to five percentage points increase) but very modest compared with the targeted levels that require as much as 80% of aid to use country systems. There is some indication of increased use of country budget execution arrangements by donors not using direct budget support, an important trend if confirmed. However, overall donor willingness to use country systems does not seem to be any more closely related to the quality of the systems than in the previous survey.

■ **Indicator 9 – Donors use co-ordinated mechanisms for aid delivery.**

This indicator measures the extent to which total aid is delivered in the framework of programme-based approaches (PBAs). Change between 2005 and 2007 suggests little progress from 43% to 47%, reflecting, in part, more stringent definitions for PBAs. Qualitative evidence suggests that the use of PBAs has continued to advance, although not at anything close to the rate required to meet the target of two-thirds of aid delivered in this way by 2010.

■ **Indicators 10a and 10b – Donors co-ordinate their missions and their country studies.**

Joint missions and joint analytical work have been adopted more widely according to the 2008 Survey returns, but the increase in both cases is a matter of a few percentage points. The proportion of joint activities continues to hover around 20% for missions and 40% for analytical work, whereas the targets are 40% and 66% respectively. The gap is very significant.

■ **Indicator 11 – Countries develop sound frameworks for monitoring development results.**

The number of countries with sound results-based monitoring frameworks has increased from 5% (two countries) to 7.5% (three countries). The target, however, is 35%. Therefore, an enormous change of pace will be required if this commitment to improve decision-making for development is to be met.

■ **Indicator 12 – Mechanisms for mutual accountability are established at country level.**

Indicator 12 records whether countries have mechanisms for mutual review of partnership commitments. The target for 2010 is that all partner countries have such a mechanism. The 2008 Survey found that the number of such mechanisms did not significantly increase despite the larger number of countries participating in this Survey. This suggests that momentum has been lost in establishing mutual accountability for partnership commitments at country level.

Six of the Paris Declaration objectives are off-track and will be difficult to achieve unless partner countries and donors very seriously gear-up their efforts.

HOW WAS THE SURVEY MANAGED?

The monitoring survey was designed to advance the aid effectiveness agenda by providing a tangible means to promote its use at country level.

There is strong evidence to suggest that the 2006 Baseline Survey and 2008 Survey have been instrumental in pushing forward the commitments agreed in the Paris Declaration at the country level. They have helped generate a common sense of purpose at country level on actions needed to improve aid effectiveness over time. Three important features of the 2008 Survey have helped achieve these results:

- Participation in the survey is on a strictly voluntary basis. Countries determined for themselves the value of organising a survey, weighing the expected benefits against the high transaction costs of organising it. The number of countries engaged in the monitoring exercises increased from 34 to 55, suggesting that it was strongly supported by partner countries. Increased country coverage provides more robust data, which also means that the 2008 Survey is more representative with regard to geographic distribution, levels of aid dependency and countries in fragile situations (for more information on these countries, see Chapter 6).
- The 2008 Survey was managed at country level by a senior government official, the so-called National Co-ordinator. The principle of country ownership is fully enshrined in the design of the 2008 Survey. The National Co-ordinator has the overall responsibility to manage the 2008 Survey by ensuring that the government and donors are fully informed and engaged in the exercise. The National Co-ordinator is assisted by one or more donor focal points from the local donor community.

There is strong evidence to suggest that the monitoring surveys have been instrumental in pushing forward the commitments agreed in the Paris Declaration at the country level.

- The 2008 Survey is based on, and also stimulates, broad-based dialogue at country level. The 2008 Survey is not only about collecting hard data for the 12 indicators. It is also, more importantly, about building a common understanding of the challenges and actions needed to improve aid effectiveness at country level. This dialogue involves a broad range of stakeholders including the broader development community and key actors from civil society. The country findings are presented as stand-alone chapters.

While the survey was firmly grounded in country-level dialogue, important actions were taken at the international level to assist the process:

- The standard guidance and definitions for the indicators were clarified in order to make responses more consistent and facilitate completion of the survey questionnaires. The guidance and definitions are presented in Appendices D and E.
- An international help desk and dedicated website were established by the OECD, the UNDP and the World Bank to respond to questions. Many recurrent questions and answers were made available to the public on a dedicated website.
- Five workshops were organised to support and inform National Co-ordinators on the survey process. The workshops brought together 250 participants from 70 different developing countries.

THE SCOPE AND LIMITS OF THE MONITORING SURVEYS

This Overview report does not present raw survey data but sets out the conclusions that can reasonably be drawn from an inevitably imperfect body of information, given the diversity and complexity of the aid relationships that exist at the country level. It does not give undue weight to any single statistic, but examines trends indicated by the combined evidence that can be assembled to shed light on each point.

For most of the indicators, the major findings are based on analyses of the quantitative information and qualitative comments from the National Co-ordinators involved in rich discussions and reflections at country level. In many cases, the discussions regarding the survey findings have sparked heated debate amongst partner countries and donors about the state of efforts to improve aid effectiveness.

Conclusions are based on careful consideration of the information reported from each country, as well as the aggregated data contained in the statistical annexes of the Overview (Appendices A, B and C). For the indicators covering country ownership and country systems, the analysis draws mainly on information gathered separately by the World Bank, particularly the review summarised in the report *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*.

In addition to the country reports, this Overview report also draws on – and benefits from – a growing body of qualitative analysis that was not available in 2005. This includes the OECD *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems* and in-depth work undertaken by senior African budget officials on putting aid on budget.² Findings drawn from these, and other in-depth studies, are clearly signalled in subsequent chapters.

It is important to bear in mind the scope and the limits of the monitoring survey. The survey is built around the 12 agreed upon indicators for progress and targets on aid effectiveness. These indicators aim to provide a proxy for assessing the five principles of aid effectiveness: ownership; alignment; harmonisation; managing for results; and mutual accountability. One of the limitations of the survey is that these 12 indicators are indirect, or “proxy”, measures and do not capture the full range and depth of the 56 partnership commitments included in the Paris Declaration.

There is an obvious concern that the indicators and targets will assume importance in their own right, becoming a barrier to rigorous thinking and innovative practice that aims to meet the broader objective of aid effectiveness. There is already some evidence of this happening. To mitigate this problem, the Overview tries not to focus too narrowly on the indicators and targets. Where additional evidence is available from non-survey sources, it is used to shed further light on the possible policy implications of the survey findings.

It may not be reasonable to expect that progress over the five years between 2005 and 2010 will be linear, or that the pace of change will remain the same throughout. Improvements on some indicators may only become possible as existing multi-year agreements expire and new programmes are put in place that reflect the latest thinking. Like the course of a large ship, the performance may respond to changes in steering only after a delay. At the same time, even on the assumption of a slow start followed by an accelerating rate of change, more progress should have been made between 2005 and 2007. Whilst some countries have made considerable progress, the survey results overall are an urgent call for action on the part of all concerned with development. ■

Whilst some countries have made considerable progress, the survey results overall are an urgent call for action on the part of all concerned with development.

² Through the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI).

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mokoro Ltd. (2008), *Putting Aid on Budget: A Study for the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) and the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA)*, 2 Vols., Mokoro, Oxford.

OECD (2008), *Improving Ways of Working for Aid Effectiveness: A Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration*, OECD, Paris.

OECD (2008), *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, OECD, Paris.

Wood, B., Kabell, D., Muwanga, N., and Sagasti, F. (2008), *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration (Phase I)*, Kabell Consulting, Denmark

World Bank (2007), *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*, World Bank, Washington D.C.

Country-owned development is the cornerstone of the Paris Declaration. It is based on a fundamental principle – *i.e.* aid is most effective when it supports partner country economic, social and environmental policies. This creates different commitments for partner countries and for donors. To make ownership a reality, partner countries must lead their development policies and strengthen their institutions and systems for managing public resources, including external resources. Donors need to support country-owned development processes by aligning their aid with the priorities of partner countries, using country systems, and making aid more cost-effective. The Paris Declaration's spirit of partnership between partner countries and donors calls for joint efforts on all fronts. This chapter focuses particularly on the first half of the bargain: progress in partner country policies and systems. Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 examine the donors' side of the bargain, particularly curbing the transaction costs for managing aid. Chapter 5 focuses on mutual commitments for realising the aid effectiveness agenda.

WHY OWNERSHIP MATTERS

In the long term, the Paris Declaration aims to initiate a state of affairs in which partner countries no longer need aid to achieve their own development goals.

In the meantime, it recognises that strengthening country ownership of development efforts is the first priority. Aid is effective only when it enables partner countries to achieve their own economic, social and environmental goals. The onus is on developing country governments to enhance their ownership of development efforts in consultation with their parliaments, citizens, civil society and the private sector.

The Paris Declaration also recognises that in countries that are dependent on aid, strengthening ownership is a collective endeavour that creates different commitments for partner countries and for donors.

On the one hand, partner countries must strengthen their policy processes and systems for managing development resources including external resources (the focus of this chapter). At the same time, donors can support country ownership by supporting country development policies and using country systems (Chapter 3) and by delivering aid in ways that support, rather than undermine, country ownership (Chapter 4). Together, partner countries and donors need to be accountable for achieving development results (Chapter 5).

Aid is effective only when it enables partner countries to achieve their own economic, social and environmental goals.

TABLE 2.1 (Indicator 1)
Quality of country national development strategies, 2005 and 2007 (40 countries)

Score categories		2005		2007	
Very strong	A	0%		0%	
	B	12.5%	■ ■	20%	■ ■ ■ ■
Intermediate	C	57.5%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	65%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
	D	30%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	12.5%	■ ■ ■ ■
Very weak	E	0%		2.5%	■

Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a partner country's policy processes and systems for managing development resources is clearly a complex task that cannot be captured by any simple measure. For this reason, the 2008 Survey uses three qualitative proxies that are specific to each country.

- The operational value of country national development strategies (Indicator 1).
- The quality of country public financial management (PFM) systems (Indicator 2a).
- The quality of country public procurement systems (Indicator 2b).

In addition to looking at these three indicators, the survey draws important insights from the 55 country reports, which provide a much broader assessment of the state of affairs in each country.

OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (Indicator 1)

■ How is it assessed?

The operational value of a country's development strategy is assessed against three criteria, all of which are essential features of any serious effort to harness domestic and national resources for development purposes:

- The existence of an authoritative country-wide development policy (*i.e.* a unified strategic framework).

- A realistic development policy that clearly identifies priorities.
- Well-costed policies that can be funded (*i.e.* linking strategies to the budget).

These criteria are assessed individually in each country by the World Bank's review of *Results-Based National Development Strategies*.³ On the basis of these qualitative assessments, the World Bank rates the quality of country policy systems on a five-point scale running from A (highest score) to E (lowest score).

Forty of the 55 countries that took part in the 2008 Survey were scored by the World Bank in both 2005 and 2007. *What does the picture look like in 2007? Have partner countries improved their scores since 2005?*

■ The state of play

The average quality of countries' national development strategies has increased since 2005 (Table 2.1).

Between 2005 and 2007, 10 countries improved their scores moving from D to C or from C to B. Four countries (Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam) retained their B grade, 19 countries retained a C grade, and five countries retained a D grade. Only two countries experienced slippages.

However, the rate of progress is well short of what will be required to meet the target set for 2010 – *i.e.* at least 75% of partner countries should be in the B-grade category, with

The average quality of countries' national development strategies has increased since 2005.

³ Conclusions on Indicator 1 are based on data for 2008 Survey countries regardless of whether they have participated in the 2006 Baseline Survey.

BOX 2.1: Towards a broader approach of ownership?

Currently, the findings for the quality of national development strategies (Indicator 1) are mainly derived from the analysis contained in the World Bank's *Results-Based National Development: Assessments and Strategies Ahead* report. This review has the major advantage of using criteria that are clear and well explained. For the purposes of assessing progress on country ownership, it is essential to recognise that Indicator 1 articulates a specific vision of what it means for a country to assume ownership of its development efforts. It is helpful to broaden the discussion of ownership in two ways.

First, ownership has a political basis. As is widely recognised, ownership of development effort is fundamentally about leadership at the political level, as well as effective societal participation – for example by parliaments, civil society and the private sector, domestic oversight and accountability. Having a technically proficient strategy document is no substitute for these requirements. This is a standard observation in the literature, including in International Development Association (IDA) and reviews of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and evaluations of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) experiences. Treatment of ownership should not, therefore, be limited to the technical challenges involved in operational planning.

The Paris Declaration's commitments on ownership give a central place to implementing strategies and co-ordinating aid with the help of broad consultative processes involving parliaments, civil society and the private sector. Country ownership will be stronger if it is democratically based. There is also an increasingly recognised link between ownership and the building of robust and effective states.

This is particularly relevant for countries facing situations of state fragility and the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction. However, the

point is a more general one. Ownership implies commitment to peace and progress at the highest political level and the translation of this commitment into incentives that elicit enhanced performance by donors at all other levels. Relevant experiences are reported from some countries. An example is Rwanda's innovative use of performance contracts for senior public servants.

Second, an excessively complex medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) is not the only way to better link government strategies and the budget. The use of the national budget to align resource allocation and operational policy with government policy objectives is a good measure of effective government ownership of policy. However, as the World Bank review recognises, there is no particular prescription for achieving this linkage. Recent studies by the World Bank and others question whether attaching very detailed MTEFs to national development strategies is particularly effective. Country authorities have experienced significant challenges in making these instruments work well. Thus, it is worth taking stock of the greater success achieved in a number of middle-income and developed countries with simpler and more direct approaches.

Vietnam, for example, is a country where the political drive behind national development efforts is seldom questioned. However, having achieved and maintained a B rating for its general approach to strategic planning, it now confronts the challenge of making this plan fully operational so that it drives resource allocation and other priorities at sub-national levels of government. It would be unfortunate if the country approach to this challenge was driven (and then evaluated) by an unduly complicated approach to MTEF implementation, rather than a better, locally designed method of achieving the same objective. The focus should be on the objective, not the method.

Ownership of development effort is fundamentally about leadership at the political level, as well as effective societal participation.

The Paris Declaration recognises that successful development depends in large part on the effectiveness with which the state raises, manages, and spends public resources.

largely developed strategies. The performance of the survey participants has been better than that of the wider group of countries covered in the World Bank review. However, the annual rate of progress needs to be roughly five times greater over the next three years compared to the 2005-2007 period.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

There are a few encouraging examples of countries that are making headway towards strengthening country ownership over the development process.

Zambia is an example of a country that has made sound progress on ownership as assessed by Indicator 1. Its B rating means that the country now has a largely developed operational development strategy, and reflects progress on various fronts. First, the country launched a second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) – the Fifth National Development Plan. Second, a MTEF has been introduced. Third, a new aid policy and strategy has been formulated.

Burkina Faso has also made sound progress with its rating for Indicator 1 improving from C to B. To step up its efforts on ownership, the government has established a strategic framework for development (*Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté*) with clear priorities. Moreover, an MTEF has also been introduced.

By contrast, the World Bank's review team points out that the third performance criterion, linking the strategy with the budget, remains a challenge even in the countries that have made the best progress. Unless this linkage is achieved, there will be no guarantee that the strategy, however well elaborated, will have resource-allocation and operational implications and, therefore, actually drive what needs to be done with domestic resources and external aid.

The key to achieving the necessary linkage from plan to implementation is conventionally seen in the development of a functioning MTEF or multi-year fiscal plan. If this is already a challenge for the best performers, it will be even more difficult for the larger C-grade group of countries. This poses an important issue that will call for discussion at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September 2008. What can be done to accelerate progress towards the target for country ownership between now and 2010? More specifically, are the mechanisms currently understood as best practice (such as MTEF) necessary or indeed sufficient to reach this goal?

STRENGTHENING PFM SYSTEMS (Indicator 2a)

The Paris Declaration recognises that successful development depends, in large part, on the effectiveness with which the state raises, manages, and spends public resources. Strengthening the systems and institutions that govern these activities is critical to ensure the country's ability to manage its development process. A strengthened PFM system is not an end in itself; to achieve real development results, it must be linked to effective policy and institutional frameworks for financial management and improved service delivery.

■ How is it assessed?

Country PFM systems scores are assessed on the basis of the World Bank's 2007 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). This is a diagnostic tool that measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction. The relevant CPIA criterion that assesses the quality of a country's budget and financial management system covers three dimensions. The first focuses on whether a country has a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities.

TABLE 2.2 (Indicator 2a)
Quality of country PFM systems, 2005 and 2007 (41 countries)

Score categories		2005		2007	
Very strong	6	0%		0%	
	5	0%		0%	
	4.5	2%	■	0%	
	4	17%	■■■	29%	■■■■■
Intermediate	3.5	37%	■■■■■■■	32%	■■■■■■■
	3	17%	■■■	22%	■■■■■
	2.5	20%	■■■■■	7%	■■■
	2	7%	■■■	10%	■■■
Very weak	1	0%		0%	

The second examines the effectiveness of financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way. The final dimension looks at whether there is timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting.

■ The state of play

Since 2005, 36% of countries have improved their score for PFM (Table 2.2).

Of the countries taking part in the 2008 Survey, nine were rated by the CPIA as having PFM systems that were at least “moderately strong” (4.0) in 2005. In 2007, 12 were in this position. Only one country slipped back from a previously higher position in 2005. Efforts to strengthen country PFM systems are seen, therefore, to be paying off.

This is a remarkable change, which fits favourably with the Paris Declaration target that half of countries move up half a point over the five years from 2005 to 2010. Table 2.2 shows how the scoring for PFM systems has changed between 2005 and 2007 for all the 41 countries in the 2008 Survey that are covered by the CPIA data in both years.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

The *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems* highlights a number of key areas for progress in strengthening PFM systems. In particular:

- Partner countries should take leadership in assessing their PFM systems, developing a credible strategy for PFM reform, linking it to the overall aid management strategy, and prioritising and implementing these reforms.
- Donors should support country-led reform programmes by aligning their interventions with country strategies. They should also widen their support for capacity building in parliaments, supreme auditing institutions, and civil society organisations.
- Significant progress has been achieved in the development of a co-ordinated and internationally recognised assessment of PFM systems. In particular, the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) initiative, emerging from a collaborative international effort, has developed a tool to measure PFM performance and assessments for PFM systems. Donors and partners should encourage using PEFA as the core assessment and monitoring tool within a multi-year programme of PFM diagnostics developed by partner countries.

Since 2005, 36% of countries have improved their score for public financial management.

An effective public procurement system can help government deliver on its obligations to its citizens.

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS (Indicator 2b)

An effective state is one in which things get done in a cost-effective and timely manner. Qualified teachers are hired, medicine is purchased and delivered, and roads are built to last. At the same time, citizens are able to access information and to hold government to account for the way public funds are spent and how goods and services are delivered. Government, in turn, spends in ways that reflect the needs and the rights of citizens while also adhering to principles of fairness and transparency. An effective public procurement system can help government, in an effective state, to deliver on these obligations to its citizens.

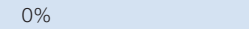


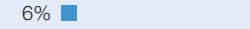
■ How is it assessed?

The quality of a country's procurement system is assessed through the Joint Venture on Procurement's Methodology for the Assessment of National Procurement Systems.⁴ The methodology includes two components: the baseline indicators whereby the country system is compared to internationally accepted good practice; and a new set of indicators for assessing performance of the system and compliance with national legislation and standards. The methodology is designed as a self-assessment tool for the partner country, with active participation by national stakeholders (including civil society, the private sector, the media and donors) in planning, data collection and validation of results. Seventeen out of the 55 partner countries taking part in the 2008 Survey have applied the methodology and have obtained indicative ratings for their procurement systems.

■ The state of play

The results of the procurement systems assessment are expressed as grades on a four-point scale running from A (the highest) to D (the lowest) score. The scores obtained to date are presented in Table 2.3.⁵ Of the 17 countries that took part in the self-assessment exercise, most tend to cluster in the middle range of B and C. As this is a first assessment, no conclusions can be drawn about trends.

TABLE 2.3 (Indicator 2b)
Quality of country public procurement systems, 2007 (17 countries)

Score categories	2007	
Very strong A	0%	
B	41%	
C	53%	
Low D	6%	

■ What will it take to make further progress?

Partner countries that have undertaken assessments of their procurement systems using the methodology outlined above should use these results as an input to establishing procurement capacity development strategies to address the highlighted areas of weakness. Countries that have not yet applied this methodology should consider doing so as a concrete means of implementing public sector reforms. Partner countries should also involve their national stakeholders in planning and implementing the assessments and in validating the results. Donors, meanwhile, should align their interventions and support with country national development strategies. ■

⁴ 22 partner countries have volunteered to take part in the piloting exercise of the methodology. 17 of the 22 are included in the 2008 Survey.

⁵ Ratings from the procurement self-assessment exercise are available from 17 countries: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mongolia, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia. The indicative levels are simplified proxy representations for the purposes of the monitoring report only. The indicative levels are produced by the partner countries using the accepted tools and methodology, and are not vetted or validated by the Joint Venture on Procurement.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OECD (2006), *Methodology for Assessment of National Procurement Systems*, OECD, Paris.

OECD (2008), *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, OECD, Paris.

OPM/IDL (2008), *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Its Applicability in Fragile Situations and Conflict-Affected Countries*, OECD, Paris, forthcoming.

World Bank (2007), *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

World Bank, BMZ and GTZ (2007), *Minding the Gaps: Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

3 ALIGNMENT OF AID WITH COUNTRY SYSTEMS

Successful development depends to a large extent on state ability to implement policies and manage public resources to achieve its economic, social and environmental goals. As a way of strengthening this capacity, donors agreed in the Paris Declaration to increasingly entrust the management of aid to developing countries. This chapter seeks to answer three important questions: Have donors increased their use of partner country systems? What determines their use by donors? And what additional efforts are donors making to strengthen capacity and transfer management of aid to developing countries?

WHY USING COUNTRY SYSTEMS MATTERS

Successful development depends on state capacity to implement policies and manage public resources to achieve its economic, social and environmental goals. In countries that rely heavily on aid, this poses a special challenge.

For many different reasons, donors often require partner countries to comply with their own rules and procedures for managing development programmes, rather than relying on partner country public administrations. Donors sometimes establish dedicated structures – so-called project implementation units (PIUs) – to directly manage their programmes. In effect, these structures run in parallel to similar country structures.

This practice diverts resources and skills away from public administrations. The result is that while donor programmes might be well managed, partner country capacity to manage public resources is undermined and development is not well served.

Conversely, there is strong case for entrusting the management of aid to developing countries, wherever circumstances allow. By using country systems, donors help strengthen country ownership and the performance of public administrations. In fact, such use creates powerful incentives for partner countries and donors to support further improvements in public administrations. It also improves the ability of partner countries to transparently account to their parliaments and citizens for the use of development resources.

For these reasons, partner countries committed in the Paris Declaration to strengthen their systems, and donors pledged to use those systems to the maximum extent possible.

There is a strong case for entrusting the management of aid to developing countries, wherever circumstances allow.

While the Paris Declaration encourages the use of all country systems, progress is monitored and targets were set for only two of these systems: public financial management (PFM) and public procurement.

This chapter looks at the extent to which donors are using these systems (Indicators 5a and 5b). It also explores the following: the factors driving the use of country systems; the additional efforts being made to strengthen partner country capacity (Indicator 4); the degree to which the management of aid is transferred to partner countries by reducing parallel PIUs (Indicator 6); and progress on untying aid (Indicator 8).

ARE DONORS USING COUNTRY SYSTEMS?

■ How is it assessed?

PFM is generally understood to include all the components of a country's budget process. As noted in Chapter 2, a robust PFM system is vital to a country's development efforts. It is at the core of good governance and critical to the achievement of public policies.

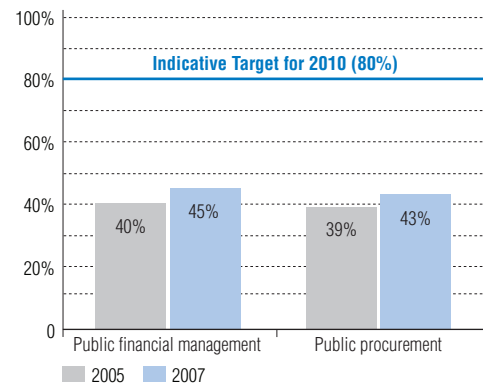
For the purpose of the monitoring survey, use of a country's PFM system is defined as using "national systems for the management of funds (...) established in the general legislation (and related regulations) of the country and implemented by the line management functions of the government" (see Appendix E for definitions).

Although country procurement is part of the PFM system, the Paris Declaration monitors progress on procurement separately (Indicator 5b). The results for both PFM and procurement are presented in Chart 3.1.

■ The state of play

The use of country systems has increased by four to five percentage points since 2005 (see Chart 3.1). In 2007, the use of country PFM systems was 45% – and the use of procurement systems 43% – falling well short of the indicative 2010 target of 80% for both systems.

CHART 3.1 (Indicators 5a and 5b)
Are donors using country systems?
2005 and 2007



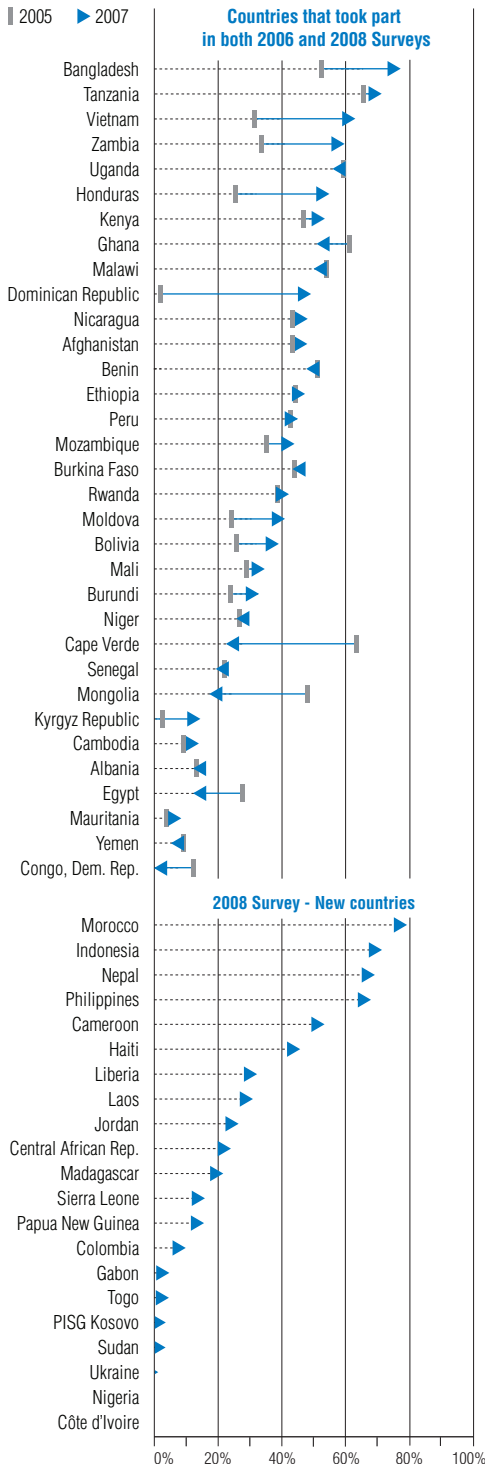
These numbers conceal considerable variation between countries, however. Chart 3.2 displays the general picture of change for use of PFM systems between 2005 and 2007.

A number of encouraging country experiences can be cited to demonstrate how concerted effort to increase the use of country systems can provide benefits.

In **Moldova**, greater use of country PFM systems has been delivered primarily by increased general budget support, with the United Nations' new harmonised approach to cash transfers providing additional impetus. Similarly, **Zambia** has benefited from the addition of three donors making use of direct budget support.

The use of country systems has increased by four to five percentage points since 2005.

CHART 3.2 (Indicador 5a)
Use of country PFM systems, 2005-2007



For **Vietnam**, much of the progress can be attributed to increased use of budget support and other forms of support to programme-based approaches (PBAs). These trends are a response to the efforts of the Government of Vietnam, with the support of donors, to advance reform of country PFM and procurement systems.

For Vietnam, much of the progress can be attributed to increased use of budget support and other forms of support to programme-based approaches.

In other countries however, progress is connected only to increased use of budget support. In **Peru**, progress on the use of country PFM systems can be attributed to increased alignment between aid and the *Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública*, a move that was recommended in the 2006 Baseline Survey report.

In some countries, progress has also been achieved in the use of country procurement systems. In **Moldova**, for instance, progress has been driven, in part, by the World Bank's move towards agreed procedures whereby small value procurement can make use of national systems.

However, despite progress at both the individual country and global levels, a substantial number of countries report aggregate levels of country system use in 2007 to be lower than in 2005. This may represent an actual decline in use in some countries. It may also reflect more accurate reporting within a more intensive survey process that provided greater scope for checking data and eliminating errors.

■ Components of PFM

The Paris Declaration monitors the use of the three main components of country PFM systems: budget execution; national financial reporting; and national auditing requirements. A more disaggregated approach to these components can be found in the work undertaken under the auspices of Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) (see Box 3.1).

BOX 3.1

Definitions of use of country PFM systems

ON PLAN

Programme and project aid spending integrated into spending agencies' strategic planning and supporting documentation for policy intentions behind budget submissions.

ON BUDGET

External financing, including programme and project financing, and its intended use reported in the budget documentation.

ON PARLIAMENT

External financing included in the revenue and appropriations approved by parliament.

ON TREASURY

External financing disbursed into the main revenue funds of government and managed through government systems.

ON ACCOUNTING

External financing recorded and accounted for in government's accounting system, in line with government classification systems.

ON AUDIT

External financing audited by government auditing systems.

ON REPORT

External financing included in ex-post reports by government.

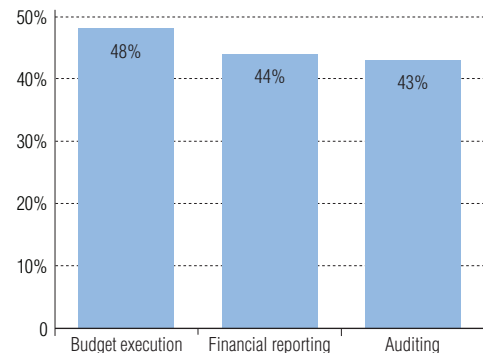
ON PROCUREMENT

Externally financed procurement follows the government procurement procedures.

Source: CABRI/SPA Aid on Budget Report

CHART 3.3

Donor use of different components of public financial management, 2007



Indicator 5a does not include all components of the PFM system (as outlined in Box 3.1). However, it draws attention to the components that make up the core of a country PFM system. Taking the Paris Declaration definition as its basis, Chart 3.3 shows that, on average, there are no significant differences of use between the three components of PFM. However, for some countries, the findings show that donors use some of the components more than others. In *Honduras*, for example, USD 283 million out of USD 331 million flows through the country's budget execution system, but then only USD 88 million uses the country's auditing systems.

■ Use of country systems:

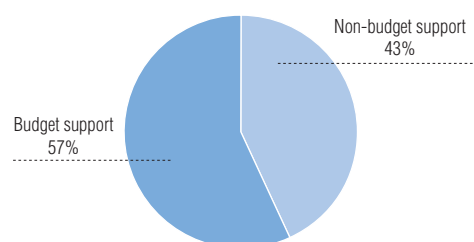
Do aid modalities make a difference?

No specific aid modality precludes the use of country systems (in part or in their entirety). Various aid instruments give recipients different levels of discretion over how they use the resources provided, and some instruments use country PFM systems more readily than others. For instance, budget support finances a country's overall budget, leaving the country discretion over the use of resources provided.

Funds are managed according to the recipient's budgetary procedures. Thus, by definition, budget support uses country PFM systems. By contrast, project aid finances specific activities and as a result typically relies much less on the country's PFM system (see Chart 3.4).

Budget support accounts for only 22% of all development assistance in the 55 countries participating in the 2008 Survey. Increasing use of country PFM systems by 2010 poses some very serious challenges.

CHART 3.4
Average use of country PFM systems by aid modality: budget support vs. non-budget support



Neither of the two options is available without its own difficulties. The first would be to increase the volume of budget support. This, however, offers limited prospects of growth because many donors – especially bi-lateral donors – have small margins of manoeuvre for providing, or increasing, budget support. The second option provides arguably more scope for progress – it would require channeling a much larger proportion of project aid through country PFM systems. This will require, in particular, developing and implementing arrangements that enable projects to use country PFM systems. There is, in this regard, a special challenge in using country budget execution systems.

■ Quality and use of systems: Is there a connection?

An important assumption was made in the Paris Declaration: the quality of a country system would determine donor decisions about whether to use those systems. This assumption is reflected in the way the targets for using country systems are set – higher targets for using country systems are set for countries with better-performing systems. For example, in countries with high scores for PFM – *i.e.* scores over 4.0 on Indicator 2a – the target for using country systems is 80% (and is only 60% for countries with less performing systems).

However, the 2008 Survey results show little evidence to suggest that donors make more use of country systems if they are of sound quality.

Take, for example, the 12 countries with the highest scores on the quality of PFM systems (countries that scored 4.0 for Indicator 2a). In these countries, average use by donors of country PFM systems ranges from 17% in [Mongolia](#) to 71% in [Tanzania](#) (see Chart 3.5). The same pattern of behaviour is apparent for quality and use of systems for public procurement.

In [Ethiopia](#), which has a strong score for PFM (a score of 3.5 for Indicator 2a), use of country PFM systems is highly variable among the major donors and has remained around 45% on average. [Rwanda's](#) PFM systems scored 3.5 in 2005 and rated 4.0 in 2007. Yet use of those systems has increased marginally from 39% to 42%, and mainly on the basis of wider use of direct budget support. The country reports point out that donor policies are very slow to respond to successful reforms at country level.

There is little evidence to suggest that donors make more use of country systems if they are of sound quality.

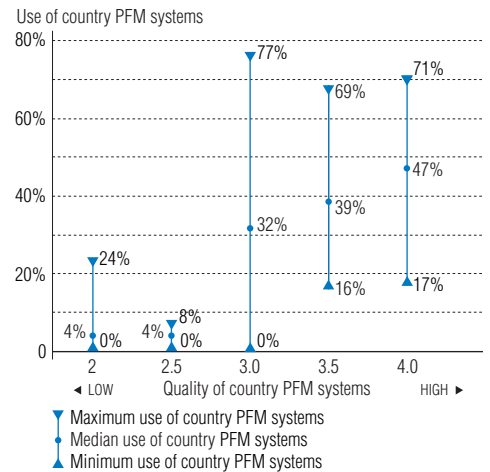
The country reports point out that donor policies are very slow to respond to successful reforms at country level.

Chart 3.5 shows that the relationship between the increase in quality of country PFM systems and increased use of those systems is mixed. For some countries, an improvement in the use of country systems suggests strong linkages: *i.e.* a rating increase from 3.0 to 3.5 in the quality of Zambia's PFM system, and an increase in usage of those systems by 25 percentage points. At the same time, some countries have experienced the opposite result: Ghana's PFM system improved from 3.5 to 4.0 and yet Ghana experienced a ten percentage point decrease in the use of country systems. The findings suggest that other factors besides quality influence donor decisions to use country systems (see *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*).

These factors include:

- **The credibility of country reform programmes.** A credible reform programme that offers realistic prospects for improving country systems encourages donors to use such systems.
- **Donor decisions to provide budget support.** To a large extent, the volume and share of budget support drives the use of these systems.
- **Partner country preferences.** Partner countries do not always want donors to use their systems for the provision of aid.
- **Perception of corruption.** Regardless of the quality of country systems, perceptions of corruption typically discourage donors from using country systems.
- **Partner country and donor legal impediments.** Partner countries may have local legislation which requires a differential treatment for donor funds. Donor legal frameworks may also restrict the use of country systems given differing institutional constraints.

CHART 3.5
Is use of country systems by donors linked to quality?



■ What will it take to make further progress?

The *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems* (2008) highlights several key areas for progress in this regard.

Alongside country efforts to strengthen country systems, donors should be better equipped to carry out their commitments related to using such systems. In particular, they should: align their aid efforts with country strategies; adopt internal incentives that enhance the ability of country level staff to use country systems; and provide better guidance to staff on the appropriate use and benefits of using country systems.

Partner countries and donors need to work more closely to operationalise this agenda at the country level. Country and donor staff could work together in partnership by forming country PFM teams, choosing aid modalities that promote sound budgeting, and by showing that they are delivering on their commitments.

Better collaboration is needed at all levels, especially with the supreme audit institutions, parliaments and civil society organisations on the benefits of using country systems. Better communication of these benefits within donor and partner organisations is also needed.

WHAT ADDITIONAL EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO STRENGTHEN PARTNER COUNTRY CAPACITY?

The Paris Declaration gives a prominent place to partner capacity development that is led by partner countries and elaborates a new vision in this regard. The commitments by countries and donors are meant to put an end to technical co-operation that is fragmented and donor-driven, and to usher in an approach in which donors respond to strategic country-led thinking on capacity development. To this end, the Paris Declaration simultaneously pursues three mutually reinforcing objectives:

- Donors provide more co-ordinated technical co-operation to strengthen capacity development (Indicator 4).
- Donors strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel project implementation units (Indicator 6).
- Donors increasingly untie their aid (Indicator 8).

CO-ORDINATED TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (Indicator 4)

■ How is it assessed?

Indicator 4 on co-ordinated technical co-operation tracks progress towards this new way of working on capacity development. For technical co-ordination to qualify as co-ordinated, it needs to meet the following criteria:

- Country authorities need to communicate clear capacity development objectives, and exercise control over technical co-operation.
- Donors need to align technical co-operation with the capacity development objectives of partner countries.

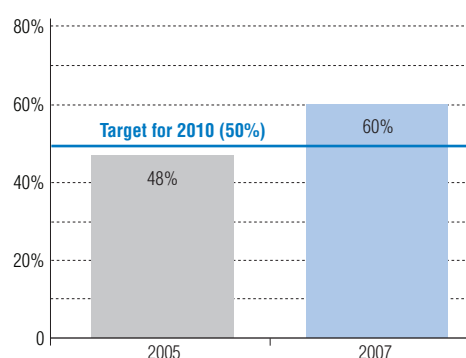
■ The state of play

As Chart 3.6 shows, the 2008 Survey results found a 12 percentage points improvement on co-ordinated technical co-operation between 2005 (48%) and 2007 (60%). This exceeds the 50% target set in 2005.

The country reports provide interesting insights into the reasons behind progress in this area, as well as the state of debate on capacity development at country level.

There has been a 12 percentage points improvement on co-ordinated technical co-operation between 2005 and 2007.

CHART 3.6 (Indicator 4)
Progress in co-ordinated technical co-operation, 2005 and 2007



In a number of countries, there is positive movement to increase the co-ordinated technical co-operation as called for by the Paris Declaration. In these countries, the survey returns show that the 2010 target – 50% of technical co-operation being co-ordinated for capacity development – is already being met.

For example, in [Lao PDR](#), the priority sectors of the national plan all have capacity development frameworks. In [Bangladesh](#), a comprehensive capacity development strategy is under development. [Vietnam](#) reports that capacity development objectives, and means of achieving them, have been written into several policy documents.

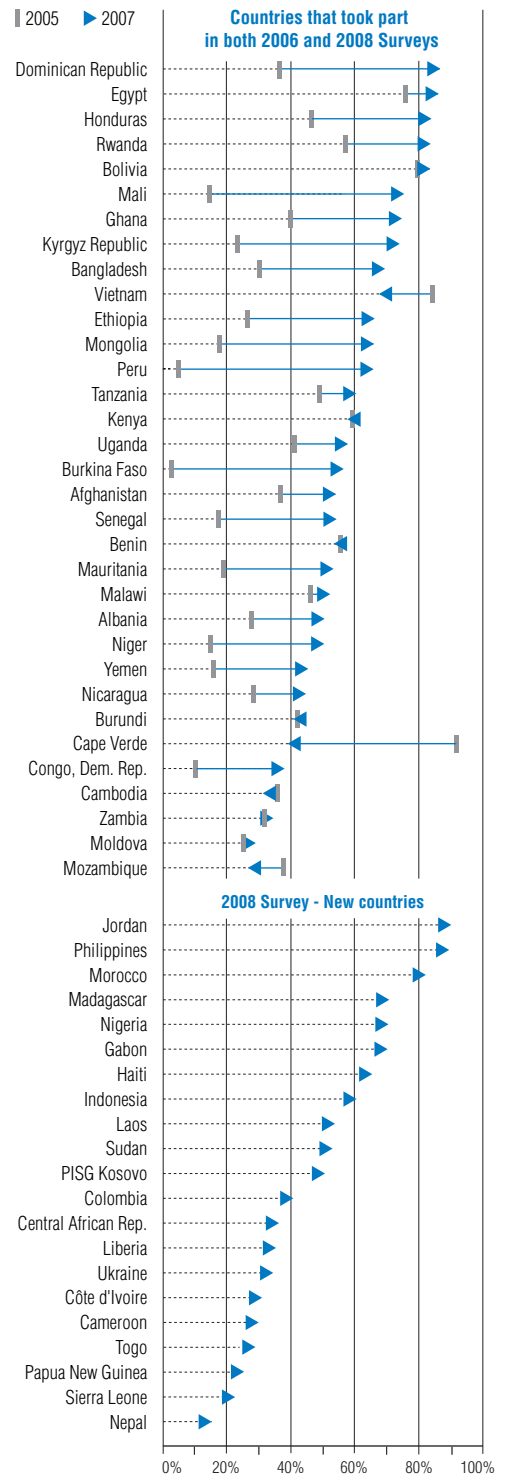
However, other evidence suggests that real movement towards the Paris Declaration vision on capacity development has been modest. Even in countries with high scores, real challenges are in evidence. In **Vietnam**, despite progress, the analysis from the country reports shows there is work to be done on prioritising and communicating these objectives. Other countries also report that their technical co-operation efforts are either limited or not institutionalised. In **Malawi**, technical co-operation takes the form of “mostly isolated intervention”, in which formal technical co-operation policies and sector capacity building strategies “are [only now] being developed”. In **Liberia**, the integrated Poverty Reduction Strategy (i-PRSP) has a chapter on capacity development, although capacity development initiatives remain “somewhat fragmented”.

The analysis also suggests that positive improvements on this score require careful interpretation. As shown in Chart 3.7, the variance between countries is significant, and there have been major corrections in both directions. Moreover, the relatively high scores reported, compared with the target level, reflect decisions by some donors to include as “co-ordinated” any technical co-operation agreed with government, or any assistance within a large programme led by a multi-lateral donor. Apparently, in those countries, improvements in levels of co-ordinated technical co-operation are due entirely to changes in reporting rather than real improvements in the way technical co-operation is provided.

For example, one country in Asia reports that 89% of technical co-operation is co-ordinated despite information in the country report indicating that the country does not have a coherent capacity development strategy, and donor-supported activities remain fragmented.

The analysis suggests that positive improvements on co-ordinated technical co-operation require careful interpretation.

CHART 3.7 (Indicator 4)
Co-ordinated technical co-operation, 2005-2007



BOX 3.2: The challenge:**Ownership over capacity development**

The lack of positive examples in co-ordinated technical co-operation is partly the result of country authorities' failing to formulate and communicate clear objectives. Thus, the obstacles to be overcome are bound up with issues of country ownership over development efforts. For example, in one African country, the promotion of civil service reform, regarded as the key to capacity development in the government sector, is the subject of stalled negotiations between donors and government. As in many other countries, civil service reform is highly problematic from a political point of view. The expectation that donors can, and should, wait for the government to communicate clear objectives on these issues is probably unrealistic.

The report on the *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration* similarly notes that country strategies are not always clearly linked, internally consistent, or politically durable to channel aid flows to priority areas. As a result, alignment is proving to be easier to implement at the high level of policies and strategies but less so at the operations and implementation level. With respect to co-ordinating support to strengthen capacity, the Evaluation report notes that: "The lack of visibility and clarity around capacity building efforts suggests a possible need for more systematic ways of collecting and processing information on the integrated capacity building component of projects and programmes, including information on how pilot projects may assist in building capacity."

■ What will it take to make further progress?

Anyone who is well-informed about the nature of capacity challenges in partner countries will agree that it will not be easy to implement the Paris Declaration's vision on capacity development. However, the lack of clear examples of forward movement on the issue is a cause for concern. The results of the survey highlight the lack of shared understanding between donors and partner countries regarding these issues (see Box 3.2). Progress will therefore depend on the ability of partners to prioritise and communicate capacity development objectives. Capacity development should be institutionalised within a partner-led strategy rather than remaining an *ad hoc* exercise.

There is a lack of shared understanding between donors and partner countries regarding capacity development.

PARALLEL PROJECT MANAGEMENT (Indicator 6)**■ How is it assessed?**

When providing development assistance in a country, donors have, if required, established project implementation units (PIUs), also commonly referred to as project management units. These are dedicated management units designed to support the implementation and administration of projects or programmes.

PIUs that are established outside, and therefore in parallel to, country institutions and structures tend to undermine national capacity development, distort public-sector salaries and diffuse accountability for development results. In light of these negative impacts, a key objective in the Paris Declaration relates to minimising the number of parallel PIUs. The target is to reduce the total stock of parallel PIUs by two-thirds by 2010.

Since 2005, the total number of parallel PIUs has decreased by 216. This represents slow but significant progress towards the 2010 target.

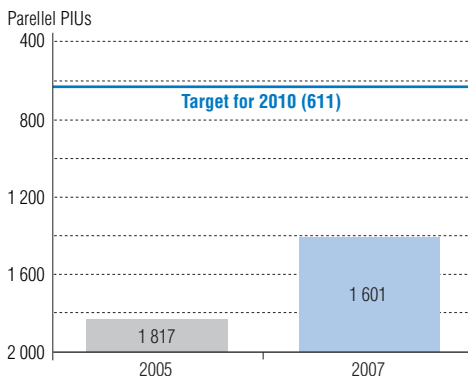
■ The state of play

The survey shows that since 2005, the total number of parallel PIUs has decreased by 216 (see Chart 3.8). This represents slow but significant progress towards the 2010 target of reducing the total number by two-thirds, or 611 parallel PIUs. Chart 3.9 shows, however, that the total is the result of major corrections in both directions. This result is the combined effect of three factors.

First, real efforts have been made to phase out parallel PIUs in a number of countries. In some countries, such as Vietnam, and for some donors – the World Bank in Albania and Mauritania, for instance – the reported progress on reducing parallel PIUs reflects major joint efforts to mainstream donor-funded activities, increase the involvement of government officials and close down existing PIUs.

Second, in the last two years, a number of PIUs have reached the end of their normal life cycle and have been completed.

CHART 3.8 (Indicator 6)
Number of parallel PIUs in 33 countries, 2005 and 2007 (scale in reverse order)



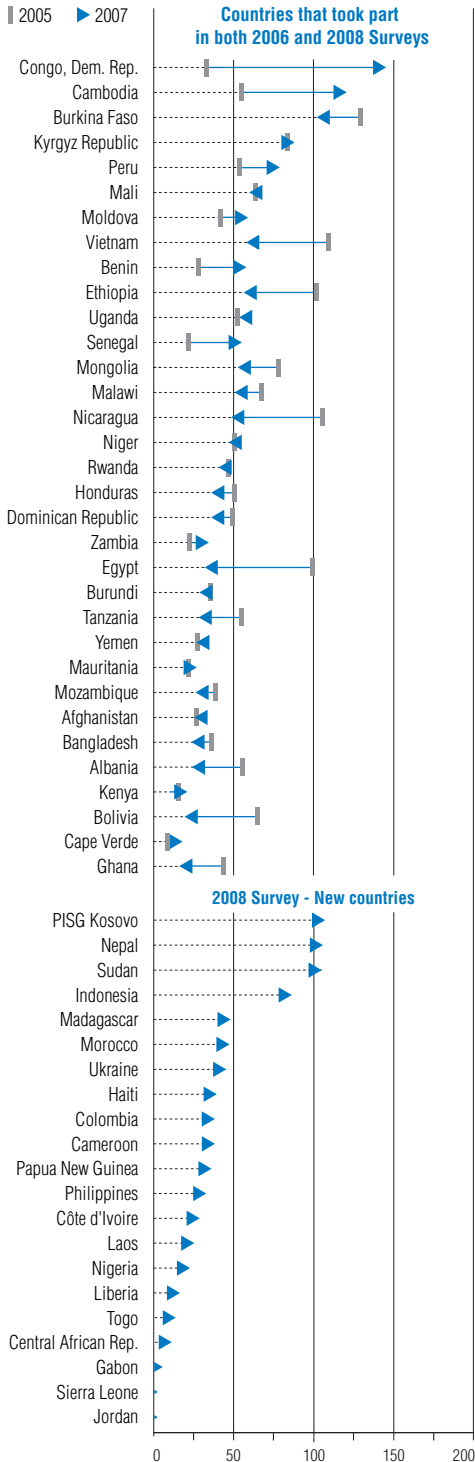
Third, in a number of cases, the reported changes in the stock of parallel PIUs are the result of major reclassifications by particular donors of their PIUs. In some cases, existing units were taken out of the 2005 listings of parallel PIUs on the basis of the more specific survey definition provided in 2008. Elsewhere, the list was enlarged as respondents paid closer attention to the overall thrust of the survey guidance on PIUs (see Appendix E for definition).

■ What will it take to make further progress?

Further progress in phasing out parallel PIUs poses substantial challenges. There are important interdependencies between the Paris Declaration commitments on the use of country systems, on country-led approaches to capacity development, and on reducing numbers of parallel PIUs. In reality, parallel PIUs are (at least in part) a response to perceived weak capacity in mainstream government ministries, departments and agencies. Their continued importance is also linked to donor reluctance to phase out use of their own management and reporting systems. Even from the point of view of partner countries, closing down parallel PIUs can be a mixed blessing, particularly if it is not accompanied by donor commitments to make better use of country systems.

Evidence shows that progress is possible where donors and country authorities have come together to introduce new practices. Project management units can be mainstreamed only at certain moments in the project cycle, usually when a new agreement is being negotiated. Thus, it is not reasonable to expect significant change in the total stock of parallel PIUs in less than five years.

CHART 3.9 (Indicator 6)
Number of parallel PIUs, 2005-2007

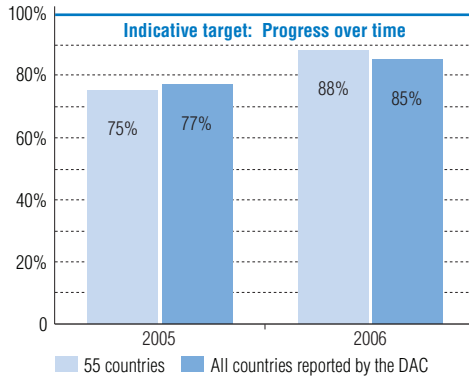


AID UNTYING (Indicator 8)

■ How is it assessed?

Tied aid is aid provided on the condition that the recipient will use it to purchase goods and services from suppliers based in the donor country. Experience has shown that aid with these conditions attached increases the costs of goods and services provided to partner countries and increases administrative burdens on both donors and partners. Reversing this trend, therefore, is key to improving the value-added proportion of aid. In particular, when aid is untied, it helps to build a country's capacity to provide goods and services in a sustainable manner.

CHART 3.10 (Indicator 8)
Untied aid, in 55 surveyed countries and all reported countries, 2005 and 2006



The untying of aid is the subject of routine reporting to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which is the source of the data used in the survey. Although based on voluntary self-reporting by donors, the reports are subject to scrutiny within the OECD-DAC's peer review process. At the time of writing, the latest data available relate to 2006 donor commitments. Therefore the progress recorded is over one year, rather than the usual two applied to the other indicators in the report.

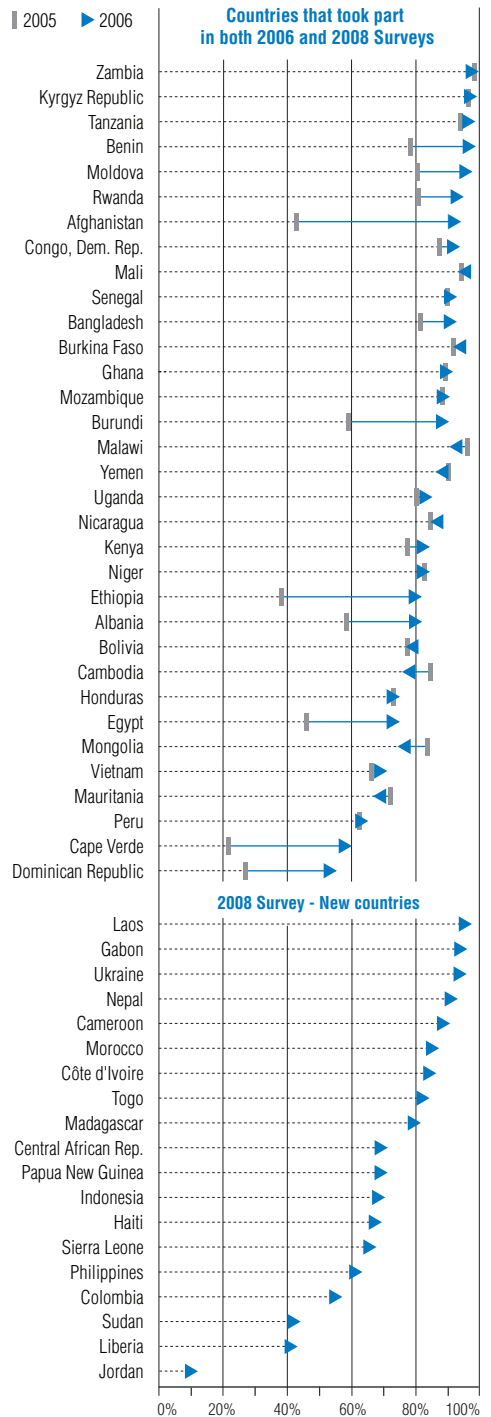
■ The state of play

The findings shows that nearly all countries are making progress in untying aid (Chart 3.11). The fact that the OECD-DAC has been encouraging untying, especially in Least Developed Countries, for much longer than the last two years may help explain why this is an area of success.

Nearly all countries are making progress in untying aid.

On the available data, country participation for the first time in 2008 shows a weighted average of untying that is lower than for countries that took part in the 2006 Baseline Survey. There are some “outliers” – both partner countries and donors – with quite low rates of untying as shown in the Appendix Table A.8. Another concern is that for several countries in Asia, countries that are not members of the OECD-DAC are major donors, and the efforts by the OECD-DAC to promote untying does not extend to them. Since this may soon be the case for a number of African countries, it is an important area for greater international attention. Nevertheless, the findings on untying provide an important measure of reassurance that it is possible to make real progress towards aligning aid through concerted efforts on the part of partner countries and donors. ■

CHART 3.11 (Indicator 8)
Untying aid, 2005-2007



REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OECD (2008), *Report on the Use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems*, OECD, Paris.

Wood, B., Kabell, D., Muwanga, N., and Sagasti, F. (2008), *Evaluation of the Paris Declaration (Phase 1)*, Kabell Konsulting, Denmark

4 AID HARMONISATION

The harmonisation agenda is about improving co-ordination among donors and streamlining donor procedures, so that they can become collectively more effective. Harmonisation of aid delivery procedures and adoption of common arrangements will reduce duplication of effort and lower the steep transaction costs for country aid managers grappling with fragmented aid delivery mechanisms. There may be gains from aid harmonisation even when country ownership and aid alignment are weak. The Paris Declaration treats harmonisation as closely allied to ownership and alignment, partly on the grounds that the simplest approach to common arrangements is to adopt those established within the country.

WHY HARMONISING MATTERS

Decades of development experience show that uncoordinated aid increases the costs for both donors and partner countries, and significantly reduces the value-added proportion of aid. Aid effectiveness is significantly enhanced when there are mechanisms for aid co-ordination that build on shared objectives that are set within a framework that reconciles different interests in a constructive way.

This chapter examines the extent to which aid is co-ordinated by measuring the proportion of aid that is disbursed within programme-based approaches (PBAs) (Indicator 9). It also highlights the extent to which there are closer joint working practices through joint missions and joint analytical work (Indicator 10a and 10b, respectively).

Aid effectiveness is significantly enhanced when there are mechanisms for aid co-ordination that build on shared objectives.

PROGRAMME-BASED APPROACHES (Indicator 9)

■ How is it assessed?

Indicator 9 addresses most effectively the extent of common working among donors by measuring the proportion of aid that is disbursed within PBAs. PBAs are an effective model for co-ordinating development assistance; the Paris Declaration encourages donors to channel a greater proportion of their aid through such approaches. In practice, there are many different modalities for implementing PBAs, and they all operate at various levels.

At one level, the partner country is responsible for defining a clear, country-owned programme (*e.g.* sector policy) and establishing a single budget framework that captures all resources, both domestic and external.

The monitoring survey uses PBAs as a proxy to measure the extent to which donors are engaged in common arrangements to support country-led programmes. Harmonisation is understood as an approach in which the partner country exercises leadership over a programme that is supported by donors. As the [Malawi](#) case

shows, transferring more aid into harmonised channels depends on government willingness to provide the necessary leadership, for example through chairing sector working groups and elaborating sector policies, as well as by providing suitable country systems.

At a second level, donors are responsible for taking steps to use local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation. Malawi's case also shows that adopting common arrangements depends on the willingness of donors to combine their resources and negotiate common procedures amongst themselves.

Finally, at the third level, partner countries and donors are jointly responsible for establishing a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures.

Whilst operating at these three distinct levels, no particular aid modalities automatically qualify as PBAs. A range of aid modalities can be designed to exhibit the features of a PBA including project aid that is delivered in the context of a sector-wide approach (SWAp), or that is pooled through a basket fund or through a pooled arrangement for technical co-operation.

■ Challenge in defining PBAs

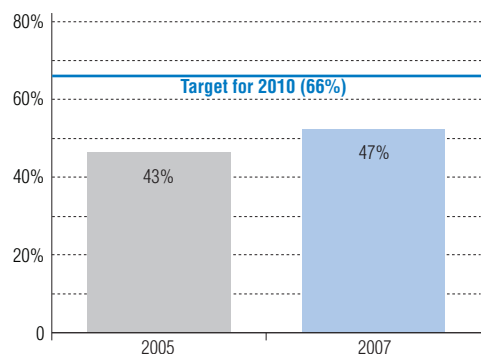
The 2006 Baseline Survey encountered numerous difficulties in obtaining consistent reporting on Indicator 9, according to the definitions used. The first difficulty is that PBAs are not an aid modality: they are defined as a way of organising aid and domestic resources in support of a particular sector or type of activity. Secondly, this is the only indicator concerned with total official development assistance (ODA) to the country, and not just with aid for the government sector. Thus, a programme that is led by a partner country organisation or group of organisations, and also meets the other three criteria set out in the guidance (see Appendix E for definitions), may qualify as a PBA alongside programmes such as government-led SWAps.

Misunderstanding on these two issues explains at least some of the controversy that surrounded the donor responses in some countries in the 2006 Baseline Survey. In the 2006 Baseline Survey, National Co-ordinators were often in a weak position to rigorously apply a common definition of PBAs across all donors due to the permissiveness of the survey's guidance. Thus, the results of the 2006 Baseline Survey were likely an overestimation of the true extent of aid provided within PBAs. This must be borne in mind when interpreting the improvement of Indicator 9 in 2007.

■ The state of play

Notwithstanding the caveats on Indicator 9, the quantitative survey returns (Appendix Table A.9) indicate that the proportion of aid delivered within PBAs has increased by four percentage points, from 43% to 47%. Chart 4.1 shows that there has been some progress on this indicator, although not enough to guarantee achievement of the target of two-thirds of aid delivered in this way by 2010.

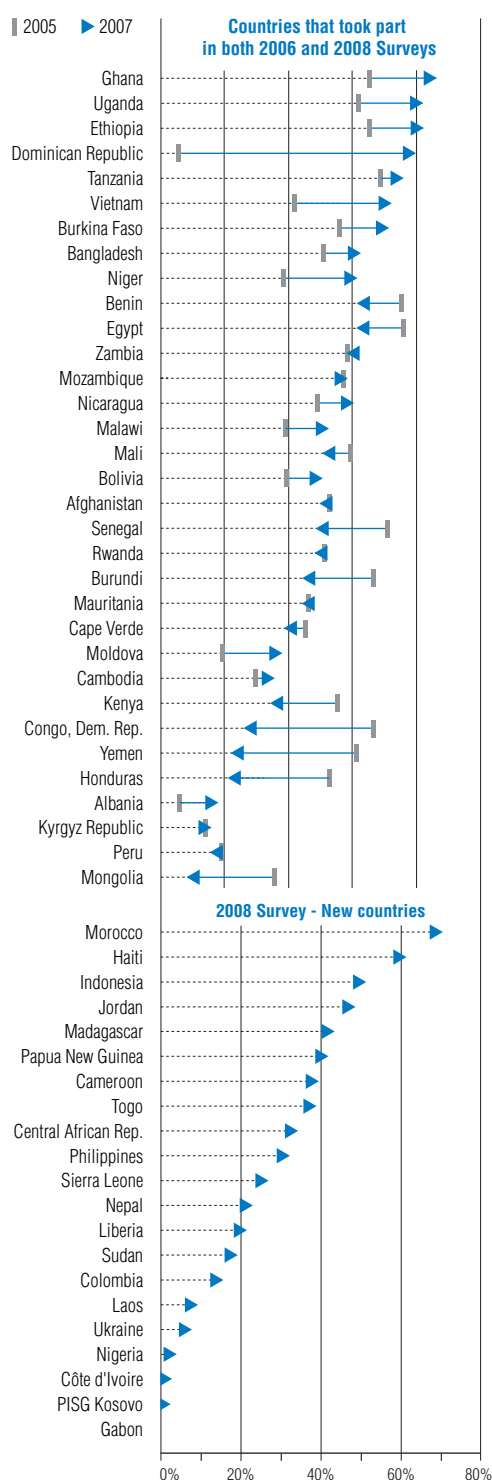
CHART 4.1 (Indicator 9)
Proportion of aid provided by PBAs, 2005 and 2007



Whilst the results between 2005 and 2007 reflect only minor improvements, this does not imply a general slackening of the advance of PBAs. In several countries, the delivery of aid within PBAs has increased by a margin that is fully consistent with the country experiences, for example on the government policy stance on SWAps. This applies to Bolivia,

The proportion of aid delivered within PBAs has increased by four percentage points, from 43% to 47%.

CHART 4.2 (Indicator 9)
Proportion of PBAs, 2005-2007



Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Malawi, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam among others. In Mozambique, use of PBAs is stable.

In Honduras, the numerical estimate is consistent with what is reported about the severe reduction in budget support and the stalling of the sector working group (*mesa*) system.

The difficulty in securing acceptance and consistently applying a rigorous definition of PBAs remained in the 2008 Survey. For example, one country in Latin America considers that PBAs, as defined by the 2008 Survey, do not exist in the country. However, donors in the same country reported that 64% of aid was delivered through PBAs, compared to 5% in 2005.

Overall, there are probably more countries where the proportion of aid within PBAs has been adjusted downwards or has remained the same in 2007 as a result of more realistic reporting. These countries include Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, DR Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal and Yemen.

The aggregate ratios for Indicator 9 are, thus, the combined result of these contradictory tendencies in reporting, as well as a mixed picture of actual performance. The aggregate ratios should be interpreted with care, even though they provide a better basis for future monitoring than was provided by the 2006 Baseline Survey data.

This warning applies to the countries that participated in both surveys and countries taking part in the survey for the first time in 2008. For both groups of countries, the weighted average proportion of ODA in PBAs is now around 44%. The average (un-weighted) country ratio is 30%, showing that PBAs are more prevalent among larger aid recipients than smaller ones.

The difficulty in securing acceptance and consistently applying a rigorous definition of PBAs remained in the 2008 Survey.

DONOR CO-ORDINATED MISSIONS (Indicator 10a)

■ How are they assessed?

The Paris Declaration commits donors to negotiating greater complementarity, or a better division of labour among their programmes. It also calls for closer joint working to reduce the number of duplicative missions, reviews and analytical exercises. This second aspect is the focus of Indicators 10a and 10b, which are on joint country missions and joint country analytical work, respectively.

One of the most frequent complaints made by partner country authorities is that too much time is spent meeting with donors and responding to donor needs. Sometimes meetings are scheduled by donors without giving sufficient consideration to partner country authorities' agendas and irrespective of claims on their time from other donors. In order to better co-ordinate their missions, donors are requested to conduct fewer missions, to co-ordinate the timing of missions with partners, to conduct more joint missions, and to respect the "mission-free periods" of partner countries.

Indicator 10a focuses only on the proportion of missions undertaken jointly by two or more donors, or by one donor on behalf of another (see Appendix E for definitions). In so doing, it recognises that the intention behind this indicator is not simply to have more joint missions but to have fewer missions overall. It also recognises that there is a proper place for single donor missions.

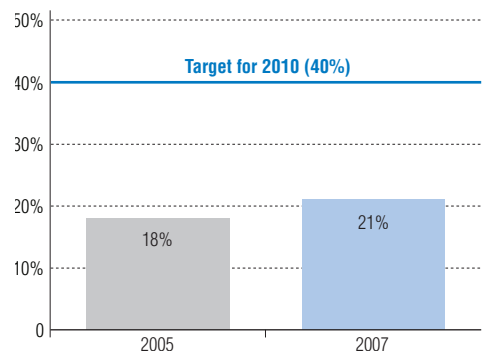
There has been a modest positive trend in increasing joint missions from 18% in 2005 to 21% in 2007.

■ The state of play

The headline result from the 2008 Survey is that there has been a modest positive trend in increasing joint missions from 18% in 2005 to 21% in 2007 (see Chart 4.3). The agreed targets is 40% of missions to be jointly undertaken by 2010.

The country reports also highlight this modest, but positive trend. In [Malawi](#), for instance, progress is linked with the fact that the Development Assistance Strategy sets out specific timings and procedures for sector-wide missions. [Benin](#) and [Kenya](#) have both secured agreements with donors on mission-free periods during the year. Despite this progress, it is clear that significant efforts are still needed.

CHART 4.3 (Indicator 10a)
Co-ordinated donor missions, 2005 and 2007



A particular note of caution must be raised. In some countries, an improvement in the proportion of joint missions occurred alongside a reduction in the total number of missions (*e.g.* [Afghanistan](#)); but in other countries, the improvement has been associated with a large increase in the total number of missions (*e.g.* [Bangladesh](#)). An important policy implication is the need to monitor closely the absolute numbers as well as the proportion of joint activities, while continuing to increase the proportion of joint activities.

JOINT COUNTRY ANALYTICAL WORK (Indicator 10b)

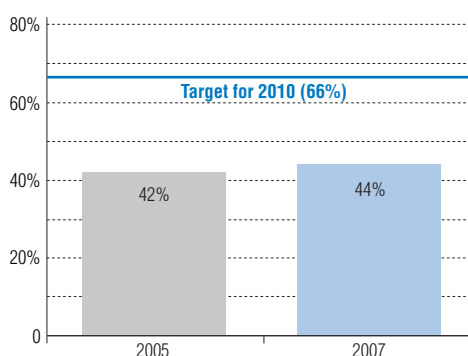
■ How is it assessed?

Country analytical work encompasses the analysis and advice necessary to strengthen policy dialogue, and to develop and implement country strategies in support of sound development assistance. It typically includes country or sector studies and strategies, country evaluations, discussion papers, etc. Sound analytical work is essential for well-focused development policy and programmes. The Paris Declaration recognises that donors have a responsibility to ensure that their commissioned analytical work is, as much as possible, undertaken jointly (PD-32). This leads to a number of benefits. It helps curb transaction costs for partner authorities, avoids unnecessary duplication and helps foster common understanding among donors. Donors also need to draw on partner country analytical work and, where appropriate, work with government and other donors.

Indicator 10b measures the proportion of country analytical reports or reviews undertaken jointly by two or more donors, or by one donor on behalf of other donor(s), as a percentage of the total number of reports or reviews.

The results on joint analytical work show that progress has been slow, with the proportion of joint country analytical work increasing only slightly to 44% (see Chart 4.4). The target for 2010 is for two-thirds of all analytical work to be conducted jointly.

CHART 4.4 (Indicator 10b)
Joint country analytical works, 2005 and 2007



Despite the limited progress at the aggregate level, the country experiences cite examples in which efforts are being made to increase the number of joint activities and enhance collaborative efforts. In [Rwanda](#), for example, the country reports show that several “like-minded” donors have been making particular efforts to undertake joint activities. In [Vietnam](#), donors have undertaken significant efforts to harmonise their activities through co-ordination mechanisms such as the Six Banks, One UN initiative and the EU Harmonisation Roadmap.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

It is clear from the 2008 Survey results that there has been some progress on harmonising donor activities through the use of SWAPs and other PBAs, as well as modest progress on joint missions. However, the pace of change is clearly insufficient to meet the 2010 targets as set out in the Paris Declaration. Joint efforts, in particular, will be needed with partner countries leading the PBAs and the dialogue on division of labour at the country level. Donors must provide strong policy-level support for harmonising activities to reduce the transaction costs of providing aid. ■

The results on joint analytical work show that progress has been slow, with the proportion of joint country analytical work increasing only slightly to 44%.

5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

The Paris Declaration places strong emphasis on the need to improve accountability for the use of all development resources, including external financing. This is not only an objective in its own right – citizens are fully entitled to know how public resources are being used. It is also a way of establishing powerful incentives that help improve the effectiveness of all public resources to achieve development results. This chapter examines three inter-related aspects of this issue: accounting for aid flows (Indicators 3 and 7); developing results-based monitoring frameworks (Indicator 11); and mutual reviews of partnership commitments (Indicator 12).

WHY ACCOUNTING FOR DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES MATTERS

Accurate, comprehensive and transparent reporting on development resources in national budgets and accounting systems is a fundamental objective of the Paris Declaration. It helps to achieve different, but inter-related, objectives:

- More robust budget processes.
- Better public accountability.
- Improved alignment.
- Better allocation of resources over time.

In order to monitor progress against these objectives, two indicators were designed:

- Indicator 3 focuses on whether partner country national budgets are accurate and include comprehensive statements of aid flows.
- Indicator 7 looks at whether aid flows were disbursed on schedule, and accurately recorded in country accounting systems.

The Paris Declaration also recognises that making progress against these objectives requires better co-ordination between partner country authorities and donors.

Accurate, comprehensive and transparent reporting on development resources in national budgets and accounting systems is a fundamental objective of the Paris Declaration.

CAPTURING AID FLOWS IN NATIONAL BUDGETS (Indicator 3)

■ How is it assessed?

The objective of Indicator 3 is to ensure that by 2010, aid is appropriately recorded in the annual budgets of partner countries, thereby enabling partner country authorities to present accurate and comprehensive budget reports to their legislatures and citizens.

The formulation of the budget is a central feature of the formal policy process in all countries. The degree to which donor financial contributions to the government sector are fully and accurately reflected in the budget provides a significant indication of the degree to which there is a serious effort to connect aid programmes with country policies and processes.

Indicator 3 measures budget realism. Budgets are said to be realistic when government estimates of aid are matched with what donors actually deliver. In most aid-dependent countries, improving budget realism is a shared responsibility between partner countries and donors.

Budget authorities establish their estimates of aid on the basis of information provided by donors. Two conditions determine the accuracy of these estimates.

First, all donors need to report all aid flows comprehensively. However, not all donors report aid on budget; even when they do, it is not always reported on time, comprehensively for all activities or in a format that will allow budget authorities to estimate aid flows.

Second, budget estimates need to be accurate. Budget authorities need to be in a position to make an accurate assessment of likely donor disbursements. This typically includes applying discount factors to donor scheduled disbursement figures. Partner countries may do this in various ways – either by not applying a discount factor, by applying a blanket discount factor, or by using donor-by-donor discount factors based on their knowledge of donor practices.

It is more difficult for governments to make accurate estimates when donors do not disburse on schedule.

■ The state of play

The 2008 Survey shows that progress has been made in recording aid more accurately and comprehensively in partner country budgets (Chart 5.1). The average country ratio for Indicator 3 has increased from 42% in 2005 to 48% in 2007.⁶ Despite the progress achieved, more than half of all aid flows to the government sector are still not recorded in country budgets. These numbers fall significantly short of the 2010 target of 85% aid recorded on budget.

CHART 5.1 (Indicator 3)
Percentage of aid recorded on budget, 2005 and 2007

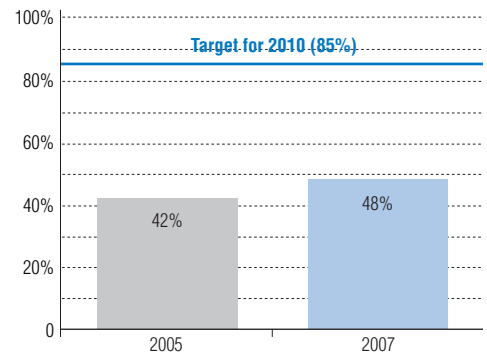


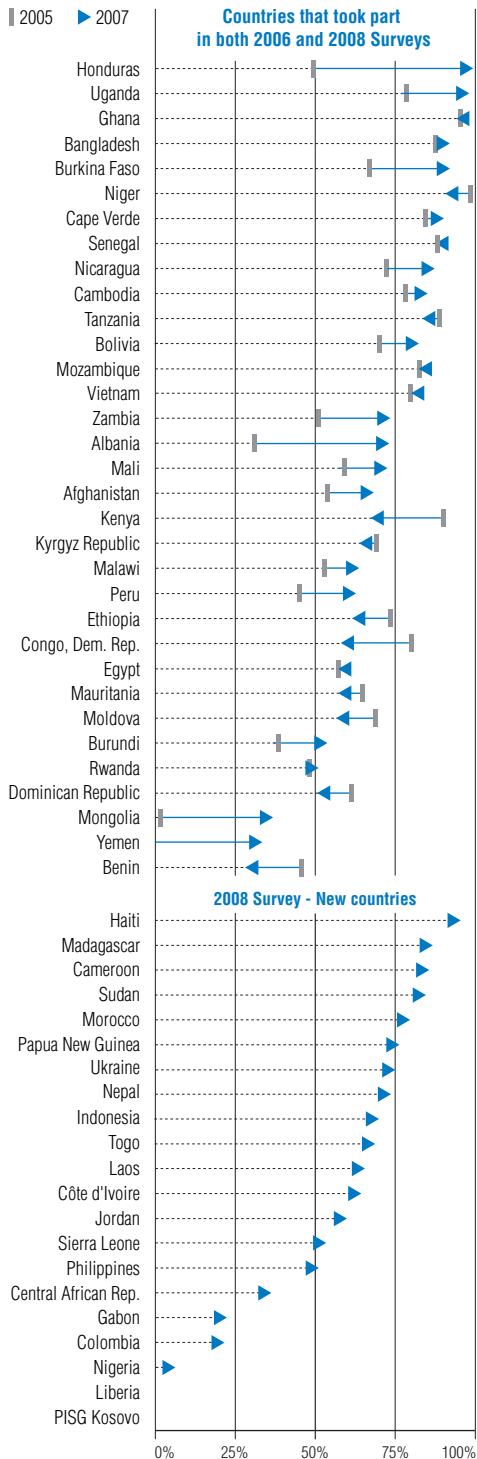
Chart 5.2 illustrates in more detail the degree to which aid is not comprehensively recorded on the budget for all countries taking part in the surveys. It shows that in most countries, progress achieved increased aid capture on the budget, but a significant amount of aid remains unrecorded.

Appendix Tables A.3 and B.3 show the raw numbers for aid disbursements and aid captured in the budget, by both country and donor. These show that there are discrepancies in both directions, as budgets both underestimate or overestimate aid flows. The data show that in most countries, governments capture only a fraction of all aid. Only in 12 countries do governments capture more aid than that disbursed according to donor records. In [Afghanistan](#), for instance, government captured USD 1 148 million more aid than disbursed according to donor estimates. The country report refers to procurement delays (both in national procurement systems and in donor contracting and subcontracting systems) as well as the security situation in the country, which leads some donors to bypass the government and fail to inform them about financial flows.

Progress has been made in recording aid more accurately and comprehensively in partner country budgets.

⁶ For reasons related to the design of indicator 3 and 7, the average quoted here is based on the average country ratio (the un-weighted average).

CHART 5.2 (Indicator 3)
Are government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic?



The gap is also explained by differences between donor and government development priorities. Appendix B.3 also shows that donors differ significantly in their ability to have their aid flows included on budget. In most cases, donors disburse more than what was recorded on budget. However, some donors consistently ensure that their aid is recorded accurately on budgets (for example, 71% and 86% of aid provided by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank respectively was taken into account by government budget estimates).

As was the case for the 2006 Baseline Survey, the analysis shows that the lack of budget realism arises from the combination of two factors: poor reporting of disbursement intentions by donors and limited information capture by budget authorities (as also reported in other studies, see Box 5.1). The 2008 Survey country reports highlight several key challenges on both fronts. Occasionally, partner countries reported that few donors provide the necessary information in time for budget preparation. However, a more common pattern is that the average accuracy of the aid information in the budget is weakened by a serious misreading of the intentions of one or more large donors. This was observed in several surveyed countries. With respect to specific types of assistance, countries report that estimating project and common basket funds is the most difficult remaining challenge. Technical co-operation expenditures are described as a particular problem in recording aid on budget.

Progress is due, in part, to more comprehensive capture of aid. Despite these challenges, an analysis of the proportion of aid that is scheduled for disbursement for the government sector and captured in country budgets shows that there have been improvements in the capture of donor disbursement intentions on budgets, possibly in a majority of countries.

The lack of budget realism arises from the combination of two factors: poor reporting of disbursement intentions by donors and limited information capture by budget authorities.

There have been improvements in the capture of donor disbursement intentions on budgets, possibly in a majority of countries.

BOX 5.1 The challenge: Bringing aid on plan

The findings in the report on *Putting Aid on Budget* undertaken by Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) highlight the challenges. In particular, the report notes that bringing aid on plan in a meaningful way depends on the government having a meaningful planning process. This includes transparent planning, realistic costing of alternatives, and setting annual budgets within a longer perspective. Failing this, challenges arise when making systematic use of the information provided by donors. At the same time, however, donors do not always provide useful information about their programmes. The CABRI report highlights examples where partners have sought to engage donors in the analysis and review linked to planning and budgeting. In Tanzania, for instance, planning and budgeting process structures require the participation of donors and other stakeholders in sector and thematic working groups. The wide use of SWAPs supports the inclusion of aid on plan in a more meaningful way.

Source: CABRI/SPA Aid on Budget Report

The country reports show that several countries have established mechanisms that improve the way aid is captured in the budgets. For example, [Yemen](#) has for the first time created a mechanism that enables the inclusion of detailed aid numbers in the budget. [Mali](#) is improving capture by means of a Common Country Assistance Strategy (SCAP), under which donors provide indicative amounts for the forthcoming three years.

In several countries, the law requires that aid is included in the budget only if it uses the country budget execution arrangements. However, in two such countries, [Bolivia](#) and [Malawi](#), flows that do not meet this criterion are being comprehensively captured in complementary information systems that assist in guiding government decisions and parliamentary oversight.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

Achieving further progress against Indicator 3 will require donors and partner country authorities to work together at various levels:

- Donors will need to provide budget authorities with timely and comprehensive information on their scheduled disbursements, in line with the government systems of classification.
- Governments should establish clear procedures for recording aid on budgets and should record comprehensive budget estimates for aid provided to the government sector.
- Governments and donors will need to work together to ensure that aid recorded in budget estimates is as realistic as possible. In other words, budget estimates should roughly match the volume of aid that is actually disbursed within a government's fiscal year.

PREDICTABILITY OF DISBURSEMENTS (Indicator 7)

■ How is it assessed?

Development assistance in many aid recipient countries constitutes an important source of revenue and resources. In order to make best use of development assistance, partner authorities need to be in a position to plan for the medium and long term, and to optimise allocation of resources within and across sectors. In this regard, the Paris Declaration calls on donors to provide reliable indicative commitments of aid over a multi-year framework and to disburse aid in a timely and predictable manner according to agreed schedules.⁷

While improvements in aid predictability are needed over the short, medium and long term, Indicator 7 focuses specifically on in-year predictability of aid flows to the government sector. In so doing, it recognises that shortfalls

⁷ Most donors are now operating in multi-year programming frameworks, at least for their priority partners. See OECD (2008), *2008 Survey on Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, OECD, Paris.

in the total amount of aid to the government sector and delays in the in-year disbursements of scheduled funds can have serious implications on a government’s ability to implement its national development strategy as planned.

Indicator 7 measures the gap between aid scheduled and aid effectively disbursed and recorded in country accounting systems. The objective of the Paris Declaration is to gradually close this predictability gap so that aid is increasingly disbursed according to agreed schedules, and comprehensively recorded in country accounting systems.

Typical barriers to timely disbursement include administrative difficulties or political concerns on the donor side, or difficulties in fulfilling project execution procedures or conditionalities on the side of the partner country authorities. Joint efforts are required to ensure progress on Indicator 7.

■ The state of play

The 2008 Survey shows that progress has been made in making aid more predictable (Chart 5.3). The average country ratio shows an improvement of five percentage points, from 41% (in 2005) to 46% (in 2007), in the proportion of scheduled aid reported as disbursed in the government accounts. Chart 5.4 reveals that this is the result of improvements in close to half of the countries surveyed.

CHART 5.3 (Indicator 7)
In-year predictability of aid flows, 2005 and 2007

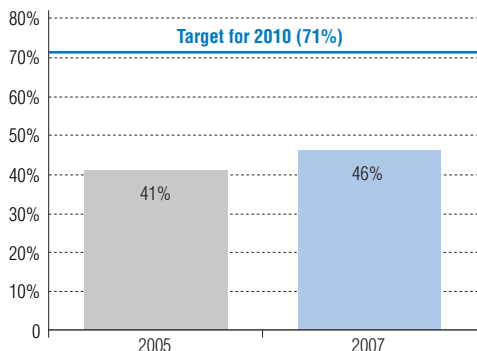
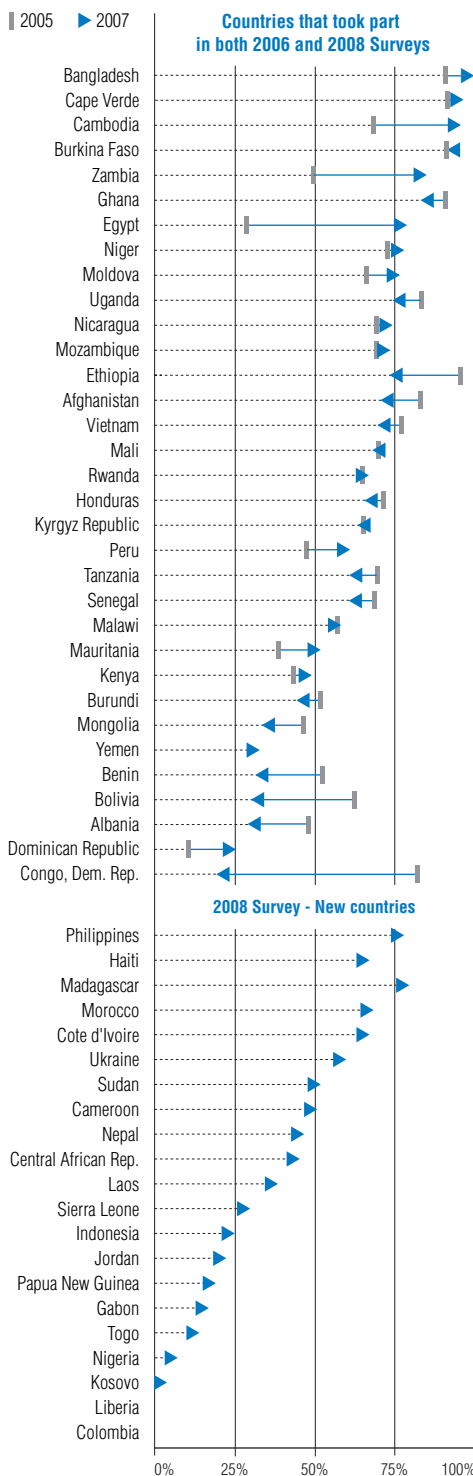


CHART 5.4 (Indicator 7)
Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?



Progress has been made in making aid more predictable. The average country ratio shows an improvement of five percentage points, from 41% (in 2005) to 46% (in 2007).

Quality of results-based monitoring frameworks has increased very modestly.

By comparing scheduled aid with actual disbursements within the year (as reported by donors), Chart 5.4 shows patterns of under- and over-disbursement in both 2005 and 2007. In most countries, the 2007 disbursements are closer to 100% than those of 2005.

Further analysis of the country experiences illustrates in more detail the various barriers to in-year predictability. One such barrier is complicated project execution modalities, which combined with government capacity constraints, produce delays and irregularities (reported in several African countries). There has been deliberate non-disbursement by some donors resulting from conditionality agreements. Thus, while there is evidence of modest progress in more than half of the countries, predictability remains a major issue. In particular, reasons for disbursement problems highlight the linkages between implementing the Paris Declaration commitments on predictability and making progress on several of the other commitments.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

As the survey results illustrate, meeting this objective is not exclusively within donor control: it is a shared responsibility that requires donors and partner country governments to work together on various fronts at the same time. Actions required include efforts to improve:

- The realism of predictions on volume and timing of expected disbursements. This also includes realism on the pace of programme implementation.
- The mechanisms for notifying and recording donor-funded disbursements.
- The comprehensiveness of government records of disbursements made by donors.

DEVELOPING A RESULTS-BASED MONITORING FRAMEWORK (Indicator 11)

■ How is it assessed?

Indicator 11 is concerned with the quality of country results-based monitoring frameworks. As with Indicator 1, the information is taken directly from the World Bank's review, *Results-Based National Development Strategies*, which provides scores for 2005 and 2007 for a group of IDA-eligible countries including many of the countries that participated in the 2006 Baseline Survey or the 2008 Survey (or both). The review focuses on three particular aspects of the robustness of country results-based monitoring frameworks: the quality of the information generated; stakeholder access to the information; and the extent to which such information is utilised within a country-level monitoring and evaluation system. The summary assessments are expressed in scores running from A (highest score) to E (lowest score), with B representing a "largely developed results-oriented framework".

■ The state of play

The headline results of the World Bank exercise indicate "progress made but still a long way to go". This is not unlike the assessment made with respect to country development strategies and their operationalisation. However, in general, the establishment of results-based monitoring frameworks lags behind the formulation of plans, meaning that the need for accelerated progress in order to meet the 2010 targets is even more acute.

The proportion of 2008 sample countries meeting the criteria for the scores A to E are displayed in Table 5.1. The countries scoring B increased only 5% (in 2005) to 7.5% (in 2007).

Of the countries in the 2008 Survey, seven recorded an increase by one grade. Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Lao PDR, Moldova, Mozambique, Yemen and Zambia improved

TABLE 5.1 (Indicator 11)
Quality of results-based monitoring frameworks, 2005 and 2007 (40 countries)

Score categories		2005		2007	
Very strong	A	0%		0%	
	B	5%	■	7.5%	■ ■
Intermediate	C	47.5%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	60%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
	D	47.5%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	30%	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Very weak	E	0%		2.5%	■

from D to C. The change for **Zambia** may be noteworthy, reflecting the country's development of sectoral performance indicators under its national plan, as well as improved co-ordination between its Central Statistical Office and sector ministries. **Mozambique** was the only country to improve its rating from a C to a B. This was due to strong progress in both information dissemination and monitoring and evaluation.

Tanzania and **Uganda** retained their B grades. In **Tanzania**, the implementation of the Mkukuta monitoring system is delivering a more

transparent and more effective performance assessment framework for the National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty. In **Uganda**, the policy matrix and associated outcome targets for the Poverty Eradication Action Plan are providing a sound framework for monitoring results. Moreover, stakeholders enjoy good access to development data.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

Box 5.2 highlights some of the challenges in making progress in developing results-based monitoring frameworks in partner countries.

BOX 5.2 The challenge: Establishing results-based monitoring frameworks

The large gap between progress and goal on Indicator 11 calls for further discussion. Overall, the pace of progress in establishing results-based frameworks is clearly insufficient. The World Bank's review places joint responsibility for improving this situation on partner countries and their aid partners. It calls for the emergence of champions of results monitoring within partner country governments and development assistance agencies. There is, however, danger that this will be interpreted simply as an appeal for more spending on household surveys and other improvements in the technical apparatus of monitoring, if only because these are the elements that can most easily be provided.

As is the case with strategic planning for development, results monitoring succeeds when there is high-level political interest, and not otherwise. Case studies, even in some of the countries that have made the most headway according to the World Bank's review, reveal shortcomings

concerning the demand for, as well as the supply of, monitoring information. They single out strong political leadership, incentives that favour co-ordination and linkage of resource allocation to information about results as key conditions for progress.

If this is true, the policy discussion at the Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana in September 2008 should pay close attention to the political drivers and inhibitors of policy making that are responsive to results. The technical capacities and institutional support required for the generation, analysis and dissemination of reliable data require attention. Moreover, the technical inadequacies of existing systems should not become an alibi for policies that ignore the evidence on results already existing. Governments can move ahead in using evidence to improve policies without waiting to establish best-practice statistical and information systems.

Technical inadequacies of existing systems should not become an alibi for policies that ignore the evidence on results already existing.

MUTUAL REVIEW OF PARTNERSHIP COMMITMENTS (Indicator 12)

■ How is it assessed?

Indicator 12, the only indicator dealing directly with mutual accountability, is one of the five principles of the Paris Declaration. It is concerned with the specific question of whether or not there is a country-level mechanism for mutual assessment of progress on partnership commitments arising from the Rome or Paris Declarations or a local harmonisation and alignment plan. The agreed target is for all countries to have a mechanism that meets this need.

Mutual assessments of progress are exercises that engage both partner country authorities and donors in a review of mutual performance at country level. The survey process uses the following criteria to determine whether mutual assessments of progress have been undertaken by both partner countries and donors.

- **Broad-based dialogue.** Mutual assessments should engage a broad range of government ministries (including line ministries and relevant departments) and donors (bi-lateral, multi-lateral and global initiatives). Government and donors should also consider including civil society organisations in these discussions.
- **Country mechanisms for monitoring progress.** A formal process for measuring progress and following-up the assessment on a regular basis (*e.g.* one to two years) might be supplemented, wherever possible, through independent or impartial reviews. To ensure transparency, the results of such assessments should be made publicly available through appropriate means.

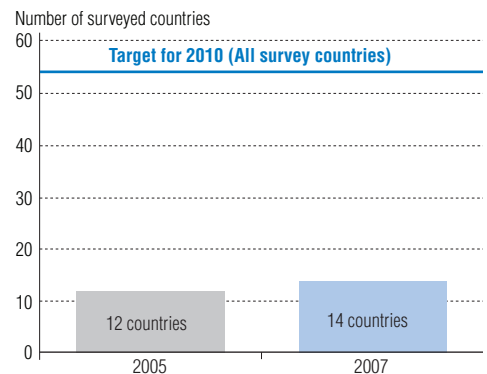
Expansion of mechanisms for reviewing partnership commitments seems to have come to a halt.

- **Country targets.** Partner countries establish country targets for improving aid effectiveness, including within the framework of the agreed 56 partnerships, commitments and Indicators of Progress included in the Paris Declaration. They may, however, go beyond the Paris Declaration wherever government and donors agree to do so.
- **High-level support.** The assessments should be transparent and country-led, with significant support at the highest levels and with an appropriate level of resources.

■ The state of play

Chart 5.5 shows that since 2005, only two additional countries have developed reviews of mutual accountability. Expansion of mechanisms for reviewing partnership commitments seems to have come to a halt, with the effect that the agreed target will be hard to reach without substantial additional effort.

CHART 5.5 (Indicator 12)
Mechanisms for mutual review, 2005 and 2007



There have been calls for renewed thinking on mutual reviews of partnerships. One of the difficulties associated with Indicator 12 is that country authorities are often unclear about how to answer the question on mutual assessment mechanisms. Often, dialogue arrangements of a more directly operational sort, such as sector reviews, PRS reviews and consultative group meetings, are the only ones cited.

Only one country, **Rwanda**, is reported to be developing a common Performance Assessment Framework alongside the results monitoring of its development and poverty reduction strategy, which will include assessment of both government and donor performance. Unlike existing arrangements in other countries, Rwanda's mechanism will provide an accountability framework for all stakeholders (rather than being limited to the government's interface with budget support donors, for example).

Examples drawn from the country reports show a variety of experiences and expectations resulting from the mutual accountability mechanisms introduced at country level.

In **Afghanistan**, mutual assessment takes place in the context of the Afghanistan Compact. The Compact includes a number of commitments by both government and donors to improve the quality of aid in line with the objectives of the Paris Declaration. Implementation of the Compact is assessed through regular reports and meetings hosted by the Joint Co-ordination Monitoring Board, which is co-chaired by a senior Afghan official (appointed by the Afghan President) and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Afghanistan.

In **Cambodia**, the Harmonisation, Alignment and Results Action Plan was institutionalised in 2007 as the Cambodia Development Co-operation Forum. Mutual assessments of progress on aid effectiveness seem firmly established, although continued strengthening of dialogue mechanisms and joint monitoring indicators, including with civil society, has been identified as a priority.

Moldova has a system of mutual accountability based on the Development Partnership Framework, which was created specifically to monitor progress towards the Paris Declaration targets. So far, the actions set out in the agreement have not been fully implemented; a document to facilitate this process is due to be completed in 2008.

Mozambique has a well-developed system of mutual accountability for those donors providing budget support. The accountability and assessment mechanism is based on the Performance Assessment Framework of the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty. Programme aid partners (donors) have their performance assessed annually by independent consultants, with donors rated against a matrix of targets drawn largely from the Paris Declaration.

In **Vietnam**, the aid effectiveness agenda enjoys high-level support and mechanisms have been put in place to monitor implementation of both the Paris Declaration and the partnership commitments established by the country-specific Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness. The Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness – which includes civil society representatives – has proved an effective forum for ongoing dialogue between government and donors about aid effectiveness.

■ What will it take to make further progress?

These mechanisms described above are cause for optimism. However, most of these initiatives were already in place at the time of the 2006 Baseline Survey. The number of countries that have introduced a mechanism of the specific sort visualised by the Paris Declaration in the last two years is, in reality, quite small. Some existing mechanisms in Latin America have survived changes of government but are not currently being used; others are no longer recognised.

There is, therefore, an urgent need for further discussion of the benefits that mutual monitoring of partnership commitments can bring, and whether the successes that have been demonstrated in some countries could be applied more widely.

It may be worth noting that monitoring mechanisms can only be established around action plans. Countries and donors wishing to embark on initiatives of the sort described above need to begin by agreeing on a specific set of actions that they expect of each other. ■

There is an urgent need for further discussion of the benefits that mutual monitoring of partnership commitments can bring.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bedi, T., Bedi, T., Coudouel, A., Cox, M., Goldstein, M., and Thornton, N. (2006), *Beyond the Numbers: Understanding the Institutions for Monitoring Poverty Reduction Strategies*, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Mokoro Ltd. (2008), *Putting Aid on Budget: A Study for the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) and the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA)*, 2 Vols., Mokoro, Oxford.
- OECD (2008), *2008 Survey on Aid Allocation and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, OECD, Paris.
- World Bank (2007), *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessments and Challenges Ahead*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

The increased number of partner countries taking part in the 2008 Survey allows for a more refined analysis and an understanding of the implications of the Paris Declaration within specific sub-sets of partner countries. Fourteen countries in the 2008 Survey are considered, for the purposes of analysis, to be in situations of “fragility”⁸. Middle-income countries (MICs) is the other sub-category for which, it is often argued, the Paris Declaration commitments are relevant, but may require adjustments. There are 17 MICs in the 2008 Survey, as defined by the classifications of the World Bank’s World Development Indicators. This chapter selects several indicators that are most pertinent to aid management in a given country, and provides a brief analysis of how these sub-sets of countries fare in realising the Paris Declaration principles.

TABLE 6.1 Sub-categories of survey countries

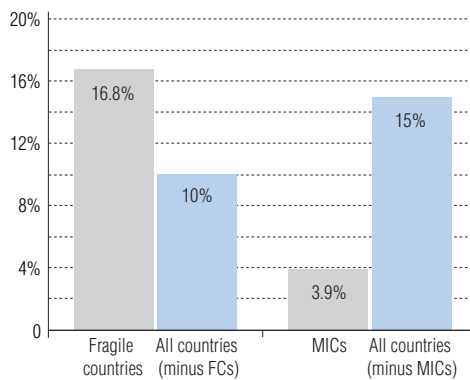
Countries considered to be in situations of fragility (14 countries)		Middle-income countries (17 countries)	
Afghanistan	Haiti	Albania	Indonesia
Burundi	PDR Lao	Bolivia	Jordan
Cambodia	Liberia	Cameroon	Morocco
Cameroon	Sierra Leone	Cape Verde	Moldova
Central African Rep.	Sudan	Colombia	Nicaragua
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Togo	Dominican Rep.	Peru
Côte d’Ivoire	Yemen	Egypt	Philippines
		Gabon	Ukraine
		Honduras	

In the 2008 Survey, 14 countries are in situations of fragility and 17 are middle income.

Aid dependency as measured by OECD-DAC estimations of ODA/gross national income ratios varies considerably among the surveyed countries in situations of fragility, and among the MICs, as well as in the general survey population. However, as expected, the simple averages for this ratio are relatively high for the fragile states and relatively low for MICs (Chart 6.1).

⁸ The criterion used here is based on the World Bank’s CPIA exercise for 2007, where countries in the bottom two quintiles of the CPIA distribution are considered to be in a situation of fragility.

CHART 6.1
ODA / gross national income ratios



COUNTRIES FACING SITUATIONS OF FRAGILITY

The degree to which aid effectiveness objectives are applied in situations of fragility has been the subject of special initiatives by members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).⁹

The World Bank's *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead* report devotes a special section to the achievements of countries in fragile situations. It looks at the formulation of operational development strategies (Indicator 1) and results-based frameworks (Indicator 11). To date, there are no countries in the B category for either indicator, yet 47% of the countries covered by the review are considered to have "taken action" on creating a strategy and 21% on a results-based monitoring framework (thereby qualifying for scores of C).

For the sub-set of 14 surveyed countries considered to be in situations of fragility, seven countries have a rating of C on operational development strategies, six have a rating of D, and one received a rating of E. For results-based frameworks, three scored a rating of C, nine scored D, and one scored E.

According to the World Bank's review, progress is being made at sector level in several of these countries, with sector strategies increasingly linked to expenditure frameworks and associated monitoring arrangements. Several are also following a carefully sequenced approach in which tasks are prioritised with a view to critical goals such as restoring security, peace and stability, and rebuilding essential state functions. In some cases, this has been assisted by the use of transitional results matrices (TRMs) with technical support from the World Bank.

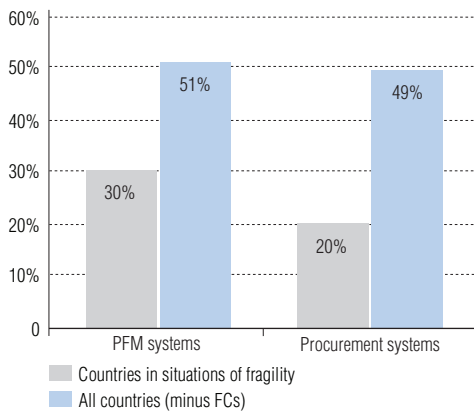
However, the framing paper commissioned by the DAC Fragile States Group argues that state-building provides a better framework for international engagement with these countries than poverty-reduction related strategies (PRSPs). The latter are perceived as rather technocratic. Hence, national strategies and monitoring systems within PRSP-style frameworks are arguably insufficient and possibly inappropriate for countries in situations of fragility. The major focus of any international effort, it is argued, should be on the political processes that renew and adjust the "social contract" between the state and society. The focus should be on restoring dynamic political processes which have the potential to "bring citizens' expectations of the state and state expectations of citizens into equilibrium with the state's capacity to deliver services".

⁹ Notably the preparation of the *Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations* (April 2007), and an ongoing monitoring of the adequacy ODA flows, *Ensuring Fragile States Are Not Left Behind* (Dec. 2007). www.oecd.org/fragilestates

■ **Use of country systems:**
Is there a difference?

In terms of the quality of country systems, only [Sierra Leone](#) and [Cameroon](#) reached the threshold for PFM (3.5) that is of a high enough quality to set a specific target for donor use of country systems according to the 2007 CPIA exercise. Five countries participated in the 2007 procurement self-assessment exercise and received the following scores: Afghanistan – C; Cameroon – B; Lao PDR – C; Sierra Leone – B; and Yemen – D.

CHART 6.2
Use of country systems in countries in situations of fragility



As Chart 6.2 illustrates, the average ratio for use of country PFM and procurement systems is lower for fragile states than for all 2008 Survey participants. This may hardly be surprising if countries are facing situations of fragility and significant capacity hurdles. In one country, analysis of the country report shows that lack of transparency, administrative hurdles and lack of policy coherence undermine the ability and willingness of donors to use country PFM systems. The supreme audit institution for example, although operational in 2006, is not as yet able to audit public finances. At the same time, however, donors are making efforts to gradually align their support to country priorities and practices.

■ **Aid on budget and predictability:**
Is there a difference?

The degree to which aid is captured on budget or provided in a predictable manner in countries in situations of fragility differs significantly. Aid captured on the budget for countries in situations of fragility ranges from 0% to 95%. However, as the previously cited report argues, there may well be more urgent problems to be addressed such as those connected directly with guaranteeing the peace and rebuilding the state.

In one country, for instance, only 37% of aid is on budget. Weaknesses in budget planning, procurement, and disbursements conspire to reduce aid recorded on budget. Moreover, sector ministries do not always inform the Ministry of Finance of aid received directly from donors. Weak communication channels between donors and government authorities exacerbate the situation.

As with most countries, lack of aid predictability in counties in situations of fragility may represent donor failure to notify partners or disburse on time, but it can also point to weaknesses in government capacity to record aid. In one African country, for instance, the data suggest that the predictability gap is largely explained by the limited ability of the government to record aid disbursements. It is also hampered by the inaccuracy of reporting information provided by donors.

Still, efforts are being made to increase the predictability of aid in fragile states. In Lao PDR, for example, the government is taking steps to improve the predictability of aid by establishing a comprehensive ODA database, and by working with donors to develop ways of improving overall project and financial management. In general, as noted in the Sierra Leone country report, there is consensus that building trust between government and donors is an important factor that will lead to increased predictability of aid over the medium term.

On average, countries in situations of fragility perform less well than other countries.

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

The distinction between low-income and middle-income countries is based on a crude numerical dividing line. As in the case of countries in situations of fragility, there is no suggestion that the countries on either side of the dividing line differ from each other in any essential way (in fact, Cameroon is perceived as both a country in a situation of fragility and an MIC). In addition, the survey countries that are classified in the World Development Indicators as MICs are all in the lower middle income sub-category reflecting their significant levels of poverty and asymmetries in wealth within the various countries. For this reason, they can be large recipients of concessional loans and other poverty-focused ODA. In a broad sense, the Paris Declaration is as relevant to these countries as to countries that are poorer in aggregate terms.

Middle-income countries perform a little bit better.

For the sub-set of 17 countries which are considered to be in the category of MICs, seven received a rating of C on operational development strategies (Indicator 1). On results-based monitoring frameworks (Indicator 11), two received a rating of D and five received a rating of C. Ten did not receive any rating for either operational strategies or results-based monitoring frameworks because they had graduated from IDA eligibility.

■ Use of country systems: Is there a difference?

For the sub-set of 17 surveyed countries within the MIC category, seven were included in the 2007 CPIA exercise. In this context, and in relation to the quality of PFM systems, one received a score of 3.0, another 3.5 and five scored 4.0. Ten of the surveyed countries did not receive a CPIA rating as they had graduated from IDA eligibility. Three countries took part in the 2008 procurement self-assessment exercise and received the following ratings: Cameroon – B; Indonesia – C; and the Philippines – C.

CHART 6.3
Use of country systems in middle-income countries

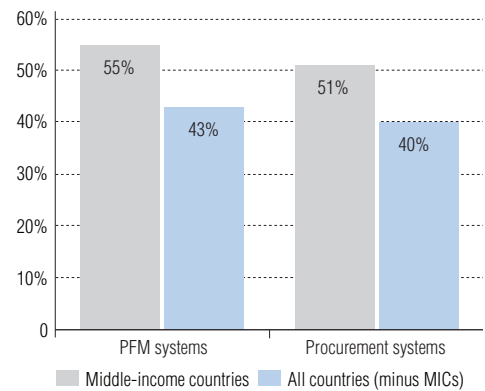


Chart 6.3 shows that a larger proportion of aid in volume terms uses country systems in MICs. This may reflect the fact that concessional loans from multi-lateral and bi-lateral sources are most likely to be handled entirely within country systems, even if bi-lateral grants rarely use such systems, as in Indonesia and Colombia. Country systems may also be significantly stronger than they are in low-income countries. In Latin American MICs, procurement systems are likely to have been improved significantly under various regional integration agreements, as reported by Peru.

■ Aid on budget and predictability: Is there a difference?

Despite these positive messages, the 2008 Survey revealed a number of specific challenges in some MICs. Putting aid on budget in a comprehensive way is difficult in countries where aid to the government sector has been dominated by concessional loans from multi-lateral or bi-lateral agencies, and grants are associated with direct assistance to official and quasi-official entities at the local level. It is even more difficult where different government authorities are in charge of negotiating loans and obtaining grants.

It may also be contrary to the prevailing law or simply considered unnecessary by the country authorities. Colombia and the Philippines are among numerous MICs participating in the 2008 Survey that find it necessary only to include a global estimate of grant aid in the budget. National Co-ordinators from these countries tend to take the view that to go further than this would be unnecessary and that, in the specific country context, it makes little sense to treat budget capture as a proxy for policy alignment.

The difficulty and questionable relevance of budgetising grant aid from the perspective of MICs may be reflected in the relatively low weighted country average for aid capture in the budgets of those countries.

In general, MICs perform at about the same level as other countries in securing disbursement on schedule. However, others have obtained low scores on predictability as some, due to the low level of aid dependency, have not felt the need so far – both by partner country and donors – to establish such mechanisms to account for aid in the budget. For example, [Colombia](#) includes only a global estimate of grant aid in the budget. The country reports for the 2008 Survey suggest several distinct issues arising from a low level of aid dependence and different loan/grant balance issues that are common to at least an important sub-set of the participating MICs. As with states in fragile situations, but for different reasons, these issues tend to raise questions regarding the general applicability of the Paris Declaration targets on aid alignment.

A feature of several of the MICs covered in the 2008 Survey is that the aid relationship is a much more “arms’ length” affair than in most LICs. Government relationships with the multi-lateral development banks are typically close and focused on a central economic ministry. However, bi-lateral donors relate to other parts of government in a less defined way.

This is reflected, at least in part, in a set of returns to the 2008 Survey that are poorly integrated in most cases and suffer from major internal contradictions (in some cases).

MICs are much less likely than other survey participants to have adopted a Harmonisation and Alignment Action Plan or created a mechanism for mutual monitoring of partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration type. [Nicaragua](#) is a notable exception, but the country has joined the middle-income category only recently. [Colombia](#) is another exception although the London-Cartegena-Bogotá process has been established to reflect the government’s commitment to co-ordinate international aid and promote human rights.

Despite these particularities, it would be a mistake to conclude that the Paris Declaration commitments must be monitored differently in MICs than in other countries. On the contrary, it is vital that efforts to gather the data in a consistent way are renewed and strengthened as the survey process looks forward to 2011. This entails insisting on the same concepts and measures across all country types, so that data becomes progressively more comparable.

Understanding how the Paris Declaration is implemented differs from promoting the principles of the Paris Declaration in a particular country context. Some degree of “localisation” of the commitments – so that they apply the spirit of the Paris Declaration in a way that is relevant to the country context – seems essential in the MIC context.

■ Making further progress

The survey findings regarding various country types are inevitably indicative. However, the discussion above is sufficient to make clear that countries in situations of state fragility and MICs face distinctive sets of challenges. These require intelligent adaptations of the Paris Declaration commitments to the particular circumstances, rather than automatic adoption of actions that might be suggested by the progress indicators. ■

It would be a mistake to conclude that the Paris Declaration commitments must be monitored differently in MICs than in other countries.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OECD (2008), *Concepts and Dilemmas of State Building in Fragile Situations: From Fragility to Resilience*, OECD, Paris.

World Bank, BMZ and GTZ (2007), *Minding the Gaps: Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

THE FOLLOWING TABLES IN APPENDIX A, B, AND C provide data for all the 12 indicators measured through the 2006 Baseline Survey and the 2008 Survey. The charts in the main body of the report are based on the data presented in Appendices A and B.

- Appendix A provides the data for all 12 of the indicators on a country-by-country basis. Data from 55 countries are included.
- Appendix B provides the data for all surveyed indicators (indicators 3 to 10b) on a donor-by-donor basis. Data from 31 donors are included.
- Appendix C provides data for each donor which took part in the survey for all surveyed indicators (indicators 3 to 10b).

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The data draws from a number of different sources:

- Indicator 1 (Operational Development Strategies) and Indicator 11 (Results-Oriented Frameworks) are based on the World Bank's *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead* report.
- Indicator 2a (Reliable public financial management systems) is drawn from the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), sub-component 13.
- Indicator 2b (Reliable procurement systems) is based on the common benchmarking and assessment methodology for public procurement systems developed and piloted by the Joint Venture on Procurement.
- Indicator 8 (Untying aid) is based on 2006 OECD-DAC data on untied aid.
- Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8 and 11) are drawn from the 2006 *Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration*.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A: DATA ON COUNTRIES (ONE TABLE PER INDICATOR)

TABLE		PAGE
A.0	Aid reported in the survey vs. core aid reported to the DAC	78
A.1	Indicator 1 Do countries have operational development strategies?	79
A.2A	Indicator 2a How reliable are country public financial management systems?	79
A.2B	Indicator 2b How reliable are country procurement systems?	80
A.3	Indicator 3 Are government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic?	81
A.4	Indicator 4 How much technical assistance is co-ordinated with country programmes?	82
A.5	Indicator 5 How much aid for the government sectors uses country systems?	83
A.6	Indicator 6 How many PIUs are parallel to country structures?	84
A.7	Indicator 7 Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?	85
A.8	Indicator 8 How much aid is untied?	86
A.9	Indicator 9 How much aid is programme-based?	87
A.10a	Indicator 10a How many donor missions are co-ordinated?	88
A.10b	Indicator 10b How much country analysis is co-ordinated?	89
A.11	Indicator 11 Do countries have monitorable results-based frameworks?	90
A.12	Indicator 12 Do countries have reviews of mutual accountability?	90

APPENDIX B: DATA ON DONORS (ONE TABLE PER INDICATOR)

B.3	Indicator 3 Are government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic?	92
B.4	Indicator 4 How much technical assistance is co-ordinated with country programmes?	93
B.5	Indicator 5 How much aid for the government sectors uses country systems?	94
B.6	Indicator 6 How many PIUs are parallel to country structures?	95
B.7	Indicator 7 Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?	96
B.8	Indicator 8 How much aid is untied?	97
B.9	Indicator 9 How much aid is programme-based?	98
B.10a	Indicator 10a How many donor missions are co-ordinated?	99
B.10b	Indicator 10b How much country analysis is co-ordinated?	100

APPENDIX C: DATA ON DONORS (ONE TABLE PER DONOR)

TABLE		PAGE
C.0	2010 Targets for the Paris Declaration	103
	DONOR	
C.1	African Development Bank	105
C.2	Asian Development Bank	106
C.3	Australia	107
C.4	Austria	108
C.5	Belgium	109
C.6	Canada	110
C.7	Denmark	111
C.8	European Commission	112
C.9	Finland	113
C.10	France	114
C.11	GAVI Alliance	115
C.12	Germany	116
C.13	Global Fund	117
C.14	Inter-American Development Bank	118
C.15	IFAD	119
C.16	Ireland	120
C.17	Italy	121
C.18	Japan	122
C.19	Korea	123
C.20	Luxembourg	124
C.21	Netherlands	125
C.22	New Zealand	126
C.23	Norway	127
C.24	Portugal	128
C.25	Spain	129
C.26	Sweden	130
C.27	Switzerland	131
C.28	United Kingdom 132	
C.29	United Nations	133
C.30	United States	134
C.31	World Bank	135

APPENDIX D: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Donor Questionnaire	138
Government Questionnaire	140

APPENDIX E: ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS	141
---	------------

A COUNTRY DATA

ONE TABLE PER INDICATOR

THE FOLLOWING TABLES provide the data for all 12 of the indicators on a country-by-country basis. Data is presented for the 55 countries that have taken part in the 2008 Survey.

HOW TO USE APPENDIX A

Progress between 2005 and 2007 is measured for the set of 33 baseline countries which have participated in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and the 2008 Survey. The ‘global picture’ for 2007 is provided for the 55 countries which took part in the 2008 Survey.

Table A.0 provides information on the coverage of the 2008 Survey. The amounts reported in the Survey equate to over 100% of core aid in 2006 – that is aid programmed for spending in countries – that members of the Development Assistance Committee reported for 2006.

TABLE A.0 Coverage of the Survey: Aid reported in the Survey vs. Core aid reported to the DAC

	Aid reported in the 2008 Survey (USD m) a	Core aid reported to the DAC for 2006 ^x (USD m) b	Ratio		Gross ODA reported to the DAC for 2006 ^y (USD m) d	Ratio	
			2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b		2005 (for reference)	2007 e = a / d
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys							
Afghanistan	3 623	2 703	99%	134%	3 004	89%	121%
Albania	293	350	102%	84%	353	99%	83%
Bangladesh	1 733	1 699	106%	102%	1 951	101%	89%
Benin	392	354	68%	111%	1 317	63%	30%
Bolivia	514	675	110%	76%	2 268	105%	23%
Burkina Faso	827	856	83%	97%	1 988	80%	42%
Burundi	302	296	62%	102%	448	36%	67%
Cambodia	711	527	86%	135%	540	84%	132%
Cape Verde	152	151	62%	101%	153	62%	99%
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 019	858	91%	119%	2 111	49%	48%
Dominican Republic	391	198	108%	197%	220	106%	177%
Egypt	1 413	1 240	74%	114%	1 430	65%	99%
Ethiopia	1 986	1 526	99%	130%	5 645	63%	35%
Ghana	1 097	1 186	91%	93%	5 370	64%	20%
Honduras	427	457	78%	93%	1 730	32%	25%
Kenya	738	831	84%	89%	1 107	73%	67%
Kyrgyz Republic	234	293	64%	80%	355	61%	66%
Malawi	517	564	107%	92%	2 873	92%	18%
Mali	811	788	86%	103%	2 494	79%	33%
Mauritania	363	207	86%	175%	1 019	68%	36%
Moldova	221	225	86%	98%	228	73%	97%
Mongolia	119	212	73%	56%	228	70%	52%
Mozambique	1 595	1 489	96%	107%	3 169	94%	50%
Nicaragua	620	719	84%	86%	1 730	64%	36%
Niger	428	437	88%	98%	1 665	70%	26%
Peru	407	666	86%	61%	689	76%	59%
Rwanda	774	545	106%	142%	1 743	92%	44%
Senegal	695	823	76%	84%	3 021	62%	23%
Tanzania	1 877	1 736	95%	108%	5 632	88%	33%
Uganda	1 275	1 321	98%	97%	4 859	84%	26%
Viet Nam	2 659	2 029	94%	131%	2 099	93%	127%
Yemen	330	374	101%	88%	397	81%	83%
Zambia	919	809	93%	114%	4 134	41%	22%
Sub-Total	29 463	27 143	92%	109%	65 972	75%	45%
2006 Survey Country							
South Africa	--	822	79%	--	826	78%	--
2008 Survey - New countries							
Cameroon	518	560	--	92%	3 059	--	17%
Central African Rep.	164	170	--	97%	193	--	85%
Chad	148	236	--	63%	332	--	44%
Colombia	395	957	--	41%	1 047	--	38%
Cote d'Ivoire	190	233	--	82%	356	--	53%
Gabon	60	89	--	67%	92	--	65%
Haiti	682	537	--	127%	620	--	110%
Indonesia	4 129	2 464	--	168%	3 064	--	135%
Jordan	473	583	--	81%	717	--	66%
Kosovo	227	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laos	348	387	--	90%	395	--	88%
Liberia	675	131	--	515%	269	--	251%
Madagascar	697	721	--	97%	2 936	--	24%
Morocco	1 822	1 307	--	139%	1 314	--	139%
Nepal	609	546	--	112%	621	--	98%
Nigeria	651	1 045	--	62%	12 164	--	5%
Papua New Guinea	369	320	--	115%	321	--	115%
Philippines	1 951	1 154	--	169%	1 173	--	166%
Sierra Leone	289	285	--	101%	384	--	75%
Sudan	846	820	--	103%	2 080	--	41%
Togo	85	91	--	93%	99	--	86%
Ukraine	345	490	--	70%	493	--	70%
Sub-Total	15 672	13 124	--	119%	31 731	--	49%
TOTAL	45 134	40 267	92%	112%	97 702	75%	46%
<i>For reference:</i>							
<i>Global coverage of the Survey</i>							
Total for the Survey (55 countries)	45 134	40 267	92%	112%	97 702	75%	46%
All other countries (102 countries)	--	28 779	--	--	4 834	--	--
TOTAL^z	45 134	69 046	37%	65%	102 536	24%	44%

^x «Core aid» matches closely the definition of aid used in the Survey; it excludes debt reorganisation and humanitarian aid.

^y «Gross ODA» includes all types of ODA reported to the DAC for the calendar year 2006.

^z The total includes country allocable aid only; it excludes regional and global activities.

TABLE A.1 Indicator 1: Do countries have operational development strategies?

Country	Rating		Country	Rating	
	2005	2007		2005	2007
Afghanistan	N/A	D	Liberia	D	D
Albania	C	C	Madagascar	C	C
Bangladesh	C	C	Malawi	C	C
Benin	C	C	Mali	C	C
Bolivia	C	C	Mauritania	B	C
Burkina Faso	C	B	Moldova	D	C
Burundi	D	C	Mongolia	D	C
Cambodia	C	C	Morocco	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	C	C	Mozambique	C	C
Cape Verde	C	C	Nepal	C	C
Central African Republic	D	D	Nicaragua	D	C
Chad	C	C	Niger	C	C
Colombia	N/A	N/A	Nigeria	N/A	C
Congo, Democratic Republic	D	D	Papua New Guinea	N/A	N/A
Côte d'Ivoire	D	E	Peru	N/A	N/A
Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	Philippines	N/A	N/A
Egypt	N/A	N/A	Rwanda	B	B
Ethiopia	C	B	Senegal	C	C
Gabon	N/A	N/A	Sierra Leone	D	C
Ghana	C	B	Sudan	D	D
Haiti	D	D	Tanzania	B	B
Honduras	C	C	Togo	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	N/A	N/A	Tonga	N/A	N/A
Jordan	N/A	N/A	Ukraine	N/A	N/A
Kenya	D	C	Uganda	B	B
PISG Kosovo	N/A	N/A	Vietnam	B	B
Kyrgyz Republic	C	C	Yemen	C	C
Laos	C	C	Zambia	C	B

Source: World Bank, *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead*, Washington, DC: World Bank, Dec 2007.

TABLE A.2a Indicator 2a. How reliable are country public financial management systems?

Country	Rating		Country	Rating	
	2005	2007		2005	2007
Afghanistan	N/A	3.0	Liberia	N/A	N/A
Albania	4.0	N/A	Madagascar	3.0	3.5
Bangladesh	3.0	3.0	Malawi	3.0	3.0
Benin	4.0	3.5	Mali	4.0	3.5
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	Mauritania	2.0	2.5
Burkina Faso	4.0	4.0	Moldova	3.5	4.0
Burundi	2.5	3.0	Mongolia	4.0	4.0
Cambodia	2.5	3.0	Morocco	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	3.5	3.5	Mozambique	3.5	3.5
Cape Verde	3.5	4.0	Nepal	3.5	3.5
Central African Republic	2.0	2.0	Nicaragua	3.5	4.0
Chad	3.0	N/A	Niger	3.5	3.5
Colombia	N/A	N/A	Nigeria	3.0	3.0
Congo, Democratic Republic	2.5	2.5	Papua New Guinea	3.5	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	2.0	Peru	N/A	N/A
Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	Philippines	N/A	N/A
Egypt	N/A	N/A	Rwanda	3.5	4.0
Ethiopia	3.5	4.0	Senegal	3.5	3.5
Gabon	N/A	N/A	Sierra Leone	3.5	3.5
Ghana	3.5	4.0	Sudan	2.5	2.0
Haiti	2.5	3.0	Tanzania	4.5	4.0
Honduras	4.0	4.0	Togo	2.0	2.0
Indonesia	3.5	N/A	Tonga	2.5	2.5
Jordan	N/A	N/A	Ukraine	N/A	N/A
Kenya	3.5	3.5	Uganda	4.0	4.0
PISG Kosovo	N/A	N/A	Vietnam	4.0	4.0
Kyrgyz Republic	3.0	3.0	Yemen	3.0	3.0
Laos	2.5	3.0	Zambia	3.0	3.5

Source: World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, Indicator 13, 2005 and 2007

TABLE A.2b

Indicator 2b: How reliable are country procurement systems?

Country	2007 Rating	Assessment / Validation category ¹
Afghanistan	C	1
Cameroon	B	3
Ghana	C	3
Indonesia	C	3
Laos	C	2
Malawi	C	3
Mongolia	C	3
Niger	B	2
Philippines	C	3
Rwanda	B	3
Senegal	B	2
Sierra Leone	B	1
Tanzania	B	3
Uganda	B	3
Vietnam	C	3
Yemen	D	1
Zambia	C	3

Source: Partner countries based on using methodology developed by the Joint Venture on Procurement

¹ Reporting countries generally followed one of three assessment approaches:

1: Self-assessment by the procurement authority and a consultant with little stakeholder involvement

2: self-assessment with second, independent scoring by external assessor or assessment done by an external consultant.

3: Joint government / national stakeholder assessment in which procurement authority leads and development partners, civil society, private sector and the media actively participate from planning to final review of results.

TABLE A.3

Indicator 3: Are government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic?

	Government's budget estimates of aid flows for 2007 (USD m) a	Aid disbursed by donors for government sector in 2007 (USD m) b	Indicator 3		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
			2005 (for reference)	2007* c = a / b c = b / a	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys					
Afghanistan	3 647	2 499	55%	69%	+14
Albania	192	262	32%	73%	+42
Bangladesh	1 530	1 411	88%	92%	+4
Benin	101	356	47%	28%	-18
Bolivia	312	379	71%	83%	+12
Burkina Faso	789	727	68%	92%	+25
Burundi	132	245	39%	54%	+15
Cambodia	522	612	79%	85%	+6
Cape Verde	132	146	85%	90%	+5
Congo, Democratic Republic	467	802	81%	58%	-23
Dominican Republic	171	337	62%	51%	-11
Egypt	754	1 312	58%	57%	-1
Ethiopia	1 063	1 723	74%	62%	-13
Ghana	1 094	1 034	96%	95%	-2
Honduras	333	331	50%	99%	+49
Kenya	693	445	91%	64%	-27
Kyrgyz Republic	121	191	70%	63%	-7
Malawi	292	458	54%	64%	+10
Mali	561	772	60%	73%	+13
Mauritania	181	314	65%	57%	-8
Moldova	88	156	70%	57%	-13
Mongolia	43	117	2%	37%	+35
Mozambique	1 584	1 307	83%	83%	-1
Nicaragua	370	423	73%	87%	+14
Niger	415	376	99%	91%	-9
Peru	205	326	46%	63%	+17
Rwanda	355	695	49%	51%	+2
Senegal	723	634	89%	88%	-1
Tanzania	1 403	1 680	90%	84%	-6
Uganda	1 154	1 135	79%	98%	+19
Viet Nam	1 968	2 455	81%	80%	-0
Yemen	95	285	0%	33%	+33
Zambia	445	606	52%	74%	+22
Sub-Total	--	--	42%	48%	+5.7
Global weighted average	21 934	24 551	88%	89%	--
2006 Survey Country					
South Africa	--	--	71%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries					
Cameroon	389	454	--	86%	--
Central African Republic	59	161	--	36%	--
Chad	160	140	--	--	88%
Colombia	59	269	--	22%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	111	173	--	64%	--
Gabon	13	59	--	22%	--
Haiti	298	313	--	95%	--
Indonesia	2 814	4 021	--	70%	--
Jordan	183	305	--	60%	--
PISG Kosovo	0	152	--	0%	--
Laos	319	209	--	--	66%
Liberia	0	54	--	0%	--
Madagascar	522	600	--	87%	--
Morocco	1 338	1 676	--	80%	--
Nepal	311	422	--	74%	--
Nigeria	39	615	--	6%	--
Papua New Guinea	254	332	--	76%	--
Philippines	756	1 474	--	51%	--
Sierra Leone	126	235	--	54%	--
Sudan	357	421	--	85%	--
Togo	32	47	--	69%	--
Ukraine	182	242	--	75%	--
Sub-Total	--	--	--	36%	--
Global weighted average	8 320	12 375	--	67%	--
TOTAL	--	--	42%	45%	--
Global weighted average	30 254	36 925	88%	82%	--

* Ratio is $c = a / b$ except where government's budget estimates are greater than disbursements ($c = b / a$).

TABLE A.4 Indicator 4: How much technical assistance is co-ordinated with country programmes?

	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USD m) a	Total technical co-operation (USD m) b	Indicator 4		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
			2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys					
Afghanistan	188	347	37%	54%	+17
Albania	63	124	28%	51%	+23
Bangladesh	215	310	31%	69%	+39
Benin	34	63	56%	54%	-2
Bolivia	172	206	80%	83%	+3
Burkina Faso	43	77	3%	56%	+53
Burundi	20	50	43%	41%	-2
Cambodia	78	225	36%	35%	-2
Cape Verde	24	60	93%	39%	-53
Congo, Democratic Republic	81	213	11%	38%	+27
Dominican Republic	49	57	37%	87%	+50
Egypt	368	427	76%	86%	+10
Ethiopia	256	383	27%	67%	+40
Ghana	151	204	40%	74%	+33
Honduras	101	120	47%	84%	+37
Kenya	158	248	60%	64%	+4
Kyrgyz Republic	67	91	24%	74%	+50
Malawi	49	94	47%	52%	+6
Mali	103	137	15%	75%	+60
Mauritania	42	78	19%	53%	+34
Moldova	28	97	26%	29%	+3
Mongolia	26	40	18%	66%	+48
Mozambique	64	237	38%	27%	-11
Nicaragua	51	112	29%	45%	+16
Niger	33	67	15%	50%	+35
Peru	135	206	5%	66%	+60
Rwanda	196	235	58%	84%	+26
Senegal	90	166	18%	54%	+36
Tanzania	189	313	50%	61%	+11
Uganda	132	227	42%	58%	+16
Viet Nam	303	447	85%	68%	-17
Yemen	38	83	16%	46%	+30
Zambia	109	317	32%	34%	+2
Sub-Total	3 658	6 061	48%	60%	+12.5
Average country ratio	--	--	42%	59%	--
2006 Survey Country					
South Africa	--	--	95%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries					
Cameroon	27	90	--	30%	--
Central African Republic	12	32	--	37%	--
Chad	34	53	--	64%	--
Colombia	77	189	--	41%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	8	26	--	31%	--
Gabon	31	44	--	70%	--
Haiti	180	274	--	65%	--
Indonesia	382	632	--	60%	--
Jordan	140	147	--	95%	--
PISG Kosovo	69	137	--	51%	--
Laos	61	114	--	54%	--
Liberia	13	36	--	35%	--
Madagascar	69	98	--	71%	--
Morocco	148	180	--	82%	--
Nepal	27	182	--	15%	--
Nigeria	255	362	--	71%	--
Papua New Guinea	35	138	--	25%	--
Philippines	218	244	--	89%	--
Sierra Leone	22	96	--	22%	--
Sudan	80	150	--	53%	--
Togo	4	13	--	29%	--
Ukraine	58	168	--	35%	--
Sub-Total	1 950	3 406	--	57%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	48%	--
TOTAL	5 608	9 466	48%	59%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	42%	56%	--

TABLE A.5 Indicator 5: How much aid for the government sectors uses country systems?

	Aid disbursed by donors for gov. sector (USD m) a	Public financial management					Procurement				
		Budget execution (USD m) b	Financial reporting (USD m) c	Auditing (USD m) d	Indicator 5a		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)	Proc. systems (USD m) e	Indicator 5b		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
					2005 (for reference)	2007 avg (b,c,d) / a			2005 (for reference)	2007 e / a	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys											
Afghanistan	2 499	1 258	1 168	1 149	44%	48%	+4	446	44%	18%	-26
Albania	262	32	32	31	14%	12%	-2	27	6%	10%	+5
Bangladesh	1 518	1 117	1 082	1 297	53%	77%	+24	996	48%	66%	+18
Benin	356	179	160	169	52%	47%	-4	226	64%	63%	-1
Bolivia	379	192	127	121	26%	39%	+13	136	15%	36%	+21
Burkina Faso	727	330	306	307	45%	43%	-1	391	60%	54%	-7
Burundi	245	81	75	83	24%	33%	+8	85	19%	35%	+15
Cambodia	612	87	85	79	10%	14%	+4	101	6%	16%	+11
Cape Verde	146	39	32	28	64%	23%	-42	32	53%	22%	-31
Congo, Democratic Republic	802	0	0	0	13%	0%	-13	7	31%	1%	-30
Dominican Republic	307	240	133	127	2%	49%	+47	136	5%	40%	+35
Egypt	1 312	195	155	123	28%	12%	-16	298	25%	23%	-2
Ethiopia	1 723	1 015	601	798	45%	47%	+2	712	43%	41%	-1
Ghana	1 034	613	519	444	62%	51%	-11	580	52%	56%	+4
Honduras	331	283	172	88	26%	55%	+28	207	5%	63%	+57
Kenya	445	307	204	204	47%	54%	+6	164	45%	37%	-8
Kyrgyz Republic	191	32	26	18	3%	13%	+10	23	2%	12%	+10
Malawi	458	219	221	246	55%	50%	-5	162	35%	35%	+0
Mali	772	241	270	284	29%	34%	+5	268	45%	35%	-10
Mauritania	314	56	11	11	4%	8%	+4	70	20%	22%	+2
Moldova	156	66	66	59	25%	41%	+16	60	25%	39%	+14
Mongolia	117	21	18	20	49%	17%	-32	34	26%	29%	+3
Mozambique	1 307	663	627	417	36%	44%	+8	704	38%	54%	+16
Nicaragua	423	313	183	112	44%	48%	+4	191	28%	45%	+17
Niger	376	101	101	86	27%	26%	-2	137	49%	37%	-12
Peru	326	146	145	145	43%	45%	+2	165	44%	51%	+7
Rwanda	695	287	286	304	39%	42%	+3	298	46%	43%	-3
Senegal	634	121	144	97	23%	19%	-4	262	29%	41%	+12
Tanzania	1 680	1 155	1 240	1 207	66%	71%	+6	1 151	61%	69%	+7
Uganda	1 135	557	679	706	60%	57%	-3	419	54%	37%	-17
Viet Nam	2 455	1 655	1 651	1 310	32%	63%	+31	1 456	33%	59%	+27
Yemen	285	15	3	27	10%	5%	-4	126	13%	44%	+31
Zambia	606	279	357	443	34%	59%	+25	430	44%	71%	+27
Sub-Total	24 658	11 894	10 878	10 541	40%	45%	+5,5	10 500	39%	43%	+3,7
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	33%	34%	--	--	38%	40%	--
2006 Survey Country											
South Africa	--	--	--	--	38%	--	--	--	44%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries											
Cameroon	454	248	250	225	--	53%	--	286	--	63%	--
Central African Republic	161	41	37	37	--	24%	--	16	--	10%	--
Chad	140	1	1	1	--	1%	--	15	--	11%	--
Colombia	269	38	34	4	--	9%	--	11	--	4%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	173	0	0	0	--	0%	--	16	--	9%	--
Gabon	59	3	2	3	--	5%	--	19	--	32%	--
Haiti	375	175	171	171	--	46%	--	117	--	31%	--
Indonesia	4 021	3 538	2 638	2 409	--	71%	--	2 249	--	56%	--
Jordan	305	165	40	38	--	26%	--	82	--	27%	--
PISG Kosovo	152	8	7	0	--	3%	--	2	--	1%	--
Laos	348	174	112	34	--	31%	--	55	--	16%	--
Liberia	54	46	6	0	--	32%	--	0	--	0%	--
Madagascar	600	131	139	116	--	21%	--	155	--	26%	--
Morocco	1 676	1 308	1 381	1 280	--	79%	--	1 359	--	81%	--
Nepal	422	307	278	283	--	68%	--	235	--	56%	--
Nigeria	615	0	0	0	--	0%	--	0	--	0%	--
Papua New Guinea	332	86	54	18	--	16%	--	71	--	21%	--
Philippines	1 474	1 251	802	933	--	68%	--	945	--	64%	--
Sierra Leone	235	88	26	27	--	20%	--	90	--	38%	--
Sudan	421	0	0	40	--	3%	--	2	--	0%	--
Togo	47	3	1	1	--	4%	--	7	--	15%	--
Ukraine	242	3	2	2	--	1%	--	4	--	2%	--
Sub-Total	12 575	7 615	5 983	5 624	--	51%	--	5 737	--	46%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	22%	--	--	--	27%	--
TOTAL	37 233	19 509	16 861	16 166	40%	47%	--	16 237	39%	44%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	33%	30%	--	--	38%	38%	--

TABLE A.6

Indicator 6: How many PIUs are parallel to country structures?

	Indicator 6		Progress 2005 / 2007 (units)
	2005 (for reference)	2007 (PIUs)	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys			
Afghanistan	28	26	-2
Albania	57	24	-33
Bangladesh	38	24	-14
Benin	29	58	+29
Bolivia	66	19	-47
Burkina Faso	131	102	-29
Burundi	37	29	-8
Cambodia	56	121	+65
Cape Verde	10	18	+8
Congo, Democratic Republic	34	146	+112
Dominican Republic	50	36	-14
Egypt	100	32	-68
Ethiopia	103	56	-47
Ghana	45	16	-29
Honduras	52	36	-16
Kenya	17	21	+4
Kyrgyz Republic	85	88	+3
Malawi	69	51	-18
Mali	65	60	-5
Mauritania	23	27	+4
Moldova	43	59	+16
Mongolia	80	53	-27
Mozambique	40	26	-14
Nicaragua	107	49	-58
Niger	52	47	-5
Peru	55	79	+24
Rwanda	48	41	-7
Senegal	23	55	+32
Tanzania	56	28	-28
Uganda	54	55	+1
Viet Nam	111	58	-53
Yemen	29	27	-2
Zambia	24	34	+10
Sub-Total	1 817	1 601	-216
Average	61	49	--
2006 Survey Country			
South Africa	15	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries			
Cameroon	--	38	--
Central African Republic	--	11	--
Chad	--	17	--
Colombia	--	38	--
Côte d'Ivoire	--	29	--
Gabon	--	5	--
Haiti	--	39	--
Indonesia	--	86	--
Jordan	--	2	--
PISG Kosovo	--	107	--
Laos	--	25	--
Liberia	--	16	--
Madagascar	--	48	--
Morocco	--	47	--
Nepal	--	106	--
Nigeria	--	23	--
Papua New Guinea	--	36	--
Philippines	--	33	--
Sierra Leone	--	2	--
Sudan	--	105	--
Togo	--	13	--
Ukraine	--	46	--
Sub-Total	--	872	--
Average	--	19	--
TOTAL	1 817	2 473	--
Average	61	37	--

TABLE A.7

Indicator 7: Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?

	Disbursements recorded by government in 2007 (USD m) a	Aid scheduled by donors for disbursement in 2007 (USD m) b	Aid disbursed by donors for government sector in 2007 (USD m) for reference only	Indicator 7		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005	2007*	
				(for reference)	c = a / b c = b / a	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
Afghanistan	1 953	2 772	2 499	84%	70%	-13
Albania	96	330	262	49%	29%	-20
Bangladesh	1 578	1 574	1 518	91%	100%	+8
Benin	151	477	356	53%	32%	-21
Bolivia	137	451	379	63%	30%	-33
Burkina Faso	657	718	727	92%	92%	-0
Burundi	145	326	245	53%	44%	-8
Cambodia	612	586	612	69%	96%	+27
Cape Verde	136	142	146	92%	96%	+4
Congo, Democratic Republic	156	798	802	83%	20%	-63
Dominican Republic	93	367	337	11%	25%	+14
Egypt	1 145	1 452	1 312	29%	79%	+50
Ethiopia	1 464	1 996	1 723	96%	73%	-23
Ghana	958	1 165	1 034	92%	82%	-9
Honduras	214	326	331	72%	66%	-6
Kenya	334	719	445	44%	47%	+3
Kyrgyz Republic	123	191	191	66%	64%	-2
Malawi	272	469	458	58%	58%	+0
Mali	577	845	772	71%	68%	-2
Mauritania	154	295	314	39%	52%	+13
Moldova	122	159	156	67%	77%	+10
Mongolia	39	115	117	47%	34%	-13
Mozambique	1 037	1 407	1 307	70%	74%	+4
Nicaragua	294	396	423	70%	74%	+4
Niger	304	392	376	73%	78%	+4
Peru	205	334	326	48%	61%	+13
Rwanda	491	734	695	66%	67%	+1
Senegal	476	784	634	69%	61%	-9
Tanzania	1 120	1 841	1 680	70%	61%	-9
Uganda	1 015	1 364	1 135	84%	74%	-10
Viet Nam	1 938	2 780	2 455	78%	70%	-8
Yemen	103	313	285	0%	33%	+33
Zambia	767	901	606	50%	85%	+35
Sub-Total				41%	46%	+5.7
Global Weighted Average	18 866	27 519	24 658	70%	69%	
2006 Survey Country						
South Africa	--	--	--	44%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries						
Cameroon	265	521	454	--	51%	--
Central African Republic	70	155	161	--	45%	--
Chad	0	200	140	--	0%	--
Colombia	0	308	269	--	0%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	111	166	173	--	67%	--
Gabon	19	113	59	--	17%	--
Haiti	832	556	375	--	67%	--
Indonesia	893	3 581	4 021	--	25%	--
Jordan	218	459	305	--	48%	--
PISG Kosovo	6	193	152	--	3%	--
Laos	124	322	348	--	38%	--
Liberia	0	47	54	--	0%	--
Madagascar	530	667	600	--	79%	--
Morocco	1 474	2 159	1 676	--	68%	--
Nepal	207	444	422	--	47%	--
Nigeria	56	785	615	--	7%	--
Papua New Guinea	65	340	332	--	19%	--
Philippines	1 619	1 262	1 474	--	78%	--
Sierra Leone	86	290	235	--	30%	--
Sudan	242	468	421	--	52%	--
Togo	11	76	47	--	14%	--
Ukraine	176	295	242	--	60%	--
Sub-Total	--	--	--	--	29%	--
Global Weighted Average	7 003	13 408	12 575	--	52%	--
TOTAL	--	--	--	41%	42%	--
Global Weighted Average	25 869	40 927	37 233	70%	63%	--

* Ratio is c = a / b except where disbursements recorded by government are greater than aid scheduled for disbursement (c = b / a).

TABLE A.8 Indicator 8: How much bilateral aid is untied?

	Total bilateral aid as reported to the DAC	Untied aid	Indicator 8		Progress
	(USD m) a	(USD m) b	2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	2005 / 2007 (% points)
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys					
Afghanistan	1 780	1 679	44%	94%	+51
Albania	58	47	59%	82%	+23
Bangladesh	1 149	1 068	82%	93%	+11
Benin	514	507	79%	99%	+20
Bolivia	266	205	78%	77%	-1
Burkina Faso	328	301	92%	92%	-1
Burundi	156	142	60%	91%	+31
Cambodia	315	240	86%	76%	-9
Cape Verde	43	26	22%	60%	+38
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 267	1 189	88%	94%	+6
Dominican Republic	55	30	28%	55%	+28
Egypt	1 171	878	47%	75%	+28
Ethiopia	727	597	39%	82%	+43
Ghana	769	706	90%	92%	+2
Honduras	259	196	74%	75%	+2
Kenya	822	694	78%	84%	+6
Kyrgyz Republic	73	73	97%	99%	+2
Malawi	194	176	97%	91%	-6
Mali	504	471	95%	93%	-2
Mauritania	88	59	73%	67%	-6
Moldova	46	45	81%	98%	+16
Mongolia	129	96	85%	74%	-10
Mozambique	758	688	89%	91%	+2
Nicaragua	493	417	85%	85%	-1
Niger	203	171	84%	84%	+1
Peru	236	154	63%	65%	+2
Rwanda	357	340	82%	95%	+13
Senegal	483	449	91%	93%	+2
Tanzania	1 532	1 515	95%	99%	+4
Uganda	424	362	81%	85%	+4
Viet Nam	1 588	1 132	67%	71%	+4
Yemen	136	117	91%	86%	-5
Zambia	957	954	99%	100%	+1
Sub-Total	17 879	15 725	75%	88%	+13.0
Average country ratio	--	--	82%	87%	--
2006 Survey Country					
South Africa	307	299	97%	97%	+0
2008 Survey - New countries					
Cameroon	1 370	1 349	--	98%	--
Central African Rep.	43	38	--	87%	--
Chad	151	123	--	81%	--
Colombia	151	74	--	49%	--
Cote d'Ivoire	176	161	--	92%	--
Gabon	65	65	--	100%	--
Haiti	182	111	--	61%	--
Indonesia	1 879	1 376	--	73%	--
Jordan	363	358	--	99%	--
PISG Kosovo	--	--	--	--	--
Laos	139	139	--	99%	--
Liberia	149	123	--	82%	--
Madagascar	181	152	--	84%	--
Morocco	544	491	--	90%	--
Nepal	172	162	--	94%	--
Nigeria	7 350	7 291	--	99%	--
Papua New Guinea	85	85	--	100%	--
Philippines	136	62	--	46%	--
Sierra Leone	141	129	--	92%	--
Sudan	1 142	913	--	80%	--
Togo	19	11	--	56%	--
Ukraine	45	44	--	96%	--
Sub-Total	14 484	13 254	--	92%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	89%	--
TOTAL	32 363	28 979	75%	90%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	82%	88%	--
For ref.: Global coverage of the Survey					
Total for the Survey (55 countries)	32 363	28 979	75%	90%	--
All other countries	18 193	14 202	78%	78%	--
TOTAL	50 556	43 181	77%	85%	--

TABLE A.9 Indicator 9: How much aid is programme-based?

	Programme-based approaches			Total aid disbursed (USD m) d	Indicator 9		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
	Budget support (USD m) a	Other PBAs (USD m) b	Total (USD m) c = a + b		2005 (for reference)	2007 e = c / d	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys							
Afghanistan	774	666	1 440	3 623	43%	40%	-3
Albania	13	29	42	293	5%	14%	+9
Bangladesh	540	328	868	1 733	41%	50%	+9
Benin	139	53	192	392	61%	49%	-12
Bolivia	80	127	207	514	32%	40%	+8
Burkina Faso	269	204	473	827	45%	57%	+12
Burundi	76	31	107	302	54%	36%	-18
Cambodia	40	162	202	711	24%	28%	+4
Cape Verde	32	15	47	152	37%	31%	-6
Congo, Democratic Republic	200	12	212	1 019	54%	21%	-33
Dominican Republic	183	66	249	391	5%	64%	+59
Egypt	0	690	690	1 413	61%	49%	-12
Ethiopia	0	1 303	1 303	1 986	53%	66%	+13
Ghana	378	377	755	1 097	53%	69%	+16
Honduras	18	54	72	427	43%	17%	-26
Kenya	0	225	225	738	45%	30%	-14
Kyrgyz Republic	9	32	41	234	12%	18%	+6
Malawi	85	132	217	517	32%	42%	+10
Mali	212	118	329	811	48%	41%	-8
Mauritania	6	122	127	363	37%	35%	-2
Moldova	56	11	67	221	16%	30%	+14
Mongolia	4	3	8	119	29%	6%	-23
Mozambique	461	278	740	1 595	46%	46%	+0
Nicaragua	140	145	285	620	48%	46%	-2
Niger	85	124	210	428	31%	49%	+18
Peru	34	15	50	407	16%	12%	-3
Rwanda	213	84	297	774	42%	38%	-3
Senegal	96	174	270	695	57%	39%	-18
Tanzania	745	395	1 141	1 877	55%	61%	+5
Uganda	435	402	837	1 275	50%	66%	+16
Viet Nam	673	863	1 536	2 659	34%	58%	+24
Yemen	11	59	70	330	50%	21%	-28
Zambia	182	248	430	919	47%	47%	-0
Sub-Total	6 192	7 549	13 741	29 463	43%	47%	+4
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	35%	35%	--
2006 Survey Country							
South Africa	--	--	--	--	27%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries							
Cameroon	51	154	205	518	--	40%	--
Central African Republic	10	47	56	164	--	34%	--
Chad	0	2	2	148	--	1%	--
Colombia	37	24	62	395	--	16%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	1	4	5	190	--	3%	--
Gabon	0	0	0	60	--	0%	--
Haiti	64	354	418	682	--	61%	--
Indonesia	1 994	127	2 121	4 129	--	51%	--
Jordan	147	222	370	473	--	78%	--
PISG Kosovo	0	5	6	227	--	2%	--
Laos	4	28	32	348	--	9%	--
Liberia	40	104	144	675	--	21%	--
Madagascar	99	204	303	697	--	44%	--
Morocco	603	678	1 281	1 822	--	70%	--
Nepal	66	73	139	609	--	23%	--
Nigeria	0	25	25	651	--	4%	--
Papua New Guinea	111	45	155	369	--	42%	--
Philippines	583	45	628	1 951	--	32%	--
Sierra Leone	38	40	78	289	--	27%	--
Sudan	16	147	162	846	--	19%	--
Togo	3	30	33	85	--	39%	--
Ukraine	0	26	26	345	--	8%	--
Sub-Total	3 868	2 384	6 252	15 672	--	40%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	20%	--
TOTAL	10 060	9 933	19 993	45 134	43%	44%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	35%	30%	--

TABLE A.10a Indicator 10a: How many donor missions are co-ordinated?

	Co-ordinated donor missions* (missions) a	Total donor missions (missions) b	Indicator 10a		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
			2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys					
Afghanistan	72	193	26%	37%	+11
Albania	83	291	9%	29%	+19
Bangladesh	74	362	19%	20%	+1
Benin	45	179	14%	25%	+11
Bolivia	53	180	17%	29%	+12
Burkina Faso	42	330	17%	13%	-4
Burundi	37	275	24%	13%	-11
Cambodia	44	358	26%	12%	-14
Cape Verde	109	250	11%	43%	+33
Congo, Democratic Republic	68	318	38%	21%	-17
Dominican Republic	34	107	20%	32%	+12
Egypt	48	222	18%	22%	+4
Ethiopia	65	221	27%	29%	+3
Ghana	106	272	20%	39%	+19
Honduras	49	236	22%	21%	-1
Kenya	120	248	9%	48%	+39
Kyrgyz Republic	78	342	23%	23%	-0
Malawi	40	178	24%	22%	+2
Mali	33	214	7%	15%	+8
Mauritania	16	143	14%	11%	-2
Moldova	33	229	20%	14%	-5
Mongolia	21	296	3%	7%	+4
Mozambique	57	337	46%	17%	-30
Nicaragua	51	257	9%	20%	+10
Niger	95	616	21%	15%	-5
Peru	52	185	11%	28%	+17
Rwanda	45	216	9%	21%	+12
Senegal	44	266	15%	17%	+2
Tanzania	64	407	17%	16%	-2
Uganda	66	313	17%	21%	+4
Viet Nam	131	752	10%	17%	+8
Yemen	84	290	26%	29%	+3
Zambia	18	113	15%	16%	+1
Sub-Total	1 975	9 196	18%	21%	+3.5
2006 Survey Country					
South Africa	--	--	19%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries					
Cameroon	59	227	--	26%	--
Central African Republic	12	120	--	10%	--
Chad	23	126	--	18%	--
Colombia	44	141	--	31%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	57	87	--	65%	--
Gabon	5	96	--	5%	--
Haiti	60	287	--	21%	--
Indonesia	74	590	--	13%	--
Jordan	20	78	--	25%	--
PISG Kosovo	20	177	--	11%	--
Laos	101	569	--	18%	--
Liberia	15	136	--	11%	--
Madagascar	121	509	--	24%	--
Morocco	59	505	--	12%	--
Nepal	60	262	--	23%	--
Nigeria	13	68	--	19%	--
Papua New Guinea	33	136	--	24%	--
Philippines	56	310	--	18%	--
Sierra Leone	28	103	--	27%	--
Sudan	49	332	--	15%	--
Togo	11	73	--	15%	--
Ukraine	32	292	--	11%	--
Sub-Total	950	5 224	--	18%	--
TOTAL	2 925	14 420	18%	20%	--

* Number of co-ordinated missions by country were adjusted to avoid double counting except for Zambia, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Egypt.

TABLE A.10b

Indicator 10b: How much country analysis is co-ordinated?

	Co-ordinated donor analytical work* (analyses) a	Total donor analytical work (analyses) b	Indicator 10b		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
			2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys					
Afghanistan	32	97	34%	32%	-1
Albania	24	71	22%	34%	+12
Bangladesh	53	128	38%	42%	+4
Benin	33	75	38%	44%	+7
Bolivia	67	139	30%	48%	+18
Burkina Faso	40	102	45%	39%	-6
Burundi	48	65	55%	74%	+19
Cambodia	20	118	64%	17%	-48
Cape Verde	41	64	34%	64%	+30
Congo, Dem. Rep.	19	82	35%	23%	-12
Dominican Republic	32	51	48%	62%	+14
Egypt	37	66	40%	56%	+16
Ethiopia	57	82	50%	70%	+20
Ghana	44	74	40%	60%	+20
Honduras	23	52	45%	43%	-2
Kenya	39	50	32%	78%	+46
Kyrgyz Republic	26	68	53%	38%	-16
Malawi	61	100	60%	61%	+1
Mali	24	61	30%	39%	+9
Mauritania	16	62	59%	25%	-34
Moldova	40	87	50%	46%	-4
Mongolia	11	33	35%	32%	-3
Mozambique	51	161	63%	32%	-32
Nicaragua	38	74	53%	52%	-1
Niger	27	85	40%	32%	-8
Peru	23	149	15%	15%	+0
Rwanda	34	81	36%	42%	+6
Senegal	23	80	40%	28%	-12
Tanzania	72	111	38%	65%	+27
Uganda	95	175	40%	54%	+14
Viet Nam	51	94	24%	54%	+30
Yemen	15	48	55%	31%	-24
Zambia	24	69	46%	35%	-11
Sub-Total	1 243	2 854	42%	44%	+1.7
2006 Survey Country					
South Africa	--	--	75%	--	--
2008 Survey - New countries					
Cameroon	16	32	--	49%	--
Central African Republic	10	42	--	23%	--
Chad	11	30	--	35%	--
Colombia	68	153	--	44%	--
Côte d'Ivoire	17	22	--	75%	--
Gabon	20	53	--	37%	--
Haiti	39	74	--	53%	--
Indonesia	50	110	--	45%	--
Jordan	20	43	--	47%	--
PISG Kosovo	21	77	--	27%	--
Laos	23	89	--	25%	--
Liberia	16	24	--	66%	--
Madagascar	50	119	--	42%	--
Morocco	35	138	--	25%	--
Nepal	25	90	--	28%	--
Nigeria	11	32	--	33%	--
Papua New Guinea	17	29	--	59%	--
Philippines	9	27	--	33%	--
Sierra Leone	9	16	--	56%	--
Sudan	51	114	--	45%	--
Togo	12	58	--	21%	--
Ukraine	42	105	--	40%	--
Sub-Total	567	1 447	--	38%	--
TOTAL	1 810	4 331	42%	42%	

* Number of co-ordinated analytical works were adjusted to avoid double counting, except for Zambia, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Egypt.

TABLE A.11 Indicator 11: Do countries have monitorable results-based frameworks?

Country	Rating		Country	Rating	
	2005	2007		2005	2007
Afghanistan	N/A	D	Liberia	D	D
Albania	D	D	Madagascar	C	C
Bangladesh	D	C	Malawi	C	C
Benin	C	C	Mali	D	D
Bolivia	C	C	Mauritania	C	C
Burkina Faso	C	C	Moldova	D	C
Burundi	D	D	Mongolia	C	C
Cambodia	C	C	Morocco	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	D	D	Mozambique	C	B
Cape Verde	D	C	Nepal	C	C
Central African Republic	D	D	Nicaragua	C	C
Chad	D	D	Niger	D	D
Colombia	N/A	N/A	Nigeria	N/A	C
Congo, Democratic Republic	D	D	Papua New Guinea	N/A	N/A
Côte d'Ivoire	D	E	Peru	N/A	N/A
Dominican Republic	N/A	N/A	Philippines	N/A	N/A
Egypt	N/A	N/A	Rwanda	C	C
Ethiopia	C	C	Senegal	C	C
Gabon	N/A	N/A	Sierra Leone	D	D
Ghana	C	C	Sudan	D	D
Haiti	D	D	Tanzania	B	B
Honduras	C	C	Togo	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	N/A	N/A	Tonga	N/A	N/A
Jordan	N/A	N/A	Ukraine	N/A	N/A
Kenya	C	C	Uganda	B	B
PISG Kosovo	N/A	N/A	Vietnam	C	C
Kyrgyz Republic	C	C	Yemen	D	C
Laos	D	C	Zambia	D	C

Source: World Bank, *Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead*, Washington, DC: World Bank, Dec 2007.

TABLE A.12 Indicator 12: Do countries have reviews of mutual accountability?

Yes (14 countries)	No (40 countries)	
Afghanistan	Albania	Kyrgyz Republic
Burundi	Bangladesh	Laos
Cambodia	Benin	Liberia
Colombia	Bolivia	Madagascar
Ethiopia	Burkina Faso	Mali
Ghana	Cameroon	Mauritania
Malawi	Cape Verde	Morocco
Moldova	Central African Republic	Nepal
Mozambique	Chad	Niger
Nicaragua	Congo, Democratic Republic	Nigeria
Papua New Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Peru
Senegal	Dominican Republic	Philippines
Tanzania	Egypt	Rwanda
Vietnam	Gabon	Sierra Leone
	Haiti	Sudan
	Honduras	Togo
	Indonesia	Ukraine
	Jordan	Uganda
	Kenya	Yemen
	PISG Kosovo	Zambia

To be confirmed:
Mongolia

B DONOR DATA

ONE TABLE PER INDICATOR

THE FOLLOWING TABLES PRESENT RESULTS for all surveyed indicators (indicators 3 to 10b) on a donor-by-donor basis.

Data are available for the 55 donors that took part in the 2008 Survey. Not all donors are listed in the tables below. The following criteria were applied in establishing the 31 donors that are listed in Appendix B:

- All donors that have reported over USD 100 million for the government sector in at least three countries in the surveyed countries; and
- All donors who do not meet the first criteria but would like to publish their results in the 2008 Survey Overview.

HOW TO USE APPENDIX B

As with Appendix A, progress for donors is measured for the same set of countries which have recorded the donor's aid in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and the 2008 Survey. This allows for a comparison of progress in the same set of countries between 2005 and 2007 for each donor. In addition, the 'global picture' for 2007, encompassing all countries which have recorded each donor's aid in the 2008 Survey, is provided.

Donors that are not listed individually have been aggregated in the "All Other Donors" category in the tables. Data for all donors are included in the country chapters, available on line at: www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness.

TABLE B.3 Indicator 3: Are government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic?

	No. of countries 2007	Government's budget estimates of aid flows for 2007 (USD m)	Aid disbursed by donors for government sector in 2007 (USD m)	Indicator 3 (average country ratio)		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005	2007	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
African Development Bank	18	1 225	1 138	62%	57%	-4
Asian Development Bank	5	747	859	62%	86%	+25
Australia	4	39	51	29%	25%	-4
Austria	9	13	16	36%	40%	+4
Belgium	17	127	254	42%	52%	+10
Canada	24	467	582	51%	46%	-5
Denmark	17	417	565	50%	66%	+16
European Commission	32	2 399	2 784	56%	61%	+5
Finland	10	75	133	33%	58%	+24
France	22	300	404	43%	58%	+15
GAVI Alliance	12	0	57	0%	0%	+0
Germany	31	743	882	49%	57%	+9
Global Fund	30	304	570	35%	44%	+9
IDB	6	348	373	48%	49%	+1
IFAD	20	72	102	--	53%	--
Ireland	6	81	189	54%	45%	-9
Italy	17	68	223	16%	35%	+19
Japan	32	1 203	1 543	31%	45%	+14
Korea	9	34	89	11%	34%	+23
Luxembourg	5	24	35	66%	35%	-32
Netherlands	24	514	789	45%	63%	+18
New Zealand	3	3	6	58%	25%	-33
Norway	11	208	264	62%	66%	+4
Portugal	2	4	54	15%	11%	-5
Spain	17	56	255	41%	25%	-16
Sweden	21	388	555	37%	51%	+15
Switzerland	22	98	126	43%	43%	+0
United Kingdom	20	1 196	1 312	45%	65%	+21
United Nations	33	546	1 398	32%	39%	+7
United States	31	2 775	2 765	30%	25%	-5
World Bank	32	5 399	5 846	62%	71%	+9
All Other Donors	--	2 029	332	--	--	--
Sub-Total	--	--	--	42%	48%	+5.9
Global weighted average	--	21 934	24 551	--	--	--
Global picture - 55 countries						
African Development Bank	25	1 619	1 425	--	56%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	1 577	2 567	--	80%	--
Australia	9	246	529	--	30%	--
Austria	10	13	19	--	34%	--
Belgium	20	141	267	--	54%	--
Canada	36	477	609	--	37%	--
Denmark	21	432	597	--	57%	--
European Commission	54	3 349	4 066	--	57%	--
Finland	14	79	146	--	45%	--
France	36	679	908	--	49%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	4	70	--	7%	--
Germany	47	939	1 377	--	54%	--
Global Fund	47	336	663	--	33%	--
IDB	9	464	488	--	55%	--
IFAD	26	74	117	--	48%	--
Ireland	7	81	189	--	45%	--
Italy	21	149	314	--	39%	--
Japan	49	2 444	3 277	--	46%	--
Korea	13	76	142	--	37%	--
Luxembourg	7	29	36	--	29%	--
Netherlands	30	553	858	--	56%	--
New Zealand	7	14	19	--	36%	--
Norway	19	223	315	--	47%	--
Portugal	2	4	54	--	11%	--
Spain	25	134	590	--	24%	--
Sweden	29	414	600	--	45%	--
Switzerland	29	110	156	--	39%	--
United Kingdom	32	1 269	1 620	--	58%	--
United Nations	55	714	2 272	--	35%	--
United States	48	3 091	3 543	--	28%	--
World Bank	51	7 401	8 497	--	66%	--
All Other Donors	--	3 117	597	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	--	--	42%	45%	--
Global weighted average	--	30 254	36 925	--	--	--

TABLE B.4 Indicator 4: How much technical assistance is co-ordinated with country programmes?

	No. of countries 2007	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USD m) a	Total technical co-operation (USD m) b	Indicator 4		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
African Development Bank	18	17	55	38%	31%	-7
Asian Development Bank	5	53	68	37%	78%	+40
Australia	4	22	61	23%	36%	+13
Austria	9	6	19	15%	30%	+15
Belgium	17	39	129	19%	30%	+11
Canada	24	123	204	34%	60%	+27
Denmark	17	93	124	45%	75%	+30
European Commission	32	203	408	28%	50%	+22
Finland	10	22	32	52%	68%	+17
France	22	49	102	20%	48%	+28
GAVI Alliance	12	0	0	--	100%	--
Germany	31	246	342	33%	72%	+39
Global Fund	30	0	0	--	--	--
IDB	6	12	20	24%	60%	+36
IFAD	20	7	10	--	66%	--
Ireland	6	12	12	52%	97%	+46
Italy	17	32	45	34%	72%	+39
Japan	32	210	277	74%	76%	+1
Korea	9	23	29	74%	79%	+5
Luxembourg	5	1	5	0%	11%	+11
Netherlands	24	78	129	35%	60%	+25
New Zealand	3	2	3	13%	61%	+48
Norway	11	18	31	75%	57%	-18
Portugal	2	2	41	77%	6%	-71
Spain	17	63	140	10%	45%	+35
Sweden	21	73	140	62%	52%	-10
Switzerland	22	34	65	20%	52%	+33
United Kingdom	20	168	253	56%	66%	+10
United Nations	33	519	832	44%	62%	+18
United States	31	940	1 774	41%	53%	+12
World Bank	32	587	685	57%	86%	+28
All other donors	--	9	26	37%	--	--
Sub-total	--	3 658	6 061	48%	60%	+12.5
Average country ratio	--	--	--	42%	59%	--
Global picture - 55 countries						
African Development Bank	25	20	67	--	30%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	57	93	--	61%	--
Australia	9	118	312	--	38%	--
Austria	10	8	22	--	35%	--
Belgium	20	44	138	--	32%	--
Canada	36	170	383	--	44%	--
Denmark	21	93	126	--	74%	--
European Commission	54	310	696	--	45%	--
Finland	14	22	38	--	57%	--
France	36	110	227	--	48%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	0	0	--	100%	--
Germany	47	361	496	--	73%	--
Global Fund	47	0	0	--	--	--
IDB	9	20	33	--	60%	--
IFAD	26	13	17	--	78%	--
Ireland	7	12	12	--	97%	--
Italy	21	33	48	--	69%	--
Japan	49	374	444	--	84%	--
Korea	13	35	41	--	84%	--
Luxembourg	7	2	10	--	18%	--
Netherlands	30	85	158	--	54%	--
New Zealand	7	8	13	--	57%	--
Norway	19	21	42	--	51%	--
Portugal	2	2	41	--	6%	--
Spain	25	129	211	--	61%	--
Sweden	29	82	180	--	45%	--
Switzerland	29	35	89	--	39%	--
United Kingdom	32	252	519	--	48%	--
United Nations	55	811	1 347	--	60%	--
United States	48	1 555	2 662	--	58%	--
World Bank	51	781	915	--	85%	--
All Other Donors	--	47	86	--	54%	--
TOTAL	--	5 608	9 466	48%	59%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	42%	48%	--

TABLE B.5 Indicator 5: How much aid for the government sectors uses country systems?

	No. of countries 2007	Aid disbursed for government sector (USD m) a	Public financial management						Procurement			
			Budget executions (USD m) b	Financial reporting (USD m) c	Auditing (USD m) d	Indicator 5a		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)	Proc. systems (USD m) e	Indicator 5b		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
						2005 (for reference)	2007 avg(b,c,d) / a			2005 (for reference)	2007 e / a	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys												
African Development Bank	18	1138	437	435	444	33%	39%	+6	417	43%	37%	-7
Asian Development Bank	5	915	805	805	623	69%	81%	+13	541	45%	59%	+14
Australia	4	51	13	4	2	6%	13%	+6	8	5%	16%	+11
Austria	9	16	7	6	5	22%	38%	+16	8	32%	49%	+16
Belgium	17	254	46	47	45	22%	18%	-4	111	42%	44%	+2
Canada	24	582	438	449	418	42%	75%	+33	226	45%	39%	-6
Denmark	17	561	339	302	262	29%	54%	+25	381	44%	68%	+24
European Commission	32	2 785	1 241	1 111	997	40%	40%	+0	1 019	41%	37%	-4
Finland	10	133	87	94	53	32%	59%	+26	93	48%	70%	+22
France	22	404	190	201	92	28%	40%	+12	239	60%	59%	-0
GAVI Alliance	12	57	0	0	51	33%	30%	-3	7	2%	11%	+10
Germany	31	883	308	392	366	36%	40%	+5	527	34%	60%	+26
Global Fund	30	566	315	294	101	40%	42%	+2	240	43%	42%	-0
IDB	6	373	321	69	0	45%	35%	-10	123	0%	33%	+33
IFAD	20	105	71	45	56	--	55%	--	84	--	80%	--
Ireland	6	189	155	153	140	89%	79%	-10	167	96%	88%	-8
Italy	17	223	53	46	24	29%	18%	-11	116	51%	52%	+1
Japan	32	1 553	964	971	939	29%	62%	+32	947	26%	61%	+35
Korea	9	82	8	8	8	45%	10%	-35	4	0%	5%	+5
Luxembourg	5	35	3	0	0	0%	2%	+2	1	0%	4%	+4
Netherlands	24	789	583	478	441	69%	63%	-6	641	78%	81%	+4
New Zealand	3	6	3	3	3	2%	52%	+50	3	6%	45%	+39
Norway	11	262	155	146	160	60%	59%	-1	196	68%	75%	+7
Portugal	2	54	2	2	2	79%	3%	-76	2	80%	4%	-76
Spain	17	255	167	112	109	16%	51%	+34	140	14%	55%	+40
Sweden	21	555	323	323	299	47%	57%	+9	320	48%	58%	+9
Switzerland	22	126	59	53	47	47%	42%	-4	65	52%	52%	-0
United Kingdom	20	1316	1 113	1 045	898	78%	77%	-0	899	78%	68%	-10
United Nations	33	1 409	322	195	258	18%	18%	+1	169	8%	12%	+4
United States	31	2 767	94	110	77	10%	3%	-7	130	12%	5%	-8
World Bank	32	5 878	3 061	2 937	3 580	42%	54%	+12	2 559	40%	44%	+3
All Other Donors	--	332	213	39	40	27%	29%	+2	115	17%	35%	+17
Sub-Total	--	24 658	11 894	10 878	10 541	39%	45%	+5.6	10 500	39%	43%	+3.7
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	33%	34%	--	--	38%	42%	--
Global picture - 55 countries												
African Development Bank	25	1425	629	627	612	--	44%	--	597	--	42%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	2715	2466	1241	974	--	57%	--	921	--	34%	--
Australia	9	548	342	304	12	--	40%	--	125	--	23%	--
Austria	10	19	7	6	5	--	34%	--	9	--	46%	--
Belgium	20	267	54	56	54	--	21%	--	121	--	45%	--
Canada	36	675	439	449	418	--	65%	--	227	--	34%	--
Denmark	21	593	367	330	290	--	56%	--	409	--	69%	--
European Commission	54	4082	1574	1383	1274	--	35%	--	1380	--	34%	--
Finland	14	147	93	100	59	--	57%	--	99	--	68%	--
France	36	913	531	548	446	--	56%	--	641	--	70%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	70	0	0	54	--	26%	--	7	--	9%	--
Germany	47	1379	511	636	464	--	39%	--	865	--	63%	--
Global Fund	47	662	325	326	105	--	38%	--	280	--	42%	--
IDB	9	500	443	191	123	--	51%	--	126	--	25%	--
IFAD	26	120	82	57	68	--	57%	--	97	--	81%	--
Ireland	7	189	155	153	140	--	79%	--	167	--	88%	--
Italy	21	314	134	135	113	--	41%	--	206	--	66%	--
Japan	49	3300	2375	2382	2350	--	72%	--	2358	--	71%	--
Korea	13	141	43	43	43	--	31%	--	40	--	28%	--
Luxembourg	7	45	3	0	0	--	2%	--	1	--	3%	--
Netherlands	30	858	584	479	443	--	58%	--	647	--	75%	--
New Zealand	7	18	5	3	3	--	19%	--	5	--	29%	--
Norway	19	314	173	168	184	--	56%	--	219	--	70%	--
Portugal	2	54	2	2	2	--	3%	--	2	--	4%	--
Spain	25	591	444	389	394	--	69%	--	448	--	76%	--
Sweden	29	595	340	324	299	--	54%	--	333	--	56%	--
Switzerland	29	154	62	56	50	--	37%	--	66	--	43%	--
United Kingdom	32	1624	1168	1097	950	--	66%	--	953	--	59%	--
United Nations	55	2304	342	209	294	--	12%	--	212	--	9%	--
United States	48	3547	222	151	118	--	5%	--	176	--	5%	--
World Bank	51	8529	5257	4861	5673	--	62%	--	4381	--	51%	--
All Other Donors	--	542	334	153	152	--	39%	--	119	--	22%	--
Sub-Total	--	37 233	19 509	16 861	16 166	--	47%	--	16 237	--	44%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	--	30%	--	--	--	37%	--

TABLE B.6 Indicator 6: How many PIUs are parallel to country structures?

	Number of countries 2007	Indicator 6		Progress 2005 / 2007 (units)
		2005 (for reference)	2007 (PIUs)	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys				
African Development Bank	18	132	113	-19
Asian Development Bank	5	39	40	+1
Australia	4	25	14	-11
Austria	9	18	27	+9
Belgium	17	67	124	+57
Canada	24	68	40	-28
Denmark	17	69	44	-25
European Commission	32	204	105	-99
Finland	10	9	4	-5
France	22	63	67	+4
GAVI Alliance	12	0	0	+0
Germany	31	40	27	-13
Global Fund	30	4	2	-2
IDB	6	64	70	+6
IFAD	20	--	29	--
Ireland	6	5	0	-5
Italy	17	30	40	+10
Japan	32	2	2	+0
Korea	9	0	11	+11
Luxembourg	5	1	10	+9
Netherlands	24	23	13	-10
New Zealand	3	0	0	+0
Norway	11	3	7	+4
Portugal	2	1	0	-1
Spain	17	66	70	+4
Sweden	21	36	23	-13
Switzerland	22	56	59	+3
United Kingdom	20	37	18	-19
United Nations	33	314	296	-18
United States	31	203	208	+5
World Bank	32	223	79	-144
All Other Donors	--	15	59	+44
Sub-Total	--	1 817	1 601	-216
Average country ratio	--	61	31	--
Global picture - 55 countries				
African Development Bank	25	--	121	--
Asian Development Bank	10	--	40	--
Australia	9	--	52	--
Austria	10	--	32	--
Belgium	20	--	131	--
Canada	36	--	152	--
Denmark	21	--	46	--
European Commission	54	--	203	--
Finland	14	--	10	--
France	36	--	84	--
GAVI Alliance	15	--	0	--
Germany	47	--	41	--
Global Fund	47	--	5	--
IDB	9	--	108	--
IFAD	26	--	35	--
Ireland	7	--	0	--
Italy	21	--	52	--
Japan	49	--	3	--
Korea	13	--	11	--
Luxembourg	7	--	13	--
Netherlands	30	--	14	--
New Zealand	7	--	5	--
Norway	19	--	10	--
Portugal	2	--	0	--
Spain	25	--	70	--
Sweden	29	--	39	--
Switzerland	29	--	87	--
United Kingdom	32	--	45	--
United Nations	55	--	558	--
United States	48	--	342	--
World Bank	51	--	101	--
All Other Donors	--	--	63	--
Total	--	1 817	2 473	--
Average country ratio	--	61	3	--

TABLE B.7 Indicator 7: Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?

	No. of countries 2007	Disbursements recorded by government in 2007 (USD m)	Aid scheduled by donors for disbursement in 2007 (USD m)	Aid actually disbursed by donors in 2007 (for reference) (USD m)	Indicator 7 (average country ratio)		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
					2005	2007	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys							
African Development Bank	18	809	1435	1 138	53%	54%	+0
Asian Development Bank	5	737	917	916	86%	81%	-5
Australia	4	30	106	51	33%	39%	+6
Austria	9	16	16	16	23%	36%	+13
Belgium	17	109	335	254	32%	39%	+7
Canada	24	517	681	582	45%	51%	+6
Denmark	17	423	646	561	46%	51%	+5
European Commission	32	2 184	3 231	2 785	48%	62%	+13
Finland	10	77	142	133	30%	38%	+8
France	22	253	446	404	30%	43%	+13
GAVI Alliance	12	3	76	57	0%	11%	+11
Germany	31	653	947	883	47%	54%	+8
Global Fund	30	278	651	566	33%	41%	+8
IDB	6	225	343	373	88%	56%	-31
IFAD	20	69	188	105	--	41%	--
Ireland	6	142	206	189	62%	64%	+2
Italy	17	112	212	223	8%	27%	+19
Japan	32	1 175	1 553	1 553	32%	48%	+16
Korea	9	56	51	82	11%	91%	+80
Luxembourg	5	22	59	35	51%	30%	-21
Netherlands	24	592	778	789	55%	57%	+3
New Zealand	3	4	6	6	58%	28%	-30
Norway	11	263	253	262	55%	96%	+41
Portugal	2	7	20	54	15%	47%	+32
Spain	17	89	185	255	25%	33%	+8
Sweden	21	401	636	555	47%	54%	+7
Switzerland	22	69	133	126	42%	46%	+4
United Kingdom	20	1274	1522	1316	46%	60%	+13
United Nations	33	494	1 498	1 409	17%	31%	+14
United States	31	2 055	3 821	2 767	27%	32%	+5
World Bank	32	4 961	6 080	5 878	63%	69%	+7
All Other Donors	--	766	345	332	28%	--	--
Sub-Total	--	--	--	--	41%	46%	+4.9
Global weighted average	--	18 866	27 519	24 658	--	--	--
Global picture - 55 countries							
African Development Bank	25	1 053	2 090	1 425	--	48%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	1 635	2 271	2 715	--	79%	--
Australia	9	96	633	548	--	21%	--
Austria	10	16	17	19	--	31%	--
Belgium	20	120	349	267	--	38%	--
Canada	36	617	756	675	--	44%	--
Denmark	21	435	675	593	--	47%	--
European Commission	54	3 097	4 727	4 082	--	53%	--
Finland	14	78	170	147	--	29%	--
France	36	647	952	913	--	46%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	5	83	70	--	16%	--
Germany	47	856	1 331	1 379	--	51%	--
Global Fund	47	318	780	662	--	43%	--
IDB	9	511	451	500	--	54%	--
IFAD	26	79	225	120	--	42%	--
Ireland	7	142	206	189	--	64%	--
Italy	21	223	315	314	--	30%	--
Japan	49	1 355	3 298	3 300	--	42%	--
Korea	13	66	68	141	--	21%	--
Luxembourg	7	25	71	45	--	30%	--
Netherlands	30	598	839	858	--	49%	--
New Zealand	7	4	20	18	--	11%	--
Norway	19	277	301	314	--	39%	--
Portugal	2	7	20	54	--	47%	--
Spain	25	136	637	591	--	32%	--
Sweden	29	405	706	595	--	44%	--
Switzerland	29	70	168	154	--	38%	--
United Kingdom	32	1 357	1 851	1 624	--	54%	--
United Nations	55	601	2 503	2 304	--	26%	--
United States	48	2 448	5 324	3 547	--	32%	--
World Bank	51	6 085	8 542	8 529	--	65%	--
All Other Donors	--	2 508	551	542	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	41%	43%	--
Global weighted average	--	25 869	40 927	37 233	70%	63%	--

TABLE B.8: Indicator 8: How much bilateral aid is untied¹?

	Number of countries 2007	Total bilateral aid as reported to the DAC (USD m) a	Untied aid (USD m) b	Indicator 8 ²		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
African Development Bank	18	--	--	--	--	--
Asian Development Bank	5	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	4	63	63	54%	100%	+46
Austria	9	60	58	51%	96%	+45
Belgium	17	318	273	97%	86%	-11
Canada	24	475	352	79%	74%	-5
Denmark	17	651	627	84%	96%	+12
European Commission	32	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	10	218	203	98%	93%	-5
France	22	1 876	1 538	90%	82%	-8
GAVI Alliance	12	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	31	1 421	1 414	94%	100%	+5
Global Fund	30	--	--	--	--	--
IDB	6	--	--	--	--	--
IFAD	20	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	6	299	299	100%	100%	+0
Italy	17	0	0	41%	--	--
Japan	32	2 748	2 622	89%	95%	+6
Korea	9	181	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	5	95	95	100%	100%	+0
Netherlands	24	1 592	1 591	90%	100%	+10
New Zealand	3	19	19	44%	100%	+56
Norway	11	588	588	99%	100%	+1
Portugal	2	15	9	25%	55%	+30
Spain	17	342	10	30%	3%	-27
Sweden	21	876	876	100%	100%	+0
Switzerland	22	201	180	96%	90%	-6
United Kingdom	20	2 260	2 260	100%	100%	+0
United Nations	33	--	--	--	--	--
United States	31	3 580	2 648	7%	74%	+67
World Bank	32	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Donors	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub-Total	--	17 879	15 725	75%	88%	+13.0
Average country ratio	--	--	--	82%	87%	--
Global picture - 55 countries						
African Dev. Bank	25	--	--	--	--	--
Asian Dev. Bank	10	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	9	331	331	--	100%	--
Austria	10	500	497	--	99%	--
Belgium	20	603	558	--	92%	--
Canada	36	947	740	--	78%	--
Denmark	21	978	954	--	98%	--
European Commission	54	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	14	262	242	--	92%	--
France	36	4 815	4 399	--	91%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	47	3 907	3 898	--	100%	--
Global Fund	47	--	--	--	--	--
IDB	9	--	--	--	--	--
IFAD	26	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	7	355	355	--	100%	--
Italy	21	0	0	--	--	--
Japan	49	6 611	6 091	--	92%	--
Korea	13	264	0	--	0%	--
Luxembourg	7	114	114	--	100%	--
Netherlands	30	1 866	1 865	--	100%	--
New Zealand	7	49	49	--	99%	--
Norway	19	731	731	--	100%	--
Portugal	2	19	12	--	64%	--
Spain	25	622	152	--	24%	--
Sweden	29	1 027	1 027	--	100%	--
Switzerland	29	347	268	--	77%	--
United Kingdom	32	2 379	2 379	--	100%	--
United Nations	55	--	--	--	--	--
United States	48	5 635	4 318	--	77%	--
World Bank	51	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Donors	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	32 363	28 979	--	90%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	88%	--

Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

¹ Data shown are from the DAC aggregate statistics – data is only available for DAC members reporting status on untied aid.² 2005 untied figures are based on 2006 survey recipient countries (33 countries, excluding South Africa). The United States do not report tying status. The figures are debt relief amounts which are untied by convention. Italy did not report tying status or its grant programme for the CRS in 2005. Korea did not report tying status as it is not a DAC member.

TABLE B.9 Indicator 9: How much aid is programme-based?

	Number of countries 2007	Programme-based approaches			Total aid disbursed (USD m) d	Indicator 9		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
		Budget support (USD m) a	Other PBAs (USD m) b	Total (USD m) c = a + b		2005	2007	
						(for reference)	e = c / d	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys								
African Development Bank	18	250	128	378	1 183	40%	32%	-8
Asian Development Bank	5	207	109	315	916	23%	34%	+11
Australia	4	13	24	37	189	30%	20%	-11
Austria	9	4	5	9	30	46%	29%	-17
Belgium	17	26	33	59	341	34%	17%	-17
Canada	24	266	244	510	914	52%	56%	+4
Denmark	17	185	296	481	750	60%	64%	+5
European Commission	32	839	620	1 459	3 143	50%	46%	-3
Finland	10	39	58	97	156	38%	62%	+24
France	22	80	80	160	500	30%	32%	+2
GAVI Alliance	12	0	22	22	60	17%	37%	+20
Germany	31	109	215	324	940	19%	34%	+15
Global Fund	30	0	487	487	643	82%	76%	-6
IDB	6	78	70	148	384	45%	39%	-6
IFAD	20	3	33	36	112	--	32%	--
Ireland	6	80	106	186	222	67%	84%	+17
Italy	17	8	59	67	256	39%	26%	-13
Japan	32	61	849	910	1 752	33%	52%	+19
Korea	9	0	1	1	82	0%	1%	+1
Luxembourg	5	0	17	17	66	41%	25%	-16
Netherlands	24	438	253	691	969	71%	71%	-0
New Zealand	3	2	3	5	11	0%	48%	+48
Norway	11	113	74	186	378	37%	49%	+12
Portugal	2	2	0	2	56	4%	3%	-1
Spain	17	40	25	65	513	14%	13%	-1
Sweden	21	182	152	334	719	49%	46%	-3
Switzerland	22	48	34	81	218	27%	37%	+10
United Kingdom	20	776	373	1 149	1 599	61%	72%	+11
United Nations	33	75	510	585	1 713	29%	34%	+5
United States	31	59	1 554	1 613	4 392	29%	37%	+7
World Bank	32	2 200	1 089	3 289	5 887	57%	56%	-1
All Other Donors	--	12	27	39	369	10%	11%	+1
Sub-Total	--	6 192	7 549	13 741	29 463	43%	47%	+3.7
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	35%	35%	--
Global picture - 55 countries								
African Development Bank	25	387	174	561	1 507	--	38%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	1 475	117	1 592	2 715	--	59%	--
Australia	9	183	66	249	766	--	32%	--
Austria	10	4	7	11	35	--	31%	--
Belgium	20	26	35	61	359	--	17%	--
Canada	36	266	247	513	1 201	--	43%	--
Denmark	21	205	296	501	833	--	60%	--
European Commission	54	1 144	878	2 021	4 644	--	44%	--
Finland	14	39	69	107	178	--	60%	--
France	36	117	312	429	1 096	--	39%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	0	24	24	73	--	33%	--
Germany	47	109	244	354	1 459	--	24%	--
Global Fund	47	2	560	562	851	--	66%	--
IDB	9	98	170	268	512	--	52%	--
IFAD	26	3	33	36	127	--	28%	--
Ireland	7	80	106	186	237	--	79%	--
Italy	21	8	140	148	358	--	41%	--
Japan	49	462	908	1 370	3 856	--	36%	--
Korea	13	0	1	1	143	--	0%	--
Luxembourg	7	0	17	17	78	--	21%	--
Netherlands	30	439	291	730	1 159	--	63%	--
New Zealand	7	2	3	6	29	--	19%	--
Norway	19	119	105	224	482	--	47%	--
Portugal	2	2	0	2	56	--	3%	--
Spain	25	54	255	308	899	--	34%	--
Sweden	29	182	168	350	800	--	44%	--
Switzerland	29	49	35	84	263	--	32%	--
United Kingdom	32	823	434	1 257	2 024	--	62%	--
United Nations	55	117	655	772	2 972	--	26%	--
United States	48	187	2 082	2 269	5 834	--	39%	--
World Bank	51	3 454	1 416	4 869	8 990	--	54%	--
All Other Donors	--	27	84	112	602	--	19%	--
TOTAL	--	10 060	9 993	19 993	45 134	43%	44%	--
Average country ratio	--	--	--	--	--	35%	29%	--

TABLE B.10a: How many donor missions are co-ordinated?

	Number of countries 2007	Co-ordinated donor missions (missions) a	Total donor missions (missions) b	Indicator 10a		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
African Development Bank	18	45	342	19%	13%	-6
Asian Development Bank	5	56	348	5%	16%	+11
Australia	4	12	29	7%	41%	+35
Austria	9	0	16	14%	0%	-14
Belgium	17	15	117	22%	13%	-10
Canada	24	37	271	17%	14%	-3
Denmark	17	65	146	34%	45%	+10
European Commission	32	121	339	33%	36%	+3
Finland	10	19	48	27%	40%	+13
France	22	129	412	10%	31%	+21
GAVI Alliance	12	4	4	--	100%	--
Germany	31	128	368	29%	35%	+6
Global Fund	30	19	104	18%	18%	+0
IDB	6	43	128	41%	34%	-7
IFAD	20	83	108	--	77%	--
Ireland	6	4	11	45%	36%	-8
Italy	17	18	111	7%	16%	+10
Japan	32	7	465	2%	2%	-1
Korea	9	23	150	0%	15%	+15
Luxembourg	5	2	11	20%	18%	-2
Netherlands	24	71	130	47%	55%	+8
New Zealand	3	6	9	25%	67%	+42
Norway	11	26	79	59%	33%	-27
Portugal	2	0	11	50%	0%	-50
Spain	17	7	31	8%	23%	+15
Sweden	21	43	135	34%	32%	-2
Switzerland	22	38	162	34%	23%	-10
United Kingdom	20	148	241	46%	61%	+15
United Nations	33	1 098	2 424	30%	45%	+15
United States	31	21	236	20%	9%	-11
World Bank	32	627	2 027	21%	31%	+10
Global picture - 55 countries						
African Development Bank	24	71	415	--	17%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	117	652	--	18%	--
Australia	9	42	129	--	33%	--
Austria	10	0	41	--	0%	--
Belgium	20	15	153	--	10%	--
Canada	36	67	434	--	15%	--
Denmark	21	69	156	--	44%	--
European Commission	54	233	719	--	32%	--
Finland	14	23	57	--	40%	--
France	36	186	734	--	25%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	6	6	--	100%	--
Germany	46	189	514	--	37%	--
Global Fund	47	31	153	--	20%	--
IDB	9	56	162	--	35%	--
IFAD	26	94	134	--	70%	--
Ireland	7	4	11	--	36%	--
Italy	21	18	121	--	15%	--
Japan	49	45	873	--	5%	--
Korea	13	54	220	--	25%	--
Luxembourg	7	5	14	--	36%	--
Netherlands	30	73	139	--	53%	--
New Zealand	7	7	15	--	47%	--
Norway	19	32	107	--	30%	--
Portugal	2	0	11	--	0%	--
Spain	25	16	94	--	17%	--
Sweden	29	56	181	--	31%	--
Switzerland	29	41	229	--	18%	--
United Kingdom	32	170	291	--	58%	--
United Nations	55	1 721	4 095	--	42%	--
United States	48	57	471	--	12%	--
World Bank	51	870	2 787	--	31%	--

TABLE B.10b: How much country analysis is co-ordinated?

	Number of countries 2007	Co-ordinated donor analytical work (analyses) a	Total donor analytical work (analyses) b	Indicator 10b		Progress 2005 / 2007 (% points)
				2005 (for reference)	2007 c = a / b	
Countries which took part in both 2006/2008 surveys						
African Development Bank	18	9	22	55%	41%	-14
Asian Development Bank	5	11	71	49%	15%	-33
Australia	4	14	18	25%	78%	+53
Austria	9	8	15	33%	53%	+20
Belgium	17	20	30	31%	67%	+36
Canada	24	40	166	38%	24%	-14
Denmark	17	79	89	80%	89%	+9
European Commission	32	107	121	44%	88%	+44
Finland	10	20	26	58%	77%	+19
France	22	51	92	41%	55%	+15
GAVI Alliance	12	0	1	--	--	--
Germany	31	70	90	50%	78%	+28
Global Fund	30	19	82	33%	23%	-10
IDB	6	11	28	69%	39%	-30
IFAD	20	31	41	--	76%	--
Ireland	6	18	22	57%	82%	+25
Italy	17	10	24	18%	42%	+23
Japan	32	16	52	52%	31%	-21
Korea	9	0	20	--	0%	--
Luxembourg	5	4	5	67%	80%	+13
Netherlands	24	44	88	76%	50%	-26
New Zealand	3	0	5	100%	0%	-100
Norway	11	26	30	77%	87%	+9
Portugal	2	0	4	0%	0%	+0
Spain	17	20	48	12%	42%	+30
Sweden	21	33	51	34%	65%	+30
Switzerland	22	51	71	60%	72%	+12
United Kingdom	20	84	122	69%	69%	-0
United Nations	33	740	1 085	63%	68%	+5
United States	31	84	237	39%	35%	-3
World Bank	32	74	132	49%	56%	+7
Global picture - 55 countries						
African Development Bank	24	16	36	--	44%	--
Asian Development Bank	10	27	106	--	25%	--
Australia	9	23	33	--	70%	--
Austria	10	8	17	--	47%	--
Belgium	20	22	32	--	69%	--
Canada	36	49	195	--	25%	--
Denmark	21	80	94	--	85%	--
European Commission	53	182	254	--	72%	--
Finland	14	20	26	--	77%	--
France	35	65	141	--	46%	--
GAVI Alliance	15	0	1	--	--	--
Germany	46	101	145	--	70%	--
Global Fund	47	27	115	--	23%	--
IDB	9	14	32	--	44%	--
IFAD	26	36	49	--	73%	--
Ireland	7	18	22	--	82%	--
Italy	21	12	29	--	41%	--
Japan	49	18	70	--	26%	--
Korea	13	0	24	--	0%	--
Luxembourg	7	4	5	--	80%	--
Netherlands	30	46	92	--	50%	--
New Zealand	7	0	6	--	0%	--
Norway	19	29	44	--	66%	--
Portugal	2	0	4	--	0%	--
Spain	24	25	64	--	39%	--
Sweden	29	34	66	--	52%	--
Switzerland	28	54	80	--	68%	--
United Kingdom	32	100	164	--	61%	--
United Nations	54	1 146	1 815	--	63%	--
United States	48	132	345	--	38%	--
World Bank	51	119	202	--	59%	--

C DONOR DATA

ONE TABLE PER DONOR

THE FOLLOWING TABLES present results on a donor-by-donor basis for all the indicators that are based on donor data (Indicators 3 to 10b). There is one table per donor. Data are available for the 55 donors that took part in the 2008 Survey. Not all donors have a table in the appendix. The following criteria were applied in establishing the 31 donors that are shown in Appendix C:

- All donors that have reported over USD 100 million for the government sector in at least three surveyed countries; and
- All donors who do not meet the first criterion but would like to publish their results in the 2008 Survey Report.

IMPORTANT NOTE ON TABLES C.1 TO C.31

Under the Paris Declaration, donors and partner countries agreed to collective targets for 2010. All donors are working to contribute to the achievement of these targets and are working with their partners on implementation plans in each country. The survey coverage of each donor's ODA varies, as indicated at the top of each donor table. Some donors are, at present, unable to calculate targets that are representative of their total bi-lateral ODA. Some other donors have asked to include a column setting out individual targets in their tables. These notional targets, based on applying the Paris Declaration targets arithmetically, are for illustrative purposes only and reflect only the set of countries included in the survey for each donor. They do not prejudice individual targets that donors or partner countries might wish to set at a later date.

HOW TO USE APPENDIX C

For each donor, the table includes two sets of columns: **indicator values (weighted average)** and **average country ratio**. For each set, the results from the 2006 Baseline survey are included in the first column.¹ The second column allows for measuring progress for the 33 countries which took part in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and the 2008 Survey. The third column provides a global picture of all countries in the 2008 survey.

Illustrative example

The following example illustrates how the indicator value and the average country ratio are calculated for three countries.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Country A} &= \frac{2}{3} = 66\% & \text{Country B} &= \frac{9}{10} = 90\% \\ \text{Country C} &= \frac{16}{87} = 18\% \end{aligned}$$

Indicator value (weighted average) =

$$\frac{2 + 9 + 16}{3 + 10 + 87} = \frac{27}{100} = 27\%$$

Average country ratio (unweighted average) =

$$\frac{1}{3} \times (66\% + 90\% + 18\%) = 58\%$$

In this example the indicator value is much lower than the average country ratio because of the high weight (87 out of 100 units) for Country C.

¹ The ratio for 2005 has been adjusted to exclude data from South Africa, which did not take part in the 2008 Survey. This allows for a comparison of the same set of countries which took part in both the 2006 Baseline Survey and the 2008 Survey.

The **indicator value** is a **weighted average**, based on each donor's portfolio in the surveyed countries. It is the aggregate value of the numerator divided by the aggregate value of the denominator; *i.e.* each country is weighted by the volume of activity (see illustrative example). The **average country ratio** is an **un-weighted average**. It provides a comparative measure of the baseline, irrespective of the volume of activity in each country; *i.e.* it gives equal weight to each country. It provides an indication of the variability of individual country baselines compared to the weighted average.

The percentages in the header on the coverage of the survey use figures reported to the OECD-DAC to divide 'core ODA' (gross ODA minus debt relief and humanitarian aid) to those countries that report aid from that donor in each survey by total core ODA to all countries (excluding amounts which are not allocated by region). In this report, the coverage for the 2008 Survey is calculated using OECD-DAC data for 2006, the latest available.

TABLE C.0: 2010 Targets for the Paris Declaration

INDICATOR	TARGET FOR 2010												
OWNERSHIP													
<p>Indicator 1 Partners have operational development strategies</p> <p>Number of countries with national development strategies (including PRSs) that have clear strategic priorities linked to a medium-term expenditure framework and reflected in annual budgets.</p>	At least 75% of partner countries have operational development strategies.												
ALIGNMENT													
<p>Indicator 2 Reliable country systems</p> <p>Number of partner countries that have procurement and public financial management systems that either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.</p>	<p>(a) Public financial management Half of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e. 0.5 points) on the PFM/ CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scale of performance.</p> <p>(b) Procurement One-third of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e. from D to C, C to B or B to A) on the four-point scale used to assess performance for this indicator.</p>												
<p>Indicator 3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities</p> <p>Percent of aid flows to the government sector that is reported on partners' national budgets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve the gap. • Halve the proportion of aid flows to government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget). 												
<p>Indicator 4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support</p> <p>Percent of donor capacity-development support provided through co-ordinated programmes consistent with partners' national development strategies.</p>	50% of technical co-operation flows are implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with national development strategies.												
<p>Indicator 5a Use of country public financial management systems</p> <p>Percent of donors and of aid flows that use public financial management systems in partner countries, which either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.</p>	<p>PERCENT OF DONORS</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>SCORE*</th> <th>TARGET</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5+</td> <td>All donors use partner country PFM systems.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.5 to 4.5</td> <td>90% of donors use partner country PFM systems.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PERCENT OF AID FLOWS</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>SCORE*</th> <th>TARGET</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5+</td> <td>A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.5 to 4.5</td> <td>A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SCORE*	TARGET	5+	All donors use partner country PFM systems.	3.5 to 4.5	90% of donors use partner country PFM systems.	SCORE*	TARGET	5+	A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.	3.5 to 4.5	A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.
SCORE*	TARGET												
5+	All donors use partner country PFM systems.												
3.5 to 4.5	90% of donors use partner country PFM systems.												
SCORE*	TARGET												
5+	A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.												
3.5 to 4.5	A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country PFM systems.												
<p>Indicator 5b Use of country procurement systems</p> <p>Percent of donors and of aid flows that use partner country procurement systems which either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.</p>	<p>PERCENT OF DONORS</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>SCORE*</th> <th>TARGET</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>All donors use partner country procurement systems.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>90% of donors use partner country procurement systems.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PERCENT OF AID FLOWS</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>SCORE*</th> <th>TARGET</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country procurement systems.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country' procurement systems.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SCORE*	TARGET	A	All donors use partner country procurement systems.	B	90% of donors use partner country procurement systems.	SCORE*	TARGET	A	A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country procurement systems.	B	A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country' procurement systems.
SCORE*	TARGET												
A	All donors use partner country procurement systems.												
B	90% of donors use partner country procurement systems.												
SCORE*	TARGET												
A	A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country procurement systems.												
B	A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner country' procurement systems.												

INDICATOR	TARGET FOR 2010
ALIGNMENT	
Indicator 6 Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel implementation structures Number of parallel project implementation units (PIUs) per country.	Reduce by two-thirds the stock of parallel project implementation units (PIUs).
Indicator 7 Aid is more predictable Percent of aid disbursements released according to agreed schedules in annual or multi-year frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve the gap. • Halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled.
Indicator 8 Aid is untied Percent of bilateral aid that is untied.	Continued progress over time.
HARMONISATION	
Indicator 9 Use of common arrangements or procedures Percent of aid provided as programme-based approaches.	66% of aid flows are provided in the context of programme-based approaches.
Indicator 10 Encourage shared analysis Percent of (a) field missions and/or (b) country analytical work, including diagnostic reviews that are joint.	(a) 40% of donor missions to the field are joint. (b) 66% of country analytical work is joint.
MANAGING FOR RESULTS	
Indicator 11 Results-oriented frameworks Number of countries with transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks to assess progress against (a) the national development strategies and (b) sector programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap by one-third. • Reduce the proportion of countries without transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks by one-third.
MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY	
Indicator 12 Mutual accountability Number of partner countries that undertake mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness including those in this Declaration.	All partner countries have mutual assessment reviews in place.

Important Note:

In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Declaration, the partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC (Working Party on Aid Effectiveness) comprising OECD-DAC members, partner countries and multilateral institutions, met twice, on 30-31 May 2005 and on 7-8 July 2005 to adopt, and review where appropriate, the targets for the 12 Indicators of Progress. At these meetings an agreement was reached on the targets presented under Section III of the Declaration. This agreement is subject to reservations by one donor on (a) the methodology for assessing the quality of locally managed procurement systems (relating to targets 2b and 5b) and (b) the acceptable quality of public financial management reform programmes (relating to target 5a). Further discussions are underway to address these issues. The targets, including the reservation, have been notified to the Chairs of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations in a letter of 9 September 2005 by Richard Manning, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

*Note on Indicator 5: Scores for Indicator 5 are determined by the methodology used to measure quality of procurement and public financial management systems under Indicator 2 above.

TABLE C.1: African Development Bank

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 17 out of the 33 countries and reflects 81% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 25 countries out of 55 and reflects 98% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	1 619	62%	57%	56%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 425						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	20	38%	31%	30%	36%	50%	37%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	67						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	623	33%	39%	44%	28%	38%	39%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 425						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	597	43%	37%	42%	32%	38%	36%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 425						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	121	132	113	121	8.3	6.3	5.0
	Number of countries (number)	24						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	1 053	53%	54%	48%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	2 090						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	561	40%	32%	37%	37%	26%	31%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	1 157						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	71	19%	13%	17%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	415						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	16	55%	41%	44%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	36						

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.2: Asian Development Bank

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 6 out of the 33 countries and reflects 47% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 10 countries out of 55 and reflects 66% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005		2007
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	1 577	62%	86%	80%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 567						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	57	37%	78%	61%	64%	72%	55%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	93						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	1 560	69%	81%	61%	56%	54%	51%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 567						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	921	45%	59%	36%	35%	54%	34%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 567						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	40	39	40	40	6.5	8.0	4.0
	Number of countries (number)	10						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	1 635	86%	81%	79%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	2 271						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	1 592	23%	34%	59%	27%	26%	41%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	2 715						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	117	5%	16%	18%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	652						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	27	49%	15%	25%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	106						

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.3: Australia

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 4 out of the 33 countries and reflects 11% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 9 countries out of 55 and reflects 69% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	246	29%	25%	30%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	529						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	118	23%	36%	38%	53%	63%	51%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	312						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	219	6%	13%	41%	6%	15%	22%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	529						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	125	5%	16%	24%	10%	15%	15%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	529						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	52	25	14	52	6.8	3.5	5.8
	Number of countries (number)	9						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	96	33%	39%	21%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	633						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	331	54%	100%	100%	39%	100%	100%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	331						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	249	30%	20%	32%	28%	20%	24%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	766						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	42	7%	41%	33%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	129						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	23	25%	78%	70%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	33						

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.4: Austria

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 6 out of the 33 countries and reflects 16% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 10 countries out of 55 and reflects 25% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005	2007		
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	13	36%	40%	34%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	8	15%	30%	35%	12%	36%	40%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	22							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	6	22%	38%	34%	23%	23%	21%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	9	32%	49%	46%	33%	23%	37%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	32	18	27	32	3.0	3.0	3.2	6
	Number of countries (number)	10							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	16	23%	36%	31%	--	--	--	62%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	17							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	497	51%	96%	99%	49%	79%	82%	More than 51%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	500							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	11	46%	29%	31%	28%	25%	27%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	35							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	0	14%	0%	0%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	41							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	8	33%	53%	47%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	17							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.5: Belgium

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 15 out of the 33 countries and reflects 54% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 20 countries out of 55 and reflects 63% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	141	42%	52%	54%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	267							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	44	19%	30%	32%	26%	53%	52%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	138							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	55	22%	18%	21%	29%	31%	33%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	267							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	121	42%	44%	45%	54%	31%	64%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	267							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	131	67	124	131	4.2	7.8	6.9	22
	Number of countries (number)	20							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	120	32%	39%	38%	--	--	--	66%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	349							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	558	97%	86%	92%	89%	95%	97%	100%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	603							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	61	34%	17%	17%	32%	27%	23%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	359							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	15	22%	13%	10%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	153							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	22	31%	67%	69%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	32							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.6: Canada

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 21 out of the 33 countries and reflects 46% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 36 countries out of 55 and reflects 73% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005		2007
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	477	51%	46%	37%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	609						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	170	34%	60%	44%	32%	51%	49%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	383						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	435	42%	75%	72%	35%	45%	34%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	609						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	227	45%	39%	37%	39%	45%	47%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	609						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	152	68	40	152	3.4	2.0	4.6
	Number of countries (number)	36						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	617	45%	51%	44%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	756						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	739	79%	74%	78%	73%	55%	62%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	946						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	513	52%	56%	43%	33%	35%	23%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	1 201						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	67	17%	14%	15%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	434						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	49	38%	24%	25%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	195						

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.7: Denmark

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 17 out of the 33 countries and reflects 72% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 21 countries out of 55 and reflects 77% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets	
			2005	2007		2007				
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries		2005 / 2007
3	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	432	50%	66%	57%	--	--	--	85%
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	597							
4	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	93	45%	75%	74%	44%	79%	73%	Target of 50% achieved
		Technical co-operation (USDm)	126							
5a	Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	329	29%	54%	55%	27%	56%	51%	53%
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	597							
5b	Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	409	44%	68%	69%	46%	56%	64%	63%
		Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	597							
6	Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	46	69	44	46	3.8	2.8	2.2	23
		Number of countries (number)	21							
7	Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	435	46%	51%	47%	--	--	--	75%
		Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	675							
8	Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	954	84%	96%	98%	93%	95%	96%	Target of progress achieved
		Total bilateral aid (USDm)	978							
9	Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	501	60%	64%	60%	58%	64%	54%	66%
		Total aid disbursed (USDm)	833							
10a	Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	69	34%	45%	44%	--	--	--	Target of 40% achieved
		Total number of missions (number)	156							
10b	Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	80	80%	89%	85%	--	--	--	Target of 66% achieved
		Total number of country analyses (number)	94							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.8: European Commission

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 33 out of the 33 countries and reflects 42% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 54 countries out of 55 and reflects 59% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	3 349	56%	61%	57%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	4 066							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	310	28%	50%	45%	23%	55%	49%	100% (EU target)
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	695							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	1 410	40%	40%	35%	38%	38%	29%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	4 066							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	1 380	41%	37%	34%	40%	39%	25%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	4 066							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	203	204	105	203	6.3	3.3	3.8	68 PIUs & no new PIUs (EU target)
	Number of countries (number)	54							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	3 097	48%	62%	53%	--	--	--	74%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	4 727							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	2 021	50%	46%	44%	45%	39%	31%	66% (EU target)
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	4 644							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	233	33%	36%	32%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	719							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	182	44%	88%	72%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	254							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.9: Finland

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 10 out of the 33 countries and reflects 49% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 14 countries out of 55 and reflects 60% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	79	33%	58%	45%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	146							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	22	52%	68%	57%	59%	62%	45%	100% (EU target)
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	38							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	84	32%	59%	57%	30%	46%	37%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	146							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	99	48%	70%	68%	43%	46%	50%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	146							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	10	9	4	10	0.8	0.3	0.7	3 & no new PIUs (EU target)
	Number of countries (number)	14							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	78	30%	38%	29%	--	--	--	67%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	170							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	242	98%	93%	92%	95%	96%	94%	More than 98%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	262							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	107	38%	62%	60%	40%	48%	40%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	178							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	23	27%	40%	40%	--	--	--	63% (EU target)
	Total number of missions (number)	57							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	20	58%	77%	77%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	26							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.10: France

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 25 out of the 33 countries and reflects 26% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 36 countries out of 55 and reflects 47% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	679	43%	58%	49%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	908							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	110	20%	48%	48%	15%	49%	45%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	227							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	508	28%	40%	56%	28%	31%	31%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	908							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	641	60%	59%	71%	52%	31%	51%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	908							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	84	63	67	84	2.9	3.0	2.3	21
	Number of countries (number)	36							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	647	30%	43%	46%	--	--	--	65%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	952							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	4 399	90%	82%	91%	88%	80%	74%	More than 90%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	4 815							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	429	30%	32%	39%	19%	28%	24%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	1 096							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	186	10%	31%	25%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	734							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	65	41%	55%	46%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	141							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.11: GAVI Alliance¹

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 11 out of the 33 countries.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 15 countries out of 55 countries.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	4	0%	0%	7%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	70						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	0						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	18	33%	30%	26%	30%	30%	26%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	70						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	7	2%	11%	9%	6%	30%	15%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	70						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of countries (number)	15						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	5	11%	16%	--	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	83						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	17%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	24	37%	33%	27%	46%	39%	--
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	73						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	6	--	100%	100%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	6						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	1						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

¹ All GAVI support is provided through programme based approaches, and GAVI support is aligned with national planning frameworks. Countries are encouraged to include GAVI contributions in national budgets. About 75% of GAVI's support is for vaccines and safe injection equipment. Countries may receive cash and procure directly. Most, however, procure through UNICEF, facilitating lower prices through bulk procurement as well as simplifying procurement processes for countries."

TABLE C.12: Germany

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 31 out of the 33 countries and reflects 39% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 47 countries out of 55 and reflects 55% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005	2007		
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	939	49%	57%	54%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 377							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	361	33%	72%	73%	36%	71%	66%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	496							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	537	36%	40%	39%	28%	35%	27%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 377							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	865	34%	60%	63%	35%	35%	46%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 377							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	41	40	27	41	1.4	1.1	0.9	13
	Number of countries (number)	47							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	856	47%	54%	51%	--	--	--	74%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	1 331							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	3 898	94%	100%	100%	69%	93%	91%	More than 94%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	3 907							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	354	19%	34%	24%	23%	31%	23%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	1 459							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	189	29%	35%	37%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	514							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	101	50%	78%	70%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	145							

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.13: Global Fund¹

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 26 out of the 33 countries and reflects 48% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 47 countries out of 55 and reflects 66% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005		2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	336	35%	44%	33%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	663							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	0							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	252	40%	42%	38%	37%	31%	29%	59%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	663							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	280	43%	42%	42%	38%	31%	40%	56%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	663							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	5	4	2	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
	Number of countries (number)	47							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	318	33%	41%	43%	--	--	--	67%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	780							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	562	82%	76%	66%	73%	60%	50%	Target of 66% achieved
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	851							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	31	18%	18%	20%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	153							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	27	33%	23%	23%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	115							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

¹ The Global Fund provides predictable, untied aid for health based on principles of country ownership and flexibility. Disbursements to Health Ministries are reported and recorded in the national budget at the discretion of each country. In 2007, 95% of funds were disbursed on schedule and 62% of grants aligned with country cycles. The Global Fund's Performance Based Funding model focuses on managing programs by results. Performance and monitoring frameworks exist in 136 GF-supported countries.

TABLE C.14: Inter-American Development Bank

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 5 out of the 33 countries and reflects 63% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 9 countries out of 55 and reflects 78% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005		2007
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	464	48%	49%	55%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	488						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	20	24%	60%	60%	40%	61%	64%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	33						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	252	45%	35%	52%	29%	31%	42%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	488						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	126	0%	33%	26%	0%	31%	42%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	488						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	108	64	70	108	9.7	11.7	12.0
	Number of countries (number)	9						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	511	88%	56%	54%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	451						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	268	45%	39%	52%	25%	25%	28%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	512						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	56	41%	34%	35%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	162						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	14	69%	39%	44%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	32						

^aThe average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.15: International Fund for Agricultural Development

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 26 countries out of 55 and reflects 34% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	74	--	53%	48%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	117						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	13	--	66%	78%	--	68%	68%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	17						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	69	--	55%	59%	--	38%	43%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	117						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	97	--	80%	83%	--	38%	76%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	117						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	35	--	29	35	--	1.5	1.4
	Number of countries (number)	26						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	79	--	41%	42%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	225						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	36	--	32%	28%	--	21%	17%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	127						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	94	--	77%	70%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	134						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	36	--	76%	73%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	49						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.16: Ireland

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 5 out of the 33 countries and reflects 60% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 7 countries out of 55 and reflects 58% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	81	54%	45%	45%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	189							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	12	52%	97%	97%	47%	99%	99%	Target of 50% achieved
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	12							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	149	89%	79%	79%	90%	86%	86%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	189							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	167	96%	88%	88%	95%	86%	91%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	189							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	0	5	0	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2
	Number of countries (number)	7							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	142	62%	64%	64%	--	--	--	82%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	206							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	355	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target achieved
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	355							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	186	67%	84%	79%	59%	81%	70%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	237							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	4	45%	36%	36%	--	--	--	Target of 40% achieved
	Total number of missions (number)	11							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	18	57%	82%	82%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	22							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.17: Italy

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 12 out of the 33 countries and reflects 28% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 21 countries out of 55 and reflects 44% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005	2007		
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	149	16%	35%	39%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	314							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	33	34%	72%	69%	45%	56%	50%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	48							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	128	29%	18%	41%	38%	14%	19%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	314							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	206	51%	52%	66%	49%	14%	45%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	314							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	52	30	40	52	2.3	2.4	2.5	10
	Number of countries (number)	21							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	223	8%	27%	30%	--	--	--	54%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	315							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	0	41%	--	--	91%	--	--	More than 41%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	0							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	148	39%	26%	41%	25%	36%	34%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	358							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	18	7%	16%	15%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	121							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	12	18%	42%	41%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	29							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.18: Japan

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 29 out of the 33 countries and reflects 29% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 49 countries out of 55 and reflects 50% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	2 444	31%	45%	46%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 277						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	372	74%	76%	84%	36%	82%	82%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	444						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	2 369	29%	62%	72%	16%	20%	22%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 277						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	2 358	26%	61%	72%	14%	20%	23%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 277						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	3	2	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Number of countries (number)	49						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	1 355	32%	48%	42%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	3 298						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	6 091	89%	95%	92%	99%	98%	98%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	6 611						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	1 370	33%	52%	36%	26%	28%	24%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	3 856						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	45	2%	2%	5%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	873						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	18	52%	31%	26%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	70						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.19: Korea

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 3 out of the 33 countries and reflects 6% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 13 countries out of 55 and reflects 32% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	76	11%	34%	37%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	142						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	35	74%	79%	84%	50%	88%	91%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	41						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	43	45%	10%	31%	33%	10%	17%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	142						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	40	0%	5%	28%	0%	10%	16%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	142						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	11	0	11	11	0.0	1.4	0.9
	Number of countries (number)	13						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	66	11%	19%	21%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	68						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	264						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	1	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	143						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	54	0%	15%	25%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	220						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	0	--	0%	0%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	24						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

Table C.20: Luxembourg

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 3 out of the 33 countries and reflects 28% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 7 countries out of 55 and reflects 45% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	29	66%	35%	29%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	36						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	2	0%	11%	18%	0%	10%	15%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	10						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	1	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	36						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	1	0%	4%	4%	0%	2%	2%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	36						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	13	1	10	13	0.0	2.0	1.9
	Number of countries (number)	7						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	25	51%	30%	30%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	71						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	114	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	114						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	17	41%	25%	21%	32%	20%	14%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	78						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	5	20%	18%	36%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	14						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	4	67%	80%	80%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	5						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.21: Netherlands

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 23 out of the 33 countries and reflects 54% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 30 countries out of 55 and reflects 75% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	553	44%	63%	56%	--	--	--	At least 78%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	858							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	85	35%	60%	54%	112%	64%	57%	At least 44%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	158							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	502	69%	63%	59%	60%	58%	48%	At least 80%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	858							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	647	78%	81%	75%	72%	58%	64%	At least 80%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	858							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	14	23	13	14	1.0	0.6	0.5	At most 23
	Number of countries (number)	30							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	598	55%	57%	49%	--	--	--	At least 76%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	839							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	1 865	90%	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%	Target of 75% achieved
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	1 866							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	730	71%	71%	63%	61%	59%	47%	Target of 66% achieved
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	1 159							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	73	47%	55%	53%	--	--	--	Target of 40% achieved
	Total number of missions (number)	139							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	46	76%	50%	50%	--	--	--	Target of 66% achieved
	Total number of country analyses (number)	92							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.22: New Zealand

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 2 out of the 33 countries and reflects 6% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 7 countries out of 55 and reflects 28% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	14	58%	25%	36%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	8	13%	61%	57%	7%	59%	54%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	13						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	4	2%	52%	19%	34%	38%	18%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	5	6%	45%	29%	36%	38%	24%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	19						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	5	0	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.7
	Number of countries (number)	7						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	4	58%	28%	11%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	20						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	49	44%	100%	99%	89%	100%	96%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	49						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	5	0%	48%	19%	8%	48%	21%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	29						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	7	25%	67%	47%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	15						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	0	100%	0%	0%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	6						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.23: Norway

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 12 out of the 33 countries and reflects 40% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 19 countries out of 55 and reflects 47% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	223	62%	66%	47%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	315							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	21	75%	57%	51%	65%	39%	38%	Target of 50% achieved
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	42							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	175	60%	59%	55%	56%	57%	43%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	315							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	219	68%	75%	69%	66%	57%	47%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	315							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	10	3	7	10	0.3	0.7	0.5	1
	Number of countries (number)	19							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	277	55%	53%	39%	--	--	--	78%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	301							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	731	99%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	731							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	224	37%	49%	47%	34%	40%	33%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	482							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	32	59%	33%	30%	--	--	--	Target of 40% achieved
	Total number of missions (number)	107							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	29	77%	87%	66%	--	--	--	Target of 66% achieved
	Total number of country analyses (number)	44							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.24 Portugal

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 2 out of the 33 countries and reflects 39% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 2 countries out of 55 and reflects 40% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	4	15%	11%	11%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	54						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	2	77%	6%	6%	50%	4%	4%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	41						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	2	79%	3%	3%	54%	6%	6%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	54						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	2	80%	4%	4%	54%	6%	8%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	54						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	0	1	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Number of countries (number)	2						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	7	15%	47%	47%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	20						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	12	25%	55%	64%	85%	73%	87%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	19						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	2	4%	3%	3%	6%	5%	5%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	56						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	0	50%	0%	0%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	11						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	0	0%	0%	0%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	4						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.25: Spain

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 11 out of the 33 countries and reflects 43% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 25 countries out of 55 and reflects 47% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2005	2007		
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	134	41%	25%	24%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	590							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	129	10%	46%	61%	38%	40%	47%	50%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	211							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	409	16%	51%	69%	21%	34%	35%	Relative to Indicator 2a
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	590							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	448	14%	55%	76%	23%	34%	43%	Relative to Indicator 2b
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	590							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	70	66	70	70	5.8	4.7	3.0	22
	Number of countries (number)	25							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	136	25%	33%	32%	--	--	--	63%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	637							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	152	30%	3%	24%	10%	6%	17%	More than 30%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	622							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	308	14%	13%	34%	14%	17%	19%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	899							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	16	8%	23%	17%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	94							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	25	12%	42%	39%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	64							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.26: Sweden

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 23 out of the 33 countries and reflects 62% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 29 countries out of 55 and reflects 69% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets
			2005	2007		2007			
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	414	37%	51%	45%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	600							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	81	62%	51%	45%	58%	58%	52%	100% (EU target)
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	180							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	321	47%	57%	54%	40%	49%	38%	At least 50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	600							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	333	48%	57%	55%	42%	49%	37%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	600							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	39	36	23	39	1.6	1.1	1.3	12 & no new PIUs (EU target)
	Number of countries (number)	29							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	405	47%	54%	44%	--	--	--	74%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	706							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	1 027	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target achieved
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	1 027							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	350	49%	47%	44%	38%	37%	28%	66% (EU target)
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	803							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	56	34%	32%	31%	--	--	--	40%
	Total number of missions (number)	181							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	34	34%	65%	52%	--	--	--	66%
	Total number of country analyses (number)	66							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.27: Switzerland

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 21 out of the 33 countries and reflects 45% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 29 countries out of 55 and reflects 54% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	101	43%	43%	39%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	156						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	35	20%	50%	39%	27%	40%	36%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	89						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	56	47%	43%	36%	55%	38%	31%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	156						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	66	52%	51%	43%	61%	38%	43%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	156						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	87	56	59	87	2.8	2.6	3.0
	Number of countries (number)	29						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	70	42%	46%	38%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	168						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	268	96%	90%	77%	93%	78%	77%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	347						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	84	27%	38%	32%	20%	28%	23%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	263						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	41	34%	23%	18%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	229						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	54	60%	72%	68%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	80						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.28: United Kingdom

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 22 out of the 33 countries and reflects 48% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 32 countries out of 55 and reflects 61% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference			Illustrative 2010 Targets 2005 / 2007
			2005	2007		2005		2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries	
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	1 269	45%	65%	58%	--	--	--	85%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 620							
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	252	56%	66%	48%	52%	72%	58%	Target of 50% achieved
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	519							
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	1 072	78%	77%	66%	53%	47%	35%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 620							
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	953	78%	68%	59%	51%	47%	34%	50% (EU target)
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	1 620							
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	45	37	18	45	1.8	0.9	1.4	14
	Number of countries (number)	32							
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	1 357	46%	60%	54%	--	--	--	73%
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	1 851							
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	2 379	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target achieved
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	2 379							
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	1 257	61%	71%	62%	50%	53%	38%	66%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	2 024							
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	170	46%	61%	58%	--	--	--	Target of 40% achieved
	Total number of missions (number)	291							
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	100	69%	69%	61%	--	--	--	Target of 66% achieved
	Total number of country analyses (number)	164							

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.29: United Nations

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 33 out of the 33 countries and reflects 30% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 55 countries out of 55 and reflects 53% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	714	32%	39%	35%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 272						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	811	44%	62%	60%	53%	65%	58%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	1 347						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	282	18%	18%	12%	15%	15%	10%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 272						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	212	8%	12%	9%	9%	15%	10%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	2 272						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	558	314	296	558	10.1	9.0	10.1
	Number of countries (number)	55						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	601	17%	31%	26%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	2 503						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	772	29%	34%	26%	46%	31%	27%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	2 971						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	1 721	30%	45%	42%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	4 095						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	1 146	63%	68%	63%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	1 815						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.30: United States

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 28 out of the 33 countries and reflects 25% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 48 countries out of 55 and reflects 45% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005	2007	
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	3 091	30%	25%	28%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 543						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	1 555	41%	53%	58%	33%	41%	47%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	2 662						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	163	10%	3%	5%	15%	6%	8%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 543						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	176	12%	5%	5%	11%	6%	13%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	3 543						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	342	203	208	342	7.4	6.7	7.6
	Number of countries (number)	48						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	2 448	27%	32%	32%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	5 324						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	4 318	7%	74%	77%	17%	49%	52%
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	5 635						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	2 269	29%	37%	39%	16%	20%	24%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	5 834						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	57	20%	9%	12%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	471						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	132	39%	35%	38%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	345						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

TABLE C.31: World Bank

2006 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 32 out of the 33 countries and reflects 59% of country programmed aid in 2005.

2008 survey: Information in the table below covers data reported in 51 countries out of 55 and reflects 93% of country programmed aid in 2006.

Indicators	Definitions	Response	Indicator Values			Average Country Ratio ^a for reference		
			2005	2007		2005		2007
			33 countries	33 countries	All countries	33 countries	33 countries	All countries
3 Aid flows are aligned on national priorities	Aid for government sector in budget (USDm)	7 401	62%	71%	66%	--	--	--
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	8 497						
4 Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support	Co-ordinated technical co-operation (USDm)	781	57%	86%	85%	51%	79%	74%
	Technical co-operation (USDm)	915						
5a Use of country public financial management systems	Use of PFM systems (USDm)	5 264	42%	54%	62%	36%	45%	44%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	8 497						
5b Use of country procurement systems	Use of procurement systems (USDm)	4 381	40%	44%	52%	30%	45%	36%
	Aid disbursed for government sector (USDm)	8 497						
6 Avoid parallel implementation structures	Number of parallel PIUs (number)	101	223	79	101	7.7	2.5	2.0
	Number of countries (number)	51						
7 Aid is more predictable	Aid recorded as disbursed (USDm)	6 085	63%	70%	65%	--	--	--
	Aid scheduled for disbursement (USDm)	8 542						
8 Aid is untied	Untied aid (USDm)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total bilateral aid (USDm)	--						
9 Use of common arrangements or procedures	Programme-Based Approaches (USDm)	4 869	57%	56%	54%	44%	48%	40%
	Total aid disbursed (USDm)	8 990						
10a Joint missions	Number of joint missions (number)	870	21%	31%	31%	--	--	--
	Total number of missions (number)	2 787						
10b Joint country analytic work	Number of joint analyses (number)	119	49%	56%	59%	--	--	--
	Total number of country analyses (number)	202						

^a The average country ratio is the average ratio across all countries where the donor has reported activities.

D SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

TWO QUESTIONNAIRES WERE USED TO COLLECT DATA at country level and stimulate dialogue on aid effectiveness for the 2008 survey. The donor questionnaire was to be completed by all donors operating in the country. The government questionnaire was to be filled in by government authorities. Once completed the results of the questionnaires were consolidated into various tables which were validated collectively. Both the donor and the government questionnaire are reproduced below, edited to refer only to the indicators obtained through the survey and material included in this report.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

About this questionnaire:

This questionnaire is to be completed by all donor agencies providing Official Development Assistance (ODA) directly to the country receiving aid. Each donor should complete a single questionnaire.¹ It should be noted that in cases where a donor provides funds through another donor — bilateral or multilateral — the latter is responsible for reporting in this questionnaire. Once the questionnaire has been completed, it should be communicated to the Donor Focal Point for the consolidation of results in the Country Spreadsheet before it is shared with the National Co-ordinator.²

Definitions of key terms and additional guidance for all of the indicators included in this Questionnaire are provided in Definitions & Guidance. Indicators 1, 2, 8 and 11 are established through desk reviews and other mechanisms. Indicator 12 is covered in the Government Questionnaire.

■ Information on the donor:

Name of donor: *(type here)* _____

■ Indicator 3: Aid flows are aligned on national priorities

How much ODA³ did you disburse at country-level in...

Q^d1. ...calendar year 2007? USD⁴ *(type here)* _____

Q^d2. ...fiscal year 2006/07⁵? USD *(type here)* _____

(response to Q^d2 needed ONLY if the fiscal year of the country receiving ODA is not from January to December)

■ How much of this was for the government sector in...

Q^d3. ...calendar year 2007? USD *(type here)* _____

Q^d4. ...fiscal year 2006/07? USD *(type here)* _____

(response to Q^d4 needed ONLY if the fiscal year of the country receiving ODA is not from January to December)

■ Indicator 4: Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support

How much technical co-operation did you disburse in calendar year 2007?

Q^d5. USD *(type here)* _____

How much technical co-operation did you disburse through co-ordinated programmes in support of capacity development in calendar year 2007?

Q^d6. USD *(type here)* _____

¹ UN agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF etc) are encouraged to complete the individual questionnaire and share it with other donors at country level. However, for the purpose of the 2008 Survey, only one questionnaire for ALL UN agencies should be submitted to the Donor Focal Point for inclusion in the Country Spreadsheet. The 2008 Survey results will not be broken down by UN agency, but will be presented under a single heading: "United Nations."

² For countries without a Donor Focal Point, the questionnaire should be communicated directly to the National Co-ordinator.

³ Excluding debt reorganisation, humanitarian assistance and support to regional programmes

⁴ ODA should be reported in US dollars. Average annual exchange rates for the major currencies for 2007 will be available at: www.oecd.org/dac/hlfsurvey/faq/exchangerate

⁵ Countries whose fiscal year is from January to December should report data for 2007. Other countries should report data for their fiscal year 2006/07.

■ **Indicator 5a: Use of country public financial management systems**

In calendar year 2007, how much ODA disbursed for the government sector used...

Q^d7. ...national budget execution procedures? USD *(type here)* _____

Q^d8. ...national financial reporting procedures? USD *(type here)* _____

Q^d9. ...national auditing procedures? USD *(type here)* _____

Q^d10. ...all three national procedures as defined above? USD *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 5b: Use of country procurement systems**

How much ODA disbursed for the government sector used national procurement systems in calendar year 2007?

Q^d11. USD *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 6: Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel implementation structures**

How many parallel project implementation units did you make use of in calendar year 2007?

Q^d12. Number of parallel PIUs: *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 7: Aid is more predictable**

How much total ODA for the government sector did you schedule for disbursement in calendar year 2007?

Q^d13. USD *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 9: Use of common arrangements or procedures**

How much ODA did you disburse in support of initiatives adopting programme-based approaches in calendar year 2007? Please provide information for the following components of PBAs:

Q^d14. Direct budget support provided in support of PBAs? USD *(type here)* _____

Q^d15. Other forms of assistance provided in support of PBAs? USD *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 10a: Joint missions**

How many donor missions to the field were undertaken in calendar year 2007?

Q^d16. Number of missions: *(type here)* _____

Q^d17. How many of these were co-ordinated? *(type here)* _____

■ **Indicator 10b: Joint country analytic work**

How many country analytic works did you undertake in calendar year 2007?

Q^d18. Number of works: *(type here)* _____

Q^d19. How many of these were co-ordinated: *(type here)* _____

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

About this questionnaire:

This questionnaire is to be completed by government authorities in the country receiving aid. Only one questionnaire should be completed by central government. Once the questionnaire has been completed, it should be communicated to the National Co-ordinator for consolidation of results at country level.

■ Indicator 3: Aid flows are aligned on national priorities

How much estimated ODA⁶ was recorded in the 2007 annual budget as revenue, grants or ODA loans?

Q^o1. In the 2007 (or 2006/07) annual budget: USD *(type here)* _____

(Governments are encouraged to provide detailed data for each donor in the Country Spreadsheet)

■ Indicator 7: Aid is more predictable

How much total ODA for the government sector was actually recorded in your accounting systems in calendar year 2007?

Q^o2. USD *(type here)* _____

(Governments are encouraged to provide detailed data for each donor in the Country Spreadsheet)

■ Indicator 12: Mutual assessment of progress

Has a mutual assessment of progress in implementing agreed commitments been conducted in your country? (See definitions provided for Indicator 12 in Definitions & Guidance).

Q^o3. YES: NO:

(In responding to this question the National Co-ordinator is invited to consult parliament, civil society organisations and donors)

⁶ Excluding debt reorganisation, humanitarian assistance and support to regional programmes

E ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

ACROYNMS

AER	Aid Effectiveness Review
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DBS	direct budget support
HAP	Harmonisation Action Plan
IDA	International Development Association
LICUS	Low-Income Countries Under Stress
MIC	Middle-Income Countries
MTEF	medium-term expenditure framework
NDS	National Development Strategy
ODA	official development assistance
PAF	performance assessment framework
PBA	programme-based approach
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	public financial management
PIU	project implementation unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SWAp	sector-wide approach
TC	technical co-operation

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

The following glossary provides the definitions for the key terms used in the donor and government questionnaires (see Appendix D).

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Annual budget	Is the annual budget as it was originally approved by the legislature. In order to support discipline and credibility of the budget preparation process, subsequent revisions to the original annual budget – even when approved by the legislature – should NOT be recorded under question Q#1. This is because it is the credibility of the original, approved budget that is important to measure and because revisions to the annual budget in many cases are retroactive.
Capacity development	Different organisations use different definitions for capacity development. According to the OECD-DAC Network on Governance, capacity development is the process whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. Recent research shows that capacity development is more likely to be effective when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity development is treated as a goal in its own right and that increased efforts are made to identify the objectives it seeks to achieve (“Capacity development for what?”). – Support for capacity development addresses three dimensions: human capacity, organisational capacity and broader institutional capacity. – Capacity development is country owned rather than donor driven.
Co-ordinated country analytic work	Co-ordinated country analytic work is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CAW undertaken by one or more donors jointly; – CAW undertaken by one donor on behalf of another donor (including work undertaken by one and/or used by another when it is co-financed and formally acknowledged in official documentation); – CAW undertaken with substantive involvement from government.
Co-ordinated missions	Co-ordinated missions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – missions undertaken by one or more donors jointly, or – missions undertaken by one donor on behalf of another donor (delegated co-operation).

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Co-ordinated technical co-operation	<p>Co-ordinated technical co-operation means free standing and embedded technical co-operation that respects the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ownership <p>Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their capacity development programmes.</p> ■ Alignment <p>Technical co-operation in support of capacity development is aligned with countries' development objectives and strategies.</p> ■ Harmonisation <p>Where more than one donor is involved in supporting partner-led capacity development, donors co-ordinate their activities and contributions.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how much technical co-operation was disbursed through co-ordinated programmes that meet BOTH criteria below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have relevant country authorities (government or non-government) communicated clear capacity development objectives as part of broader national or sector strategies? (Y/N) – Is the technical co-operation aligned with the countries' capacity development objectives? (Y/N) <p>AND at least ONE of the criteria below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Do relevant country authorities (government or non-government) have control over the technical co-operation? (Y/N) – If more than one donor is involved in supporting country programmes, are there arrangements involving the country authorities in place for co-ordinating the technical co-operation provided by different donors? (Y/N)
Country analytic work (CAW)	<p>Country analytic work (CAW) encompasses the analysis and advice necessary to strengthen policy dialogue, develop and implement country strategies in support of sound development assistance. Good analytic work is essential for well-focused development policy and programmes. It should include major pieces of analytical work such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diagnostic reviews (<i>e.g.</i> Country Procurement Assessment Report, Country Financial Accountability Assessments etc.). – Country or sector studies and strategies. – Country or sector evaluations. – Cross-cutting analytical work such as gender assessments.

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Direct budget support	Direct budget support is defined as a method of financing a partner country's budget through a transfer of resources from a donor to the partner government's national treasury. The funds thus transferred are managed in accordance with the recipient's budgetary procedures. Funds transferred to the national treasury for financing programmes or projects managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the partner country, with the intention or earmarking the resources for specific uses, are therefore excluded from this definition of budget support (OECD 2006 ¹). This definition also includes sector budget support provided and general budget support (see definitions below).
Direct budget support provided in support of PBAs (Q ^d 14)	This includes all direct budget support provided in support of PBA under the definition of PBA provided in this glossary. Direct budget support – including general and sector budget support – is defined as a method of financing a partner country's budget through a transfer of resources from a donor to the partner government's national treasury.
Disbursements	A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in-kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.
Disbursements for the government sector	ODA disbursed in the context of an agreement with administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government. This includes works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by these administrations to other entities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); – semi-autonomous government agencies (e.g. parastatals), or; – private companies.
Donor	A donor is an official agency – including state and local governments – that provides Official Development Assistance (OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 35). Under this definition, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and private companies do NOT qualify as donors.

¹ OECD 2006, *Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery*, Vol. 2, Chap. 2: Budget Support.

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Donor missions to the field	<p>Donor missions to the field are defined as missions that meet all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The mission is undertaken by, or on behalf of, a donor, including programme developers, appraisers and evaluators, sector assessment teams commissioned by a donor. – The mission involved international travel typically, but not exclusively, from donor headquarters. – The mission made a request to meet with government officials including local government. <p>This definition should exclude missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertaken by donors to attend events (workshops, conferences, etc.) that do not involve request to meet with government officials. – Undertaken by parliamentary or other political delegations. – Special event missions undertaken as part of a defined program, <i>e.g.</i> electoral observers. – External consultants that are executing work as part of scheduled programme implementation plans. – Disaster assessment teams.
Exchange rates	<p>ODA should be reported in US dollars.</p> <p>A table of exchange rates is provided on the 2008 Survey website (www.oecd.org/dac/hlfsurvey/faq/exchangerate).</p>
Fiscal year 2006/07	<p>The fiscal year is the fiscal year of the country receiving ODA. In the last survey in 2006, both the donor and the partner governments were asked to report data against the partner country's fiscal year. This is not the case in the 2008 Survey. In order to have data available in time for the Accra High-Level Forum both donors and partner countries are required to report against the calendar year 2007 except in the case of Indicator 3 (Aid Flows aligned on national priorities) that is measured against partner country's fiscal year 2006/07.</p>
General budget support	<p>General budget support is a sub-category of direct budget support. In the case of general budget support, the dialogue between donors and partner governments focuses on overall policy and budget priorities (OECD 2006).</p>

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Mutual assessments of progress	<p>Mutual assessments of progress are exercises that engage at a national level both partner authorities and donors in a review of mutual performance. In determining whether mutual assessments of progress have been undertaken, partner authorities and donors may be guided by the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broad-based dialogue Mutual assessments should engage in dialogue a broad range of government ministries (including line ministries and relevant departments) and donors (bilateral, multilateral and global initiatives). Government and donors should also consider engaging with civil society organisations. ■ Country mechanisms for monitoring progress A formal process for measuring progress and following-up the assessment on a regular basis (<i>e.g.</i> one to two years) might be supplemented, wherever possible, through independent/impartial reviews. The results of such assessments should be made publicly available through appropriate means to ensure transparency. ■ Country targets Partner countries have established country targets for improved aid effectiveness including within the framework of the agreed Partnerships Commitments and Indicators of Progress included in the Paris Declaration (PD-§9). They may, however, go beyond the Paris Declaration wherever government and donors agree to do so. ■ High-level support The assessments should be transparent and country led with significant support at the highest levels and with an appropriate level of resources.
ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 35 (see www.oecd.org/dac/hlfsurvey/glossary), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and – are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.
ODA actually received	<p>ODA actually received in the context of agreements between donors and the government sector (see definition provided under disbursements). Government should report data as it was recorded in the government accounting/reporting systems including, where the information is available, payments made directly by donors to third parties.</p>

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
ODA recorded in annual budget	This should include all ODA recorded in the annual budget as grants, revenue or ODA loans.
ODA scheduled for disbursement	This includes ODA scheduled by donors for disbursement in calendar year 2007 and notified to government within calendar year 2006; it includes ODA scheduled for disbursement in aid agreements entered into in 2007.
Other forms of assistance provided in support of PBAs(Q ^{d15})	<p>This includes ODA provided in support of PBAs as defined above but excluding direct budget support (see above). This might include:</p> <p>Projects integrated into Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pooled arrangements in support of programme-based approaches (e.g. basket funding or pooling of technical assistance). – Other forms of assistance provided in support of PBAs. <p>In each of the countries where the survey is undertaken, donors should be prepared to share with National Co-ordinators the list of their activities that qualify as programme-based approaches and how each meets the PBA criteria.</p>
Parallel PIU	<p>A PIU is parallel when it is created and operates outside existing country institutional and administrative structures at the behest of a donor. In practice, there is a continuum between parallel and integrated PIUs. The criteria below have been designed to help donors and partner authorities draw a line within this continuum and identify with greater certainty parallel PIUs.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how many PIUs are parallel. For the purpose of this survey, PIUs are said to be parallel when there are three or more “Yes” to the four questions below (anything less counts as integrated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are the PIUs accountable to the external funding agencies/donors rather than to the country implementing agencies (ministries, departments, agencies etc)? (Y/N) – Are the terms of reference for externally appointed staff determined by the donor (rather than by the country implementing agencies)? (Y/N) – Is most of the professional staff appointed by the donor (rather than the country implementing agencies)? (Y/N) – Is the salary structure of national staff (including benefits) higher than those of civil service personnel? (Y/N)

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Programme-based approach (PBA)	<p>Programme-based approaches (PBAs) are a way of engaging in development co-operation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organisation. Programme-based approaches share the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leadership by the host country or organisation; – A single comprehensive programme and budget framework; – A formalised process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; – Efforts to increase the use of local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation. <p>Donors can support and implement programme-based approaches in different ways and across a range of aid modalities including budget support, sector budget support, project support, pooled arrangements and trust funds.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how much ODA was disbursed in support of programme-based approaches that meet ALL four of the following criteria (anything less does not qualify as a PBA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Is the host country or organisation exercising leadership over the programme supported by donors? (Y/N) – Is a single comprehensive programme and budget framework used? (Y/N) – Is there a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for at least two of the following systems: (i) reporting, (ii) budgeting, (iii) financial management and (iv) procurement? (Y/N) – Does your support to the programme use at least two of the following local systems: (i) programme design, (ii) programme implementation, (iii) financial management and (iv) monitoring and evaluation? (Y/N) <p>A list of illustrative examples is provided below to help respondents determine how the criteria apply to specific assistance activities. For the purpose of this survey, direct budget support provided in support of PBAs is tracked separately from other PBA modality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct budget support provided in support of PBAs. – Other assistance in support of programme-based approaches.

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>When providing development assistance in a country, some donors establish Project Implementation Units (They are also commonly referred to as project management units, project management consultants, project management offices, project co-ordination offices etc.). These are dedicated management units designed to support the implementation and administration of projects or programmes. PIUs typically share the following key features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIUs are TYPICALLY required to perform subsidiary (rather than principal) tasks with regard to the implementation of a project or programme: monitoring and reporting on technical and/or financial progress, accounting, procurement of works, goods and services, drawing-up of terms of reference, contract supervision, detailed design or equipment specification. – PIUs are often established at the request of a donor following the inception of a project or programme. – The staff of PIUs vary considerably in size and composition. Staff size can vary from one to as many as 200 but most count less than 10 professional staff. Although a significant number of PIUs make use of government staff, most PIUs rely on staff recruited outside the civil service (e.g. long-term local consultants). – A distinction is made here between a PIU and technical advice provided directly to national administrations.
Sector budget support	<p>For the purposes of this Survey, sector budget support is a sub-category of direct budget support. Sector budget support means that dialogue between donors and partner governments focuses on sector-specific concerns rather than on overall policy and budget priorities (OECD 2006).</p>
Technical co-operation	<p>Technical co-operation (also referred to as technical assistance) is the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs. (OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives 40-44). It comprises donor-financed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of people in developing countries; and – Services such as consultancies, technical support or the provision of know-how that contribute to the execution of a capital project. <p>Technical co-operation includes both free standing technical co-operation and technical co-operation that is embedded in investment programmes (or included in programme-based approaches). In order to report against this indicator, donors are invited to review their portfolio of projects and programmes and estimate the share of technical co-operation.</p>

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Transactions not to be recorded in this survey	<p>The following transactions are excluded from the scope of this survey and should not be recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transactions made to beneficiaries that are not based in the country receiving ODA or to regional organisations. – Debt reorganisation/restructuring. – Emergency and relief assistance. <p>Information on these components of ODA, and how they are managed, can be described within the scope of the Country Report.</p>
Use of all three national procedures (Q ^d 10)	<p>Disbursements of ODA for the government sector that use all three components of a country's national public financial management procedures, <i>i.e.</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures and (iii) national auditing procedures.
Use of national auditing procedures (Q ^d 9)	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how much ODA for the government sector meet BOTH criteria below: :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are your funds subject to audit carried out under the responsibility of the Supreme Audit Institution? (Y/N) – You do NOT under normal circumstances request additional audit arrangements²? (Y/N)³ <p>AND at least one of the two criteria below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. You do NOT require audit standards different from those adopted by the Supreme Audit Institution? (Y/N)⁴ 4. You do NOT require the Supreme Audit Institution to change its audit cycle to audit your funds? (Y/N)⁵

² Reserving the right to make an exceptional audit (*e.g.* when fraud or corruption is discovered) does not count against this criteria.

³ YES: donors do not require additional audits. NO: donors do require additional audits.

⁴ YES: donors do not require different audit standards. NO: donors do require different audit standards.

⁵ YES: donors do not require to change the audit cycle. NO: donors do require to change the audit cycle.

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q ^d 7)	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures, namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how much ODA for the government sector meet three out of the four criteria below (anything less does not qualify):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are your funds included in the annual budget approved by country legislature? (Y/N) – Are your funds subject to established country budget execution procedures? (Y/N) – Are your funds processed (<i>e.g.</i> deposited and disbursed) through the established country treasury system? (Y/N) – You do NOT require the opening of separate bank accounts for your funds? (Y/N)⁶
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q ^d 8)	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not impose additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular donors do NOT require: (i) maintenance of a separate accounting system to satisfy donor reporting requirements, and (ii) creation of a separate chart of accounts to record the use of donor funds.</p> <p>Donors are invited to review all their development activities with a view to determining how much ODA for the government sector meet BOTH criteria below (anything less does not qualify):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – You do NOT require maintenance of a separate accounting system to satisfy your own reporting requirements?⁷ – You ONLY require financial reports prepared using country's established financial reporting arrangements? (Y/N)
Use of all three national procedures (Q ^d 10)	<p>Disbursements of ODA for the government sector that use all three components of a country's national public financial management procedures, <i>i.e.</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures and (iii) national auditing procedures.

⁶ *Budget execution* – YES: you do not require opening separate accounts. NO: you do require opening separate accounts

⁷ *Financial reporting* – YES: you do not require a separate accounting system. NO: you do require a separate accounting system.

KEY TERM	DEFINITIONS & GUIDANCE
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

OECD PUBLISHING, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16
PRINTED IN FRANCE
(43 2008 13 1 P) ISBN 978-92-64-05082-2 – 56527 2008

Better Aid

2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration

MAKING AID MORE EFFECTIVE BY 2010

How effective is aid at helping countries meet their own development objectives? Some of the answers can be found in this survey report which presents the results from the second, follow-up survey on monitoring the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. It assesses progress in 55 developing countries and helps us understand the challenges in making aid more effective in advancing development. The findings are clear: progress is being made, but not fast enough. Unless they seriously gear up their efforts, developing countries and their external partners will not meet their international commitments and targets for effective aid by 2010. Action is needed now. This report makes three high-level policy recommendations that will help accelerate progress and transform the aid relationship into a full partnership.

The full text of this book is available on line via these links:

www.sourceoecd.org/development/9789264050822

www.sourceoecd.org/emergingeconomies/9789264050822

Those with access to all OECD books on line should use this link:

www.sourceoecd.org/9789264050822

SourceOECD is the OECD online library of books, periodicals and statistical databases.

For more information about this award-winning service and free trials ask your librarian, or write to us at **SourceOECD@oecd.org**.