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# EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Does the EU deliver?

Preliminary Summary of Results



# Output 1 – Overview of the EU Institutions and Member States performance

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Consortium BKP Development

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## 1. Executive Summary

This report is a snapshot of the European Union's (EU) contribution to aid and development effectiveness and its monitoring thereof. It examines the performance of the EU and its Member States against the results of the 2019 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) monitoring report. Almost 1,800 projects in over 70 partner countries were analysed to generate a gauge of the performance of the European Union as a collective whole. The sample is equivalent to just over half of the full GPEDC data set.

The Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.15.1 measures the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation. The EU improved marginally between 2016 and 2018 but now performs a little worse than the average. Nonetheless, the EU as a whole performs better than its Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peers and better when combined to non-DAC member bilateral development partners.

The European Union increased its use of partner country objectives and use of data from government systems in monitoring projects. However, the EU has decreased its use of indicators drawn from partner country owned results frameworks. The EU has also lowered its commitment to involve partner governments in project evaluations: on this the EU now performs less well than the average, DAC peers and even other non-DAC bilaterals.

In terms of predictability, over the short and medium term future, the EU has dropped although this is likely worsened by the reporting period coming close to the EU Institutions multi-annual financial framework's expiry date. Some EU Member States improved their predictability (most notably Portugal improving to over 90% in just two years) but the majority also declined.

On using partner country public financial management systems, there has been a marginal overall decline by the EU while DAC Member improved (from 47% to 55% in just two years). The decline is attributable to the drop in the use of partner country systems in financial reporting. The EU has remained steady in terms of using partner country audit and procurement systems whilst also maintaining its performance in terms of getting aid onto partner country budgets.

Regarding untying aid, the EU has performed very well: by 2017 92% of all aid is regarded as untied.

On transparency, performance is based on reporting to the OECD Creditor Reporting System, OECD Forward Spending Survey and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The EU's performance has deteriorated in terms of reporting to the two OECD systems while the EU has maintained its score in publication to IATI, still ranking better than the GPEDC average.

## 2. Introduction

The European Commission (classified under ‘European Union [EU] Institutions’ in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Creditor Reporting Systems [OECD] database) and European Union Member States (EU MS) are strong advocates for aid and development effectiveness. They are committed to global agreements such as the Busan Partnership Agreement and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action and have complemented these commitments with decisions and communications from the Council of the European Union such as on Joint Programming and Division of Labour and the New European Consensus on Development. The key principles of development effectiveness, defined in the Busan outcome are:

- Country ownership;
- Transparency and accountability;
- Focus on results;
- Inclusive development partnerships.

Following the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) was established. This multi-stakeholder platform is tasked with progressing commitments made in Busan and renewed at the last High Level Meeting in Nairobi (2016). The GPEDC regularly monitors progress on implementation through a biannual and voluntary monitoring exercise, the latest rounds of which have been conducted in 2016 and last concluded in 2018 and previously before that in 2016.

The methodology used comprises is data either presented directly or combined into composite indicators. There are ten high level indicators (many more sub-indicators) covering themes from use of partner country systems through quality of dialogue, involvement of civil society, predictability and transparency of funding and financial management, gender equality and tied aid. The data is publicly available on an interactive website (<http://dashboard.effectivecooperation.org/viewer>). The GPEDC produces a Global Progress Report. The Global Progress Report for the 2018 exercise was released recently (dated 2019); Part II of this Global Progress Report covers the performance of development partners and is referred to in the analysis presented below.

For the purpose of this exercise, the focus is on performance of the EU Institutions and EU Member States, thus only a subset of the 2018 monitoring results. For each section graphics are presented comparing the EU’s combined performance (meaning the EU Institutions and EU Member States combined) with global peers such as other bilateral donors, multilaterals (e.g. the UN systems, development banks and other international actors) and OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members. In the textual explanation are included rounded off responses (e.g. 60% than 58.8%) between the European Union Institutions and the EU Member States. For exact data on performance by the European Union Institutions and EU Member States, the reader should refer to the Annex in which detailed responses by participant are presented in graphical form.

Instead of using simple averages of EU Institutions and EU Member States’ indicators, all project, provider and provider-recipient data have been consolidated into a single database to produce aggregate indicators using the GPEDC methodology to ensure complete consistency and comparability of results. A total of 1,756 projects (i.e., 784 for 2016 and 972 for 2018) in over 70 partner countries (73 for 2016 and 78 for 2018) have been analysed to produce the European Union collective indicator. The sample is equivalent to 53 percent of the full GPEDC database of 3,337 projects and represents the European Union as if it were a consolidated single development partner.

The EU Institutions and 16 of the 28 EU Member States (i.e., Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) reported sufficient information across indicators and time to be included in this report. The term “EU and its Member States” in this report refers to this subset of EU Member States. Data from Estonia and the Slovak Republic had too many gaps to be included in the graphs and annex, although they are occasionally referred to in the main text.



### 3. Partner Country Leadership of Development Efforts

The graphs and text below go into more detail regarding the specific indicators and performance of the EU and EU Member States. In the main section the EU's performance is reported as a composite combining that of the EU Institutions and EU Member States. The reader is reminded that the country profiles annexed in alphabetical order provide disaggregated data and thus should be read alongside the main text when looking to understand the detailed comparative performance of respondents.

In this chapter, the data from the 2018 monitoring round is presented focusing on four development effectiveness aspects of programming development cooperation support to partner countries:

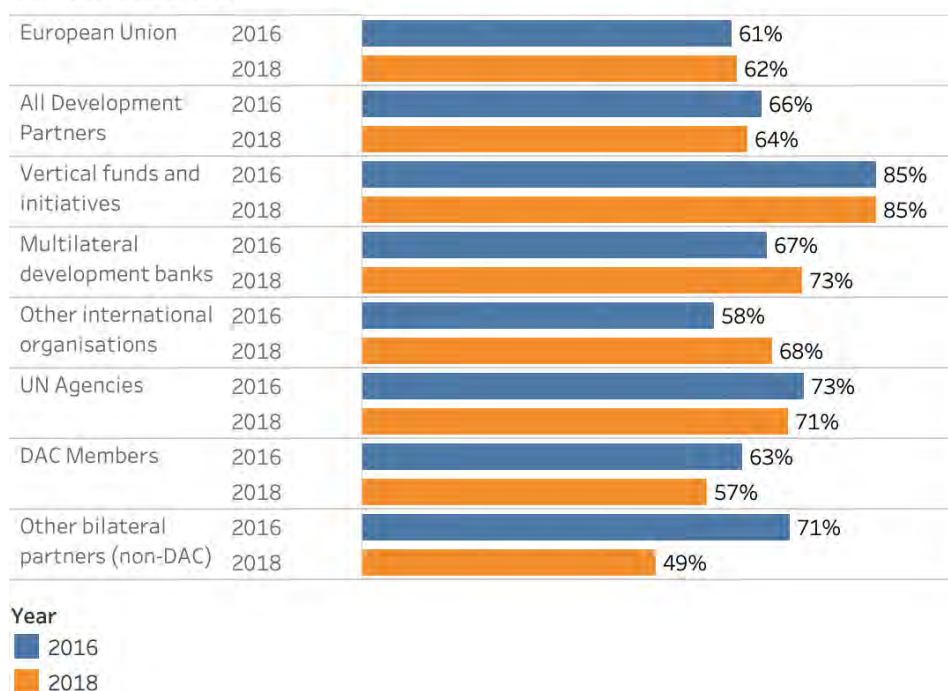
- 1) Alignment of development partners' strategies and projects to country-led development priorities and results,
- 2) Forward visibility of development co-operation, including its annual and medium-term predictability and its recording on partner countries' budgets,
- 3) Use of partner country public financial management systems and,
- 4) Progress made in untying aid

#### 3.1 Alignment of development partners' strategies and projects to country-led results frameworks and planning tools

Figure 1

Unlike most development partners, the EU slightly increased use of country-owned result frameworks and planning tools

Indicator SDG17.1.5



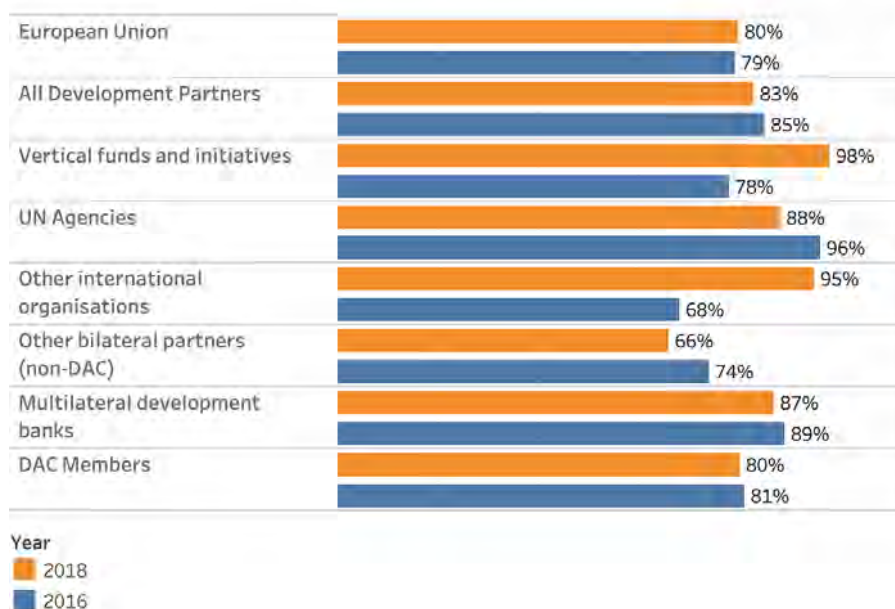
At the Sustainable Development Goals level (SDG), SDG 17.15.1 (*Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation*) is the only indicator used to measure respect for the partner country's policy leadership and space to establish and implement its own policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The GPEDC's 2019 report found declining performance for development partners as a whole with Bilaterals deteriorating more than Multilaterals since 2016. EU performance was above average, as shown in **Figure 1**, with a slight increase in the SDG17.15.1 indicator from 61% to 62% thanks to several positive performers: Finland improved to 80% from 70%, Germany and Italy improved to 70% from 60%, Sweden to 60% from 50%, France and the Netherlands both maintained the GPEDC average (60%). Austria dropped from 80% to 60%, the EU 70% to 60% as did Ireland and Spain 90% to 60%. Whilst deterioration is not to be welcomed, this second group is still performing better than the GPEDC bilateral average of 57% (2019: 30). Of the remaining EU Member States that performed below the GPEDC bilateral average, the Czech Republic, Portugal and Denmark were at 50%, the United Kingdom remained steady at 40% and Luxembourg dropped to 40%. Belgium dropped to 30% and Slovenia to 20% with Estonia and Slovakia not reporting.

### 3.2 Alignment of development partners' strategies and projects to country-led development priorities and results

Figure 2

**Alignment of project objectives has decreased for most development partners, except the European Union and some international organisations**

Share of individual project objectives drawn from partner country strategies and plans



#### 3.2.1 Use of Country-led Results Frameworks (SDG 17.15.1): Alignment at objectives level (Indicator 1a.1)

Regarding the percentage of development interventions (see **Figure 2** above) that draw their objectives from country-led result frameworks, the European Union recorded middling progress since the 2016 monitoring report (albeit better than many of its peers). The European Union as a whole actually improved marginally to 80% from 79% in 2016.

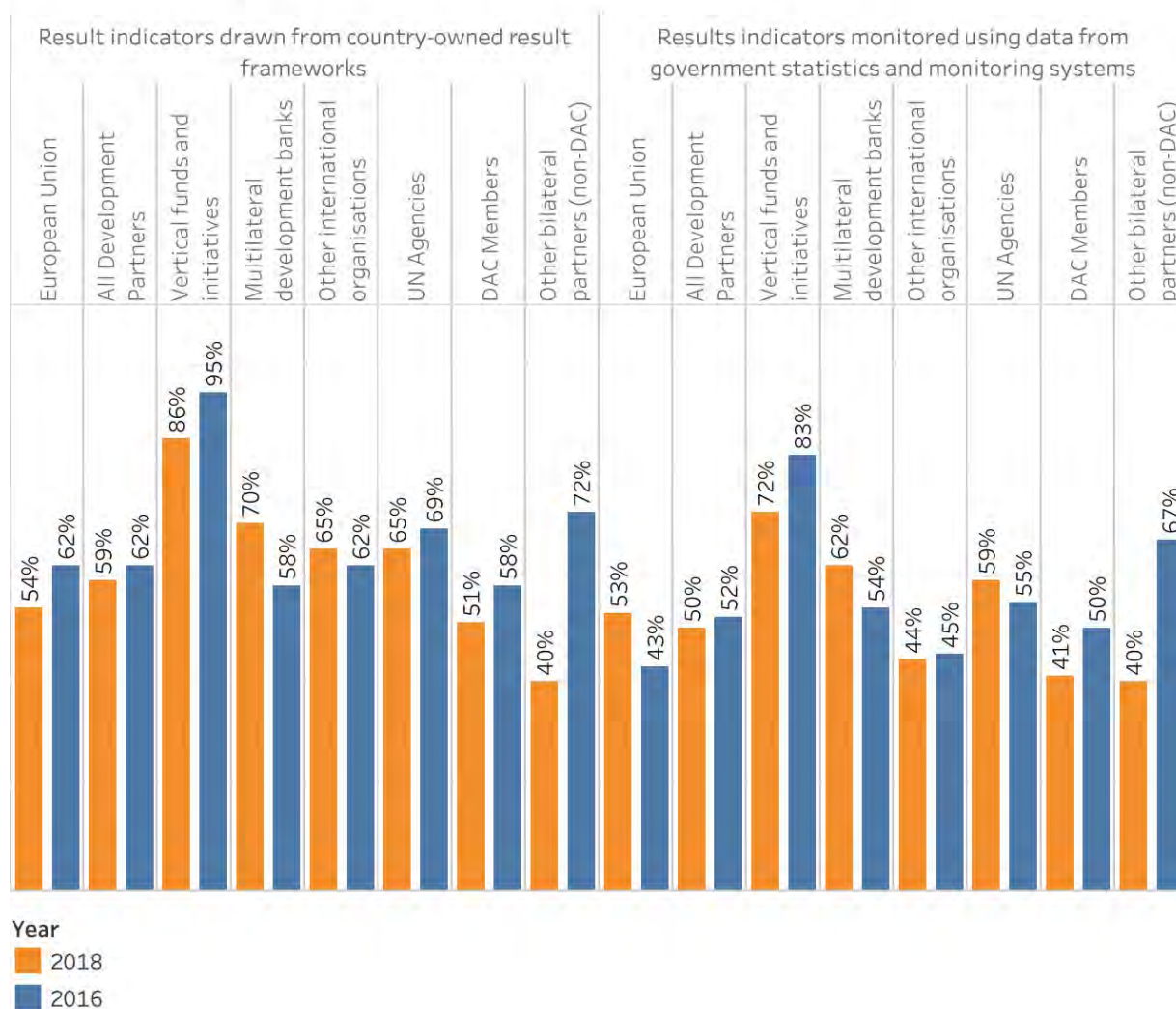
Out of the eighteen MS and the EU Institutions reporting (nineteen in total), eleven recorded a decline in the use of country-led results at the objective level in designing interventions. Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden with the worst performers being Slovakia that went from 100% to zero, Belgium dropped from 100% to 50%, Austria and Slovenia from 100% to 50%. Good performers only improved marginally such as the EU Institutions increasing from 70% to 80%, Finland from 90% to 100% and Italy from 80% to 90%. The best improvement went to the United Kingdom, that increased from 40% to 70%. The EU as a whole improved marginally because improvements in performance by fewer bigger development partners (e.g. the EU Institutions and the United Kingdom) counterbalance the deterioration in performance by smaller partners (e.g. Estonia, Portugal, Luxembourg and Slovakia).

The slight improvement in EU performance went against the overall trend: the GPEDC 2019 Report refers to “a decline in .... ‘respect for partner countries’ policy space and leadership.... For bilateral partners, the decline corresponds to decreased alignment of project objectives to country led priorities and decreased reliance on country-defined results, statistics and monitoring systems.” (GPEDC 2019: 29)

Figure 3

### Development partners’ reliance on country-defined results, statistics and monitoring systems is decreasing, slightly faster for the EU than for other development partners

Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-owned results frameworks, plans and strategies and monitored using data from national statistics and monitoring systems



### 3.2.2 Use of Country-led Results Frameworks (SDG 17.15.1): Alignment at Results level (Indicator 1a.2)

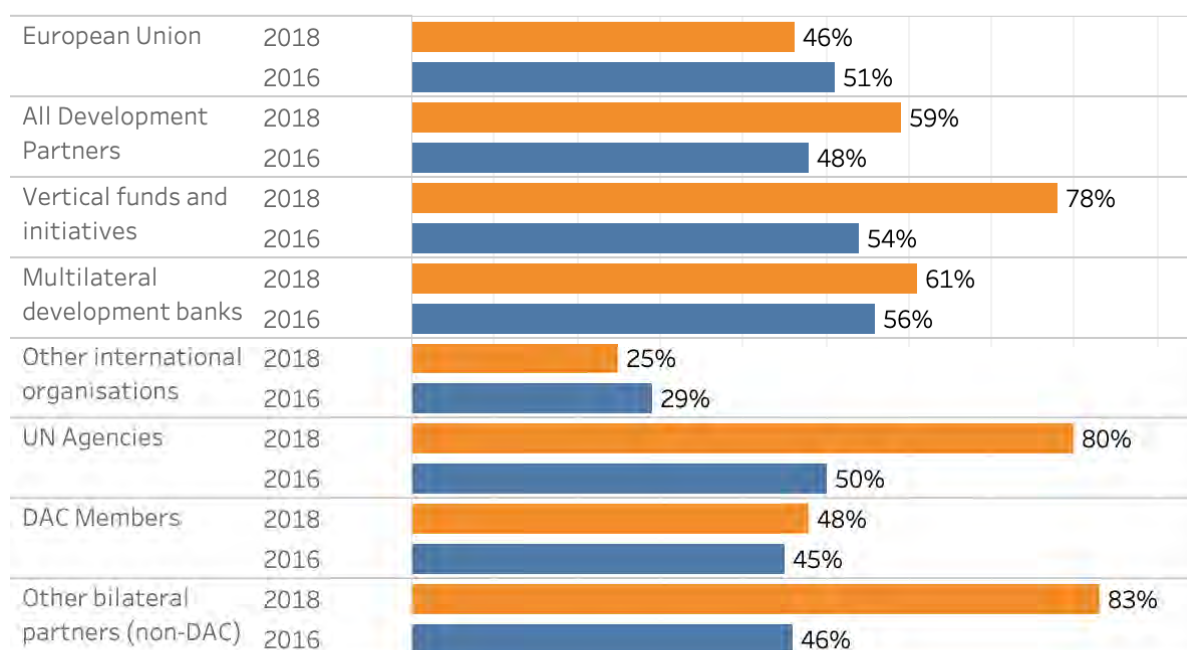
The EU and its Member States made little progress since the 2016 monitoring report on the percentage of development interventions where results are measured using country defined results/frameworks (see **Figure 3** above). The EU is scoring down to 54% in 2018 from 62% in 2016 but in line with the deterioration of the DAC average that went from 58% to 51%. The EU, however, still performs marginally better than the DAC average in 2018 at 54% compared to 51%. On the other hand, the EU improved its use of partner government statistics and data in monitoring results indicators from 43% in 2016 to 53% in 2018. Whereas in 2016 the EU scored worse than the average it now scores better than the average of all development partners who actually declined to 50% in 2018.

The worst performer moved up marginally from zero to 6% but the highest score actually dropped from 96% in 2016 to 92%. Of the eighteen MS and the EU Institutions reporting, eleven recorded a fall in the use of country-led results at the objective level in designing interventions. Belgium, Denmark, EU Institutions, Finland, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom all performed worse than two years prior. Luxembourg dropped more than two thirds from 100% to 30%, Belgium went from 70% to 30%, the United Kingdom and Denmark halved their scores dropping from 60% to 30% and 40% to 20% respectively. The only Member States to improve on their 2016 score were Austria, increasing from 80% to 90%, Sweden going from 50% to 60% and Germany improving from 50% to 60%. That being said, the EU Institutions and a majority of EU Members (i.e., Austria, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden) still count half or more of their results indicators drawn from partner country results frameworks.

The relatively slow improvement of those EU MS performing better combined with the deterioration by the majority as well as the European Commission could imply growing institutional resistance to aligning programming interventions to deliver in line with partner country defined results. The question to be further explored is whether this is due to better reporting or whether this is informed by strategic reasons such as related to differing priorities at partner country level or more informed understandings of the partner country's political economies or other reasons.

Figure 4

**Government involvement in evaluations of projects and programmes has increased for most DPs but is low and declining for the EU**



Year  
■ 2018  
■ 2016

**3.2.3 Use of Country-led Results Frameworks (SDG 17.15.1): Percentage of New Interventions that Plan a Final Evaluation with Government Involvement (Indicator 1a.4)**

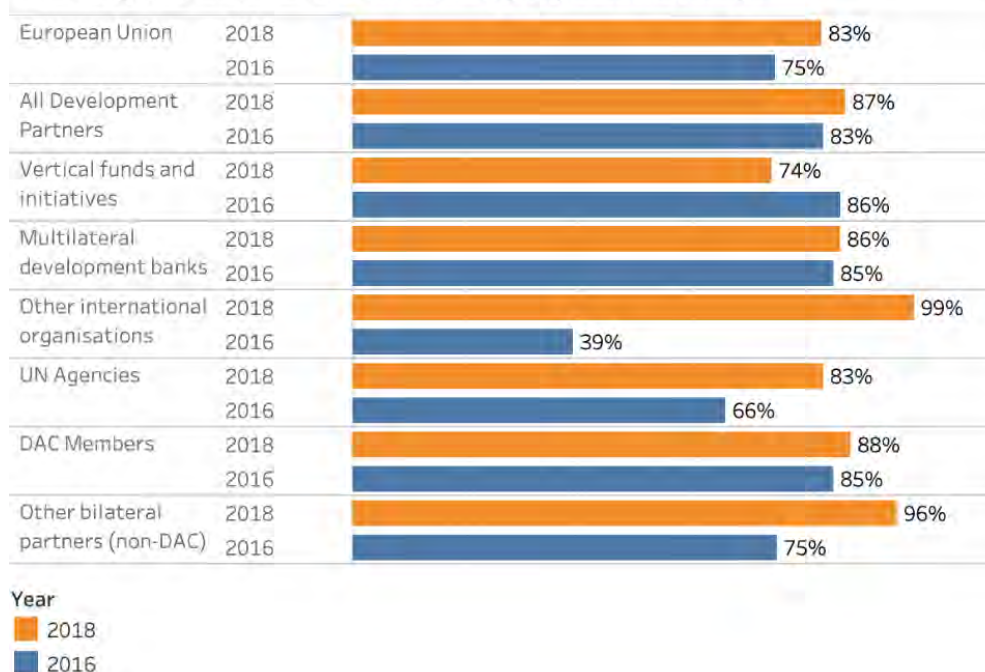
Indicator 1a.4 measures commitments to involve government in final evaluations (see **Figure 4** above). The European Union dropped from 51% to 46% in two years.

Performance against this indicator is poor with the highest scoring dropping from almost 90% in 2016 to now only 75%. Belgium (from 70% to 80%), the Czech Republic (from zero to 10%), Germany (from 40% to 50%), the Netherlands (from 30% to 60%) Spain and Sweden (from 30% to 40%) all improved their performance. However, the remaining two thirds of the eighteen respondents all reported no progress or worsening performance. The largest drops were in Austria from almost 90% in 2016 to 40%, Italy from close to 90% to 50%, Luxembourg from 80% to 30% and the EU Institutions from 60% to 40%.

### 3.3 Forward visibility of development co-operation, including its annual and medium-term predictability and its recording on partner countries' budgets

Figure 5

On aggregate, annual predictability improved for all development partners, including the EU where it remained slightly below average



#### 3.3.1 Predictability: Annual Predictability (Indicator 5a)

This indicator measures performance against scheduled disbursements (see **Figure 5** above); development partners score higher when their disbursements match what was projected on an annual basis.

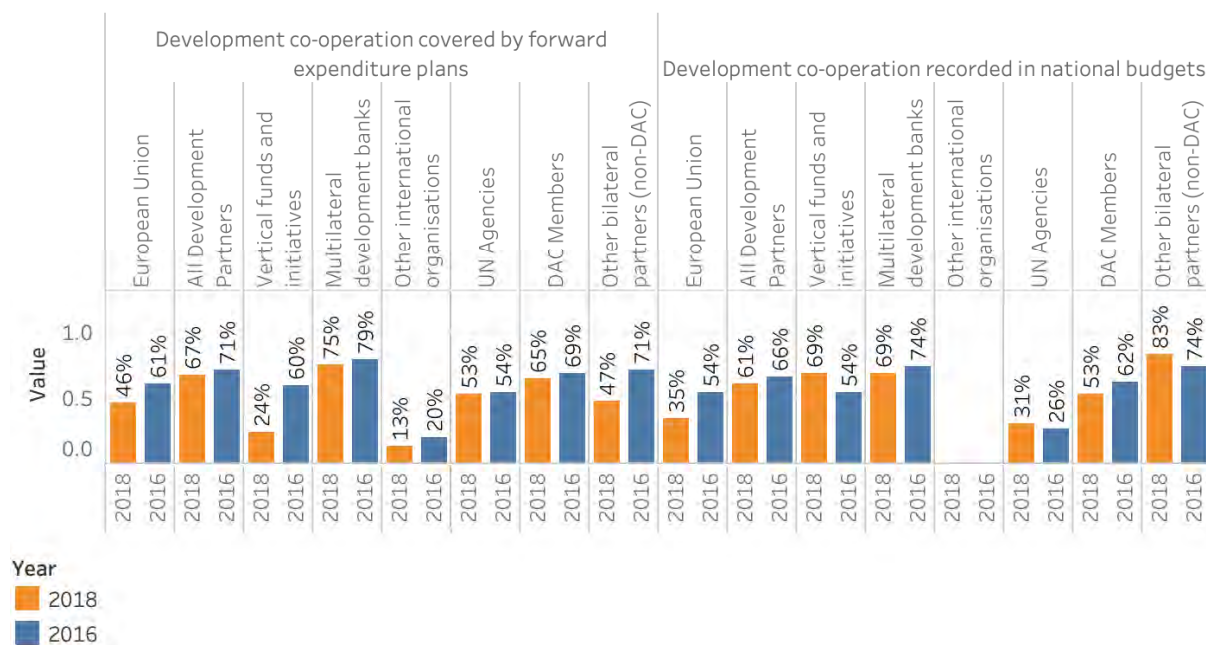
The EU performed better on annual predictability compared to 2016 increasing from 75% to 83% in 2018. The vast majority of Member States either maintained their 2016 scores or improved them, some dramatically. The best performers were Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom increasing from 60% to 100% in two years. The Czech Republic also notched dramatic gains from 70% to 90%, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Sweden also improved but off a higher base. Only Finland and Portugal performed less well than in 2016 although both still do well: Portugal is at over 90% and Finland 80% (Slovakia and Estonia did not report).

The EU also appears to have performed better than its peers in that the 2019 (p39) GPEDC analysis reports, in comparison, only slight overall improvements in annual predictability.

Figure 6

### The EU is fast decreasing availability of forward expenditure plans and development co-operation on national budgets

*Proportion of development co-operation for which forward expenditure plans are made available to partner countries and proportion of development co-operation recorded on partner country national budgets*



### 3.3.2 Predictability: Medium Term Predictability (Indicator 5b)

Medium term predictability measures performance against scheduled disbursements presented in forward expenditure plans (see **Figure 6** above, left side on forward expenditure plans) over a one, two and three year period with development partners scoring higher when disbursements match their medium term projections.

The European Union combined dropped almost a quarter in just two years from 61% to 46%. Four of the nineteen bucked the trend: Austria, France and Germany improved their scores (from 60% to 80%) but Portugal was the best performer improving from 20% to over 90%. Luxembourg remained at 70% and Spain at 40%.

However, the Czech Republic, dropped from 70% to almost zero. Others performed poorly as well: Finland dropped from 40% to 10%, Belgium from 60% to 40%, the EU Institutions from 90% to 70%, Italy and the United Kingdom from 60% to 30%, Slovakia and Slovenia from 30% to almost zero, Ireland from 50% to 30% and the Netherlands from 70% to 50%. Sweden and Denmark recorded small drops.

The EU, as a whole, appears to have performed largely in line with peers. The 2019 (p37) GPEDC analysis reports medium term predictability decreasing and cites the worrying knock on effect of undermining partner country legislatures oversight and partner governments’ capacities to accurately plan and budget. For the EU Institutions, it is important to note this reporting came close to the end of the current financial framework meaning an inevitable and unavoidable deterioration in predictability.



### 3.3.3 Development co-operation is included in budgets subject to parliamentary oversight (Indicator 6)

This indicator measures the proportions of scheduled disbursements that appear on partner country budgets (see **Figure 6** above, right side on partner country national budgets). The European Union dropped more than a third in just two years: down 19% to 35% in 2018.

Only three respondents improved. Of the nineteen EU and EU Member States submitting, four did not include the most recent data. Belgium improved its performance markedly (from 30% to 60%) as did Italy (from 50% to 80%) and Finland (from 60% to 70%). But this did not make up for the weak performers that included Denmark (from 90% to 40%), Portugal (from 80% to 30%), the Netherlands (from 70% to 40%), France (from 60% to 30%), Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (from 80% to 40%), the EU Institutions (from 60% to 40%), Austria (from 60% to 50%) and Ireland (from 90% to 80%). Germany improved slightly and Spain performed comparably to 2016.

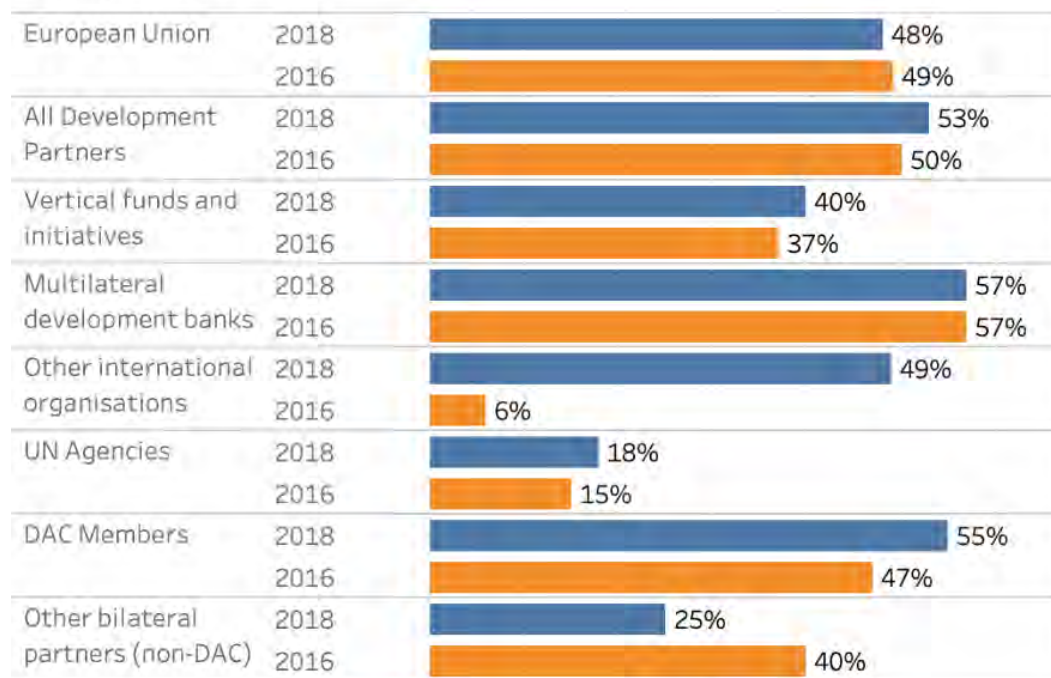
This deterioration is in line with the GPEDC's 2019 findings on the general trend (p40) but compared to DAC members, multilateral development banks and all development partners, the EU's deterioration appears to be worse. Notably the UN agencies, other bilateral partners and vertical funds improved their performance on this indicator. The reasons for this deserve further investigation.

### 3.4 Use of partner country public financial management systems

Figure 7

**While other DAC Members lead in growing the use of country systems, the EU has remained stable at a slightly below average level**

*Use of country public financial management systems in 2016 and 2018 by type of development partner*



**Year**  
■ 2018  
■ 2016

### 3.4.1 Use of Country Systems: Summary/Average (Indicator 9b)

Use of country systems is foundational to policy dialogue and joined up programming and implementation because it helps foster a shared vision between development partners and partner governments by orienting all around the same evidence. UCS also helps strengthen these systems, promote country ownership, increase sustainability of results, facilitate coordination and strengthen policy dialogue. Indicator 9b (see **Figure 7** above) shows that the European Union marginally reduced its use of partner country systems since 2016, dropping only 1% to 48% in 2018.

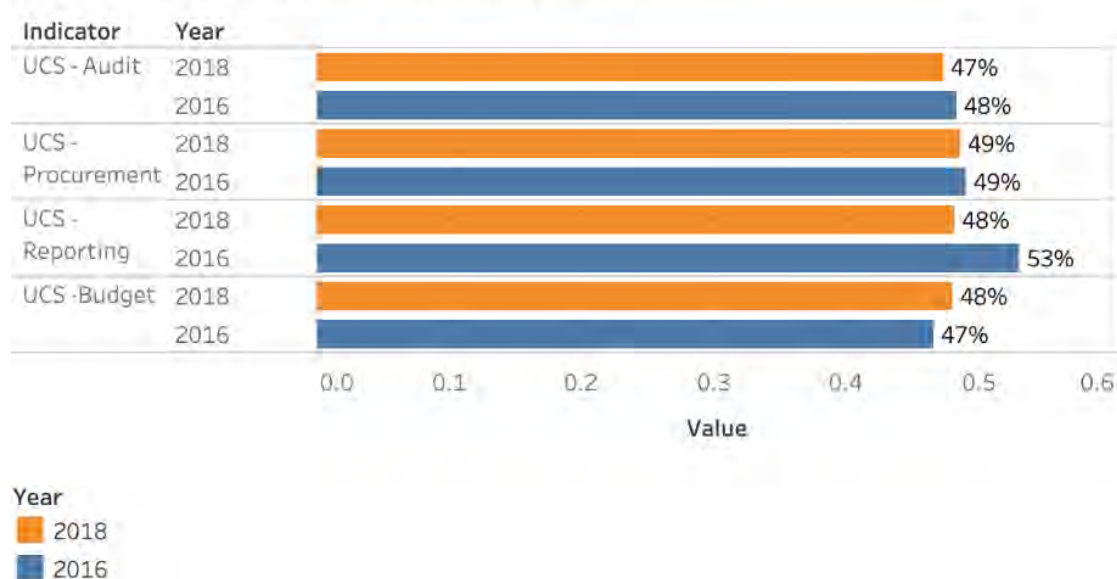
Austria improved to 80% from 40%, Denmark remained at 90%, the EU Institutions improved to 50% from 40%, Finland to 80% from 40%, Germany improved but remained around 30%, France and Ireland stayed at 60%, Italy was up to 90% from 50%, the Netherlands 50% from 40%, Slovenia 50% from zero, Spain 60% from 30% and Sweden improved to 70% from 60%. Belgium dropped from 50% to 30%, Luxembourg worsened to 20% from 40%, Portugal stayed at 20% and the United Kingdom halved its 2016 reporting from 60% to 30%. The Czech Republic remained at close to zero.

The EU and EU MS' positive progress is in line with the GPEDC's (2019:43) latest averages: development partners overall improved their use of country systems to 53% from 50% in 2016.

Figure 8

#### The slight decline in the use of country systems by the EU is due to a significant drop in the use of local financial reporting

*Use of country systems by PFM system component*



### 3.4.2 Use of Country Systems: Audit (Indicator 9b)

This indicator captures the extent to which respondents are meeting their commitment to use country audit systems. For the European there is a marginal decline to 47% in 2018 as shown in **Figure 8**.

However, the average obscures signs of several solid improvements in the use of partner country audit systems: Austria (70%, up from triple the 20% score in 2016), the European Commission (50% up from 40%), Finland (80% up from double that of 2016's 40%), Italy (90% up from more than doubling 2016's 40% to now 90%), Slovenia (50% up from zero) and Spain (60% up from, triple that of 2016's 20%) have all markedly improved. Other good performers include Denmark that maintained its 90% score from 2016, and France and Sweden maintaining their 60% score from 2016. Poor performers include Belgium (down from 60% to 20%), Germany (steady at 30%), Ireland (down from 70% to 40%), Luxembourg (down from 30% to 20%), the Netherlands (down from 40% to 30%), the United Kingdom (from 80% down to 40%) and, the Czech Republic, Portugal and Slovakia that reported largely not using partner country audit systems.

The EU and its Member States' performance appears better than peers with the GPEDC (2019:43) reporting that overall development partners reduced their use of partner country audits systems from 55% to 53% in the two years since 2016. What needs better explanation are the discrepancies between the good and poor performers. The fact that the majority of the EU respondents increased their use seems to imply that quality of partner countries' audit systems is either sufficient or improving. It will be important to probe also any other potential factors that could account for these discrepancies amongst strong and weak performers.

### 3.4.3 Use of Country Systems: Budget (Indicator 9b)

This indicator measures the proportion of development co-operation funding disbursed for the public sector that used national budget execution procedures. The European Union and its Member States improved a little from 47% in 2017 to 48% in 2018, as shown in **Figure 8**.

Data in the annex shows signs of solid improvements in the use of partner country budget systems by several respondents: Austria (80% doubling its 40% score in 2016), Belgium (30% up from 20%), the EU Institutions (60% up from 50%), Finland (90%, more than double 2016's 40%), Germany (30% up from 20%), Italy (90% up from 2016's 70%), Slovenia (50% up from zero) and Spain (60%, up from 40%). Other good performers include Denmark that maintained its 90% score from 2016, Ireland that maintained at 70% and the Netherlands remaining at 50%. Performance declined in France (dropping from 70% to 60%), Luxembourg (down from 40% to 20%), and the United Kingdom (from 30% down to 10%). The Czech Republic, Portugal and Slovakia reported largely not using partner country budget execution systems.

The EU and its Member States' performance appears in line with and in many cases better than peers with the GPEDC (2019:43) reporting that overall development partners increased their use of partner country budget execution systems from 53% to 56% in the two years since 2016.

### 3.4.4 Use of Country Systems: Procurement (Indicator 9b)

The data shows stable use of partner country procurement systems, an important transparency, trust building and confidence building measure. The European Union maintained at 49%, as shown in **Figure 8**.

Many reported improvements including Austria (80% up from 30%), Denmark (up 10% to 90%), the EU Institutions (50% up from 40%), Finland (up 70% from 30%), Germany (40% up from 30%), Ireland (70% up from 60%), Italy (90%, almost double 2016's 50%), the Netherlands (increasing from 50% to 80%), Slovenia (50% up from zero), Spain (80%, up from 50%) and Sweden (increasing to 80% from 60%). On the other hand, Belgium dropped from 80% to 40%, France from 70% to 60%, Luxembourg from 40% to 30%, and the United Kingdom dropped the most from 70% to 20%. The discrepancies between the EU's overall score and the individual performances is due to the bigger real impact attributable to larger development partners rather than to the smaller partners whose performance actually improved measurably.

In contrast, the GPEDC's (2019:43) reported that development partners made substantial progress on this indicator increasing the use of partner country procurement systems to 50% from 37% in 2016. The EU have thus fallen slightly behind the average, after being well ahead of it.

### 3.4.5 Use of Country Systems: Reporting (Indicator 9b)

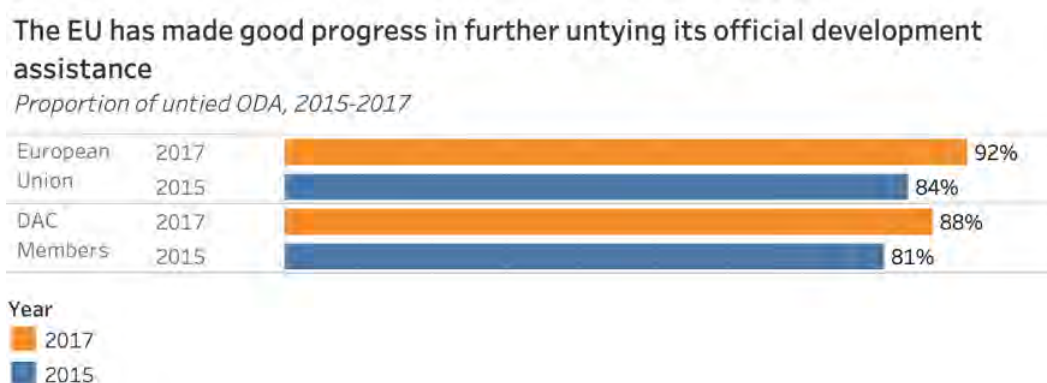
This indicator refers to the proportion of disbursements that made use of partner country financial reporting procedures. The EU performance on this criterion shows a problematic drop: combined the European Union Institutions and EU MS dropped a tenth in two years from 53% to 48%, as shown in **Figure 8**.

Despite the negative headline, positive improvements were reported by: Austria (80% up from 40%), Denmark (90% up from 80%), Finland (up to 90%, more than doubling 2016's 40%), Ireland (60% up from 50%), Italy (90%, almost double 2016's 50%), Slovenia (50% up from zero) and Spain (40%, up from 30%). Other positive performances include Denmark that maintained a score of 90%; the EU maintained its score of 50%, France and Sweden maintained their 60% score. Belgium dropped from 60% to 20%, Germany from 40% to 30%, Luxembourg from 30% to 10%, and the United Kingdom from 80% to 40%. Portugal and the Czech Republic remained at zero.

Strong positive progress by some providers appears to have bucked a broader deterioration: the GPEDC reported that development partners overall worsened their performance declined to 52% from 55% in 2016.

## 3.5 Progress made in untying aid

Figure 9<sup>1</sup>



### 3.5.1 Untied Aid (Indicator 10)

**Figure 9** shows progress on untying aid. However, there is an anomaly in the data set so the analysis is not being included at this stage.

<sup>1</sup> The 2016 GPEDC survey considered the 2015 ODA untying ratios and the 2018 survey the 2017 ratios, as ratios for 2018 are not available yet.

## 4. Strengthening transparency of development cooperation information as an important step to enhance accountability

### 4.1.1 Transparency: Transparent Information on Development Co-operation is Publicly Available (Indicator 4)

This composite indicator measures performance on transparency related to timeliness, accuracy and comprehensiveness of aid data provided to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (see **Figure 10** below), the OECD Forward Spending Survey (see **Figure 11** below) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative [IATI] (see **Figure 12** below). Put simply excellent performance is above 80% and good from 60% to 80%.

Compared to all development partners (see **Figures 10, 11 and 12** below), however, the EU and its Member States:

- Performed worse on the CRS, reducing a fifth in two years from 61% performing ‘good or better’ to 50% in 2018; by comparison the GPEDC 2019 report shows an average of 79% as good or better in 2018 (up from 72% in 2016).
- Performed worse on DAC forward looking data, plummeting more than a third in two years from 83% performing ‘good or better’ to 50% in 2018. Whereas the EU and its Member States dramatically outperformed the GPEDC average in 2016, the GPEDC 2019 report shows all development partners combined now outperform the EU with average of 55% being ‘good or better’ (down from 66% in 2016).
- Remained stable on IATI at 54% good or better in 2018 compared to the same in 2016; the EU still performs better on IATI than all development partners combined.

Figure 10

**Reporting to Creditor Reporting System has improved for a proportion of development partners, mostly multilateral, but has worsened for the EU**

*Distribution of development partners based on an assessment of the transparency of their reporting by the secretariat of OECD-DAC*

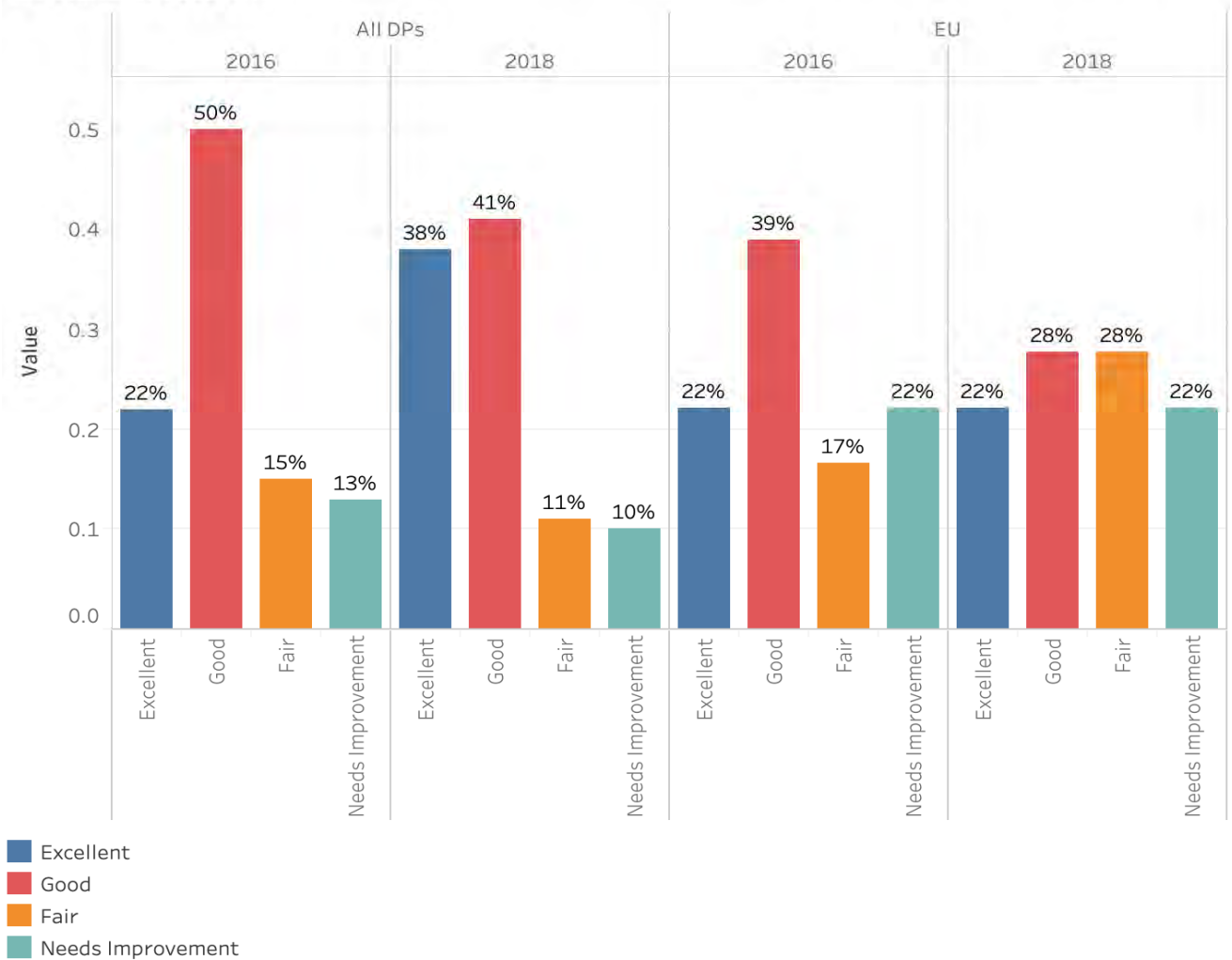




Figure 11

**Forward-looking reporting is declining for all development partners, including the EU**  
*Distribution of development partners based on an assessment of the transparency of their reporting by the secretariat of OECD-DAC*

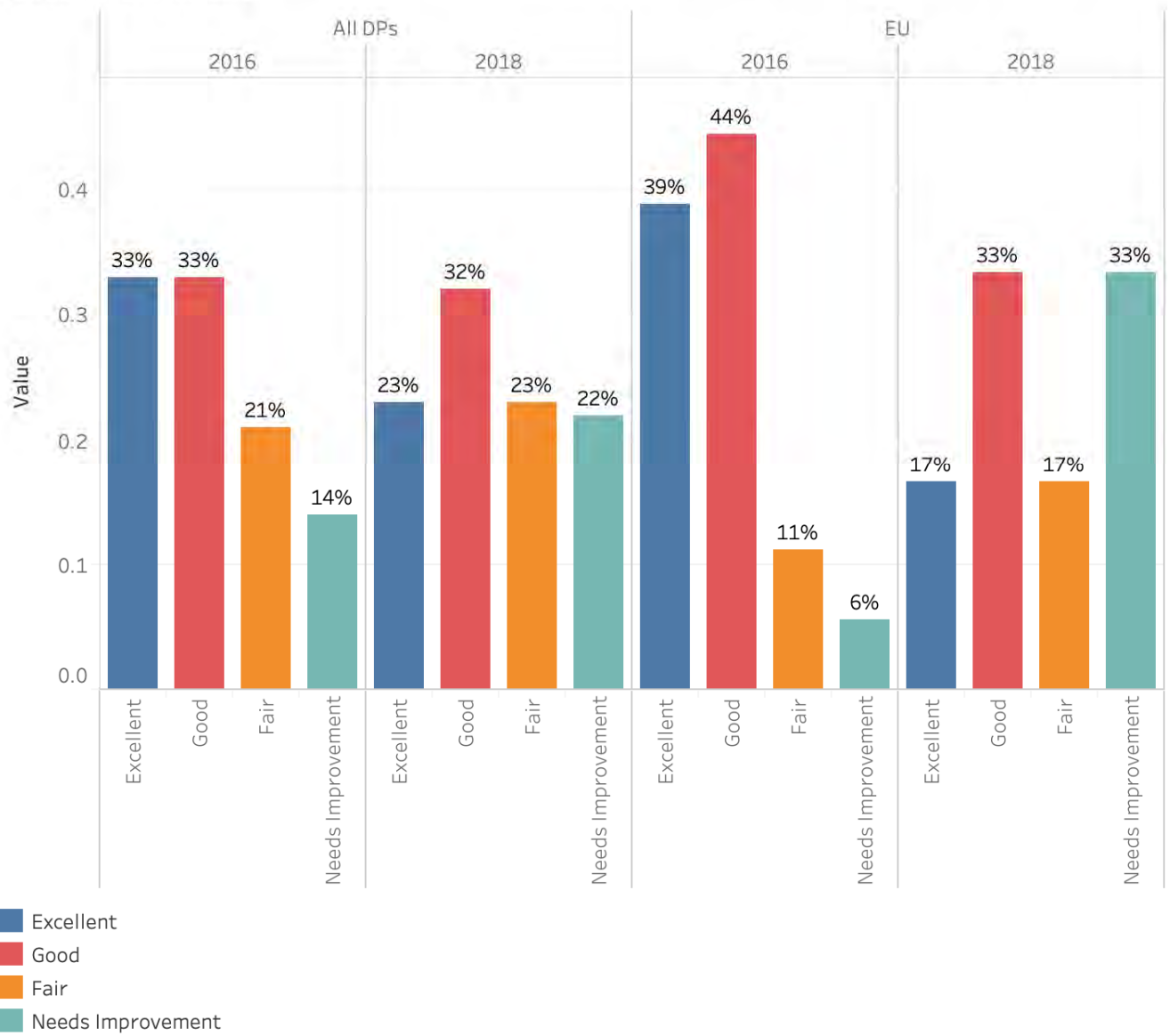
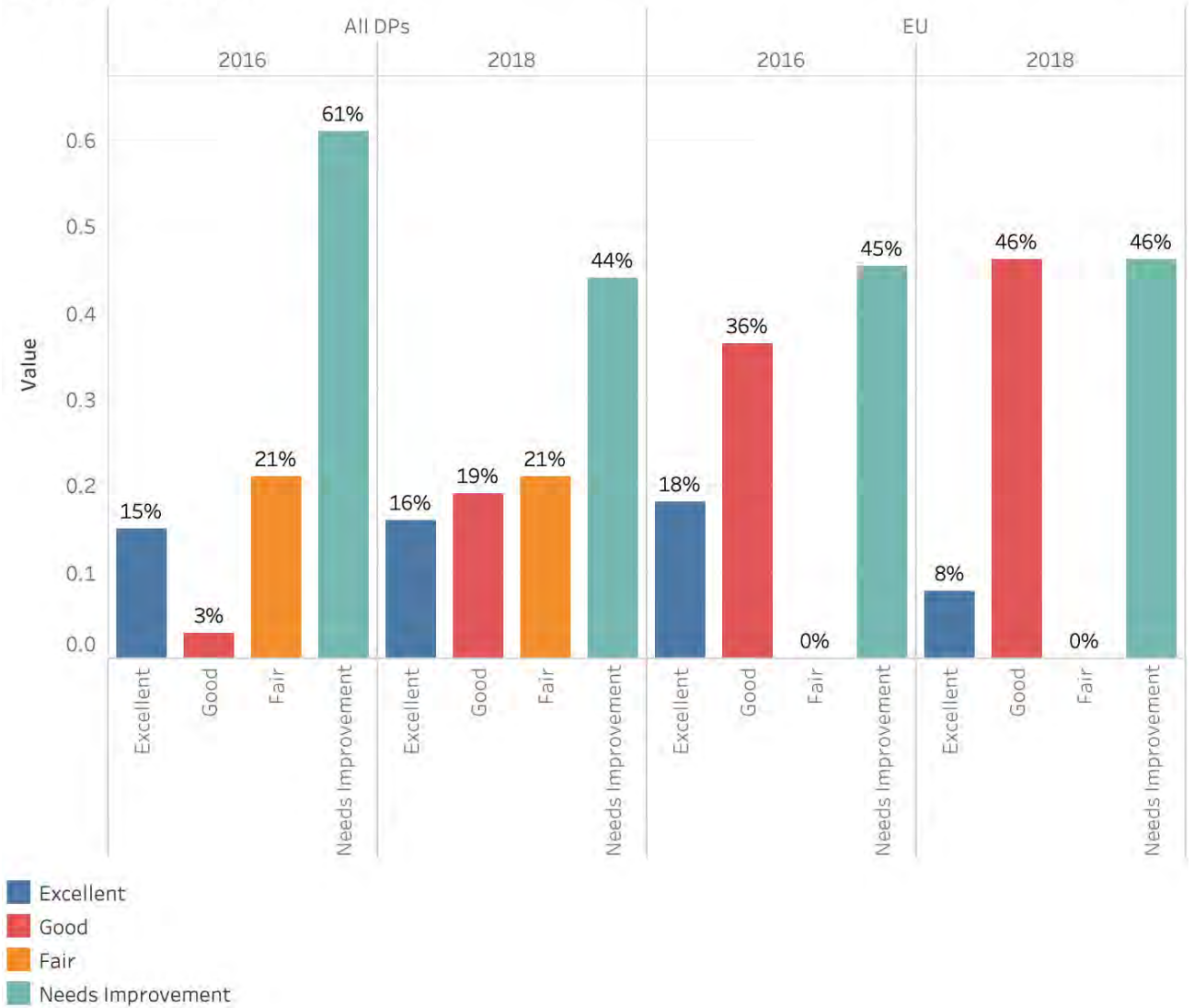


Figure 12

**Reporting to the International Aid Transparency Initiative by the EU has slightly worsened, in contrast to improvements by multilateral partners**

*Distribution of development partners based on an assessment of the transparency of their reporting by the secretariat of OECD-DAC*



## 5. ANNEX – Country Profiles in Alphabetical Order

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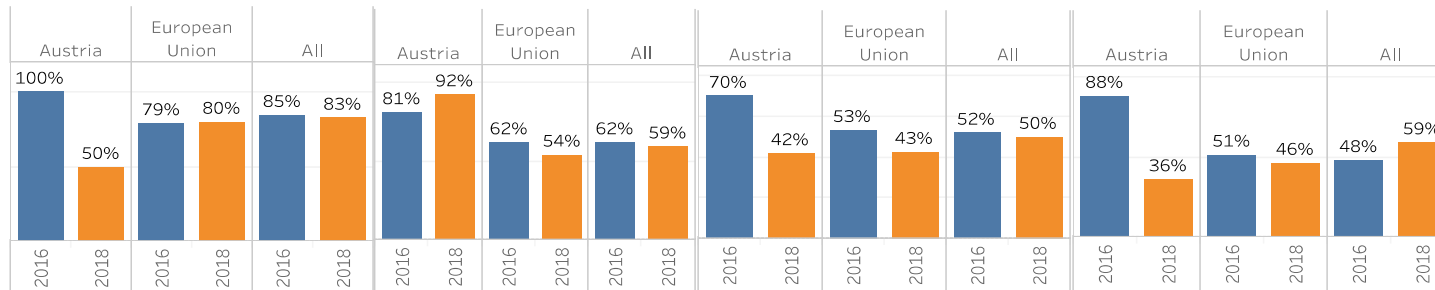
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

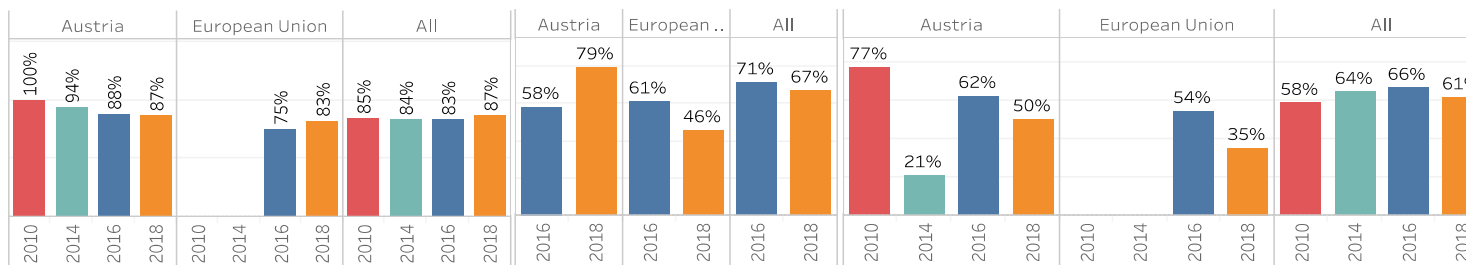


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

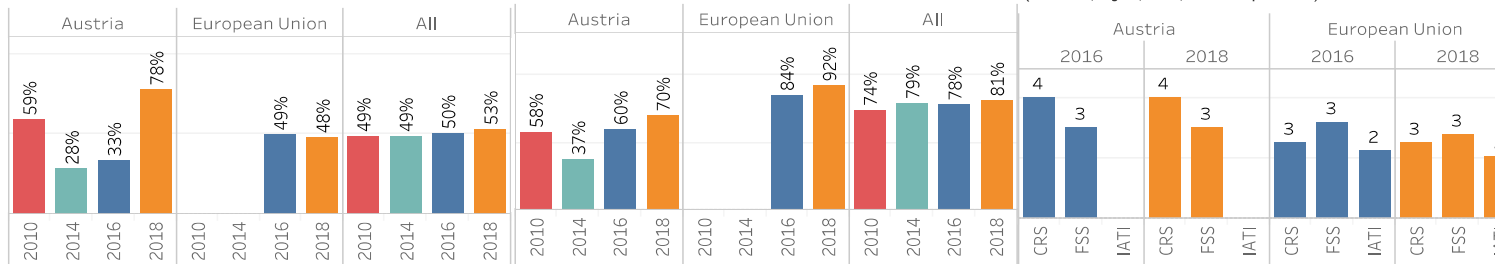
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

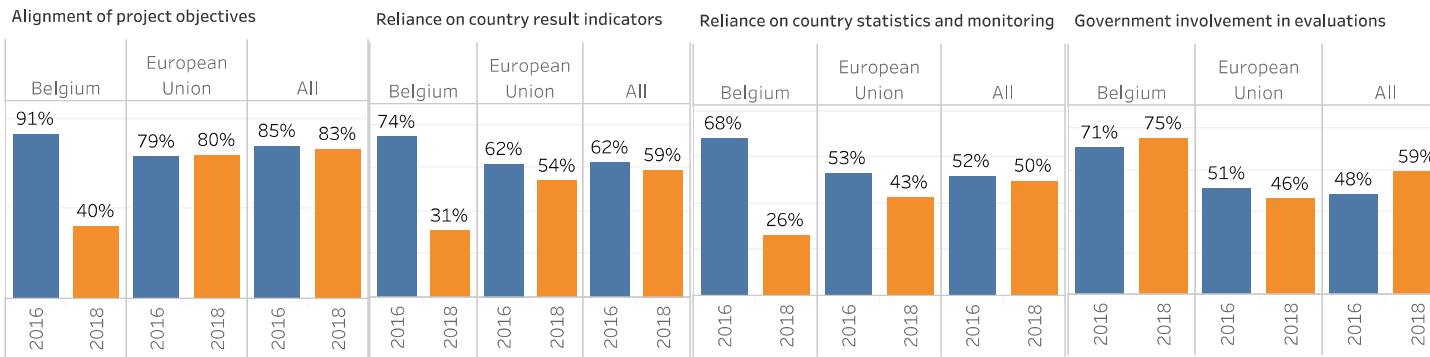
Transparency of reporting

(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)

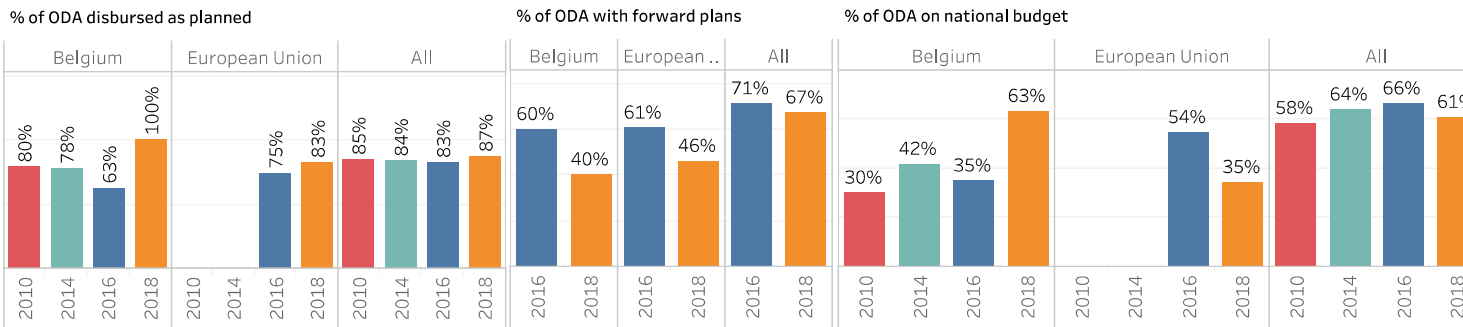


# Belgium

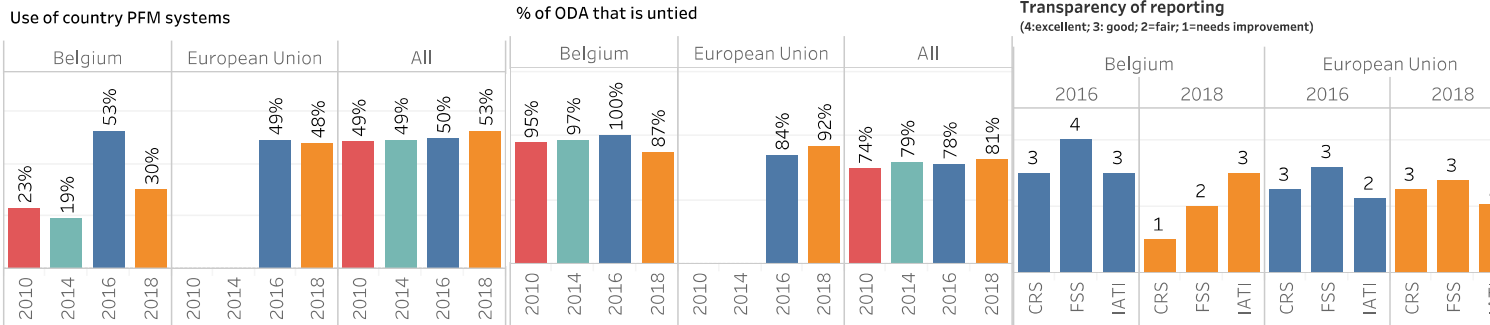
## Country Leadership



## Forward Visibility



## Use of partner country PFM



# Czech Republic



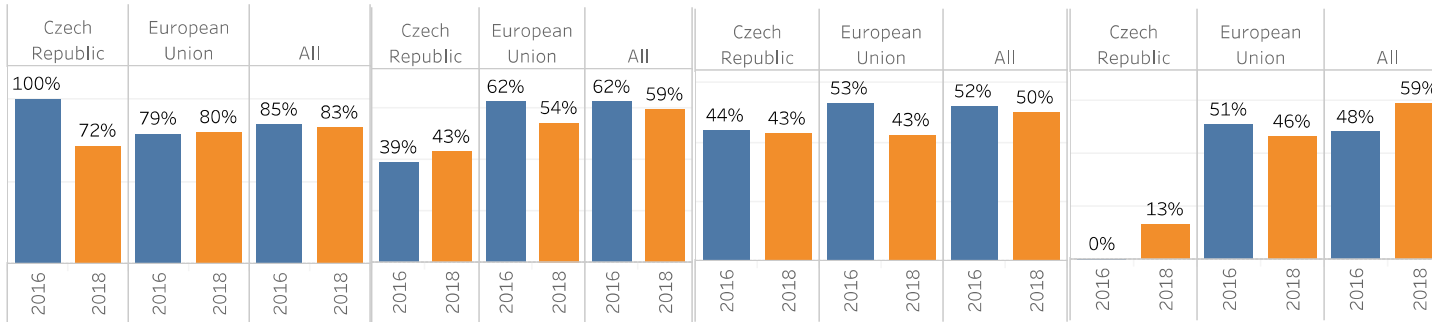
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

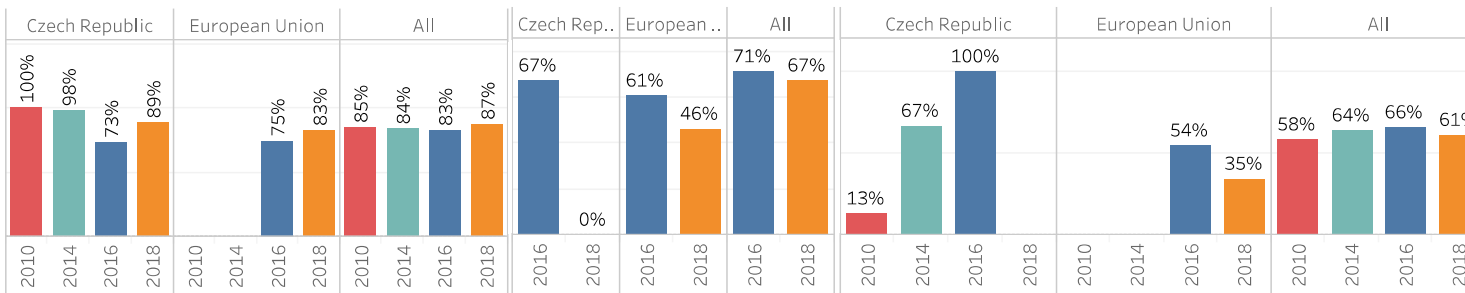


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

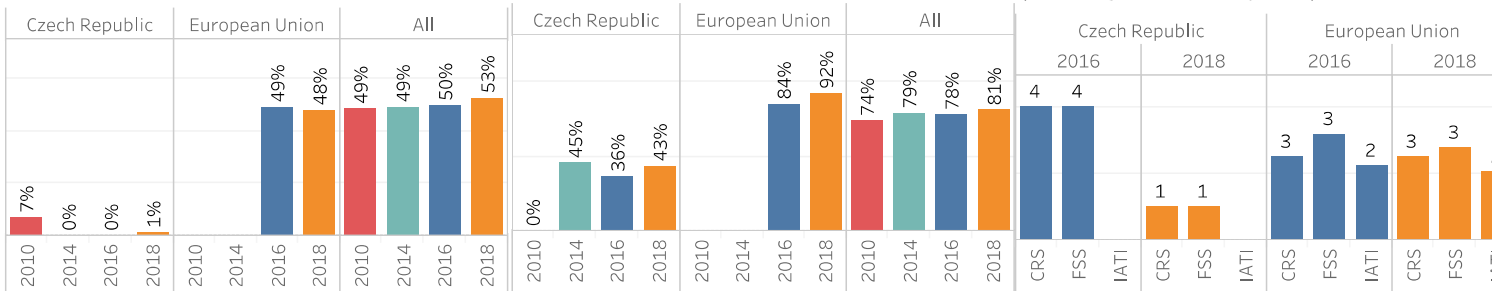
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

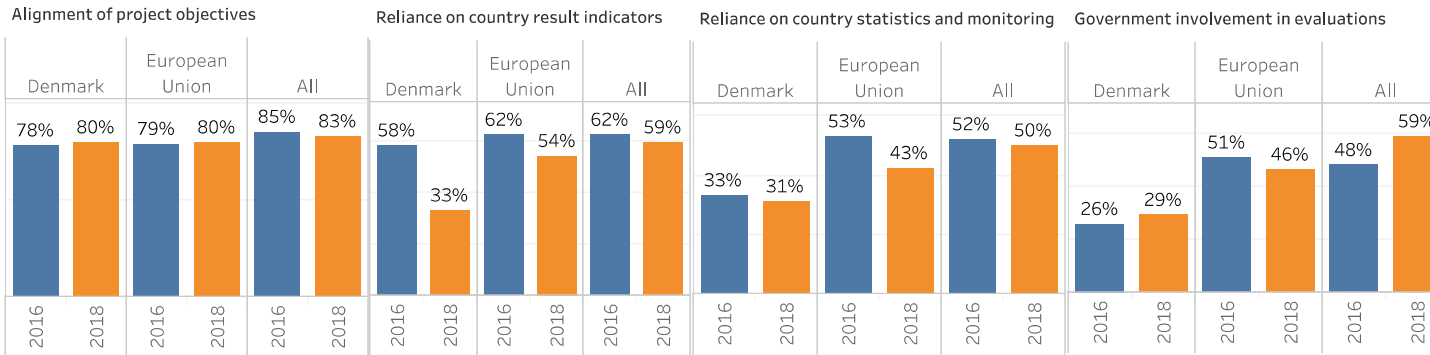
Transparency of reporting

(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)

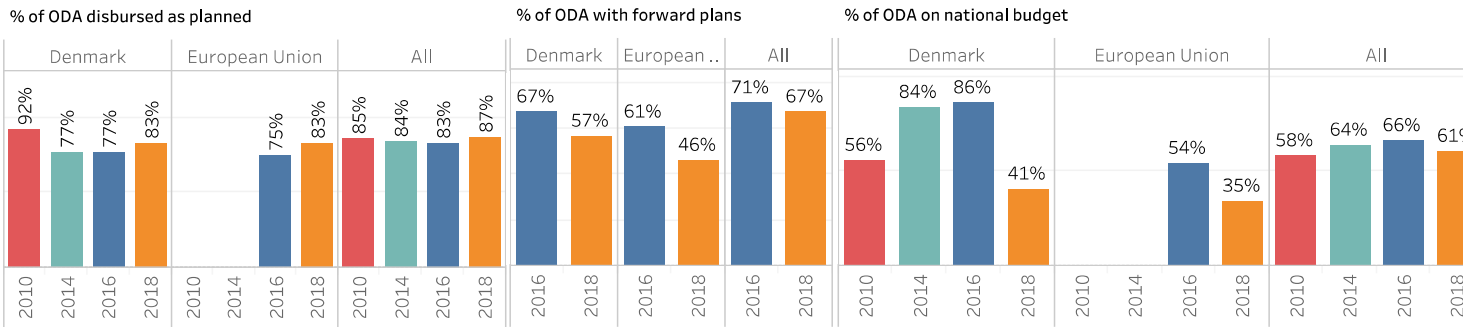




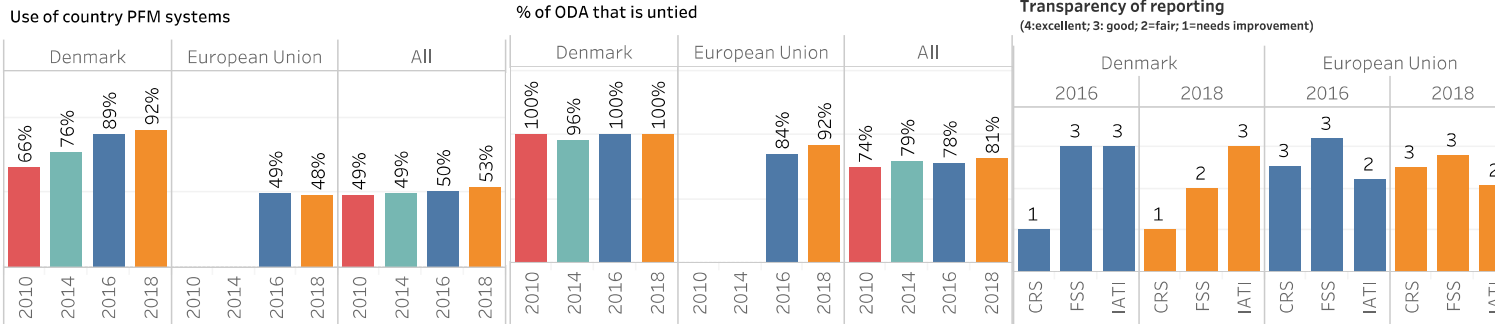
## Country Leadership



## Forward Visibility



## Use of partner country PFM



# EU Institutions



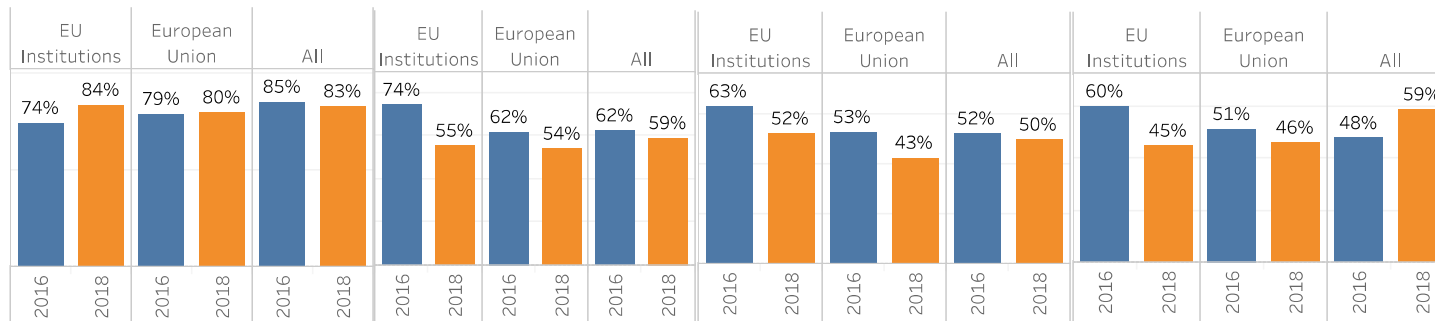
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

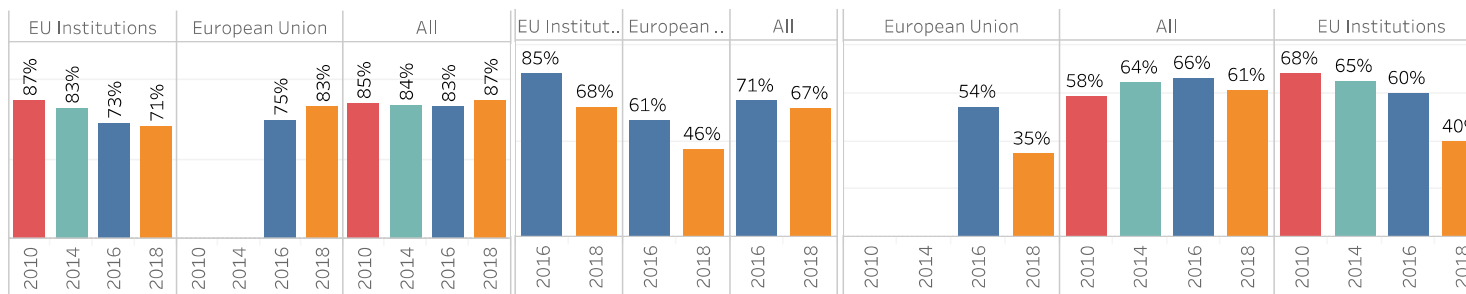


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

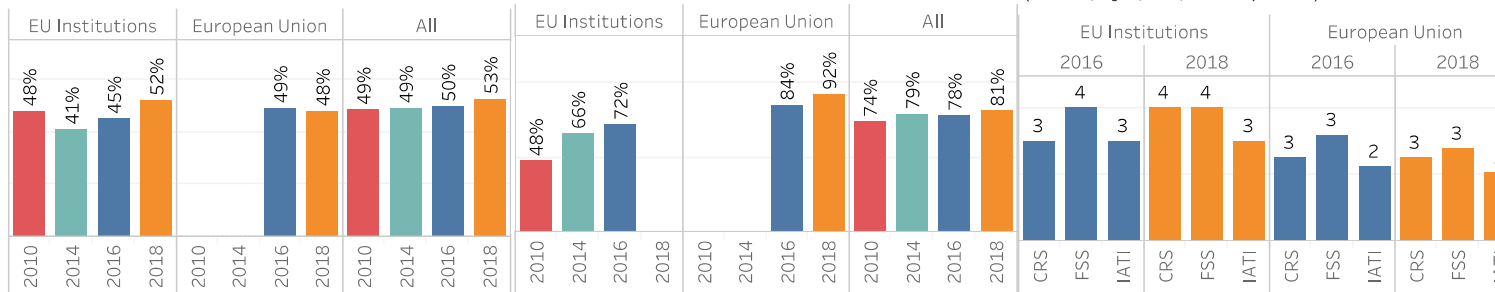
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

Transparency of reporting

(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)







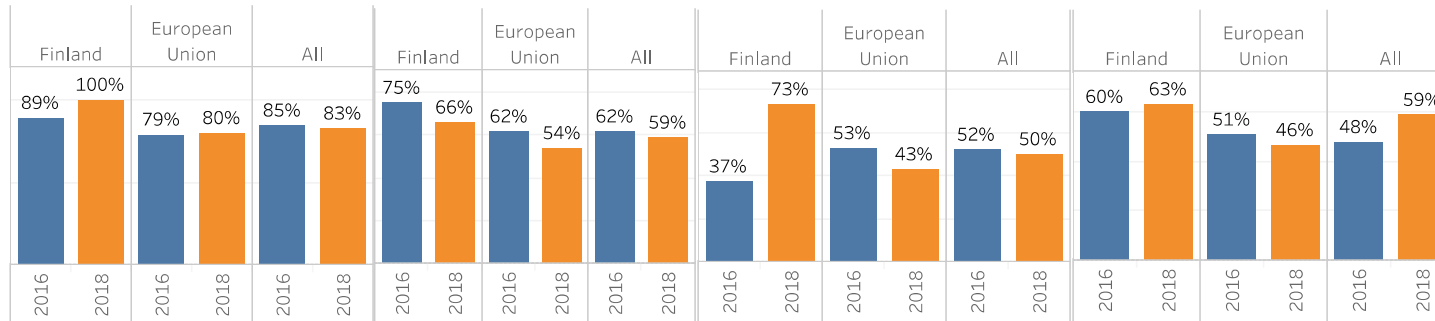
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

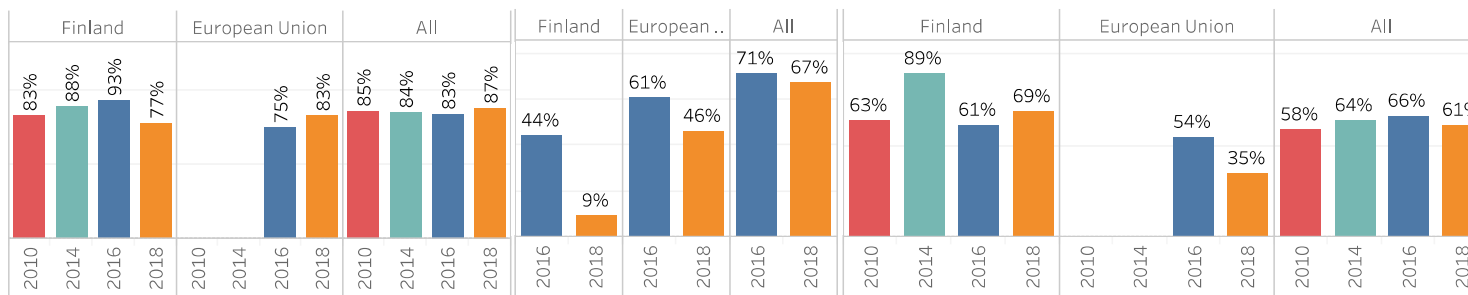


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

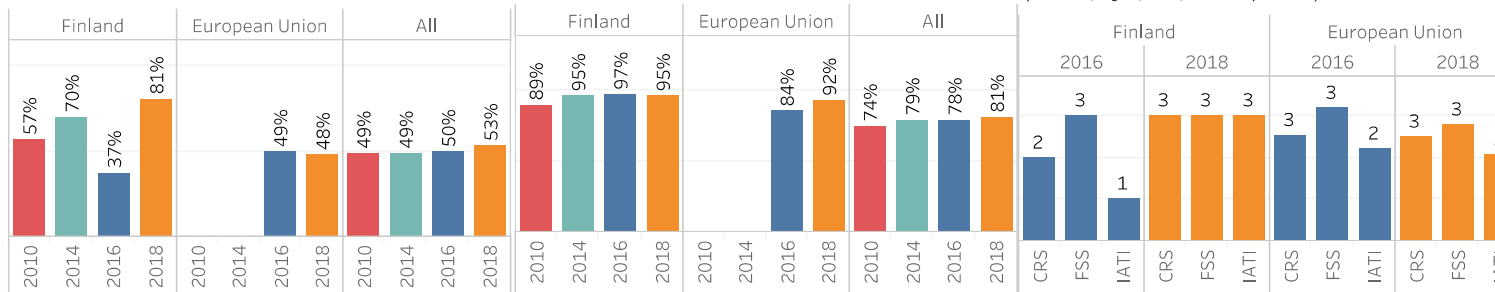
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

Transparency of reporting

(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)





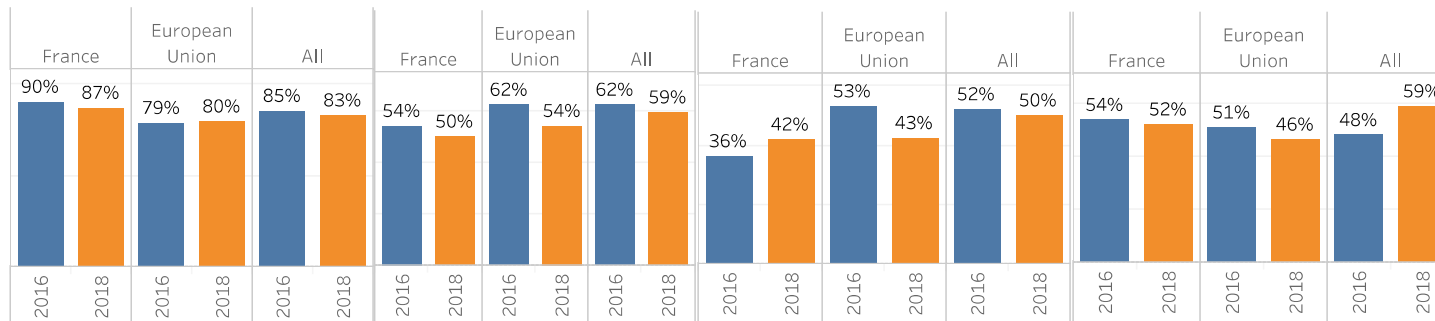
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

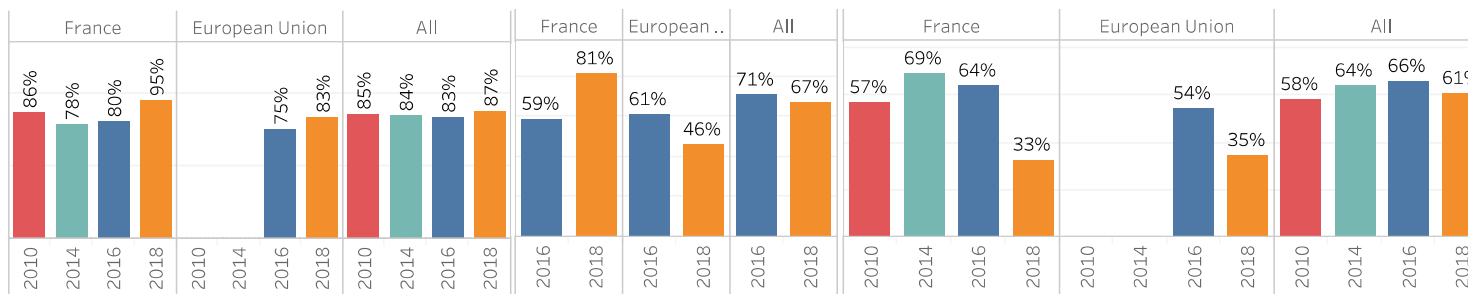


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

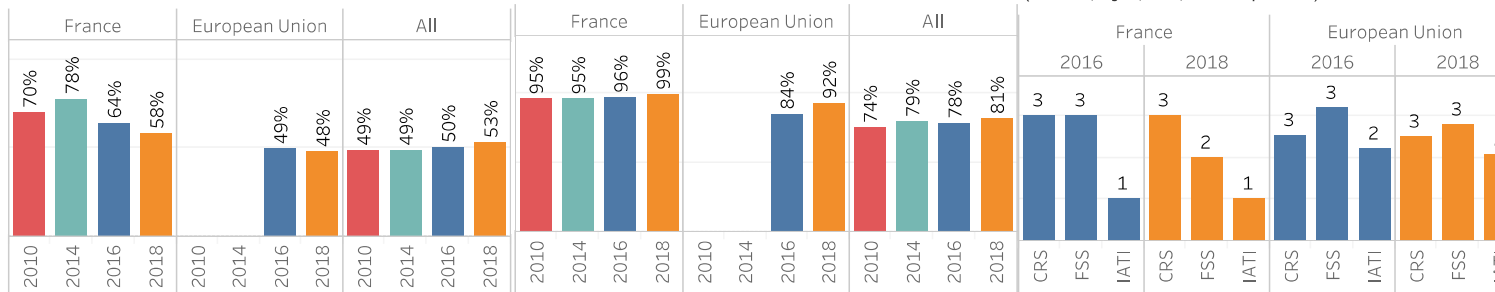
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

Transparency of reporting

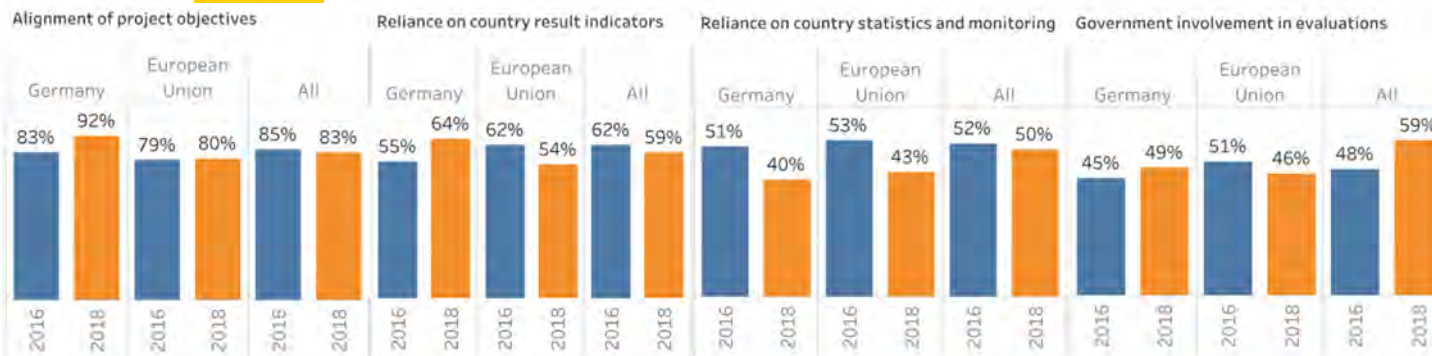
(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)



# Germany



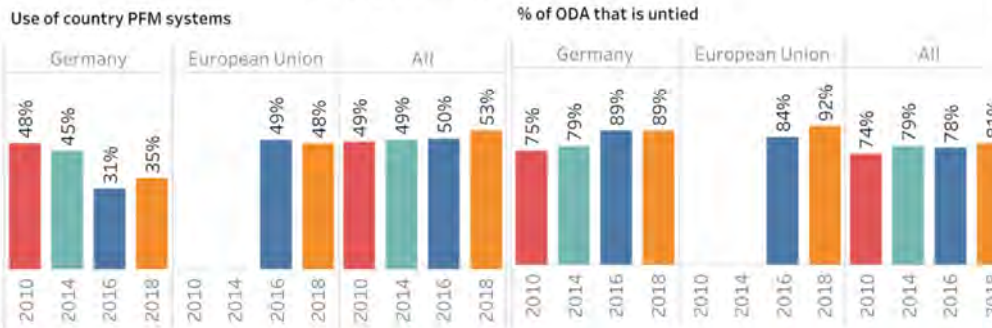
## Country Leadership



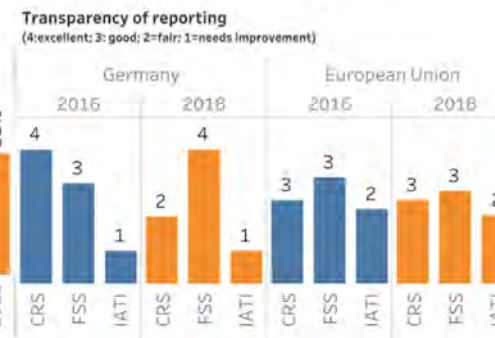
## Forward Visibility



## Use of partner country PFM

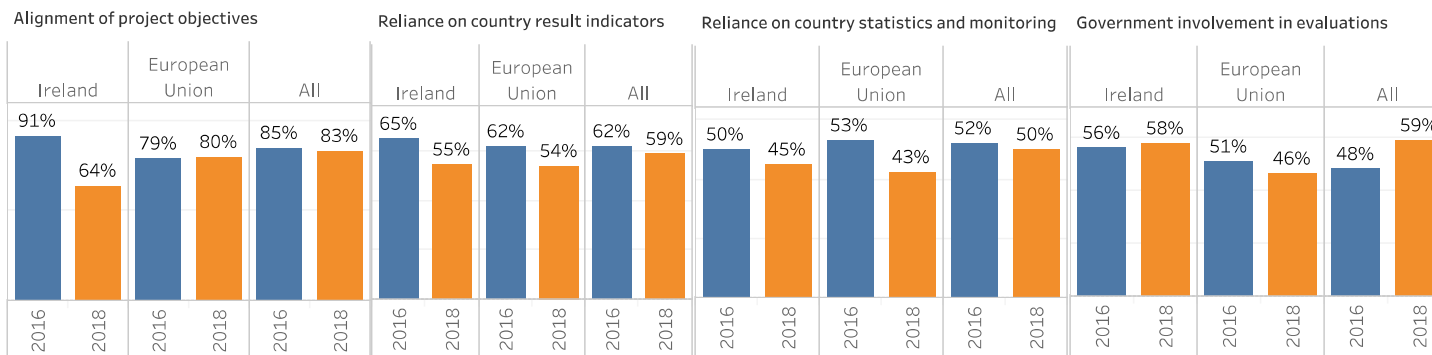


## Transparency

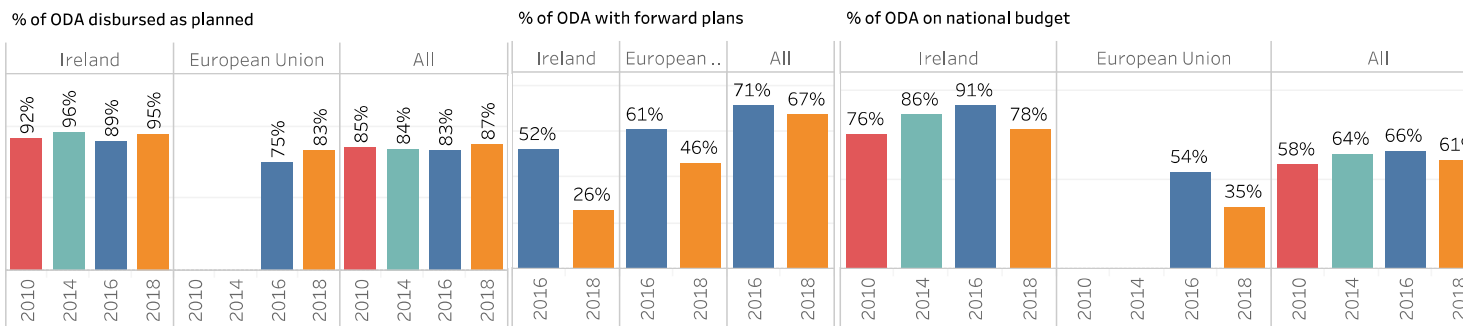




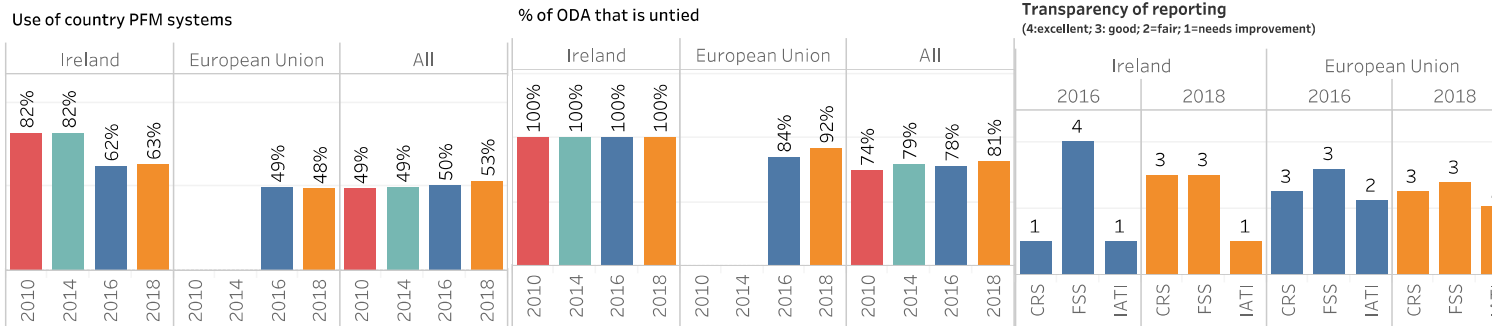
## Country Leadership



## Forward Visibility

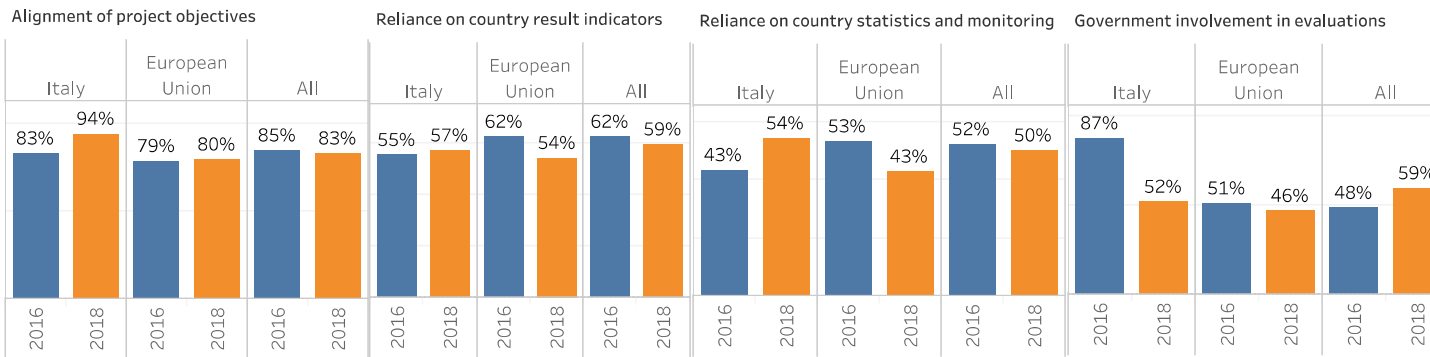


## Use of partner country PFM

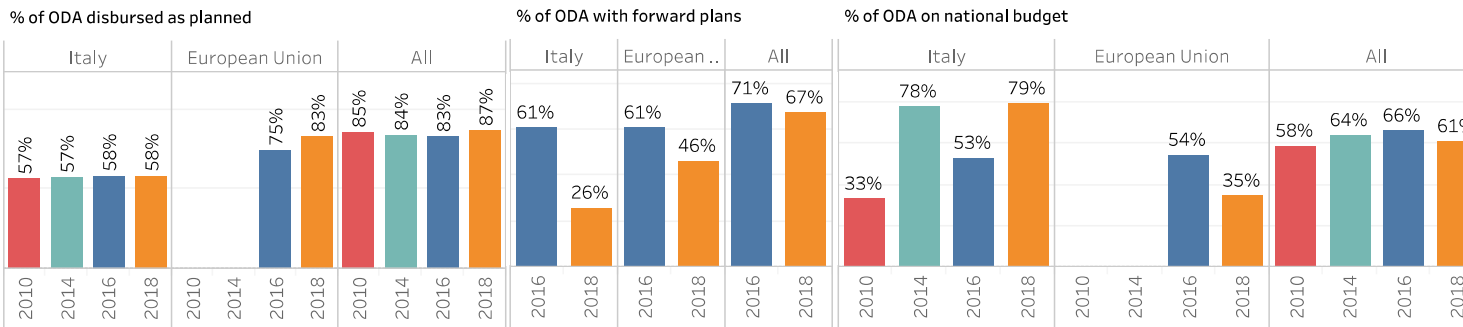




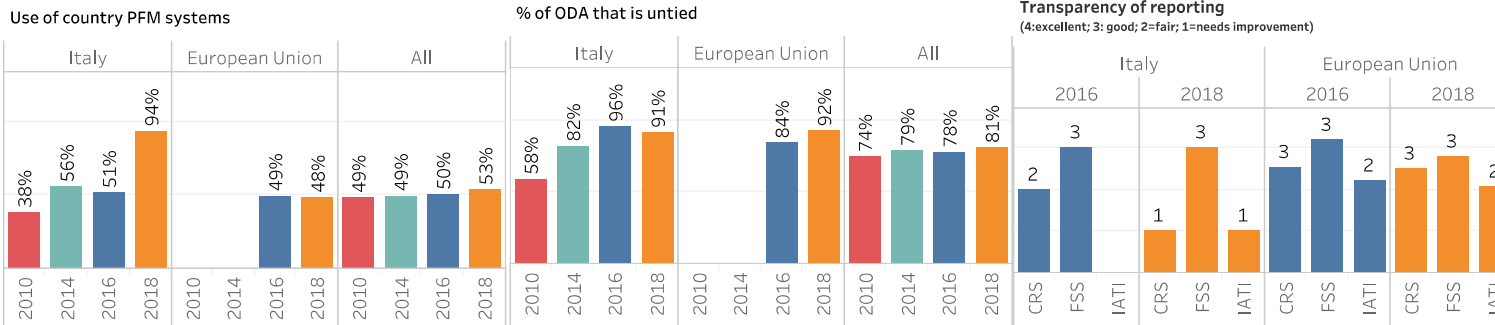
### Country Leadership



### Forward Visibility

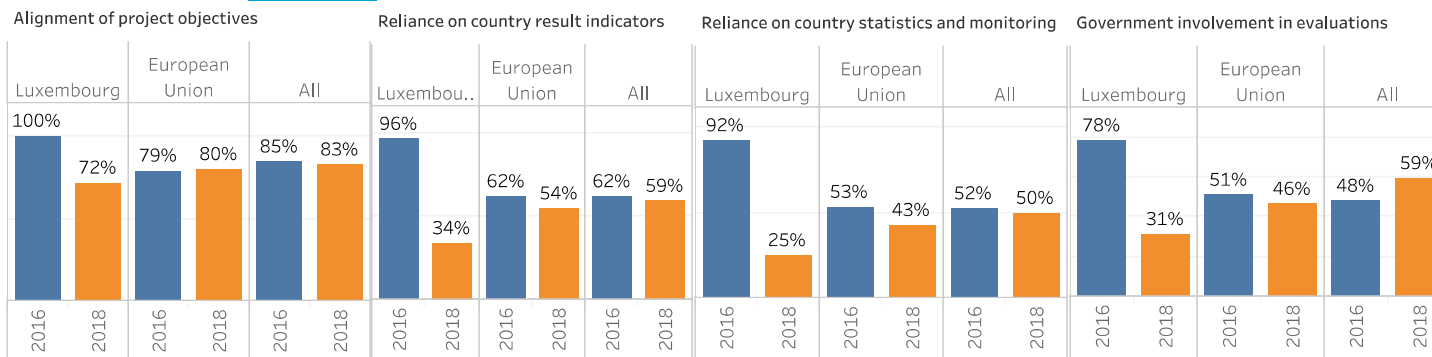


### Use of partner country PFM

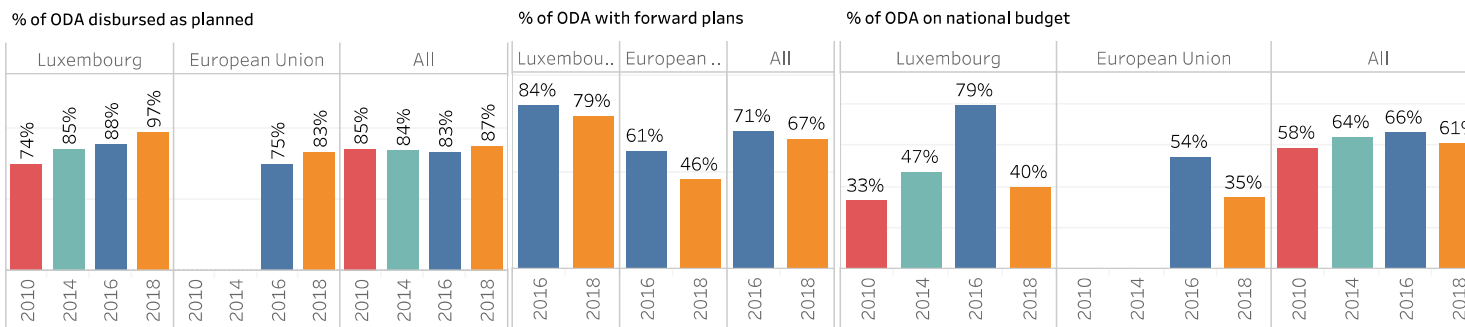


# Luxembourg

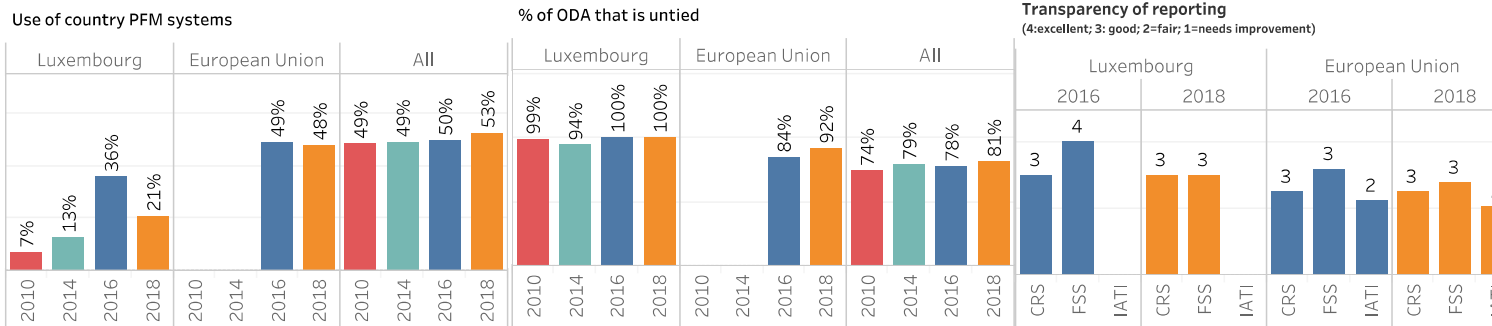
## Country Leadership



## Forward Visibility



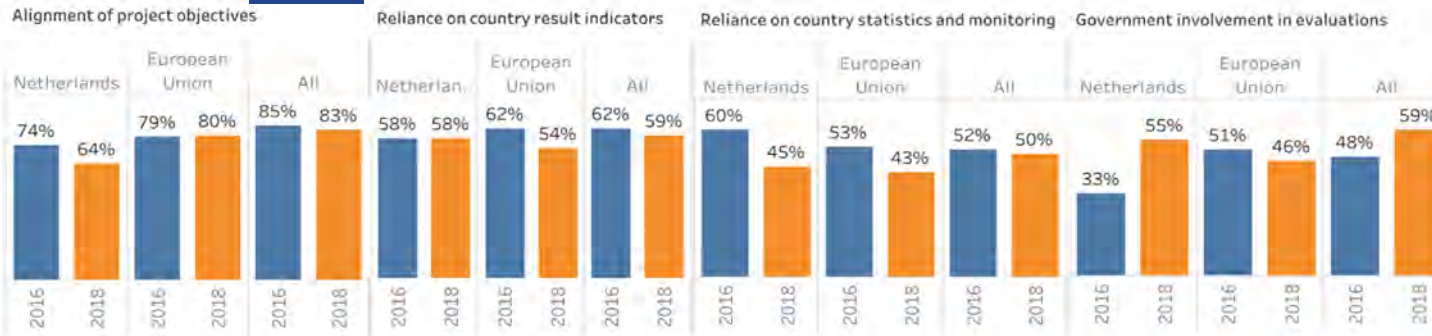
## Use of partner country PFM



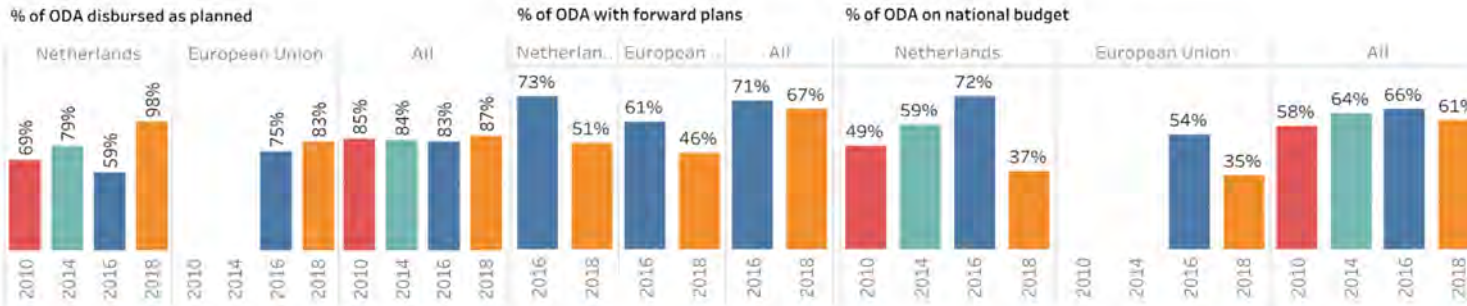
# Netherlands



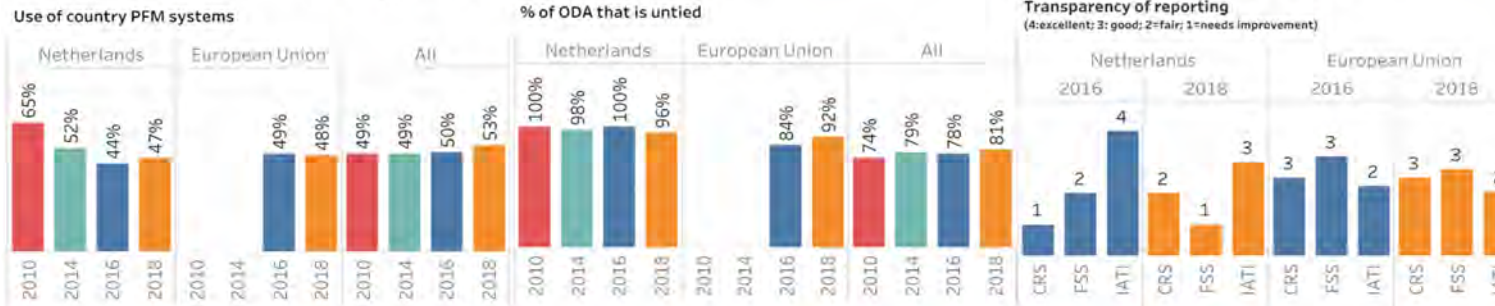
## Country Leadership



## Forward Visibility



## Use of partner country PFM



# Portugal



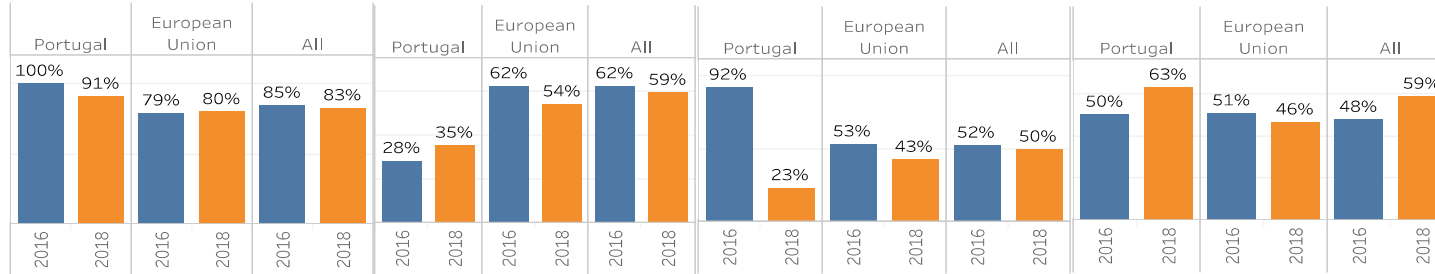
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

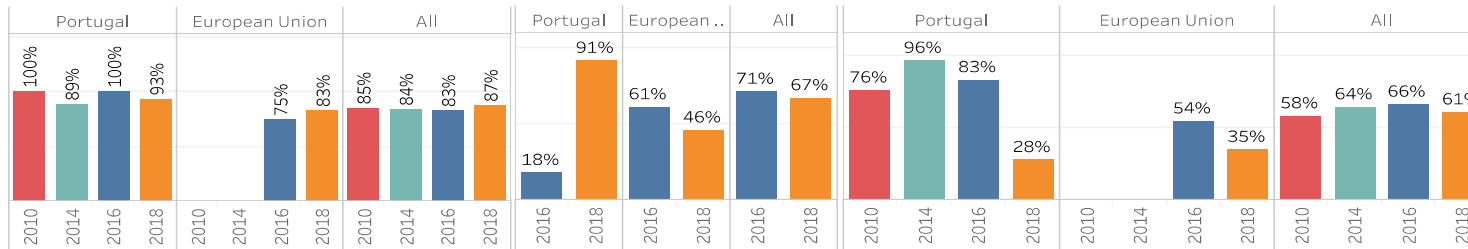


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



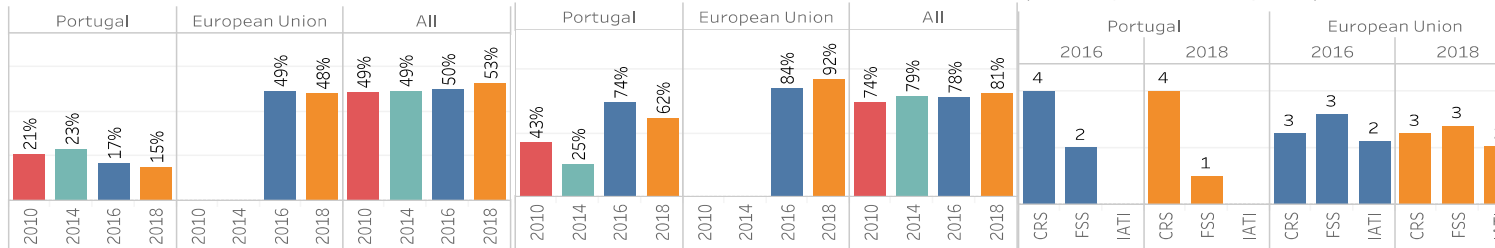
## Use of partner country PFM

## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

Transparency of reporting  
(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)



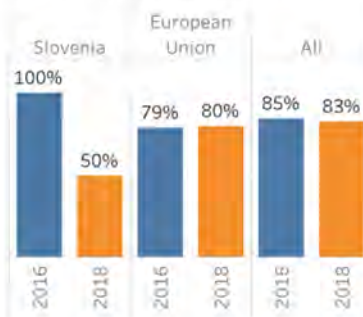


# Slovenia

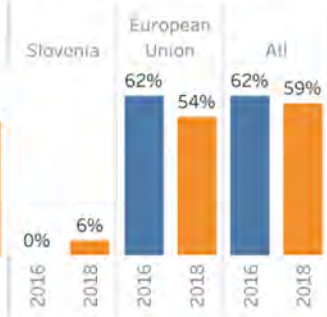


## Country Leadership

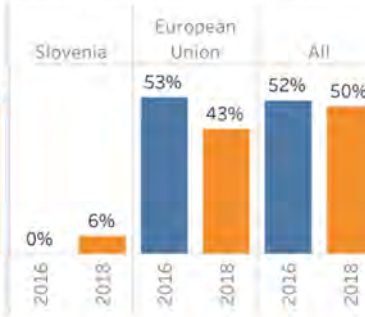
Alignment of project objectives



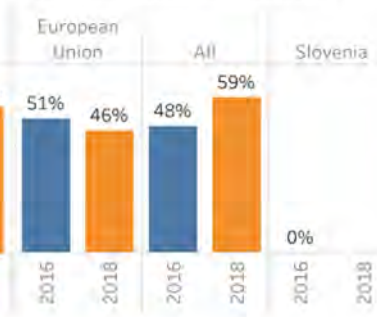
Reliance on country result indicators



Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

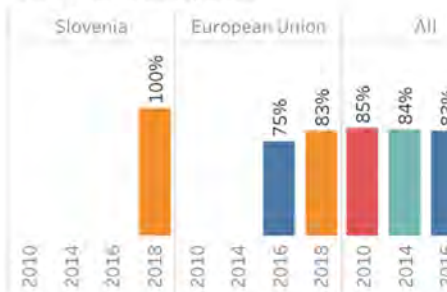


Government involvement in evaluations

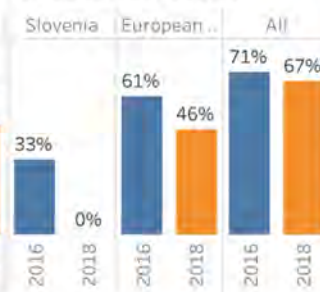


## Forward Visibility

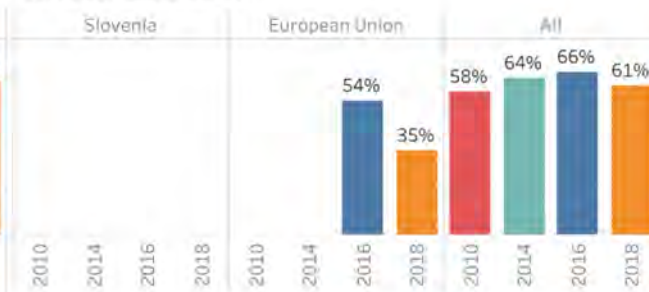
% of ODA disbursed as planned



% of ODA with forward plans

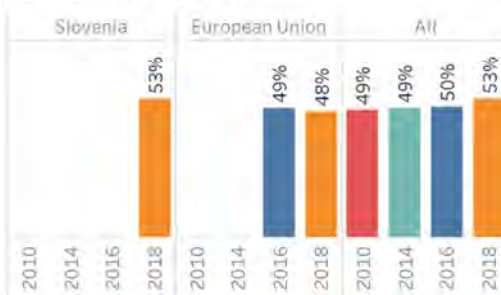


% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

Use of country PFM systems



% of ODA that is untied



## Transparency

Transparency of reporting

(4=excellent; 3=good; 2=fair; 1=needs improvement)





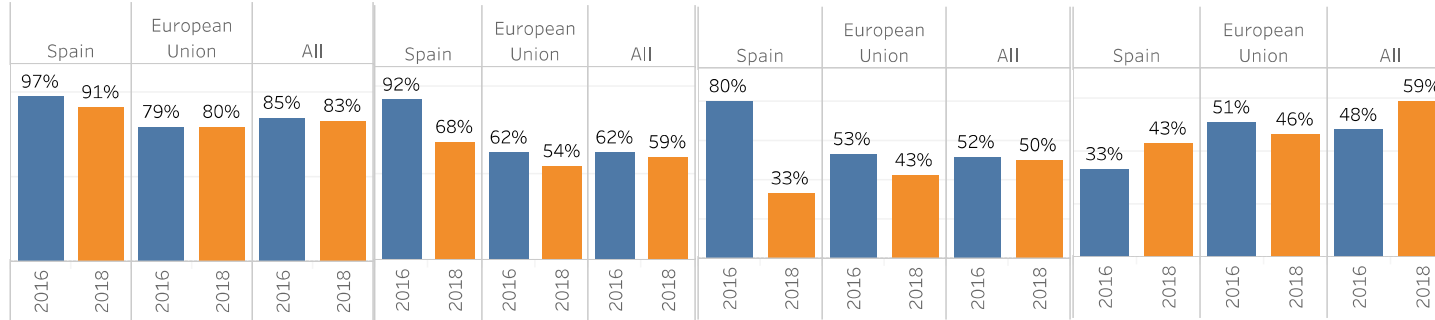
## Country Leadership

Alignment of project objectives

Reliance on country result indicators

Reliance on country statistics and monitoring

Government involvement in evaluations

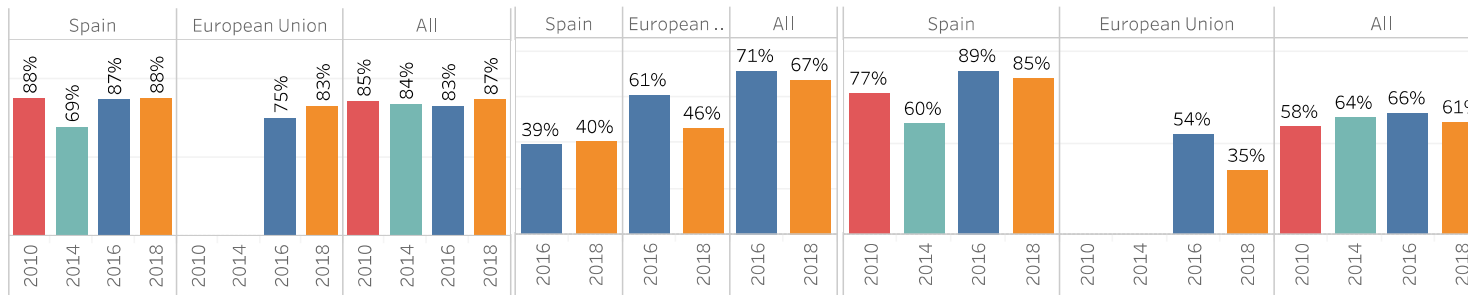


## Forward Visibility

% of ODA disbursed as planned

% of ODA with forward plans

% of ODA on national budget



## Use of partner country PFM

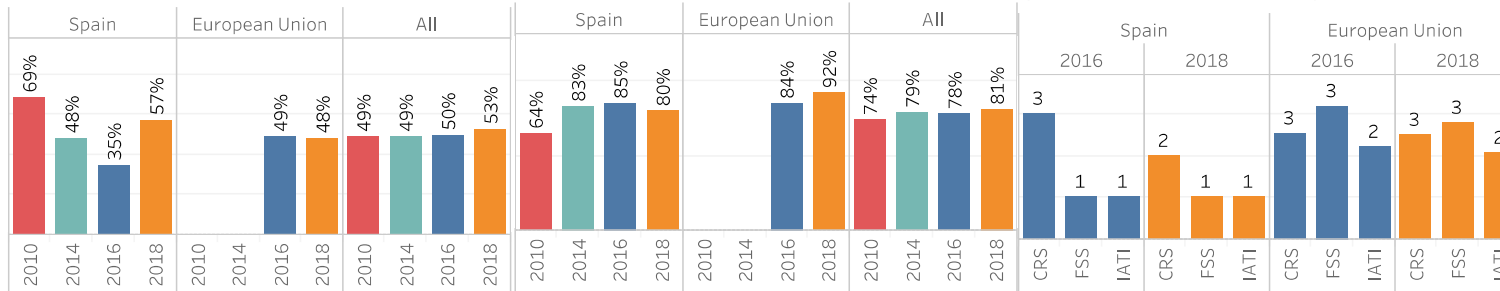
## Transparency

Use of country PFM systems

% of ODA that is untied

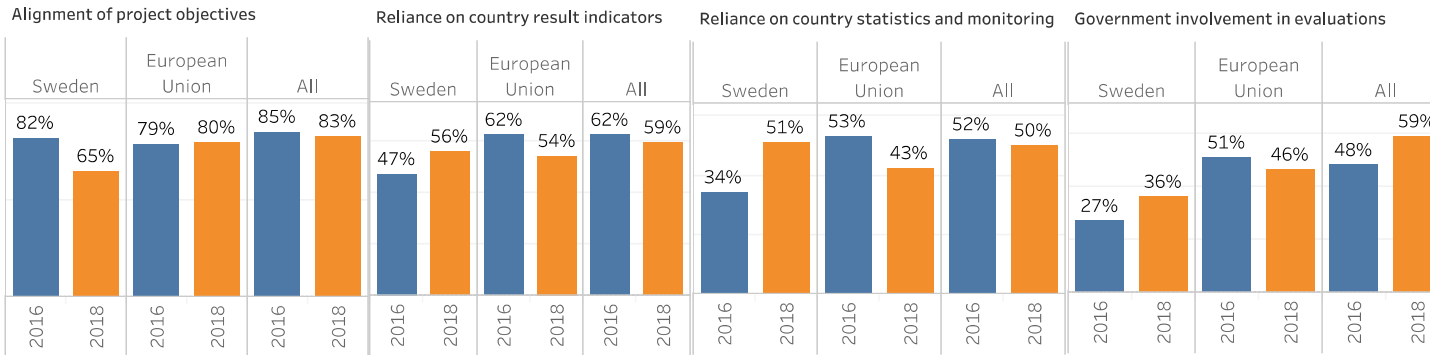
Transparency of reporting

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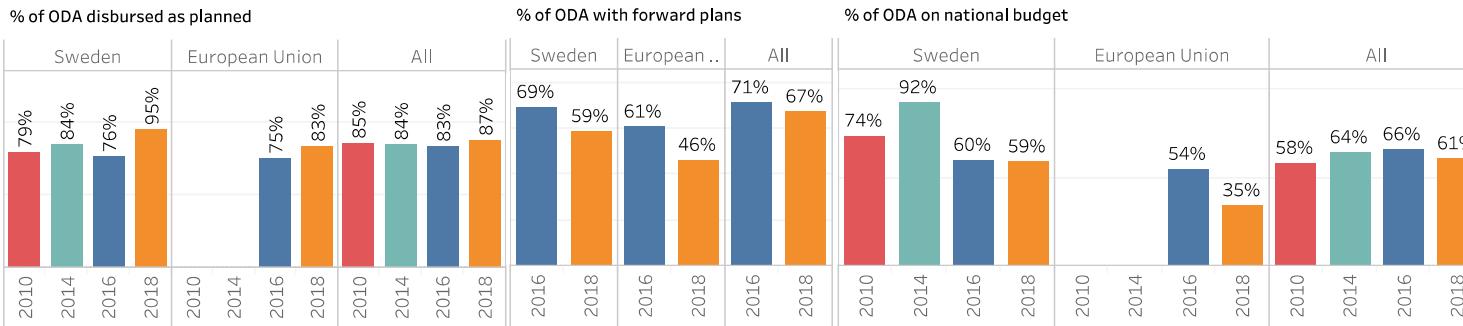




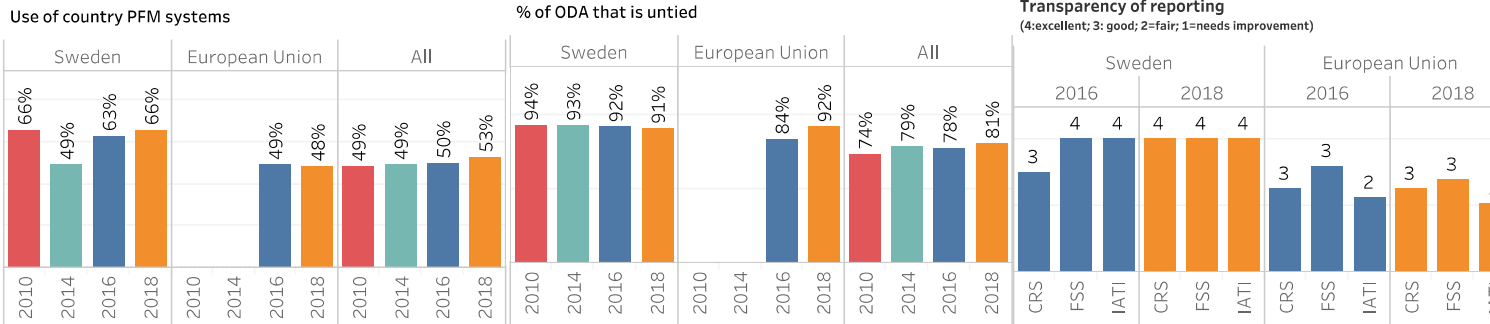
## Country Leadership



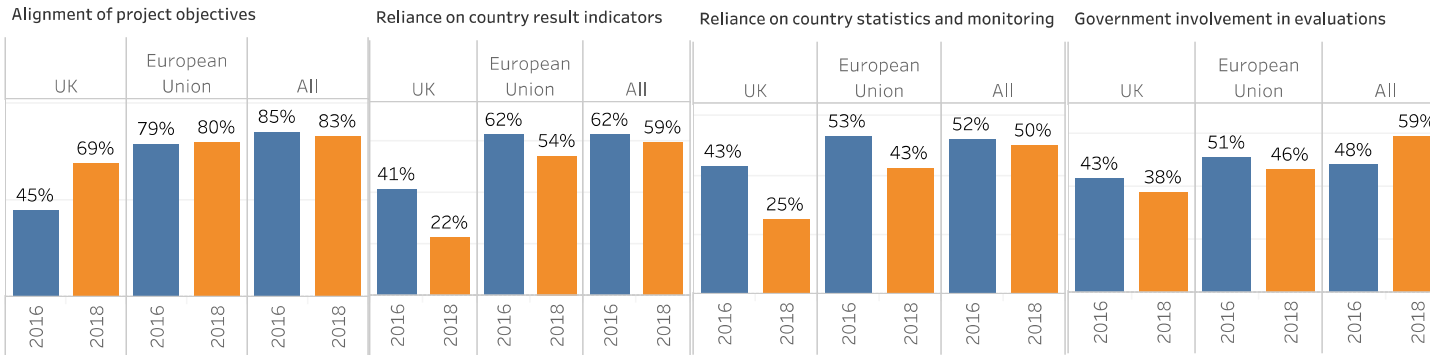
## Forward Visibility



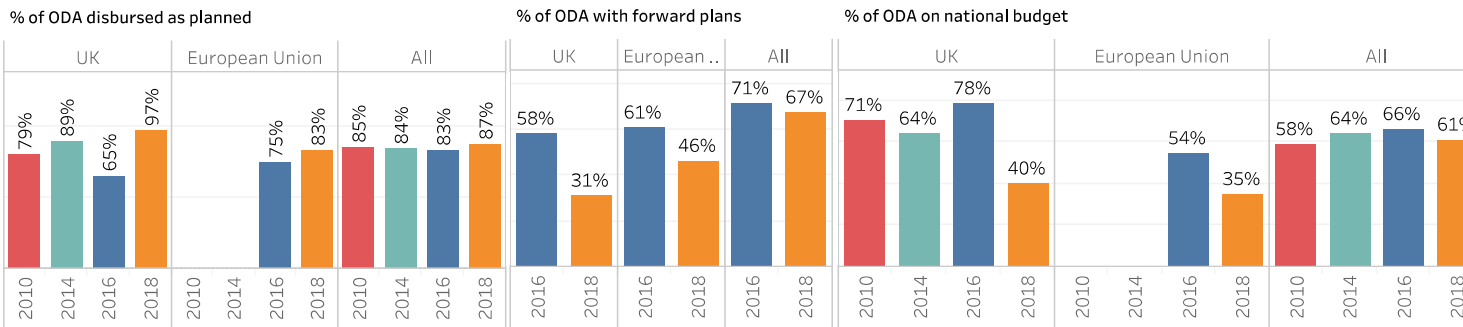
## Use of partner country PFM



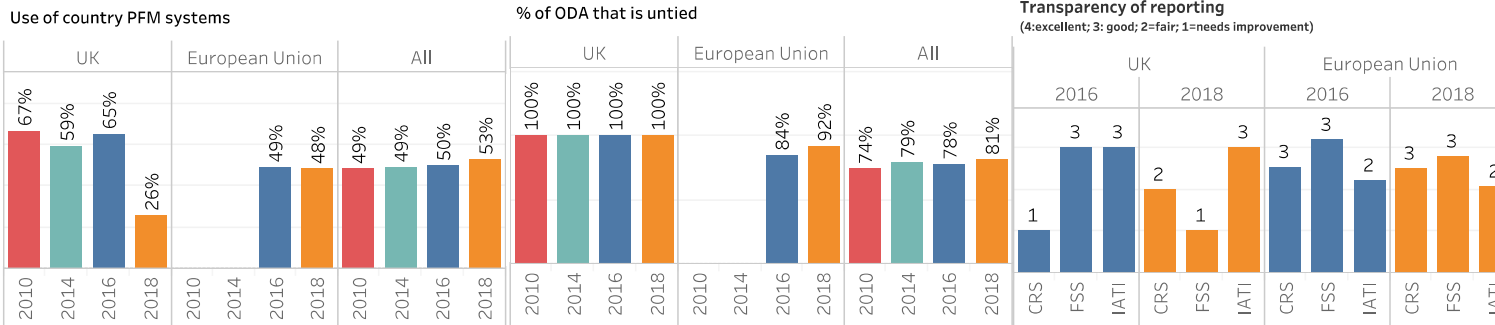
### Country Leadership



### Forward Visibility



### Use of partner country PFM



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References (to be added)