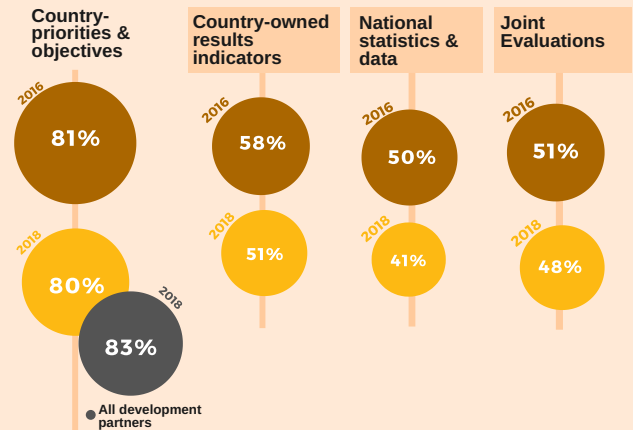


DAC PERFORMANCE & TRENDS

I DAC members' reliance on country-defined results and country-owned results frameworks is declining

DAC members mostly (80%) align project objectives to partner country priorities. However, their reliance on country-defined results, statistics and monitoring systems has decreased significantly since 2016, a trend observed for most development partners. Since 2016, partner country involvement in project evaluations has also declined for DAC members.

- ▲ Iceland, Finland, Italy & Germany have reported more than 90% alignment of project objectives to partner country-led priorities.
- ▲ Switzerland, Sweden & Italy have improved in drawing from country-owned results frameworks for results indicators outlined in projects, as well as monitoring results indicators using national statistics and monitoring systems.

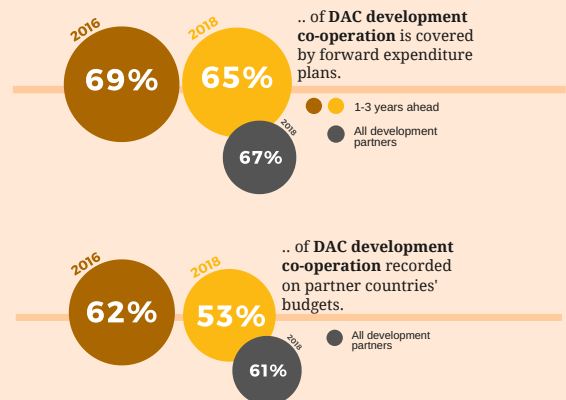


II Despite improvement in annual predictability of DAC development co-operation, forward visibility has declined, jeopardizing partner countries' ability to plan and budget effectively

The proportion of DAC funding disbursed to partner country governments within the scheduled fiscal year increased since 2016, from 85% to 88%. However, DAC members provide forward expenditure plans to partner country governments to a lower extent compared to 2016 and 2014, a trend consistent across most development partners.

Furthermore, partner countries' parliaments are overseeing a decreasing share of DAC development co-operation, weakening the ability of governments to be accountable to their domestic stakeholders.

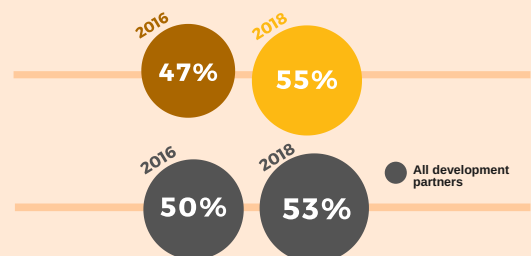
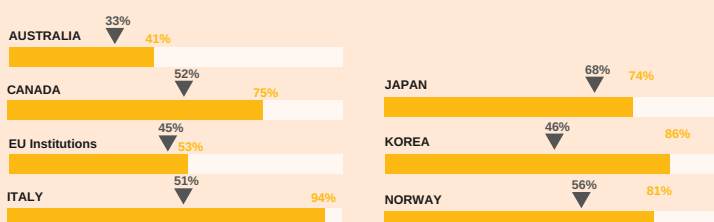
- ▲ France & Japan have more than 80% of their development co-operation covered by forward expenditure plans, showing improvement since the 2016 Monitoring Round.



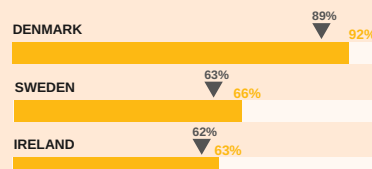
III Use of countries' public financial management systems by DAC members is increasing

DAC members' use of countries' public financial management (PFM) systems has continued to grow since 2016. DAC members lead in the use of country systems and are second only to MDBs, when all development partners are considered.

- ▲ Greatest individual increase in use of country PFM systems are observed for the following DAC members:

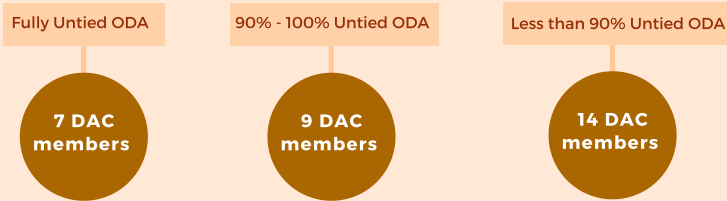


- ▲ DAC members that maintained their high use of country systems:



IV DAC members' progress in untying ODA needs to be better reflected in practice

The untied share of total DAC ODA increased from 76% in 2015 to 81% in 2017. However, when disaggregated by DAC member, data shows uneven progress in untying ODA:



Despite being specifically covered by the DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance, a number of Least Development Countries (LDCs) experienced a drop of at least 10% in the share of untied ODA received.

In 2016, about 40% of ODA-funded contracts were awarded to companies based in the development partner country, according to the 2018 OECD report on the untying recommendation. The same report notes, for instance, that for nine DAC members, 70% of contract volume was awarded to suppliers based in their own country.

▲ Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom maintained 100% untied ODA.

V DAC members need more systematic and meaningful consultations with development actors

When preparing country strategies, DAC members **did not involve civil society organisations (CSOs) in ..**

38%
cases

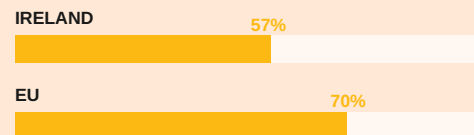
The CSO perception in most partner countries is that consultation with development partners is episodic, unpredictable and not systematically implemented.

Results indicate meaningful consultations with stakeholders in strategic planning processes to be of particular relevance given that CSOs and private sector actors play a role as implementers of 26% of DAC development co-operation projects.

When preparing country strategies, DAC members **did not involve private sector actors in ..**

57%
cases

▲ DAC members performing best on consulting CSOs in preparing country strategies:



VI Transparency of development co-operation is declining for DAC members

Despite an increased number of development partners reporting to the three systems assessed - **overall levels of transparency of development co-operation remain unchanged**. Challenges persist in timely reporting and provision of forward looking information, which are not progressing evenly across different transparency standards. **More than one third of development partners experienced a decline in their assessment in at least one of the three systems.**

▲ Norway has improved the quality of its reporting to each of the three systems and standards since 2016.



...DAC members achieved **"excellent"** scores in at least one of the three systems and standards*

*The three systems and standards are: the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS), the OECD-DAC Forward Spending Survey (FSS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).