



EU achievements and way forward

**Development Effectiveness and
Transparency**

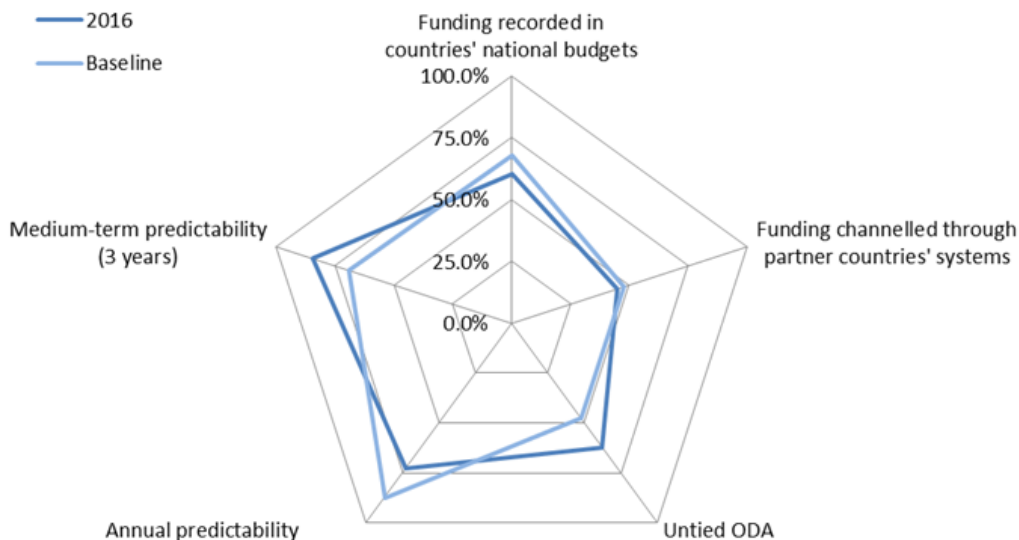
**Workshop with EU Member States
Brussels 2 March 2018**



EU Institutions

Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round, EU Institutions

	Alignment and ownership by partner country				Predictability		Transparency		
	Extent of use of country-led results frameworks (SDG 17.15)	Funding recorded in countries' national budgets	Funding channelled through partner countries' systems	Untied ODA	Annual predictability	Medium-term predictability (3 years)	Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS)	Information for forecasting purposes (OECD FSS)	Publishing to IATI
2016	70.3%	60.2%	45.0%	62.3%	72.6%	84.6%	good	excellent	good
Baseline	-	67.8%	47.9%	47.7%	87.3%	69.4%	good	good	-
	-	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	=	↑	-
DAC average	65.1%	62.3%	47.2%	78%	85.4%	68.6%			



EU deliverables on development results

Country-led results frameworks (indicators 1a+1b)

- *Bilateral programming and projects formulation informed by country development strategies and country level results frameworks (CRFs) wherever available*
- *Project monitoring systems encouraged to reuse secondary sources and internationally agreed indicators as much as possible - thus converging "naturally" to CRFs*
- *Joint programming aligns with national strategies and Joint Results Frameworks draw existing CRFs*
- *EU results agenda moving forward with dedicated IT platform for monitoring and reporting (OPSYS) and new EU Results Frameworks in line with EU Consensus and SDGs*
- *EU active in GPI Results and Accountability*

EU deliverables on development results

Country-led results frameworks - examples (indicators 1a+1b)

Example I: Ethiopia

The EU contribution to Government flagship programmes (PSNP, SLMP and AGP) using country results frameworks. Challenge: how to make those framework evolve to better measure effectiveness and impact.

Example II: Cambodia

*EU Delegation co-chairing the PFM reform group; harmonize donor interventions and strengthen the role of the National Institute of Statistics – NIS. The EU, SIDA & Statistics Sweden support the NIS to produce the National Accounts and the Cambodian Socio Economic Survey.
= strengthening statistical systems and localization of SDGs.*

EU deliverables on development results

Country-led results frameworks - examples (indicators 1a+1b)

Example III: Malawi

EU & UNDP supports Government (National Statistics Office) to use results based management systems for planning, monitoring and evaluation ("Development Effectiveness and Accountability programme").

- Increase in ownership and leadership for achievement of results.*
- improve data for the national Strategy and SDG reporting.*
- All new programmes to align to future national strategy's results framework.*
- support to development of Aid Management Platform*

Example IV: Nicaragua

Focus on results: the EU and its member States have developed a joint programming process including a results framework for each of the targeted SDGs. The UE is also supporting the national statistics (population and agrarian Census) to improve key decision-making indicators for poverty, economy and labour at national level.

EU deliverables on COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Predictability (indicator 5a+5b)

- *EU Delegations share forecasts with Governments regularly at high level (dialogue) + inputs information into the existing Aid Information Management Systems, based on internal estimates*
- *Forecasts are published to IATI since end 2017*
- *Regular HQ monitoring of EU Delegation divergences between forecasts (payments, contracts, decisions) and committed/disbursed - with strict benchmarks*
- *2017 independent evaluation report on Joint Programming shows it has contributed to improved aid predictability and transparency (may not be directly influencing the indicator)*

EU deliverables on COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Aid on budget - indicator 6

***Aid on budget** (parliamentary oversight): lifting of non-disclosure policy on Forward Spending Survey means data can now be scrutinised by parliaments. Under consideration: clause in new financing agreements*

Example: Afghanistan

EU-supported Development Assistance Database (DAD) managed by the Ministry of Finance for all development partners. It allows users to generate reports about specific sectors, provinces, and donors. Promote aid transparency and to help improve the design and effectiveness of aid programs in Afghanistan. Used with the Afghanistan Financial Information Management System (AFMIS) to improve aid reporting, overall budgeting process and donor aid forecasts. One-page Aid Reporting Scorecard each quarter tracks the quality of aid reporting and the amount of aid brought on-budget.

EU deliverables on COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Use of country systems (indicator 9b)

- Budget support: main modality to use and strengthen country system. New 2017 guidelines, strengthening policy dialogue, streamlined and simplified reporting requirements
- Delegated cooperation/indirect management: opening up to use of CS by implementing partners
- (since 2014) reform of Imprest Account (PA) & Pool-funds (PA): more efficient management of contracts with local procurement rules by Partner Countries (still limited results)
- New 2018 EU Financial Regulations to allow more efficient use of assessments and audits in all management modes - relying on assessments and audits already carried out in respect of international standards by other donors. (*Busan 19b: "Assess jointly country systems using mutually agreed diagnostic tools."*)

EU deliverables on COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Use of country systems (indicator 9b)

Example: Kenya

The Delegation currently uses country systems in a grant agreement with National Drought Management Authority. The procurement systems are the one of the beneficiary country and an audit has proven that this system is more stringent than the EU minimum requirements

EU deliverables on COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Aid untying (indicator 10)

- *EU official development aid is currently untied beyond the requirements of the Revised DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance*
- *Busan Commitments translated into internal regulation: Common Implementing Rules give additional flexibility in the rules on nationality and origin*
- *residual restrictions that remain are with respect to other industrialised countries and G20 members*
- *provisional estimates for 2016 show that around 74 % is untied, an increase of around 12 % from the previous year*

○ *Thank you for your attention!*

EuropeAid-EFFECTIVENESS-TRANSPARENCY@ec.europa.eu
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