



**Alliance2015**

# **2015-Watch**

## **The Millennium Development Goals: A comparative performance of six EU Member States and the EC aid programme**

Denmark  
European Community  
Germany  
Ireland  
Italy  
Netherlands  
Czech Republic

A report by Alliance2015

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## “Beyond the summit”

When Alliance2015 published its first 2015-Watch report *The EU's Contribution to the MDGs* in July 2004, its foreword carried the title: “*Yes, another world is possible*”. This vision remains the driving force behind the foundation (in 2000) of Alliance2015, which consists at present of six European development NGOs (CESVI, Italy; CONCERN, Ireland; Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Germany; HIVOS, Netherlands; IBIS, Denmark; People in Need, Czech Republic). When they met, they regarded their pluralism and diversity as important assets to create synergy effects in order to become a more effective advocate for the interests of the poor and marginalised in developing countries. The name Alliance2015 is already clearly indicative of its focus: to contribute to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – in their broader understanding. The foreword ended by asking the question: Are we doing enough to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality?

The present report is another element towards the objective of making the MDGs a reality. It is a contribution from a civil society perspective to the debate and to the upcoming MDG+5 Review. This time it focuses on the national level: on the 6 European countries, in which the members of Alliance2015 reside. Their national MDG reports, supplied as part of the preparatory process to the Millennium Summit, as well as their policy framework and instruments have been analysed with the 2015-Watch methodology to see whether their policy processes are geared towards the implementation of the MDGs. For the first time, we have also included a group ranking which is to be seen as a constructive incentive on the way forward.

In his report *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*, published on 21 March 2005, UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, refers to the Millennium Review Summit as a “*historic opportunity*” and calls on governments to have the courage to fulfil their responsibilities and to implement the MDGs. These goals are unique in that they are concrete, target-oriented and they comprise a pact between the North and the South. They reflect a global consensus on what needs to be achieved to eradicate poverty worldwide. They are a most important instrument placed in the broader context of the Millennium Declaration. To us as Alliance2015, they are not replacing our vision of another world which requires more than focusing on the “*achievable*” (Jeffrey Sachs). Our vision requires embracing the total development agenda of the UN of which Vienna, Cairo, Beijing and Copenhagen are important components with a broader vision of development.

“*From pragmatic beginnings could emerge a visionary change of direction in our world*”. In the face of appalling conditions of poverty and hunger, Alliance2015 appeals to the political leaders of this world to live up to their promises!

**Jaap Dijkstra**  
President Alliance2015



We thank all the officials in the Ministries and in Permanent Representations who kindly helped us with the selection of documents, gave information for their interpretation and advised us on numerous matters to improve the data collected for this report. The support we received from many officials in many of the countries included in this study has been outstanding.

We are grateful to the delegates from the European Commission, OECD, UNIFEM and various civil society organisations who participated in the experts meeting on 25 November 2004. They gave very useful advice both during and after the meeting on the development of the 2015-Watch methodology.

We are also extremely grateful for the assistance given by the Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD) of the OECD for their advice and assistance. This has been extremely helpful and is very much appreciated.

Birgit Dederichs-Bain of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe is the Alliance2015 project manager, and has provided delightful leadership. This report has also benefited a great deal from the support received from the President of Alliance2015, Jaap Dijkstra. Olive Towey has been extremely supportive of the project with data collection and interpretation.

Europe External Policy Advisors (EEPA) has produced this report. The production has been managed by Camilo Tovar, who also was in charge of the research concerning the methodology. Data collection was carried out by Ben Moore, Xavier Longan, Maxi Ussar, Mia Hagström and Marco Casula. Ben Moore edited the report. Benny Gommers was in charge of the design and layout.

The 2015-Watch methodology is increasingly recognised as a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of aid in the new aid architecture. All use of the methodology should acknowledge 2015-Watch and Alliance2015 and its use is subject to prior authorisation to be given by the publisher.

We thank all who sent comments on the previous 2015-Watch edition. As far as we are aware, no factual errors have been made in this report, but any comment can be sent to us and will be reviewed for the improvement of future editions. We would like to invite all comments on this report to be sent to: [2015Watch@eepa.be](mailto:2015Watch@eepa.be)

**Mirjam van Reisen**  
Director EEPA  
Brussels, 20 April 2005

2015-Watch assesses the extent to which donors are contributing to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the sectors prioritised therein: poverty eradication, basic education, basic health and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and the environment. 2015-Watch is a measure of Goal 8, which defines the international commitments as a partnership between rich and poor countries.

This second 2015-Watch edition provides a comparative assessment of the aid programmes of the six EU Member States in which the members of Alliance2015 reside - Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic, as well as the European Community (EC) aid programme. The analysis regarding the Czech Republic is slightly different, given that – as an emerging donor, it could not be examined at this stage according to exactly the same criteria.

This report aims to contribute to the assessment of the Millennium Summit on the effective implementation of the MDGs. It provides an independent appraisal of the efforts of six EU donors, and has been published in parallel with the self-assessment report of the European Commission and EU Member States on their contribution to the review of the MDGs.

The 2015-Watch methodology is intended to allow for the measurement of progress (or regression) of the implementation of the political pledges made at the Millennium Summit. The methodology has been further developed with comments received from the OECD/DAC statistics and monitoring division. It is also a methodological tool that helps to diagnose where improvements can be made. Finally, the methodology allows comparisons of performance between donors, and, therefore, it can also be used to rank their performance. 2015-Watch does not expect to find in this edition that all donors are fully aligned with the MDGs. However, this report will help to set a baseline for the degree of orientation in 2003 and will help to identify where major progress can be made. It should be expected that scores will improve in future reports, as further progress will have been made in translating policy pledges into implementation.

As a tool, 2015-Watch is based on the notion that the quality of donors' development aid is directly related to the quality of their policy processes. The policy process can be divided into four distinct phases: setting objectives (the overall legal and financial framework); allocating resources (budget allocations); defining procedures for programming and implementation; and monitoring and evaluation of impact. The quality of implementation in each of these four phases was assessed through an examination of a defined set of documents. Where necessary, representatives of donor agencies were interviewed in order to establish which documents were the closest match. All documents were analysed on the basis of specific criteria. The results were brought together in a matrix, on the basis of which, weights were assigned to the sub-scores. The sub-scores were then compiled into an end score, on the basis of which, the ranking was established.

The report contains six country chapters and a chapter on the EC aid programme. Although the status of the EC differs greatly from the six countries analysed, it is nonetheless treated as a bilateral donor for the purpose of this study. This is because the EC reports on its ODA to the DAC according to the same directives as all other donors.

Each chapter examines donors' development assistance programmes based on the 2015-Watch methodology. In each case, the donor is scored on the basis of the findings. The country chapters must be read in connection with the introduction, definitions and explanation of the methodology to better understand the analysis presented.



This chapter compares the contribution of donors selected for this study. The country overviews show a clear political commitment to the MDGs in all countries and the European Commission, with the apparent exceptions of Germany and Italy.

The European Union's appraisal of its collective contribution to the MDGs– including the Member States as well as the European Commission, further demonstrates its commitment to contribute to the implementation of the MDGs. This joint appraisal includes the new Member States who are included as newly emerging donors.

While this study treats the European Community (EC) as a bilateral donor alongside the Member States, the legal and financial framework of EC aid and that of the Member States is intertwined. The following section analyses this framework based on the fact that the EU's general legal and financial framework also guides the policies of its Member States. In the subsequent sections the EC will be treated as a bilateral donor alongside the Member States.

The main findings of the research in each of the four policy phases are outlined below.

## **I. Legal and Financial Framework**

### ***(1a) Primary Law***

The European Community provides a clear legal provision in its Treaties that identifies the fight against poverty as an important aim of Community development co-operation. This legal framework should inform the development policies of all EU Member States. The Constitutional Treaty, which is in the process of being ratified, identifies an even more explicit link to the MDGs, with poverty eradication as the clearly identified primary objective of EU development co-operation.

The EU Treaties and the Constitutional Treaty also recognise that all policies affecting developing countries should take development objectives into account – making a clear legal base for policy coherence for development in the primary law of the European Union. Provisions in the EU Treaties also apply to its Member States.

### ***(1b) Development Policy***

The EU Council, which includes the Member States, has adopted conclusions reaffirming the MDGs, and the European Parliament has adopted several resolutions to this effect. The European Community's Development Policy Statement is in the process of being revised and is expected to make the MDGs its overriding objective in order to be in line with the Constitutional Treaty.

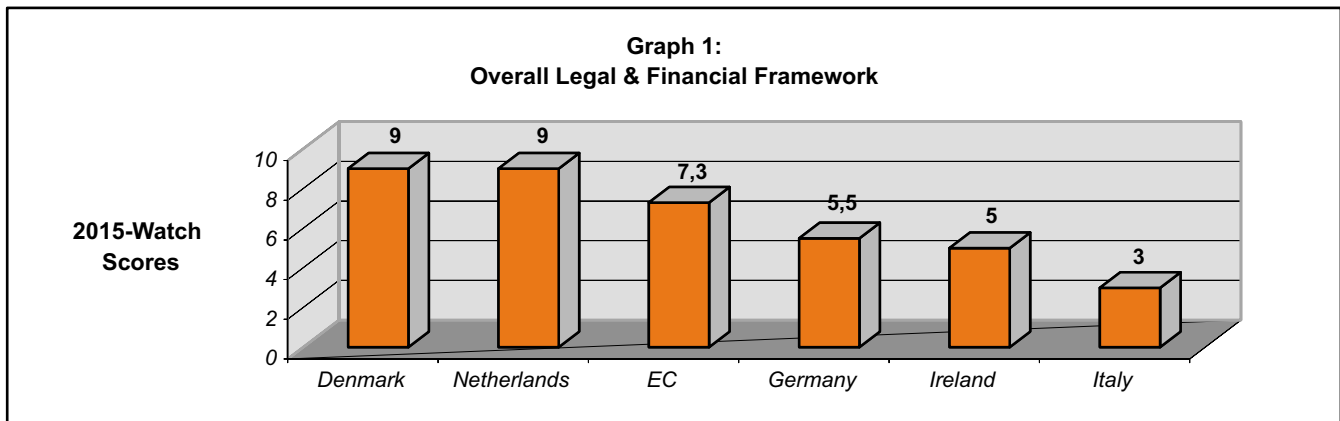
Denmark and the Netherlands are the two countries examined in this study that most explicitly take the MDGs as the framework for their development co-operation policies. Ireland is currently working on its first ever White Paper on development policy. Germany's development policy does not explicitly take the MDGs as the framework but it is nonetheless clearly focused on MDG 1: poverty reduction. Italy's legal basis does not include the MDGs as the framework of its ODA programme.

### ***(2) Volume and Poverty Focus of ODA***

Denmark and the Netherlands score best on volume and poverty focus of aid as both donors have long since achieved the 0.7% ODA/GNI target and both have a clear focus on the poorest countries – with particular targets set for Africa.

The European Union has set targets to achieve 0.7% of ODA - with a collective average of 0.39% to be achieved in 2006, and all countries are to allocate at least 0.33% of GNI to ODA by 2006.

Germany is one of the countries which is still far below this average with 0.28% ODA/GNI in 2003 and does not have any geographic poverty focus. Italy was ranked second last of all DAC countries in terms of its ODA/GNI with only 0.17%.



## II. Budget Allocation

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

The Netherlands is the donor with the most specific budget targets in relation to the MDGs. Both the Netherlands and Denmark use the DAC gender and environment policy markers extensively and clearly link the provision of budget support to the MDG framework. The European Community also has some budget targets linked to the MDGs, and is clearly improving on the use of the gender and environment policy markers. The European Community also has made explicit links between budget support and the MDG framework.

Germany does not have concrete sectoral targets in its budget and neither does Ireland nor Italy. The use of the gender and environmental policy markers are incomplete for Germany and Italy and, in 2003, virtually non-existent for Ireland. There are no instruments linking budget support to the MDG framework, although Irish officials referred to progress in establishing this important linkage. Germany and Italy are not committed to the use of budget support.

### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

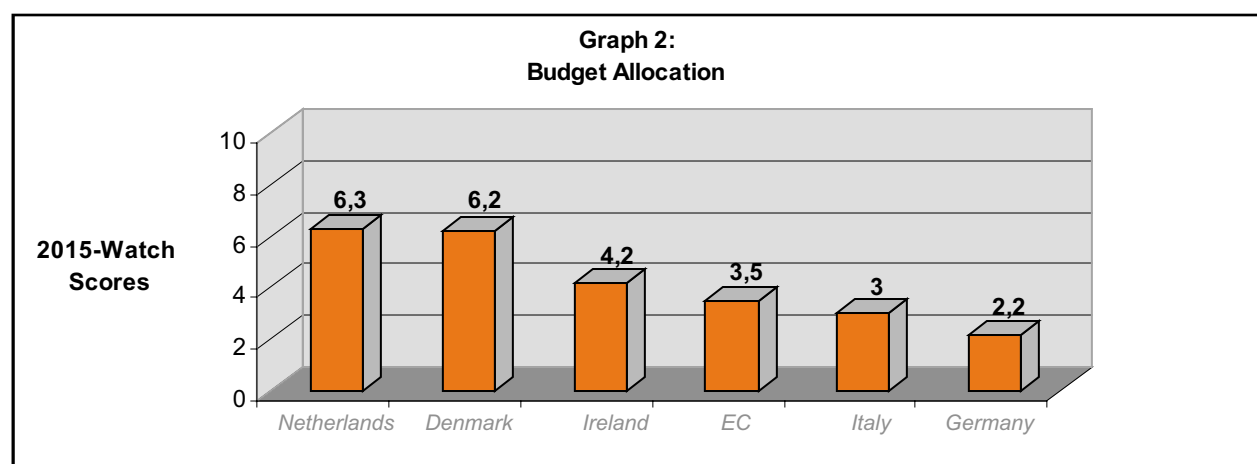
Ireland performs best on committing financial resources to basic social services and has exceeded the target of committing 20% of ODA to basic social services with a total of 27% in 2003. The Netherlands had been committing more than 20% but in 2003, its allocation decreased below the target level. Denmark has increased its commitments to basic social services from 2001. Italy has increased commitments to basic education and basic health since 2000 and is making progress in this area. Germany and the EC have made some improvement but still commit below the 20% target.

Denmark and the Netherlands are the best performers when it comes to targeting the other MDG sectors through their budget, followed by Ireland. In 2003, Italy substantially increased its allocation to general environmental protection. The European Community's



allocation to MDG sectors remains low but has increased since 2000.

All donors included have allocated the largest share of their financial resources to Sub-Saharan Africa, but only Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland have achieved the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).



### III. Programming and Implementation

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The Danish guidelines for drafting Country Strategy Papers are linked to the MDGs. Italy does not have a comprehensive set of guidelines but has some sectoral guidelines which do not include all MDG sectors. Guidelines of other donors refer only to some MDG sectors but do not include comprehensively all MDG sectors.

The Netherlands takes its policy statement as guidelines. Although it is comprehensive, it does not include gender equality as a specific objective.

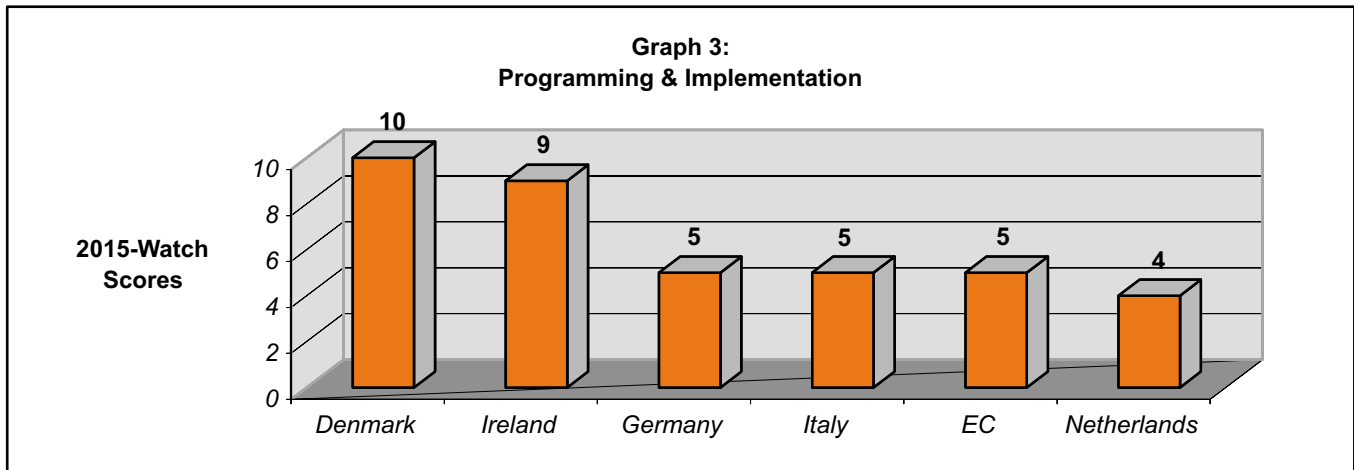
#### **(6) MDG sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The quality of the guidelines for Country Strategy Papers used by Denmark and Ireland clearly informs the programming of aid to partner countries. Both donors make clear references to the MDGs and analyse their achievement in the context of the programming documents, specifying their respective contribution to achieving them.

Germany and the Netherlands do not generally disclose their country programming documents, but kindly shared the requested Country Strategy Papers with the researchers. However, the fact that these are generally internal Ministry documents had to be reflected in the overall scoring.

The Netherlands' Country Strategy Papers were mixed, with some very interesting ones making a direct connection between any activity identified and its expected contribution to the MDGs. Reports also identified why action in some areas was not undertaken, given that other donors focused already much activity in that area.

Germany and Italy's Country Strategy Papers are particularly weak on gender equality. The quality of European Community Country Strategy Papers can also be much improved in the area of gender as well as in other MDG areas.



## IV. Evaluation and Impact

### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

Ireland is using guidelines for evaluations, which were originally developed by the Swedish development agency SIDA. They make very clear and specific links to the MDGs. The Nordic Plus Group of donor countries are working on common guidelines for the entire group and the SIDA guidelines are expected to provide an important input for this.

Guidelines for evaluations of other countries are very mixed. Some donors include some MDG sectors, but none include all MDG sectors.

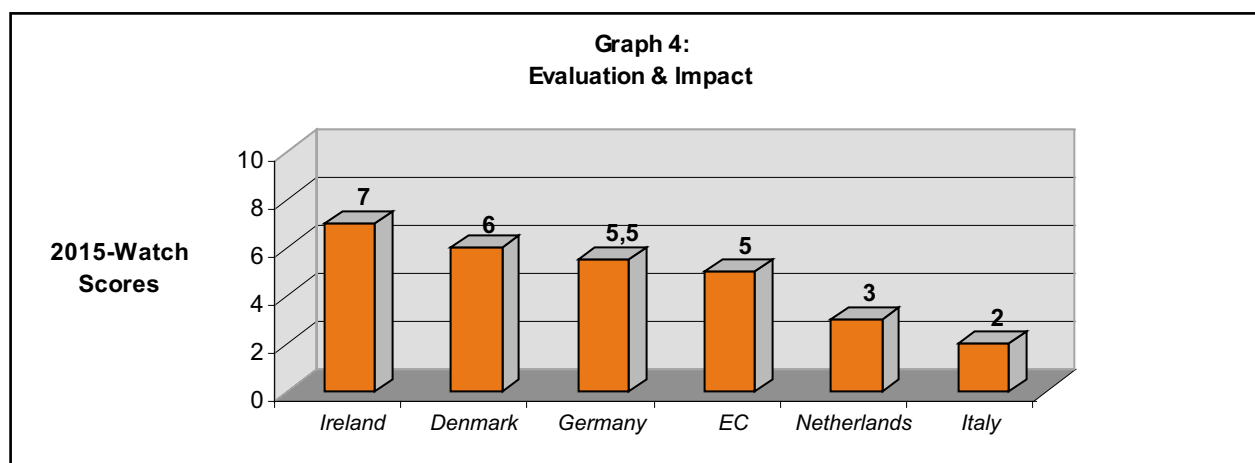
### **(8) Impact of Aid in the MDG sectors**

Italy's evaluations are not public and they have not yet been made available to the researchers. Therefore, Italy scored zero on this component.

Germany does not carry out evaluations of its Country Strategy Papers. Instead, they conduct sectoral evaluations of projects in a particular sector in several countries.

Impact for all other donors was registered as mixed and there is still much room for improvement. In general, there seems to be a lack of impact assessment regarding the MDG sectors. The majority of reports reported that the evaluators did not have sufficient information to assess the overall impact in the MDG sectors. Several referred to potential impact in certain sectors but added that it was not yet possible to evaluate. Collectively, donors score least in this component of the policy process. This was to be expected as time is required to translate the policy intentions into implementation and evaluate the impact.

Evaluations vary between donors and they do not always include an assessment of impact. The cross-cutting issues of gender equality and the environment are evaluated in the majority of reports and the impact of aid was found to be limited in most of them. The evaluation reports analysed for the Netherlands and Denmark did not assess the impact of those countries' aid in the fight against HIV/AIDS.



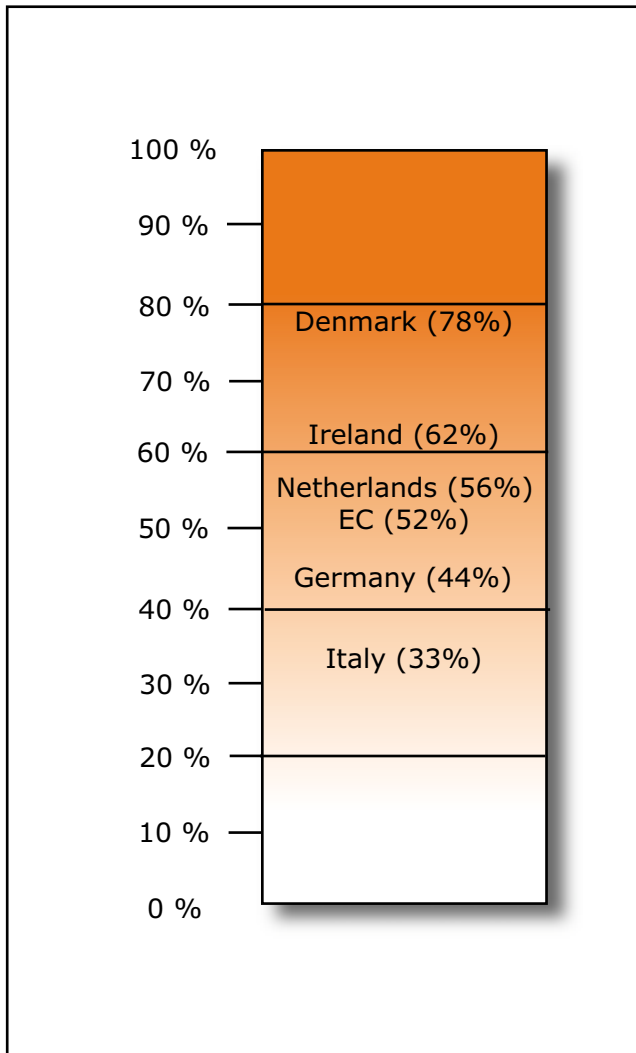
## Conclusions

The overall legal and financial framework is well in place in most countries with the exception of Germany and Italy, where it needs to be more focussed on the MDGs. However, this overall framework is not yet fully translated into actual budget allocations targeting the MDG sectors and much improvement can be made in this area. The donors perform slightly better in the area of programming but improvement can be made in the country programming to ensure that all development plans are focused on the MDGs. Overall, regarding evaluation and impact measurement there is much room for improvement- as laid out in this study.

The overall ranking of the donors selected for this study shows Denmark at the top with a score of 78%, followed by Ireland with a score of 62%. There is still space for these two donors to improve the contribution of their ODA to the MDGs.

In the middle ranking, the Netherlands comes first with 56%, followed by the European Community with 52% and Germany with 44%. Both the Netherlands and the European Community are well on the way to focusing their aid on the MDGs but they can still also make significant improvements. Germany has somewhat more to do.

The lowest score was obtained by Italy with 33%. Italy has hardly begun to focus its ODA on the MDGs. Their poor performance coincides with a low percentage of ODA/GNI. It also coincides with a failure to disclose documents that should normally be accessible to the public.



## Recommendations

The Millennium Development Goals are clearly put in the context of a partnership between developed and developing countries. The EU has recognised this partnership and its joint reporting on Goal 8 will highlight the extent to which EU donors are contributing to the MDGs, based on their own judgement.

The EU's MDG report is to be welcomed. However, a more rigorous approach to examining the contribution of donors to the MDGs will provide a more objective measure of how well they are performing. The 2015-Watch provides such a tool.

The tool also diagnoses the most important problems that donors have to overcome to gear their ODA more towards the MDGs. While the overall legal and financial framework is generally the better part of the policy, the weakest part is the evaluation and measurement of actual impact of aid. In line with this, it was also found that donors' budget allocations are not adequately addressing the MDG sectors. More improvement can be made in the country programming to ensure that all development plans are focused on the MDGs.

This 2015-Watch report looked at 2003, the most recent year for which there is available data. It provides a baseline for the policy orientation towards the MDGs. It is expected that donors' performances will improve in the coming years once they have had more time to implement their commitment to the MDGs throughout the policy process.

The following main recommendations are derived from the analyses provided:

1. All EU Members States should ensure that the legal framework provided by the EU Constitution, which defines poverty eradication as the overriding objective of Development Co-operation – in line with the MDGs and the broader Millennium Declaration, is translated into national legal frameworks for development co-operation.
2. Germany and Italy should reaffirm their commitment to the MDGs in their policy documents.
3. The political commitments to the MDGs should be translated into the policy statements of the EU and its Member States, so that they include all the MDG sectors. Gender equality should be explicitly included in this framework, in line with Goals 2 and 3.4.

4. The EU Member States that currently fail to implement their commitment to allocate 0.33% of ODA/GNI must do so by 2006 in order to achieve the overall average of 0.39% of ODA/GNI for the EU as a whole.
5. The Council of the EU must endorse the recent proposal of the European Commission for a new interim individual target for the EU-15 of 0.51% ODA/GNI by 2010 and of 0.17% ODA/GNI for the EU-10. Furthermore, the EU should set a clear collective target in the context of the September 2005 Millennium Summit.
6. The EU Member States (EU-15) that have not yet done so must establish a concrete timetable to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target by 2015. The EU Member States that joined after 2002 must establish a concrete timetable to reach the Barcelona commitment of 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2015.
7. The EU and its Member States should set clear targets for allocating their ODA to the sectors prioritised in the MDGs: poverty eradication; gender equality; basic education, basic health and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and the environment.
8. The EU and its Member States should consistently report on the DAC gender and environment policy markers for all ODA in order to track the budgets of gender and environment mainstreaming.
9. The EU and its Member States should clearly link budget support to the MDGs and consistently report on these allocations in the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System according to the 'purpose of aid'.
10. The guidelines for programming should clearly identify MDG sectors to be incorporated into the country assessments, preferably through the use of a common framework for programming.
11. Programming documents for recipient countries should be publicly available to increase transparency of ODA expenditure.
12. The guidelines for evaluations and impact assessment should clearly incorporate criteria for including all the MDGs sectors.
13. Donors should develop monitoring tools, which are publicly available, to measure whether the implementation of country programmes is realised.
14. Evaluations should be publicly available and should measure whether the donors are contributing to the achievement of the MDGs in recipient countries.

“ In 2005, a “global partnership for development” – one of the MDGs reaffirmed in 2002 at the International Conference on Financing for Development at Monterrey, Mexico and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa – needs to be fully implemented. The partnership is grounded in mutual responsibility and accountability ... ”

Kofi Annan - Secretary General of the United Nations, in “Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All”<sup>(1)</sup>

2015-Watch assesses to what extent donors are contributing to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and their priority areas in poverty eradication, basic education, basic health and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and the environment. 2015-Watch is a measure of Goal 8, which defines the international commitments in terms of a partnership between rich and poor countries.

This second 2015-Watch edition gives a comparative assessment of six EU Member States - Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, and the European Community aid programme. The six countries have been selected as they are the countries in which the members of Alliance2015 reside. The EC is treated as a bilateral donor for the purpose of this study since it reports on its ODA to the DAC according to the same directives as all other donors. The contribution regarding the Czech Republic is slightly different, given that – as an emerging donor, it could not be examined at this stage according to exactly the same criteria. For this reason, the Czech Republic has not been included in the ranking.

This report aims to contribute to the assessment of the Millennium Summit on the effective implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. It provides an independent appraisal of the efforts of EU donors, and parallels the self-assessment of the European Commission and EU Member States of their contribution to the MDGs.

The methodology developed by 2015-Watch is intended to allow for the measurement of progress (or regression) of the implementation of the political pledges made at the Millennium Summit. The methodology is also a diagnostic tool that helps to diagnose where improvements can be made. Finally the methodology allows comparisons of performance between donors, and can, therefore, also be used to rank their performance.

In November 2005, a group of experts met in Brussels to discuss how the 2015-Watch methodology could be enhanced and, on the basis of the discussions and in close collaboration with the statistical and monitoring division of the OECD/DAC, the tool was further developed for use as a ranking tool and to allow for more nuances. The methodology for the ranking is presented in Annex 2.

The 2015-Watch tool splits the policy process of donors into four phases: overall legal and financial framework; budget allocation; programming and implementation; and evaluation and impact. The quality of implementation in each of the four phases was assessed through an examination of a defined set of documents. Where necessary staff of donor agencies was interviewed to establish which documents were the closest match. These documents were analysed on the basis of specific criteria. The results were brought together in a matrix, on the basis of which weights were assigned to the sub-scores. The sub-scores were then compiled into an end score, on the basis of which the ranking was established.



In some countries special arrangements were made for researchers to see documents which were not generally available to the public. However, the methodology departs from the understanding that these four policy stages are crucial for the successful implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and that the assessment of each of them is therefore crucial for an examination as to whether political pledges have been translated into real impact on the ground. Hence, the tool assumes that all documents to be included in the research should be publicly accessible, as they do not contain sensitive information and are necessary documents to know to what extent development cooperation is oriented towards the MDGs. 2015-Watch therefore takes the point of view that these documents should be accessible for public examination in order to make such assessments. Donors are penalised where such documents are not available in any form or not made public. All documents examined for this 2015-Watch are presented in Annex 4 and the information on all scores entered in Annex 3. Their substantiation, is available on request. Annex 5 presents the financial tables for ODA allocation.

Special parameters have been included to determine the orientation of general budget support while Sector Wide Approaches are entered through the analysis of sectoral budget allocation and, where information is available, through country programming and evaluations.

While 2015-Watch focuses on Goal 8, it does not include all indicators that have been established for that goal. It focuses on the effective use of development assistance for the MDG priority areas. Debt relief, trade, untied aid and donor co-ordination and harmonisation are not specifically included in the measure, even though it is clear that they are important additional elements for a comprehensive strategy to combat poverty. The objective for development assistance to be coherent with other policy areas is included as an element in the measure.

The Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000 and the Millennium Development Goals were affirmed in 2002. This report focuses on 2003, the most recent year for which data could be obtained. It is, therefore, unlikely that the entire policy process of any of the donors is completely geared towards the seven key areas. 2015-Watch does not expect to find in this edition that all donors are found to be fully aligned to the MDGs. However, this report will help to set a baseline for the degree of orientation in 2003 and will help identify where major progress can be made. It should be expected that the score in future reports will be better as further progress will have been made in translating policy pledges into implementation.

In the following country chapters, the donors are examined based on the 2015-Watch methodology. In each chapter, the donor is scored on the basis of the findings.

The aim of the 2015-Watch tool is to measure the contributions made by donor countries and multilateral agencies to the achievement of the MDGs. Donors' contributions are measured through an analysis of the extent to which their development policies are oriented towards the achievement of those goals. The 2015-Watch tool has been designed to allow measurements to be replicated over a number of years. In this way, it will be possible to determine progress or regression in any given donor's contribution to the MDGs. Furthermore, it is possible to use 2015-Watch in order to compare and contrast the contributions of a variety of donors.

The 2015-Watch tool is also a diagnostic instrument. By using it to analyse donors' development co-operation policies, it is possible to determine where the relative strengths and weaknesses of the donor lie in focusing on the MDGs. The nature of 2015-Watch as a diagnostic tool means that it is possible to pinpoint where orientation towards the MDGs is failing in the development policy process.

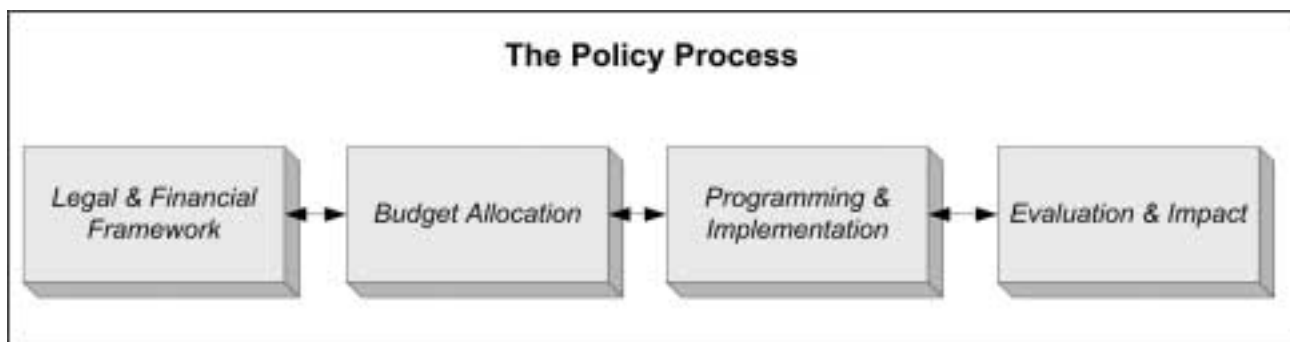
### 1.1. Definition of the policy process

As a tool, 2015-Watch is based on the notion that the quality of donors' development aid is directly related to the quality of their policy processes. The policy process can be divided into four distinct stages: setting objectives; allocating resources; defining procedures for programming and implementation; monitoring and evaluation.

It is possible to view these four stages in the context of donors' engagement in determining the following:

1. The overall legal and financial framework (setting out the priorities of and financial resources available for development);
2. The more detailed allocation and definition of activities through the budget;
3. The criteria used for programming, the identification of projects/ programmes and their implementation;
4. The criteria used for the evaluation of impact and the actual assessment of impact achieved.

These four stages, which are relevant to all donors, cover the following information:





### I. Overall Legal and Financial Framework

This phase includes primary legislation and any non-legally binding acts as well as major communications on policies. This body of law establishes the framework for the overall objectives and priorities of the development aid programme. The financial framework determines the volume of financial resources available for funding the programme and defines its poverty focus in terms of geographical allocation.

### II. Budget Allocation

This phase includes the donors' financial commitment targets and actual allocations to the sectors that are relevant to the MDGs: poverty eradication, basic education, basic health, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS. This also includes an analysis of donors' policy on the provision of budget support to recipient countries, and allocation of ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

### III. Programming and Implementation

This phase includes the criteria which donors use for defining priorities in approving the programmes at country level for delivering their development aid and the integration of MDG focus areas in the programmes defined at the country level.

### IV. Evaluation and Impact

This phase includes the criteria which donors use in their evaluations of development programmes in any given recipient country as well as their assessment of actual impact achieved.

The 2015-Watch methodology gives each of the four phases of the policy process an equal weight in its scoring system. The reason for this is that each stage is deemed to be of equal importance in terms of determining the quality of donors' aid.

A set of prescriptive components has been defined for each of the four phases of the policy process. These components are illustrated in Table 1.

<b>Table 1: Summary of 2015-Watch policy phases</b>	
<b>Policy phase</b>	<b>Component</b>
I. Overall Legal and Financial Framework	(1a) Primary legislation (1b) Declarations and policy documents (2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA
II. Budget Allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors (4) Allocation to the MDG sectors (5) Allocation to Lower Income Countries
III. Programming and Implementation	(6) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers (7) MDG sectors in Country Strategies
IV. Evaluation and Impact	(8) Criteria for Evaluation (9) Evaluation of impact of aid in the MDG sectors

Within each of these components, a set of parameters has been defined which is derived from the sectors included in the MDGs. These sectors are as follows:

1. Poverty eradication is derived from MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Basic education is derived from MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
3. Gender equality is derived from MDG 3 : Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Basic health is derived from MDG 4 and 5: Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health
5. HIV/AIDS is derived from MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
6. Environment is derived from MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

These sectors define the main parameters of the 2015-Watch methodology. Depending on the component, other parameters have been defined according to internationally agreed targets such as the UN target to allocate 0.7% of donors' GNI in ODA. Table 2 illustrates the whole range of parameters defined.

“ The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals can herald a new age of strong and effective multilateralism, if we collectively raise to the challenges. ”

Dr. Per Stig Moller, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark - 23 September 2004 <sup>(2)</sup>



Policy Phase	Components	Parameters
I. Overall Legal and Financial Framework	(1b) Primary Law	a) Poverty eradication b) Coherence
	(1b) Declarations and policy documents	a) MDGs as objectives b) Poverty eradication c) Basic education d) Basic health e) Gender equality f) Environment g) HIV/AIDS
	(2) ODA volume and poverty focus	a) Volume of ODA b) Poverty focus of ODA
II. Budget Allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	a) Target 20% of ODA to basic social services b) Targeting gender equality and use of DAC policy marker c) Targeting the environment and use of DAC marker d) Targeting HIV/AIDS e) Budget support
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	a) Allocate 20% of ODA to basic social services b) Gender equality c) Environment d) HIV/AIDS e) Allocation to LDCs
III. Programming and Implementation	(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers	a) Poverty eradication b) Gender Equality c) Environment d) Basic education e) Basic health f) HIV/AIDS
	(6) MDG sectors in the National Indicative Programmes	a) Poverty eradication b) Gender equality c) Environment d) Basic education e) Basic health f) HIV/AIDS
IV. Evaluation and Impact	(7) Criteria for evaluations	a) Poverty eradication b) Gender equality c) Environment d) Basic education e) Basic health f) HIV/AIDS
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	a) Poverty eradication b) Gender equality c) Environment d) Basic education e) Basic health f) HIV/AIDS

## 1.2. Selection of documents and criteria for analysis

Each of the components was examined with a specific set of criteria applied to official documents which are produced by the donor's development co-operation ministry or agency. The selection of these documents was based on a set of criteria defining the nature of documents required for the analysis. With Ministry officials the best equivalent to the defined documents was determined.

The selection of the Country Strategy Papers analysed for the programming and the evaluations or tools for measuring impact were done on the basis of the following criteria:

- Size of budget allocated by a donor to that country (where possible top 10 recipients were selected);
- Regional variation across Latin America, Africa, Asia and Central-Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States
- Priority was given to Lower Income Countries
- Availability

Wherever possible, four Country Strategy Papers and four evaluations were examined per donor.

The documents defined for examination were based on a selection of ideally publicly available documents. The information researched was all related to the question as to whether and how the MDGs were targeted in the four policy phases and this should be regarded as public information, unrelated to any security risks. Where Ministries did not have such documents, or could not disclose them, a zero score was entered. If Ministries did not have documents publicly available, but made special arrangements for researchers to examine the documents the scores were entered. In the latter case a small penalty score was entered for the lack of public accessibility of these documents.

## 1.3. Budget analysis

Some components involve a statistical analysis for which the main source of data utilised is the OECD/DAC online database. Governments provide their own figures to the OECD/DAC system. These data are compared with data given in national reports of the donors, and in case of great discrepancies further interpretation of the data was acquired through interviews of government officials.

2015-Watch focuses on each donor's aid in its entirety, as reported by DAC and to the extent it is integrated into programming documents. It also includes an assessment of new aid modalities, such as Sector Wide Approaches and budget support. Donors committed to the use of budget support will be scored positively for linking it to the MDG framework. In some countries, the Country Strategy Programmes – or their equivalent, are linked to the World Bank/IMF defined Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes, and have a direct link to multilateral donations. In other countries Country Strategy Papers are more focused on defining the specifics of the country's bilateral aid. The European Commission is treated in this context as a bilateral donor. The contribution of the multilaterals to the MDGs has not been specifically looked at for this 2015-Watch edition.



With regards to the analysis of budget allocation it is important to note that this is based on the DAC Creditor Reporting System, which records the “*purpose of aid*”. This means that also Sector Wide Approaches can be recorded in the system – and even budget support could be recorded provided that its purpose was sufficiently well defined. The system, therefore, does not exclude budget support.

In addition the DAC works with policy markers to identify allocation to specific sectors. 2015-Watch has examined the use of the gender and the environment markers, to assess the policy of donors related to gender equality and the environment.

#### **1.4. Scoring and ranking**

For each of the above-mentioned parameters a score was entered, such as for instance ‘inclusion’ or ‘non-inclusion’ of a parameter. For these parameters a simple binary scoring was used [0-1]. Certain parameters entailed more complex criteria, defined in relation to the objective of the parameter. For example, ODA budget allocations were assessed on the basis of the following scoring possibilities: (1) achieved the 0.7% target, (2) progressed to the 0.7% target or (3) remaining stagnant or decreasing. For these parameters the scoring scale was extended, e.g. [0-2].

Following this basic scoring system a unique score for each component was obtained through a standardisation or normalisation of the sum of the scores obtained in each parameter. The scores of each of the components of the policy phase were summed. Each of the policy phases has a score scale of [0 – 10]. The 2015-Watch methodology gives each of the four phases an equal weighting in its scoring system, therefore the final overall score for each donor totalled a scale of [0 - 40]. The final score is expressed as a percentage of 100% of the total score.

Annex 2 explains in more detail the 2015-Watch methodology and how the scores were obtained. The annex provides details concerning the parameters, criteria, method for scoring and aggregation of results in an overall score. All scores are substantiated in reference documents, available at request.

## Introduction

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Per Stig Moller, expressed the Government's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals when he addressed the UN General Assembly in September 2004: "*The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals can herald a new age of strong and effective multilateralism, if we collectively raise to the challenges. (...) Denmark will spare no effort in our endeavours to translate this vision into reality*".<sup>(3)</sup>

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### **(1b) Development policy**

Denmark's current development strategy is based in the 2000 document Denmark's Development Policy Strategy: Partnership 2000. Although it was published soon after the UN Millennium Summit, this strategy paper does not include the achievement of the MDGs as an objective of Denmark's development policy. However, since 2000, Denmark's development strategy has been reinforced by several additional policy documents, the first of which recognised the MDGs as "*the most important international frame of reference for Denmark's development assistance*".<sup>(4)</sup> Similarly, a document, which was published in 2004, stated that "*the overriding objective of Danish development assistance is targeted poverty reduction with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals*".<sup>(5)</sup>

In addition to its clear poverty focus, Denmark's development policy also takes into account the need for policy coherence for development: "*Since taking office, the Government has consistently worked to create more coherence between trade and development*".<sup>(6)</sup> More recently, the policy document Security, Growth – Development defines development policy as "*an integrated part of Danish foreign policy*".<sup>(7)</sup>

Education is mentioned in the 2000 policy strategy under the overall objective of poverty reduction. According to Partnership 2000, Denmark's development policy seeks to achieve this objective by: "*promoting human development through expansion of the social sectors, including education and health*".<sup>(8)</sup> The document also provides that Denmark will support this particular MDG sector through "*education sector programmes and integration in programmes in other sectors*".<sup>(9)</sup> However, the document does not include basic education as a specific objective to be achieved in Denmark's development policy.

The MDG sector of health is treated in the same way as education in Partnership 2000. The 2003 policy document A World of Difference includes both health and education as sectors upon which Denmark will focus its bilateral assistance over the period 2004 – 2008. However, as was the case with education, Denmark's policy strategy documents focus on the sector as a whole rather than placing a special emphasis on basic health and/or reproductive health.

Regarding gender equality, Partnership 2000 clearly states that Denmark's development will "*promote equality between men and women and help to ensure equal participation of both genders in the development process*".<sup>(10)</sup>

Partnership 2000 is equally clear in stating the importance of the environment for Denmark's development policy: "*Concern for the environment (...) is of crucial importance for poverty reduction. It is also a discrete goal for the development process. (...) The environmental issue is therefore a cross-cutting issue in Denmark's development policy*".<sup>(11)</sup>



Finally, Partnership 2000 includes tackling HIV/AIDS as an objective of Denmark's development policy: *"The HIV/AIDS epidemic represents one of the most severe threats to the potential of many developing countries to create a better future for their populations. The challenge must be addressed, and the negative trend reversed. Denmark's development policy will take up this challenge. (...) The aim is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and limit the impact of the epidemic".*<sup>(12)</sup>

Denmark scored a maximum 5 out of 5 for this component. Denmark's development strategy is clearly based in the framework of the MDGs.

### **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

Since 1978, Denmark's ODA has consistently exceeded the UN target of 0.7% of GNP. Denmark is currently ranked second in the world in terms of its volume of ODA as a percentage of GNP. Despite its excellent performance, it should be noted that Denmark's ODA as a percentage of GNP has steadily decreased from 1.06% in 2000 to 0.84% in 2003.<sup>(13)</sup>

The policy strategy Partnership 2000 includes a very clear geographical focus for Denmark's ODA: *"Denmark's development assistance will continue to have a special focus on Africa, while Asia and to a lesser degree Latin America will receive substantial support".*<sup>(14)</sup> More recently, the 2004 document Security, Growth – Development included the commitment that: *"In future, approximately 60% of direct Danish development assistance will go to Africa".*<sup>(15)</sup>

Denmark scored 4 out of 5 for this component. It has consistently surpassed the 0.7% target and it has a clear poverty focus in its ODA. One point was lost due to the lack of an explicit focus on LICs.

## **II. Budget Allocation**

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

The 2003 Danish budget includes a section on development assistance. Although it includes a detailed explanation of Danish ODA in terms of amounts, destination, priority sectors and modalities of aid it does not include any concrete targets.

Denmark reported on both the DAC gender and environment markers for 100% of its ODA commitments over the period 2000 – 2003.

The 2003 *Guidance Note on the Provision of Budget Support* sets out Denmark's approach to budget support. This document includes several references to poverty reduction and states that: *"Denmark's long-term goal is to use general budget support as the main financing instrument for providing support to poverty reduction".*<sup>(16)</sup>

Denmark scored 2.7 out of 4 for this component. It was rewarded for its excellent reporting on the DAC gender and environment markers as well as its approach to budget support. Points were lost due to a complete lack of targeting.

### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

In 2003, Denmark's total ODA commitments amounted to USD 653.04 million. Of the bilateral sector allocable ODA, 19.15% was committed to basic social services in 2003. Although Denmark's commitments to ODA do not reach the 20% target, they represent a significant increase from 2000 when Denmark committed only 10.12% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic social services.

In 2003, Denmark committed 1.53% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic education and 11.74% to basic health. The percentage of Denmark's ODA committed to basic education has fallen since 2000 when it accounted for 6.37%. Conversely, the percentage of Denmark's total ODA that is committed to basic health has significantly increased from a mere 2.05% in 2000.

Denmark committed 1% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector Women in Development in 2003. This represents a significant decrease from 2000 when this sector accounted for 2.72%.

In 2003, Denmark committed 8.79% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection. This represents a major increase from 2000 when Denmark committed a mere 0.43% to this same sector.

Denmark committed 1.23% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector STD control including HIV/AIDS in 2003. In 2000, Denmark committed 0.24% to this same sector. Furthermore, in 2003, Denmark contributed USD 13.79 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The largest share of Denmark's total ODA has consistently been committed to Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2003, Denmark committed 51.82% of its total ODA to this region. Moreover, the percentage of Denmark's total ODA committed to this region has increased from 44.57% in 2000. Denmark's ODA commitments to South America accounted for 1.20% of its total in 2003. This represents an increase from 0.72% in 2000. The percentage of Denmark's ODA committed to South and Central Asia has fallen from 21.98% in 2000 to 16.75% in 2003.

In 2003, Denmark committed 35.11% of its ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Although this income group remains the major recipient of Denmark's total ODA commitments, the percentage allocated to it has decreased significantly from 63.69% in 2000. Meanwhile, Denmark's ODA commitments to Other Low Income Countries (OLICs) have increased from 11.63% in 2000 to 34.76% in 2003. During that same period, the percentage of Denmark's total ODA commitments to Low Middle Income Countries (LMICs) has increased from 4.02% to 16.12% while its total ODA commitments to Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) have also increased from 0.09% in 2000 to 2.17% in 2003. Denmark has not made ODA commitments in any High Income Countries (HICs) during the period 2000 – 2003. The proportion of Danish ODA allocated to LDCs as a percentage of its GNI in 2003 was of 0.32%, whilst in 2000 accounted for 0.34% of Danish GNI. Despite the slight decrease, Denmark has achieved the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to LDCs.

Denmark scored 3.5 out of 6 for this component. Despite a lack of targets, Denmark has demonstrated progress in allocating to all the MDG sectors, with the exception of Women in Development.

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The 2004 Guidelines for the Revision of Country Strategies provide the framework for the formulation of Denmark's CSPs. The document includes a very strong reference to poverty eradication: "*Country strategies must demonstrate that the choice of sectors and focus areas will make an effective contribution to reducing poverty in Denmark's programme countries*".<sup>(17)</sup>



The Guidelines also include both gender equality and the environment as cross-cutting issues: *"The description of each activity should also indicate how cross-cutting issues (environment, gender, equality, human rights and democratisation) will be incorporated"*.<sup>(18)</sup>

The MDG sectors of health and education are included in the Guidelines by default. In a section that deals with the nature of Denmark's co-operation with a partner country, they provide that: *"specific arguments must be set out to motivate the choice of sectors other than agriculture, health, education, water, secondary roads and the private sector"*.<sup>(19)</sup> This statement implies that in the absence of such arguments, the aforementioned sectors will be treated as priority sectors.

Regarding HIV/AIDS the Guidelines provide that the section of the CSP that is dedicated to the programme country's national development context should deal with: *"social developments including the HIV/AIDS situation and its broader consequences"*.<sup>(20)</sup>

Denmark scored a maximum 5 out of 5 for this component. The CSP guidelines include all of the MDG sectors.

#### **(6) MDG Sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The Country Strategy Papers for Bhutan, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Uganda were analysed.

All four of the CSPs that were analysed included poverty eradication as their main objective.

The promotion of gender equality is both an objective of and cross-cutting issue in all four of the CSPs that were analysed.

Similarly, the environment is also treated as both an objective and a cross-cutting issue in all four of the CSPs that were analysed.

Basic education is included as an objective in the CSPs for Bhutan, Nicaragua and Uganda. The CSP for Tanzania includes a reference to the state of the education system in that country but does not include education as an objective of Danish co-operation.

All four of the CSPs that were analysed included health as an objective.

Finally, the fight against HIV/AIDS is included as an objective in the CSPs for Bhutan and Tanzania and as a cross-cutting issue in the CSPs for Uganda and Nicaragua.

Denmark scored another 5 out of 5 for this component. The MDG sectors are clearly present throughout Denmark's CSPs.

## **IV. Evaluation and Impact**

### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

The 1999 document *Evaluation Guidelines* sets out the criteria for the evaluation of Denmark's CSPs.

The Guidelines include poverty, together with gender equality the environment and democratisation and human rights as issues which should be taken into account when considering the relevance of an activity to Denmark's aid policy. They do not include it as the main criteria.

The Guidelines treat gender equality and the environment in the same way as poverty reduction.

The Guidelines do not include basic education, basic health, reproductive health or HIV/AIDS as criteria for evaluation.

Denmark scored 3 out of 4 for this component. It lost a point for failing to include basic education, basic health, reproductive health or HIV/AIDS as criteria for evaluation.

### **(8) Impact of Aid in MDG Sectors**

The evaluations of the CSPs for Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Nicaragua and Vietnam were analysed.

The evaluations of the CSPs for all four of the countries mention poverty reduction. However, on the whole, they do not provide any definite impact assessment of Denmark's assistance on achieving this objective. The evaluations of the CSPs for Burkina Faso and Bolivia finds that it was too soon to measure impact while the evaluation of the CSP for Nicaragua stated that evaluation missions lacked the information necessary to assess the impact on poverty reduction. On the other hand, the evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam states that it only partially fulfilled its poverty objective.

The impact of Denmark's assistance on gender equality in the four partner countries is also unclear from the evaluations of the CSPs. The evaluation of the CSP for Bolivia refers to the increased participation of women in certain projects but does not measure the overall impact on promoting gender equality, apparently due to a lack of research and available data on this issue. The evaluation of the CSP for Burkina Faso reports serious shortcomings in Denmark's approach to promoting gender equality in that country. The evaluation of the CSP for Nicaragua reports some impact in terms of efforts to achieve a target of channelling 40% aid through projects that are managed or co-managed by women. The evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam states that impact was limited due to insufficient focus on gender in project design.

The evaluation of the CSP for Bolivia does not measure the impact of Denmark's aid on the environment on the grounds that it has largely not been properly assessed and that where it has been assessed, it is too early to measure. The evaluations of the CSPs for Burkina Faso and Nicaragua report that Denmark's assistance in those countries has a large potential impact on the environment. The evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam stated that Denmark's aid had had a positive impact on the environment.

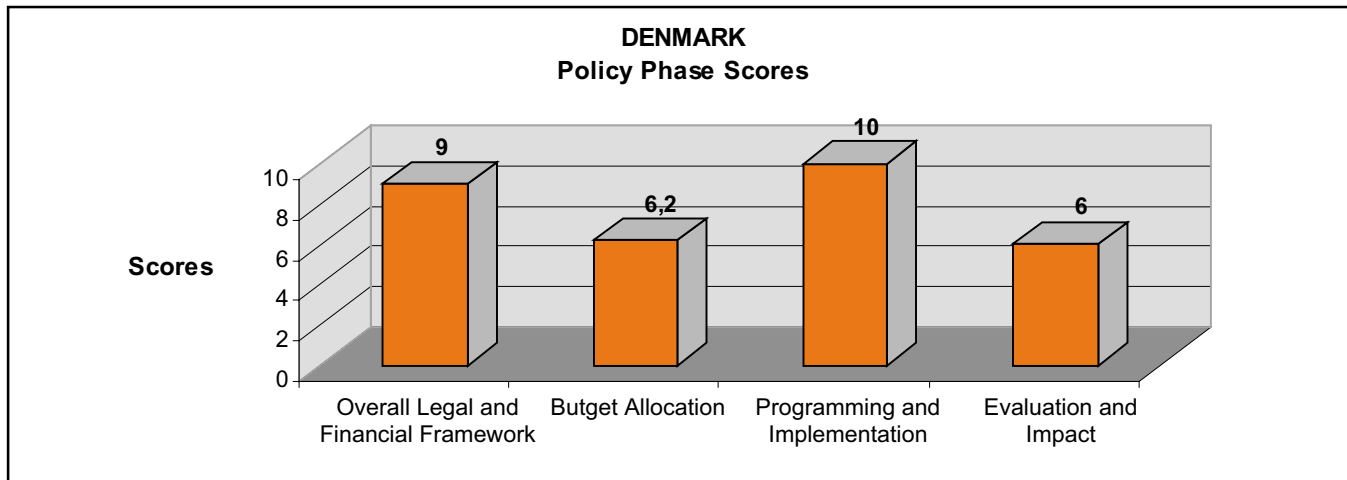
Of the four evaluations that were analysed, only the evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam included an analysis of the impact of Denmark's aid in basic education. The evaluation of the CSP for Bolivia justifies the absence of this sector on the grounds of evidence from the Human Development Report about the positive state of basic education in Bolivia. Although the evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam includes basic education, it does not measure impact due to a lack of available data.

Basic health and/or reproductive health is not included in the evaluations of the CSPs for Bolivia, Burkina Faso or Nicaragua. The evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam mentions this sector but does not provide a clear impact assessment.

HIV/AIDS is not included in the evaluations of the CSPs for Bolivia, Burkina Faso or Nicaragua. The evaluation of the CSP for Vietnam mentions HIV/AIDS in the context of two projects. It does not measure the impact of Denmark's aid on this sector.

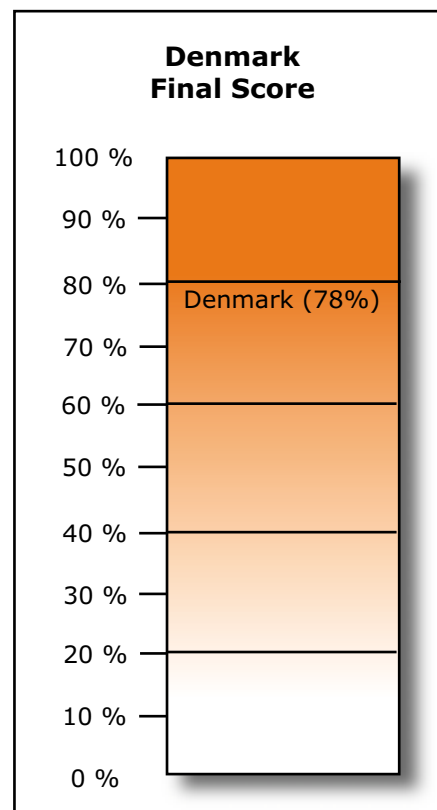


Denmark scored 3 out of 6 for this component.



## Conclusions

The overall score for Denmark is 31.2 out of 40 (78%). Denmark is a major contributor of ODA with the second highest ODA/GNI ratio of all donors. Moreover, Denmark's ODA is clearly focused on LICs. Denmark's development policy strategy is clearly embedded in the MDG framework. Despite not having concrete targets for allocating ODA, Denmark has effectively increased its ODA commitments to the MDG sectors. The MDG framework that is clearly illustrated in the development policy strategy is translated into Denmark's CSPs. However, there is still clearly room for improvement in the evaluation phase of Denmark's development policy. The absence of some MDG sectors in the guidelines for evaluating Denmark's CSPs has resulted in shortcomings in the evaluation reports.



## Introduction

As highlighted in the first 2015-Watch publication on the EU's contribution to the MDGs, the Council of the European Union expressed its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals at the meeting of the External Relations Council in January 2004: "*Achieving the Millennium Development Goals is a key objective for the European Union and the wider international community.*"<sup>(21)</sup>

At its meeting in April 2004, the External Relations Council invited the Commission "*to take forward work on the preparation and coordination of a consolidated EU contribution to the international stocktaking of the MDGs, and recommends that this contribution should take the form of individual reports by each Member State and the EC, together with a synthesis report to be prepared by the Commission.*"<sup>(22)</sup>

The European Council reiterated the commitment that had previously been made by the External Relations Council when it met in June 2004: "*[The EU] will strongly support UN attempts to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Goals.*"<sup>(23)</sup>

More recently, the Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, reaffirmed the EU's commitment to the MDGs. Addressing the European Parliament in January 2005, Mr Michel stated that he would put the MDGs "*at the heart of the new EU development policy*".<sup>(24)</sup> This is a hopeful development in the light of the findings of the first 2015-Watch study, which identified a big gap between policy and implementation.

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### (1a) Primary Law

The first 2015-Watch report, published in July 2004, clearly showed that despite several revisions, the EC Treaty still fails to include the eradication of poverty as the overarching goal of the Community's development policy. The EC Treaty continues to provide the legal basis for EC development policy to this day. However, the Treaty establishing the Constitution for Europe, which was signed by the Heads of State or Government on 29 October 2004 in Rome, addresses the shortcomings of the development-related articles of the EC Treaty. Article III-316 of the EU Constitution provides that: "*Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty.*"<sup>(25)</sup>

Furthermore, the EU Constitution takes account of policy coherence for development by providing that: "*The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.*"<sup>(26)</sup>

### (1b) EC Development Policy Statement

Although it was adopted after the Millennium Declaration, the Joint Declaration of the Council and the Commission on the EC's development policy was drafted before it and, as such, does not include the achievement of the MDGs as the overall objective of Community policy in this field. However, in January 2005, the European Commission began the process of revising the EC's development policy. Given the strength of the EU's political commitment to achieving the MDGs as well as the fact that the issues paper that has been circulated as part of the consultation process recommends that the Millennium Declaration should be the "*main frame of reference for the EU's development policy*"<sup>(27)</sup>, it is widely expected that the MDGs will be a central feature of the new policy statement.



The Joint Declaration of November 2000 contains a very clear reference to poverty eradication: *"The main objective of Community development policy must be to reduce and, eventually, to eradicate poverty."* <sup>(28)</sup> The document goes on to define poverty as encompassing, among other things, a lack of access to *"education and health"*. It also lists six focal areas for the EC's development co-operation, one of which is *"support for macro-economic policies and promotion of equitable access to social services"*. <sup>(29)</sup> Under this heading, the Joint Declaration states that the policy in this area is *"a decisive factor in ensuring (...) access to basic social services such as education and health"*. <sup>(30)</sup> Therefore, the sectors of education and health are included in the document as important aspects of one of the EC's priority areas in its development policy, rather than as priority areas in their own right.

Gender equality and the environment are included as *"Horizontal aspects"* in the Joint Declaration. It states that the Community: *"needs to mainstream cross-cutting concerns comprising (...) equality between men and women and the environmental dimension."* <sup>(31)</sup>

Finally, the Joint Declaration takes into account the principle of policy coherence for development by stating that: *"[t]here must be greater coherence between the various Community policies focused on sustainable development. Efforts must be made to ensure that Community development policy objectives are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of other policies affecting the developing countries. The way to achieve this is to make a systematic and thorough analysis of any indirect effects of measures in especially sensitive areas and to take development problems into account in the Commission decision-making process."* <sup>(32)</sup>

The EC scored 3.3 out of 5 for this component. If the EU Constitution is ratified, the primary law will have an overarching objective of poverty eradication and take into account policy coherence for development. The revised development policy statement will score fully if it is based in the framework of the MDGs.

## **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

The Heads of State and Government of the then fifteen EU Member States collectively committed their countries to work towards achieving the 1970 UN target of allocating 0.7% of their GNP to ODA when they met as the European Council in March 2002. The first of the so-called Barcelona commitments required *"those Member States, that have not yet reached the 0.7% target, commit themselves – as a first significant step – individually to increasing their ODA volume in the next four years within their respective budget allocation processes, whilst the other Member States renew their efforts to remain at or above the target of 0.7% ODA, so that collectively a European Union average of 0.39% is reached by 2006"*. <sup>(33)</sup>

Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom have all set individual timetables for achieving the 0.7% target. Furthermore, in its 2004 communication to the Council and Parliament on the EU's contribution to enacting the Monterrey consensus, the Commission reported that *"the implementation of the commitment on ODA is well on track"*. <sup>(34)</sup>

The financial perspective 2000 – 2006 does not contain any poverty-based criteria for the allocation of EC ODA. However, the Joint Declaration on the EC's development policy states that: *"development policy must reflect a breakdown of resources which takes account of the effect of such resources on poverty reduction"*. <sup>(35)</sup> Furthermore, one of the principles listed under Part 4, Chapter 1, Article 56(2) of the 2000 Cotonou Agreement provides that: *"cooperation shall ensure special treatment for LDC ACP countries and duly take into account the vulnerability of landlocked and island ACP countries."* <sup>(36)</sup>

The EC scored 4 out of 5 for this component. It will score full marks if and when it achieves the 0.7% target.

## II. Budget Allocation

### (3) Targeting the MDG sectors

The 2003 EU budget does not include a target to allocate 20% of EC ODA to basic social services. Certain regional budget lines for development co-operation underline that basic social services should be targeted. However, they do not include quantitative benchmarks or targets. Moreover, the regulations, which provide the legal bases for these budget lines, also fail to set any targets for allocating to this sector.

The 2004 and 2005 budgets show signs of improvement in terms of the EC's allocations to basic social services. Both include a 35% benchmark for social expenditure as well as a provision to allocate a minimum of 20% of total annual commitments to activities in the sectors of basic health and basic education. Furthermore, the budgets for 2004 and 2005 also include a provision under the various regional budget lines that the MDGs "give an overall benchmark" for the purpose of appropriations. They also contain specific references to MDG 1.

The 2003 EU budget contains regional budget lines which include references to gender equality and women's rights. However, even these budget lines are lacking in quantitative benchmarks. Only the budget line for co-operation with MEDA countries contains the specific statement that "all actions should include gender mainstreaming". The budget line on integrating gender issues in development co-operation is intended to support the implementation of the Community action programme for gender mainstreaming in development co-operation. However, this budget line is focused on studies, conferences, workshops and training EC staff on gender mainstreaming.

The absence of concrete targets relating to the promotion of gender equality and women's rights in the EC's development co-operation is also a feature of the 2004 and 2005 budgets. However, it ought to be noted that according to the 2005 DAC report on aid in support of gender equality, the EC has been reporting consistently on the DAC gender marker since 2003. <sup>(38)</sup>

In 2003, the regional budget lines for Community co-operation with Asian and Latin American and MEDA countries both contain a 10% benchmark for allocating to environmental policies. Equivalent benchmarks do not exist in the budget lines for Community co-operation with Southern Africa or in the Cotonou Agreement. There is, however, a specific budget line for environment in the development countries. This budget line is intended to complement and strengthen the support provided by other development co-operation instruments. The EC has, to some extent, regressed in terms of allocating to the environment, as the 2004 EU budget did not include the 10% benchmark in the budget line for Community co-operation with Asia.

The EC has dramatically improved its reporting on both the DAC gender and environment markers over the four years that were analysed. In 2000, the EC marked 0% of its total sector allocable ODA commitments against the gender marker and only 4.54% against the environment marker. In 2003, it marked 94.39% of its total sector allocable ODA commitments against both markers.



The regional budget lines for Community co-operation with Asian and MEDA countries in the 2003 EU budget include a very brief reference to promoting the fight against HIV/AIDS but fail to include any concrete targets. The budget line for Latin America does not even refer to HIV/AIDS. However, the July 2003 *Regulation on aid to fight poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria) in developing countries* includes a quantitative target for the EC's contribution to the Global Fund for tackling these diseases.

The European Commission's 2002 *Guide to the programming and implementation of budget support for third countries* contains numerous references to poverty eradication, health and education. However, the document does not explicitly link the EC's approach to the use of budget support to the MDG framework.

The EC scored 2 out of 4 for this component. Despite certain significant improvements, points were lost because of inconsistency in targeting. However, the EC has been rewarded for improving its reporting on the DAC gender and environment markers.

#### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

The EC made ODA commitments to the value of USD 8.05 billion in 2003. 12.87% of total sector allocable EC ODA was committed to basic social services in 2003. Although the EC's commitments to basic social services in 2003 still fall short of the 20% target, they do represent an increase on the equivalent commitments from 2001 when the EC only committed 5.62% to this particular sector.

In 2003, the EC committed 3.89% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic education and 3.31% to basic health. This represents a decrease from 2000 when basic education and basic health accounted for 6.08% and 3.93% of bilateral sector allocable EC ODA commitments respectively.

The EC committed 0.04% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector Women in Development in 2003. This represents a decrease on the equivalent contribution in 2000 which accounted for 0.09%.

In 2003, the EC committed 1.67% of its total ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection. This represents a decrease from 2000 when the EC committed 2.08% to this same sector.

The EC committed 0.16% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to STD control including HIV/AIDS in 2003. In 2000, the EC committed 0.71% to this same sector. However, in 2003, the EC contributed USD 50.36 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In 2003, the EC committed 49% of its total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa. Although this region has consistently received the largest share of EC ODA, the actual proportion has decreased from 67.65% in 2000. Whereas EC ODA commitments to Sub-Saharan Africa have decreased since 2000, the opposite is true of South and Central Asia. In 2000, the EC committed just 2.94% of its ODA to this region. However, this proportion has gradually increased to 9.61% in 2003.

In 2003, the EC committed 41.27% of its ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). While LDCs remain the main recipient of EC ODA their share has decreased from 52.01% in 2000. The EC's ODA commitments to Other Low Income Countries (OLICs) have also decreased.

This income group accounted for 14.48% of total EC ODA in 2000 but only for 7.65% in 2003. Conversely, EC ODA commitments to both Low Middle Income Countries (LMICs) and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) have increased between 2000 and 2003. The proportion of EC ODA commitments to LMICs has more than doubled from 12.35% in 2000 to 24.85% in 2003 while the proportion of EC ODA commitments to UMICs has increased from 2.26% to 6.34%. With the exception of 2002 when it committed 2.03% of its ODA to High Income Countries, the EC has not allocated to this particular income group since before 2000.

The EC scored 1.5 out of 6 for this component. It was rewarded for making progress in allocating to basic social services. However, points were lost because it has not achieved any targets nor has it made progress on committing ODA to gender equality, HIV/AIDS and the sector of the environment.

### III. Programming and Implementation

#### **(5) Guidelines for Country Strategy Papers**

The 2001 Guidelines for implementation of the Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers provide the basis for the formulation of the EC's country strategy papers. These guidelines begin by establishing a set of fundamental principles that "*shall motivate and inform all aspects of programming*".<sup>(39)</sup> The first principle, which is taken directly from the 2000 Joint Declaration on the EC's development policy, provides that: "*Community development policy shall be centred on the objective to reduce and, eventually, to eradicate poverty while taking into consideration other specific objectives determined in Article 177 of the Treaty as well as the regulations and international agreements for each geographical region*".<sup>(40)</sup>

In addition to poverty focus, the guidelines also list cross-cutting issues as one of the fundamental principles of the EC's approach to programming. The issue of "*equality between men and women*"<sup>(41)</sup> is recognised as one such cross-cutting issue.

Like gender equality, the guidelines treat "*the environmental dimension*"<sup>(42)</sup> as a cross-cutting issue which has to be mainstreamed.

The guidelines do not include basic education or basic or reproductive health as criteria for programming. The Commission staff working paper, which appears in an annex to the guidelines, does include a vague reference to the general sectors of health and education: "*depending on the objectives of the assistance, issues such as the incidence of poverty and poverty alleviation, income distribution and equity, the roles of men and women and gender equity, access to education and health services, and the protection and maintenance of the natural environment may be included*".<sup>(43)</sup>

One of the fundamental principles set out in the guidelines is "*other key aspects of EC development policy*".<sup>(44)</sup> Under this heading, the document recognises the importance of EC action in relation to the "*communicable disease situation*".<sup>(45)</sup> However, it does not include tackling HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases as a criterion for formulating CSPs.

The EC scored 3 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because the guidelines do not include education, health or HIV/AIDS.



### **(6) MDG Sectors in the National Indicative Programmes**

The NIPs for Bangladesh, Honduras, Malawi and Moldova were analysed in this section.

The NIPs for Bangladesh and Malawi include poverty eradication as the main objective of the EC's co-operation with those countries. Although the NIP for Honduras does not actually contain a specific reference to poverty eradication as the overall objective, it does appear throughout the document. Furthermore, the NIP is very closely linked to the implementation of Honduras' Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Poverty eradication is clearly not the main objective of the NIP for Moldova.

None of the four NIPs that were analysed included the promotion of gender equality as an objective. The NIP for Bangladesh contains two actions specifically targeting women while the NIP for Honduras contains a short section on cross-cutting issues. However, the NIPs for Malawi and Moldova contain no references to gender equality whatsoever.

The environment is a focal sector in the NIPs for both Honduras and Malawi. The NIP for Bangladesh foresees a few actions relating to the environment but it does not include it as an objective. Similarly, references to the environment in the NIP for Moldova are limited to raising environmental awareness in the public and private sector.

Basic education is an objective of the NIPs for both Bangladesh and Honduras. The NIP for Malawi includes a general reference to education under the section defining the EC's macro-economic support to that country. Although the NIP for Moldova includes education as an objective, it is mainly focused on higher education.

Basic health is only included as an objective in the NIP for Bangladesh. The NIP for Moldova focuses on reform of the existing health system as an objective. However, neither the NIP for Honduras nor that for Malawi defines any clear actions in the health sector.

HIV/AIDS is only included as an objective in the NIP for Honduras. The NIP for Bangladesh states that the EC might support actions to tackle HIV/AIDS in the next sector programme. HIV/AIDS is mentioned in the NIP for Malawi only in the context of the transport sector. The NIP for Moldova does not include any references to HIV/AIDS whatsoever.

The EC scored 2 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because not all of the MDG sectors were included throughout the EC's CSPs.

## **IV. Evaluation and Impact**

### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

The 2001 document *Evaluation in the European Commission* sets out the principles and criteria which must be taken in to account in EC evaluations. This set of guidelines defines poverty alleviation, gender and the environment as "key cross-cutting issues for consideration evaluation of EC aid programmes".<sup>(46)</sup> The MDG sectors of health, education and HIV/AIDS are not mentioned in the guidelines.

The EC scored 3 out of 4 for this component. As was the case with the guidelines for CSPs, points were lost because the criteria for evaluation do not include health, education or HIV/AIDS.

**(8) Impact of aid in MDG sectors**

The evaluations of the CSPs for Bangladesh, Honduras, Malawi and Moldova were analysed in this section.

Overall, the EC's aid appears to have had a limited impact on poverty alleviation in the four countries that were analysed. The evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that despite its clear focus on poverty eradication, the impact has been limited and variable. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras states that a lack of evaluation and monitoring makes it difficult to determine the impact. The evaluation of the CSP for Malawi also mentions the difficulty in determining the level of impact, this time due to conflicting data, but concludes that it is unlikely that the strategy has reduced poverty on a sustainable basis. The evaluation of the CSP for Moldova does not measure its impact on poverty alleviation.

The impact of the EC's aid on gender equality has also been limited in the selected countries. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras states that gender appears to be a secondary priority. It cites limited impact in certain interventions. The evaluation of the CSP for Malawi does not include a clear measure of its impact but states that gender issues have clearly not been mainstreamed. Similarly, the evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that although the EC has made strong commitments to mainstream cross-cutting issues, this has not been achieved and the mechanisms necessary to ensure it do not exist. The evaluation of the CSP for Moldova did not measure its impact on gender equality.

The evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that it has had a significant impact on environmental protection through infrastructure projects. The evaluation of the CSP for Malawi states that EC aid has had a considerable impact in the area of natural resource management. However, the environment has not been effectively mainstreamed in this strategy. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras suggests that it has had a limited impact on the environment. The evaluation of the CSP for Moldova does not measure its impact on the environment.

The evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that it has had some impact in the education sector by contributing to a rise in national enrolment figures. However, this is tempered by a lack of independent external impact assessment. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras describes the different elements of the strategy without actually giving a clear assessment of its impact on the education sector. Neither the evaluation of the CSP for Malawi nor that of Moldova measures the impact on education.

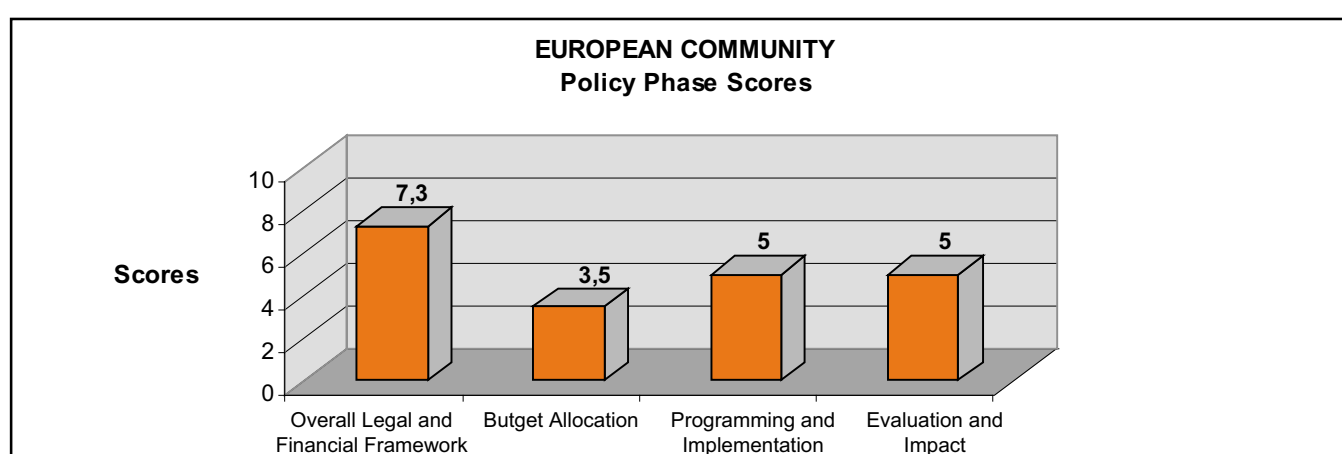
The evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that it has contributed to improved access to health and reproductive services, particularly the delivery of primary health care. However, it also states that the EC's approach was not entirely appropriate for the national context and that improved health outcomes were not delivered to the extent planned. The evaluation of the CSP for Moldova stated that EC aid had a modest impact but that it also had the potential to generate a much larger impact in the future. The evaluation of the CSP for Malawi stated that the EC's intervention was insufficient to achieve its objectives. However it did add that the strategy had potential for future impact. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras did not contain any concrete measure of impact.

The evaluation of the CSP for Bangladesh states that there was no EC action directed at HIV/AIDS. However, it also mentions the fact that Bangladesh has a relatively low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and suggests that an EC contraceptive supply project may have contributed to this low rate of infection. The evaluation of the CSP for Malawi states that an EC-financed



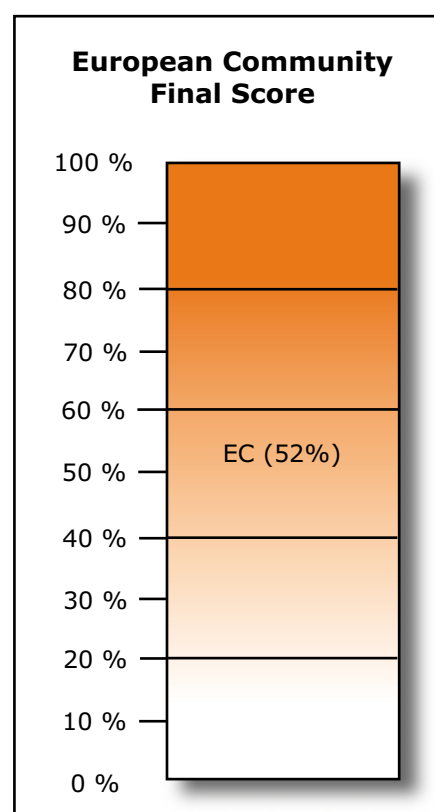
HIV/AIDS information project was reported to have had a significant impact in raising awareness of the infection in that country but that documentation was not available for analysis to verify this claim. The evaluation of the CSP for Honduras stated that the impact of projects targeting vulnerable groups, including carriers of HIV/AIDS, have been limited by a lack of continuity. The evaluation of the CSP for Moldova does not measure its impact on HIV/AIDS.

The EC scored 2 out of 6 for this component.



## Conclusions

The overall score for the EC is 20.8 out of 40 (52%). Together, ratification of the Treaty establishing the Constitution for Europe and the ongoing revision of the EC development policy statement have the potential to ensure a legal framework for the EC's development policy that is clearly based in the framework of the MDGs. The Member States of the EU must strive to achieve the 0.7% target for ODA while the next financial perspective must include clear poverty allocation criteria. The EU budgetary authority must continue to include targets for allocating to the MDG sectors – as can be seen in the 2004 and 2005 EU budgets, and to ensure that those targets are actually met. The failure of the NIPs that were analysed to include all the MDG sectors could be rectified by revising the guidelines for their formulation. There is considerable room for improvement in the way that the EC evaluates the impact of its development cooperation programmes.



## Introduction

The coalition agreement of 16 October 2002 stated that: "*The Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Action form the programmatic framework of German development co-operation policy*".<sup>(47)</sup>

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### **(1b) Development policy**

The 2001 *Programme of Action 2015: The German Government's Contribution Towards Halving Extreme Poverty Worldwide* sets out Germany's development co-operation policy. As the title suggests, the main objective of the policy is poverty reduction. The Federal Chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, wrote in a preface to the Programme of Action 2015 that: "*With this Program of Action, the German government wishes to spell out its contribution towards halving poverty, invite other players to engage in greater cooperation with the government, and deepen the German public's understanding of global poverty reduction*".<sup>(48)</sup>

Although the Programme of Action 2015 includes several references to the UN Millennium Summit and the MDG target of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, it does not take the MDGs as the framework for achieving its principal objective. Rather it sets out the following ten priorities for action: boosting the economy and enhancing the active participation of the poor; realising the right to food and implementing agrarian reform; creating fair trade opportunities for the developing countries; reducing debt – financing development; guaranteeing basic social services – strengthening social protection; ensuring access to vital resources – fostering an intact environment; realising human rights – respecting core labour standards; fostering gender equality; ensuring the participation of the poor – strengthening good governance; and resolving conflict peacefully – fostering human security and disarmament.

Basic health and basic education are included in the *Programme of Action 2015* as part of the priority area of basic social services. The document states that: "*The provision of basic social services (basic education, basic health, food and safe water), in particular, and relevant sector reforms are therefore important elements of poverty reduction. (...) The German government supports its partner countries' own efforts to expand such services, particularly basic education and HIV/AIDS control*".<sup>(49)</sup> Basic education is also included in the Programme of Action 2015 as part of the priority area of fostering gender equality.

The promotion of gender equality is included as a priority area for action in the Programme of Action 2015. The document provides that: "*Gender equality is a key factor in reducing worldwide poverty. The German government supports measures to eliminate discrimination against girls and women. In its programs of cooperation with partner countries, all activities are designed in a gender-specific manner so as to give equal attention to men's and women's differing interests and needs*".<sup>(50)</sup>

The environment is also included as one of the ten priority areas for action in the Programme of Action 2015. The document provides that: "*In accordance with the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development, the German government is a strong proponent, both nationally and internationally, of activities for environmental and resource protection, and it supports the developing countries in implementing action programs and binding international legal instruments which make a direct or indirect contribution towards poverty reduction*".<sup>(51)</sup>



Like basic education and basic health, HIV/AIDS is included in the Programme of Action 2015 as part of the priority area of basic social services. In a section on combating the major infectious diseases, the document provides that: *"The German government concentrates particularly on HIV/AIDS control. Not only is this epidemic a serious health problem, it has also become a far-reaching development crisis. The focus is on preventing further HIV infections, so as to contain the disaster, if possible."* <sup>(52)</sup>

Finally, the *Programme of Action 2015* takes into account policy coherence for development: *"The German government advocates coherence between all policy fields with regard to the objective of poverty reduction and will work towards that goal at the European level, within the framework of the OECD, and elsewhere. All new German laws will be examined in future in terms of whether they touch upon development policy concerns; this includes their relevance for poverty reduction"*. <sup>(53)</sup>

Germany scored 4 out of 5 for this component. It lost one point because the MDGs are not the overall objective of Germany's development policy. In spite of this, all of the MDG sectors are included.

## **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

In 2003, Germany allocated 0.28% of its GNP to ODA. The 2001 Programme of Action 2015 includes the commitment that *"The German government will uphold its goal of moving closer to the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of the Gross National Product being spent on development assistance"*. <sup>(54)</sup> The Government restated its commitment to moving towards the 0.7% target in the 2002 coalition agreement: *"Within the EU, the German government has committed itself to achieving the 0.7% goal. To do so, it must achieve the target of 0.33% by 2006. This must be implemented"*. <sup>(55)</sup>

The Programme of Action 2015 does not include any geographical focus for Germany's ODA. Although it recognises that *"ODA is an extremely important source of development finance for the poorest developing countries"* <sup>(56)</sup>, it goes on to state that *"it also continues to be needed in more advanced countries, including newly industrialised countries, since they are home to a large proportion of the world's poor and their access to capital markets is usually inadequate, subject to great volatility and sometimes very expensive"*. <sup>(57)</sup> A significant number of Germany's partner priority countries are Middle Income Countries (MICs).

Germany scored 1 out of 5 for this component. It was rewarded for making progress towards the 0.7% target but still has no timetable for achieving it. Moreover, Germany lacks a clear geographical poverty focus for its ODA based on LICs.

## **II. Budget Allocation**

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

The federal budget 2003 includes a section on development co-operation. However, it does not include any targets to allocate to the MDG sectors. The 2001 *Programme of Action 2015*, on the other hand, includes the statement that: *"[The German government] supports the 20/20 Initiative adopted at the 1995 World Social Summit in order to meet the shared responsibility of partner countries and donors"*. <sup>(58)</sup>

Germany has improved its reporting on the DAC gender marker over the four years analysed. In 2003, Germany reported on 53.56% of its total sector allocable ODA commitments

compared with 38.03% in 2000. Regarding the DAC environment marker, Germany reported on 53.81% of its total sector allocable commitments in 2003. This represents an increase from 2000 when it reported on 42.78%.

Germany scored 0.7 out of 4 for this component. It was rewarded for including the target of 20% of ODA to basic social services. Points were lost due to a general lack of targeting as well as inconsistent reporting on both the DAC gender and environment markers.

#### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

In 2003, Germany's total ODA commitments amounted to USD 5.6 billion. Of the bilateral sector allocable ODA 10.4% was committed to basic social services in 2003. This is below the 20% target and represents a decrease from 2000 when Germany committed 11.64% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic social services.

In 2003, Germany committed 2.4% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic education and 1.38% to basic health. Germany's ODA commitments to basic education in 2003 have fallen from 2000 when they accounted for 2.66%. During the same period, the percentage of bilateral sector allocable ODA committed to basic health has undergone a slight increase from 1.13% in 2000.

In 2003, Germany committed 0.2% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to Women in Development. This represents a decrease from 2000 when this sector accounted for 0.34%.

Germany committed 2.73% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection in 2003. This represents a decrease from 2000 when it committed 3.47% to this same sector.

Germany committed 1.47% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector STD control including HIV/AIDS in 2003. In 2000, Germany committed 0.73% to this same sector. Furthermore, in 2003, Germany contributed USD 37.43 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In 2003, Germany committed 36.05% of its total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion of Germany's total ODA commitments to this particular region has steadily increased from 22.69% in 2000. The proportion of Germany's total ODA that is committed to South and Central Asia has also increased from 7.95% in 2000 to 9.78% in 2003. During the same period, the proportion of Germany's total ODA commitments to South America has decreased from 8.97% to 5.24%.

In 2003, Germany committed 29.75% of its total ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This represents a significant increase from 2000 when this income group accounted for 19.36%. Similarly, Germany's ODA commitments to Other Low Income Countries have increased from 18.47% in 2000 to 27.62% in 2003. In 2000, Germany committed the largest proportion of its total ODA to Lower Middle Income Countries (UMICs). However, whereas in 2000 they accounted for 37.52% of Germany's total ODA commitments that proportion has decreased to 22.61% in 2003. The proportion of Germany's ODA commitments to Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) has also decreased slightly from 5.51% in 2000 to 5.40% in 2003. In 2000, 0.04% of Germany's ODA commitments were to High Income Countries (HICs). In 2003, this income group accounted for 0.00% of Germany's ODA commitments.



The proportion of German ODA allocated to LDCs as a percentage of its GNI in 2003 was of 0.1%, whilst in 2000 accounted for 0.07% of German GNI. Despite the increase, Germany has not yet achieved the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to LDCs.

Germany scored 1.5 out of 6 for this component. With the exception of HIV/AIDS, it has largely failed to make any progress in its allocations to the MDG sectors. However, it has made progress towards achieving the target of allocating 0.15% of its GNI to LDCs.

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The criteria for formulating Germany's CSPs are set out in a Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development document entitled *General explanations regarding the drafting of Country Strategies for the field of development policy (including outline structure)*. This document, which was most recently updated in January 2005, is clearly focused on the MDGs.

The priorities of German development co-operation are set out in an annex to the document. It provides that CSPs must comment on the "contribution to BMZ goals" <sup>(59)</sup>, amongst which are listed: gender, poverty reduction and environmental protection.

The document includes basic education and basic health in a section on assessing the partner country's core problems and development potential but does not include them later on in the section on priority areas of German development co-operation.

HIV/AIDS is not mentioned at all in the document.

Germany scored 3 out of 5 for this component. The explanatory document contains a clear MDG focus and points were awarded for the inclusion of poverty reduction and the cross-cutting issues of gender and the environment as objectives. However, points were lost due to the absence of basic education, basic health, reproductive health or HIV/AIDS.

#### **(6) MDG Sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The CSPs for Honduras, India, Mozambique and Uganda were analysed.

Of the four CSPs that were analysed, only the CSP for Honduras included an explicit reference to poverty reduction as the main objective of Germany's development co-operation policy. However, the CSPs for the other countries include a poverty focus.

Gender equality is only included as an objective in the CSP for Mozambique. The CSPs for the other countries contain no references to gender equality whatsoever.

The CSPs for Honduras and India both include environmental protection as a priority sector for Germany's development co-operation with those countries. The environment is not included in the CSPs for Mozambique or Uganda.

Basic education is included as a priority sector in the CSP for Mozambique. Similarly, the CSP for Honduras includes basic education as a priority sector with a focus on the expansion and improvement of primary education and vocational training. Basic education is not included in the CSPs for India or Uganda.

The CSP for India includes health as a priority sector for Germany's development co-operation with that country. Health is not included in any of the other CSPs.

HIV/AIDS is included as a cross-cutting issue in the CSP for Mozambique. The CSP for India includes HIV/AIDS under the general objective of health sector reform. HIV/AIDS is not included in the CSPs for Honduras or Uganda.

Germany scored 2 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because the MDG sectors were not consistently included in the CSPs that were analysed. Furthermore, one point was deducted because Germany's CSPs are internal documents and not generally accessible to the public.

#### **IV. Evaluation and impact**

##### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

The criteria for Germany's evaluations are set out in the 2002 *Evaluation Matrix for Expert Evaluators*.

This set of guidelines clearly includes poverty reduction as the main criteria for evaluation.

The guidelines do not include any explicit references to gender equality as a criterion for evaluation. However, they do include the consideration of the needs and interests of women and highlight the need to assess the impact of projects on the situation of women.

Similarly, the guidelines include the consideration of environmental issues as a criterion for evaluation.

However, the guidelines do not include basic education, basic health, reproductive health or HIV/AIDS as criteria for evaluation.

Germany scored 3 out of 4 for this component. Although the guidelines do not include all the MDG sectors, points have been awarded for the inclusion of poverty and of the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and the environment.

##### **(8) Impact of aid in MDG sectors**

Germany does not conduct evaluations of its CSPs. Therefore, sectoral evaluations of the MDG sectors were analysed.

The evaluation of projects targeting youth poverty in Guatemala, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Uganda reports a very positive impact on poverty reduction.

The evaluation of projects targeting gender equality in Burkina Faso, Morocco and Tanzania states that German development projects have had some impact on women but that it is limited.

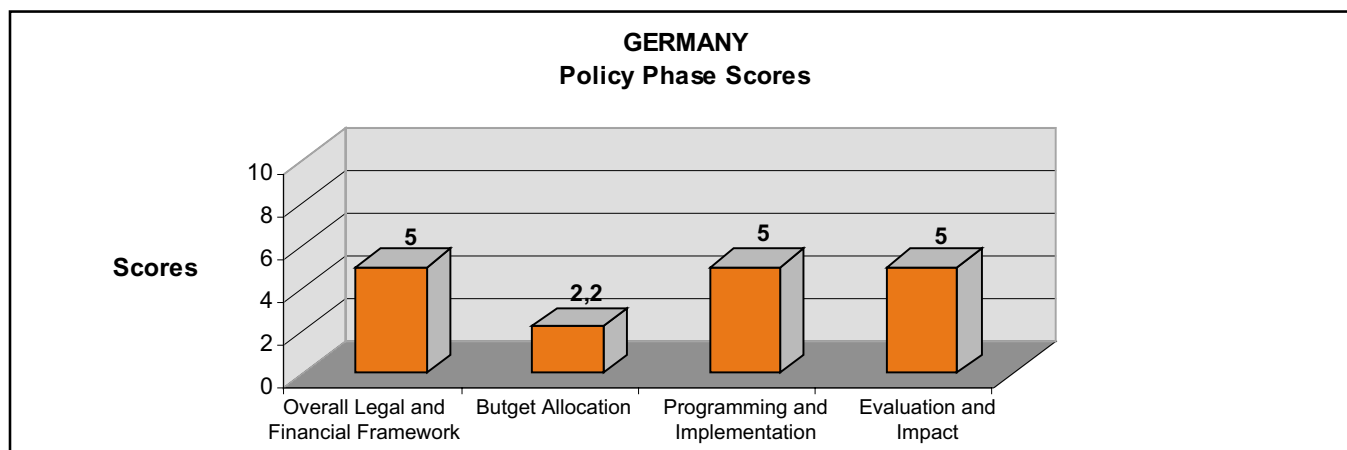
The evaluation of basic education projects in Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Pakistan, Senegal and Yemen states that overall, German development programmes in this sector have been both appropriate and successful.



The evaluation of projects targeting the environment in Bolivia, Botswana, India, Colombia, Kenya, Nepal, The Philippines and Thailand stated that it was too early to measure the impact of Germany's aid projects.

Finally, the evaluation of projects targeting HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, The Philippines

on the DAC markers has resulted in limited progress towards allocating to the MDG sectors. The absence of several MDG sectors from Germany's CSP guidelines is reflected in inconsistencies in Germany's programming, which also suffers from a lack of transparency. The same MDG sectors that are missing from Germany's CSP guidelines are also absent in the guidelines for evaluations. Although,



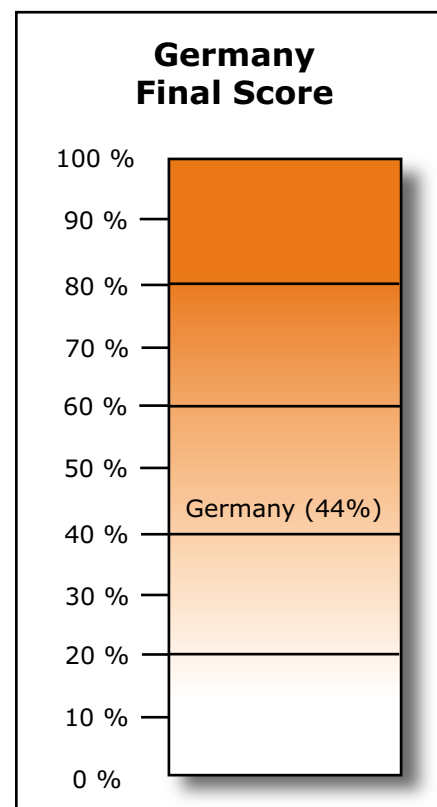
and Tanzania found that a lack of available data or adequate monitoring systems did not allow for an assessment of the impact of Germany's aid projects.

Germany scored 2.5 out of 6 for this component. Points were lost as several evaluations were unable to report positive impact on the MDG sectors in the various countries that were analysed, mainly due to a lack of available data.

### Conclusions

The overall score for Germany is 17.7 out of 40 (44%). Despite the fact that it does not appear to have fully embraced the MDGs as the framework for its development cooperation, Germany's development policy is highly focused on the MDG sectors. However, this positive approach has not been matched by sufficient financial commitment. Although there has been progress towards the 0.7% target, Germany's ODA/GNI ratio remains relatively low. This is compounded by the lack of a geographical focus in its ODA. A lack of targeting as well as inconsistent reporting

Germany has conducted sectoral evaluations in all the MDG sectors, they have not always reported positive impact.



## Introduction

Ireland's report on its contribution to reaching the Millennium Development Goals states that "*The MDGs provide the context within which most of the objectives of Ireland's official aid programme – Development Cooperation Ireland – are situated*".<sup>(60)</sup> This statement was repeated by the Minister of State for Development Cooperation and Human Rights, Mr Conor Lenihan, at the launch of the UN Millennium Project Report on 18 January 2005.

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### **(1b) Development Policy Statement**

The principles upon which Ireland's development cooperation policy is based are set out in the 1996 *White Paper on Foreign Policy*. Given that it was published prior to the UN Millennium Summit, and thus precedes the Millennium Declaration, this document does not include the MDGs as the overall objective of Ireland's development co-operation. In February 2005, the Minister of State for Development Cooperation and Human Rights announced that the Government is beginning a period of consultation with a view to publishing Ireland's first ever White Paper on development policy in 2006.

Chapter 9 of the 1996 White Paper is devoted to development co-operation. The document states that one of the Government's four objectives in this area is "*to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in some of the poorest countries in the world*".<sup>(61)</sup> Notably, the objective of poverty reduction is not included as the overriding objective of Ireland's development co-operation. Rather, it is listed as the first of four objectives.

Under the heading *Poverty Reduction: Addressing Basic Needs*, the document states that the target of reducing poverty is reflected in a heavy concentration of Ireland's bilateral aid programme on basic needs including, among other things, primary education and healthcare.

Under the same heading, the document also states that DCI's motivation for targeting poverty reduction is partly "*to support the intrinsic human right to access to the basics of life*".<sup>(62)</sup> It goes on to define basic education and health as two of those basics.

The White Paper on Foreign Policy includes gender equality as one of the Government's four objectives in the field of development co-operation. Environmental protection is also included under this same objective: "*to assist in establishing and maintaining peace in developing countries by fostering democracy, respect for human rights, gender and social equality and protection of the environment*".<sup>(63)</sup>

HIV/AIDS is not included as an objective in the 1996 White Paper on Foreign Policy. Furthermore, the 2002 *Ireland Aid Review* listed the HIV/AIDS crisis as one of a number of areas which "*warrant enhanced attention*".<sup>(64)</sup> However, it must be noted that the review also stated that "*HIV/AIDS is already handled as a cross-cutting issue within the programme*".<sup>(65)</sup>

Finally, the *White Paper on Foreign Policy* clearly takes into account policy coherence for development. The final paragraph under the heading *Development Assistance Programme* provides that: "*Coherence of policy is important in our approach to the developing countries both within the various aspects of development policy itself and between development policy and the other aspects of government policy. It is increasingly recognised that development assistance alone is not enough; development policy must take account of a range of factors*



*including human rights, trade and investment, the arms trade, debt, the role of women, population and the environment".* <sup>(66)</sup>

Ireland scored 3.5 out of 5 for this component. Despite being published before 2000, Ireland's development policy includes all of the MDG sectors apart from HIV/AIDS. The ongoing revision of Ireland's development policy presents the opportunity to enable Ireland to score full marks in the future.

### **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

In September 2000, the Taoiseach, Mr Bertie Ahern, used his address to the UN Millennium Summit to commit Ireland to increasing its ODA to 0.45% of GNP by the end of 2002 and to achieving the UN target of 0.7% GNI to ODA by 2007. This commitment was restated by the then Minister of State, Liz O'Donnell, at the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development. Despite failing to achieve the interim target of 0.45% by the end of 2002, the Taoiseach restated his 2000 commitment to achieving the 0.7% target by 2007: "*Despite the current more difficult economic circumstances, the Government is committed to further increasing Ireland's ODA and achieving the UN target of 0.7% by 2007*". <sup>(67)</sup> However, the Government effectively reneged on its commitment to achieve the 0.7% target when it published its foreign affairs budget estimates on 18 November 2004. Despite announcing an increase of €190 million to the overseas aid budget for the years 2005 – 2007 <sup>(68)</sup>, such an increase is insufficient to ensure that Ireland will achieve the 0.7% target by 2007.

In terms of poverty focus, Ireland's report on its contribution to achieving the MDGs suggests that its ODA programme is clearly based on poverty criteria: "*Development Cooperation Ireland's programme has a particular focus on the least developed countries, with 50% of the total aid budget going to these countries. Over 80% of the bilateral aid programme is targeted at the poorest continent, sub-Saharan Africa*". <sup>(69)</sup> This claim is supported by evidence from the 2003 DAC Peer Review of Ireland which states that: "*The geographic distribution of Ireland's ODA demonstrates the poverty reduction focus of its development co-operation programme. In recent years, approximately 80% of Ireland's geographically allocable bilateral ODA has been disbursed to least-developed countries. (...) Over the last five years, around 85% of Ireland's geographically allocable bilateral ODA was spent in sub-Saharan Africa*". <sup>(70)</sup>

Ireland scored 2 out of 5 for this component. In relation to ODA volume it is moving towards the 0.7% target, however, the Irish government is unlikely to achieve its 0.7% level by 2007 as promised, and at the time of writing no alternate date has been agreed. In terms of its poverty focus, there is a clear geographical focus on sub-Saharan Africa in Ireland's ODA. However, one point was lost because there is no specific focus on LICs.

## **II. Budget Allocation**

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

Ireland's Budget 2003 includes a section on international co-operation. However, it does not include any targets to allocate to the MDG sectors. According to a representative of Development Cooperation Ireland, the absence of concrete targets for allocating ODA is a deliberate strategy to avoid placing constraints on the flexibility of Ireland's ODA programme.

Although Ireland's Budget 2003 does not contain any targets for allocating to the MDG sectors, the 1996 White Paper on Foreign Policy contains a reference to Ireland's support for the twenty-twenty compact on the provision of basic needs and states that "*the Government*

*will pursue the application of these principles in the Irish Aid programme and will work at the international level to generate broader support for them".* <sup>(72)</sup>

The *White Paper on Foreign Policy* includes references to the agreements and commitments reached at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women and states that: *"Ireland will play its full part in seeking to ensure effective implementation of these agreements"*. <sup>(73)</sup> However, it does not contain any concrete targets for allocating to either the gender or environment sectors. Furthermore, in 2003, Ireland largely failed to report on either the DAC gender marker or environment marker. Regarding the gender marker, it reported on a mere 1.17% of its total ODA commitments. Moreover, regarding the environment marker, in 2003, it only reported on 0.63% of its total ODA commitments. According to the 2005 report *Analysis of aid in support of gender equality 1999 – 2003*, for Ireland *"non-reporting is a systems issue"*. <sup>(74)</sup>

Although there are no targets to allocate to HIV/AIDS in either the *White Paper on Foreign Policy* or the *Report on Ireland's contribution to reaching the Millennium Development Goals*, in his address to the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, the Taoiseach pledged that *"Ireland will spend at least USD 30 million per year of additional funds on HIV/AIDS programmes"*. <sup>(75)</sup>

There is no evidence from either the *White Paper on Foreign Policy* or the *Report on Ireland's contribution to reaching the Millennium Development Goals* to suggest that Ireland's approach to budget support is linked to the MDGs.

Ireland scored 0.7 out of 4 for this component. It was rewarded for targeting basic social services and HIV/AIDS. However, points were lost due to a lack of targets for allocating to the other MDG sectors as well as almost complete non-reporting on the DAC gender and environment markers.

#### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

In 2003, Ireland made ODA commitments to the value of USD 324.87 million. 24.67% of Ireland's bilateral sector allocable ODA commitments in 2003 were to basic social services. Over the four years that were analysed, Ireland has consistently surpassed the target of committing 20% of its ODA to basic social services.

In 2003, Ireland's ODA commitments to basic education and basic health represented 4.42% and 13.27% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA respectively. Ireland's ODA commitments to basic health have increased since 2000, but its ODA commitments to basic education have decreased in the same period.

In 2003, Ireland committed 1.17% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector Women in Development. This represents a slight decrease from 2000 when this sector accounted for 1.22% of Ireland's bilateral sector allocable ODA commitments.

Ireland committed 0.63% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection in 2003. In 2000, this sector accounted for 1.04%.

In 2003, Ireland committed 3.43% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector STD control including HIV/AIDS. This represents a major increase from 2000 when this sector accounted for a mere 0.41%. Furthermore, in 2003, Ireland contributed USD 11.16 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.



Ireland has consistently committed the largest share of its total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2003, this region accounted for 72.15% of Ireland's total ODA commitments. This represents a slight increase from 2000 when Ireland committed 68.54% of its ODA to this region. The proportion of Ireland's ODA commitments to South America and South and Central Asia have also increased over the period 2000 – 2003 from 1.04% and 1.28% to 1.17% and 3.28% respectively.

In 2003, the largest proportion of Ireland's ODA was committed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which accounted for 64.81%. This represents a slight increase from 2000 when Ireland committed 64.23% of its total ODA to this income group. The proportion of its ODA that Ireland has committed to Other Low Income Countries (OLICS) has also increased from 5.31% in 2000 to 7.88% in 2003. During the same period, the proportion of Ireland's ODA committed to Low Middle Income Countries (LMICs) has increased from 10.50% to 12.91% while the proportion committed to Upper Middle Income Countries has actually decreased from 0.76% to 0.54%. Over the four years that were analysed, High Income Countries (HICs) have accounted for 0.00% of Ireland's total ODA commitments.

The proportion of Irish ODA allocated to LDCs as a percentage of its GNI in 2003 was of 0.21%, whilst in 2000 accounted for 0.14% of German GNI. With this major increase, Ireland surpassed the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to LDCs.

Ireland scored 3.5 out of 6 for this component. It has made progress in allocating to HIV/AIDS and has achieved both the target of allocating 20% of ODA to basic social services and the target of allocating 0.15% of GNP to LDCs. Ireland lost points for the decrease in allocations to gender and the environment.

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The criteria for formulating Ireland's CSPs are set out in the 2004 *Country Strategy Planning Guidelines*.

Although the Guidelines do explicitly include poverty reduction as the main criteria in the formulation of CSPs, they do not include a clear poverty focus.

Similarly, the Guidelines do not include gender, the environment or HIV/AIDS as criteria in their own right. However, these sectors are clearly taken into consideration in the guidelines in the context of the quality of the PRSP.

The Guidelines do not mention basic education or basic health at all.

Ireland scored 3 out 5 for this component. Points were lost because education and health are not included as criteria for the formulation of CSPs.

#### **(6) MDG Sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The CSPs for Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda were analysed.

All four of the CSPs that were analysed clearly include poverty reduction as their main objective.

Similarly, all four CSPs include gender equality, the environment and HIV/AIDS as cross-cutting issues.

All four of the CSPs analysed include health and education as objectives. However, only the CSPs for Tanzania and Uganda focus on basic education while only the CSP for Mozambique includes an explicit reference to basic health.

Ireland scored a maximum 5 out of 5 for this component. The MDG sectors were present throughout the CSPs that were analysed.

#### **IV. Evaluation and impact**

##### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

Together with its partners in the Nordic Plus Group, Ireland is working on a common set of guidelines for evaluations. In the meantime, Development Cooperation Ireland uses the criteria set out in the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) *Evaluation Manual* as criteria for their evaluations.

The Manual includes poverty reduction as the principal criterion for evaluation.

It also includes gender equality, the environment and HIV/AIDS as criteria for evaluation.

However, the Manual does not include basic education or basic health and/or reproductive health as criteria for evaluation.

Ireland scored 3 out of 4 for this component. One point was lost because neither education nor health was included as criteria for evaluation.

##### **(8) Impact of aid in MDG sectors**

The evaluations of the CSPs for Ethiopia, Lesotho, South Africa and Uganda were analysed.

Poverty reduction is mentioned in all four of the evaluations that were analysed. However, only the evaluation of the CSP for Lesotho reported any positive impact.

The evaluations of the CSPs for Lesotho, South Africa and Uganda include gender equality. However, none of the evaluations report any positive impact on gender equality. The impact of Ireland's aid on gender equality in Ethiopia is not assessed in the evaluation of the CSP for that country.

The evaluations of the CSPs for Ethiopia and Lesotho both state that Ireland's aid to those countries has had a positive impact on the environment. The evaluation of the CSP for Uganda mentions the environment but does not report any positive impact. The evaluation of the CSP for South Africa clearly states that the environment was not addressed in Ireland's aid programme for that country.

The evaluations of the CSPs for Lesotho, South Africa and Uganda all report positive impact in the education sector. The evaluation of the CSP for Ethiopia does mention education. However, it does not state that there has been any positive impact.

The evaluations of the CSPs for Ethiopia and South Africa both report positive impact in the health sector. Although the evaluations of the CSPs for Lesotho and Uganda both mention health,

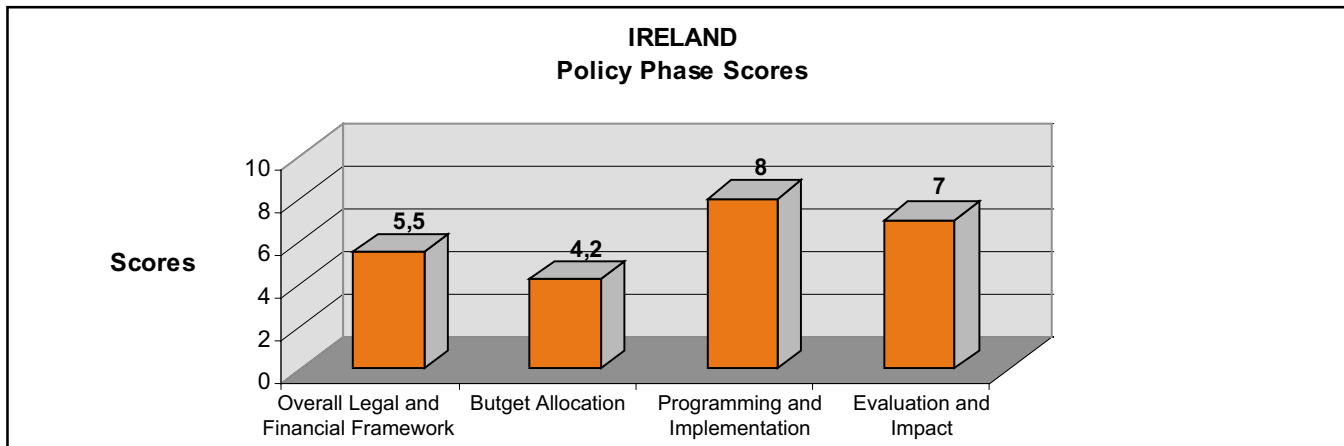


neither of them states that Ireland's aid has had any positive impact on the sector.

The evaluation of the CSP for South Africa states that it has had a positive impact on HIV/AIDS in that country. Although the

evaluations - have affected the evaluation of Ireland's CSPs.

On ODA, Ireland has in the past been nationally and internationally commended for its target of 2007 for the achievement of the UN 0.7% ODA/GNI target. It is no



CSPs for Ethiopia, Lesotho and Uganda all mention HIV/AIDS, none of them state that Ireland's aid has had a positive impact.

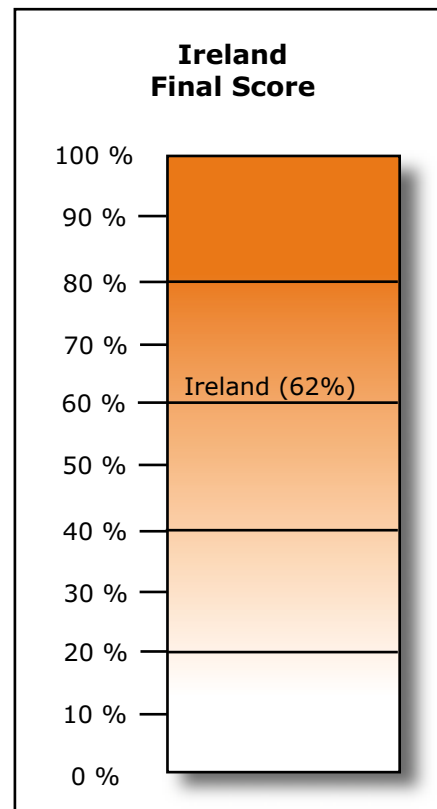
Ireland scored 4 out of 6 for this component.

longer going to reach this target, and a new date and plan are currently outstanding. It is envisaged that a recommitment to a new date substantiated by front-loading and a detailed plan is imminent.

## Conclusions

The overall score for Ireland is 24.7 out of 40 (62%). Although Ireland's development policy predates the Millennium Declaration, it does include the majority of the MDG sectors. This will continue to be the case if the ongoing revision of Ireland's development policy is conducted within the framework of the MDGs. Poverty eradication should be clearly stated as the overriding objective of Ireland's development co-operation policy.

Despite a lack of explicit MDG targeting, Ireland has effectively increased its allocations to the MDG sectors. Since a considerable proportion of Ireland's bilateral aid is delivered through budget support, Ireland should clearly and explicitly articulate the link between its budget support and the MDGs. Despite the shortcomings of the CSP guidelines, Ireland's CSPs are clearly based in the MDGs. However, these shortcomings - also apparent in the guidelines for



## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### **(1b) Development policy**

Law 49 of 1987 provides the legal basis for Italy's ODA programme. Since it was enacted prior to the adoption of the UN Millennium Declaration, it does not include the MDGs as objectives of Italy's development policy. According to the 2004 *DAC Peer Review of Italy*, successive parliamentary attempts to reform the law have failed. <sup>(77)</sup>

Law 49 does not include poverty reduction as an objective of Italy's development co-operation or otherwise. However, it must be noted that in 1999, the Directorate-General for Development Co-operation adopted the *Poverty Reduction Guidelines*. According to the 2004 DAC Peer Review of Italy, this has resulted in poverty eradication becoming "*the main concern of Italian development co-operation*". <sup>(78)</sup>

Similarly, Law 49 does not include basic education or basic health as objective of Italy's development co-operation.

However, gender equality is included as a policy objective of Italy's development co-operation. Article 1.4 of Law 49 provides that Italy's development co-operation must contribute to the "*improvement of the condition of women (...) and support the promotion of women*". <sup>(79)</sup>

Law 49 also includes a reference to the environment. Article 1.2 provides that Italy's development co-operation should contribute to, among other things, "*the protection of the environment*". <sup>(80)</sup>

Law 49 does not include HIV/AIDS as an objective of Italy's development co-operation.

Finally, Law 49 does not take into account policy coherence for development.

Italy scored 1 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because the MDGs are not included as the overall objective of Italy's development policy and because it fails to include all the MDG sectors or take account of policy coherence for development.

### **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

In 2003, Italy's ODA volume represented 0.17% of its GNI. This represents a decrease from 0.20% in 2002. In 2003, Italy was ranked second last of all DAC countries in terms of its ODA/GNI percentage. At the March 2002 European Council in Barcelona, Italy committed itself along with the other EU Member States to striving to reach "*at least 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2006*". <sup>(81)</sup> However, Italy has not made any commitment to achieving the 0.7% target.

The 2003 Annual Report of Development Cooperation states that "*Italy puts the needs of Sub-Saharan Africa at the centre of its development co-operation*". <sup>(82)</sup>

Italy scored 2 out of 5 for this component. Although it has not yet set out a timetable for reaching the 0.7% target, it has been rewarded for having made some progress towards it since 2000.

## II. Budget Allocation

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

Italy's 2003 budget includes a section on development co-operation. However, it does not include any targets to allocate to the MDG sectors.



Although there has been a significant improvement in Italy's reporting on the DAC gender marker since 2000, in 2003, Italy still failed to report on 73.29% of its total ODA commitments. Similarly, although there has been a significant improvement in Italy's reporting on the DAC environment marker, in 2003, it did not report on 57.63% of its total ODA commitments.

Italy scored 0 out of 4 for this component.

#### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

In 2003, Italy's ODA commitments totalled USD 1.4 billion. A significant proportion of Italian ODA is given by local governments (provinces and municipalities), which is taken into account for this analysis through its ODA reporting to the DAC. 21.69% of Italy's ODA was committed to basic social services, representing a significant increase from the 2000 level of 12.63% and achieving the 20% target.

Italy committed 0.35% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic education and 12.57% to basic health in 2003. Italy made a major increase on its ODA commitments to basic health since 2000.

In 2003, Italy committed 0.41% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector Women in Development. This represents an increase from 2000 when this sector accounted for a mere 0.02% of Italy's ODA commitments.

Italy committed 7.62% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection in 2003. In 2000, this sector accounted for only 1.48%.

Italy committed 0.63% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector STD control including HIV/AIDS in 2003. In 2000, Italy committed 1.35% to this sector. Furthermore, in 2003, Italy contributed USD 106.54 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Italy has consistently committed the largest share of its total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2003, this region accounted for 51.82% of Italy's total ODA. This represents an increase from 2000 when Italy committed 44.57% of its total ODA to this region. The proportion of Italy's ODA commitments to South America also increased from 0.72% in 2000 to 1.20% in 2003. During the same period, Italy's ODA commitments to South and Central Asia decreased from 21.98% to 16.75%.

In 2003, the largest share of Italy's total ODA was committed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In 2003, Italy's ODA commitments to this income group accounted for 35.11% of its total ODA commitments. Although LDCs remain the principal focus of Italy's ODA commitments, their share has decreased from 63.69% in 2000. Conversely, the proportion of Italy's total ODA commitments to Other Low Income Countries (OLICs) has increased from 11.63% in 2000 to 34.76% in 2003. During the same period, the proportions of Italy's ODA commitments to Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) have also increased from 4.02% and 0.09% to 16.12% and 2.17%. Over the four years that were analysed, High Income Countries (HICs) have accounted for 0.00% of Italy's total ODA commitments.

The proportion of Italian ODA allocated to LDCs as a percentage of its GNI in 2003 was of 0.08%, whilst in 2000 accounted for 0.04% of Italian GNI. Despite the significant increase, Italy has not yet achieved the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to LDCs.

Italy scored 3 out of 6 for this component. It achieved the target of 20% of ODA to basic

social services and has made progress in allocating to the other MDG sectors, except HIV/AIDS, and to LDCs.

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The criteria for formulating Italy's CSPs are set out in a series of thematic guidelines. Italy's approach to poverty reduction is set out in the 1999 *Poverty Reduction Guidelines*. Similarly, the 1998 *Guidelines on enhancing the role of women and introducing a gender perspective into development co-operation policy* define Italy's approach to gender equality. There are no sets of guidelines to define Italy's approach to basic education, basic health, the environment or HIV/AIDS.

Italy scored 2 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because even though Italy uses sectoral guidelines for its CSPs, they only exist for poverty reduction and gender equality.

#### **(6) MDG Sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The CSPs for Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina and Mozambique were analysed.

All four of the CSPs that were analysed include poverty reduction as the main objective of Italy's co-operation with those countries.

Gender equality is only included as an objective in the CSP for Mozambique. The other CSPs do not mention gender equality.

The CSPs for Albania, Argentina and Mozambique all include the environment as an objective. The environment is not mentioned at all in the CSP for Afghanistan.

Basic education is included as an objective in the CSP for Afghanistan. The CSP for Albania includes the general sector of education as an objective. However, it does not include any specific references to basic education. The CSP for Mozambique includes post-secondary education as an objective of Italy's co-operation with that country. Education is not included at all in the CSP for Argentina. All four of the CSPs that were analysed include health as an objective. However, none of them contain explicit references to basic health.

HIV/AIDS is only included as an objective in the CSP for Mozambique. The CSPs for Albania, Afghanistan and Argentina do not mention HIV/AIDS at all.

Italy scored 3 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because not all of the MDG sectors were included throughout the CSPs.

### **IV. Evaluation and Impact**

#### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

The criteria for Italy's evaluations are set out in the 2004 Operations Manual for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Cooperation Initiatives.

This set of guidelines does not include poverty eradication as a criterion for evaluation. Similarly, gender equality is not mentioned at all in the document.

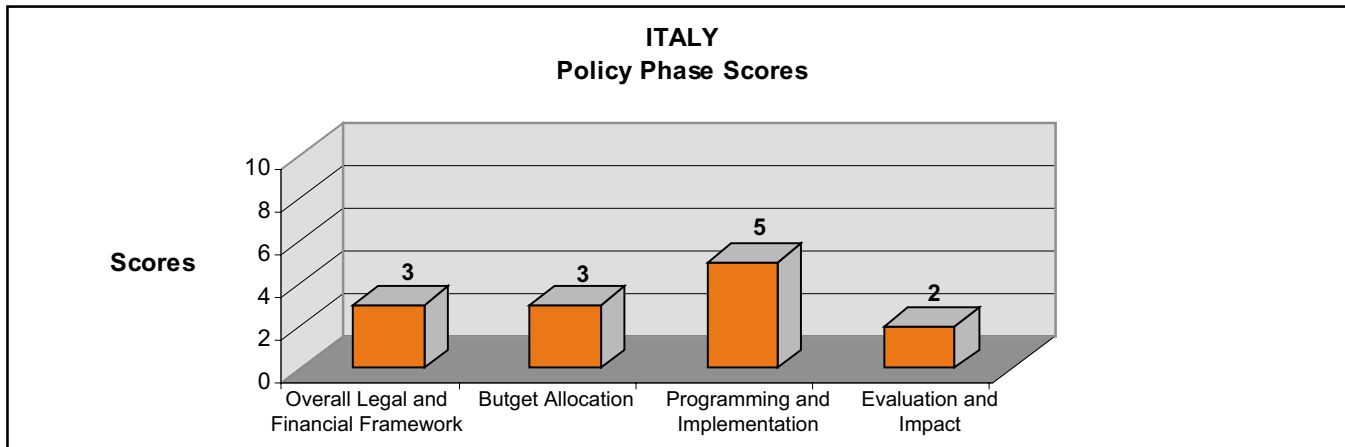
However, the guidelines do include the environment, education and health as issues which must be taken into account in all phases of the project cycle. Finally, the guidelines do not mention HIV/AIDS at all.

Italy scored 2 out of 4 for this component. Points were lost because poverty eradication, gender equality and HIV/AIDS were not included as criteria for evaluation.

MDG sectors. Italy needs to draft sets of guidelines for those MDG sectors, for which it currently has none if the MDGs are to be consistently included in its CSPs. Similarly, it should review its guidelines for evaluation to include all of the MDG sectors. It has not been possible to determine whether Italy's development co-operation has had a positive

**(8) Impact of Aid in MDG sectors**

It has not been possible to assess the impact of Italy's development co-operation



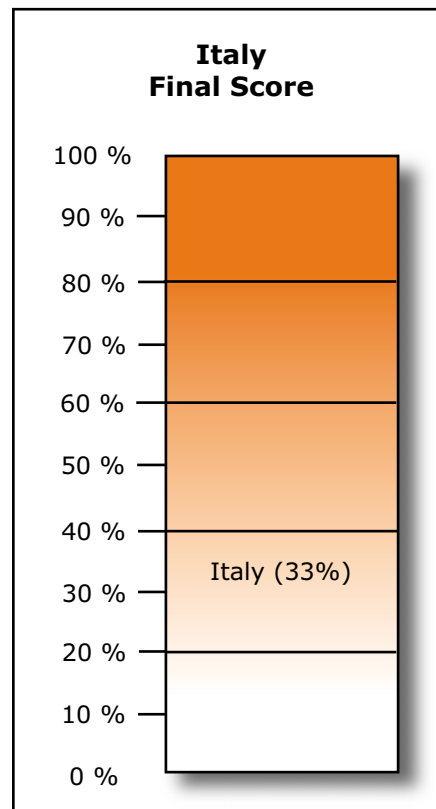
programme as the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were unable to provide researchers with any evaluation reports.

impact on the MDG sectors in its partner countries as the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was unable to provide researchers with any evaluation reports.

Italy scored 0 out of 6 for this component.

**Conclusions**

The overall score for Italy is 13 out of 40 points (33%). The legal basis for Italy's development policy is extremely outdated and needs to be updated if it is to take into account the MDGs. Furthermore, Italy lacks a clear institutional setting of priorities for development co-operation. The serious limitations of the development policy are reflected by a very low ODA/GNI percentage. Although Italy has set a timetable to achieve the 0.33% target agreed at the 2002 European Council summit in Barcelona and has indeed made very slight progress towards it, Italy will have to make a huge effort if it is to achieve the 0.7% target. Despite lacking targets for allocating its ODA to the MDG sectors, Italy has made some progress in this area. It is one of the few donors that were analysed to have achieved the target of committing 20% of ODA to basic social services and it has made progress in its ODA commitments to other



## Introduction

Soon after the current government took office, Minister for Development Co-operation, Agnes van Ardenne-van der Hoeven, expressed its commitment to the MDGs in a letter to Parliament: "...sustainable poverty reduction is the main objective of development co-operation. Government policy is based on the United Nations Millennium goals. (...) The achievement of the Millennium goals is the responsibility of the whole world. The focus of the Netherlands will be on the environment, education, AIDS and reproductive healthcare." <sup>(83)</sup>

More recently, the Government has re-affirmed its commitment to the MDGs in its national report on the Netherlands' progress towards achieving MDG 8. In his foreword to the report, Prime Minister Jan Balkenende wrote that: "The Dutch government is fully committed to playing its part in reaching MDG 8 and related targets". <sup>(84)</sup> How this commitment translates into the Dutch development policy follows below.

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### (1b) Development policy

The 2003 policy memorandum *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities – Dutch Development Co-operation en route to 2015* sets out the Netherlands' development co-operation policy. A summary of the document makes a clear link between the principle aim of the Netherlands' development co-operation policy – poverty eradication, and the MDGs: "Sustainable poverty reduction is the main objective. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the means of achieving it." <sup>(85)</sup>

The main priorities of the Netherlands' development co-operation are also set out in the summary. They are four focal points: education, the environment and water, AIDS prevention and reproductive healthcare.

Regarding the Netherlands' contribution to basic education, *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* contains the commitment that "the government will spend 15% of its development budget on education during its current term of office, concentrating on literacy, primary education and basic vocational training." <sup>(86)</sup> This definition converges with the DAC definition of basic education.

The policy statement also includes a concrete commitment to the priority area of HIV/AIDS: "Recognising the severity of the problem and in response to calls from parliament, the government has prioritised the fight against HIV/AIDS. Expenditure on AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria prevention strategies in 2007 will be double the 2002 level." <sup>(87)</sup>

Regarding the environment, the policy statement includes a commitment to intensify the link between poverty reduction and environmental policy as well as a concrete and time-bound commitment that "the government will make efforts to attain its spending target of 0.1% of GNP for the environment at the earliest opportunity, and by no later than 2007". <sup>(88)</sup> The deliberate effort to integrate the Netherlands' development co-operation with the MDGs is demonstrated in the statement that "over the coming years, the development co-operation environment programme will dovetail more closely with MDG 7". <sup>(89)</sup>

The policy statement does not include the promotion of gender equality as a priority area. However, the fact that gender is not explicitly mentioned in *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* does not imply that it is not taken into consideration in the Netherlands'



development co-operation policy. On the contrary, the *Memorie van Toelichting* of the Netherlands' Budget 2003, which is a legally binding document, highlights the importance of gender equality: "The implementation of the cabinet position 'gender mainstreaming' is becoming further embedded in the poverty reduction policy. The starting point for this is that inequality between men and women hinders sustainable development in developing countries." <sup>(90)</sup> Furthermore, the MDG sector of gender equality continues to feature strongly in the Netherlands' development co-operation policy. <sup>(91)</sup>

Similarly, although *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* does not include basic health as an objective, it does single out reproductive health as a priority area. The document clearly takes into account the importance of basic healthcare when it emphasises that "measures to improve reproductive health will be stepped up without neglecting primary health care services, which remain essential." <sup>(92)</sup> Furthermore, the document also makes a clear link between the Netherlands' objective of supporting reproductive health and the MDGs. It contains several references to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, including: "Although reproductive health is not itself an MDG, the MDGs and the Cairo agenda are indissolubly linked. Poverty can only be reduced if the Cairo agenda is implemented."

The document also shows that the Netherlands clearly takes into account the issue of policy coherence for development in its development co-operation policy: "The government will take steps to maintain the Netherlands' leading position in the international development policy coherence index and to enhance its own performance. [It] will work to improve coherence in its own policies, for which all the ministries are responsible, and in European and international development policies." <sup>(93)</sup>

The Netherlands scored a maximum 5 out of 5 for this component. The policy memorandum *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* is clearly based in the framework of the MDGs.

## **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

The Netherlands is one of only five countries to have achieved the UN target of allocating 0.7% of its GNP to ODA. The Netherlands first achieved this target as early as 1974. <sup>(94)</sup> In 1997, the then government of the Netherlands agreed to fix the Netherlands' ODA budget at 0.8% of GDP. This target has been reconfirmed by subsequent governments, most recently in the coalition agreement of 16 May 2003, which read "Dutch aid to developing countries will remain at the ODA norm of 0.8% of GNP" <sup>(95)</sup> and in Prime Minister Balkenende's policy statement of 11 June 2003, in which he stated that "the government will continue to earmark 0.8% of GDP for development aid". <sup>(96)</sup> In 2003, the Netherlands' net ODA was 0.80% of GDP. This places the Netherlands in fourth position after Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg as the most generous donors of ODA as a percentage of their respective GNPs.

The 2003, policy memorandum *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* contains a very clear commitment to allocate ODA on the basis of poverty criteria: "At least 50% of the Netherlands' bilateral development budget will be used to reduce poverty and promote economic growth in Africa." <sup>(97)</sup>

The Netherlands scored 4 out of 5 for this component. It has consistently surpassed the UN's ODA target and would have scored full marks if its development policy or budget included an explicit focus on LICs.

## II. Budget Allocation

### (3) Targeting the MDG sectors

The *Memorie van Toelichting* of the Netherlands' Budget 2003 states that "the allocation of resources will be done on the basis of effectiveness in terms of poverty reduction".<sup>(98)</sup> It also includes a more specific target to allocate 0.1% of GNP to the environment. The Netherlands has clearly improved in terms of targeting the MDG sectors as the *Memorie van Toelichting* of the 2005 Budget includes the following targets:

- Double the budget for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria to €270 million by 2007
- Allocate 0.1% of GDP to the environment and water no later than 2007<sup>(99)</sup>
- Allocate 15% of the development budget to education no later than 2007

The Netherlands has dramatically improved its reporting on the DAC gender and environment marker in the four years that were analysed. In 2003, the Netherlands marked 100% of its sector allocable ODA commitments compared with 24.14% in 2000. The Netherlands has improved its reporting on the DAC environment marker by an even greater margin. In 2003, it marked 100% of its sector allocable ODA commitments whereas in 2000, it only marked 7.99%.

*Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities* sets out both the explicit aim of using budget support as a means of delivering Dutch ODA and the need to ensure that this budget support is firmly placed within the framework of the MDGs. A summary of the document clearly states that in bilateral policy, "the aim is to work on a programme basis, where possible through budget support".<sup>(100)</sup> The document also clarifies the conditions for the use of budget support: "A number of conditions will, however, apply to budget support. First, it must be directly linked to the PRSP process, which must allow for partnerships, the involvement of various groupings at country level and the translation of the MDGs into local policy."<sup>(101)</sup>

The Netherlands scored 3.3 out of 4 for this component. The 2003 Budget contained a clear target on the environment and the Netherlands has consistently reported on both the DAC gender and environment markers. Moreover, the Netherlands' approach to budget support is clearly linked to the MDGs. However, it failed to score maximum marks due to the lack of targets to allocate to basic social services or gender equality.

### (4) Allocating to the MDG sectors

In 2003, the Netherlands' total ODA commitments amounted to USD 2.39 billion. Of the bilateral sector allocable ODA, 14.41% was committed to basic social services. This represents a slight decrease in Dutch ODA commitments to basic social services from 2000 when the sector represented 21.52%. In 2003, the Netherlands committed 3.14 % and 3.49% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to basic education and basic health respectively. In 2000, the Netherlands' ODA commitments to basic education and basic health accounted for 9.26% and 5.47% of bilateral sector allocable ODA.

In terms of its contribution to promoting gender equality, the Netherlands committed 0.85% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector Women in Development in 2003. In 2000, this equivalent commitment represented 1.32%.

In 2003, the Netherlands committed 8.49% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector General Environmental Protection. This represents a major increase from 2000 when the Netherlands' commitments to this particular sector only represented 4.86%.



In 2003, the Netherlands committed to 3.05% of its bilateral sector allocable ODA to the sector STD control including HIV/AIDS. This represents a slight decrease from 2000 when the Netherlands committed 3.1% to this same sector. Furthermore, in 2003, the Netherlands committed USD 43.59 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In 2003, the Netherlands committed the largest share of its total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa with 30.98%. This represents a significant increase in the Netherlands' commitment to the region from 2000 when it accounted for 22.77%. During the same period, the portion of ODA that the Netherlands committed to South and Central Asia increased from 4.81% to 13.83%. This region was the destination for the second highest share of total Dutch ODA commitments. In terms of ODA commitments by income groups, the lion's share of total Dutch ODA has consistently been committed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In 2003, 33.38% was committed to LDCs compared with 20.94% in 2000. During the same period, commitments to other Low-Income countries (OLICS) remained fairly constant at around 13%, commitments to Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) rose from 15.49% to 21.26%, commitments to Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) increased very slightly from 0.36% to 0.57% while commitments to High-Income Countries (HICs) accounted for less than 0.01% of total Dutch ODA in 2003 whereas they had not even featured in 2000.

The proportion of Dutch ODA allocated to LDCs as a percentage of its GNI in 2003 was of 0.26%, whilst in 2000 accounted for 0.21% of Dutch GNI. The Netherlands have consistently surpassed the target of allocating 0.15% of GNI to LDCs.

The Netherlands scores 3 out of 5 for this component. There has been progress towards achieving the targets in the sectors where such targets exist: environment and HIV/AIDS. The Netherlands was also rewarded for achieving the target of allocating 0.15% of its GNP to LDCs. Points were lost, however due to the decrease in allocations to basic social services and to gender equality.

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

#### **(5) Criteria for Country Strategy Papers**

The policy memorandum *Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities – Dutch Development Co-operation en route to 2015* provides the basis for the formulation of the Netherlands' country strategy papers, known as *jaarplannen* (annual plans). The policy memorandum contains clear references to the MDGs and the overarching aim of poverty eradication, and identifies four focus areas: (basic) education, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and the environment. It does not address the promotion of gender equality.

The Netherlands scores 2 out of 5 for this component. One point was lost as the document does not include gender equality as a specific objective. Furthermore, only half points have been awarded as the policy statement is not actually a specific set of guidelines for formulating CSPs.

#### **(6) MDG Sectors in the Country Strategy Papers**

The 2003 annual plans for Indonesia, Tanzania, Bolivia and Serbia and Montenegro have been analysed.

Poverty eradication is the main objective of all four of these annual plans. Interestingly the Bolivian plan is fully aligned to the MDGs and explicitly links each activity with one or more MDGs. The annual plans for Indonesia, Tanzania and Bolivia list basic education as an objective of Dutch development co-operation in those countries. There is no reference to

basic education in the annual plan for Serbia and Montenegro. Basic health is only included as an objective in the annual plan for Tanzania. None of the four annual plans included reproductive health as an objective.

The annual plans for Tanzania and Bolivia both include gender as an objective and there is a rather unspecific reference to the concept of gender mainstreaming in the annual plan for Indonesia. The environment is included as an objective in the annual plans for Indonesia, Tanzania and Bolivia. Finally, HIV/AIDS is only included as an objective in the annual plan for Tanzania. The annual plan for Serbia and Montenegro, on the other hand, is largely devoid of references to any of the focal areas or the MDGs, except for some focus on poverty eradication.

The Netherlands scores 2 out of 5 for this component. Points were lost because the MDG sectors were not present throughout the annual plans that were analysed. Furthermore, one point was deducted for lack of transparency as the annual plans are internal Ministry papers and are not generally accessible to the public or to the Dutch Parliament.

#### **IV. Evaluation and impact**

##### **(7) Criteria for Evaluation**

In May 2003, the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a document entitled *Guidelines for IOB Evaluations: Working Methods and Procedures for Evaluation*. This document provides an overview of the criteria and working methods for the IOB's evaluations. It contains no references to poverty eradication, basic education, basic health, reproductive health, gender equality, the environment or HIV/AIDS.

The Netherlands scores 0 out of 4 for this component. Neither poverty reduction nor any of the MDG sectors are included as criteria for evaluation.

##### **(8) Impact of aid in MDG sectors**

The evaluations of the Netherlands' co-operation with Bangladesh, Bolivia, Mali and the Palestinian Territories have been analysed. These are among the latest country evaluations that were performed by the IOB, which has, in recent years concentrated entirely on thematic and sectoral evaluations. It should be noted that over the period 2003 – 2007, the IOB is planning to conduct evaluations into most of the MDG sectors.

All four of the evaluations mentioned poverty reduction. However, only the evaluations of the Netherlands' development programmes for Bangladesh and the Palestinian Territories reported positive impact.

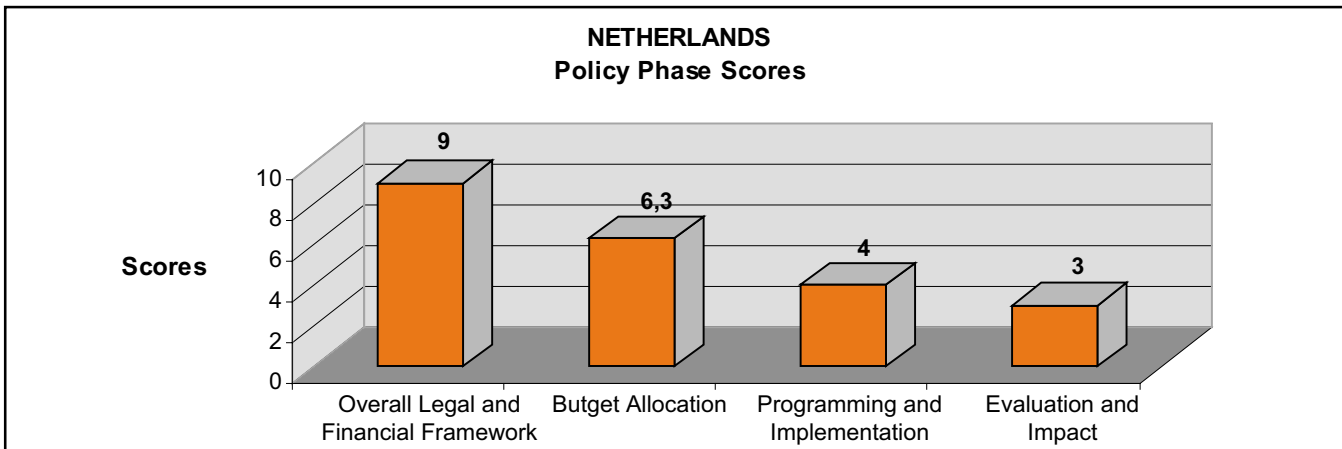
Gender quality was included in all four of the evaluations that were analysed. However, only the evaluation of the Netherlands' development programme for Bangladesh reported positive impact.

Similarly, the evaluation of the Netherlands' development programme for Bangladesh was the only one to report any positive impact on the environment. The evaluations of the Netherlands' development programme for Bolivia and for the Palestinian Territories both include the environment. However, they do not report any positive impact. The evaluation of the Netherlands' cooperation with Mali reported that it was not possible to assess the impact on the environment due to a lack of available data.



Education was included in all four of the evaluations that were analysed. Moreover, the evaluations of the Netherlands' development programmes for Bangladesh, Bolivia and the Palestinian Territories all report positive impacts.

Government have not always been met. The annual country plans and annual reports are not public, and the transparency of country programming is an issue. The annual country plans differ in quality. The annual reports are not yet showing clear evidence of progress



The evaluations of the Netherlands' development programmes for Bangladesh, Bolivia and Mali all mention health. However, none of them reports any significant impact on the sector. The evaluation of the Netherlands' development programme for the Palestinian Territories does not assess the impact on the health sector.

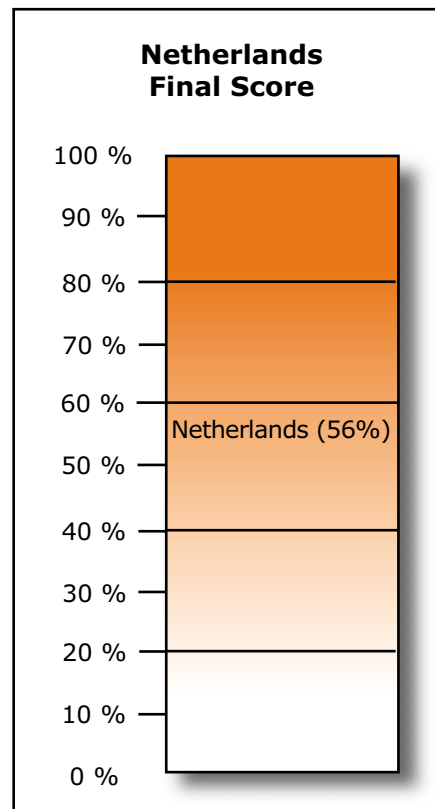
in MDG related areas. Despite the relative age of the evaluations that were analysed, they have fared reasonably in terms of their approach to the MDG sectors. The MDG focus will invariably increase if the IOB continues its current programme of sectoral evaluations that target the MDG sectors.

Finally, none of the four evaluations that were analysed included any references to HIV/AIDS whatsoever.

The Netherlands scores 3 out of 6 for this component. Points were lost because HIV/AIDS is not included in any of the evaluations analysed. Although most evaluations take account of the other MDG sectors, few of them reported a positive impact in those sectors.

**Conclusions**

The overall score for the Netherlands is 22.3 out of 40 (56%). The Netherlands is a major contributor of ODA and the fourth largest in the world in terms of ODA as a percentage of GNP. Moreover, an important poverty dimension is respected in the selection of countries to which aid is allocated. The MDGs form an important framework for Dutch development co-operation. Despite the clear focus areas prioritised in this context, the sectoral allocation targets set by the



## Introduction

The Czech Republic has not published any report on its contribution to reaching the Millennium Development Goals. In February 2004, UNDP and CESES published a report entitled *MDGs – Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion*. However, this report was entirely focused on fulfilling the goals in the Czech Republic. According to official sources, there are currently no plans for preparing an MDG national report.

## I. Legal and Financial Framework

### (1) Development policy

The Czech Republic has pledged to adopt and apply EC primary legislation in the field of development co-operation as of the date of its entry into the EU without exceptions or transitional periods. This implies the adoption of an obligation to coordinate its policy in the field of development co-operation and to harmonise its foreign aid programmes with those of the EC and the EU Member States. This would include a coordinated approach in international organisations and conferences, as well as the assumption of the obligation to contribute to the realisation of Community assistance programmes.

The first legal framework for development cooperation was set out by Resolution N° 153/1995 *Principles for providing Czech Development Assistance*, which was adopted in 1995 and set goals and criteria for development assistance. It served as the legal basis for development policy until March 2004.

The *Assessment of the Czech ODA programme*, which was undertaken on the basis of a Government decision from 2000, demonstrated that the Czech Republic has failed to secure an appropriate level of funding for foreign assistance. The one year financing cycle proved to be inappropriate for development assistance projects, since their implementation usually requires several years. Moreover, the programme does not yet enable the participation of, civil society organisations and SMEs. Therefore, the Czech Ministry for Foreign Affairs submitted to the government a new *Concept of the Czech Republic Foreign Aid Program for the 2002-2007 Period*.

The Concept, which was accepted in January 2002, outlined the revised targets and principles of foreign aid as well as the territorial and sectoral priorities. The main target was poverty reduction, in accordance with the MDGs, while democratisation, the integration of developing countries into the global economy and the improvement of environment were treated as cross-cutting targets. The principles guiding development assistance should be partnership, efficiency and transparency. *"In the area of foreign aid, the aim of the Czech Republic is in line with efforts of the international community to reduce poverty in the less developed parts of the world. (...) Hence, the Czech Republic fully supports the so-called international development targets (e.g. Millennium Development Goals - MDGs) adopted at various UN international conferences in the 1990s and confirmed by the 2000 UN Millennium Summit. The main target is by 2015 to halve the number of people living in absolute poverty."* <sup>(102)</sup>

The principles upon which the Czech Republic's development co-operation policy is currently based are set out in the *Guidelines for Providing Development Assistance after the Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union*, which was approved by the Government on March 31, 2004 in view of the EU accession. This document constitutes the ultimate regulatory framework for coordinating and managing foreign aid. In the section entitled *Definitions and Objectives of Foreign Development Assistance* it states that: *"Among the main objectives of foreign development assistance are the reduction of poverty, economic-*



*industrial development, the gradual integration of partner countries into the world economy, agricultural development, the development and fostering of democracy, human rights and good governance, introduction of legal framework, migration control, sustainable development with emphasis on its environmental part and post-conflict reconstruction.*" <sup>(103)</sup> Notably, poverty reduction is not included as the main objective of the Czech Republic's development co-operation. Rather, it is listed as the first of many above stated objectives.

In the section dedicated to the sectoral priorities, the Guidelines also provide, that "*priorities are defined on the basis of comparative advantages of the Czech Republic in accordance with principles of coherence, complementarity and coordination with other donor countries.*" <sup>(104)</sup>

This section also mentions the MDGs: "*In accordance with the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations, there are the following priority sectors: migration, industrial assistance, education, health, environment, and sustainable development.*" <sup>(105)</sup> However, the document does not mention some of the major MDG focal sectors such as gender equality and HIV/AIDS.

The document takes into account policy coherence for development: "*In accordance with the international principle of policy coherence for development, the Czech Republic takes into account the objectives and standards of foreign development aid while implementing other policies.*" <sup>(106)</sup>

## **(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA**

The *Guidelines for Providing Development Assistance* of the Czech Republic endorses the commitments made by the European Council in Barcelona in March 2002 as the EU contribution to the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development: "*Within the context of the Czech Republic's membership of the EU, the Barcelona Commitments also relates to the Czech Republic as well as other accession countries and is part of the 'soft acquis'.*" <sup>(107)</sup>

In 2002, the Czech Republic allocated 0.065% of its GNI to ODA. The total allocation was USD9.3 million, of which 69% was bilateral aid. In 2003, Czech ODA increased by 62% in real terms to USD87.3 million. This represents 0.11 % of GNI. The increase has been primarily due to the Czech participation in the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan. A further increase is envisaged taking into account the Czech Republic's contributions to the EU's development budget. All assistance was provided in grant form.

Besides the reconstruction efforts, Czech ODA comprised bilateral development projects, a programme of scholarships, humanitarian and food aid, assistance to refugees and debt relief. By region, most bilateral aid was directed to South-East Asia, the Balkans and the NIS. Czech ODA to LDCs has significantly increased and accounted for 0.01% of GNI in 2003.

## **II. Budget allocation**

### **(3) Targeting the MDG sectors**

The Czech Republic's Budget 2003 includes a section on foreign development co-operation. However, it does not include any targets to allocate to the MDG sectors. The Guidelines include references to the agreements and commitments reached at the conferences in Monterrey, Johannesburg, the World Summit on the Information Society and the Millennium Summit. However, they do not contain any concrete targets for allocating to the MDG focal sectors.

Development assistance projects focus on sectors where the Czech Republic enjoys comparative advantages. The sectors include education (provided in the form of scholarships), environmental protection (hydrology, biodiversity), infrastructure (energy production, transport, nuclear safety), agriculture (rural development), geological survey and other priorities. The sectoral priorities of Czech ODA also include basic social services, such as basic education, healthcare and nutrition, safe water and sanitation. The Czech Republic is especially well placed to support the strengthening of the partner countries' institutional capacities given its own recent experience of political and economic transition. A significant part of Czech ODA is dedicated to debt relief for developing countries over the period 2004 - 2006. This represents up to 15 % of the overall development budget. The Czech Republic plays also an active role in the implementation of the HIPC Initiative. Some progress is also being made in reducing tariffs, quotas and agricultural subsidies.

#### **(4) Allocating to the MDG sectors**

Currently, there is no detailed analysis of the section on foreign development assistance of the Czech Republic's budget. According to official sources, in conformity with the Millennium Declaration, the emphasis was being put on environmental issues, education and health. However, from a statistical point of view, this was made possible by providing about one fourth of bilateral aid on scholarships for students from developing and transitional countries in the Czech Republic. The only available data are the OECD/DAC statistics of ODA sectoral allocation. Data for the year 2003 show that 0.11% of net ODA was allocated to basic education, 41.77% to basic health, and 32.15% to general environmental protection.

On the other hand, to reflect the need for long term programming of foreign aid and ensure predictability and growth of ODA volume, the medium-term financial outlook of Czech ODA in 2004 has been prepared in co-operation with the Ministry of Finance.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Net ODA (total) in mil. USD	16	26	45	90
Net ODA as a percentage of GNI	0,03 %	0,05 %	0,07 %	0,11 %
Net ODA to LDCs as a % of GNI	0,001 %	0,002 %	0,003 %	0,001 %

Source: OECD, DAC

### **III. Programming and Implementation**

Until 2004, the Czech Republic was carrying out development assistance projects in more than fifty countries, which limits the potential impact of its development activities and significantly complicates the processes of monitoring and coordination. The establishment of a uniform Project Cycle Management methodology started in 2004. From the institutional point of view, it seems necessary to establish an appropriate system of institutions to ensure the coherent implementation of development assistance, including the Czech Development Agency. Czech diplomatic missions should also be more involved in the implementation of development co-operation activities.

The first step towards the programming of foreign development assistance was made by the *Guidelines for Providing Development Assistance after the Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union*, where eight priority countries were approved for long-term co-operation (namely Angola, Zambia, Yemen, Mongolia, Vietnam, Moldova, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia-Montenegro). According to the Guidelines, co-operation with partner countries shall be



based on country strategy papers that reflect their own national development priorities. This represents a major shift from single projects to comprehensive co-operation programmes. Concerning the administrative infrastructure, important changes are planned for the coming years.

Country Strategy Papers are currently being prepared by the Development Centre, MFA and with the participation of other ministries responsible for development projects (Industry and Trade, Agriculture, Education, Labour and Social Affairs, Health, Environment, Transportation, Interior etc.). According to official sources they will be approved by the Czech Government in May 2005.

#### **IV. Evaluation and impact**

According to *Guidelines for Providing Development Assistance after the Accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in close co-operation with line ministries and the Development Centre is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the development co-operation programme. The project cycle management includes monitoring and evaluation missions, whose plan and other aspects are discussed at the regular Inter-Ministry Working Group. In parallel, according to Czech legislation, particular line ministries are responsible for the control of implemented projects.

#### **Conclusions**

The Concept of 2002 is in line with the MDGs and includes poverty eradication as the main objective of Czech foreign aid. However, the Guidelines approved in 2004 consider poverty eradication among the main objectives of foreign development assistance, but not as the overriding objective. There has been a major increase in Czech ODA from 2000 to 2003 (from USD 16.16 million to USD 90.55 million), representing 0.11% of the Czech Republic's GNI in 2003. Although this increase is mainly due to reconstruction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is to be welcomed. There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of Czech ODA allocated to LDCs during the period studied. Allocation priorities of ODA are focused on sectors where the Czech Republic has a comparative advantage, which should not disregard the MDG sectors. The Czech Republic's Country Strategy Papers are currently being prepared and shall reflect the partner countries' national development priorities. Special efforts should be placed on the Ministries' responsibility, as set out in the Guidelines, to monitor and evaluate the Czech Republic's development co-operation programme.

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSPs	Country Strategy Papers
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCD	Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
GNI	Gross National Income
HICs	High Income Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOB	Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LICs	Lower Income Countries
LMICs	Low Middle Income Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDA	Euro-Mediterranean partnership with the South and Eastern Mediterranean & Middle East Countries
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
UMICs	Upper Middle Income Countries
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollars



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Effective 8 September 2003

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>a</sup> 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 <sup>b</sup> 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate <sup>c</sup> 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS <sup>d</sup> 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures <sup>e</sup> 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
<p><b>Target 12:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p><b>Target 13:</b> Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	
<p><b>Target 14:</b> Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p>	
<p><b>Target 15:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	
<p><b>Target 16:</b> In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
<p><b>Target 18:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population Internet users per 100 population

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

Note: Goals, targets and indicators effective 8 September 2003.

<sup>a</sup> For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

<sup>b</sup> An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate".

<sup>c</sup> Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.

<sup>d</sup> This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following: a) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know that a person can protect herself/himself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom"; b) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

<sup>e</sup> Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under 5 who are appropriately treated.

<sup>f</sup> An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization.

Table 1(a): OVERALL LEGAL AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Scores Range	Final Score Range for Phase				
(1a) Primary Law	a) Poverty eradication	Inclusion as the overall policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 2]	None	[0 - 2]					
	b) Coherence	Takes account of policy coherence for development	0 = no mention 1 = mention	[0 - 1]								
(1b) Soft Law or Development Policy	a) MDGs as objectives	Inclusion as overall policy objectives	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 6]	None	[0 - 1]					
	b) Poverty eradication	Inclusion as the main policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	c) Basic education	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	d) Basic health / reproductive health	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	e) Gender equality	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	f) Environment	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	g) HIV/AIDS	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA	a) Volume of ODA	Policy to achieve and maintain target of 0.7% GNI to ODA	0 = no timetable set 1 = timetable but no progress 2 = progress towards target 3 = target achieved and maintained	[0 - 3]	[0 - 5]	None	[0 - 5]					
	b) Poverty focus of ODA	Existence of poverty allocation criteria for ODA (e.g. geographic budget allocations based on poverty reduction as the objective)	0 = no criteria 1 = geographic criteria linked to poverty 2 = criteria focused on LICs	[0 - 2]								

Table 1(b): OVERALL LEGAL AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Scores Range	Final Score Range for Phase				
(1) Development Policy	a) MDGs as objectives	Inclusion as overall policy objectives	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	[0 - 10]				
	b) Coherence	Takes account of policy coherence for development	0 = no mention 1 = mention	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]					
	c) Poverty eradication	Inclusion as the main policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 6]	Score obtained is normalised (divided by 2) to reach a [0 - 3] range	[0 - 3]					
	d) Basic education	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	f) Gender equality	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	g) Environment	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	h) HIV/AIDS	Inclusion as a policy objective	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]								
	(2) Volume and poverty focus of ODA	a) Volume of ODA	Policy to achieve and maintain the UN target of 0.7% of GNI for ODA	0 = no timetable set 1 = timetable but no progress 2 = progress towards target 3 = target achieved and maintained					[0 - 3]	[0 - 5]	None	[0 - 5]
		b) Poverty focus of ODA	Existence of poverty allocation criteria for ODA (e.g. geographic budget allocations based on poverty reduction as the objective)	0 = no criteria 1 = geographic criteria exists 2 = criteria focused on LICs					[0 - 2]			

Table 2: BUDGET ALLOCATION

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Scores Range	Final Score Range for Phase
(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	a) Target 20% of ODA to basic social services	Existence of commitment to allocate target	0 = no existence 1 = existence	[0 - 1]	[0 - 6]	Normalised to a 2 point scale (Sum of scores divided by 3)	[0 - 2]	[0 - 10]
	b) Targeting gender equality and DAC gender marker	Existence of target and use of DAC gender marker	0 = no target, no use of marker 1 = target or marker used 2 = target and marker used	[0 - 2]				
	c) Targeting the environment and DAC marker	Existence of target and use of DAC environment marker	0 = no target, no use of marker 1 = target or marker used 2 = target and marker used	[0 - 2]				
	d) Targeting HIV/AIDS	Existence of targets	0 = no target 1 = target exist	[0 - 1]				
	f) Budget support	Linkage to the MDGs framework	0 = not linked 2 = linked	[0 - 2]				
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	a) Target 20% of ODA to basic social services	Percentage of ODA allocated to basic social services	0 = stagnation below target level 1 = progress 2 = 20% achieved				
b) Gender equality		Allocation of target to gender equality	0 = stagnation 1 = progress 2 = achieved	[0 - 2]				
c) Environment		Allocation of target to the environment	0 = stagnation 1 = progress 2 = achieved	[0 - 2]				
d) HIV/AIDS		Allocation of target to HIV/AIDS	0 = stagnation 1 = progress 2 = achieved	[0 - 2]				
e) Poverty focus: allocation to LDCs		Target 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to LDCs	0 = stagnation 1 = progress 2 = achieved	[0 - 2]	[0 - 2]	None	[0 - 2]	

Table 3: PROGRAMMING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Score Range	Final Score Range for Phase
(5) Criteria for Country Strategies (Guidelines)	a) Poverty eradication	Inclusion as the main criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	[0 - 10]
	b) Gender equality	Inclusion as criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	c) Environment	Inclusion as criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	d) Basic education	Inclusion as criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 3]	0 or 1 points = 0 2 points = 1 3 points = 2	[0 - 2]	
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Inclusion as criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]				
	f) HIV/AIDS	Inclusion as criteria for design of CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]				
(6) MDG sectors in Country Strategies (For <i>n</i> selected countries)	a) Poverty eradication	Inclusion as the main objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	$< n/2$ points = 0 $n/2 - n$ points = 1 $n$ points = 2	[0 - 2]	[0 - 10]
	b) Gender equality	Inclusion as an objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	$< n$ points = 0 $n$ points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	c) Environment	Inclusion as an objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	$< n$ points = 0 $n$ points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	d) Basic education	Inclusion as an objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]	[0 - 3 <i>n</i> ]	$[0 - n] = 0$ $[n+1 - 3n] = 1$	[0 - 1]	
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Inclusion as an objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]				
	f) HIV/AIDS	Inclusion as an objective of the CS	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - <i>n</i> ]				

\*\* A penalisation of 1 point over the final score for this phase will be given to donors that do not make their Guidelines (criteria) and/or Country Strategies publicly available.

Table 4a: EVALUATION AND IMPACT (Scoring Country Strategy Evaluations)

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Score Range	Final Score Range for Phase
(7) Criteria for evaluation (Guidelines)	a) Poverty eradication	Included as the main evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	[0 - 10]
	b) Gender equality	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	c) Environment	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	d) Basic education	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]				
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 3]	0 or 1 points = 0 2 or 3 points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	f) HIV/AIDS	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]				
(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors (for the <i>n</i> selected evaluation reports)	a) Poverty eradication	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	$\leq n$ points = 0 $[n - 2n]$ points = 1 $2n$ points = 2	[0 - 2]	[0 - 10]
	b) Gender equality	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	$[0 - n]$ points = 0 $> n$ points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	c) Environment	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	$[0 - n]$ points = 0 $> n$ points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	d) Basic education	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]				
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]	[0 - 6 <i>n</i> ]	$[0 - 2n]$ = 0 $[2n+1 - 6n]$ = 1	[0 - 1]	
	f) HIV/AIDS	Impact of aid	0 = not evaluated 1 = not significant 2 = significant	[0 - 2 <i>n</i> ]				

**\*\* A penalisation of 1 point over the final score for this phase will be given to donors that do not make their Guidelines for Evaluation and/or Evaluation reports publicly available.**

Table 4(b): EVALUATION AND IMPACT (Scoring Sectoral Evaluations)

Component	Parameters	Criteria	Scoring Method	Parameter Scores Range	Sum of Scores Range	Standardisation	Component Score Range	Final Score Range for Phase
(7) Criteria for evaluation (Guidelines)	a) Poverty eradication	Included as the main evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	[0 - 10]
	b) Gender equality	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	c) Environment	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 1]	None	[0 - 1]	
	d) Basic education	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 3]	0 or 1 points = 0 2 or 3 points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	e) Basic health / reproductive health	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 3]	0 or 1 points = 0 2 or 3 points = 1	[0 - 1]	
	f) HIV/AIDS	Included as an evaluation criterion	0 = not included 1 = included	[0 - 1]	[0 - 3]	0 or 1 points = 0 2 or 3 points = 1	[0 - 1]	
(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors (in Sectoral Evaluations)	a) Gender equality	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]	[0 - 12]	Score obtained is normalised (divided by 2) to reach a [0 - 6] range	[0 - 6]	[0 - 10]
	b) Environment	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]				
	c) Basic education	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]				
	d) Basic health/ reproductive health	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]				
	e) HIV/AIDS	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]				
	f) Overall impact on poverty reduction	Impact of aid	0 = insignificant 1 = modest 2 = significant	[0 - 2]				

**\*\* A penalisation of 1 point over the final score for this phase will be given to donors that do not make their Guidelines for Evaluation and/or Evaluation reports publicly available.**

### FINAL SCORE

The final score under the 2015-Watch for a donors' policy orientation towards the MDGs is the simple sum of the scores obtained in each of the policy phases. This is illustrated in the following table:

Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Phase Score Range	Overall Score Range
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	[0 – 5]	[0 – 10]	[0 – 40]
	(2) Financial framework	[0 – 5]		
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	[0 – 4]	[0 – 10]	
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	[0 – 6]		
III. Programming and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	[0 – 5]	[0 – 10]	
	(6) MDG sectors in the NIPs	[0 – 5]		
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	[0 – 4]	[0 – 10]	
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	[0 – 6]		

#### Final Score

The final score is translated into a percentage by multiplying by 2.5

#### Ranking

Following the *Round-table of Experts* and in later discussions within the Alliance2015, it was agreed that a ranking of countries for the 2015-Watch would be desirable. After further consultation with Brian Hammond (OECD/DAC), it was clear that a ranking could be a positive feature of the 2015-Watch, though the advice was to be very careful with the ranking exercise. The outcome was to rank in groups rather than individual place rankings.

The proposed 2015-Watch ranking will be done by categories, which will be defined according to the final score of donors. The following five categories are suggested (as used in other ranking systems):

- final score [0 – 8] or [0 – 20%]
- final score [8 – 16] or [20 – 40%]
- final score [16 – 24] or [40 – 60%]
- final score [24 – 32] or [60 – 80%]
- final score [32 – 40] or [80 – 100%]

2015-Watch Scores Matrix Denmark						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	As Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	[0 - 5]	5.0	8.0		
	(2) Financial framework	[0 - 5]	4.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	[0 - 4]	2.7	6.2		
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	3.5			
III. Progressing and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	[0 - 5]	5.0	10.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the NPS	[0 - 5]	5.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	[0 - 4]	3.0	6.0		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	3.0			
					<b>31,2</b>	<b>78%</b>

2015-Watch Scores Matrix Germany						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	As Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	[0 - 5]	4.0	5.0		
	(2) Financial framework	[0 - 5]	1.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	[0 - 4]	0.7	2.2		
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	1.5			
III. Progressing and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	[0 - 5]	3.0	5.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the NPS	[0 - 5]	2.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	[0 - 4]	3.0	5.5		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	2.5			
					<b>17,7</b>	<b>44%</b>

2015-Watch Scores Matrix European Community						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	As Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	[0 - 5]	3.3	7.3		
	(2) Financial framework	[0 - 5]	4.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	[0 - 4]	2.0	3.6		
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	1.5			
III. Progressing and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	[0 - 5]	3.0	5.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the NPS	[0 - 5]	2.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	[0 - 4]	3.0	5.0		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	2.0			
					<b>20,8</b>	<b>52%</b>

2015-Watch Scores Matrix Ireland						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	As Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	[0 - 5]	3.5	3.5		
	(2) Financial framework	[0 - 5]	2.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	[0 - 4]	0.7	4.2		
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	3.5			
III. Progressing and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	[0 - 5]	3.0	5.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the NPS	[0 - 5]	5.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	[0 - 4]	3.0	7.0		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	[0 - 6]	4.0			
					<b>24,7</b>	<b>62%</b>

2015-Watch Scores Matrix Italy						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	Air Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	0 - 3	1.0	3.0		
	(2) Financial framework	0 - 3	2.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	0 - 4	0.0	3.0	13,0	33%
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	0 - 4	3.0			
III. Programming and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	0 - 3	2.0	5.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the MIPs	0 - 3	3.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	0 - 4	2.0	2.0		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	0 - 6	0.0			

2015-Watch Scores Matrix Netherlands						
FINAL SCORE						
Policy Phase	Components	Component Score Range	Component Score	Phase Score	Total Score	Air Percentage
I. Overall legal and financial framework	(1) Legal framework	0 - 3	5.0	9.0		
	(2) Financial framework	0 - 3	4.0			
II. Budget allocation	(3) Targeting the MDG sectors	0 - 4	3.3	6.3	22,3	56%
	(4) Allocation to the MDG sectors	0 - 4	3.0			
III. Programming and implementation	(5) Criteria for CSPs	0 - 3	2.0	4.0		
	(6) MDG sectors in the MIPs	0 - 3	2.0			
IV. Evaluation and impact	(7) Criteria for evaluation	0 - 4	0.0	3.0		
	(8) Impact of aid in the MDG sectors	0 - 6	3.0			

## 2015-Watch Documentation

Policy Phase (issue)	DENMARK
<b>(1) Primary Law</b>	➤ The Constitutional Act of Denmark, June 1953
<b>(2) Secondary Law and Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Act on International Development Cooperation as published in Act no. 541 of 10 July 1998.</li> <li>➤ Denmark's Development Policy Strategy, Partnership 2000</li> <li>➤ Operationalisation of Poverty Reduction Objective in Denmark's Bilateral Development Policy, 2003</li> <li>➤ A World of Difference, The Government's Vision for New Priorities in Danish Development Assistance 2004-2008, June 2003</li> <li>➤ Security, Growth – Development, Priorities of the Danish Government for Danish Development Assistance 2005-2009, August 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(3) Volume and poverty focus of ODA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Denmark, Statement by H.E. Per Stir Moller, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 2002</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC online database</li> </ul>
<b>(4) Budget Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Budgetredogorelse 2003</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC policy markers (CRS)</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Budget Allocation</b>	➤ OECD/DAC on-line database (CRS)
<b>(6) Guidelines fo Country Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Guidelines for Revision of Country Strategies, December 2004</li> <li>➤ 2005 Annual Business Plan Guide</li> <li>➤ Format for Representation's Assessment of Country Programme, September 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(7) Country Strategy Papers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nicaragua – Dinamarca una Asociación, Estrategia de la Cooperación Danesa en Nicaragua 2004-2009, 2004</li> <li>➤ Bhutan – Denmark Partnership, Strategy for Development Cooperation 2003-2007, 2003</li> <li>➤ Country Strategy for Tanzania 2001-2005, 2002</li> <li>➤ Uganda – Denmark Partnership, Strategy for Development Cooperation 2004-2008, 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(8) Guidelines Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluation Guidelines, February 1999</li> <li>➤ Standard Terms of Reference Performance Review, November 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(9) Evaluation reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluation, Danish Development Assistance to Vietnam 1993-2000, 2002</li> <li>➤ Evaluation Report, Danish Development Assistance to Nicaragua, 2002</li> <li>➤ Evaluation: Danish-Burkinabe Development Cooperation 1996-2000, 2001</li> <li>➤ Evaluation Report on the Danish-Bolivian Cooperation Programme 1997-2001, 2002</li> </ul>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	➤ Denmark's International Programme of Action Against HIV/AIDS
<b>Coherence</b>	
<b>Trade and Development</b>	➤ Trade and Development, Tackling Poverty Strategy, 2003
<b>Debt relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Paying for 100% Multilateral Debt Cancellation, Current Proposals Explained, EURODAD, January 2005</li> <li>➤ Denmark's Policy on the Debt Problems of the Developing Countries, Danish MoFA Website</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Support (SWAPs)</b>	➤ Guidance Note on the Provision of Budget Support, October 2003
<b>Budget support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmonisation, Alignment, Results: Report on Progress, Challenges and Opportunities, 2005</li> <li>➤ Rome Declaration on Harmonization, February 2003</li> <li>➤ Survey on Harmonisation and Alignment, Progress in Implementing Harmonisation and Alignment in 14 Partner Countries, OECD, January 2005</li> <li>➤ Draft Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, February 2005</li> <li>➤ Joint Action Plan for Effective Aid Delivery Through Harmonisation and Alignment of Donor Practices</li> </ul>
<b>Co-ordination and harmonisation</b>	
<b>MDG 8 Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 2015 Denmark's First Reporting on Goal 8, 2003</li> <li>➤ MDG Progress Report by Denmark 2004, 2004</li> </ul>
<b>DAC Peer Reviews</b>	➤ Development Cooperation Review; Denmark, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, 2003.

<b>Policy Phase (issue)</b>	<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>
<b>(1) Primary Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ EC Treaty</li> <li>➤ Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe</li> </ul>
<b>(2) Secondary Law and Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Declaration by the Council and the Commission on the European Community's development policy</li> <li>➤ Communication from the Commission: the European Community's Development Policy; COM(2000)212 final</li> </ul>
<b>(3) Volume and poverty focus of ODA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barcelona Commitments; Presidency Conclusions, Barcelona European Council, 15 and 16 March 2002</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC on-line database</li> </ul>
<b>(4) Budget Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ EU Budget 2003, 2004 and 2005</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC policy markers (CRS)</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Budget Allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ OECD/DAC on-line database</li> <li>➤ Annual Reports on the European Community's development policy and external assistance, 2001, 2003 and 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(6) Guidelines for Country Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Guidelines for implementation of the Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers</li> </ul>
<b>(7) Country Strategy Papers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Honduras – European Community Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006</li> <li>➤ Malawi – European Community Country Strategy Paper 2001-2007</li> <li>➤ Bangladesh – European Community Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006</li> <li>➤ Moldova – Country Strategy paper 2002-2006</li> </ul>
<b>(8) Guidelines Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluation in the European Commission. A guide to the Evaluation Procedures and Structures currently operational in the Commission's external Co-operation Programmes</li> </ul>
<b>(9) Evaluation reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluation of the European Commission's Country Strategy for Honduras (2004)</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of the European Commission's Country Strategy for Malawi (2003)</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of the European Commission's Country Strategy for Bangladesh (2003)</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of the Tacis Country Strategy in Moldova (2000)</li> </ul>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Programme for Action: Accelerated action on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in the context of poverty reduction.</li> </ul>
<b>Coherence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication from the Commission: Trade and Development. Assisting developing countries to benefit from trade, COM(2002)513 final</li> </ul>
<b>Trade and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication from the Commission on an Integrated Framework for Fisheries Partnership Agreements with third countries, COM(2002)637</li> <li>➤ GAERC Council conclusions, 19/11/2002</li> </ul>
<b>Debt relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Commission Participation in the HIPC Initiative. 2003 and 2004 Status Reports</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Support (SWAPs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Guidelines for European Commission Support to Sector Programmes, 2003</li> </ul>
<b>Budget support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Guide to the programming and implementation of budget support for third countries, 03/2002</li> </ul>
<b>Co-ordination and harmonisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barcelona Commitments; Presidency Conclusions, Barcelona European Council, 15 and 16 March 2002</li> </ul>
<b>MDG 8 Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ EC report on the MDGs 2000-2004</li> <li>➤ Commission Staff Working Document (DRAFT) EU Report on MDGs 2000-2004</li> </ul>
<b>DAC Peer Reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ European Community Development Co-operation Review 2002, OECD/DAC.</li> </ul>
<b>Other documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication of the European Commission: Accelerating progress towards attaining the MDGs – Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness. COM(2005) 133 final</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Phase (issue)</b>	<b>GERMANY</b>
<b>(1) Primary Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grundgesetz fuer die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1949</li> </ul>

<b>(2) Secondary Law and Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Poverty Reduction – a global responsibility, Program of Action 2015: The German Government's Contribution Towards Halving Extreme Poverty World Wide, Bonn, April, 2001.;</li> <li>➢ Deutsche Bundesregierung, Koalitionsvertrag zur Entwicklungspolitik der deutschen Bundesregierung in der 15. Legislaturperiode, 2002.</li> </ul>
<b>(3) Volume and poverty focus of ODA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Monterrey pledge</li> <li>➢ OECD/DAC online database</li> </ul>
<b>(4) Budget Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesfinanzministerium Deutschland, Bundeshaushalt 2003</li> <li>➢ Bundesfinanzministerium Deutschland, Bundeshaushalt 2004</li> <li>➢ Bundesfinanzministerium Deutschland, Bundeshaushalt 2005</li> <li>➢ OECD/DAC policy markers (CRS)</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Budget Allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ OECD/DAC online database (CRS)</li> </ul>
<b>(6) Guidelines for Country Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ General explanations regarding the drafting of Country Strategies for the field of development policy (including outline structure).</li> </ul>
<b>(7) Country Strategy Papers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Mozambique Laenderkonzept</i>, June 2003,</li> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Uganda Laenderkonzept</i>, April 2004.</li> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Honduras Laenderkonzept</i>, May 2004.</li> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>India Lanederkonzept</i>, March 2004.</li> </ul>
<b>(8) Guidelines Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Evaluation Matrix</i>, Bonn, August 2002.</li> </ul>
<b>(9) Evaluation reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Hauptbericht zur Serienevaluierung "Erfolgsaussichten von Grundbildungsvorhaben", Feldstudie Honduras, Bonn, Februar 2001;</li> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Hauptbericht zur Evaluierung „Bekaempfung der Jugendargument“, Teilmassnahme Uganda, Bonn, December 2003.;</li> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>India, Health Sector, Final Report</i>, January 2004.</li> </ul>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Der deutsche Beitrag zur Bekaempfung der HIV/AIDS-Pandemie und ihrer Auswirkungen in Entwicklungslaendern</i></li> </ul>
<b>Coherence</b>	N/A
<b>Trade and Development</b>	N/A
<b>Debt relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, April 2002 (does not have a title?).</li> </ul>
<b>Co-ordination and harmonisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, October 2004 (does not have a title?).</li> </ul>
<b>MDG 8 Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>Der Beitrag der deutschen Bundesregierung zur Umsetzung der Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele 2004</i></li> </ul>
<b>DAC Peer Reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>Development Cooperation Review; Germany, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, 2001</i></li> </ul>
<b>Other documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, <i>Bericht über den Stand der Umsetzung der MDGs in den Pilotländern des Aktionsprogramms 2015: Bolivien, Mosambik, Vietnam und Jemen</i>, Bonn, Oktober 2004.</li> <li>➢ <i>Policy on reproductive health and education.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Policy Phase (issue)</b>	<b>IRELAND</b>
<b>(1) Primary Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>Irish Constitution-Bunreacht na hEireann, 29th December 1937</i></li> </ul>
<b>(2) Secondary Law and Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>The White Paper on Foreign Policy, Challenges and Opportunities Abroad, 1996</i></li> </ul>

<b>(3) Volume and poverty focus of ODA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ireland, Address by Ms Liz O'Donnell, T.D, Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs at the International Conference on financing for Development, Monterrey Mexico 18 – 22 March 2002</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC online database</li> </ul>
<b>(4) Budget Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Budget 2003</li> <li>➤ OECD/DAC policy markers</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Budget Allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ OECD/DAC on-line database (CRS)</li> </ul>
<b>(6) Guidelines for Country Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Country Strategy Planning Guidelines 2004</li> </ul>
<b>(7) Country Strategy Papers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mozambique Country Strategy Paper 2001-2003, February 2001</li> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland, Uganda Country Strategy Paper 2004-2006, March 2004</li> <li>➤ Timor Leste Country Strategy Paper, Bilateral Aid Programme 2003-2005, February 2003</li> <li>➤ Tanzania Country Strategy Paper Bilateral Aid Programme 2003-2005, July 2002</li> </ul>
<b>(8) Guidelines Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Looking Back, Moving Forward –SIDA Evaluation Manual</li> </ul>
<b>(9) Evaluation reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Review of the Government of Ireland-Government of South Africa Development Cooperation Programme 2001-2003, 2004</li> <li>➤ Lesotho Country Programme Assessment for Development Cooperation Ireland</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of the Uganda country strategy 2000-2003, 2003</li> <li>➤ Aid Modalities in Ethiopia 2004</li> </ul>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland; HIV/AIDS (Available at: <a href="http://www.dci.gov.ie">http://www.dci.gov.ie</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Coherence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Research Project on Coherence Between Ireland's Official Development Cooperation Activities and other Policy Areas in particular Agricultural Trade and Support Policies, Draft Terms of Reference</li> </ul>
<b>Trade and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland; Trade (Available at: <a href="http://www.dci.gov.ie">http://www.dci.gov.ie</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Debt relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland; Debt Relief (Available at: <a href="http://www.dci.gov.ie">http://www.dci.gov.ie</a>)</li> <li>➤ Department of Foreign Affairs, (19 July 2002), Minister of State Tom Kitt T.D. Launches New Government Policy on Developing Country Debt, Available at: <a href="http://foreignaffairs.gov.ie/Press_Releases">http://foreignaffairs.gov.ie/Press_Releases</a></li> </ul>
<b>Co-ordination and harmonisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ireland Action Plan: Status of Harmonisation, Strategies Dissemination and Preparation of Action Plans, November 2003</li> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland; Partnership (Available at: <a href="http://www.dci.gov.ie">http://www.dci.gov.ie</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>MDG 8 Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Report on Ireland's Contribution to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals</li> </ul>
<b>DAC Peer Reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Review; Ireland, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, 2003.</li> </ul>
<b>Other documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Report of the Ireland Aid Review Committee, A Review of the Development Cooperation Programme of the Government of Ireland</li> <li>➤ Development Cooperation Ireland; Overview (Available at: <a href="http://www.dci.gov.ie">http://www.dci.gov.ie</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Phase (issue)</b>	<b>ITALY</b>
<b>(1) Primary Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Constitution (art.117, par.9)</li> </ul>
<b>(2) Secondary Law and Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Legge n.49/1987 "Nuova Disciplina della Cooperazione dell'Italia con i Paesi in Via di Sviluppo".Development Cooperation Law 49/1987 (Italian version).</li> <li>➤ Legge 209/2000: "Misure per la riduzione del debito estero dei Paesi a piu' basso reddito e maggiormente indebitati" "Measures for the reduction of foreign debt towards the low income countries and HIPC."(Italian version)</li> </ul>
<b>(3) Volume and poverty focus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monterrey pledge</li> </ul>

<b>of ODA</b>	➤ OECD/DAC online database
<b>(4) Budget Commitments</b>	➤ "Stato di Previsione del Ministero Affari Esteri per l'anno finanziario 2005. Relazione approvata dalla Commissione del Parlamento Italiano", "Mfa-Provisional Budget and Pluriannual Budget for 2005-2007 - Draft approved by the Italian Parliamentary Commission", (Italian version) ➤ OECD/DAC policy markers (CRS)
<b>(5) Budget Allocation</b>	➤ OECD/DAC online database (CRS)
<b>(6) Guidelines for Country Strategies</b>	➤ Thematic Guidelines on: Poverty Reduction, Gender and Trade.
<b>(7) Country Strategy Papers</b>	➤ Country Sections in: "Relazione Annuale sull' Attuazione della Politica di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo, 2003 <i>Italian version</i> ) ➤ Countries: Mozambique, Albania, Argentina, Afganistan.
<b>(8) Guidelines Evaluation</b>	➤ "Manuale operativo per il Monitoraggio e la Valutazione delle Iniziative di Cooperazione". "Operations Manual for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Cooperation Initiatives. Central Technical Unit-DGCS-Mfa, 2004." (Italian version)
<b>(9) Evaluation reports</b>	➤ None publicly available
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	➤ The Italian Development Aid and the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Central Technical Unit, DGCS-Mfa, 2004.
<b>Coherence</b>	N/A
<b>Trade and Development</b>	➤ Actions for Developing Countries - Developing Countries Participation's in International Trade - Trade Associations (Mfa, web-documents). ➤ Sustainable Development. 2002. (Mfa, web-doc)
<b>Debt relief</b>	➤ Legge n. 209/2000 "Misure per la riduzione del debito estero dei Paesi a piu' basso reddito e maggiormente indebitati." ➤ Debt Relief for Developing Countries Doc., Rome, 2003. (web-doc) ➤ Enhanced HIPC Initiative Doc., Rome, 1996. (web-doc)
<b>Co-ordination and harmonisation</b>	No National Action Plan?
<b>MDG 8 Report</b>	Not ready
<b>DAC Peer Reviews</b>	➤ DAC Peer Review of Italy. OECD - 2004. OECD - DAC Development Cooperation Report. 2004.
<b>Other documents</b>	➤ Action Plan for Africa adopted by Kananaskis G8. (regional guidelines).

Allocation to Basic Social Services* as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	10,12%	6,55%	9,17%	19,15%
EC <sup>1</sup>	14,12%	5,62%	8,16%	12,87%
GERMANY	11,64%	8,65%	12,95%	10,40%
IRELAND	20,50%	22,05%	39,23%	24,67%
ITALY	12,63%	5,50%	18,14%	21,69%
NETHERLANDS	21,52%	29,05%	25,06%	14,41%
EU-15 Total	16,27%	14,52%	19,07%	14,55%
DAC Total	14,71%	14,54%	18,98%	15,21%

SOURCE: OECD

\* Basic Social Services: basic education, basic health, nutrition, safe water and sanitation.

<sup>1</sup> EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Allocation to Basic Health as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	2,05%	2,01%	0,76%	11,74%
EC <sup>1</sup>	3,93%	2,40%	2,34%	3,31%
GERMANY	1,13%	1,80%	2,82%	1,38%
IRELAND	9,25%	7,64%	14,72%	13,27%
ITALY	5,37%	2,73%	7,78%	12,57%
NETHERLANDS	5,47%	6,58%	3,36%	3,49%

SOURCE: OECD

<sup>1</sup> EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Allocation to Basic Education as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	6,37%	1,40%	4,76%	1,53%
EC <sup>1</sup>	6,08%	0,69%	0,51%	3,89%
GERMANY	2,66%	1,60%	2,49%	2,40%
IRELAND	5,45%	7,75%	6,32%	4,42%
ITALY	0,36%	0,28%	0,07%	0,35%
NETHERLANDS	9,26%	13,44%	12,70%	3,14%

SOURCE: OECD

<sup>1</sup> EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Allocation to General Environmental Protection as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	0,43%	8,33%	7,74%	8,79%
EC*	3,24%	2,73%	2,01%	2,35%
GERMANY	3,47%	3,78%	3,00%	2,73%
IRELAND	1,04%	1,01%	0,50%	0,63%
ITALY	1,48%	1,81%	2,62%	7,62%
NETHERLANDS	4,86%	8,04%	4,32%	8,49%

SOURCE: OECD

\* EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Allocation to Women in Development (WID) as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	2,72%	0,30%	3,12%	1,00%
EC*	0,09%	0,17%	0,34%	0,04%
GERMANY	0,34%	0,19%	0,40%	0,20%
IRELAND	1,22%	0,94%	0,27%	1,17%
ITALY	0,02%	0,51%	1,51%	0,41%
NETHERLANDS	1,32%	0,92%	1,04%	0,65%

SOURCE: OECD

\* EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Pledges and Contributions to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria						
	PLEDGE		CONTRIBUTIONS			Total Paid to Date
	Amount US\$ Mill	Period	2001-2002	2003	2004	
DENMARK	69,618	2002-2005	14,816	13,790	16,188	44,795
EC	564,783	2001-2006	137,064	50,360	264,413	451,837
GERMANY	396,095	2002-2007	11,995	37,427	45,944	147,086
IRELAND	33,295	2001-2004	9,835	11,161	12,299	33,295
ITALY	464,200	2002-2005	108,618	106,541	0,000	215,160
NETHERLANDS	166,788	2002-2005	8,067	43,590	54,344	106,022

SOURCE:

Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Allocation to STD control including HIV/AIDS as percentage of Bilateral Sector Allocable ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	0,24%	0,45%	2,70%	1,23%
EC*	0,71%	0,55%	1,36%	0,16%
GERMANY	0,73%	1,06%	1,14%	1,47%
IRELAND	0,41%	3,86%	14,08%	3,43%
ITALY	1,35%	0,46%	0,65%	0,63%
NETHERLANDS	3,10%	3,93%	4,46%	3,05%

SOURCE: OECD

\* EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as % of donor's GNI (Disbursements 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	0,34%	0,36%	0,33%	0,32%
GERMANY	0,07%	0,07%	0,07%	0,10%
IRELAND	0,14%	0,17%	0,22%	0,21%
ITALY	0,04%	0,05%	0,09%	0,08%
NETHERLANDS	0,21%	0,26%	0,29%	0,26%
EU-15	0,09%	n/a	0,11%	0,13%
DAC Total			0,06%	0,08%

SOURCE: OECD

General Budget Support* allocation as percentage of Total ODA (Commitments 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	4,59%	0,27%	0,38%	2,52%
EC <sup>1</sup>	14,86%	5,26%	8,37%	11,10%
GERMANY	0,00%	0,11%	0,00%	0,08%
IRELAND	0,01%	1,72%	8,09%	6,28%
ITALY	0,69%	8,16%	0,15%	0,46%
NETHERLANDS	7,69%	11,69%	2,88%	6,18%

SOURCE: OECD

\* Including balance-of-payments support and structural adjustment assistance

<sup>1</sup> EC Reporting to the DAC is comprehensive only from 2003

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of donor's GNI (Disbursements 2000-2003)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
DENMARK	1,06%	1,03%	0,96%	0,84%
GERMANY	0,27%	0,27%	0,27%	0,28%
IRELAND	0,29%	0,33%	0,40%	0,39%
ITALY	0,13%	0,15%	0,20%	0,17%
NETHERLANDS	0,84%	0,82%	0,81%	0,80%
CZECH REPUBLIC	0,03%	0,05%	0,07%	0,11%
EU-15	0,32%	0,33%	0,35%	0,35%
DAC Total	0,22%	0,22%	0,23%	0,25%

SOURCE: OECD

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