

Aid Effectiveness 2005-10: An Overview of Progress

Substantial progress

- The proportion of developing countries with **sound national development strategies** in place has more than tripled since 2005.
- High-quality **results-oriented frameworks** to monitor progress against national development priorities are in place in one-quarter of the developing countries first surveyed in 2005, with statistics related to the Millennium Development Goals becoming increasingly available.

Moderate or mixed progress

- While non-state actors are more involved in the design of national development strategies in many developing countries, there are still challenges to providing an **enabling environment for civil society** activities in some others.
- Efforts to improve support for **capacity development** have been mixed. While donors met the target on coordinated technical co-operation, support for capacity development often remains supply-driven, rather than responding to developing countries' needs.
- Over one-third of all developing countries participating in the 2011 Survey showed an improvement in the **quality of their public financial management systems** over the period 2005-10. At the same time, one-quarter of them saw setbacks in the quality of these systems.
- Donors are using developing country systems more than in 2005, but not to the extent agreed in Paris. In particular, donors are not systematically making greater **use of country systems** where these systems have been made more reliable.
- Overall, donors did not make progress in further **untying aid** across the countries participating in the 2011 Survey.
- There are some promising examples of efforts to improve **transparency** around aid.

Little or no progress

- **Aid for the government sector** is not captured systematically in developing country budgets and public accounts.
- Little progress has been made among donors to implement **common arrangements or procedures** and conduct joint missions and analytic works.
- **Aid is becoming increasingly fragmented**, despite some initiatives that aim to address this challenge.
- The **medium-term predictability of aid** remains a challenge in developing countries because donor communication of information on future aid to individual developing country governments remains isolated rather than being the norm.
- Most developing countries have yet to implement thorough mutual **(government-donor) reviews of performance** that benefit from broad participation.