



Belgian TA and the Paris Declaration

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Outline

1. What the Paris Declaration prescribes
2. What monitoring of Paris Declaration reveals
3. What BTC can and should do

1. What the Paris Declaration prescribes

- Align
- Harmonise
- In relation to TA in particular:
 - co-ordinate TA
 - avoid parallel project implementation units (PIUs)
- All of this is monitored by DAC using agreed indicators

Harmonisation and alignment

- Harmonisation = among donors
 - establishing common procedures
 - simplifying procedures
 - exchange of information
- Alignment = between donors and recipients
 - national strategy setting and planning
 - national budgeting and implementation
 - national control and audit
 - national M&E

Progress indicators for donors

	Indicator	2005 baseline	2007 score	2010 target
3	Aid flows are recorded in countries' budgets	42%	48%	85%
4	Technical assistance is aligned and co-ordinated	48%	60%	50%
5a	Donors use country PFM systems	40%	45%	(80%)
5b	Donors use country procurement systems	39%	43%	(80%)
6	Donors avoid parallel PIUs	1817	1601	611

DAC criteria for new-style 'coordinated' TC

1. Have authorities expressed clear CD objectives as part of broader strategy? (Y/N)
2. Is TC aligned with national CD objectives (Y/N)
3. Do authorities have control over TC (Y/N)
4. If more than one donor, arrangements in place for harmonisation involving authorities (Y/N)

⇒ Yes if positive answer to 1 and 2, and 3 or 4 (or both 3 and 4).

DAC criteria for parallel PIUs

- Is PIU accountable to donor? (Y/N)
- Are ToR for externally appointed staff determined by donor? (Y/N)
- Is most professional staff appointed by the donor? (Y/N)
- Are salaries (incl. benefits) higher than those of civil service ? (Y/N)

⇒ PIU if 3 or 4 positive answers

Progress indicators for donors (cont'd)

	Indicator	2005 baseline	2007 score	2010 target
7	Aid is more predictable	41%	46%	71%
8	Aid is untied	75%	88%	Progress over time
9	Donors use co-ordinated mechanisms for aid delivery	43%	47%	66%
10a	Donors co-ordinate their missions	18%	21%	40%
10b	Donors co-ordinate their country studies	42%	44%	66%
12	Mechanisms for mutual accountability	22%	26%	100%

2. What monitoring of PD reveals

- We focus on Burundi, Niger, Mali, RDCongo, Rwanda, Vietnam : “your” countries
- These countries include 4 of the 10 top Belgian recipients (see next slide)

BELGIUM

Gross Bilateral ODA, 2007-08 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2007	2008	Change 2007/08
Current (USD m)	1 951	2 386	22.3%
Constant (2007 USD m)	1 951	2 219	13.7%
In Euro (million)	1 425	1 654	16.1%
ODA/GNI	0.43%	0.48%	
Bilateral share	63%	58%	

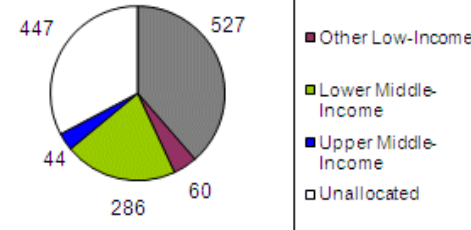
Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA (USD million)

1 Congo, Dem. Rep.	192
2 Rwanda	54
3 Iraq	53
4 Cameroon	46
5 Burundi	43
6 Palestinian Adm. Areas	25
7 Mozambique	25
8 Viet Nam	25
9 Peru	24
10 Senegal	22

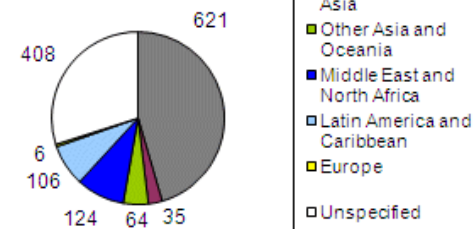
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 5 recipients	28%
Top 10 recipients	37%
Top 20 recipients	50%

By Income Group (USD m)

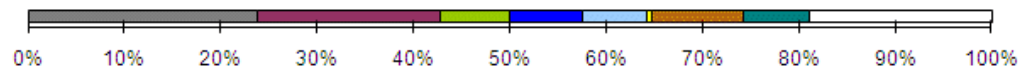
Clockwise from top



By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Education, Health & Population	Other Social Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure
Production	Multisector	Programme Assistance
Debt Relief	Humanitarian Aid	Unspecified

Source: OECD - DAC ; www.oecd.org/dac/stats

		TA co-ordinated with country programmes	Use of national procurement system	PIUs	Expected PIUs if Belgium behaves like rest EU
BDI (2005)	Belgium	0%	74%	14	6.8
	all	43%	19%	37	
NER (2005)	Belgium	0%	46%	5	6.4
	all	15%	49%	52	
MLI (2007)	Belgium	8%	22%	3	2.5
	all	75%	35%	60	
RDC (2005)	Belgium	0%	0%	11	5.8
	all	11%	31%	34	
RWA (2007)	Belgium	0%	66%	18	6.9
	all	84%	43%	41	
VIE (2005)	Belgium	92%	7%	8	4.1
	all	85%	33%	111	

Discussion of results of PD monitoring

- What is the picture that emerges from the table?
 - in all but one country Belgian TA is less aligned than that of other donors
 - effective PIUs in these countries (59) far exceed the number expected if Belgium were to behave like rest of EU (33)
- Is this picture, in your opinion, representative of Belgian ODA in general and of BTC in particular?
 - For reference, the general data on aid to these countries are included at end of slide show

What explains present Belgian policies?

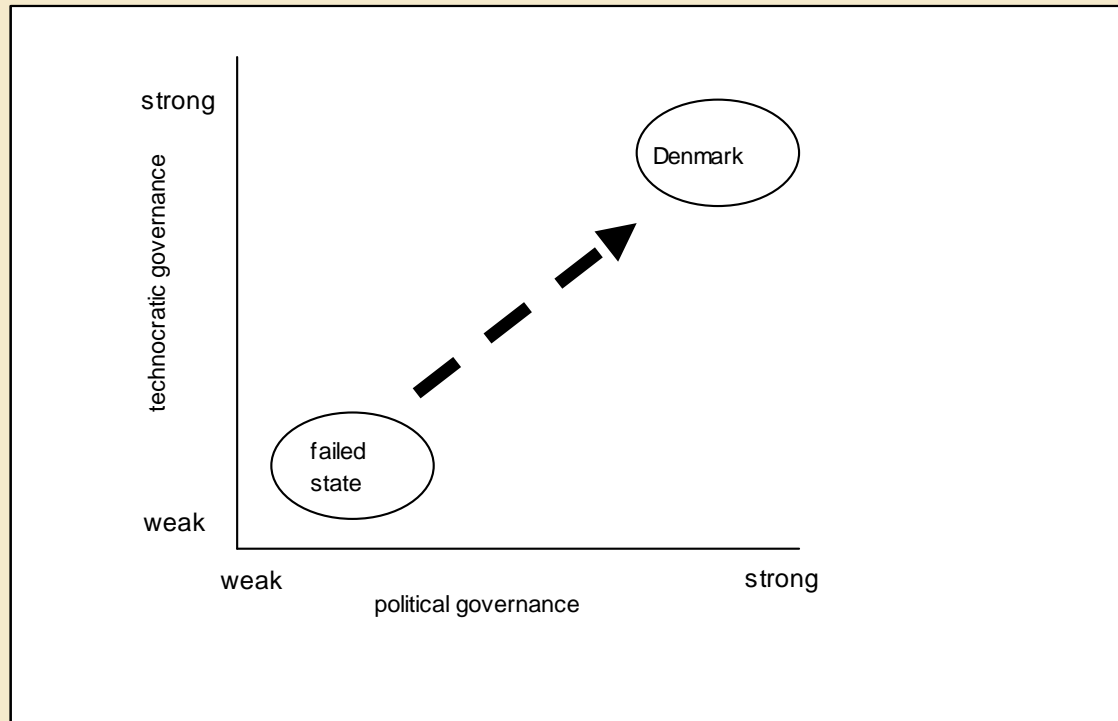
1. The fairly high proportion of Belgian ODA going to fragile countries?
2. A better understanding in Belgium of the inherent flaws in PD, and a deliberate deviation from the PD in certain respects?
3. Weaknesses in the set-up of Belgian ODA, including some related to BTC?

Some flawed assumptions in PD

- It is certainly correct that the PD contains some flaws, in particular
 - the “ getting to Denmark” assumption that technocratic and political governance are mutually reinforcing tendencies, and that both must be pursued with equal vigour by the donors
 - the assumption that the major actors involved (donors, governments and civil society) are all development maximisers, and that therefore present weaknesses will be overcome once everybody understands what is at stake

“Getting to Denmark”

- Balanced progress along a straight line (with donors pushing along both dimensions all the time) may not be realistic



Recipient government flaws

- Some of the challenges posed by the PD on the recipient side become clear if one looks closer at the problematic scores on progress indicators by recipients

	Indicator	2005 baseline	2007 score	2010 target
1	Operational development strategies	17%	24%	75%
2	Reliable Public Financial Management (PFM) systems		36%	50% improve score
11	Sound frameworks to monitor results	7%	9%	35%

Flaws in donor motivations

- The PD may also overestimate the capacity of donors to act in such a selfless manner
- In fact, many observers think this assumption of willing donors is plain silly
- Donor selfishness takes many forms
 - motivational weaknesses
 - domestic political pre-occupations
 - bureaucratic selfishness

New style projects as a partial answer

- Act micro, but think macro
- Projects as part of a donor portfolio
 - GBS and SBS
 - SWAPs
- Projects as part of recipient public policy
 - Produce innovative insights, learning linked to informing/influencing higher levels (policy influencing or policy making)
 - Are integrated in wider policy processes
 - Stimulate the use evidence based expertise smartly
- Align and harmonise
 - PIUs and donor driven TA no longer the default option

Paris principles in fragile states

- The DAC pleads for an adapted approach in fragile states
- But this essentially boils down to do the same, but slower
- But this may not take sufficiently into account the structural impediments to change

3. What BTC can and should do

- Time for you to answer
- Contrast what BTC can do with what is required of other actors
 - donors
 - DGDC
 - BTC headquarters
 - you in the field

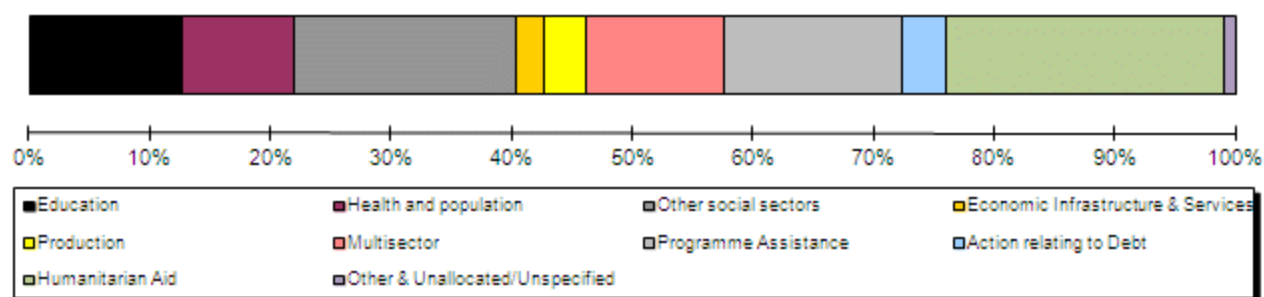
Burundi

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	410	473	509
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	54%	42%	50%
Net ODA / GNI	45.1%	48.6%	43.9%
Net Private flows (USD million)	-7	11	-38

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	7.6	7.8	8.1
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	110	120	140

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average) (USD m)	(USD m)
1 EC	103
2 IDA	95
3 Belgium	43
4 United States	28
5 Netherlands	28
6 Germany	23
7 Norway	23
8 France	19
9 Global Fund	19
10 Japan	17

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats

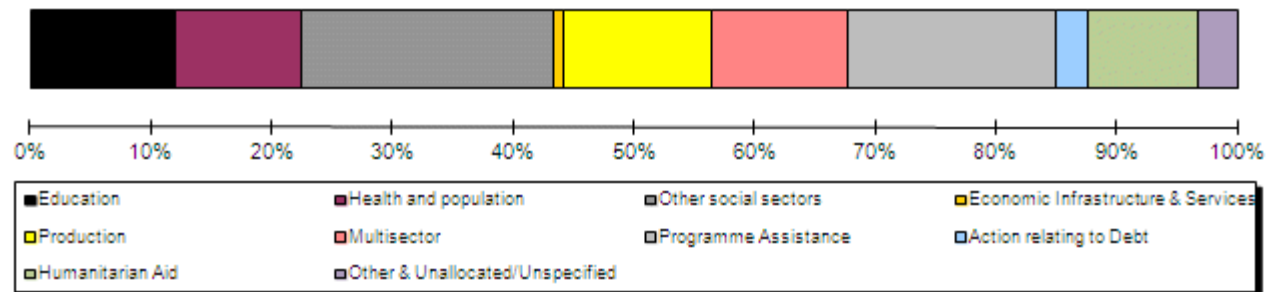
Niger

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	518	542	605
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	45%	43%	45%
Net ODA / GNI	14.2%	12.8%	11.3%
Net Private flows (USD million)	- 924	- 221	- 26

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	13.7	14.2	14.7
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	270	280	330

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average)	(USD m)
1 EC	134
2 France	72
3 IDA	71
4 United States	44
5 AfDF	30
6 Japan	23
7 Germany	21
8 UNICEF	20
9 Arab agencies	20
10 Belgium	19

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats

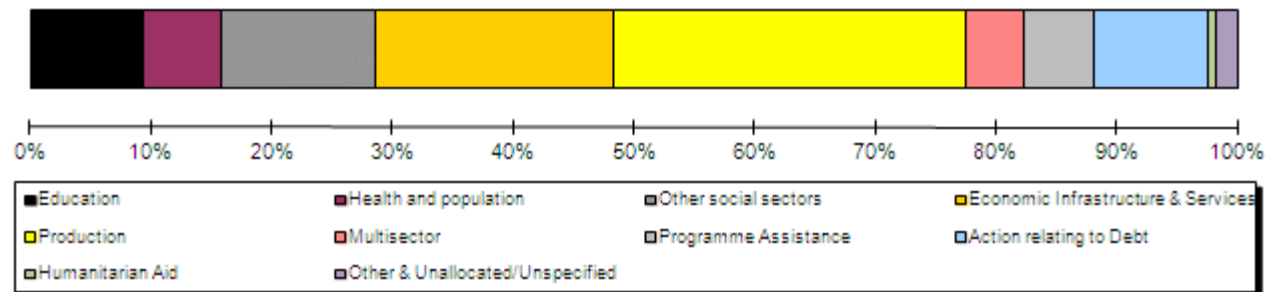
Mali

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	824	1 020	964
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	49%	55%	55%
Net ODA / GNI	14.9%	13.7%	11.4%
Net Private flows (USD million)	14	28	- 25

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	12.0	12.3	12.7
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	460	560	580

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average)	(USD m)
1 France	175
2 EC	164
3 IDA	132
4 Canada	78
5 Netherlands	72
6 United States	54
7 AfDF	46
8 Arab agencies	42
9 Germany	40
10 Sweden	28

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats

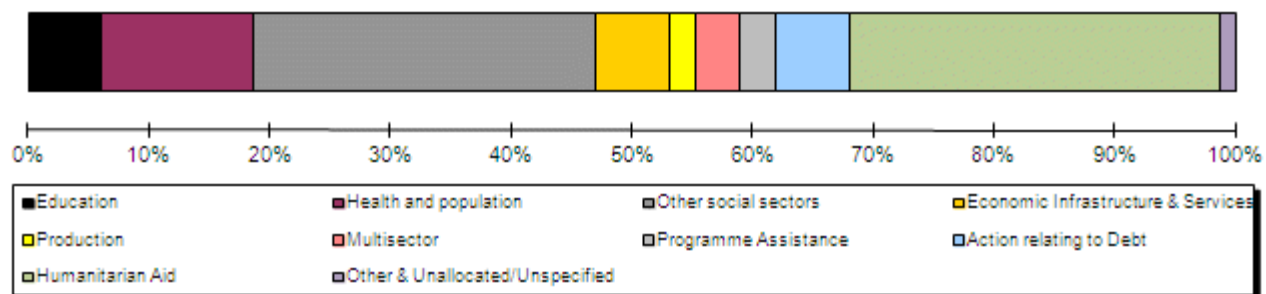
Congo, Dem. Rep.

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	2 043	1 241	1 610
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	73%	64%	59%
Net ODA / GNI	24.6%	13.3%	15.6%
Net Private flows (USD million)	- 147	- 26	0

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	60.6	62.4	64.2
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	130	140	150

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average)	(USD m)
1 IDA	297
2 Belgium	192
3 EC	191
4 United States	165
5 United Kingdom	157
6 Germany	68
7 Sweden	51
8 UNICEF	51
9 Netherlands	49
10 Global Fund	46

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats

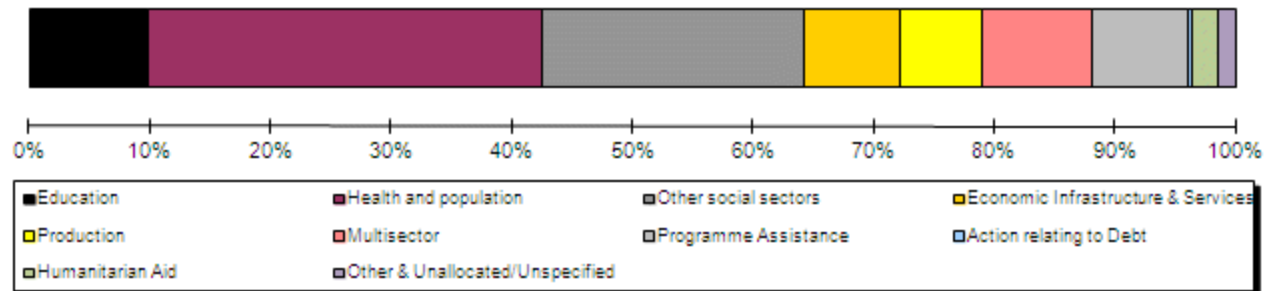
Rwanda

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	581	722	931
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	55%	52%	49%
Net ODA / GNI	20.7%	21.3%	21.1%
Net Private flows (USD million)	- 24	47	10

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	9.2	9.5	9.7
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	290	330	410

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average)	(USD m)
1 IDA	121
2 United States	104
3 United Kingdom	97
4 EC	93
5 AfDF	68
6 Global Fund	59
7 Belgium	54
8 Netherlands	33
9 Germany	24
10 IFAD	20

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats

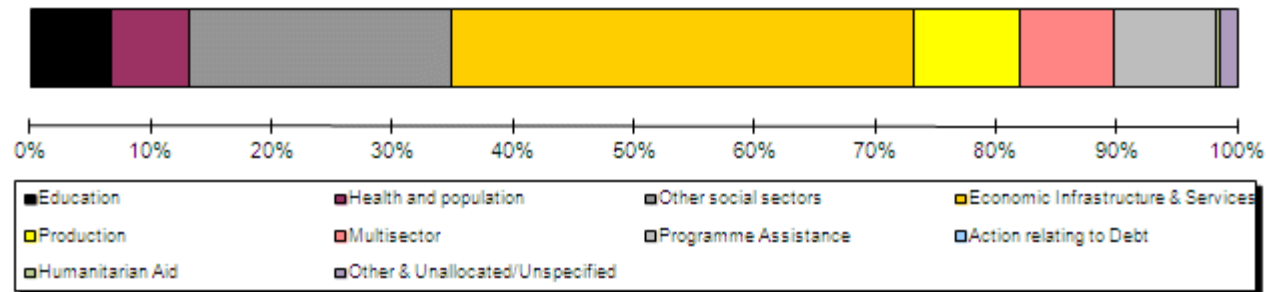
Viet Nam

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (USD million)	1 845	2 511	2 552
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	72%	60%	65%
Net ODA / GNI	3.2%	3.8%	2.9%
Net Private flows (USD million)	1 822	3 127	3 435

For reference	2006	2007	2008
Population (million)	84.1	85.2	86.2
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	690	770	890

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2007-08 average)	(USD m)
1 Japan	780
2 IDA	677
3 AsDF	223
4 France	196
5 United Kingdom	112
6 Germany	110
7 Denmark	82
8 Australia	71
9 EC	68
10 United States	55

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2007-08)



Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats



Bedankt

Merci

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