

6. Accountability on Development [72]

Commitment:

“We will improve transparency of our aid information. [In particular, we will make further efforts on publishing information of allocations, expenditure and results.] Information will be provided in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.44	

Background

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 committed to increasing accountability in its development efforts by endorsing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.⁵¹⁰ The Declaration, which aims to ensure the quality of aid initiatives, stresses the need for mutual accountability between donor and partner countries.⁵¹¹

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 supported the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), designed to deepen the Paris Declaration. One of the goals of the AAA was to strengthen “commitments made in the Paris Declaration related to more transparent and responsible delivery of aid.”⁵¹² To this end, the AAA pledged to enhance the “quality, availability and accessibility of information on aid in partner countries.”⁵¹³

The Paris Declaration and the AAA committed donors and partners to “enhance accountability and transparency in the use of development resources” as a means to “ensure implementation of

⁵¹⁰ Update on Africa, St. Petersburg Summit Documents (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html>.

⁵¹¹ Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011. http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁵¹² Transparent and Responsible Aid, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011. http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_43385067_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁵¹³ Transparent and Responsible Aid, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 8 December 2011. http://www.oecd.org/document/43/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_43385067_1_1_1_1,00.html.

agreed commitments.”⁵¹⁴ In particular, donor countries were called on to “make aid predictable by providing timely, transparent and comprehensive information.”⁵¹⁵

Furthermore, at the L’Aquila Summit, the G8 pledged to “improve transparency and effectiveness” by strengthening “accountability with respect to G8 individual and collective commitments with regard to development and development-related goals.”⁵¹⁶

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its “ongoing commitment to transparency and the accountability process” through the Muskoka Accountability Report.⁵¹⁷ The Report stated that “regular, clear, and transparent reporting by G8 countries on progress in implementing [development] commitments is an important first step” for ensuring accountability.⁵¹⁸ As such, the Report encouraged the G8 to “continue to make improvements on how it fashions, implements, monitors and reports on commitments.”⁵¹⁹

Commitment Features

This commitment comprises both an informational and accessibility dimension. First, the commitment affirms the need for G8 members to enhance the transparency of aid information. Second, members must provide this information in accessible formats that deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made towards enhancing the transparency of aid information. This will be defined in terms of whether members make efforts to provide information on aid allocations, expenditure, and results.

Members will also be assessed on whether the information they provide is accessible and in line with the needs of partner countries and citizens. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 noted the informational capacity of the Internet and drew attention to the “openness, transparency and freedom” of the web.⁵²⁰ Free-access government websites are an example of a format that would allow partner countries and citizens “to make full use of the content, information and services that it offers.”⁵²¹ To this end, many state development agencies release accessible press releases online, allowing global access to information regarding aid allocations, expenditure, and results.

⁵¹⁴ Improving Aid Quality: The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (Paris), Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/28/48458542.pdf>.

⁵¹⁵ Improving Aid Quality: The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (Paris), Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/28/48458542.pdf>.

⁵¹⁶ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, L’Aquila Summit Documents (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#africa>.

⁵¹⁷ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵¹⁸ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵¹⁹ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

⁵²⁰ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, Deauville Summit Documents (Deauville), 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html#internet>.

⁵²¹ Accessibility, G8 Summit 2009 – official website (Rome), Date of Access: 8 December 2011.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Footer/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_Accessibilita.htm.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member state does not provide information on ANY of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.
0	Member state provides information on ONE of the following: aid allocations, expenditure, OR results through accessible formats.
+1	Member state provides information on aid allocations, expenditure, AND results through accessible formats.

Lead Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

On 6 July 2011, CIDA published a document entitled “Key Government of Canada Commitments for the Allocation of the Aid Budget,” which analyses how well Canada has complied with aid related commitments.⁵²²

On 20 September 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper declared that “the international community must now work together to ensure that the resources that have been promised are delivered in a manner that maximizes results, accountability and transparency.”⁵²³

On 29 November 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda attended the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Minister Oda announced Canada’s decision to join the International Aid Transparency Initiative, which emphasizes the availability and accessibility of aid information.⁵²⁴

On 16 November 2011, President of the Treasury Board Tony Clement stated that “by posting summaries of completed access to information requests online, our Government is fulfilling its commitment to making more information readily available to Canadians.”⁵²⁵ Minister Clement also announced an improvement to the Open Government initiative, whereby a newly attained licensing agreement allows for more simple access to the Open Data Portal.⁵²⁶ CIDA’s Open Data

⁵²² International Development Assistance Commitments, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. <http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CAR-616141241-PD4#pdf>.

⁵²³ Canada champions accountability in global efforts to save mothers and children in developing countries, Office of the Prime Minister (New York City) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 8 December 2011. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=4344>.

⁵²⁴ Minister Oda concludes successful trip to the Fourth High Level Forum in Aid Effectiveness, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-12110647-KQS>.

⁵²⁵ Minister Clement Announces Progress on Key Open Government Initiatives, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2011/1116-eng.asp>.

⁵²⁶ Minister Clement Announces Progress on Key Open Government Initiatives, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2011/1116-eng.asp>.

Portal allows the agency to publish information on aid through “searchable machine-readable formats” and “web-based geomapping.”⁵²⁷

On 28 November 2011, Minister Oda declared that "increasing aid transparency is key to fostering the accountability needed for ensuring development effectiveness and results," and reiterated Canada's commitment to improve information availability to donor and recipient countries.⁵²⁸

On 12 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada's Open Government Action Plan,⁵²⁹ consistent with the Open Data Portal created in 2011 that publishes “statistical data and other information on Canada's international assistance and CIDA's activities...in data sets and machine-readable formats for all Canadians.”⁵³⁰ This Action Plan is furthermore consistent with Canada's participation in the Open Government Partnership. On 18 April 2012, Tony Clement announced Canada's decision to join the Open Government Partnership, with a mandate to make government information available to the public by default to the public, as well as expanding the access to Open Data.⁵³¹ This allows citizens to engage with government information and data through the internet, and highlights Canada's commitment to transparency and new technologies.

On 20 April 2012, Minister Oda reiterated Canada's commitment to transparency and accountability through accessible formats by announcing support for the Open Aid Partnership.⁵³² Minister Oda stated that "by supporting an initiative such as the Open Aid Partnership, Canada took its international transparency commitments a step further in enhancing the openness and effectiveness of its development efforts."⁵³³ The Open Aid Partnership is an initiative which seeks to increase open data using the internet, mobile phones, and social media.⁵³⁴

Canada is thus awarded a score of +1 for its commitment towards transparency of aid information and for providing such information in accessible formats.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed

⁵²⁷ Minister Oda concludes successful trip to the Fourth High Level Forum in Aid Effectiveness, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-12110647-KQS>.

⁵²⁸ CIDA joins the International Aid Transparency Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Busan) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11281180-LX3>.

⁵²⁹ Canada Joins International Open Government Partnership, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2012/0418-eng.asp>.

⁵³⁰ Open Data, Canadian International Development Agency, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-511112638-L57>

⁵³¹ Canada Joins International Open Government Partnership, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (Ottawa) 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/media/nr-cp/2012/0418-eng.asp>.

⁵³² Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

⁵³³ Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

⁵³⁴ Canada supports the Open Aid Partnership, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-420143919-PVM>.

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information and to provide this information to partner countries and citizens in accessible formats.

On 1 June 2011, France's Development Agency (AFD) announced that it will fund 10 development projects in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.⁵³⁵ The Agency detailed each projects' anticipated expenditure, and disclosed a budget totalling EUR459 million.⁵³⁶

On 1 February 2012, recognizing the 'growing desire for [development assistance] transparency and accountability of decision-makers,' the AFD announced that France will host a conference entitled 'Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development?' on 26 March 2012 in Paris.⁵³⁷ This Conference aligns with the objectives of the commitment to improve aid transparency and effectiveness, with the purpose of "discuss[ing] whether the way [development assistance] evaluations are undertaken... reduces the usefulness of past experiences for designing future projects."⁵³⁸

France is thus awarded a score of 0 for providing aid-related information regarding allocation and expenditure in an accessible, online format as well as for initiating an event themed towards improving aid transparency and effectiveness.

Analyst: Shamila Ahmed

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

Information on developmental aid is provided through accessible online sources, including the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) website.⁵³⁹ Information about Official Development Assistance (ODA) is available in press releases and official government publications.⁵⁴⁰

⁵³⁵ AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_18?requestedYear=tech_year_2011

⁵³⁶ AFD pledges nearly €459m in new support for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_18?requestedYear=tech_year_2011

⁵³⁷ AFD-EUDN 2012 Conference: Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development? March 26th 2012, Paris, French Development Agency (Paris) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 February 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/evenements?actuCtnId=74962>

⁵³⁸ AFD-EUDN 2012 Conference: Evaluation and its discontents, do we learn from experience in development? March 26th 2012, Paris, French Development Agency (Paris) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 February 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/evenements?actuCtnId=74962>

⁵³⁹ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, <http://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/InDetail/index.html> (December 28th 2011)

⁵⁴⁰ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Press Room, <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/index.html> (December 28th 2011)

On 25 July 2011, BMZ State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz met with Ulrich Post, the Chair of the Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO) as a part of ongoing efforts to increase cooperation between BMZ and the development sector. The meeting highlighted the government's draft 2012 budget, which will provide private aid agencies with EUR63.7 million.⁵⁴¹

Federal enterprise Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) “is helping implement the international agreements (such as the Paris Declaration) that call for greater aid transparency and predictability.”⁵⁴² GIZ “promotes transparency and exchange by making a great deal of information available to the public. This includes important corporate documents (e.g. annual reports, annual financial statements, organisation charts, and conceptual and strategy papers), sector-related information materials (e.g. brochures and films), and public relations products (e.g. the magazines Akzente and GIZ-Brief).”⁵⁴³

In October 2011, GIZ published its Policy on Transparency and Information, which is “designed not only to provide the public with data and documents on GIZ's work and results, but also to foster an intensive exchange of information with partners in project countries, clients and cooperation partners.” This Policy provides specific information on international and regional expenditures and allocations, as well as results of developmental growth concerning health care and education, among other topics development goals.⁵⁴⁴

On 8 December 2011, BMZ issued a press release detailing the results of its development partnership with Tanzania, noting for example that German aid has resulted in increased education levels, improved health, and access to clean drinking water.⁵⁴⁵

On 24 February 2012, State Secretary Beerfeltz unveiled the Global Civic Engagement, a new organization designed to be the focal point of German development initiatives. This organization brings together “various institutions and programmes enabling civil society and local authorities to get involved in development cooperation,” and focuses on management planning and annual accounts.⁵⁴⁶ Specifically, the Global Civic Engagement allocates EUR141 million out of EUR145 million total available in programme funding each year in consultation with “civil society, local authorities, the business community and government bodies.”⁵⁴⁷ State Secretary Beerfeltz emphasized the importance of increased accountability through fortified multi-stakeholder

⁵⁴¹ BMZ and Association of German Development NGOs agree to engage in dialogue and consultation, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 26 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110726_pm_126_venro/index.html

⁵⁴² Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴³ Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴⁴ Policy Transparency and Informationa, GIZ (Eschborn) October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/SID-75283CC5-EA996EE1/downloads/giz2011-en-policy-transparency.pdf>

⁵⁴⁵ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Press Release http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111208_pm_231_tansania/index.html (January 2nd 2012)

⁵⁴⁶ Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120224_pm_46_engagement/index.html

⁵⁴⁷ Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/February/20120224_pm_46_engagement/index.html

consultation and procedural transparency, noting that “we want, and need, civil society to keep a watch eye on everything that is happening.”⁵⁴⁸

Germany is thus awarded a score of +1 for having provided information on aid allocations, expenditures, and results through accessible formats as well as for taking measures to enhance domestic accountability in development policy.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of aid information, and to increase its availability to the public in accessible formats.

Public Administration and Innovation submitted the country’s first Open Government Strategy, which serves as framework for improving the transparency of government activities and accessibility to information. The Open Government Partnership is designed to create more transparent, effective, and accountable governments and is committed to increasing the availability of information about governmental activities, and improving access to new technologies for openness and accountability.⁵⁴⁹ On the same occasion, Italy launched its National Open Data Portal, which is meant to improve the disclosure of Public Sector Information by publishing information online and via smartphone applications.⁵⁵⁰ Specifically, Apps4Italy has been used as a contest to promote open data availability through applications and creative data processing.⁵⁵¹

On 26 October 2011, the Italian parliament passed a bill which “includes a commitment to maximise aid transparency, following IATI standards, resources permitting.”⁵⁵²

Italy has taken steps to improve the transparency of its aid information, and to provide this information through accessible formats. The measures that Italy implemented through the Open Government Partnership are consistent with, and supportive of, Italy’s commitment to improve the transparency and accessibility of its aid allocations and expenditures.

Italy has not, however, published further information regarding the results of its aid allocations, and is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its accountability commitment on development.

Analyst: Sheldbe Chan

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase aid transparency by publishing aid allocations, expenditures, and results in accessible formats.

⁵⁴⁸ Hans-Jurgen Beerfeltz unveils “civil society think tank”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

⁵⁴⁹ Open Government Declaration, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/open-government-declaration>

⁵⁵⁰ Italy - Introduction, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/italy>

⁵⁵¹ Italy - Open Government initiatives, Open Government Partnership, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/italy>

⁵⁵² Italy passes aid transparency bill, European Public Sector Information Platform (Brussels) 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&shva=1#inbox>

In July 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) issued a policy paper on Japan's Humanitarian Assistance, including details of Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aid expenditures and allocations. This paper was made publicly accessible on MOFA's website on 2 September 2011.⁵⁵³

In August 2011, MOFA published its Outline of Humanitarian Aid Policy. This policy recognizes that "adequate monitoring/evaluation is necessary in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of humanitarian assistance" and confirms that the Government of Japan "actively disseminates information on the results of its assistance for achieving accountability to the general public."⁵⁵⁴

On 27 April 2012, MOFA published information for grant allocation by region, including East Asia, Pacific and Europe. This is indicative of Japan's continued commitment to make program information, aid release dates, and specific aid disbursements available to the public.⁵⁵⁵

Japan is thus awarded a score of +1 for publishing aid allocations, expenditures and results in accessible formats intended to deliver on the needs of partner countries and citizens.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on improving transparency of its aid information.

In 2011 Russia started reporting its ODA information to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. In December 2011 Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak confirmed that Russia and OECD agreed the procedures and the formats of data provision.⁵⁵⁶ The data on Russia's ODA allocations is now available in the OECD statistical database.⁵⁵⁷

On 21 March 2012, the Russian Government invited bids for concluding a government contract to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of international development assistance. The system will include quantitative indicators to assess effectiveness of Russia's aid for development and a methodology of these indicators monitoring.⁵⁵⁸

Russia has taken actions to create a system of monitoring and assessing effectiveness of its foreign aid but provided information through accessible formats only on its aid allocations and expenditures during the compliance period. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

⁵⁵³ Japan Remains Committed to ODA-based Humanitarian Aid despite the Great East Japan Earthquake, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) 2 September 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/jfpu/2011/9/0902-01.html>

⁵⁵⁴ Outline of Humanitarian Aid Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/outline_hap.pdf

⁵⁵⁵ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2012 - Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Japan) April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-12r.html>

⁵⁵⁶ Comments of Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak, Rossiyskaya Gazeta 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.rg.ru/2011/12/04/pusan-site.html>.

⁵⁵⁷ ODA by Donor, OECD.Stat. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=ODA_DONOR.

⁵⁵⁸ Order №0173100011512000028, Official Website of Russia for Placing Orders 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 5 May 2012. http://zakupki.gov.ru/pgz/public/action/orders/info/common_info/show?notificationId=2955028.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to improve the transparency of its aid information.

On 6 October 2011, the British Government released its latest official figures on foreign aid spending up to 2010.⁵⁵⁹ The annual publication—“Statistics on International Development”—outlines how official UK financial resources for international development are spent.⁵⁶⁰ The report breaks down expenditure by country, organization, and purpose as well as the type of assistance given.⁵⁶¹

In addition, on 17 January 2012, the Department for International Development published a revised version of “Statistics on International Development”, further increasing the transparency of UK aid allocation.⁵⁶² Section 1 of the report provides background information for users of the report, describes what counts as development assistance or aid expenditure and describes the key differences between the data in this report and previously published data.⁵⁶³ Section 3 provides a summary of the level of GPEX and more detail of spending by aid type.⁵⁶⁴ Sections 4 and 5 focus on the destination of UK aid.⁵⁶⁵ Section 4 breaks down GPEX and ODA by recipient country and the UK’s multilateral expenditure by institutions.⁵⁶⁶ Section 5 shows a breakdown by sector.⁵⁶⁷

Though the UK has provided information on aid allocations and expenditures, they have failed to publish the results of this aid in an accessible format since the Deauville conference. Therefore, the United Kingdom has received a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

⁵⁵⁹Latest figures on UK aid spending released, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Latest-figures-on-UK-aid-spending-released/>

⁵⁶⁰Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶¹Latest figures on UK aid spending released, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Latest-figures-on-UK-aid-spending-released/>

⁵⁶²Statistics on International Development 2011, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/Aid-Statistics/Statistics-on-International-Development-2011/>.

⁵⁶³Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁴Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁵Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁶Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

⁵⁶⁷Statistics on International Development 2006/07-2010/11, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) 6 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/sid2011/SID-2011.pdf>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accountability on development by providing information on aid allocations, expenditure and results through accessible formats.

The US has demonstrated a sustained commitment to development aid and emergency relief through USAID, its principal foreign assistance agency.⁵⁶⁸ The USAID website, <http://www.usaid.gov>, improves transparency of American aid information by providing information online that can be accessed by all citizens with internet access.

First, USAID describes its aid allocations through an interactive map. The map displays all the countries in which USAID provides assistance and provides links to individualized country portfolios.⁵⁶⁹ A text-based version of this map is also available online.

Next, USAID Budget Fact Sheets can be found on country portfolios and describe expenditure in detail for individual aid missions.⁵⁷⁰ However, factsheets are not available for countries. Instead, USAID provides selected reports and contact information for those countries that are not linked to expenditure breakdowns. It is also noteworthy that the Public Affairs section of the USAID website archives press releases, media advisories, and congressional reports.⁵⁷¹

USAID uses a variety of media to provide information about the results of its development assistance. Individual country portfolios include at least an overview of how aid has assisted development. In addition, humanitarian assistance reports, video reports, and written case studies provide portraits of the institutions and people who benefit from development assistance.⁵⁷²

Additionally, on 30 November 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the United States would be supporting the International Aid Transparency Initiative. She stated that the initiative was a “huge step forward for aid transparency and for the US as a responsible and effective aid donor.”⁵⁷³

On 9 February 2012, President Obama signed an executive order establishing the President’s Global Development Council. The council is expected to comprise 12 non-governmental individuals along with high-ranking officials, with USAID providing oversight. Its purpose is to “provide advice to the president and other senior US officials on US global development policies and practices.”⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶⁸ About USAID, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/.

⁵⁶⁹ USAID Regions and Countries, USAID (Washington, D.C.), Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://www.usaid.gov/locations/>.

⁵⁷⁰ Sub-Saharan Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/sudan/index.html.

⁵⁷¹ Legislative and Public Affairs Bureau, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/>.

⁵⁷² Multimedia, USAID (Washington, D.C.). Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/news/.

⁵⁷³ Hillary Clinton declares US support for aid initiative, The Guardian (London), 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/nov/30/hillary-clinton-aid-initiative-busan>

⁵⁷⁴ Recruiting: Obama’s Global Development Council, Publish What You Find (London), 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 04 May 2012. <http://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/news/2012/02/recruiting-obamas-global-development-council/>

Thus, the US has improved the transparency of its aid information. By providing accessible information regarding aid allocation, expenditure, and results on the USAID website, the US has fully complied with its commitment. The US is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment toward transparency of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) by providing information on the allocation of the expenditure but not on the results.

On 13 October 2011, the European Commission released information regarding the re-prioritization of aid delivered to developing countries. This was done to concentrate on fewer sectors such as governance, agriculture, and clean energy. The document further specifies what subcategories the aid is contributing to in each of the aforementioned categories.⁵⁷⁵

On 21 December 2011, the Commission released an update regarding its progress on the Millennium Development Goals. The update details the total amount of ODA the EU has contributed toward each one of its development goals. “Meeting these Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is one of the main objectives of EU development policy, as most recently reflected in the EU's Agenda for Change, a new communication to refocus EU's aid on fewer sectors and those countries most in need.”⁵⁷⁶

On 16 June 2011, the European Commission provided a document with examples of projects that have been funded by the EU in Pakistan. The projects range from education to combating child labour in various districts.⁵⁷⁷

In Afghanistan on 19 June 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs outlined how the EUR1 billion provided to the country each year is spent. The document shows the money is spent towards a variety of development projects that range from “Basic Package of Health Services” to the UN Mine Action Service which aims to clear mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) hazards.⁵⁷⁸

On 20 June 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development cooperation with Bangladesh. The document refers to the “7-year bilateral cooperation strategy

⁵⁷⁵EU development policy: Commission to increase aid impact, concentrating on fewer sectors, focusing on countries most in need, European Commission (Brussels), 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1184&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁶ Millennium Development Goals: EU gives additional support to 36 countries for tackling major development challenges, EU RAPID (Brussels), 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/930&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁷ Examples of EU funded Projects in Pakistan, EU RAPID (Brussels), 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/409&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁷⁸ Commissioner Piebalgs visits Afghanistan: Examples of EU aid to Afghanistan, EU RAPID (Brussels), 19 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/422&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

(2007-2013)” It breaks down the key focal sectors that the money was spent on and the amount of money (EUR millions) that were spent. It then gives a brief description of how the money helped.⁵⁷⁹

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document provides figures for money donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.⁵⁸⁰

On 9 September 2011, the European Commission released a document regarding its development spending in Lesotho. “Lesotho currently receives support from the 9th and 10th European Development Funds (EDF). In addition, the country has also benefited substantially from European Commission’s funding for action in the fields of HIV/AIDS, food security, promotion of human rights, reinforcement of non-state actors, and other policy priorities.”⁵⁸¹

On 12 September 2011, European Commissioner Piebalgs visited South Africa to discuss development cooperation, and how the money being donated was being spent. “Development cooperation between the EU and South Africa mainly takes place in two areas, namely employment creation and capacity development for service delivery and social cohesion.”⁵⁸²

On 6 July 2011, the European Commission divulged how the money it donates for development to Somaliland is spent. The document lists a variety of projects that go towards the security and health of the people. “There are 63 projects ongoing: 27 projects in the governance sector amounting to EUR21.9 million; 13 projects in the education sector, amounting to EUR11.2 million; 13 projects in support to economic growth amounting to EUR15.1 million; and 9 projects worth EUR8.5 million in other sectors (health, water and sanitation) and EU Flight Operations worth EUR5.3 million.”⁵⁸³

On 21 November 2011, the European Commission reported how the money it sends to Benin contributes to the country in two main ways; transport/infrastructure and governance. “Between 2008 and 2013, Benin will benefit from total EU funding of EUR420 million, from both the

⁵⁷⁹Examples of EU development cooperation with Bangladesh, EU RAPID (Brussels), 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/431&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁰EU development cooperation with Burma/Myanmar, EU RAPID (Brussels), 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/89&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸¹EU development cooperation with Lesotho, European Commission (Brussels), 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/586&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸² Commissioner Piebalg’s visit to South Africa: examples of EU development cooperation, EU RAPID (Brussels), 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/591&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸³ Examples of EU Projects in Somaliland, EU RAPID (Brussels), 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/486&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

European Development Fund (EDF) and the EU budget; mainly in those two sectors.” The document also outlines a few of the projects that are funded by the European Union.⁵⁸⁴

On 7 November 2011, the European commission explained the projects that it has created in Uganda and how the development aid is spent towards the country’s infrastructure and rural development. The document also discusses the rehabilitation programs created to help the Northern Ugandan refugees as well as those who have suffered from floods.⁵⁸⁵

On 5 August 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announced his decision to donate development aid to Somalia. The aid is to be mainly focused in a few areas: economic development, food security, education, and governance.⁵⁸⁶

On 28 October 2011, European Commissioner Andris Piebalgs visited key projects to assess the results of the projects set up by the European Union in Colombia. The document divulges into the amount of money that is allocated to the various projects as well as estimated results.⁵⁸⁷

On 22 August 2011, the European Commission released a document describing how the European Union was supporting the people of Libya. “Commission-funded humanitarian assistance has supported: the people fleeing Libya; the repatriation from neighbouring countries to their country of origin of over 31,700 third-country nationals who had been working in Libya; assistance to refugees who cannot go back to their home country and Libyans fleeing Libya; evacuating by sea and air an estimated 5,800 Europeans, for which a contribution of EUR10,574,084 was requested by eight participating states; and financing and pre-positioning of emergency stocks to provide relief aid in Libya.”⁵⁸⁸

On 9 February 2012, the European Commission outlined its history of development cooperation with Burma. The document gives figures as to how much money was donated, and figures in each of the aspects that the money was used for, i.e. number of cases of malaria treated, increased

⁵⁸⁴EU development cooperation with Benin, European Commission (Brussels), 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/807&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁵EU development cooperation with Uganda, EU RAPID (Brussels), 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/761&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁶ Helping Somalia recover and develop: European Commission to invest extra € 175 million in governance, education and food security, European Commission (Brussels), 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 16 February

2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/951&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁷ EU- Colombia: main areas of development cooperation, EU RAPID (Brussels), 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/743&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁸⁸ What has the EU been doing to support the Libyan people? EU RAPID (Brussels), 22 August 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/565&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

preparedness for Avian and Human Influenza, as well as the number of children that are attending schools.⁵⁸⁹

On 23 March 2012, in response to the food crisis in the Sahel region, the European Commission dedicated over EUR 364.5 million to various nations in the region. “A large part of this additional allocation will be implemented by international organisations or NGOs. Niger's allocation will be channelled by the National Mechanism to the prevention and the management of food crises ... This type of support will relieve already fragile budgetary situations and enable governments to subsidise food and input (such as seeds and fertilizers) for the next season.”⁵⁹⁰

On 28 March 2012, the European Commission released a document regarding development and support for the poverty reduction in Vietnam. “The European Commission has provided more than €600 million in grants for specific projects and programmes, mainly in the area of education and health, rural development, governance and economic cooperation.”⁵⁹¹

On 30 April 2012, the European Commission outlined its development plans with Kenya, emphasising community and agricultural development. “EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs will visit EU funded projects and activities in the north-west of Kenya where the EU and its Member States have been active in arid and semi-arid areas to promote long term development and increased resilience.”⁵⁹²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its 2011-2012 aid transparency commitment. It has worked towards providing transparent aid to the public, but has not detailed the outcomes or results of this aid in an accessible manner.

Analyst: Mikhail Amyn

⁵⁸⁹ EU development cooperation with Burma/Myanmar, EU RAPID (Brussels), 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/89&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹⁰ The European Commission’s response to the food crisis and long-term food insecurity in the Sahel region of Africa, (Brussels) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/215&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹¹ EU development cooperation with Vietnam, EU RAPID (Brussels) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/222&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁹² EU development cooperation with Kenya, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/294&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>