# Anexo C da Avaliação da Declaração de Paris: Guiões de entrevistas

#### Interview Guide – Joint Evaluation of the Paris Declaration, Phase 2

#### Introduction:

- PD . adopted 2005 with the aim of contributing to development results through improving aid effectiveness. Defined 5 principles for more effective aid. Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Management for Development Results and Mutual Accountability.
- These have had wide reaching implications for how aid is delivered.
- M&E . integral part of PD: independent cross-country M&E processes to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how increased aid effectiveness contributes to <u>meeting development objectives</u>.
- Baseline Monitoring survey . 2006. (indicators)
- Mid Term Monitoring Survey . 2008. (indicators)
- Phase I evaluation . 2008 (aid effectiveness results).
- Now . Phase II evaluation (focus on impact on development results).
- Main objective: relevance and effectiveness of the PD and its contribution to aid effectiveness, and ultimately to development results, including poverty reduction.
- Output will by a global synthesis report presented in Seoul at next HLF.
- Explain that the interview is designed to establish perceptions as well as facts, and so its OK to be subjective, but that we would particularly like, throughout, the respondent to provide justifications or concrete examples to illustrate their points.
- Establish how much time the respondent has. Explain that you will choose the most relevant questions, so not to be put off by the seemingly large document.

## **Central Ministries**

	Section A: Identification of Questionnaire Administrator and Interviewee	
1	Name of Interviewer:	
2	Date and Time of Interview:	
3	Name and Position of Interviewees:	
4	Institution:	

Section B: Basic Data on Respondents (can be filled in later if more appropriate)

5 Awareness of and engagement with Aid effectiveness agenda?

6 How long in current and previous roles has the respondent been engaged in aid effectiveness issues?

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Section C:	Context – PD/AAA	
7a	How much knowledge would you say government officials have of the Paris Declaration and the AAA, at central level (MF, MPD, MINEC, BdM) and	<ul> <li>High level of knowledge</li> <li>Some knowledge</li> <li>A little knowledge</li> <li>No knowledge</li> </ul>
7b	at sector level?	<ul> <li>High level of knowledge</li> <li>Some knowledge</li> <li>A little knowledge</li> <li>No knowledge</li> </ul>
8 (1dii)	Who takes the major decisions on behalf of the country about accepting and allocating aid?	
9	Is there a clear division of labour within government on aid effectiveness issues?	
10	<ul> <li>How much influence do the PD / AAA priorities have on - the major decision makers within government -, in relation to their other priorities and incentives? How does this influence work?</li> <li>Substantial influence</li> <li>Some influence</li> <li>A little influence</li> <li>No influence</li> <li>Not relevant</li> </ul>	Specific examples of the PD/AAA influencing major decisions?

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11	Which are the most influential donors in shaping the way aid operates in the country? Why?	List top 3-5
12	Do the major donors take more decisions at HQ or field office level? How does this affect aid management / co-ordination in-country? Examples of more or less centralized donors?	
13 ( <b>1e)</b>	When did the PD emerge as a focus of discussion in the country? How? or Why? Or (if respondent doesnq know much about PD) When did you first become aware of the PD?	
14	<ul> <li>How would you assess its influence on aid effectiveness discussions in the country? Why?</li> <li>Substantial influence</li> <li>Some influence</li> <li>A little influence</li> <li>No influence</li> </ul>	

15	Which of the 5 principles of the Declaration* have been most prominent in discussion and implementation? Why?	Relative to discussion with Government
	*[Ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for development results, mutual accountability.]	
16	Which of the 5 principles have been <u>least prominent</u> in discussion and implementation? Why?	Relative to discussion with Government
17 (1 Conclusion)	Is there evidence of % aid effectiveness fatigue+(i.e. finding the processes of reform heavy and slow and questioning the value of results achieved) on the part of:	If so, can you give examples? How is this fatigue affecting aid and development activity?
	<ul> <li>Key donors? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence</li> </ul>	
	• Key actors in government? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence	
	Other stakeholders? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence	
	Is there more or less support for the PD and its principles than 2-3 years ago?	
18a	On the part of donors	
18b	and government.	

Do you believe that the benefits expected of the PD have been realized, or will be in future?			
	19	Do you believe that the benefits expected of the PD have been realized, or will be in future?	

20 <b>(2Ai)</b>		Examples?
20  <b>(2AI)</b>	In general, would you say that the Government in fact leads in aid co-ordination with donors?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
21	How well do you think that donors as a group are accepting of / responsive to government leadership?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Fully accepting / responsive</li> <li>Mainly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Partly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Not at all accepting / responsive</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

22 <b>(2Aii)</b>	How would you rate the development of the PARPA II and forthcoming PARP in terms of being consultative with stakeholders in the country? . Has the process changed between PARPA I, PARPA II and the current PARP process? What	Comments?
	<ul> <li>explains a possible change from past practice?</li> <li>Fully consultative</li> <li>Mainly consultative</li> <li>Partly consultative</li> <li>Not at all consultative</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
23	Can you think of / name actual cases where particular donors have clearly shifted their support / priorities to reflect changes in national priorities?	
24	To what extent would you say that conditions (or ‰onditionalities+) on aid have been developed transparently and in consultation with government and other donors?	
	<ul> <li>Fully transparent / consultative</li> <li>Mainly transparent / consultative</li> <li>Partly transparent / consultative</li> <li>Not at all transparent / consultative</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

25	Has there been any improvement in transparency and consultation on aid conditions in the last two years?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
26a	Have you seen strengthening in the last two years of capacity building support to country systems by donors?	<ul> <li>Substantial strengthening</li> <li>Some strengthening</li> <li>A little strengthening</li> <li>No strengthening</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
26b	Can you think of any good examples?	List
27	(Based on monitoring survey results) If donors are not using country systems . what are the main reasons?	
28 <b>(2Aiii)</b>	What initiatives are underway to improve the country Public Financial Management capacities? in what specific area/s? What are the possible constraints to this process?	Examples/comments;
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No improvements</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

29	Have donors responded to improvements in PFM systems by using them more?	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
30	Has the country been making improvements in national procurement capacities in recent years? If no, why?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
31	Are donors using national procurement systems more? In what specific area/s? If not, why do you think this is?	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
32	If internationally recognised standards of procurement are not being applied in the country or are proving difficult to apply. what are the reasons?	

Section E: Harmonisation		
33 <b>(2Biv)</b>	To what extent would you say that the government is increasingly steering/steers donors more to use their particular strengths in specific areas?	
	<ul> <li>Substantially more steering</li> <li>Some more steering</li> <li>A little more steering</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Less steering</li> </ul>	
34	Is this done formally / informally? Through what process?	
	<ul> <li>Formally</li> <li>Informally</li> <li>Both</li> <li>Not done</li> </ul>	
35	In general, would you say that the government in fact leads in allocating responsibilities and setting up Division of Labour among donors? Why (not)? Can you cite any examples of particular donors reprogramming their aid according to Division of Labour agreements?	
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading at all</li> <li>Moving backward</li> </ul>	

36	Can you cite examples of donors channeling resources directly via other donorsqprogrammes [e.g. ‰ilent partnerships+?]	List
37 <b>(2Bv)</b>	Joint analytical work and shared missions among donors (Cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 7 where available) How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas to harmonize aid?	List
38	Can you give examples of major reforms / changes or simplifications by major individual donors of their policies / procedures? E.g. reducing conditionality, rolling agreements etc.	List
39 <b>2Bvi)</b>	Making aid more predictable year to year and disbursing it according to schedule within the agreed period (cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 10 where available). How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas?	List
40 <b>2Bvii)</b>	How have donors been adapting the resources and skills of their field staff to the new ways of managing aid? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice?	
	<ul> <li>Sufficiently adapting</li> <li>Partly adapting</li> <li>Insufficiently adapting</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

41	Is there sufficient continuity among donor field office staff, or excessive turnover? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice? • Sufficient continuity • Partly sufficient continuity • Insufficient continuity • Moving backwards	
42 <b>2Bviii)</b>	To what extent do you consider that global programmes e.g. GAVI, the Global Funds, Pepfar etc., and major foundations are working to strengthen the countryop own policies and institutions? • Substantial strengthening • Partial strengthening • A little strengthening • No strengthening • Moving backwards	Examples?
43	Do you believe that global programmes are more or less effective in achieving development results?	Examples <u>.</u>

Section F: Mana	ging for Development Results	
44 <b>2Bix</b> )		
44a	Do donors generally support the government in the development of its own monitoring frameworks? E.g. sector matrices and the PARPA matrix.	
44b	Do donors generally use the governments own monitoring frameworks? (e.g. for conditionality, results monitoring etc).	
45	Is the government leading a drive towards a greater focus on results? How? Examples?	
46	Can you point to good examples of groups of donors working together to help the country strengthen its capacity to manage for development results?	List
Section G: Mutu	al Accountability	

47a <b>2Cx)</b>	How has the relationship between the government and its donors evolved over recent years?	
47b	Has the level of trust, mutual respect and open dialogue and flexibility between donors and government increased since 2005?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Partial increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
47c	If so, can you give illustrations?	List

48	<ul> <li>What is the governments view of the appropriate role of parliament in aid effectiveness and allocation debates? Has the role of parliament increased over recent years?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Some increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
49	<ul> <li>What is the governments view of the appropriate role of civil society in aid effectiveness and allocation debates? Has the involvement and role of CS increased over recent years?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Some increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
50	Is information on aid flows and the use of aid in budgets publicly available / accessible:	
50a	a. From government? <i>Fully available/ Mainly</i> available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards	
50b	b. From donors? Fully available/ Mainly available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards	

51 <b>(2Cxi)</b>	<ul> <li>Are the government / donors taking increased measures to tackle corruption? How?</li> <li>Substantially increased measures</li> <li>Partially increased measures</li> <li>Somewhat increased measures</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
52	Are you aware of any investigations undertaken / completed on both sides?	
53	<ul> <li>Do you perceive rising or diminishing levels of corruption?</li> <li>Substantial rise</li> <li>Partial rise</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Partial decrease</li> <li>Substantial decrease</li> </ul>	
54	What role do you think aid plays in this trend, if any?	Describe
55	Do different aid modalities provide donors with different abilities to engage the government on corruption issues?	

Section H: Fran	nework for Conclusions	
56 (2 Conclusions)	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>efficiency of aid delivery</b> over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
57	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>management and use</b> of aid over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
58	Have partnerships between the country and donors become more inclusive and effective over the past 5 years?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
59	Have you seen any unintended effects of the PD on the effectiveness of aid?	List
60	Have you seen different ways of achieving more effective aid (e.g. in the experience with non-PD donors) that seem promising? [Non-PD donor meaning those who have not endorsed the Declaration]	List

61 <b>(Q3a)</b>	Have you seen evidence of donor support for innovative approaches to achieving development objectives in particular sectors? Can you cite examples?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
62	Have you seen evidence of aid helping leverage the countryc own policy and programs to achieve higher level national objectives? I.e. does aid help government achieve objectives it otherwise could not.	<ul> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
63 <b>(Q3b)</b>	Does the country have groups or sections of society that are <u>alienated</u> or <u>disenfranchised</u> , for example of because of <u>social class</u> , gender, <u>minority</u> status, disability, age or social class? If so, what groups and issues are primarily involved?	List
	Is there evidence of productive / intensive policy dialogue between the country and donors on ways to include alienated or marginalized groups in the mainstream of economic and social development?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Substantial dialogue</li> <li>Some dialogue</li> <li>Little dialogue</li> <li>None</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

64	Has PD style aid (e.g. less projects, more support for national programs and budgets) improved the contribution of aid to promoting social inclusion and gender equality?	How?
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
65 <b>(Q3c)</b>	<ul> <li>Has PD-Style cooperation improved the contribution of aid to strengthening the country op own institutions and problem-solving networks?</li> <li>Substantial progress</li> </ul>	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Some progress</li> <li>Little progress</li> <li>No progress</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
66 <b>(Q3d)</b>	How and why has the mix of aid modalities (including general or sector-specific budget support, projects and program support) changed?	List
67	What effects if any do you think these changes have had on development results, i.e. impact on the ground?	List

68 <b>(1b)</b>	Looking back, which of the following factors would you say has had a substantial influence on the implementation of aid effectiveness reforms in the country over the past five years? How?	
	<ul> <li>changing political priorities,</li> <li>governance reforms,</li> <li>economic conditions,</li> <li>civil unrest,</li> <li>natural &amp; man-made disasters,</li> <li>new resources (internal or external),</li> <li>decentralisation of government,</li> <li>changing relations with key donors,</li> <li>new sources of cooperation outside the Paris Declaration</li> <li>other major factors not mentioned (please specify)</li> </ul>	

- Establish contact details (phone number and email) and check if they are around in next few weeks if follow-up questions are required.
- Establish if they have any suggestions of particular people or institutions we should talk to, beyond the formal list (see below). Especially people who may have been in government or donors since pre-PD.
  - MPD ministry of planning
  - MF ministry of finance
  - MINEC ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation
  - Banco De Moçambique central bank
  - MISAU Min of Health
  - MINAG ministry of agriculture
  - GMD (grupo mocambicano da dívida)
  - FDC fundo para o desenvolvimento da comunidade (fund for community development)
  - G20 umbrella organization for civil society
  - USAID
  - Japan
  - UN (UNDP)
  - DFID
  - Finland
  - Canada
  - World Bank
  - *EC*
  - France
  - Portugal
  - China
  - Brazil

- Russia
- India
- Global Funds for Aids, TB and Malaria
- PEPFAR

# **Development Partners**

Name of Interviewer:
Date and Time of Interview:
Name and Position of Interviewees:
Institution:

Basic Data on the Donor (to be filled in as much as possible before the interview)

Value of Country Programme (USD or national currency)	
Size of country programme relative to other donors	Large/Medium/Small
What proportion of the portfolio is i) GBS? ii) Common funds? iii) Projects? iv) Other?	
Sectors in which the donor is active?	

Score in last three PAP assessments:	2007:	2008:	2009:
Participation in GBS system?	Troika Chair / troika r	member / G19 member / G1	9 associate member / none

### Context – PD/AAA

	How important is the Paris Declaration and the AAA in shaping decisions made (any specific examples?): i) at the country level
	ii) at the HQ level
1dii)	Who takes the major decisions on behalf of the country about accepting and allocating aid?
	Is it clear which ministry(ries) is/are responsible for implementing the aid effectiveness agenda? Has this changed over time?
	Is there a clear division of labour within government on aid effectiveness issues?
	Does the recently approved cooperation policy and strategy provide clear guidance to donors for

	planning purposes?	
	How much influence do you believe the PD / AAA priorities have on - the major decision makers within government -, in relation to their other priorities and incentives? How does this influence work? • Substantial influence • Some influence • A little influence • No influence • Not relevant	Specific examples of the PD/AAA influencing major decisions?
	Which are the most influential donors in shaping the way aid operates in the country? Why?	List top 3-5
	Do the major donors take more decisions at HQ or field office level? How does this affect aid management / co-ordination in-country? Examples of more or less centralized donors?	
1e	When did the PD emerge as a focus of discussion in the country? How? or Why?	Only to ask if the person has been here since 2005.
	How would you assess its influence on aid effectiveness discussions in the country? Why?	<ul> <li>Substantial influence</li> <li>Some influence</li> <li>A little influence</li> <li>No influence</li> </ul>

	Which of the 5 principles of the Declaration* have been most prominent in discussion and implementation? Why?	Relative to discussion with Government
	*[Ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for development results, mutual accountability.]	
	Which of the 5 principles have been <u>least prominent</u> in discussion and implementation? Why?	Relative to discussion with Government
	Is there evidence of <b>%</b> id effectiveness fatigue+(i.e. finding the processes of reform heavy and slow and questioning the value of results achieved) on the part of:	If so, can you give examples? How is this fatigue affecting aid and development activity?
1 Conclusion	<ul> <li>Key donors? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence</li> </ul>	
	• Key actors in government? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence	
	Other stakeholders? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence	
	Is there more or less support for the PD and its principles than 2-3 years ago? On the part of donors	

and government.
Do you believe that the benefits expected of the PD have been realized, or will be in future? Have there been any downsides to the Paris Declaration?

Ownership	Ownership and Alignment	
2Ai)	In general, would you say that the Government in fact leads in aid co-ordination with donors?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	How well do you think that donors as a group are accepting of / responsive to government leadership?	Examples?
	<ul> <li>Fully accepting / responsive</li> <li>Mainly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Partly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Not at all accepting / responsive</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

2Aii)	How would you rate the development of the PARPA II and forthcoming PARP in terms of being consultative with stakeholders in the country? . Has the process changed between PARPA I, PARPA II and the current PARP process? What explains a possible change from past practice?	Comments?
	<ul> <li>Fully consultative</li> <li>Mainly consultative</li> <li>Partly consultative</li> <li>Not at all consultative</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Can you think of / name actual cases where particular donors have clearly shifted their support / priorities to reflect changes in national priorities?	
	To what extent would you say that conditions (or %conditionalities+) on aid have been developed transparently and in consultation with government and other donors?	
	<ul> <li>Fully transparent / consultative</li> <li>Mainly transparent / consultative</li> <li>Partly transparent / consultative</li> <li>Not at all transparent / consultative</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

	Has there been any improvement in transparency and consultation on aid conditions in the last two years? • Substantial improvement • Some improvement • A little improvement • No change • Moving backwards Have you seen strengthening in the last two years of capacity building support to country systems by donors? Can you think of any good examples?	<ul> <li>Examples?</li> <li>Substantial strengthening</li> <li>Some strengthening</li> <li>A little strengthening</li> <li>No strengthening</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> <li>List</li> </ul>
	(Based on monitoring survey results) If donors are not using country systems . what are the main reasons?	
2Aiii)	In general, have you seen any improvements in the country& Public Financial Management capacities in recent years? [If no, why?] If yes, in what specific area/s? • Substantial improvement • Some improvement • A little improvement • No improvements • Moving backwards	Examples/comments;

If yes, have you seen donors accordingly place more trust in those systems? In general, have you seen improvements in	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> </ul>
national procurement capacities in recent years? no, why?	<ul> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
If yes, have you seen donors accordingly place more trust in those systems? In what specific area/s?	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
If internationally recognised standards of procurement are not being applied in the country are proving difficult to apply. what are the reasons?	זנ

Harmonisat	ion	
2Biv)	To what extent would you say that the government is increasingly steering/steers donors more to use their particular strengths in specific areas? • Substantially more steering • Some more steering • A little more steering	
	<ul> <li>No change</li> <li>Less steering</li> </ul>	
	Is this done formally / informally? Through what process?	
	<ul> <li>Formally</li> <li>Informally</li> <li>Both</li> <li>Not done</li> </ul>	
	In general, would you say that the government in fact leads in allocating responsibilities and setting up Division of Labour among donors? Why (not)? Can you cite any examples of particular donors reprogramming their aid according to Division of Labour agreements?	
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading at all</li> <li>Moving backward</li> </ul>	

	Can you cite examples of donors channelling resources directly via other donorsqprogrammes [e.g. ‰ilent partnerships+?]	List
2Bv)	Joint analytical work and shared missions among donors (Cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 7 where available) How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas to harmonize aid?	List
	Can you give examples of major reforms / changes or simplifications by major individual donors of their policies / procedures? E.g. reducing conditionality, rolling agreements etc.	List
2Bvi)	Making aid more predictable year to year and disbursing it according to schedule within the agreed period (cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 10 where available). How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas?	For non-PAP donors: do they agree a schedule with gov in advance? At which level?
2Bvii)	How have donors been adapting the resources and skills of their field staff to the new ways of managing aid? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice?	
	<ul> <li>Sufficiently adapting</li> <li>Partly adapting</li> <li>Insufficiently adapting</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

	Is there sufficient continuity among donor field office staff, or excessive turnover? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice?	
	<ul> <li>Sufficient continuity</li> <li>Partly sufficient continuity</li> <li>Insufficient continuity</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Can you cite examples of technical staff working for more than one donor?	List
2Bviii)	To what extent do you consider that global programmes e.g. GAVI, the Global Funds, Pepfar etc., and major foundations are working to strengthen the countryos own policies and institutions?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial strengthening</li> <li>Partial strengthening</li> <li>A little strengthening</li> <li>No strengthening</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
Managing for D	evelopment Results	1

ç Iı F	Have you noticed any improvements of government monitoring frameworks at different evels? (sector, programme, theme, national?). Please give examples or explain. • Substantial improvements	
	<ul> <li>Some improvements</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
L S	Are donors generally working to strengthen and use the country or own monitoring frameworks? E.g. sector matrices and the PARPA matrix.	
	<ul> <li>Fully working</li> <li>Mainly working</li> <li>Partly working</li> <li>Not working</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	s the government leading a drive towards a greater focus on results? How? Examples?	
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
c s	Can you point to good examples of groups of donors working together to help the country strengthen its capacity to manage for development esults?	List
Mutual Accountability		

2Cx)	<ul> <li>How has the relationship between the government and its donors evolved over recent years?</li> <li>Is there any evidence of changes in trust, mutual respect and open dialogue and flexibility between donors and government? Since 2005?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Partial increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	If so, can you give illustrations?	List

<ul> <li>What is the role of parliament in aid effectiveness and allocation debates? Has there been an increase in parliamentary debate on the effectiveness of aid?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Some increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> </ul>	Can you give examples?
<ul> <li>Moving backwards</li> <li>What is the role of civil society in the aid effectiveness and allocation debates? Has there been an increased dialogue and engagement with civil society?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Some increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
Is information on aid flows and the use of aid in budgets publicly available / accessible: a. From government? <i>Fully available/ Mainly available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards</i> b. From donors? <i>Fully available/ Mainly available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards</i>	

2Cxi)	<ul> <li>Are the government / donors taking increased measures to tackle corruption? How?</li> <li>Substantially increased measures</li> <li>Partially increased measures</li> <li>Somewhat increased measures</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Are you aware of any investigations undertaken / completed on both sides?	
	Do you perceive rising or diminishing levels of corruption?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial rise</li> <li>Partial rise</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Partial decrease</li> <li>Substantial decrease</li> </ul>	
	What role do you think aid plays in this trend, if any?	Describe
	Do different aid modalities provide donors with different abilities to engage the government on corruption issues?	

2 Conclusions	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>efficiency of aid delivery</b> over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>management and use</b> of aid over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
	Have partnerships between the country and donors become more inclusive and effective over the past 5 years?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
	Have you seen any unintended effects of the PD on the effectiveness of aid?	List
	Have you seen different ways of achieving more effective aid (e.g. in the experience with non-PD donors) that seem promising?	List
	[Non-PD donor meaning those who have not endorsed the Declaration]	

Q3a	<ul> <li>Have you seen evidence of donor support for innovative approaches to achieving development objectives in particular sectors? Can you cite examples?</li> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Have you seen evidence of aid helping leverage the countryop own policy and programs to achieve higher level national objectives?	<ul> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
Q3b	Does the country have groups or sections of society that are <u>alienated</u> or <u>disenfranchised</u> , for example of because of <u>social class</u> , gender, <u>minority</u> status, disability, age or social class? If so, what groups and issues are primarily involved?	List

	Is there evidence of productive / intensive policy dialogue between the country and donors on ways to include these groups in the mainstream of economic and social development? • Substantial dialogue • Some dialogue • Little dialogue • None • Moving backwards	
	Has PD style aid (e.g. less projects, more support for national programs and budgets) improved the contribution of aid to promoting social inclusion and gender equality?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
Q3c	<ul> <li>Has PD-Style cooperation improved the contribution of aid to strengthening the country own institutions and problem-solving networks?</li> <li>Substantial progress</li> <li>Some progress</li> <li>Little progress</li> <li>No progress</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	Examples?

Q3d	How and why has the mix of aid modalities (including general or sector-specific budget support, projects and program support) changed?* What effects do you think these changes have had on development results?	List List
1b	Looking back, which of the following factors would you say has had a substantial influence on the implementation of aid effectiveness reforms in the country over the past five years? How? • changing political priorities, • governance reforms, • economic conditions, • civil unrest, • natural & man-made disasters, • new resources (internal or external), • decentralisation of government, • changing relations with key donors, • new sources of cooperation outside the Paris Declaration • other major factors not mentioned (please specify)	

## Interview Guide – Joint Evaluation of the Paris Declaration, Phase 2

## **Civil Society and Academics**

Name of Interviewer:

## Date and Time of Interview:

Name and Position of Interviewees:

Institution:

Basic Data on the Institution or Individual

Involvement with the Aid Effectiveness Agenda

Participation (or not) in GBS review mechanisms or other mechanisms of interaction with government or donors

## Context – PD/AAA

 What do you believe is the role of national CS in the aid effectiveness debate, and more widely in development strategies for the courty?	
developing development strategies for the coutry?	

	Does CS in Mozambique fulfill this role currently? If not, or only partially, what are the constraints to more fully fulfilling civil society or role?	
	Do you believe there is sufficient engagement between CS and the government, and between CS and the donors?	
	Are the Development Observatories influential in shaping policy?	
1dii)	Who takes the major decisions on behalf of the country about accepting and allocating aid?	

Is it clear which ministry(ries) is/are responsible for implementing the aid effectiveness agenda? Has this changed over time?	
Is there a clear division of labour within government on aid effectiveness issues?	
Does the recently approved cooperation policy and strategy provide clear guidance to donors for planning purposes?	
How much influence do you believe the PD / AAA priorities have on - the major decision makers within government -, in relation to their other priorities and incentives? How does this influence work?	
<ul> <li>Substantial influence</li> <li>Some influence</li> <li>A little influence</li> <li>No influence</li> <li>Not relevant</li> </ul>	
Which are the most influential donors in shaping the way aid operates in the country? Why?	List top 3-5
Do the major donors take more decisions at HQ or field office level? How does this affect aid management / co-ordination in-country? Examples	

	of more or less centralized donors?	
1e	When did the PD emerge as a focus of discussion in the country? How? or Why?	
	How would you assess its influence on aid effectiveness discussions in the country? Why?	<ul> <li>Substantial influence</li> <li>Some influence</li> <li>A little influence</li> <li>No influence</li> </ul>
	Which of the 5 principles of the Declaration* have	
	been most prominent in discussion and implementation? Why?	
	*[Ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for development results, mutual accountability.]	
	Which of the 5 principles have been least prominent in discussion and implementation? Why?	
1 Conclusion	Is there evidence of % id effectiveness fatigue+(i.e. finding the processes of reform heavy and slow and questioning the value of results achieved) on the part of:	If so, can you give examples? How is this fatigue affecting aid and development activity?
	Key donors? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence	

<ul> <li>Key actors in government? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence</li> <li>Other stakeholders? Substantial evidence/ Some evidence/ A little evidence/ No evidence</li> </ul>	
Is there more or less support for the PD and its principles than 2-3 years ago? On the part of donors, government and civil society?	
Do you believe that the benefits expected of the PD have been realized, or will be in future?	

Ownership	Ownership and Alignment		
2Ai)	In general, would you say that the Government in fact leads in aid co-ordination with donors?	Examples?	
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>		
	How well do you think that donors as a group are accepting of / responsive to government leadership?	Examples?	
	<ul> <li>Fully accepting / responsive</li> <li>Mainly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Partly accepting / responsive</li> <li>Not at all accepting / responsive</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>		
2Aii)	How would you rate the development of the PARPA II and forthcoming PARP in terms of being consultative with stakeholders in the country? . Has the process changed between PARPA I, PARPA II and the current PARP process? What explains a possible change from past practice?	Comments?	
	<ul> <li>Fully consultative</li> <li>Mainly consultative</li> <li>Partly consultative</li> <li>Not at all consultative</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>		

Can you think of / name actual cases where particular donors have clearly shifted their support / priorities to reflect changes in national priorities?	
To what extent would you say that conditions (or ‰onditionalities+) on aid have been developed transparently and in consultation with government and other donors? • <i>Fully transparent / consultative</i> • <i>Mainly transparent / consultative</i> • <i>Partly transparent / consultative</i> • <i>Not at all transparent / consultative</i>	
Moving backwards     Has there been any improvement in transparency     and consultation on aid conditions in the last two     years?	Examples?
<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
Have you seen strengthening in the last two years of capacity building support to country systems by donors?	<ul> <li>Substantial strengthening</li> <li>Some strengthening</li> <li>A little strengthening</li> <li>No strengthening</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
Can you think of any good examples?	List

	(Based on monitoring survey results) If donors are not using country systems . what are the main reasons?	
2Aiii)	In general, have you seen any improvements in the country Public Financial Management capacities in recent years? [If no, why?] If yes, in what specific area/s?	Examples/comments;
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No improvements</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	If yes, have you seen donors accordingly place more trust in those systems?	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
In general, have you seen improvements in national procurement capacities in recent years? If no, why? • Substantial improvement • Some improvement • A little improvement • No improvement	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>A little improvement</li> </ul>	
	If yes, have you seen donors accordingly place more trust in those systems? In what specific area/s?	<ul> <li>Substantially more</li> <li>Some more</li> <li>A little more</li> <li>No more</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
	If internationally recognised standards of procurement are not being applied in the country or are proving difficult to apply . what are the reasons?	

Harmonisation	
2Biv)	To what extent would you say that the government is increasingly steering/steers donors more to use their particular strengths in specific areas? • Substantially more steering • Some more steering • A little more steering • No change • Less steering Is this done formally / informally? Through what process? • Formally • Informally • Both • Not done In general, would you say that the government in fact leads in allocating responsibilities and setting up Division of Labour among donors? Why (not)? Can you cite any examples of particular donors
	reprogramming their aid according to Division of Labour agreements? • Fully leading • Mainly leading • Partly leading • Not leading at all • Moving backward

	Can you cite examples of donors channelling resources directly via other donorsqprogrammes [e.g. ‰ilent partnerships+?]	List
2Bv)	Joint analytical work and shared missions among donors (Cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 7 where available) How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas to harmonize aid?	List
	Can you give examples of major reforms / changes or simplifications by major individual donors of their policies / procedures? E.g. reducing conditionality, rolling agreements etc.	List
	Can you give examples of any particular donors or initiatives to increase the voice of CS organizations in discussions around aid, and development strategies? What were the results?	
2Bvi)	Making aid more predictable year to year and disbursing it according to schedule within the agreed period (cite Monitoring Survey result on Indicator 10 where available). How would you explain progress or lack of progress in these areas?	List

2Bvii)	<ul> <li>How have donors been adapting the resources and skills of their field staff to the new ways of managing aid? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice?</li> <li>Sufficiently adapting</li> <li>Insufficiently adapting</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Is there sufficient continuity among donor field office staff, or excessive turnover? Can you cite examples of good or bad practice? • Sufficient continuity • Partly sufficient continuity • Insufficient continuity • Moving backwards	
	Can you cite examples of technical staff working for more than one donor?	List
2Bviii)	To what extent do you consider that global programmes e.g. GAVI, the Global Funds, Pepfar etc., and major foundations are working to strengthen the country¢ own policies and institutions? • Substantial strengthening • Partial strengthening • A little strengthening • No strengthening • Moving backwards	

	Do you believe that the global programmes (vertical funds) achieve better development results than GBS, SWAps or projects?	
Managing f	or Development Results	
2Bix)	Have you noticed any improvements of government monitoring frameworks at different levels? (sector, programme, theme, national?). Please give examples or explain.	
	<ul> <li>Substantial improvements</li> <li>Some improvements</li> <li>A little improvement</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Are donors generally working to strengthen and use the country or monitoring frameworks? E.g. sector matrices and the PARPA matrix.	
	<ul> <li>Fully working</li> <li>Mainly working</li> <li>Partly working</li> <li>Not working</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Is the government leading a drive towards a greater focus on results? How? Examples?	
	<ul> <li>Fully leading</li> <li>Mainly leading</li> <li>Partly leading</li> <li>Not leading</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

	Can you point to good examples of groups of donors working together to help the country strengthen its capacity to manage for development results?	List
Mutual Acco	untability	
2Cx)	<ul> <li>How has the relationship between the government and its donors evolved over recent years?</li> <li>Is there any evidence of changes in trust, mutual respect and open dialogue and flexibility between donors and government? Since 2005?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Partial increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Moving backwards</li> <li>If so, can you give illustrations?</li> <li>How has the relation between donors and civil society changed over recent years ?</li> </ul>	List

	<ul> <li>What is the role of parliament in aid effectiveness and allocation debates? Has there been an increase in parliamentary debate on the effectiveness of aid?</li> <li>Substantial increase</li> <li>Some increase</li> <li>A little increase</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	Can you give examples?
	Is information on aid flows and the use of aid in budgets publicly available / accessible:	
	a. From government? <i>Fully available/ Mainly available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards</i>	
	b. From donors? Fully available/ Mainly available/ Partly available/ Not available/ Moving backwards	
	Does CS find the information available transparent and % user friendly +?	
2Cxi)	Are the government / donors taking increased measures to tackle corruption? How?	
	<ul> <li>Substantially increased measures</li> <li>Partially increased measures</li> <li>Somewhat increased measures</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
	Are you aware of any investigations undertaken / completed on both sides?	

	<ul> <li>Do you perceive rising or diminishing levels of corruption?</li> <li>Substantial rise</li> <li>Partial rise</li> <li>No change</li> <li>Partial decrease</li> <li>Substantial decrease</li> </ul>	
	What role do you think aid plays in this trend, if any?	Describe
	Do different aid modalities provide donors with different abilities to engage the government on corruption issues?	
Framework for (	Conclusions	
2 Conclusions	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>efficiency of aid delivery</b> over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
	Overall, have there been improvements in the <b>management and use</b> of aid over the past 5 years or so?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>

	Have partnerships between the country and donors become more inclusive and effective over the past 5 years? Have you seen any unintended effects of the PD on the effectiveness of aid?	<ul> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> <li>List</li> </ul>
	Have you seen different ways of achieving more effective aid (e.g. in the experience with non-PD donors) that seem promising? [Non-PD donor meaning those who have not endorsed the Declaration]	List
Q3a	<ul> <li>Have you seen evidence of donor support for innovative approaches to achieving development objectives in particular sectors? Can you cite examples?</li> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

	Have you seen evidence of aid helping leverage the countryos own policy and programs to achieve higher level national objectives?	<ul> <li>Substantial evidence</li> <li>Some evidence</li> <li>Little evidence</li> <li>No evidence</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>
Q3b	Does the country have groups or sections of society that are <u>alienated</u> or <u>disenfranchised</u> , for example of because of <u>social class</u> , gender, <u>minority</u> status, disability, age or social class? If so, what groups and issues are primarily involved?	List
	Is there evidence of productive / intensive policy dialogue between the country and donors on ways to include these groups in the mainstream of economic and social development?	
	<ul> <li>Substantial dialogue</li> <li>Some dialogue</li> <li>Little dialogue</li> <li>None</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	

	<ul> <li>Has PD style aid (e.g. less projects, more support for national programs and budgets) improved the contribution of aid to promoting social inclusion and gender equality?</li> <li>Substantial improvement</li> <li>Some improvement</li> <li>Little improvement</li> <li>No improvement</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	
Q3c	<ul> <li>Has PD-Style cooperation improved the contribution of aid to strengthening the countryop own institutions and problem-solving networks?</li> <li>Substantial progress</li> <li>Some progress</li> <li>Little progress</li> <li>No progress</li> <li>Moving backwards</li> </ul>	Examples?
Q3d	How and why has the mix of aid modalities (including general or sector-specific budget support, projects and program support) changed?	List
	What effects do you think these changes have had on development results?	List

1b	Looking back, which of the following factors would you say has had a substantial influence on the implementation of aid effectiveness reforms in the country over the past five years? How?	
	<ul> <li>changing political priorities,</li> <li>governance reforms,</li> <li>economic conditions,</li> <li>civil unrest,</li> <li>natural &amp; man-made disasters,</li> <li>new resources (internal or external),</li> <li>decentralisation of government,</li> <li>changing relations with key donors,</li> <li>new sources of cooperation outside the Paris Declaration</li> <li>other major factors not mentioned (please specify)</li> </ul>	