



## Number of countries supported by DFID to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently

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### 1. Results

In 2018/19 DFID supported **40 countries** to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently.

From 2015 to 2019 DFID continuously supported **26 countries** to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently.

- In 2017/18 DFID supported **39 countries** to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently.
- In 2016/17 DFID supported **40 countries** to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently.

### 2. Context

Developing countries need to raise and utilise their own revenues to finance public services, and enable sustainable and inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Lack of transparency over Government budgeting makes it difficult to track spending, detect misuse of public funds and hold decision makers to account.

DFID is supporting improved fiscal transparency and accountability in 40 developing countries. This is vital for a sustainable exit from aid, strong defence against corruption and building capable and legitimate states, core to DFID's approach. This work also contributes towards delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16 (building 'more effective and transparent institutions').

### 3. Methodology summary<sup>1</sup>

DFID biannually collects results data from all its departments. As part of this, departments report if they have helped countries to manage their public finances more transparently.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-methodology-notes-2018-to-2019>

Countries will be counted towards the indicator if:

- (1) There is evidence that public finances are, at least to some extent, managed transparently/publicly available;

and

- (2) The outputs delivered by DFID funding support for public finance management increased transparency of these processes.

When submitting a return spending departments must provide a very short statement of assurance that both conditions are met. This is quality assured by a DFID statistician.

#### **4. Data sources**

Data on the number of countries supported is collected directly from DFID departments along with evidence they meet the conditions set out above.

Evidence for the first condition can be gauged by programme level or country level reports e.g. annual reviews, membership (and implementation) of relevant conventions and/or organisations (e.g. the Open Government Partnership (OGP)), and/or country scores on relevant transparency indices (e.g. Open Budget Index etc.).

Evidence for the second condition may be available from project documents (e.g. Business Case, Annual Reviews, independent evaluations of whether their country has met the OGP minimum eligibility criteria on fiscal transparency) and from Open Budget Index trends. The Partnership Principles on both anti-corruption and accountability will be relevant.

#### **5. Data quality notes**

Data is self-reported by DFID departments, so it is possible there is some understatement of how many countries are supported.

Whether a country is counted or not depends on whether the statisticians perceive the qualitative data to meet the standards.