



Aid Effectiveness/Effective Development Cooperation - Paris, Accra, Busan



Paris Declaration of 2005

- *Provides foundation for aid effectiveness agenda.*
- *Introduces aid effectiveness principles which remain valid after Busan.*
- *Agrees on commitments how to change aid management and delivery practises.*
- *Defines a global monitoring framework with 12 indicators and their targets with 2010 deadline.*
- *Focuses on partner country – donor partnership.*



The five Paris principles for aid effectiveness

Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinate development actions. Donors respect.

Alignment: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures; (use of country systems, untying, strengthen capacity, improve PFM + procurement systems)

Harmonisation: Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective; (coordination, division of labour, aid in FS adapted to weak ownership + capacity and need for basic service delivery)



The five Paris principles for aid effectiveness (cont.)

Managing for results: *Managing resources and improving decision-making for results; (managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision-making).*

Mutual accountability: *Donors and partners are accountable for use of development resources and for implementation of the agreed AE commitments.*



Accra Agenda for Action - 2008

- *Reviews the slow progress made since Paris.*
- *Agrees on 'beginning now' -commitments to accelerate progress.*
- *Widens the focus from partner country -donor relation to include civil society representatives.*
- *Recognises South-South cooperation, contributions of middle-income countries and global funds.*
- *Agrees on aid effectiveness priorities in countries in fragile situations.*



I. Main outcomes of Busan HLF

- ***Inclusiveness:*** common goals and shared principles – differential commitments (emerging economies, private sector, CSOs,...)
- ***Focusing and deepening aid effectiveness commitments:*** ownership, accountability for results, transparency, reduced fragmentation, New Deal for fragile states
- ***New governance structure:*** Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, supported by OECD and UNDP
- ***Conceptual shift from aid to aid and development effectiveness:*** aid as a catalyst – development financing beyond aid - focus on development results



The five Paris principles remain valid after Busan, but their focus develops

Ownership: Democratic ownership

Alignment: Effective Institutions

Harmonisation: fragmentation, aid orphans

Managing for results: measurement, reporting

Mutual accountability: not only for commitments, but also accountability for results



Busan time-bound commitments

- *Review plans to untie aid (2012)*
- *Agree on common open standard for electronic publication of information on development resources and publish respective schedules to implement it (Dec of 2012), full implementation of standard (2015)*
- *Provide available, regular, timely rolling three- to five- year indicative forward expenditure and/or implementation plans (2013)*
- *Make greater use of country-led coordination arrangements (2013)*
- *Agree on principles and guidelines to reduce the proliferation of multilateral channels (end of 2012)*
- *Agree on principles to address the countries that receive insufficient aid (end of 2012)*



Development effectiveness in Busan outcome document

- ***South-South cooperation:*** make fuller use, encourage networking and peer learning, strengthen local and regional capacities
- ***Private sector and development:*** strengthen engagement and enable participation of private sector in development policy design
- ***Combating corruption and illicit flows:*** intensify efforts to fight corruption and illicit flows
- ***Climate change finance:*** support integration of national climate change policy in national development plans, predictability and transparency



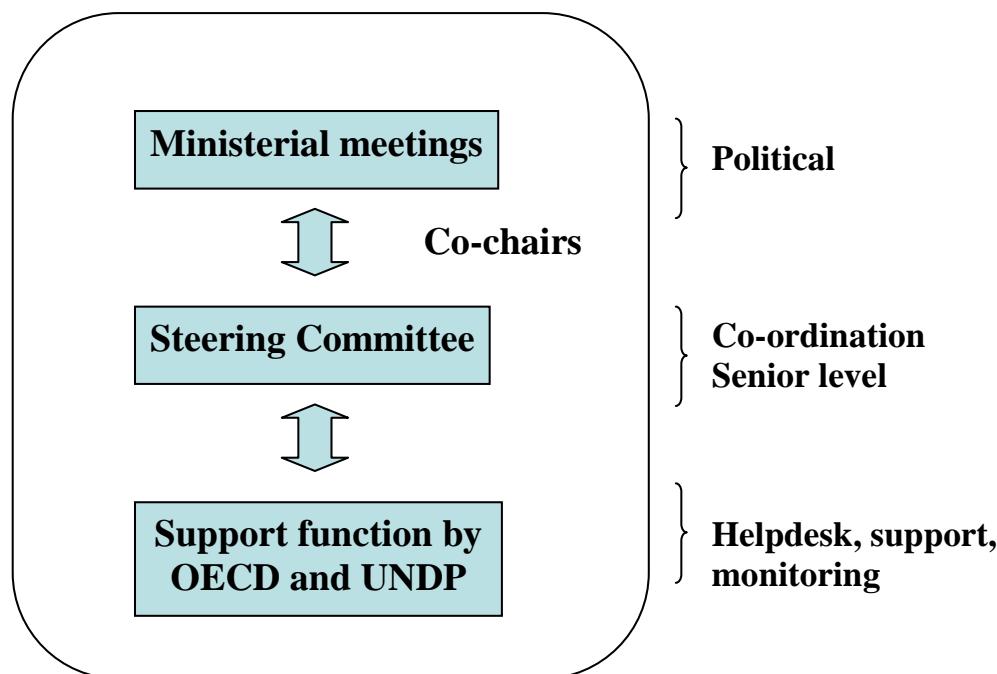
Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Busan outcome document:

- New, inclusive and representative structure
- Light working arrangements with regular ministerial engagement
- Support and ensure accountability at the political level
- Forum for exchange of knowledge and review of progress
- Support function provided by OECD and UNDP

➤ **Overall objective: support country level implementation**

Governance structure of the Global Partnership





Monitoring framework after Busan

- ***Busan outcome document***

Country level monitoring: Accountability frameworks with indicators responding to specific country needs

Global level monitoring: Selective and relevant indicators and targets to monitor progress; arrangements will be reviewed in the context of post-MDG framework

- ***No more globally administered monitoring process like in Paris monitoring.***
- ***Data collection:*** Globally agreed indicators are integrated into country level accountability frameworks which provide data for global level in connection to ministerial meetings. Some data (for example untied aid) is collected from existing global data sources.



Busan indicator headlines

1. *Use of country level results frameworks*
2. *Enabling environment for civil society*
3. *Engagement of private sector*
4. *Transparency*
5. *Predictability*
6. *Aid is on budget which is subject to parliamentary scrutiny*
7. *Mutual accountability through inclusive reviews*
8. *Gender equality*
9. *Effective institutions - Use of country systems*
10. *Aid is untied*

➤ *Some indicators are yet to be finalised. First progress report in 2013 (autumn).*