

Better Aid

A civil society position
paper for the 2008 Accra
High Level Forum on
Aid Effectiveness¹

This report is endorsed by over 380 civil society organisations from over 80 countries.
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1. BACKGROUND

Civil society organisations (CSOs) were present in 2005 when donor country members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), developing countries and multilateral institutions signed the Paris Declaration (PD) on Aid Effectiveness². Since then, diverse CSOs have been engaged in tracking this agreement, both internationally and in developing countries. CSOs have been raising a range of issues and bringing in different perspectives, trying to ensure that this new framework for aid effectiveness translates into effective and accountable development processes.

CSOs argue that the only true measures of aid's effectiveness are its contribution to the sustained reduction of poverty and inequalities; and its support of human rights, democracy, environmental sustainability and gender equality.

CSOs are promoting a deepening of the aid effectiveness agenda, so that it addresses the concerns of all stakeholders in the development process. Government actions alone will not reduce poverty. CSOs are particularly concerned about the interests and representation of groups which are often excluded or marginalised, including women and women's movements.

CSOs call for a stronger language in the PD regarding gender equality and human rights issues.

CSOs are also pushing for a broader interpretation of aid effectiveness in reforming aspects of the aid relationship including donor selectivity, further reducing loans in favour of grants and the nature of technical assistance.

CSOs consider aid effectiveness one of a triad of key issues in development financing – the other two key issues being 100% debt cancellation to end the debt crisis in developing countries, and for rich countries to meet their commitments to give 0.7% of GNI as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Rich countries first committed to increase their ODA to this level in 1970 and this commitment was reaffirmed in the Monterrey Consensus of 2002. But very few donors have fulfilled their promise³.

This position paper outlines some of the key CSO critiques and concerns about the Paris agenda and its implementation, as well as some specific recommendations for the High Level Forum (HLF) to be held in Accra in 2008.

What is the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness?

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (PD), agreed in March 2005, establishes global commitments for donor and recipient countries to support more effective aid in a context of a significant scaling up of aid. The intention is to reform the delivery and management of aid in order to improve its effectiveness. The reforms are intended to "increase the impact of aid [...] in reducing poverty and inequality, increasing growth, building capacity and accelerating the achievement of the MDGs". The PD outlines five principles which should shape aid delivery:

OWNERSHIP: Developing countries will exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies, and will coordinate development actions;

ALIGNMENT: Donor countries will base their overall support on recipient countries' national development strategies, institutions, and procedures;

HARMONISATION: Donor countries will work so that their actions are more harmonised, transparent, and collectively effective;

MANAGING FOR RESULTS: All countries will manage resources and improve decision-making for results; and,

MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY: Donor and developing countries pledge that they will be mutually accountable for development results.

Signatories include 35 donor countries and agencies, 26 multilateral agencies and 56 countries that receive aid.

The PD specifies indicators, timetables and targets for actions by donor and partner governments and has an evolving agenda for implementation and monitoring of progress, up to 2010. This includes a Third High Level Forum to take place in Ghana in September 2008.

2. INTRODUCTION: THE PARIS DECLARATION IS A POLITICAL AGREEMENT

The principles of ownership and accountability endorsed by the Paris Declaration are welcomed by CSOs as the right basis for relationships between donors and recipient governments. Accountable aid relationships based on real ownership can help to support democracy and the empowerment of poor and marginalised people to claim their rights.

Aid creates power relationships between donors, governments and citizens – the process of implementing, monitoring and evaluating the PD must recognise this. By crowding together and aligning their policies, donors increase their already significant power over aid recipients, which allows them to keep imposing their priorities and concerns. Radical change is needed to empower recipients and make aid accountable to all people and effective at meeting their needs and rights.

Some donors have attempted to reduce the Paris agenda to a technical process for managing aid flows and lowering transaction costs, and have pushed much of the responsibility for change onto recipients. But reforming the aid system cannot be a 'neutral' technical process. For example, the PD largely ignores a number of key issues which are controversial in aid reform, such as conditionality and tied aid. However, by excluding them it implicitly supports current practice – this is a political decision in and of itself. At the same time the framework creates new mechanisms of conditionality, such as Joint Assistance Strategies. The Paris process needs to focus on conditions for effective and sustainable development and for democratising international cooperation processes.

**Recommendation 1:
Recognise the centrality of poverty reduction, gender equality, human rights, social justice and environment.**

The Accra HLF must ensure that the aid effectiveness agenda aims to reduce poverty, promote gender equality and guarantee human rights and social justice. The AAA must commit to a work plan for 2010 that would elaborate indicators and an inclusive process of assessment of new aid modalities in terms of their actual impact on the achievement of progress on poverty reduction, gender equality, human rights social justice and environment.

The PD's objectives, commitments, and assessment indicators have also been artificially separated from any consideration about how aid actually affects the conditions that sustain poverty and inequality. Development is a political process. It is essentially an issue of the poor claiming and realising their human rights.

The Accra HLF presents an opportunity to deepen the current aid effectiveness agenda by explicitly addressing its relevance to these broader development goals. Deepening aid effectiveness in the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) requires recognition by all stakeholders that the modalities and partnerships of aid must be explicitly coherent with, and accountable to UN goals to achieve

progress on poverty reduction, gender equality and human rights. Donors must be accountable and take responsibility for their actions, while all governments must spare no effort to meet their obligations to provide basic rights for their citizens.

Linking the implementation of Paris Declaration to these key development goals puts the interests and rights of poor and marginalized people at the centre of the aid effectiveness agenda. Progress for each of these goals hinges on strengthening empowerment, local capacity, participation, transparency, leadership and joint responsibility, all of which are consistent with the intentions of the Paris Declaration.

3. MAKING DEMOCRATIC OWNERSHIP A REALITY

Ownership is essential, but must be democratic.

CSOs believe that ownership is the cornerstone of development – unless countries are able to decide and direct their own development paths, development will fail to be inclusive, sustainable or effective.

The ownership principle is meant to be a foundation of the Paris aid effectiveness agenda as well as other ongoing reform processes, including the 'One UN' reforms. However, the way ownership is understood is often limited, and based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process⁴. While PRSPs have different expressions in different countries, these processes are seldom an authentic and 'owned' reflection of the priorities of citizens of poor countries – they often reflect the interests of a technical/political elite and the demands of key donors, the World Bank and IMF in particular. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), "the autonomy of countries in designing their own growth and development strategies is circumscribed by the same considerations that dominated the structural adjustment programmes of the past two decades"⁵.

Setting national and local development priorities in a country is a complex and ongoing political process, involving many stakeholders. This process

must allow for real input and leadership from poor and marginalised populations and take into account specific national and local contexts. Some countries use the donor requirement of a PRSP to organise national debates around these issues, but PRSPs cannot be the only or main definition of ownership. Neither can Joint Assistance Strategies which are often negotiated in secret between donors and recipient country governments without public scrutiny or space for participation.

Country ownership of development programmes should be understood not simply as government ownership, but as democratic ownership. Democratic ownership means that citizens' (women and men) voices and concerns must be central to national development plans and processes such as PRSPs, and SWAPs. They must have access to resources, meaningful and timely information, and be active in implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It also means establishing legitimate governance mechanisms for decision making and accountability, which involve parliaments, elected representatives, national women's machineries and organisations, CSOs representatives and local communities.

Democratic ownership will only be possible if all actors are integrated into national strategic planning, implementation and assessment.

Recommendation 2: End all donor-imposed policy conditionality.

The AAA should include a commitment to end all donor-imposed policy conditions and the use of aid to support foreign and economic policy priorities and interests, and military interventions. The AAA should recognise that such conditions undermine democratic ownership. The AAA should set out a work-plan to achieve ambitious targets to simplify and reduce the overall number of conditions (including triggers, benchmarks etc) attached to the programme-based approaches promoted by the Paris Declaration.

One of the key recommendations of the 2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration⁶ was that "development strategies need substantial strengthening" and have to be "determined by each country's priorities, pace, and sequencing of reform".

Donors must recognise that their activities can undermine democratic ownership. All imposed policy conditions, including benchmarks, triggers, and performance-based allocations, prevent recipient countries from exercising real policy choices and undermine democratic ownership of development and poverty reduction strategies.

Policy conditionality, as distinct from fiduciary responsibility and accountability for aid expenditures, renders governments unaccountable to their citizens and their parliaments. Donors often undermine democratic accountability through secret policy dialogues with governments on aid and debt conditions. The use of aid as a tool to impose policy conditions has no place in an aid paradigm rooted in a commitment to ownership. Donor policy prescriptions continue to be attached as conditions for both debt cancellation and aid, and yet the PD contains no targets or indicators to reduce conditionality. There is also a concern that

conditionality could even increase with the expansion of new aid modalities. CSOs are concerned that conditions are becoming broader and deeper, and continue to promote economic policies which are not in the interests of poor and marginalised people, but instead undermine their rights. Donor harmonisation has the potential to reduce rather than increase policy space for recipients if it means that all donors make their aid conditional on the policy reforms demanded by the World Bank and IMF in particular. This underlines the importance of tackling the question of conditionality at the 2008 High Level Forum.

Recommendation 3: Donors and Southern governments must adhere to the highest standards of openness and transparency.

Donors must commit in the AAA to the highest standards of openness and transparency. This should include: timely and meaningful dissemination of information, particularly during aid negotiations and about disbursements, and the adoption of a policy of automatic and full disclosure of relevant information, in languages and forms that are appropriate to concerned stakeholders, with a strictly limited regime of exceptions.

Southern governments must work with elected representatives and citizens' organisations to set out open and transparent policies on how aid is to be sourced, spent, monitored and accounted for. This requires that government ministers and officials be accountable to their citizens, with effective mechanisms of answerability and enforceability, based on improved transparency of information about government policies and programmes.

Aid suffers from a serious lack of transparency and openness. There are wide variations in the degree to which donors report in advance how much aid they intend to disburse, and then how much they have disbursed, and on what terms. This makes it difficult for recipient governments to budget properly, and for CSOs, women's organisations and citizens to scrutinise budgeting processes.

Aid negotiations continue to take place behind closed doors - there is a lack of publicly available information on conditions, spending priorities and other aid terms. Key documents are often inaccessible; or, if made publicly available, are buried in donor websites rather than being actively disseminated to affected communities in formats and languages accessible to them.

Increased transparency from donors would not only make them more accountable, it would also support Southern CSOs' efforts to scrutinise budgets and hold their own governments to account.

Southern governments must also become more transparent and open. The DAC's 2006 Survey on Monitoring the PD recognised that "partner countries need to deepen their ownership of the development process by engaging citizens and parliaments more fully in planning and assessing their development policies and programmes".

**Recommendation 4:
Donors should support reforms to make procurement systems more accountable, not more liberalised.**

At Accra, governments should agree to focus entirely on strengthening procurement systems to be more accountable to citizens in recipient countries. Rather than rewarding countries that introduce greater (if not full) liberalisation, they should support recipients to look at different ways to link government procurement to broader economic and social goals through country-led Technical Assistance.

CSOs welcome the commitment by donors to use country systems, such as government procurement systems rather than their own. We recognise that to do this, donors need to be ensured of the robustness of the country systems. We have concerns that progress on this indicator is focused on developing country procurement systems rather than how far donors are actually using country systems. Furthermore, we are concerned that the methodology to assess the strength of government procurement systems rewards countries more highly if they do not discriminate against firms on the basis of their nationality.

Transparency in government procurement is a 'Singapore issue' which developing countries have refused to negotiate on at the World Trade

Organisation, seeing it as a way of pushing procurement liberalisation. Government procurement is worth US\$2,000 billion annually and liberalised procurement markets can provide good opportunities for firms from other, particularly developed, countries. The degree to which developing countries liberalise their procurement markets should be their choice and not in any way linked to either aid flows (through conditionality), choice of aid modality (such as budget support) and use of country systems. Donors should focus their support on assisting developing countries to build robust procurement systems that are appropriate to their contexts. It is hypocritical for donors to require this of recipients whilst many continued to tie their aid and procure from their own firms.

**Recommendation 5:
The AAA must recognize CSOs as development actors in their own right and acknowledge the conditions that enable them to play effective roles in development.**

Donors and Southern governments should support the conditions which are necessary to enable CSOs in the South to fulfil their roles in the development process. CSOs need legal frameworks and mechanisms which provide for freedom of association, the right to organise and participate in national decision-making processes, and a free and open media. CSOs also need predictable long-term funding – donors should explore new modalities of support to provide this.

CSOs are essential for creating a climate of social, political and economic change towards reducing poverty and inequalities and the fulfilment of human rights. Therefore it is vital to preserve their strategic role.

CSOs have a vital role to play in development, although the roles assumed by CSOs are not a substitute for government obligations to meet their responsibilities to all their citizens. CSOs including women's organisations, trade unions, peasants associations and other social movements are the expression of an active democratic citizenship, without which little progress can be made in governance or development. A democratic culture requires openness to policy and development alternatives, respect and encouragement for a plurality of views, human rights and gender equality. Embedding these principles into the policies and practices of donors, government and civil society organisations is a key challenge for the aid reform process.

CSOs are development actors in their own right, rooted in the organisation of citizens to claim rights and hold governments and donors to account. CSOs have diverse characteristics and play significant roles at different levels. For example, they have a role in providing effective delivery of development programmes, in social empowerment of poor and marginalized groups, in holding governments to account, and contributing to the realisation of human rights. Some CSOs are also donors or channels of donor assistance and many of them play the role of watchdog. The key roles played by CSOs as development actors in their own right, as well as the enabling conditions that are necessary for them to be effective, need to be recognised in the aid effectiveness agenda.

CSOs should not be instrumentalised in the aid effectiveness agenda as a means to implement commitments made by donors and governments in the PD (e.g. uncritical alignment of CSOs with country PRSPs). Rather, CSOs must be given full play to hold donors and governments to account for implementing aid effectiveness principles, and in enriching the application of aid effectiveness principles and PD in their diverse roles in engagement with donors and governments, and especially in empowering the poor to claim their rights.

CSOs have already taken many initiatives to improve their effectiveness and accountability such as the International Charter on Accountability, and the Sphere project, and are taking further steps to improve the partnerships between northern and southern CSOs in particular.

The PD mentions the importance of civil society organisations in holding governments accountable. However, the current "new aid modalities" are creating additional challenges for CSO access to resources. Donors need to explore new modalities for effective access to financial resources for CSOs, including women's rights organisations.

4. MAKING AID ACCOUNTABLE

Accountability is the basis for effective aid, and should be based on rights.

CSOs around the world argue that accountability is the only basis for effective aid. Donors, Southern governments and other actors in the aid system must be accountable for the impacts and development outcomes of aid. CSOs believe that these impacts and outcomes must be ultimately assessed in terms of progress towards internationally-agreed human rights standards, including the right to development and associated economic and social rights. Rights-based

obligations should provide a normative and organising framework for accountability in the aid system.

In addition, accountability mechanisms must include gender responsive indicators and results-based frameworks, in order to ensure steps towards the achievement of MDG3⁷. CSOs demand the inclusion of specific instruments within the 'new' aid tools, particularly: gender budgeting, gender audits and monitoring of the implementation of international instruments for gender justice.

Recommendation 6: Create an effective and relevant independent monitoring and evaluation system for the Paris Declaration and its impact on development outcomes.

The AAA should create a system of independent monitoring and evaluation of the PD at international, national and local levels. At the international level, new independent institutions will be needed to play this role, in order to hold donors to account for their overall performance. At the national and local levels monitoring and evaluation should involve a range of stakeholders – including CSOs.

Monitoring and evaluation should also take much more account of the links between reforms in aid modalities and development outcomes and progress towards human rights. The AAA should initiate work to further explore these links. The AAA should also set out a working plan to develop a more comprehensive and participatory process, led by developing country partners, including Southern CSOs, for determining more appropriate indicators and measurements of aid effectiveness. The 2010 review of the Paris Declaration commitments should be expanded to include the outcomes of this comprehensive assessment.

The current monitoring process for the Paris Declaration is asymmetric – donors monitor themselves, while recipients are monitored by the World Bank and others. If the Paris process is to be credible, independent monitoring and evaluation is essential.

There is insufficient confidence in the definition and measurement of many of the PD indicators and in the monitoring system. The current official monitoring process has allowed some donors to re-define commitments in order to over-state their

performance. In contrast, monitoring of recipient governments has been in large part a review of compliance with norms and standards which were only discussed in a very limited way in Paris and which are, in many cases, defined by donors (e.g. use of World Bank assessments of ownership, mutual accountability and public financial management). It is not acceptable that the monitoring and evaluation of Paris Declaration implementation is controlled by donors, both directly in individual countries and through the World Bank and the OECD-DAC.

The monitoring process can also become a hidden door for the introduction of conditionality, when for example donors have pushed for the openness of government procurement to foreign bidders as a pre-condition for using countries' own procurement

systems. So, to be 'effective' in terms of aid, Southern countries face pressures to adhere to policy recommendations that have not been agreed in international fora such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

**Recommendation 7:
Introduce mutually agreed, transparent and binding contracts to govern aid relationships.**

Aid terms must be fairly and transparently negotiated with participation and accountability to people living in poverty and inequality. Donors and recipient governments should agree to base future aid relationships on transparent and binding agreements including clear commitments by donors on aid volumes and quality, with sanctions. In addition, it is vital that effective fiduciary mechanisms remain in place to ensure that aid money is spent for the purposes intended.

These agreements should be independently monitored, as outlined above.

Mutual accountability between donors and recipient governments must become a reality.

At present, accountability in the aid relationship flows almost entirely in one direction: from recipient to donor. Donors are often unaccountable to the governments and citizens of the countries that their aid is supposed to be helping. In order to make mutual accountability a reality at the country level, donors must make transparent and binding commitments to which they can be held to account.

Mutual accountability in the context of highly unequal power relationships between donors and recipients also requires a commitment to a

fundamental reform of International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The IFIs continue to have significant influence over the policy choices available to recipient countries, and harmonisation between donors could further increase this influence. And yet the architecture of the international financial system continues to be highly undemocratic – recipient countries have very little voice in determining the policies of the IFIs.

If the principles of mutual accountability are to become a reality, the IFIs must be substantially reformed to give recipient countries the chance to influence their policies – the AAA should recognise this.

**Recommendation 8:
Create new multi-stakeholder mechanisms for holding governments and donors to account.**

Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for holding governments and donors to account for the use of aid should be developed – these should be the real test of whether commitments to ‘mutual accountability’ and (indicator 12) are being met. They should be open, transparent and regular, with real room for citizens of southern countries to hold their governments and donors to account.

The ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum could become a much better space for a mutual accountability exercise, with multi-stakeholder presence, and governed by UN rules.

Mutual accountability must go beyond donors and governments.

Southern countries often have weak accountability systems, without effective mechanisms for citizens and parliaments to hold the executive to account. Broadening aid accountability mechanisms to

include a wider range of stakeholders is an opportunity to engage poor and marginalised people in the decisions which affect their lives. It is also important that new accountability arrangements build on existing international and regional human rights mechanisms of accountability (such as UN treaty bodies).

**Recommendation 9:
Establish an equitable multilateral governance system for ODA in which to negotiate future agreements on the reform of aid.**

The aid reform process should be dealt with in a broader multilateral institution with clear and transparent negotiating mechanisms, equitable representation of donors and recipients, and openness to civil society.

The aid reform process itself must be more accountable.

The OECD DAC does not represent the aid-recipient countries who are the legitimate owners of development and aid financing, and yet it provides the key forum for reforming aid. This flawed ad hoc governance of the aid system renders the most aid dependant countries unable to hold strong

positions in negotiations. It is important to establish a multilateral governance system for ODA based on equitable power sharing between donors and recipients, and with representation of civil society. The aid effectiveness agenda should also be more effectively linked with the broader UN agenda on Financing for Development, concretely with the chapter on “addressing systemic issues”.

5. AID QUALITY: DONORS MUST DELIVER

Recommendation 10: Donors must be held to account for commitments they have already made under the PD.

Targets for individual donors should be set for 2010 to ensure that they meet the commitments they made in the PD. Donors must re-affirm their willingness to change the way they do business to meet basic standards of aid quality.

In line with the commitment to reduce poverty and inequality (paragraphs 1 and 2), donors should ensure access to resources for country owned gender strategies.

Donors must deliver basic standards of aid quality wherever they work.

The PD contained some important commitments from donors to meet basic standards of aid quality. However, there is reluctance from some donors to be held to account for these commitments. Although targets have been set for individual recipients, donors have resisted setting themselves individual targets for 2010.

In addition, it has been widely recognised the crucial role of gender equality improvements for development effectiveness. Therefore, donors should ensure the efficient channelling of development aid in support of country owned gender policies on the basis of an in-depth policy dialogue with partner governments and key non-government stakeholders. The potential benefits of the new aid effectiveness agenda may not be realised unless a gender perspective is adopted.

Recommendation 11: Commit to giving aid for poverty eradication and the promotion of human rights

Donors must commit to give aid mostly to eradicate poverty and inequalities and to promote human rights. They must end the practice of using aid for their own foreign and economic policy interests and priorities.

Aid must be for the benefit of poor and vulnerable people.

CSOs continue to be concerned that aid is often used to meet donors' own foreign and economic policy interests, while ignoring the needs and rights

of the poorest and most vulnerable groups. For example, aid has often been used to promote policies of economic liberalisation which have benefited companies from donor countries but harmed the interests and rights of poor and vulnerable people, especially women and girls.

Recommendation 12: Untie all aid.

At Accra, donors should commit to expanding the agreement on untying aid to all countries, and all aid modalities (including food aid and technical assistance) and set up independently monitored targets for translating this commitment into practice.

All aid must be untied

'Tying' aid to the procurement of donor goods and services inflates costs, slows down delivery and reduces the flexibility of southern countries to direct aid where it is most needed. The primary beneficiaries of this practice are often firms and consultants in donor countries. Whilst donors have made some efforts to reform, they have excluded key areas such as food aid and technical assistance from their agreements, and in practice continue to heavily direct their aid budgets to their own firms. Donors have continued this practice while at the

same time requiring recipients to open up government procurement to foreign competition. Untying should make aid more flexible and effective, but recipients should be allowed to maintain preferences for locally procured goods and services to ensure that more aid money remains in southern countries and is used according to country decision making processes.

Recommendation 13: Reform technical assistance to respond to national priorities and build capacity.

Targets on improving technical assistance should be strengthened; including making sure that 100% of technical assistance is demand-driven and aligned to national strategies.

The right of recipient countries to contract according to their needs should be respected. More effective South-South forms of technical assistance should also be developed.

Technical assistance must meet real capacity demands.

The OECD has estimated that as much of half of all aid is in the form of technical assistance. Yet the recent Paris monitoring survey process revealed that several developing country governments believed that none of the technical assistance they received

responded to their demands. Much technical assistance continues to be tied and overpriced, and is often ineffective at building local capacity.

Technical assistance must be demand driven and aligned with national strategies, with an emphasis on building local capacity.

**Recommendation 14:
Improve aid allocation to respond to needs.**

At Accra, governments should agree to develop an effective and transparent international mechanism to improve aid allocation so it goes to those most in need.

Aid must be allocated fairly.

A basic condition for aid effectiveness is that it should be allocated to the countries and areas which need it most. However, the current system of allocating aid too often does not respond to need – some donors continue to allocate aid according to their own interests and objectives, others use

allocation as a way to impose policy conditions and the system overall lacks coherence and coordination. Many countries and critical issues receive paltry aid allocations: this is a situation which all agree must change, but the Paris Declaration is largely silent on this critical issue.

**Recommendation 15:
Set new targets to improve multi-year predictability of aid.**

Donors should agree new targets in Accra to make multi-year, predictable and guaranteed aid commitments based on clear and transparent criteria.

Aid must be more predictable

Aid flows are often volatile – many donors make commitments for no more than one year and deliver aid late or not at all. Aid is often disbursed according to donors' own priorities and timetables, without making sufficient efforts to respect and conform with national planning and development priorities, or the national budgeting timeframe. All

this makes it very difficult for recipients to prepare effective budgets, or to plan ahead, and makes it hard for CSOs to monitor aid flows and effectiveness.

Donors should make multi-year aid commitments based on clear and transparent criteria, and should deliver those commitments on schedule, in a transparent manner.

6. MAKING THE ACCRA HIGH LEVEL FORUM OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE

CSOs are essential if aid is to be made more effective. As such, they must have a meaningful and sustained engagement and participation in the process of agreeing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the aid effectiveness agenda. There should be special efforts to ensure the participation of women, indigenous people, disabled people, local communities and other marginalised people.

Engagement with CSOs should be part of an institutionalised commitment by DAC members and the DAC Secretariat for regular and meaningful engagement with CSOs on a range of issues, not limited to concerns regarding aid effectiveness

Recommendation 16: Ensure meaningful participation by CSOs in the Accra HLF.

CSOs should be included in all the segments of the Accra HLF. CSOs perspectives must be part of the official discussions, including the Ministerial event and the drafting of the Accra Agenda for Action.

The agenda for the HLF must reflect the concerns of groups which are often excluded from these processes. In particular, meaningful participation of women's organisations in the whole HLF process, including through a roundtable on gender equality and aid effectiveness, is key to ensure that the voices, concerns and proposals of women are taken into account.

A transparent, open and properly resourced consultation process should be organised in the run up to Accra, including:

- the release of key papers early and in draft form with a civil society observer invited to all key meetings
- clear mechanisms for participation at all levels, with enough resources allocated to ensure broad representation of diverse CSOs (including commonly excluded groups, such as women, peasants, migrants, refugees, indigenous people, youth and children).
- Clear parameters and accountability on how recommendations and proposals presented by CSOs will be seriously considered in the process should be decided in conjunction with CSOs.

GLOSSARY

AAA:	Accra Agenda for Action	ODA:	Official Development Assistance
CSOs:	Civil Society Organisations	OECD:	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
DAC:	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD	PD:	Paris Declaration
HLF:	High Level Forum	PRSPs:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
IFIs:	International Financial Institutions	SWAPs:	Sector Wide Approach
IMF:	International Monetary Fund	UNCTAD:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals	WB:	World Bank

ENDNOTES

- 1 About this Document : This position paper has been prepared by the International CSO Steering Group (ISG) coordinating the "CSO Parallel Process to the Ghana High Level Forum III". The CSO Parallel Process to the Ghana High Level Forum brings together various local, national, regional and international NGOs who are engaged in development issues, particularly the aid architecture and the aid effectiveness agenda. This network is involved in a multi-stakeholder process of engagement leading towards the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to be held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2008.

This paper has been presented to CSOs around the world for further edits and suggestions, as well as endorsement sign-on. This position paper will be presented to the High Level Forum III where CSOs have requested to speak to the Ministerial meeting.

The network is keen to develop awareness of the aid effectiveness agenda at the local, national and international level and sees the Ghana HLF as an important opportunity for bringing about discussion and debate and the engagement of CSOs on the said agenda. CSO concerns include among others, governance and accountability, ownership, effective aid delivery, tied aid and conditionality, at the same time ensuring that the core issues of gender equality, human rights and solidarity in the aid architecture are seriously addressed.

The list of current partner networks involved in this initiative include ActionAid International, Afrodad, Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), BOND (UK Aid Network), Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC), CIVICUS, CONCORD (European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development), Eurodad, IBIS, IBON Foundation, Ghana CSO Aid Effectiveness Forum, SEND (Social Enterprise Development Foundation of West Africa), Reality of Aid, Social Watch, Third World Network, Women in Development Europe (WIDE). The International CSO Steering Group is currently under the chairmanship of IBON.
- 2 OECD, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, March 2005, available from: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>
- 3 These countries are Luxemburg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and The Netherlands.
- 4 And monitored according to indicators developed by the World Bank.
- 5 UNCTAD 2002, From Adjustment to Poverty Reduction: What's new? Geneva, in TWN, Celine Tan.
- 6 The 2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, Volume 1 Key Findings, Joint Venture of Monitoring, OCDE, based on the findings from the World Bank's 2005 CDF Progress Report and the country profiles prepared for the WB's Effectiveness Review, March 2007 .
- 7 Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

This report is endorsed by over 380 civil society organisations from over 80 countries so far. The list includes signatories until March 24, 2008. We invite all civil society organisations to sign up and endorse this paper through the www.betteraid.org feedback forms or email us at office@ibon.be. For more information and for Arabic, Bangla, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian translations of the report visit www.betteraid.org

Uganda
Development Research & Training

United Kingdom
British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND), Bretton Woods Project, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), CARE International UK, Jubilee Debt Campaign UK, Save the Children UK, Tiri, UK Aid Network

Uruguay
Centro Cooperativista Uruguayo (CCU), Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (CLAEH)

Venezuela
Asociación Civil Acción Campesina, Grupo Social Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular - (CESAP)

Vietnam
Advancement of Community Empowerment and Partnership, Atlantic Philanthropies, CARE-Vietnam, Business Promotion and Service Center, Center

for Assistance of Poor and Disabled Children (CENFORCHIL), Center for Cooperation Human Resource and Development, Center for Public Health and Development, Center for Research and Development of Ethnomedicinal Plants, Centre for Research Planning and Action, Centre for Sustainable Development of Mountainous Areas, Centre for Reproductive and Family Health, Centre for Sustainable Community Development, Centre for the Study of Democratic Politics, Consultative Institute for Socio-Economic Development of Rural and Mountainous Area, NGO Resource Center, PPC Ha Tinh, Promotion and Empowerment for Women, Research and Development of Public Health, Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development, Rural Development Program, Rural Economic Times, Sustainable Rural Development, VietNam Law Association, VietNam Union of Science and

Technology Associations (VUSTA), VinaCoop, VNAH, VN Women and Child Care Centre

Yemen
Human Rights and Information Training Center (HRITC), Social Democratic Forum

Global
Action Aid International, Alliance 2015, Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), CIVICUS, IBON Foundation, International Trade Union Confederation, Reality of Aid Network, Social Watch, Third World Network, World Vision International

Regional
Asia: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Pesticide Action Network (PAN), NGO Forum on ADB, South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)

Europe: Action for Global Health, European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD), Network Women in Development Europe (WIDE), IBON Europe

Africa: African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), Social Enterprise Development Foundation of West Africa (SEND), All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)

Latin America: Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción (ALOP)

Others
African Youth Parliament, Center of People's Resources and Services, Regional Development Center, Tendesh

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India

Church' Auxiliary for Social Action, National Fish Workers Forum (NFF), South Asian Network for Social and Agricultural Development (SANSAD), IBON South Asia

Indonesia

Alliance of Agrarian Reform Movement (AGRA), Front Mahasiswa Nasional (FMN), Indonesian Human Rights Monitor (IMPARSIAL), Institute for National and Democratic Studies (INDIES), International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Serikat Pekerja Hukum Progresif (SPHP), Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (SERUNI)

Iraq

Iraqi Al-Amal Association

Ireland

Trocaire

Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)

Coalition Pour La Paix et le Développement Democratique, Mopajef

Japan

Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC), ODA Reform Network, TICAD Civil Society Forum (TCSF)

Jordan

Jordanian Women Union

Kazakhstan

Feminist League of Kazakhstan

Kenya

Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)

Kyrgyzstan

Forum for Women's NGOs – Kyrgyzstan, Omur Bulagy, Meerban, Women's Demilgeluu Insandar, Enezary

Lebanon

Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Coordination Forum for the NGOs working among Palestinian community in Lebanon, Lebanese NGO Network, Mouvement Social

Mali

FECONG, Helvetas

Malta

SKOP (Solidarjeta u Koperazzjoni) - The National Platform of Maltese NGOs

Mauritania

AMSE / AFREA

Mexico

Deca-Equipo Pueblo, Enlace, Comunicación y Capacitación, AC (ENLACE), Servicios para la Educación Alternativa AC (EDUCA)

Mongolia

Agriculture Development Foundation, Association for Protection of Mongolian Consumers Rights, Association of University Women, Centre of Citizens' Alliance, Center for Human Rights and Development, Citizen's Ambassador, Democracy Education Centre, Globe International, Liberal Women's Brain Pool, Mongolian Family Welfare Association, Mongolian National Federation of Disabled People's Organization, Mongolian Women's Federation, Mongolian Women's Foundation, National Centre Against Violence, National Coalition for Food Sovereignty, National Network of Mongolian Women NGOs, Open Society Forum, Steps without Borders, Tuul River Movement, Women for Social Progress Movement, Women in the 21 Century

Morocco

Cerab, Espace Associative

Myanmar

Women's League of Burma

Nepal

All Nepal Peasants' Federation (ANPFa), Association of International NGOs, Federation of Community Forestry Users (FECOFUN), Global Action, Human Rights Alliance, Kirat Rai Yayokkha, Least Developed Countries Watch (LDC Watch), National Network of Indigenous Women, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Nepal Madhesh Forum, Nepal Policy Institute (NPI), NGO Federation – Nepal, National Federation for Irrigation Water Users Associations-Nepal

(NFIWUAN), Pratipakya, Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Save the Children – Nepal, South Asian Partnership, United Mission to Nepal (UMN), Water and Energy Users' Federation – Nepal (WAFED), Women Human Rights Defenders

Nicaragua

Asociación para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos (ADP)

Niger

Rodadadda, Rotab

Nigeria

ACDF, African Citizens Development Foundation

Norway

Norwegian Church Aid – Southern Africa Region, Norwegian People's Aid, Save the Children-Norway

Pakistan

Pakistan Institute of Labor and Education Research (PILER), Roots for Equity

Palestine

Palestinian NGO Network

Panama

Instituto Cooperativo Interamericano (ICI), Programa de Promoción y Desarrollo Social (PRODESO)

Paraguay

Base, Educación, Comunicación, Tecnología Alternativa (BASE-ECTA), Servicio Ecumenico de Promoción Alternativa (SEPA)

Peru

Asociación Arariwa para la Promoción Técnica-cultural Andina, Centro de Asesoría Laboral (CEDAL), Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO), Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES)

Philippines

Advocates of Science and Technology for the People (AGHAM), Agham Youth, Alay Bayan, Inc., Alaternative Law Groups, AsiaDHRRA, Asia Community Center 21, Association of Foundations, Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO), Center for Advanced

Philippine Studies (CAPS), Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera, Center for Ecumenical Development Action and Research (CEDAR), Center for Environmental Concerns, Cordillera Human Rights Alliance, Council for Health and Development, Council for People's Governance and Development, Earth Institute Asia, Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, EED Philippine Partners- Task Force on Indigenous People's Concerns, International League of Peoples' Struggle, ISIS International Manila, Kabataan Partylist, Kalikasan People's Network, KARAPATAN, Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas, Kilusang Mayo Uno, Konkokyo Peace Activity Center Information Office, Inc. (KPACIO, Inc.), Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, Management Advancement Systems Association, Inc. (MASAI), Mindanao Interfaith Services, Inc., Negros Island Health Integration Program, PAMANA, Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHILDHRRRA), Rural Missionaries of the Philippines, Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment, UMA, Women and Gender Institute

Senegal

Congad, Repaoc, Roppa

Slovenia

Institute for African Studies Ekvilib Institute

Spain

ACSUR Las Segovias

Sri Lanka

Green Movement of Sri Lanka

Sudan

Sudanese Civic Forum

Sweden

Diakonia

Tunisia

Association of Tunisian Democratic Women

Togo

Aide et Action, FONGTO, Gared, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement

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CSO POSITION PAPER SIGNATORIES as of 24 March 2008.

Algeria

Afepec, Algerian Youth Forum

Argentina

Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz (FUNDAPAZ), Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Humana (INDES), Servicio Habitacional y de Acción Social (SEHAS)

Australia

AidWatch, Australian Catholic Relief, Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Save the Children-Australia

Austria

Austrian EU Platform of Non-Governmental Development Organizations

Bahrain

Bahraini CSO Network

Bangladesh

Aid Accountability Group, Angikar Bangladesh, An Organization for Socio-Economic Development (Aosed), Assedo, Alo Unnayan Sangstha, Bangla Praxis, Bangladesh Labour Resource Foundation, Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA), Barendra Unnayan Prochesta, Chetana Manabik Unnayan Sangstha, Campaign on Citizen's Right to Information, Coastal Association for Social Transformation and Trust (COAST), Coastal Development Partnership (CDP), Come to Work, Dak Dia Jai, Darpan Social Development Centre, Esho Desh Gari, Uddog, In Search of Light, Interaction, Jago Nari, Jibika Mahila Unnayan Samiti, Kormi, Loko, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Mitali Sangstha, Nowzuan, Osaca, Pabna Progati Sangstha, Public Health Movement- Bangladesh Circle, Pave, Sharp, Nagarik Uddog, Nahar, Noakhali Rural Development Society, Pabna Progati Sangstha, Patikrit, Prantik, Pirojpur Gana Unnayan Samiti, Prodip Unnayan Sangstha, Right to Food Movement, Samaj Progati Sangstha, Sehra Bahumukhi Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Social Watch – Bangladesh, Speed Trust,

Sariatpur Development Society, Shakkhar, Samaj Progati Sangstha, Setu, Shaw Unnayan, Sushashaner Jonno Procharavijan (Supro), Sriyani Bangladesh, Sankalpa, Sodesh, Sharani, Social Advancement Society, Sodesh Unnayan Sangstha, Suchana Samaj Kallyan Sangstha, Together for Services of People, Unnayan Dhara, Ushap, Udayan Sabalambi Sangstha, Unnayan Dhara Trust, UNNAYAN ONNESHAN, Voices for Interactive Choice and Empowerment (VOICE), Wave Foundation, Welfare Efforts

Belgium

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE), CNCD, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development (CONCORD)

Benin

ACFB, Afrique Eveil, BCEAO, CAB/MCRI, CAB/MCRIPPC, CAB/MEPDEAP, CADD, CFRONG, Flash, FONAC, FSA, PNUD, Promotion de l'Agriculture et du Développement (GRAPAD), Reseau-JEB, Social Watch – Benin, VEB,

Bolivia

Centro de Educación Popular (QHANA), Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesino (CIPCA), Fundación Taller de Iniciativas en Estudios Rurales (Fundación Tierra), Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente – Probioma

Brazil

Centro de Assessoria Multiprofissional (CAMP), Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Josue de Castro (CJC), Federacion de Organos para Asistencia Social Educacional (FASE), Instituto de Estudos, Formacao e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais (POLIS), Instituto de Estudos Socioeconomicos (INESC),

Bulgaria

BlueLink Information Network

Burkina Faso

Spong

Cambodia

ADHOC, Cooperation

Committee for Cambodia (CCC), Economics Institute of Cambodia, For the Children, Khmer Youth Association, MEDiCAM, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Open Forum of Cambodia, STAR Kampuchea, Womyn's Agenda for Change, World Vision – Cambodia, PACT Cambodia, Action of Governance & Equity in Development, Aged

Cameroun

Jeudi de Cotonou Cosader

Canada

Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI), Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC), Canadian Crossroads International

Chad

CILONG

Chile

Centro de Estudios Sociales y Educación (SUR), Juventudes para el Desarrollo y la Producción (JUNDEP), SUR

China

China Association for NGO Cooperation, Asosiasi Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Hongkong (ATKI-Hongkong)

Colombia

Centro de Investigaciones y Educación Popular (CINEP), Corporación Región para el Desarrollo y la Democracia, Corporación Viva la Ciudadanía, Fundación Foro Nacional por Colombia

Congo, Republic of

Seracob, CNONGD

Costa Rica

Fundación Promotora de Vivienda (FUPROVI)

Cuba

Centro Félix Varela (CFV)

Denmark

IBIS

Dominican Republic

Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la Educación (CEDEE)

East Timor

East Timor Development Agency

Ecuador

Centro Andino de Acción Popular (CAAP), Central Ecuatoriana de Servicios Agrícolas (CESA), Centro de Investigaciones (CIUDAD), Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP)

Egypt

National Association for Human Rights

El Salvador

Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE), Fundación Salvadoreña para la Promoción y el Desarrollo Económico (FUNSALPRODESE)

Finland

Kehys – Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU, KEPA - Service Centre for Development Cooperation

France

Handicap International, Vision du Monde / World Vision France, Coordination Sud, Reseau Impact

Gambia

Action Aid, World View Gambia

Ghana

Ghana CSO Aid Effectiveness Forum, IBIS West Africa, TWN-Africa

Germany

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, German Foundation for World Population, Terre des Hommes, Suedwind Institute, WOMNET Gender und Globale Strukturpolitik

Guatemala

Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH), Proyecto de Desarrollo Santiago-La Salle (PRODESSA)

Guinea

FONGDD

Honduras

Instituto Hondureño de Desarrollo Rural (IHDER)