

# ACCRA HIGH LEVEL FORUM: RELEVANCE TO TRIANGULAR AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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- **The Role of the DAC / WP-EFF**
- The Accra HLF and the AAA
- Accra and the relevance of South-South /  
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# Development Assistance Committee

## DAC

A unique international forum where donor governments and multilateral organisations, such as the World Bank and the United Nations, come together to help developing countries reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

# Aid Effectiveness: Role of the DAC

- The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) - a key forum of major bilateral donors working to support sustainable development
- Major role in providing statistics and knowledge on aid effectiveness
- DAC behind the International Development Targets, Rome and Paris Declarations
- Hosts the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

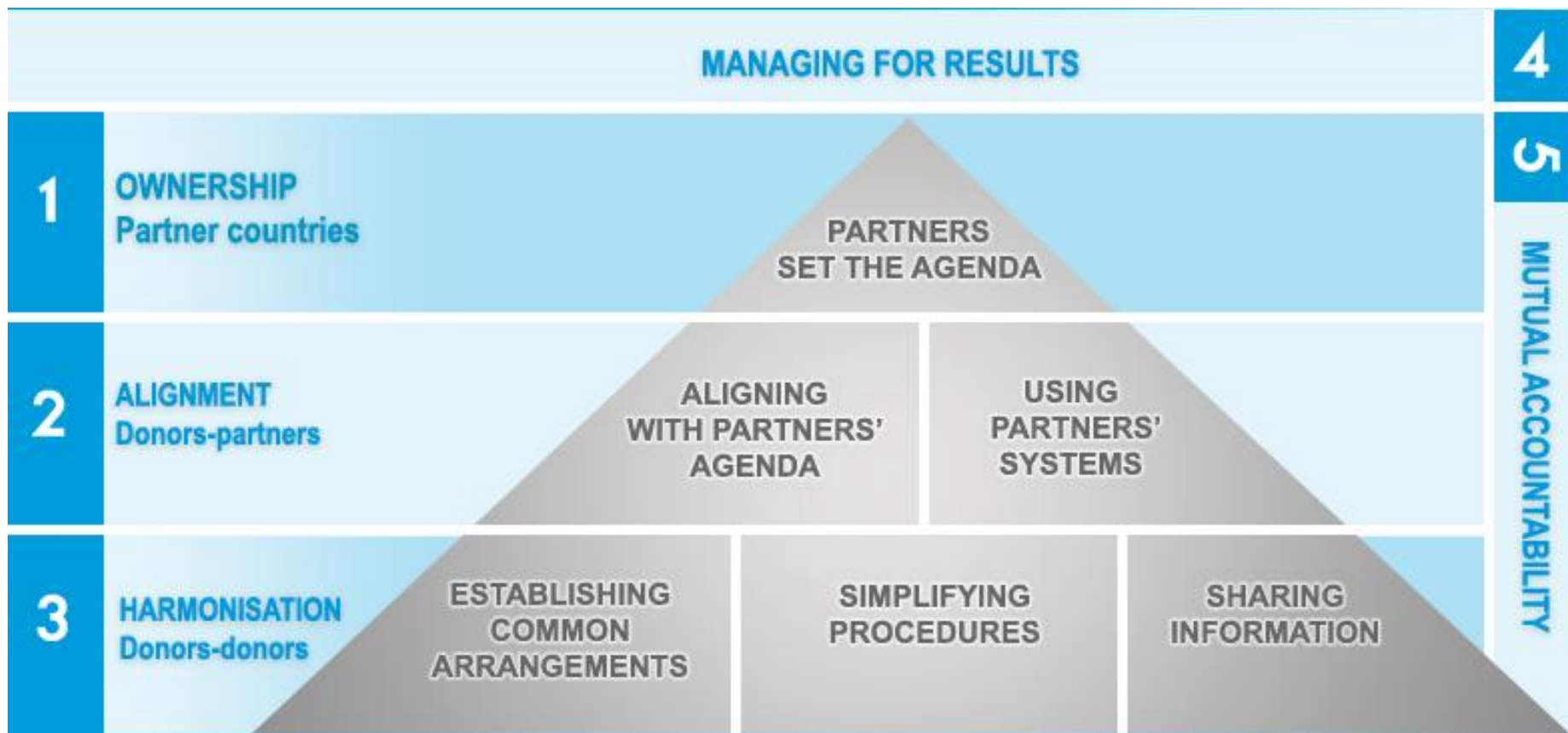
# The Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

- Set up in 2003
- Comprises:
  - All DAC bilateral donors + EC (=23)
  - 23 partner countries
  - Most multilateral: UNDP, WB, Regional Dev Banks, Vertical funds, SPA...
- HLF 1 Rome 2003
- HLF 2 Paris 2005 : the Paris Declaration

# Paris Declaration: What's Different?

- Unprecedented consensus;
- 56 action-oriented commitments for **both** Donors and Partners countries;
- New concepts of **managing for results and mutual accountability**;
- Built-in mechanism for monitoring progress at country and global levels; and
- Targets set for 2010.

# The Paris Declaration “Pyramid”



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# Accra HLF 3

- High Level political event on aid, a few months before *Financing for Development* in Doha
- Mid-term Stock-taking of the Paris Declaration mutual commitments
- Forward looking event : Road to 2011.
- 100+ partner countries, most donors, most international aid agencies, **many providers of S-S / triangular cooperation**
- 1700 participants
- Strong civil society engagement (+ parallel event)



# What is the Accra Agenda for Action?

- Not a new Paris Declaration.
- A political, ministerial, statement, with concrete actions to accelerate implementation of the Paris Declaration.
- Focus on ***Ownership, Inclusive Partnerships*** and ***Delivering Results***.
- Commitments for donors and developing countries, many beginning immediately.

# Key Points of the AAA

- Ownership, country-level policy dialogue on development ( § 13)
- Capacity Development ( § 14)
- Country systems ( § 15)
- **Reducing aid fragmentation ( § 17)**
- Increase aid's value for money ( § 18)
- **Enlarging the tent – welcoming all development partners ( § 19)**

# Key Points of the AAA (*cont.*)

- Civil society ( § 20)
- Fragile situations ( § 21)
- Managing for results ( § 23)
- Accountability for results ( § 24 & 26b)
- Conditionality ( § 25)
- Medium-term predictability ( § 26)
- Implementation of the AAA ( § 28, 30 & 31)

# Remaining Challenges for Aid Effectiveness

- More country leadership: use of country systems (PFM, procurement, result framework, environmental assessments...), less conditionality, better mutual accountability and power balance between donors and partners
- **Aid rationalization:**
  - Division of labor
  - Forward looking data, mid-term predictability
  - Aid allocation
  - International Mutual Accountability mechanisms

# Remaining Challenges for Aid Effectiveness (*cont.*)

- Issues of “participation”, “**inclusiveness**”
  - Local accountability, transparency, democratic ownership,
  - Parliaments, CSOs, media, professional associations
  - Quality of policies.
  - **Providers of South-South / triangular cooperation**
- Results, monitoring
  - Management for results
  - Incentives,
  - PD & AAA monitoring?

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# Roundtable 9

- Opportunities of S-S/ triangular cooperation
  - Highly complementary to traditional North-South aid
  - Fill funding gaps in productive sectors / infrastructure
  - Responsiveness and speed
- Challenges of S-S/triangular cooperation
  - Untying, transparency, predictability
  - Aid fragmentation undermines partner country ownership
- Consensus at RT 9:
  - Partner countries call for all to respect the principles of the Paris Declaration. Partner countries need to take the leadership to coordinate all actors.



# Relevance of Triangular / S-S Cooperation in the AAA

- All development actors to **use the Paris Declaration principles are a point of reference in providing development cooperation** ( § 19a)
- Recognition of the importance and particularities of South-South cooperation...and that we can learn from their experiences ( § 19b)
- Encourage further development of triangular cooperation ( § 19b)
- [S-S cooperation] is a valuable complement to North-South Cooperation ( § 19.e)

# Relevance of Triangular / S-S Cooperation in the AAA (*cont'd*)

- Recognises that S-S cooperation observes the principle of non-interference, equality, national sovereignty, cultural diversity, identify and local content ( § 19.e)
- Recognition of aid as a part of the broader development effectiveness agenda ( § 31)
- The contribution of South-South cooperation for demand-driven capacity development ( § 14)

# Relevance for the DAC/WP-EFF

- Ensure continued engagement and inclusive dialogue with non-DAC donors at international and country levels.
- Encourage sharing of experience of S-S and triangular cooperation.
- Deepen the understanding of how the Paris principles are applied in the context of S-S and triangular cooperation.

# Questions and Discussion