

Development effectiveness in development cooperation: a rights-based perspective

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The need for a fundamental change in development

The prevailing development model has not achieved equitable growth and broad-based social progress. Progress on the internationally agreed development goals, where it has occurred, has been distributed unevenly among countries and social groups. Moreover, the recent crisis has negated development advances made in many sectors and countries. It has unveiled the unsustainability of an approach that, despite all progressive rhetoric, continues to build on a policy mix of market liberalization, privatization, deregulation, fiscal austerity and precarious, flexibilized labor markets.

Rather than improved livelihoods for all, we have experienced growing inequalities within and between countries, eroded rights and social protections for the poor, and an accelerated depletion of natural resources, especially in developing countries. While at the top of the income pyramid, a few enjoy a life of luxury, those at the bottom suffer from extreme vulnerabilities. They lack access to social protection and the essential services needed to fulfill their human rights. Civil society organizations call for an approach to development that is based on fundamental values and principles of justice. The recent convergence of crises — manifested in rising inequality, global hunger, unemployment, the over-reliance on markets and the financial sector, and climate change — proves that the current approach is facing a systemic crisis and underlines the need and urgency for fundamental change.

The established systems and institutions of global governance and international cooperation demonstrate their lack of political will to deal coherently and effectively with the major development challenges confronting the world. This is evident in terms of the mixed progress seen to achieve the Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs), including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to implement commitments made in the Paris Declaration (PD) and Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). Serious power imbalances still afflict international aid, trade, debt, financing, and investment regimes – with developing countries denied the policy space to chart their own development. Even developed countries caught in the middle of the rebounding crisis are now adopting austerity measures and other policy prescriptions designed by international financial institutions (IFIs), instead of prioritizing their own citizens' economic and social rights.

The current system of international development cooperation cannot singlehandedly address the present and growing needs evident around the world. Official development assistance (ODA) accounts for just 0.31% of the GNI of donors from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).¹ If we are to achieve global development goals (including the IADGs and MDGs) the other 99.7% of economic activities in DAC and non-DAC countries, in addition to aid, need to contribute to development effectiveness. This means in terms of eliminating poverty, achieving gender equality, guaranteeing decent work for all, ensuring environmental sustainability and affirming the central role of impoverished and marginalized groups in the development process.

In response to the poor performance of the current development model to yield sustained development results for those who need them most, the BetterAid platform of CSOs advocates for fundamental reforms of the global development system. In particular, BetterAid calls for a new approach to development cooperation focusing on development effectiveness rather than aid effectiveness. This should be pursued through a new international development architecture that is inclusive, rights-based and democratic. The new framework should promote sovereignty and coherence.

This new development cooperation system should be built upon:

- a focus on human rights, recognizing the centrality of poverty reduction, gender equality, social justice, decent work and environmental sustainability;
- nationally-owned and democratically-adopted development policies and plans;
- a new aid architecture that rectifies the power imbalances in country relationships (e.g. through mutual accountability, elimination of tied aid, elimination of donor-imposed policy conditionalities, increased aid transparency and predictability; and multi-stakeholder participation);
- mutually-supportive policies in international aid, trade, investment and finance that uphold and advance the realization of the Right to Development;



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- a rights-based international standard setting system with mechanisms to ensure signatories follow through on commitments made in related international agreements and conventions;
- the recognition of civil society organizations (especially women’s organizations, social partners and grass roots organizations) as full members in the formal structures of a new development architecture, along with governments and other defined development stakeholders.

Key critiques of the aid effectiveness process: from Paris to Accra



BetterAid calls for a new approach to development cooperation focusing on development effectiveness rather than aid effectiveness.

- The aid effectiveness agenda is a **highly technical** process, focused mainly on procedures for aid management and delivery, with insufficient attention and resources to assess and monitor actual impact in terms of achieving development goals such as poverty reduction, pro-poor growth and the elimination of all social discrimination and disparities, including gender inequality.
- There is a **lack of transparency and information-sharing on aid flows, policies and projects, at both the country and international levels**. This is an obstacle to full democratic ownership and accountability of the aid effectiveness process.
- The Paris Declaration (PD) ignores key political, social and economic challenges inherent in each country context. Donor countries are not always aware of local realities. Well-intentioned principles, when put into practice, may **not be mindful of local contexts or responsive to local needs**.
- Governance issues in the PD and its follow-up agreement, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), are **donor-determined**. Indicators [mostly related to public financial management and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)] are largely defined according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) standards.
- The AAA does not recognize that in order to redress **the highly unequal power relationships between donors and developing countries**, the international community must also democratize the governance systems of international financial institutions (IFIs). This is especially important given their continued influence over the policy choices available to developing countries.
- The PD gives **short shrift to democratic governance concerns and human rights, women’s rights and economic, social and cultural rights** in the overall effort to scale up aid and achieve donor harmonization and alignment. The AAA is a step forward in this sense, but this key critique remains due to the continued lack of donor commitments to end policy conditionalities and untie all aid.
- The PD is **gender-blind** and mentions gender equality only as a remote objective, with very weak language.
- Apart from failing to integrate women’s rights and a gender equality perspective throughout, the AAA also **fails to incorporate decent work**.
- The PD and AAA make insufficient links between ODA and other financing for development sources. This **non-holistic approach represents incoherence in global agreements, institutions and policies**.
- The PD monitoring plans are very problematic. They rely on World Bank evaluation mechanisms and lack independent ways to measure the implementation of the PD principles. CSOs regret that there are **no mandatory indicators on democratic ownership nor gender equality indicators** included. Also the AAA lacks new targets and commitments that can be monitored on gender equality, women’s rights, anti-corruption, civil society participation and other obligations that countries have signed on to through this and other international agreements. The AAA failed, again, to initiate an effective and relevant independent **monitoring and evaluation system** for the PD and its impact on development outcomes.

Development cooperation and effectiveness are rights-based

The Declaration on the Right to Development defines development as “a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting there from.” Thus development cooperation is assessed for the real impact it has on the well-being of all people, particularly poor and disadvantaged individuals, many of whom are women.

Development effectiveness is about the impact of development actors’ actions on the lives of poor and marginalized populations. Development effectiveness promotes sustainable change that addresses the root causes as well as the symptoms of poverty, inequality, marginalization and injustice. It also aims to dismantle patriarchal power structures and end women’s subordination in productive and reproductive roles. The poor and marginalized are positioned as the central actors and owners of development, challenging many of the current approaches to aid effectiveness.

Development cooperation should be about supporting conditions in which people can exercise sovereignty over their own process of development. It should be in support of ordinary people striving to create economic, social, political and cultural institutions that are accountable, inclusive, participatory and democratic.

Development cooperation is not just about providing more financial resources and technical know-how for poor countries. Indeed, it should aim to eliminate the structural bases of underdevelopment that foster dependency on foreign aid, foreign capital and technologies and external markets.

Development effectiveness requires significant changes in priorities in development cooperation programs and projects, as well as changes in methodologies aimed at empowerment. It requires significant changes in international global governance structures at all levels, including for trade, financial markets, foreign direct investment and debt. Development effectiveness means translating rhetoric into practice, by empowering the poor and by taking actions to respect, protect and fulfill international human rights standards in development cooperation. These standards include economic, social and cultural rights and gender equality. Such objectives must guide all development actors in policy discussion and legislation, orient participation and underpin priorities in budgeting, planning, monitoring and evaluating aid.

A development effectiveness approach should take advantage of existing monitoring and reporting systems for international human rights standards, gender equality, decent work, sustainable development and anti-corruption commitments, using these standards as a basis for measuring development outcomes.

Fighting the development crisis - respecting rights

Applying a human rights-based approach to the development crisis offers a holistic and universally-recognized framework to guide the design and implementation of social, economic, financial and related policies to address the problem. The duty of states to respect, protect and fulfill human rights obligations, including women’s rights, requires that governments create the conditions necessary for all to be able to fully exercise and progressively realize these rights. A human rights-based approach to the crisis requires that governments ensure essential levels of social and economic rights especially for the most affected and most vulnerable during the downturn. For instance, existing programs which protect infant and maternal health, provide food assistance, combat preventable diseases and malnutrition or ensure access to primary education must be protected.

This approach also requires that the crisis be examined in a gendered manner. For example, social reproduction — understood here as the productive and reproductive work (both paid and unpaid) done overwhelmingly by women that regenerates and sustains human life — be considered as a critical concern when making policy or investment decisions. Non-discrimination and substantive equality are essential and disadvantaged members of society must be protected



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as a matter of priority. Stimulus packages, recovery plans as well as economic and financial structures and global governance mechanisms should be gender sensitive and promote women's rights and well-being.

Fairer distribution of income is a precondition to any sustainable form of development. Reducing inequalities must be an explicit goal of national development policies including through powerful redistributive tools such as collective bargaining, affirmative action, redistributive fiscal policies, living wages or improved minimum wages, agrarian reform, guaranteed accessible and high-quality public services and improved social protection.

Beyond aid: a holistic approach to financing development

Despite a series of debt relief initiatives implemented over the past decade, many developing countries still transfer a significant share of their scarce resources abroad for servicing foreign debts, including illegitimate debts. This reduces their ability to fight poverty using domestic resources and consequently perpetuates their dependency on aid — and on the donors and development banks who provide it. To reduce aid dependency, low income countries that cannot fund programs aimed at achieving the global development goals from domestic resources, should have their debt cancelled without imposing economic policy conditionalities. The creation of a fair and transparent mechanism for sovereign debt restructuring and cancellation and to review the legitimacy of the debt is urgently needed. This would help to overcome the arbitrary approach with which the problem has been addressed in the past and would make debt management a rules-based component of global economic governance.² Governments have acknowledged this need at the UN Conference on Financing for Development in Doha. Now they need to put this into practice.

Developed countries have an overwhelming responsibility for the climate crisis and therefore should bear the greater burden of climate change adaptation, mitigation and the shift to a sustainable development path. The transfer of financial resources for climate adaptation and mitigation should not be directed at infrastructure or technical fixes alone. Donors and governments should review and reform their aid, as well as trade, fiscal, finance, energy and transportation policies that promote unsustainable patterns of production, distribution and consumption that have led to the current environmental crisis. This includes subsidies, policy prescriptions, technical assistance and other incentives that encourage fossil fuel use, chemical-intensive agriculture, land-use change (deforestation), and false fixes such as geo-engineering and “clean coal”, among others.³

Moreover, policies of both donor and developing country governments should take into account the vulnerability of marginalized populations to the impacts of climate change and the shift to a greener economy. Development cooperation should therefore aim to strengthen the capacities for diverse organized citizens' action in their own communities as well as to strengthen the responsiveness of states, especially the most vulnerable countries.

Climate funding mechanisms should avoid exacerbating fragmentation and unpredictability in financial flows. For instance, terms and conditions for vertical dedicated funding mechanisms managed through the World Bank, the Global Environmental Facility, or bilateral donors have accentuated “project modality” and aid unpredictability. Together they further undermine the limited capacities of developing country partners to develop and work with strategic medium and long-term approaches to adaptation.⁴

Fighting the development crisis requires significant reforms of the existing global governance architecture at all levels, including for financial markets, trade, foreign direct investment and debt. It requires new sources and modalities for financing development such as financial transactions taxes or global taxes for multinational corporations. It requires increased mobilization of domestic resources based on tax justice. It requires international cooperation to stem illicit financial flows, close offshore tax havens, and recover stolen assets so that they can be ploughed back for development purposes. And of course it requires a host of domestic actions including public finance management, adequate social spending on essential services to give all people access to quality services and education to develop their skills, as well as decent work strategies; among other measures. These are all beyond aid and development cooperation but nevertheless are necessary for ensuring positive development results.

Democratic ownership, country systems, and policy conditionalities

For BetterAid, country ownership of development programs should be understood not simply as government ownership, but as **democratic ownership**. This means that citizens' voices — of women and men — and their concerns must be the primary basis for national development plans, policies and processes.

Democratic ownership of development strategies by the people through representative, transparent and accountable institutions is the main mechanism for achieving the effective governance of development. A true implementation of the principle of democratic ownership requires the necessary democratic policy space, and insists that national parliaments and civil society, including women's organizations and other development actors, must have a say in defining development strategies.

The move away from projects towards the use of **country systems** has been the major qualitative change of development cooperation over the past decade. In principle it was a positive move: projects may create islands of excellence in an ocean of poverty, while the system approach is the more democratic and participatory way of doing development cooperation and strengthening national institutions and capacities in developing countries. Using country systems, including the recipient countries' democratic institutions for decision making on aid allocation and supervision of aid spending, is a prerequisite for democratic ownership.

However, the Paris Declaration reduces country systems to public financial management (PFM) and procurement systems. The implementation of the Paris Declaration has led to a situation where donors and IFIs now exert significant influence on shaping public procurement systems, through conditionalities, technical assistance and the application of diagnostic tools such as the Methodology for the Assessment of Procurement Systems (MAPS) used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). By doing so, they are promoting the liberalization of public procurement, and are intervening in a core area of national sovereignty: public procurement accounts for the majority of public spending besides wages. Even in aid-dependent countries, the majority of public procurement is financed by tax revenue coming from the countries' own citizens. It is their choice how this money is spent and used. In spite of pledges to support nationally-owned ways to build institutions and choose policies, donors impose a one-size-fits-all 'internationally agreed best practice' model for public procurement on developing countries — a 'best practice' model developed by the World Bank and the OECD. Developing countries have had little influence in developing this allegedly internationally-agreed model.

For BetterAid, the country systems approach must be understood more broadly. It must include strengthening and using health and education systems, using political (negotiation and decision-making) systems, including social dialogue, for aid allocation, and strengthening and using welfare systems including for cash transfers to the poorest and most vulnerable, among others. Using country systems should be the default option for all development cooperation that intends to improve the provision of public goods. It calls for a holistic approach, democratic governance and support for anti-corruption measures. Strengthening and using country systems based on democratic ownership helps to distribute the benefits of aid more widely and evenly, and make development cooperation more likely to achieve sustainable impact and contribute to governance in a constructive and non-intrusive manner.

BetterAid calls for an **end to policy conditionalities** and tied aid as they undermine democratic ownership and contradict the right to development and self-determination of peoples and countries in the South.

Only fiduciary conditions that are negotiated in a transparent and inclusive manner and mechanisms that enable public monitoring of the terms and conditions ought to be attached to development assistance. Country obligations such as compliance with transparency and mechanisms for public participation, respect for and protection of human rights and the environment, promotion of the IADGs, and accountability mechanisms should, by themselves, constitute a reasonable safety belt for safeguarding the integrity of development assistance.



Citizens' voices — of women and men — and their concerns must be the primary basis for national development plans, policies and processes.

Transparency and accountability

BetterAid acknowledges the broader commitments made by signatories in the AAA for **greater transparency and accountability**. These include making available to citizens the information necessary to increase accountability, including public disclosure of revenues, budgets, expenditures, procurement, audits, and “all conditions linked to disbursements.”

Additionally, donors committed to increasing the medium-term predictability of aid by sharing information with developing countries on forward spending or implementation plans. However, these commitments to establish open and transparent policies and mechanisms to monitor how aid is sourced, spent, and evaluated, have not been implemented.

Transparency serves as a tool for development but requires a supportive framework for it to work. As such, we call on all donors to support and join the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which is designed to create a standard for donor transparency. We also call on all countries to ratify and implement the UN Convention against Corruption and to support a transparent, inclusive and effective monitoring process for the Convention.

We also call upon developing countries’ governments to work with their elected representatives, local and national CSOs, media and other partners to promote the accountability of governments and public officials.

Economic governance and policy coherence

Effective development requires an equitable, democratic and inclusive multilateral architecture where the interests of the peoples of all countries worldwide are taken into account and where donors and developing country governments can mutually agree on policies and priorities for development.

Fundamental reform is needed in the internal governance of existing intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), especially the IMF, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The voice of developing countries in these IGOs needs to be enhanced along with transparency, democracy and consultation in their decision-making processes.

A review of the mandate and objectives of the IMF and World Bank is required. The neoliberal ideology of those organizations was in large part responsible for the worsening unemployment and poverty, declining public services and deepening income inequality, as well as the unbridled liberalization and deregulation that led to the financial crisis. Such policies must be definitively abandoned.

These institutions must adopt an entirely new approach based on a genuine commitment to social justice and increased international cooperation, integrating a leading role for the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the social values it was established to defend, in place of economic policy conditionality. They must monitor and prevent financial speculation and stop capital flight, particularly from the poorest countries.

International policy coherence must be pursued with the aim of promoting the socially balanced and sustainable development of the global economy. The 2008 Social Justice Declaration⁵ of the ILO is an important platform for policy coherence at the international level.

A new development cooperation architecture is also necessary to reflect the responsibility and accountability of all countries to universally accepted norms and conventions such as the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other international agreements. At the core of this new architecture should be a multilateral and multi-stakeholder body that ensures representation of all development actors — governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, private foundations, parliaments and civil society. Its remit should cover all modalities of development cooperation, not just aid. The creation of a UN Economic and Social Security Council with a mandate to monitor the social and environmental quality of development, coordinate policy between international institutions, build consensus among development actors, and promote sustainable development should be seriously considered.⁶



Effective development requires an equitable, democratic and inclusive multilateral architecture.

Towards this end, BetterAid calls on governments to study the feasibility of a convention on development cooperation to strengthen commitments to internationally-agreed development goals; enhance policy coherence for development (from the international level down to the national level); address common standards for adherence; and improve international coordination among all actors towards effective responses to both immediate and long-term development challenges and demands.

Civil society participation

CSOs, along with parliaments, an independent media, and other actors (e.g. 'social partners'), have an important role to play in generating the social, political and economic changes necessary for the reduction of poverty and inequality. As the AAA recognized, CSOs are "independent development actors in their own right ... whose efforts complement those of governments and the private sector." To that end, signatories of the AAA have committed themselves to working with CSOs "to provide an enabling environment that maximizes their contributions to development."

In spite of these commitments, CSOs are often marginalized and oppressed by governments, or instrumentalized as mere service delivery channels for international donors.

CSOs are committed to maximizing their contributions to development ⁷. The development effectiveness of CSOs requires legal frameworks and mechanisms that provide for freedom of association, access to information, the right of citizens to organize and participate in national and international decision-making processes and a free and open media. The empowerment of poor and marginalized people to claim their rights is also essential to making development progress.

The civil society-led Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness presents donors and developing country governments with an opportunity to engage with CSOs on these issues and strengthen CSOs' accountability and development effectiveness.

Building blocks for a new framework for development cooperation

1. A human rights-based approach.

The human rights-based approach argues that aid and development must be consistent with human rights norms, bridging international human rights standards and development interventions. Human rights is a broad category, including not only the rights guaranteed in national legislation and constitutions, but the full array of rights outlined in international human rights conventions (including for example, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [CEDAW], the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), declarations (such as the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development), the ILO Core Labour Standards and the rights that have been articulated by United Nations treaty monitoring bodies.

2. Commitment to eradicate the root causes of poverty and inequality.

Root causes of poverty and structural inequalities (such as gender inequalities or inequalities between and within countries) must be addressed systematically and be taken into consideration in all policies and practices in order to ensure that international cooperation contributes to their eradication.

International efforts must work towards achieving the IADGs and aim to transform societal power relations — specifically social and economic relations — in such a way that equality between women and men can be achieved.

International development cooperation must also be geared towards eliminating the dependence of poor countries on external assistance.

3. A truly democratic, inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach.

A renewed international development cooperation system or “a new development architecture” must be established and be based on a holistic approach and situated in a truly democratic and inclusive multi-stakeholder space. Development effectiveness, understood within a rights-based framework, promotes inclusive participation and democratic action around aid and development processes and reflects the values of social, gender and economic justice and the solidarity among global citizens. From the perspective of a human rights-based approach, broad based ownership addresses — among other rights — the rights to take part in public affairs and to have access to information.

The ownership principle of the Paris Declaration must be understood as democratic ownership, with citizens, parliaments, social partners, and CSOs (including women’s rights organizations) fully engaged in debating and setting development priorities regarding the alignment of aid to country priorities. It needs to be ensured that these are reflective of the needs of the respective country and its entire people, including women. Donors and governments must reaffirm civil society organizations as “development actors in their own right”, ensuring policies and laws that enable the Open Forum Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness, including mechanisms for the effective participation of all CSOs.

Donors can contribute to the development of accountability concepts and practices in developing countries by supporting:

- the development or strengthening of national accountability mechanisms (including the capacities of statistical agencies to gather sex-disaggregated data);
- CSO platforms, women’s networks and social partners’ organizations to strengthen their institutional and coordination capacities to engage with other ministries and broader national policies;
- capacity development and the watchdog role of CSOs on local and national development policies and projects funded by the international community;
- the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the UN Convention against Corruption, the articles of which outline the adoption of national legal frameworks to ensure accountability and participation.

4. National development priorities and plans aligned with global and regional commitments

The democratically-determined priorities and development plans of developing countries are paramount in development cooperation.

Economic policy conditionalities and tied aid that undermine country ownership, policy space, the right to self-determination and the Right to Development must be eliminated. Instead, mutual responsibility, accountability and transparency of donors and developing countries must be applied and strengthened towards gender equality and human rights standards and goals. Overall, development cooperation processes and policies must be aligned with international and regional agreements to which countries have already signed up, including the Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW and the ILO Decent Work Agenda.

5. Policy coherence for inclusive development and just global governance

Standard-setting on aid and development cooperation issues must be integrated into the larger context of global trade and the international finance system. To ensure sustainability, the relationship between the multilateral trading agenda and the aid agenda must be made more explicit in the future. This will help to guarantee that the external impact of these policies as well as of multilateral and bilateral trade agreements do not undermine the aims and objectives of development cooperation. Additionally, the critical issues of debt, foreign direct investment and human security must come to the forefront of the debate, as they are key concerns for global governance.

To facilitate such a process, a space that allows for a true multi-stakeholder approach is needed at the global level. It must be tasked to a body that can promote inter-organizational cooperation and represent all countries on an equal footing. It should be the space for mutual accountability reviews to be conducted at the global level, with the active participation of international social movements and CSOs.

It needs to serve as the platform to promote discussion and help set the agenda on development issues, by promoting systematic coherence among global policies on development with human rights, gender equality, democracy, decent work, good governance, peace and security, as well as climate and energy. In order to ensure the inclusion of women's rights and gender equality analysis in these reviews, as well as the ILO Labour Standards, the Decent Work agenda, and other core issues, the specialized agencies of the UN should be key actors in the process. For its part, the OECD, through its Development Assistance Committee (DAC) should refine its mandate to focus on its original function: information gathering, systematization, reporting on aid flows, and assessment and dissemination of good practices in aid.

Development effectiveness and a new development architecture are key objectives for the post-Paris Declaration development agenda.

The shortcomings of the development strategies over the last few decades and the current incoherency of international aid architecture call for a new direction for international development policies. This change must bring coherence, commitment and accountability into a broader development agenda. This new framework must be based on human rights and equity in power relationships and should integrate all components of society to ensure it is democratically owned.

The ability of different actors — with governments leading the list — to take stock of the urgency and to overcome institutional incoherence will be key in the forthcoming months. The current system has failed to deliver on the IADGs in a sustainable and broad-based manner. It has also fallen short in achieving the aid effectiveness agenda. At the same time, there has been a growing level of global instability due to the privatization of basic productive resources and the denial of human rights. A radical, systemic change is needed and a new, sustainable development paradigm required.

The role of the UN in this process will be of utmost importance. However, in the absence of effective leadership within the UN family, new and emerging groups based on regional and sub-regional cooperation may be the necessary alternative. The experience gained through the aid and development effectiveness debates suggest some of the paths that may be followed. However, as this paper shows, the road to development effectiveness must be much broader.

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Endnotes

- 1 USD 119.6 billion from donors belonging to the DAC as of 2009.
- 2 Eurodad (2009): A fair and transparent debt work-out procedure. 10 core civil society principles; Available at: http://www.eurodad.org/uploadedFiles/Whats_New/Reports/Eurodad%20debt%20workout%20principles_FINAL.pdf?n=13
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- 4 Tomlinson, Brian (2010). "Adaptation Financing for Climate Change: Taking Account of CSO Perspectives for Aid Reform" in Climate Funds and Development, Reality Check, December 2009, Reality of Aid Network.
- 5 Link to declaration: http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Publications/Officialdocuments/lang--en/docName--WCMS_099766/index.htm (accessed 6 August 2010)
- 6 BetterAid shall be releasing a separate Policy Paper focusing on a new development cooperation architecture.
- 7 The civil society-led Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness presents donors and developing country governments with an opportunity to engage with CSOs on these issues and strengthen CSOs' accountability and development effectiveness.

