

I. Implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action

“There are now more than one billion people who go to bed hungry every night and billions without access to quality water, sanitation or energy. Thus, aid effectiveness is more than a moral imperative, it is a task of great economic urgency. But we still have a long way to go.”⁶¹

Introduction

Since before the inception of the United Nations (UN), the international community has discussed how to provide assistance to states in need and to advance global development.⁶² The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) is the newest and largest development framework, encompassing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets designed to advance the whole of human development.⁶³ To achieve such an ambitious set of goals and targets, the international community has recognized that financial resources must be mobilized, in an effective and efficient manner.⁶⁴ Development cooperation, aid, or official development assistance (ODA) refers to funds provided by governments to promote the development and welfare of developing countries.⁶⁵ How aid has been used has often depended on the context.⁶⁶ In the aftermath of the Second World War, massive levels of development assistance were provided to rebuild Europe.⁶⁷ In the modern context, aid is often used to help promote economic independence, provide humanitarian relief, or achieve other developmental goals.⁶⁸ In any context, there have long been varied opinions on how to approach ODA, especially between donors and recipients.⁶⁹ There are differing opinions as to who should control aid and in what manner it should be controlled, and analysis has shown that if aid is provided ineffectively, it can increase corruption, bureaucracy, and debt while harming democratic systems, independence, and local businesses.⁷⁰ Over time, the international community has developed frameworks to maximize the benefits of aid.⁷¹ Core among these frameworks are the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* (2005) and the *Accra Agenda for Action* (2008), outcome documents from the High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness that lay out principles and methods meant to improve the experience of donors and recipients alike.⁷² The extent to which these frameworks have been implemented and achieved their desired effects is varied, but the international community continues to regularly discuss methods of improving the effectiveness of development cooperation.⁷³

International and Regional Framework

The 1980s, and sometimes the 1990s, are referred to as the “lost decade” in the context of development due to realities of worsening socio-economic situations in many less developed states.⁷⁴ This was in part due to political and health situations, including rising levels of conflict, famine, and HIV/AIDS, but the cause of developmental regression is partially attributed to levels of aid and debt relief that were not increasing and persistent aid paradigms that focused on donor political or commercial interests rather than responding to the needs of local people in recipient countries.⁷⁵ These realities were in part acknowledged in the *Millennium Declaration* (2000), which led to the creation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but were addressed more directly at the 2002

⁶¹ OECD, *Aid effectiveness: From words to action*, 2011.

⁶² Führer, *The Story of Official Development Assistance: A History of the Development Assistance Committee and the Development Cooperation Directorate in Dates, Names, and Figures*, 1996, p. 4.

⁶³ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, p. 1.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁶⁵ OECD, *Official development assistance-definition and coverage*, 2017.

⁶⁶ Kharas, *Development Assistance in the 21st Century*, 2009, p. 2.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Abugre, Why foreign aid is important for Africa, *CNN*, 2010.

⁶⁹ Apodaca, *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*, 2017.

⁷⁰ Swanson, Why trying to help poor countries might actually hurt them, *Washington Post*, 2015.

⁷¹ OECD, *The High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness: A history*, 2017.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ Apodaca, *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*, 2017.

⁷⁴ Ridley, The 1980s was a 'lost decade' for development in..., *United Press International*, 1989; Elliott, The lost decade, *The Guardian*, 2003.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, Swanson, Why trying to help poor countries might actually hurt them, *Washington Post*, 2015.

International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico.⁷⁶ The outcome of the conference, the *Monterrey Consensus* (2002), marked a major shift in how the international community viewed development aid.⁷⁷ Not only did donor states pledge to contribute 0.7% of their gross national income as ODA, they also committed to adapt aid to each recipient’s needs and work to improve its effectiveness.⁷⁸ It was in this context that the First High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Rome in 2003.⁷⁹ The outcome of the forum, the *Rome Declaration on Harmonization* (2003), is a concise document that laid the basic framework for improving the effectiveness of aid, including by: harmonizing standards for the delivery of aid; streamlining procedures; aligning recipient needs and plans with donor contributions; and regularly reviewing methods to improve aid effectiveness.⁸⁰

The international community worked swiftly to expand the basic framework outlined by the Rome Declaration, hosting two additional high-level fora within six years, one in 2005 in Paris, France and the other in 2008 in Accra, Ghana.⁸¹ The Second High Level Forum produced the Paris Declaration, a landmark document in that it committed donors and recipients to improve aid effectiveness by adhering to five principles:

- Ownership, meaning that developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption;
- Alignment by donor countries behind local objectives and using local systems;
- Harmonization among donors to simplify procedures, share information, and avoid duplication;
- Results and measurement of development outcomes; and
- Mutual accountability of donors and recipients.⁸²

The Paris Declaration established a total of 56 commitments in line with these principles, along with 12 country-level indicators to track progress over time.⁸³ These indicators are, in part, what allowed the international community to quickly recognize that there was need for a more robust aid effectiveness framework that focused on results and meeting the MDGs.⁸⁴ In Ghana in 2008, more than 100 states gathered to develop the Accra Agenda, which was referred to as “the product of an unprecedented alliance for development.”⁸⁵ The Accra Agenda proposed four core areas for improvement in aid effectiveness: ownership, meaning that countries should control their own development; inclusive partnerships between all partners – not only traditional donors but also emerging donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); delivering results; and capacity development.⁸⁶ The document outlines how the international community intended to increase aid’s value for money, including by increasing transparency and accountability and removing conditionality from aid.⁸⁷

The fourth and final High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Busan, Korea, in 2011.⁸⁸ The outcome document, the *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation* (2011), was meant to overlay the principles built up by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda while recognizing the modern realities of South-South cooperation (SSC), the increasing role of emerging economies in development aid, and the growing importance of CSOs and private funders.⁸⁹ The aid effectiveness principles have also been incorporated into other international and regional frameworks.⁹⁰ The *Bogota Statement* (2010) outlined how the aid effectiveness principles could be best applied in SSC, and the *Dili Declaration* (2010), adopted by the G7+, recognized the unique needs of

⁷⁶ UN DESA, *Monterrey Conference*.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ International Conference on Financing for Development, *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development*, 2003.

⁷⁹ OECD, *HLF1: The First High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Rome*, 2003.

⁸⁰ The First High Level Forum, *Rome Declaration on Harmonisation*, 2003.

⁸¹ OECD, *The High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness: A history*, 2017.

⁸² High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness, *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action*, 2008.

⁸³ OECD, *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Five Principles for Smart Aid*, 2008.

⁸⁴ Tomlinson, *The Accra Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: A CCIC Participant Assessment of the Outcomes*, 2008, p. 5.

⁸⁵ OECD, *Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2017.

⁸⁶ OECD, *The Accra Agenda for Action*, 2008.

⁸⁷ High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness, *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action*, 2008, pp. 16-17.

⁸⁸ OECD, *Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2017.

⁸⁹ Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*, 2011.

⁹⁰ OECD, *The High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness: A history*, 2017.

fragile states in development cooperation.⁹¹ The European Union (EU) and African Union (AU) both developed their own mechanisms for improving aid effectiveness.⁹² The EU adopted a resolution establishing a common position on aid effectiveness that focused on transparency and results, deepening public-private engagement, and strengthening delivery, accountability, and measurement of results.⁹³ The AU adopted a roadmap that intended to turn the commitments made at the high level fora into action by strengthening transparency and accountability, building up country systems and capacity, and putting staff and resources in the field to improve engagement.⁹⁴ These regional frameworks are complemented and reinforced by regular multilateral discussions on aid effectiveness that occur under the auspices of the UN.⁹⁵

Role of the International System

At its 71st session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions addressing development finance.⁹⁶ The first, General Assembly resolution 71/215, focused on debt, macroeconomic policy, and particularly the role of the international financial institutions in promoting development.⁹⁷ The other, General Assembly resolution 71/217 on the “follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development,” identified several UN bodies that are encouraging progress in financing for development and aid effectiveness and recognized that the organizations of the UN system have to prioritize the effective mobilization of resources to achieve the SDGs.⁹⁸

After the fourth High Level Forum, the UN also created a body specifically to address aid effectiveness: the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.⁹⁹ The Global Partnership is a multi-stakeholder platform designed to ensure that the delivery of aid continues to improve by reacting to changing modern realities.¹⁰⁰ The Global Partnership also monitors global implementation of aid effectiveness frameworks, country progress, and hosts biennial conferences to advance aid frameworks.¹⁰¹ At its first two meetings in 2014 and 2016, the Global Partnership produced the *Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué* (2014) and the *Nairobi Outcome Document* (2016), two documents that are meant to ensure the progressive implementation of the aid effectiveness principles and ensure that actions taken also support the 2030 Agenda.¹⁰² The UN Development Group (UNDG) and several of its members, including the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), are also actively involved in promoting aid effectiveness.¹⁰³ UNCTAD hosts several programs that assist in capacity building, but mostly uses its technical expertise to analyze development aid flows and their effectiveness and then issue notes or reports to assist Member States.¹⁰⁴ UNDP is the UN’s premier body for development; it assists Member States in building up their capacity in numerous areas, especially infrastructure, and has helped to improve developing states’ capacity to manage development aid.¹⁰⁵ UNDP worked to incorporate

⁹¹ g7+, *Dili Declaration*, 2010.

⁹² European Commission, *The EU Approach to Development Effectiveness*, 2017; African Development Bank, *A Roadmap for Improving Performance on Aid Effectiveness and Promoting Effective Development: Turning Commitments into Actions*, 2011.

⁹³ European Union, *Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2011; European Commission, *The EU Approach to Development Effectiveness*, 2017.

⁹⁴ African Development Bank, *A Roadmap for Improving Performance on Aid Effectiveness and Promoting Effective Development: Turning Commitments into Actions*, 2011.

⁹⁵ UN General Assembly, *International financial system and development (A/RES/71/215)*, 2016; UN General Assembly, *Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (A/RES/71/217)*, 2016.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ UN General Assembly, *International financial system and development (A/RES/71/215)*, 2016.

⁹⁸ UN General Assembly, *Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (A/RES/71/217)*, 2016.

⁹⁹ Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *About the Partnership*, 2017.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *What are the Global Partnership Initiatives?*, 2017.

¹⁰² Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué*, 2014; Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *Nairobi Outcome Document*, 2016.

¹⁰³ UNDG, *Development Effectiveness*, 2015.

¹⁰⁴ UNCTAD, *Enhancing aid effectiveness: From Paris to Busan*, 2011.

¹⁰⁵ UNDP, *A world of development experiences*, 2017; UNDP, *Implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, 2011.

all of the aid effectiveness principles into its systems, particularly focusing on building up its country-level staff and improving the predictability of aid that it provides to Member States.¹⁰⁶ UNDP also jointly supports the Global Partnership alongside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).¹⁰⁷

Outside of the UN, the OECD, a group of 35 advanced economies that address issues of mutual interest, has always focused particularly on aid delivery and effectiveness.¹⁰⁸ The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is made up of the largest donor states in the world and establishes development standards, monitoring techniques, and definitions for ODA.¹⁰⁹ The DAC is supported by the Development Cooperation Directorate, which works to develop policy, disseminate data, and improve aid practices.¹¹⁰ In addition to its internal bodies, the OECD works closely with development finance institutions, including the regional development banks and the New Development Bank, formerly known as the BRICS Development Bank, to help improve and coordinate development assistance, in addition to cooperating with CSOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).¹¹¹

NGOs, which often carry out development projects on behalf of multilateral institutions or donors, can play a large role in determining how effective aid is.¹¹² Some NGOs, like Save the Children, work to lobby the governments of donor states in an attempt to improve aid effectiveness.¹¹³ Others, like InterAction, collect and disseminate data on how aid is being used and the results it generates.¹¹⁴ Among the largest and most recognized NGOs is the International Aid Transparency Initiative, a voluntary mechanism that seeks to improve transparency in aid and humanitarian assistance to improve their effect on poverty eradication.¹¹⁵ In the development finance space, the bulk of NGOs act as implementing partners, accepting contracts or partnership agreements with Member States to carry out a specific scope of work.¹¹⁶

Independence and Control for Aid Recipients

Most ODA from DAC members is designated to be used for a specific purpose.¹¹⁷ A much smaller proportion of aid is offered as country programmable aid (CPA) or budget support, both of which allow recipient states to have far greater control over how the money is spent.¹¹⁸ As development frameworks have advanced, states have increasingly sought ownership of their development, pushing for higher percentages of aid to be CPA or budget support to give them more control over incoming ODA.¹¹⁹ Recipient states, especially members of the AU, have argued that national control will allow them to better align funds with their national development plans and priorities and increase efficiency.¹²⁰ While the ability of aid recipients to decide how ODA is spent has progressively increased over the last 10 years, donor states still face high political pressures to control aid.¹²¹

Sometimes emerging development partners have put requirements on aid, the most strict of which is the practice of “tying.”¹²² Tied aid must be used by the aid recipient to purchase goods and services from the donor state.¹²³ While tying aid allows donor states to more easily develop the political will to budget for ODA, it greatly increases the cost of development projects and ensures that recipients have less control over how the aid is used.¹²⁴ Members of the

¹⁰⁶ UNDP, *Implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, 2011.

¹⁰⁷ OECD, *Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation*, 2017.

¹⁰⁸ OECD, *Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2017.

¹⁰⁹ OECD, *Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC)*, 2017.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ OECD, *Development finance institutions and private sector development*, 2017.

¹¹² Nunnenkamp, *Aid Effectiveness: The Myth of NGO Superiority*, 2008.

¹¹³ Save the Children, *Aid Effectiveness*, 2013.

¹¹⁴ InterAction, *Aid Effectiveness*, 2017.

¹¹⁵ International Aid Transparency Initiative, *About IATI*.

¹¹⁶ Alford, Bad aid: Should all NGOs close down?, *The Guardian*, 2015.

¹¹⁷ Kharas, *Development Assistance in the 21st Century*, 2009, pp. 1-2.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ Fleshman, Africa pushes for better aid quality, *AfricaRenewal*, 2004.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

¹²² Anderlini, China insists on ‘tied aid’ in Africa, *Financial Times*, 2007.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ Oxfam America, *Smart Development in Practice: The tied aid “round trip”*, 2009.

OECD DAC committed to reducing tied aid and have progressively done so over the past decade; however, other restrictions on aid are still common.¹²⁵ Grants and concessional loans often require governments to implement certain policies or engage in certain behavior.¹²⁶ Most often, this comes in the form of economic reforms, especially the privatization of industries, that developing countries have argued is detrimental to their development prospects and growth.¹²⁷ Other times, development aid is used as a tool in relation to human rights, political, or governance reforms, causing some recipients to claim that development aid is used as a tool to spread ideologies.¹²⁸ Representatives of donor countries have openly recognized the “soft power” of development aid.¹²⁹ Most donors would argue, however, that restrictions on development aid are not meant to impose an ideology, but rather to encourage respect for human rights, promote democratic traditions, and combat corruption.¹³⁰

Accountability and Results in Aid

While some states would argue that restricting aid based on controversial policy changes, like privatization, can cause harm to recipients, few make the case that doing so to promote human rights is negative.¹³¹ In multiple cases, for example, the United Kingdom has either threatened to or withheld aid from recipient countries over concerns that they were human rights or governance concerns.¹³² Officials in some OECD DAC states have begun to ensure that their aid is not complicit in human rights abuses or corruption.¹³³ In some cases, officials have used corruption to justify reducing or eliminating foreign aid.¹³⁴ While others have argued that corruption does not significantly impact how aid funds are spent and disagreements persist, reports have indicated that large inflows of foreign aid can drive corruption, diverting funds into the hands of government officials or other groups and preventing funds from having a positive effect.¹³⁵ Corruption in the use of aid can reverse economic development, negatively impact the poor, impede service delivery, and degrade the power of the state as corrupt individuals gather power and money.¹³⁶

The potential for development aid to not only fail to have its intended effect, but to have negative consequences, is at the core of why many donors push for increased transparency and accountability.¹³⁷ The nature of accountability has changed over time; in the late 1990s, when developing countries developed poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), donors began to require that aid be used on “pro-poor” development strategies and built in systems to check to see if funds were being spent in line with each country’s PRSP.¹³⁸ In recent years, donors have begun to shift toward results-oriented approaches, including collecting data on the effect of aid-funded projects and making that information publicly available.¹³⁹ Most of this work falls to development aid agencies, specialized bodies in most donor states that work to improve accountability and aid delivery.¹⁴⁰ Among the largest are the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID).¹⁴¹ USAID and DFID have both created mechanisms to analyze foreign aid and progressively adapt to modern realities in the

¹²⁵ OECD, *Untied Aid*, 2017.

¹²⁶ Glennie, When aid comes with strings attached, development unravels, *The Guardian*, 2011.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*

¹²⁸ *The Beijing consensus is to keep quiet*, *The Economist*, 2010.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

¹³⁰ Glennie, Should donors give money to countries with poor human rights?, *The Guardian*, 2011.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² *Ibid.*

¹³³ Ham, *Human Rights Violations: U.S. Foreign Aid for Accountability and Prevention*, 2015.

¹³⁴ Gharib, Is Corruption Really A Big Problem in Foreign Aid?, *NPR*, 2017.

¹³⁵ European Parliament Directorate-General for External Policies, *Cost of corruption in developing countries – how effectively is aid being spent?*, 2015, p. 17.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

¹³⁷ Apodaca, *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*, 2017.

¹³⁸ Renzio, *Accountability dilemmas in foreign aid*, 2016, p. 8.

¹³⁹ Saldinger, US Congress approves long-sought Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, *Devex*, 2016.

¹⁴⁰ Myers, Foreign aid: These countries are the most generous, *World Economic Forum*, 2016.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*

development environment.¹⁴² DFID and BMZ work under the auspices of the EU to share best practices, eliminate redundancies, improve effectiveness, and better realize the goals outlined in the aid effectiveness frameworks.¹⁴³

Implementing the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda in the Changing Aid Environment

Although the frameworks for aid delivery have changed in recent decades, the motivation for donors to provide it has remained largely the same; they can further foreign policy goals, increase commercial ties, and advance their ideologies or morality.¹⁴⁴ Who those donors are has begun to shift, however, as the OECD now identified 29 non-DAC states that provide a substantial level of aid.¹⁴⁵ This is in addition to private donors, foundations, and enterprise, all of which are taking on larger roles.¹⁴⁶ Traditional donors continue to make up the bulk of foreign aid, however, and the amount of net ODA from DAC countries reached a new peak of \$142.6 billion in 2016.¹⁴⁷ The DAC members are also the furthest along in their implementation of the aid effectiveness principles, although emerging development partners and institutions are slowly catching up.¹⁴⁸ Some emerging donors and institutions are side-stepping the traditional aid effectiveness frameworks, including the definitions provided by DAC, and attempting to form a new aid paradigm.¹⁴⁹ Some have argued that the OECD should step back from its role in defining ODA and aid frameworks to allow multilateral institutions, or other mechanisms, to develop more recipient-focused frameworks.¹⁵⁰ There is general recognition that as the context in which aid is delivered continues to change, implementation of the aid effectiveness frameworks needs to continue and improve based on lessons learned.¹⁵¹

Case Study: Implementation of Paris and Accra in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin American and Caribbean region is diverse; per capita income varies widely as does the overall level of development, with states ranging from being classified as less-developed to middle-income.¹⁵² During the 2000s, as the aid effectiveness frameworks were developed, the region was changing: aid dependence was decreasing, states sought more control over their development, and the role of non-traditional donors and SSC was increasing.¹⁵³ Several states, in light of the new frameworks, began to take a series of steps to align with Paris and Accra.¹⁵⁴ At the core of the actions taken was capacity development; Latin American states worked with developed partners to improve their ability to plan and control their long-term development.¹⁵⁵ At a basic level, this allowed states to communicate to donors how they intended to spend aid and allowed them to link expenditures to development priorities.¹⁵⁶ Efforts were also made in analysis, monitoring, and evaluation.¹⁵⁷ Some states created registries or databases to analyze programs and studies and received international support, including technology and training, to build up analytical capacity.¹⁵⁸ Analysis of implementation throughout the 2000s revealed that capacity building and effective monitoring were key to effective implementation in the region, but also identified that major opportunities

¹⁴² Modernizing Foreign Assistance Network, *Deliver More with U.S. Development Cooperation*; Holzapfel, *Boosting or Hindering Aid Effectiveness? An Assessment of Systems for Measuring Agency Results*, German Development Institute, 2014.

¹⁴³ European Commission, *The EU Approach to Development Effectiveness*, 2017.

¹⁴⁴ Apodaca, *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*, 2017.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁷ OECD, *Development aid rises again in 2016*, 2017.

¹⁴⁸ Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*, 2016.

¹⁴⁹ Glennie, The OECD should give up control of the aid agenda, *The Guardian*, 2011.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁵¹ Ellmers, *How to spend it Smart procurement for more effective aid*, 2011.

¹⁵² Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, *Implementing Paris and Accra: Towards a Regional Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2009, p. 3.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-17.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14.

remained in communication between donors and recipients and harnessing and improving the effectiveness of South-South aid flows.¹⁵⁹

Conclusion

The Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda laid the groundwork for states and international organizations to improve the coherence and effectiveness of aid, a groundwork that has been built on by many organizations, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.¹⁶⁰ The aid effectiveness principles that were developed at the high level fora are generally recognized as important and coherent, but the extent to which they are abided by donors and recipients is varied, and the changing nature of donors and the aid environment is causing the international community to revisit how to best incorporate the aid effectiveness principles in the modern context.¹⁶¹ By drawing on lessons learned from past efforts to adhere to the aid effectiveness principles, the international community has an opportunity to ensure that funds are having the maximum effect and helping to achieve not only the SDGs, but the development goals of Member States.¹⁶²

Further Research

While considering what policies should be pursued by the General Assembly Second Committee on the topic of aid effectiveness, delegates should contemplate the following questions: How effective are the existing international frameworks on aid effectiveness? To what extent are international organizations, programs, and bodies able to assist Member States in implementing the aid effectiveness frameworks? Has your Member State been a donor or recipient of aid and can their experience be applied to the greater international community? What is the role of emerging donors in implementing the aid effectiveness principles? Are changes in the relationships between donors and recipients necessary to improve aid effectiveness?

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 19-20.

¹⁶⁰ Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*, 2016.

¹⁶¹ Apodaca, *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*, 2017.

¹⁶² Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, *Implementing Paris and Accra: Towards a Regional Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2009; UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

Annotated Bibliography

Apodaca, C. (2017). *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy Tool*. Oxford University Press. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://politics.oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228637-e-332>

This publication by Clair Apodaca provides an excellent snapshot of the current transitions taking place in development aid in addition to providing some context for how the current systems were established. Not only does Apodaca identify several opportunities to improve the effectiveness of aid, but she discusses the motivations of donors and recipients and provides links to many additional resources. Delegates should look to use this source to understand the current situation after they have grasped the basic concepts of the topic and the frameworks that already exist.

European Union. (2011). *EU Common Position for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126060.pdf

Although slightly dated, this position statement from the EU is an excellent example of the western perspective on aid effectiveness and provides insight into regional and national implementation of the aid effectiveness frameworks. Delegates should look to this document after they have a general understanding of the topic and the various perspectives on it. As delegates read this document, they should make note of what is included, how much time is spent on those things, and what is not included. It is worth paying particular attention to the differences in principles between this document and the larger international frameworks.

Führer, H. (1996). *The Story of Official Development Assistance: A History of the Development Assistance Committee and the Development Cooperation Directorate in Dates, Names, and Figures*. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/1896816.pdf>

Mr. Helmut Führer prepared this paper after concluding his tenure as the Director of the Development Cooperation Directorate of the OECD, a post that he filled from 1975 to 1993. The document is very thorough in its review of the history of aid and provides the specifics of how and why certain international aid policies and frameworks were developed. Delegates should look to use this early on in their research to gain a complete understanding of what has been done in the past and the reasoning for it. As delegates read the paper, they should consider the institutions involved and note that it is written from the perspective of the OECD.

Fleshman, M. (2004, January). Africa pushes for better aid quality. *AfricaRenewal*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/january-2004/africa-pushes-better-aid-quality>

This article, written by Michael Fleshman and published by the UN in AfricaRenewal, provides a high-level view of how donors can cause aid to be ineffective. Delegates should note that this article was published in the year before the Paris Declaration was adopted and consider the context and timing of the sentiments expressed. Delegates should also consider how the views articulated in this article may have changed as the aid effectiveness frameworks progressed, and to what extent developing countries are still likely to support those sentiments.

Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior. (2009). *Implementing Paris and Accra: Towards a Regional Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: http://fride.org/download/DB_Implementing_Paris_Accra_eng_enero09.pdf

This study from an independent Spanish think-tank provides an overview of how aid effectiveness frameworks were implemented in the Latin America and the Caribbean region after the adoption of the Paris Declaration and looking forward to the Accra Agenda. The study examines how each of the aid effectiveness principles were applied in the region, the struggles with their implementation, and possible paths forward. Reading this document will not only give delegates an understanding how implementation of these frameworks occurs, but it will also reinforce all of the concepts laid out in the aid effectiveness frameworks.

Glennie, J. (2011, April 29). The OECD should give up control of the aid agenda. *The Guardian*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/apr/29/oecd-control-aid-agenda>

Jonathan Glennie, who wrote regularly about aid and development for The Guardian, goes into excellent detail regarding the role of the OECD in development finance and suggests many

possible areas for improvement. Although this article is from 2011, much of what it discusses is still relevant today. Delegates should pay extra attention to the description of the Paris Declaration included in the article—it provides unique insight into how the document is slowly changing aid and hints at challenges and opportunities in its implementation.

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. (2016). *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/development-impact/--2016%20progress%20report--Final%20\(e-book\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/development-impact/--2016%20progress%20report--Final%20(e-book).pdf)

This report was written by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, which became responsible for reporting on the status of development cooperation after the 2011 High Level Forum in Busan. This report, their most recent, provides both an excellent overview and details information regarding the current state of aid effectiveness. Delegates may want to begin by reading the section titled “2016 Monitoring Findings at a Glance” as it provides a quick overview of the successes and challenges of recent years in a generally easy-to-understand format. Overall, the report is drafted for an audience that is comfortable with aid terminology; delegates may want to save this for later in their research so they have built up an adequate vocabulary on the topic.

High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness. (2008). *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action*. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf>

The Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda constitute the core of international thought on aid effectiveness, encompassing views from donors and recipients alike. Adopted in 2005 and 2008 respectively, the two documents make the case for why increasing aid effectiveness is important and then lay out policies and strategies for making improved effectiveness a reality. Although the topic of aid effectiveness can be technical, these two documents are relatively easy to parse and will provide a high-level overview of international policy and actions that can be taken at every level to meet the documents goals. As the basis for discussion on this topic, delegates should spend time ensuring that they understand the various aspects and viewpoints built into these documents and how they will apply or set precedent for any actions they take in committee.

International Aid Transparency Initiative. (n.d.). *About IATI* [Website]. Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://www.aidtransparency.net/about>

The International Aid Transparency Initiative is among the most well-known NGOs working to improve aid effectiveness and accountability. Delegates should familiarize themselves with how the IATI functions, consider the roles of NGOs both in the implementation of development projects and in improving aid effectiveness, and after doing so seek to look through reports published by IATI elsewhere on their web site. A video is included on this “About” page that will give delegates a quick and easy-to-understand overview of the organization.

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventieth session. (2015). *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*. [Resolution]. Adopted without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1). Retrieved 29 August 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1>

The 2030 Agenda is the culmination of years of work at the UN and defines the international development agenda through 2030. There are specific goals and targets related to ODA and aid effectiveness, including 8.a, 10.b, and 17.2, all of which focus on meeting aid commitments and highlighting some ways to maximize effectiveness, but the entire framework of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs can be supported by improved aid policies. In reading this document, delegates should consider how aid policies and frameworks at the international level can be molded to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, including at the national and regional levels.

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