



Background Paper

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action

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The Paris Declaration was signed to guide development efforts based on first-hand knowledge of what works and what doesn't when it comes to helping. The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) emphasizes the Paris Declaration's commitment to aid and development and calls for stronger collaboration among aid and development actors.

The Paris Declaration on Assistance Effectiveness, which included explicit commitments for donors and partner governments to promote aid effectiveness, was signed by more than 100 countries and international organizations in March 2005. The overall purpose was to improve the quality and impact of development aid. It has undergone two rigorous examinations. The first evaluation study, published in 2008, culminated in the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), which underlined the relevance of parliaments and civil society; the second evaluation report was completed in 2011. We will focus on reviewing success and establishing a direction for the future in 2010, and we will set PD targets. Simultaneously, in the event of an economic crisis in a donor nation, the donor's need for clear short-term outcomes and good cost performance, as well as the removal of micromanagement to allow partner countries to build "own." Conflicts between desires must be overcome. Paris Principles, PD Monitoring, and Evaluation

The PD was structured around five fundamental principles of successful aid:

1. **Ownership:** Partner countries lead by example in terms of their development policies and plans, and they coordinate development efforts.;
2. **Alignment:** Donors rely their entire support on the national development strategies, institutions, and procedures of partner countries.;
3. **Harmonization:** Donors' actions are more transparent, effective as a group, and coordinated;
4. **Managing for results:** Managing resources and making better decisions with a focus on outcomes; and

5. **Mutual accountability:** Donors and partners are held accountable for development outcomes.

The Accra Agenda for Action

It proposes the following four main areas for improvement:

1. **Ownership:** Countries have a greater say in their development processes as a result of increased participation in development policy formation, stronger leadership in assistance coordination, and increased use of country-based aid delivery systems.
2. **Inclusive partnerships:** All partners are fully involved, including OECD Development Assistance Committee contributors and developing countries, as well as other donors, foundations, and civil society.
3. **Delivering results:** Aid is focused on making a meaningful and quantifiable difference in people's lives.
4. **Capacity development:** Building countries' ability to manage their own future is also at the heart of the AAA.

"Overall, the Evaluation finds that of the five principles, country ownership has advanced the farthest, with alignment and harmonization progressing more unevenly, and managing for development results and mutual accountability advancing the least," according to the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness and the Accra agenda for action.

The following are the main proposals of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Action Agenda:

Decision-makers in partner and donor countries should consider the

- following:**
- Make the difficult political decisions and stick to them;
 - Focus on transparency, shared risk management, and reciprocal accountability.
 - Organize and strengthen efforts in countries to improve aid effectiveness;
 - Work to expand the benefits of aid reform to all kinds of development assistance;
 - In the next phase of changes, strengthen the better international partnerships.

For policymakers in partner countries

Take full leadership and responsibility at home for additional aid reforms;
Develop strategies and priorities for capacity building;
Increase the political priority and concrete actions to combat poverty, exclusion, and corruption.

For policymakers in donor countries and agencies,

- Match the critical global stakes in aid and reform with improved delivery on commitments;
- Face and manage risks honestly, and recognize shortcomings;

- For more balanced donor efforts, use peer pressure to 'free riders.'