

**Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean  
for the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness**

**Inputs into the Accra Agenda for Action**

- Partner and donor countries see aid as only one means of financing development. They undertake to continue efforts to maximize domestic and non-aid international resources through trade and investment, and to reduce their dependence on aid
- Middle income countries should be recognized as important actors for the cooperation processes. Their particularities must be taken into account by the Paris Declaration in order to strengthen their role both as recipients and donors.
- The AAA should recognize the importance of South-South cooperation to greater aid effectiveness. Donors should commit to support this kind of cooperation modalities, through triangulation.
- Development partners should promote space for dialogue on gender, environment, human rights, and other cross-cutting issues.
- The Paris Declaration monitoring framework should be broadened to include different mechanisms of aid and updated indicators.
- The AAA should make clear that development impact is the goal of all aid effectiveness efforts.
- The AAA should emphasize that donors, under the leadership of partner countries, should identify specific fragility aspects in order to agree on a process for capacity development to address the particularities of that situation. The definition of fragile state needs to be broadened to include subnational, local, asymmetries in countries.

***Ownership***

- Include democratic ownership and participatory processes as essential elements of assessing development policies and aid programs.
- Available instruments to monitor ownership are insufficient
- The role of parliaments and local governments in ownership and mutual accountability should be recognized.

- Ministers should ensure that there is in-country follow-up of progress on commitments related to development, including through monitoring systems.
- Civil society organizations (CSOs) consider that developing an international code of conduct related to conditionality is not sufficient, and they call for strong reductions in conditionality by 2010. They also call for stronger action on untying aid. Further, they call for recognition of CSOs as political actors in their own right.

### ***Alignment***

- The role of donors, as external partners, is to align their programs with the country's development agenda.
- Donors should endeavor to provide support at all levels to strengthen weak public financial management and procurement systems, thereby developing capacity in partner countries and consolidating the development process.
- Donors should move beyond multiyear commitments of aid toward multiyear appropriation in order to assure aid predictability. This is also relevant for middle income countries.
- Donors should commit to establish, together with partner countries, medium term priority frameworks and joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

### ***Harmonization***

- Partners should develop a common framework for assessing capacity development needs.
- Donors should harmonize their procedures and approaches to align collectively with the country's agenda.
- Partners and donors should commit to establish common budget support procedures, propelling basket funds and other modalities oriented to reduce transaction and transition costs

### ***Managing for Development Results***

- MfDR requires a focus on outcomes, not inputs, outputs, and disbursements. The quality of the indicators is paramount: they must be relevant and easy to understand by all stakeholders.
- Institutional and human capacity in MfDR needs to be strengthened in both partner countries and donors

- Results monitoring frameworks should take into account country commitments under international agreements related to human rights and other social, economic and cultural rights.
- CSO, as aid actors should commit to manage aid for development results.

### ***Mutual Accountability***

- Balance in the distribution of mutual accountability among donors, governments, and civil society is a key factor.
- In the area of mutual accountability, there was discussion about creating a separate international agency to mediate between partner countries and donors. Other speakers noted that such differences are best adjudicated at the country level or in existing international fora.
- Donors should support capacity building and knowledge transfer in the area of mutual accountability.

### ***New Aid Architecture***

- Middle Income Countries should be recognized as key actors in the emerging aid architecture, in particular if taking into account new global challenges like food security, the protection of regional public goods, climate change and disasters prevention and recovery.
- Private sector and decentralized cooperation should be considered in the new aid architecture.
- Refer to regional and subregional organizations as part of the aid architecture, which should be included as part of aid effectiveness efforts.