

“We’ll Always Have Paris”

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## Aid Effectiveness and the CABA

response

a case study from  
Zimbabwe



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# What are the Paris Principles?

Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness, March 2005 (OECD/DAC)

Key partnership commitments

- Developing countries exercise effective leadership over development priorities
- Donor countries base support on countries development strategies
- Donor countries work to ensure actions more harmonised, effective and transparent
- All countries will manage resources and improve decision making for results
- Donor and developing countries pledge to be mutually accountable

(Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness – 2005)

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# How is CABA funding meeting principles

- Increased donor funding for OVC and developing NPAs
  - Getting behind national initiatives – 32 National Plans of Action developed
  - High dependency on donor funding
  - More scope to link NPAs, with national sector, PRS and AIDS responses – more sustainable funding
  - Support for government co-ordination and leadership variable – OVC multi-sectoral
  - Alignment behind strategy – but co-ordination, reporting limited.
  - Limited harmonisation/pooled funding – high transaction costs for donors and recipients
  - Limited alignment on M and E strategy – support for Three Ones
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# What about difficult policy contexts?

## Fragile states principles

- Context as starting point
  - Do no harm – avoid parallel systems
  - state building – including state/civil soc nexus
  - Non discrimination –inclusion and human rights
  - Alignment – even where budget support not possible
  - Practical coordination
  - Stay engaged
  - Principles for Good international Engagement in Fragile States and situations (2006)
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# OVC Context in Zimbabwe



- 1.3 million orphan children and increasing
  - Increasing vulnerability due to economic collapse
  - Difficult policy environment – but good on HIV & OVC
  - Unwillingness for many donors to fund government directly
  - Relatively small number of donors
  - Majority of funding is humanitarian/ short-term and unpredictable
  - Large number of civil society initiatives but co-ordination poor.
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# Programme of Support

- Aim to provide increased, predictable and multi-year funding for OVC in fragile states context
  - Improve efficiency and effectiveness of fund flows
  - Improve co-ordination (avoid gaps/ duplication)
  - PoS design process led by UNICEF in 2005 overseen by committee of donors, NGO and GoZ
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# Opportunities for harmonisation

- Good National Plan of Action for OVC - committed Ministry of Social Welfare
  - National needs assessment in place
  - Good multi-stakeholder co-ordination structures – Working Party of Officials
  - UN agency – UNICEF – willing to take on funding and co-ordination role
  - Good experience from other NGO funding – e.g. Strive
  - Willingness to be flexible – e.g. thematic funding agreement
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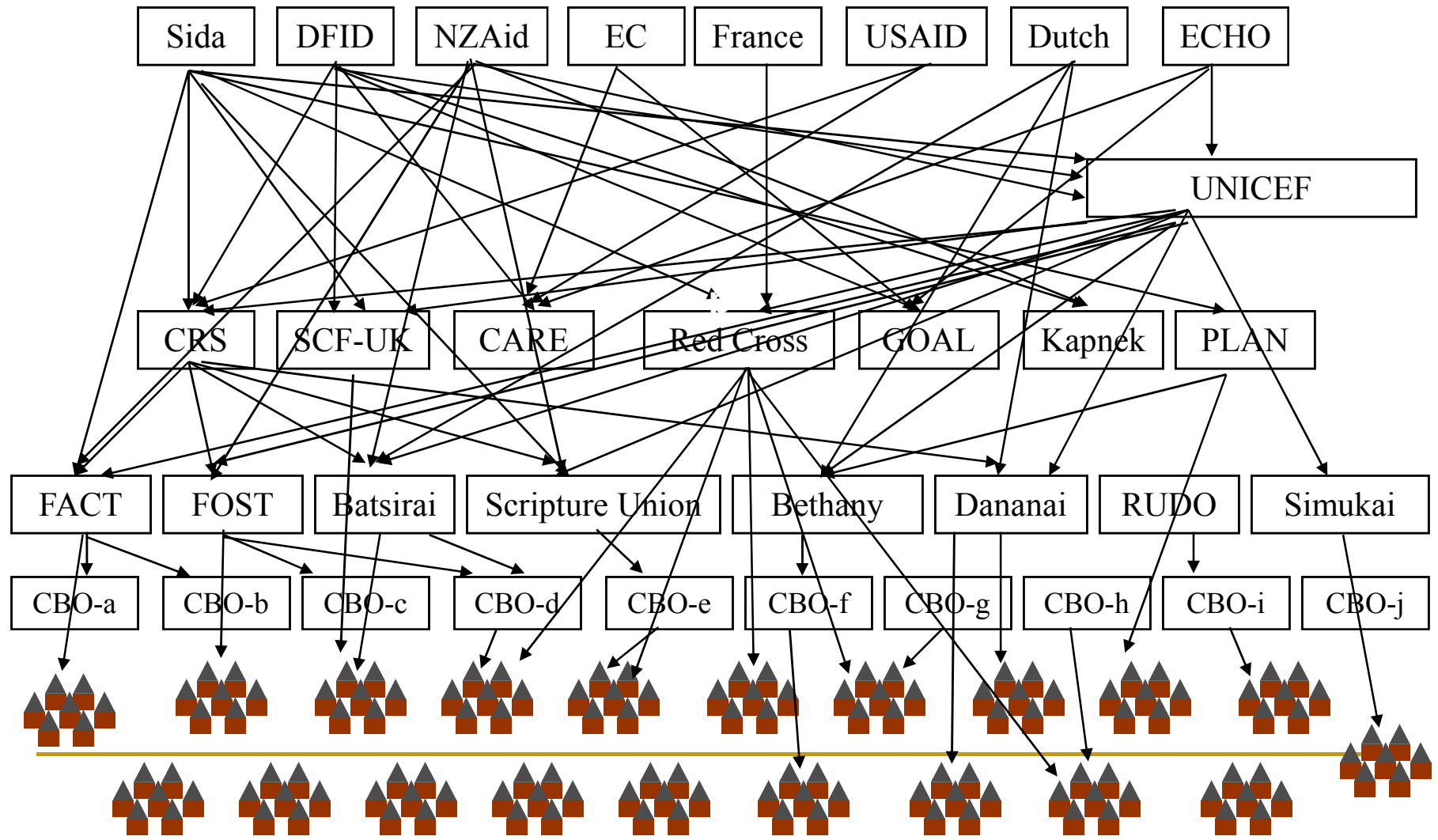
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## The programme of support: How does it work?

- Donors give funds to UNICEF to single account
  - Civil society organisations apply for funds
  - Technical review committed (Gvmt, NAC donors and UNICEF) select partners
  - Proactive steps to fill technical/geographical gaps.
  - Tripartite agreements signed between Ministry of Public Service, UNICEF and NGOs
  - Organisations report to both MPSLSW and UNICEF
  - UNICEF prepares single annual programme report and financial statement
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# Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children prior to PoS



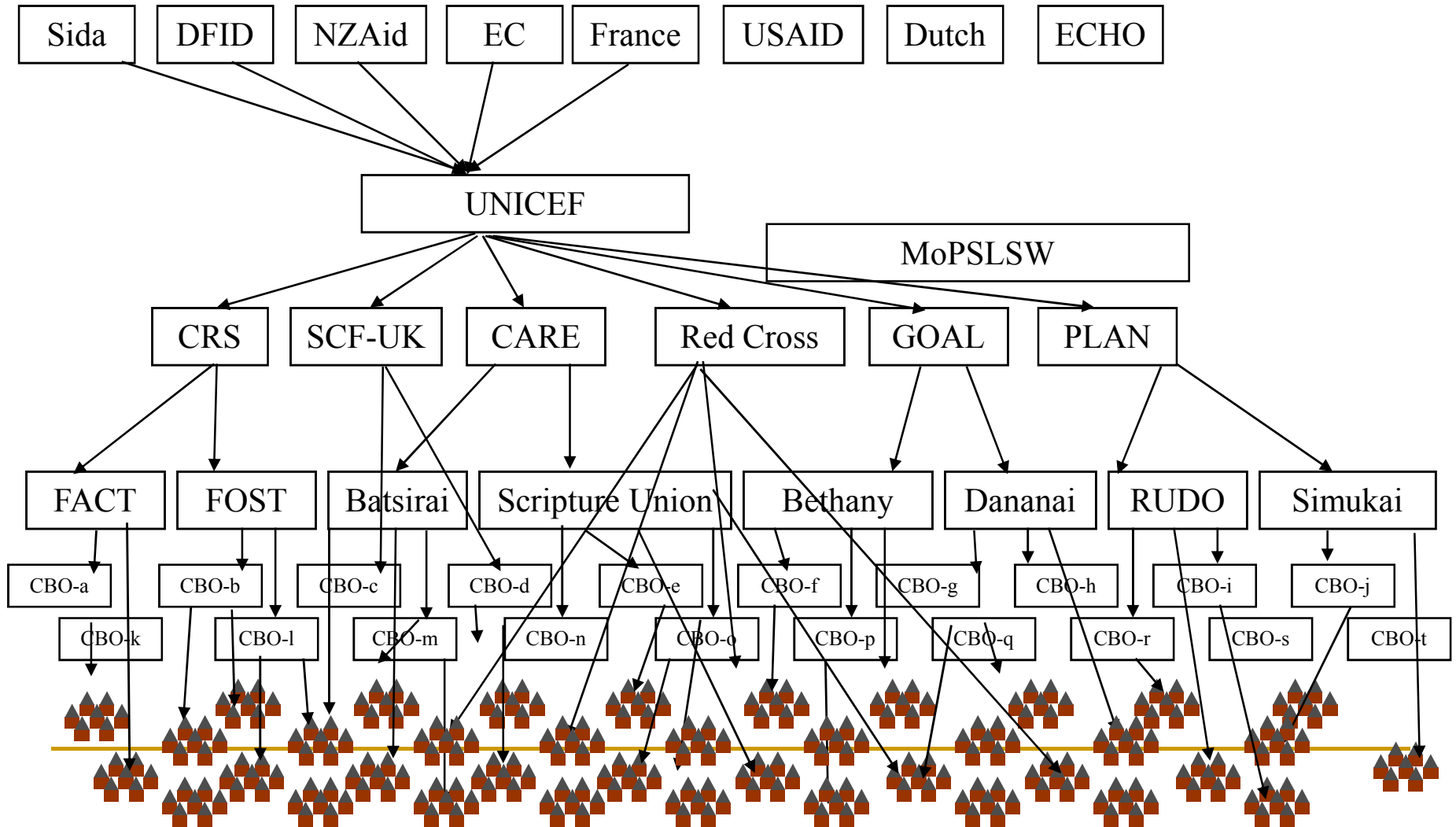
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Rachel Yates, 2/24/07

# Improved harmonization





# Emerging impact

- Over \$80 million mobilised from EC, UK, Sweden, Germany, Australia and New Zealand
- 26 intermediary NGOs and over 100 sub-grantees
- Over 180,000 children reached
- Over 130,000 children supported to stay in school
- Potential to reach 400,000 children



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# Key strengths of PoS

- Brings key stakeholders together towards common goals
  - Increases predictable funding at community level
  - Builds policy dialogue between donors and GoZ
  - Single M and E system harmonised with national system
  - Reduced transaction costs for all stakeholders
  - Increased transparency
  - Adheres to “3 ones”
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# How does PoS meet Paris Principles?

## Aid effectiveness and fragile states Paris Principles

- shadow alignment – funding through UNICEF in support for National Action Plan
  - improved co-ordination mechanisms – DAC/OECD donor meeting
  - Common procedures pooled funding – thematic fund.
  - longer term engagement – 4 year funding - Increased predictable aid,
  - common procedures – Thematic fund ,
  - joint missions – one annual review and annual report,
  - results oriented frameworks – joint M and E
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# Challenges for PoS and wider initiatives

- Zim – restrictions on NGOs
  - Zim - Macro-economic collapse and 8 mill% inflation
  - Scaling up – absorptive capacity NGOs
  - Drip feeds to CBOs
  - Balance of support for state and non-state delivery mechanisms
  - Minimum standards of interventions
  - Co-ordination with non pooling donors and Foundations
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## Conclusion: Paris principles and effective CABA support

- Paris principles provide useful guiding principles for donor action
  - Can help mobilise increased and predictable support for CABA
  - Can ensure more sustainable country owned plans.
  - Opportunities to replicate PoS approach other national contexts
  - Opportunities to expand Paris Principles into sectoral and regional support for CABA - e.g. social protection support.
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Programme of Support  
is funded by:

