



WORKSHOP SESSION 2: CSO HARMONISATION, ALIGNING WITH GOVERNMENT AND INCENTIVISING FOR CHANGE

DFAT CS WASH Fund, Regional Learning Event

Harare, Zimbabwe

5 – 8 May 2015



AID EFFECTIVENESS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

- Aid effectiveness debate started in the late 1990s – designed to mitigate negative effects of parallel projects implemented by stand alone implementation units
- Paris Declaration of 2005: the commitment between governments and donors to hold each other accountable
- Followed up by further commitments in Ghana (2008) and Busan (2011)

AID EFFECTIVENESS: PARIS DECLARATION; 2005

Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies;

Alignment: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development policies, strategies, institutions and procedures;

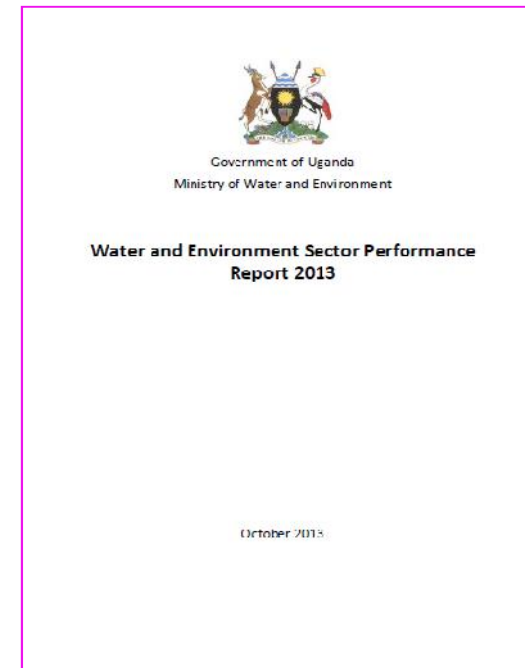
Harmonisation: Donor countries and development partners co-ordinate their actions, simplify their procedures and share information;

Managing for Results: Developing and donor countries manage resources for improved decision-making for development results;

Mutual Accountability: Donors and partners are mutually accountable for development results

PROGRESS IN AID EFFECTIVENESS

- Emergence of SWApS – 11 countries in Africa (AfDB, 2010)
- Joint sector performance reviews and reporting
- Common funding frameworks
- But DP alignment with country systems (only moderate progress according to OECD)



BUT AID EFFECTIVENESS PRACTICE STILL FACE BIG CHALLENGES AT LOCAL LEVEL

- WASH tends to be more highly aid dependent than other sectors and within WASH, the rural and peri-urban sub-sectors are even more aid dependent
- Local level coordination is usually responsibility of LG – district committees or platforms
- But international organisations and charities may often by-pass and work directly with communities level
- Such ‘off-book’ financing, often not accounted for in formal government budgeting and investment frameworks

INCENTIVES FOR BETTER COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT

Positive incentives

- Money – cash per diems or sitting allowances to individuals
- Prizes for collective achievement ('ODF district winners')
- Training and other forms of professional development
- Promotion at national and international events

Negative incentives or sanctions

- Legislation to 'enforce coordination' of NGOs from central government
- Charging fees locally to NGOs to participate
- 'Naming and shaming' uncooperative NGOs

OVERVIEW AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Investigate and assess ad effectiveness (coordination and alignment at the local level
 2. Analyse existing coordination mechanisms at LG level and how to improve them
 3. Reflect on types of incentives to improve coordination and participation by both CSOs and Local Governments
- Divide into groups: 4 CSO staff and 2 LG staff
 - Work with the lead facilitator on exercises and group representative to summarise conclusions and discussion points

WORKSHOP SESSION GROUPS AND ROOMS

Groups	Rooms	Leads
1. CSO	Terrace	Paul
2. CSO	Plenary room	Sally
3. CSO	Plenary room	Harold
4. CSO	Mhodzi	Guardiner
5. Local Govt.	Ruva	Bronwyn
6. Local Govt.	Muchero	Bruce

THANK YOU

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