



PRSP and The New Aid Paradigm: Principles and Problems

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The paradigm shift in the 90s

The failure of aid modalities Pressure for debt relief

The problems with projects

- Sustainability
- Lack of coordination / Creating parallel systems / high transaction costs for donor and recipient
- Fungibility
- Weak ownership
- Unpredictable aid flows

Moving toward budget support (GBA/SWAPs):

- Political institutional aspects: governance
- Ownership
- Downward accountability/participation
- Donor coordination-harmonisation-alignment





Principles of the new aid paradigm (PRSP)

- National ownership
- Civil society participation
- Comprehensive
- Poverty oriented Results-based
- Partnership
- Long term perspective





Political assumptions behind the PRSP

National ownership	•State – government – political party – nation? •Supposes a consensus
Participation	Who? What is civil society? Issues of legitimacy, mandate, representativeness? Supposes an open political system
Comprehensive	•Supposes a minimal institutional capacity •Supposes a state: authority and legitimacy and capacity to coordinate
Poverty oriented and results based	•Supposes explicit choice pro-poverty ↔ ideology •Implies an evolution towards transparency and a change in the way national resources are distributed
Partnership	•Consensus between partners? Realistic?
Long term objectives	Against the short term logic of democracy





Digging deeper...

The ultimate goal is

- A stronger developmental state (political performance)
- A stronger civil society (watchdog function and democracy enhancing role



Positive impact on poverty and development Positive impact on democracy

→ = Political engineering





Reality check: principles and practices

