



The South Centre's Strategy on Aid Exit (SCAE) in Contrast to the Paris Declaration's Strategy on Aid Efficiency (PDAE)

The following matrix demonstrates the difference in approach between the Paris Declaration proposed strategy on aid, and the strategy proposed by the South Centre.

		PDAE (Aid Efficiency)	SCAE (Aid Exit)
1	Objective	To perpetuate aid dependency	To get out of aid dependency
2	Relation with the UN	Outside the UN system	Within the UN system
3	Relation with the World Bank and the IMF	Within the WB-IMF system	Outside the WB-IMF system
4	Accountability	"Mutual" accountability – in reality, accountability to donors	Self-accountability within national democratic processes
5	Conditionalities	Performance conditionalities. In practice donor enforced	Democratic conditionality in the evolving democratization process
6	Compliance	Compliance tests as laid out by donors	Compliance as laid out by peoples movements – trade unions, peasant organisations, women's movement, civil society
7	Harmonization	With donor set objectives, e.g. trade liberalisation, privatization, etc.	With people driven objectives – which could include e.g. protection of local industry, agriculture & SMEs
8	Predictability	Donor aid predictability is means to tie development to donor funds in perpetuity.	Development is outcome of domestic resource ownership and revenue predictability

Paris Declaration Aid Efficiency (PDAE) strategy was initiated by the OECD, the Northern rich countries "think tank", in association with the World Bank. The SCAE is initiated by the South Centre, which is an independent "think tank" of the South supported by most of the bigger countries of the South and working closely with the poorer countries, including all African, Least Developing Countries (LDCs) and ACPs (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries.

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