



## THE Cusco Declaration OF THE OECD/DAC Task Force ON PROCUREMENT:

### “Strong Procurement Systems for Effective States”

**We**, the representatives of the developing countries (“Governments”) and the multilateral and bilateral development organizations (“Development Partners”) listed in Appendix 1, who are members of the OECD/DAC Task Force on Procurement, **recognize** that:

- Good governance is a key driver of economic growth and development,
- Efficient and effective public procurement is a fundamental component of good governance and is intrinsically connected and dependent on effective functioning of other parts of the broader public sector framework,
- Political commitment is essential to sustainable procurement reform, and
- One of the critical elements of success for procurement reforms is country ownership and leadership in their design and implementation.

We further **recognize** that most countries have engaged in some level of procurement reforms, with some countries making significant progress and others demonstrating a commitment to improve their procurement system. In many cases, the Paris Declaration process has catalyzed these reform efforts.

Growing demand for greater transparency, civil society participation and value for money have been and remain important drivers of progress.

In order to accelerate and sustain achievements, we **urge** that Ministers and Heads of Organizations:

1. Recognize that procurement reform requires sustained ownership and political commitment; appropriate technical solutions are essential, but are not adequate on their own,
2. Strengthen national procurement system by providing adequate human and financial resources and promoting increased professionalism,
3. Increase focus on performance outcomes to drive policies, management and accountability, develop reliable information systems to strengthen the performance management of public procurement and transparency,



4. Integrate closely with other public sector reforms that impact the performance of the procurement system,
5. Strengthen and empower civil society, and work with the private sector and civil society to enhance the procurement system,
6. Work with legislators to create an enabling environment for holding the system accountable and build trust in the procurement system through increased transparency,
7. Strengthen capacity development resulting in well-performing procurement systems,
8. Encourage all Countries and Development Partners to work in a coordinated manner and to adopt a pragmatic approach in their progressive use of country systems.

If Ministers and Heads of Organizations endorse these recommendations, an Action Plan will be prepared based on the extensive knowledge base of procurement reforms developed by the countries, which has been published and is publicly available.. This Declaration builds on this evidence.

### Appendix 1 – Participating Countries, Development Partners and Civil Society

| Partner Countries                  | Donor Countries   | Multilateral Institutions                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Afghanistan                     | 1. Australia      | 1. African Development Bank                             |
| 2. Albania                         | 2. Canada         | 2. Asian Development Bank                               |
| 3. Argentina                       | 3. Finland        | 3. Commonwealth Secretariat                             |
| 4. Belize                          | 4. Germany        | 4. Inter-American Development Bank                      |
| 5. Bolivia                         | 5. Italy          | 5. IFAD   |
| 6. Brazil                          | 6. Korea          | 6. Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development |
| 7. Cameroon                        | 7. Spain          | 7. UNDP   |
| 8. CARICOM Secretariat             | 8. United Kingdom | 8. UNICEF   |
| 9. Chile                           |                   | 9. UNOPS  |
| 10. Colombia                       |                   | 10. World Bank  |
| 11. Costa Rica                     |                   |   |
| 12. Dominican Republic             |                   |   |
| 13. Ecuador                        |                   |   |
| 14. El Salvador                    |                   |   |
| 15. Ethiopia                       |                   |   |
| 16. Guatemala                      |                   |   |
| 17. Haiti                          |                   |   |
| 18. Honduras                       |                   |   |
| 19. Indonesia                      |                   |   |
| 20. Jamaica                        |                   |   |
| 21. Liberia                        |                   |   |
| 22. Malawi                         |                   |   |
| 23. Mauritius                      |                   |   |
| 24. Morocco                        |                   |   |
| 25. Nepal                          |                   |   |
| 26. Nicaragua                      |                   |   |
| 27. Niger                          |                   |   |
| 28. Panama                         |                   |   |
| 29. Paraguay                       |                   |   |
| 30. Peru                           |                   |   |
| 31. Philippines                    |                   |   |
| 32. Saint Lucia                    |                   |   |
| 33. Senegal                        |                   |   |
| 34. Trinidad and Tobago            |                   |   |
| 35. UEMOA                          |                   |   |
| 36. Uruguay                        |                   |   |
|                                    |                   |   |
| <b>Civil Society Organizations</b> |                   |   |
| 1. EURODAD                         |                   |   |
| 2. LATINDAD                        |                   |   |
| 3. Transparency International      |                   |   |