

Starting Point : Need to improve aid effectiveness

Too little coordination among donors



Developing countries cannot handle these demands.

Too many projects with different procedures.



Low ownership over their own development process.

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005)

- Who 'signed' it?
 - 35 donor countries
 - 26 multilateral donor agencies.
 - 56 countries that receive aid.
 - 14 Civil society organisations
- Mutual accountability **between donors and partner countries.**
- Roadmap **to deliver more effective aid:**
 - 56 specific commitments.
 - 12 Indicators of progress.





One key instrument: Program-based approach

Opportunities:

- Programmatic approaches provide more scope for Policy dialogue on sector-wide policy issues
- Donors and partners have a chance to develop a common understanding and commonly-agreed practical approaches to the integration of climate-related risks in development at various levels.



Challenges:

- Need to raise the profile of climate change-related issues to the point that they are considered by senior policy makers (in Finance and Planning Ministries).
- Need to make a convincing and quantified case that consideration of climate risks is cost effective and will lead to better projects, programs/plans.
- Need to develop sound approaches and methodologies for e.g. risk assessment, screening cost-benefit of climate adaptation measures etc.