

Aid architecture

What?	Why?	How?
Vertical fund and new emerging donors do not relate to established aid modality and delivery systems	Vertical funds often have a very narrow focus, e.g. vaccination – versus a broader and sustainable health system	We need to open up the political dialogue around development cooperation and effective aid delivery - lessons learnt and good practices need to be shared openly/freely with new emerging donors
New speed – creates competition	Speedy aid delivery /quick results on infrastructure e.g. by China often comes at a cost – e.g. local contractors are pushed out of business by Chinese contractors	Need for more dialogue and transparency We need to strengthen the role of representative bodies by opening up the political dialogue – e.g. by putting aid on the budget > increase transparency, control and ownership and thereby the capacity to intervene
Inconsistence of donor behaviour/practices – bilateral donors often act more conservative when serving on the board of multilaterals and IFIs than those negotiating and implementing direct bilateral development cooperation		We need to agree on clear standards and principles
Donor concept has shifted - Vertical funds and Non DAC donors are throwing out the concept of North & South: e.g. China has been a donor to other Asian countries providing scholarships, long before engaging in Africa		We need to change perception and the way we relate to each other – promote honest partnerships in which everyone has an equal voice
Development cooperation has become a global process including vertical funds, private funds, non DAC donors but also private sector actors		We need to build capacities to broaden the development dialogue including non-traditional actors with a view to foster results oriented partnerships We need to develop and agree on mutually agreed benchmarks, agree on incentives and move away from (the term) conditionalities We need to development and further strengthen

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		capacities to closer engage with and link the Aid for Trade agenda to the development results and effectiveness dialogue
Where is the decision power and what is behind it?	Who decides is more important than the fact that there is a PIU.	Strengthen capacity of recipient country to manage aid/development partnerships – aid management
SSC enables owners to become external partners (donors) – thus swap perspectives and roles.	Challenge: understand the comparative advantage of new emerging partners/actors.	