
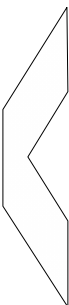


Member-led Task Teams What are they for ?


- 
- Mobilize communities of experts and practitioners around shared objectives
 - Identify common challenges and ways to address them
 - Exchange experience
 - Identify good practice
 - Define common approaches

Member-led Task Teams A Flexible Working Mechanism

- 
- Members define their objectives
 - Members participate as experts, not representatives of their governments or organisations. (TT Members do not necessarily belong to "parent body")
 - Task Teams how often they wish to meet and where (often, TT lead host)
 - Task Team can invite experts from private sector, international organisations as they see needed
 - Documentation is informal ;No translation or interpretation.


Member-led Task Teams

How do they relate to their parent body

- 
- **Task Teams are established by their parent body for a specific task.**
 - **Task teams operate under the supervision of their parent body: Regular reporting and**
 - **Outputs prepared by the Task Team must be formally approved by their parent body before they can be submitted for consideration by an OECD Committee.**

Member-led Task Teams

Why do they work ?

- 
- **Task teams are demand-driven: Members define what they need to achieve**
 - **Members are best placed to formulate products which correspond to their practical needs.**
 - **Task Teams allow the formulation of commonly agreed principles, good practices etc. (Important for "harmonization of practices")**
 - **Task Teams allow to pool expertise/experience**

Some past results of DAC/ENVIRONET TT work



1992: *DAC Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment*.
(Result of collaboration between DAC and EPOC. Success of this guideline explicitly recognized in the Paris Declaration)

Some past results of DAC/ENVIRONET TT work

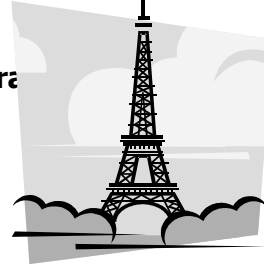


2006: *DAC Good Practice Document on Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment in Development Co-operation*
**(Work requested by the Paris Declaration;
(Task Team received the 2006 Institutional Award from the International Association on Impact Assessment)**

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

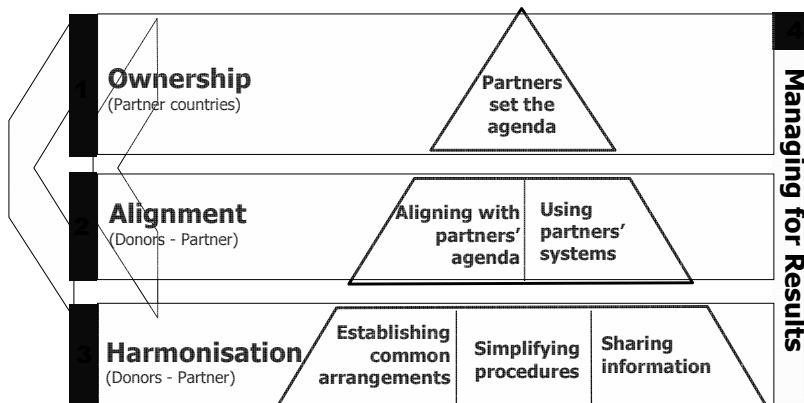
The *Paris Declaration* (March 2005) commits donors to:

- Strengthen partner countries' national strategies
- Align with partners' priorities
- Harmonise procedures to deliver aid



From donorship to ownership

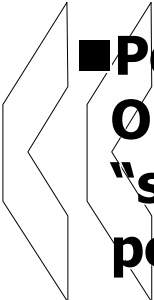
Development Results



A shift towards programmatic aid modalities

- 
- **Direct Budget Support**
 - **Sector-level Budget Support**
 - **Pooled funding mechanisms**

The implications of the shift towards programmatic aid modalities


- 
- **Potential for increased Opportunities to raise “sustainable development perspectives issues” in the context of high-level policy dialogue**

The implications of the shift towards programmatic aid modalities

- 
- **Potential for co-ordinated support for strengthening institutions and cross-sectoral policy integration at all levels.**

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The implications of the shift towards programmatic aid modalities

- 
- **Increased need for harmonized approaches amongst donors.**

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