Developing countries cannot handle these demands.

Too little coordination among donors

Too many projects with different procedures.

Low ownership over their own development process.

Starting Point: Need to improve aid effectiveness
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.