

Report of the Workshop

Aid Effectiveness: “From Paris to Bangkok”

**5 October 2006
Bangkok, Thailand**



Report of the Workshop

Aid Effectiveness: “From Paris to Bangkok”

5 October 2006

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency

European Commission

World Bank

United Nations Development Programme

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
962 Krung Kasem Road
Bangkok 10100 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 282 2233
Fax: (66-2) 281 0470
Web site: www.mfa.go.th

European Commission

Kian Gwan House II, 19th Floor
140/1 Wireless Road
Bangkok 10330 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 305 2600
Fax: (66-2) 255 9113
Web site: www.deltha.cec.eu.int

World Bank

The World Bank Office
30th Floor, Siam Tower
989 Rama 1 Road
Bangkok 10330 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 686 8300
Fax: (66-2) 686 8301
Web site: www.worldbank.or.th

United Nations Development Programme

12th Floor, UN Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 288 1828
Fax: (66-2) 280 4294
E-mail: registry.th@undp.org
Web site: www.undp.or.th

Design and layout by Keen Media (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

ISBN: 978-974-88262-3-3

Contents

Report of the Workshop on Aid Effectiveness: “From Paris to Bangkok” 5 October 2006

SUMMARY	1
I. Objectives of the Workshop	3
II. Organizing partners and participants	
III. Background – Thailand’s current ODA programmes	3
IV. Highlights of the Workshop	5
1. Opening session	
2. Presentations	
3. Panel discussion: Global Aid Effectiveness Agenda and Implications for Thailand’s Development Assistance – The Way Ahead	
4. Closing comments	
Appendix I	Opening statements
	Welcome Remarks
	Ambassador Dr. Friedrich Hamburger Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand
	Opening Remarks
	Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda Director-General, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
	Talking points
	Dr. Hafiz Pasha UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Bureau
Appendix II	Agenda of the Workshop
Appendix III	List of participants
Appendix IV	Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

SUMMARY

As an emerging donor, Thailand has a great opportunity to learn from the successes and failures of traditional donors and adopt international best practices in its delivery of development assistance to other countries in the region and beyond. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, endorsed by Thailand as well as a number of partner countries and multilateral organizations in 2005, provides a timely set of principles and indicators that can help shape the future of Thailand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme.

That was the consensus at a one-day workshop on aid effectiveness held in Bangkok on 5 October 2006. The workshop, hosted by the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with support from the Delegation of the European Commission (EC) in Thailand, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and in cooperation with the World Bank, was attended by representatives of various government agencies involved in Thailand's aid programmes, traditional donors, UN agencies and international financial institutions.

The workshop was designed as a forum for dialogue between key national and international partners on Thailand's role as an emerging donor, on the challenges of the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (henceforth referred to as the Paris Declaration), and on how the different partners could work together on this endeavour.

The Paris Declaration aims at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the support provided to developing countries in their quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Paris Declaration puts emphasis on ensuring strong national **ownership** of development strategies, enhancing **alignment** of donor support to national plans and systems, establishing greater **harmonization** among donors, managing aid in a way that achieves real and measurable **results**, and creating a harmonization framework of **mutual accountability** for donors and partners countries.

Participants agreed that, as a country that has received international aid in the past, Thailand is in a good position to become an effective donor, with first-hand understanding of the importance of national ownership and coordination among donors. Emphasis was given to the importance of Thailand engaging with other emerging donors that face similar challenges and opportunities in implementing the Paris Declaration.

From the presentations and panel discussions, **12 key policy messages** emerged to guide Thailand as it seeks to implement the Paris Declaration and to shape collaboration between Thailand, traditional donors, UN agencies and international financial institutions.

Twelve Policy Messages from the Workshop

1. Thailand's endorsement of the Paris Declaration provides an important opportunity for policy dialogue and practical collaboration among partners on the future direction of Thailand's ODA programmes. The workshop is an important starting point for a series of further events bringing together the partners to discuss issues on a sectoral or geographic basis.
2. Every effort is needed to ensure that Thai ODA is aligned with national development needs and priorities of partner countries, including national Poverty Reduction Strategies, and implemented with full national ownership and in coordination with other donors. To this end, Thailand's full participation alongside other donors within partner countries in Consultative Group Meetings, Roundtable Meetings, and Sector Working Groups is crucial (Paris Declaration, Indicators 1 and 3). This will lead to the involvement of Thailand in more joint initiatives. These will build on successful “trilateral cooperation”, while ensuring that they are based on partner country strategies.
3. Thailand and traditional donors, UN agencies and international financial institutions need to work more closely together to share or pool analytical and diagnostic work in partner countries (Paris Declaration, Indicator 10).
4. On-going efforts to develop an overall cohesive strategy for all Thai ODA, both grants and loans, and to coordinate the work of various government agencies and NGOs contributing to Thailand's overall ODA effort are most welcome, while recognizing the crucial role played by the National Committee for Development Cooperation.
5. A system for tracking Thai ODA, including a yearly reporting mechanism that captures all Thai ODA by all national partners, both grant aid and concessionary loans as per OECD's definition of what constitutes ODA, should be established.
6. Promoting an open public dialogue about Thailand's role as an emerging donor would be very beneficial, involving a wide range of stakeholders such as line ministries, NGOs, private sector organizations, the media, as well as the general public. This would help to gradually build up a national constituency and strong support-base for Thailand's ODA programme, and pave the way for Parliamentary support for increased aid spending.
7. Thailand should gradually increase spending on the social sectors (health care and basic education), as well as on water and sanitation, poverty reduction, community development and the promotion of micro-credit (Paris Declaration, Indicator 3).
8. As Thailand's ODA programme evolves, a gradual shift towards “untied” aid needs to begin – aid that is not contingent on the purchase of the donor's goods and services (Paris Declaration, Indicator 8).
9. Ongoing efforts to expand Thailand's ODA programme beyond the subregion, to countries such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, as well as countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, are most welcome and encouraged by all partners and need to be further encouraged and supported. Thailand has considerable experience and best practices to share.
10. Dialogue and exchange of experiences between Thailand and other emerging donors in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America needs to be enhanced. Thailand's recent experience as a recipient of aid and the lessons learned from this will be invaluable. UNDP is especially well positioned to facilitate such exchanges.
11. The working system of Thailand's ODA programmes needs further development: policies, procedures, rules, and guidelines for planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Policies and procedures need to have at their core principles of aid effectiveness, national ownership, results-based management and accountability, as set down in the Paris Declaration. An Action Plan should be established that sets down a programme of coordinated capacity-building support designed to increase aid effectiveness, to be provided to Thailand's aid organizations and line ministries involved in aid by traditional partners and international agencies.
12. The partners must move fast together to improve aid effectiveness in the region as beneficiary countries will rapidly graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status.

I. Objectives of the Workshop

The Workshop was designed as a forum for dialogue between key national and international partners on Thailand's role as an emerging donor, on the challenges of the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and on how the different partners could work together on this endeavour.

II. Organizing partners and participants

The Workshop, hosted by the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with support from the Delegation of the European Commission (EC) in Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the World Bank, was attended by representatives from various government agencies involved in Thailand's aid programmes, traditional partners, UN agencies and international financial institutions.

Key national partners in the organization of the workshop included the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Agency (NEDA) of the Ministry of Finance.

III. Background – Thailand's current ODA programmes

Thailand is emerging as an important donor, providing substantial levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to its neighbours and strategically engaging in development cooperation in the region and beyond. As a successful middle-income country with decades of experience and lessons learned in advancing human development, Thailand is well-positioned to contribute to the global partnership for development called for in MDG 8.

In September 2005, Thailand became the first non-OECD country to publish a report on its contribution to MDG 8 – developing a global partnership for development. The report shows that MDG 8 is not just about the North helping the South but also about solidarity and cooperation between countries of the South.

Over 80 percent of Thai ODA is in the form of concessionary loans in support of basic infrastructure projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Maldives such as the construction of roads, bridges, dams and power stations. This type of infrastructure development is an important part of longer-term economic development paving the way for the attainment of the MDGs in these countries.

The remainder of Thai ODA is in the form of technical assistance and training in the areas of education, public health, agriculture, transportation, economics, banking, finance, and science and technology, as well as contributions to the UN system and the Asian Development Fund of the ADB.

In 2003, Thailand's ODA was estimated at US\$ 167 million. This contribution represented 0.13 percent of the gross national income - a level comparable to OECD countries, and a significant contribution for a middle-income country. A healthy 94 percent of Thai ODA is going to LDCs, in comparison with an average of 26 percent for OECD countries.

However, Thailand falls short of other OECD targets. Only about 8 percent of Thailand's ODA goes to support

the social sectors directly. The OECD target is 20 percent. Most of Thai ODA to LDCs is in the form of soft loans, not grants. And most of it is still tied to the procurement of Thai goods and services.

In March 2005 Thailand adopted the Paris Declaration, thus setting the framework for Thailand to put in place policies and measures to ensure the effectiveness of its ODA programmes. More generally, this move provides an excellent opportunity for dialogue between various national stakeholders and international partners on the future direction of Thailand's ODA.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was adopted on 2 March 2005 by over one hundred developed and developing countries, aid agencies and multilateral development institutions. The Paris Declaration commits the parties to specific actions to improve effectiveness in the way aid is delivered, used and managed. It includes 55 challenging commitments for both donors and partner countries, as well as 13 measurable indicators. These are grouped under core principles of the declaration:

Ownership: Partner countries set the agenda for their own development, while donors respect and adhere to this agenda.

Alignment: Donors align their support to partner countries' national development strategies, and, as far as possible, use partners' systems for the delivery of aid, providing capacity strengthening support as appropriate.

Harmonization: Donors harmonize the work and procedures at all stages of the project cycle, and increase use of programme approaches (budget and sector support).

Managing for Results: The combination of increased and more effective ownership, improved alignment, and the harmonization of activities improves overall outcomes.

Specific actions under the Paris Declaration that are to be measured nationally and monitored internationally include:

- Creation of operational development strategies;
- Development of public financial and procurement systems that meet general good practices and the use by aid flows of these strengthened country systems;
- An increased percentage of aid is untied to the purchase of goods and services from the donor;
- Donors use common procedures and share analysis; and
- Partner and donor countries mutually assess progress.

(Please see Appendix IV for the full text of the Paris Declaration)

IV. Highlights of the Workshop

1. Opening Session



Director-General of TICA, Piamsak Milintachinda, opening the workshop

The Workshop was opened by three distinguished participants: **Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda**, Director-General of the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), **H.E. Friedrich Hamburger**, Head of the Delegation in the European Commission in Thailand, and **Dr. Hafiz Pasha**, UN Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Bureau.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Piamsak characterized Thailand as being at a “crossroads” as an emerging donor and emphasized that Thailand has utilized its experience in assisting other developing countries to attain sustainable socio-economic development. He also stressed the government’s commitment to improving the effectiveness of Thailand’s aid programme. He noted that a cornerstone of this effort was the important partnership Thailand had formed with established donor countries and multilateral institutions such as Japan, Canada, France and UNDP.

Ambassador Hamburger noted that the issue of poverty eradication was more prominent in the public debate than it had ever been before. An especial focus was sustainability – making sure that the impact of aid did not end when the money stopped. He said that the Commission’s partnership with Thailand to fight poverty in the region and around the world was “irreversible”.

Dr. Pasha hailed Thailand’s achievement of moving from an aid recipient to being an important emerging donor within a generation. He stressed that UNDP hoped to share with Thailand the work that had been done by other emerging donors, such as China, India and countries in Central Europe.

2. Presentations

Introductory presentation on the Paris Declaration – The road to aid effectiveness

Mr. Andrew Jacobs, Head of Operations at the European Commission Delegation, briefed the Workshop on the details of the Paris Declaration (see Appendix IV), and noted some points of particular interest.

- The Paris Declaration indicators of progress will be monitored twice by 2015.
- Harmonization does not just relate to arrangements between donors, but also to implementing agencies within a donor country. Harmonization does not just mean shared goals but also shared processes.
- “Achievement of the objectives of the Paris Declaration will mean a fundamental change in the way we work. We need to change our mindsets,” he said.

Financing infrastructure development – A case for improved aid effectiveness

Mr. Denis Robitaille, Operations Manager at the World Bank, discussed the “Sector-Wide Approach” (SWAp), using the example of donor cooperation on transport infrastructure projects in the Lao PDR:

- SWAps are not pooled financing; instead, they involve coordinating all donor resources under an agreed sector policy framework and the leadership of the host government.
- SWAps also allow for a more holistic view of the sector, and help develop capacity by encouraging use of host country systems.
- The foundation of the SWAp approach was laid down in Lao PDR in 1997-1998 with the adoption of common bidding procedures and financial management systems, and the establishment of a 10-year development strategy in 2000.
- In 2006, donors along with the Government of Lao PDR agreed to coordinate resources through a sector policy framework for transport infrastructure, under the ownership of the government.



(From left) NESDB Senior Adviser
Parametee Vimolsiri, TICA Deputy
Director-General Apinan
Phatarathiyanon, and NEDA Vice
President Phasina Phongpitaksopon

Emerging donors as new key players in the global development community – Some lessons learned

Mr. Daniel Hanspach of the UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava, Slovakia, compared Thailand's experience with that of emerging donors in Europe:

- Thailand's level of aid and organization through TICA is a step ahead of most new donors in Central and Eastern Europe, where new aid programmes are being driven by EU accession.
- In Europe, UNDP works through the Emerging Donors Initiative (EDI) to facilitate cooperation between traditional donors, recipient countries and emerging donors.
- Emerging donors are supported in the development of their policy, financial and institutional frameworks, as well as in the transparent and efficient delivery of ODA.
- Emerging donors are increasingly working in close cooperation with OECD and EU bodies.
- There are many advantages of cooperation between emerging donors, including shared experiences, lower costs and, in some cases, shared language and cultural backgrounds.
- The experience of emerging donors is very important in the development debate, and emerging donors' voices should be heard.

Thailand's vision as an emerging donor

Mr. Porametee Vimolsiri, Senior Advisor to the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), gave an overview of Thailand's development programme and its strategic goals:

- Thailand's development strategy is formulated from a number of macro trends, including the transition to a knowledge economy, the need for energy security, an aging society, and opportunities based on global consumer trends.
- Thai GDP has grown from Baht 4.5 trillion in 2000 to an estimated Baht 7.75 trillion in 2006.
- Thailand's GDP per capita is now four to five times that of its neighbours in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and China's Yunnan province.
- Thailand's aid to neighbouring countries aims to narrow this gap and helps provide better income and living conditions in neighbouring countries as well as lower negative flows across Thailand's borders such as illegal migration, smuggling and drugs.
- Thailand's official development strategy and direction for its regional strategy are grounded in an attempt to balance economic and social development with sustainability. In the Tenth National Plan, His Majesty the King's "Sufficiency Economy" concept, which promotes sustainable development, is applied to Thailand's development agenda.
- Thailand's official development strategy is also grounded in a number of regional cooperation agreements such as the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), and the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD).
- Areas of sectoral focus include:
 - Transport – improving regional infrastructure linkages
 - Telecommunications – developing a regional backbone network
 - Energy – promoting alternative energy and ensuring energy security
 - Agriculture – promoting co-production through contract farming
 - Tourism – promoting the regional ecosystem and cultural tourism linkages
 - Trade and Investment – improving laws/regulations and customs procedures
 - Environment – conserving biodiversity and ensuring less environmental degradation from development

- Human Resources Development – upgrading the quality of human resources and increasing academic opportunities
- Community Development – promoting integrated development at the local level.

Deputy Director-General of TICA **Mr. Apinan Phatarathiyanon** discussed Thailand’s “aid diplomacy” and lessons learned as a recipient of international assistance in the past, and as an emerging donor now:

- As a beneficiary, Thailand learned the importance of ownership, of alignment of aid with a national plan and of “absorptive capacity”.
- With its lessons learned, Thailand, as an emerging donor, has highlighted the importance of a demand-driven approach, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation in its development assistance.
- TICA’s strategic plan focuses on South-South cooperation, while exploring triangular North-South-South cooperation.
- Key areas of cooperation are agriculture, education and public health, especially on malaria and HIV/AIDS.
- Besides these key areas, Thailand is also ready to cooperate in some other potential areas that are related to poverty alleviation and income generation, such as sufficiency economy, public administration, tourism, environment, energy, SME development and microfinance.
- Thai assistance is “people-centred” and based on the concept of sustainability – “teaching people how to fish, and giving them the tools to fish, rather than giving them fish.”
- The immediate neighbouring countries are priority countries for Thai cooperation. However, Thailand has also expanded its development cooperation to other regions, such as Africa, South Asia and Timor-Leste.

Mr. Phasina Phongpitaksopon, Vice President of the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) spoke on NEDA’s assistance programme to neighbouring countries under the Ministry of Finance:

- Assistance takes the forms of financial assistance and technical assistance.
- Assistance is directed to basic infrastructure development projects. Infrastructure projects have a high priority since a strong transport network will create international links and relationships which are necessary to create improved products and services. A strong transport network also encourages excellence in creating best-value products.
- Examples of such projects include extending Route 3 and improvements to Wattay International Airport in Lao PDR, road improvement projects in Siem Reap and Koh Kong in Cambodia, and construction of a road from Mae Sot, Thailand to Myawaddy in Myanmar.

3. Panel Discussion: Global Aid Effectiveness Agenda and Implications for Thailand’s Development Assistance – The Way Ahead

The Workshop’s afternoon session was given over to a panel discussion by seven senior development experts:

Poramettee Vimolsiri, Senior Advisor, NESDB

Apinan Phatarathiyanon, Deputy Director-General, TICA

Lt. Nophadol Bhandhugravi, President, NEDA

Ian Porter, Country Director for Southeast Asia, The World Bank

Andrew Jacobs, Head of Operations, the Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand

Håkan Björkman, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand

Jean-Pierre A. Verbiest, Thailand Country Director, Asian Development Bank

The panel discussion was facilitated by **Mr. Erik Habers**, Counsellor at the European Commission Delegation.

Highlights of the discussion:

- Thailand has an opportunity to “leapfrog” by adapting international best practices while avoiding the mistakes made over the years by traditional donors.
- Thailand’s endorsement of the Paris Declaration provides an important opportunity for policy dialogue and practical collaboration on the future direction of Thailand’s ODA programmes.
- Efforts are needed to ensure that Thai ODA is aligned with national development needs and priorities of partner countries, including national Poverty Reduction Strategies, and implemented with full national ownership and in coordination with other donors.
- Thailand’s full participation in Consultative Group Meetings, Roundtable Meetings, and Sector Working Groups in partner countries is crucial.
- Thailand should gradually increase ODA spending on the social sectors (health care and basic education), as well as on water and sanitation, poverty reduction, community development, and the promotion of micro-credit.
- Thailand’s experience in aid effectiveness is not limited only to the public sector but can also be seen through joint cooperation between non-governmental organizations and governments. One of the best examples is the Doi Tung Development project of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation and Doi Tung II, its expansion project to Yong Kha, Myanmar. This project helps people by providing health service, education, and agricultural and handicraft skills.
- On-going efforts to develop an overall cohesive strategy for all Thai ODA, both grants and loans, and to coordinate the work of various government agencies and NGOs contributing to Thailand’s overall ODA effort are most welcome with the crucial role played by the National Committee for the Development Cooperation.
- A system for tracking Thai ODA, including a yearly reporting mechanism, that captures all Thai ODA by all national partners, both grant aid and concessionary loans as per OECD’s definition of what constitutes ODA, would be most welcome.
- The “working system” of Thailand’s ODA programmes needs further development: policies, procedures, rules and guidelines for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its development cooperation programmes. Such policies and procedures need to have at its core principles of aid effectiveness national ownership, results-based management, and accountability as outlined in the Paris Declaration.
- As Thailand’s ODA programme evolves, a gradual shift towards untied aid needs to take place – aid that is not contingent on the purchase of the donor’s goods and services
- On-going efforts to expand Thailand’s ODA programme beyond the subregion, to countries such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, as well as countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, are most welcome and encouraged by all partners and need to be further encouraged and supported.
- Promoting an open public dialogue about Thailand’s role as an emerging donor would be very beneficial, involving a wider range of stakeholders such as line ministries, NGOs, the private sector, media, as well as reaching out to the general public. This would help to gradually build up a national constituency and strong support-base for Thailand as a donor, and pave the way for Parliamentary support for increased ODA spending.
- A national workshop on ODA could be held, involving line ministries, NGOs and the public. Closer coordination is especially needed with line ministries that sometimes have their own technical cooperation programmes.

- Thailand can learn more about governance of aid programmes from established donors.
- Thailand welcomes working together with traditional donors, UN agencies and international financial institutions to make sure there is no duplication of effort, but there needs to be a focus on particular sectors.
- Dialogue and exchange of experiences between Thailand and other emerging donors in the Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America need to be enhanced and UNDP is especially well positioned to facilitate such exchanges.
- There is a lot of scope for sector-specific discussions and sharing of analytical work between Thailand, established donors and recipient countries.
- It was suggested that an action plan be drafted on how to support capacity building for Thai aid organizations, in order to enhance the effectiveness of Thai ODA that could be supported, in a coordinated manner, by Thailand’s development partners.
- Thailand would welcome continuing discussions with established donors on how to reach the goals of the Paris Declaration and how Thailand can work with other donors. Further discussions could have a geographical or sectoral focus.

Mr. Björkman and Mr. Jacobs summed up the day’s discussions and listed twelve principal policy messages that had emerged (see page 4).



*Workshop panellists
at the close of the workshop*

4. Closing comments

Closing remarks were given by **Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda**, TICA Director-General; **Mrs. Joana Merlin-Scholtes**, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for Thailand; and **Mr. Ian Porter**, Country Director, World Bank.

Mr. Piamsak welcomed the 12 conclusions of the workshop and reiterated the need for continued discussion and participation by traditional donors. He said the meeting had been beneficial for the Thai agencies that attended, and welcomed the “frank, constructive and enthusiastic” discussion.

Mrs. Merlin-Scholtes said the broad attendance at the workshop demonstrated the interest in helping Thailand as an emerging donor. Thailand is in the privileged position of being about to implement lessons learned from its experience as a recipient as well as a donor.

Mr. Porter closed the workshop by saying that Thailand had “a very great opportunity” to be a leader among emerging donors – not just in the region, but in the world. Thailand could help not just through financial contributions, but also through technical assistance and by sharing its experience with other donors. “Thailand can help us be better donors in the subregion.”

Appendix I: Opening statements

Welcome Remarks

Ambassador Dr. Friedrich Hamburger
Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It is great to see so many colleagues here today from different agencies, institutions and branches of the Thai administration. I am also very pleased to see so many from the diplomatic corps, international organizations and the donor community at large.

The significance of the issues we will discuss today is borne out by the calibre of the participants at this important workshop. It is a great honour and a pleasure for me to welcome you all.

Never before have poverty eradication and sustainable development been so important. Combating global poverty is not simply a moral obligation. It also helps build a more stable, peaceful, prosperous and equitable world, reflecting the interdependency of richer and poorer countries.

The development community – both the donor countries and their recipient partners – recognizes that the effectiveness of aid has to be improved and that aid volumes have to be increased to meet the challenge of poverty eradication. We need to do more, and we need to do it better.

It is widely recognized that despite our best intentions, some aid is wasted. Some aid doesn't reach those for whom it is intended, and donors sometimes duplicate each other's efforts, without truly respecting the need for partner countries to be fully in charge of their development.

Progress, however, has been made. The prospects for better, more efficient aid are looking good.

In March 2005, representatives of 90 countries and over 40 participating organizations agreed on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

In a nutshell, the Paris Declaration sets out to improve the way donors and recipients of development aid do business.

Donors committed themselves to a number of practical steps. They agreed to align aid to partner countries' own strategies and to use existing country systems for aid delivery. Partner country ownership of the development process would be respected; procedures harmonized to reduce costs; and aid made more predictable.

Meanwhile, partner countries committed themselves to improving, with donor support, their own procedures and public financial management.

In recent years, Thailand has emerged as a donor in its own right. This is an important development. Thailand has the expertise and means to provide assistance in the region and has a major role to play. As a donor and signatory to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Thailand needs to face up to the challenges set down in that document.

These are big challenges, but not only for Thailand. The Paris Declaration has major implications for all of us, donors and partner countries alike. Together we need to change the way we work, to change the way we plan and deliver aid. We need to do this so that we can best contribute to reducing poverty and ensuring that the conditions for sustainable development are in place.

Today's event will help explore ways in which we can work side-by-side to make our aid more effective. By bringing together a considerable pool of local and international expertise, it will provide a valuable forum for the exchange of views and information. I hope that towards the end of today a number of recommendations can be agreed upon that will help the Kingdom to refine the planning and implementation of its aid programme. In turn, I trust we can forge close collaboration in this endeavour between more established donors such as the European Commission and Thailand, the emerging donor.

Long an anchor of stability, Thailand has emerged as a leading regional player. Despite the recent changes in Thailand's political landscape it is our sincere wish that Thailand remains so. The European Union hopes to see free and democratic elections held as soon as possible and a speedy return to democracy and constitutional order that will reinforce Thailand's regional standing.

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I wish you all a most informative day's discussion.

Thank you.

Opening Remarks

Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda
Director-General, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Your Excellency Mr. Friedrich Hamburger, Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Commission; Mr. Hafiz Pasha, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Assistant Administrator; Distinguished Participants; Dear Colleagues and Friends,

It is my honour to welcome you to the Workshop on Aid Effectiveness: “From Paris to Bangkok”. I am delighted to see that participants from diplomatic corps and international agencies as well as Thai agencies have gathered here. On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, please allow me to express our appreciation for your enthusiasm to work together to ensure better aid.

In particular, I would also like to express my thanks to the Delegation of the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their close collaboration in materializing this Workshop. In addition, I would also like to thank the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) for their support since the very beginning. I am sure that all of them are also going to contribute a lot of ideas in the Workshop today.

Distinguished participants,

This Workshop, a joint initiative of the three co-organizers, was conceptualized from Thailand’s changing role in the international community, as well as the expanding partnership cooperation Thailand is pursuing with different donor agencies to provide value-added technical assistance to third countries, based on the transfer of appropriate technology from Thailand and advanced expertise from our development partners.

Through years of working in the fields, we have realized that such value-added joint development assistance could be improved so that more impacts could be delivered with the same limited resources. Something surely must be done to ensure the effectiveness of aid. In this regard, we need to look no further than the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which Thailand has endorsed. The Paris Declaration suggests means and mechanisms for the improvement of aid delivery.

As you are also well aware, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was built upon the prior developments regarding aid effectiveness, for examples the Rome Declaration on Harmonization in 2003 and the five core principles on Managing for Development Results adopted in Marrakech in 2004. It has provided a more complete picture on bettering the aid delivery. It broadens the perspective on aid effectiveness from a focus on donor **harmonization** to include **alignment** with country systems and policies, **ownership** of developing countries, **result-based management** as well as **mutual accountability** with a concern for the importance of **untied aid**.

Donors have shared views that putting in a huge amount of aid budget will not definitely lead to the end of global challenges. However, the more critical factor is that we must rather spend and manage it with mindfulness and effectiveness. The Paris Declaration responds directly to this important point as it leads to the agreement among development partners to reform the ways they have delivered and managed aid.

Since the launch of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 in Paris, aid has been at the centre stage as never before. Donor countries have put their efforts immensely to improve the effectiveness of their aid programmes. Some donors have indeed established a special unit within their aid agencies for such purpose. As you may have observed, donors have set a target of doubling their aid volume by 2010. Some have released white-paper-like documents to outline the directions they would work with the global community. Moreover, some donors focus seriously on their structural reforms to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of their aid. Worldwide assistance has been increased to tackle challenges, particularly poverty. However, the donor community has been aware that the quantity of aid alone will not help overcome such challenges. The critical factor is the improvement in quality of aid. This surely requires a significant reform in the aid practice.

These endeavours would surely help pave the way for us to work closely and effectively to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals.

I do appreciate all of these international efforts to help make the world a better place.

Distinguished participants,

Let me share with you some thoughts on what Thailand has done.

During the recent years, Thailand was at the crossroad to become an “emerging donor”. By engaging in the South-South cooperation, we recognize the need to share our experiences with other developing countries in order to assist them in their attainment of sustainable socio-economic development. Experiences as a recipient tell us that, an effective and sustainable assistance should be demand-driven and in keeping with the absorptive capacity of the recipient country to secure satisfied results. In addition, the recipient country should be involved from the beginning of the programme to ensure its ownership as well as a mutual understanding.

On a bilateral basis, Thailand has initially provided development assistance to its neighbouring countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam). Now, we also reach out to other developing countries in other regions, such as Timor-Leste, the Pacific and even Africa. The focus of our development cooperation programmes is in the paradigm of poverty eradication. Thus, our cooperation is pin-pointed in the areas of agricultural development, education, and health care, HIV/AIDS in particular, which are the foundation ingredients for the desired sustainable development. In other words, we could say that the Thai assistance has addressed the importance of freedom from wants and freedom from fears.

Since we are modestly a very small emerging middle-income donor, partnership cooperation with other developed countries has been our key modality to extend our shared experiences and knowledge to assist other developing countries. At the present time, Thailand has established triangular arrangements with some development partners, such as Canada, France, Hungary, Germany and Japan.

Through our foreign policy of “Forward Engagement”, Thailand is an active development partner in a wide range of regional and subregional cooperation frameworks. As of now, Thailand has also taken a number of initiatives aimed at regional strengthening and narrowing the development gap among countries in Southeast Asia, in particular the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) in which NESDB has played an intensive role on the policy aspect.

On the institutional aspect, Thai ODA is provided by many government ministries and agencies, particularly those in our key areas of cooperation mentioned before. Also, in light of changing our role to be an emerging donor, Thailand established two specific agencies to be focal points for delivering our ODA: one is Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for development assistance; and the other is the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of the Ministry of Finance for financial assistance.

With these endeavours, Thailand, as an emerging donor, remains fully committed to providing better aid, in terms of both quality and quantity, with an aim to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Workshop today, as the title implies, is expected to be a forum for us to share and exchange our experiences and views on the Paris Declaration as well as the way to work to achieve the effectiveness of aid. As a matter of fact, Thailand was one among participating countries that endorsed the Paris Declaration in 2005. Today, we are gathering here in Bangkok to reaffirm our strong commitments to work with other development partners to better our effectiveness of aid.

I am certain that the Paris Declaration is not a mere statement of good intentions but rather a handbook with guidelines and checklists for users to follow and achieve. The Declaration indeed is a handy roadmap with clear indicators for tracking and encouraging progress to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development.

I am confident that this Workshop will be a launch pad for us to shape the way Thailand and development partners will work together to increase the effectiveness of our aid. I am looking forward to materializing the phase "From Paris to Bangkok", not for the benefit of Paris or Bangkok but the global community at large.

Thank you.

Talking Points

Dr. Hafiz Pasha
UN Assistant Secretary-General
UNDP Assistant Administrator and
Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Bureau

Your Excellencies,

Mr. Friedrich Hamburger, Head of Delegation, Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand,

Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda, Director-General of Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency,

Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

- It is my great honour and privilege to attend the Opening of the Workshop on Aid Effectiveness: “From Paris to Bangkok,” on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme. I would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Royal Thai Government, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission in Thailand and the World Bank for co-hosting this important forum.
- I wish to first of all congratulate Thailand for their remarkable achievements in meeting most, if not all, the international targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and for the Government’s firm commitment in adopting and implementing the MDG Plus targets for Thailand.
- The Workshop today is very timely. Thailand is highly commended for her invaluable role as an important emerging donor, trading partner, and provider of significant amount of ODA, both technical assistance and foreign direct investment, for the benefit of Least Development Countries in the region and beyond, thereby contributing to the achievement of MDG 8: Global Partnership for Development. Thailand’s MDG 8 Report, launched in September last year, is the first report from a middle-income and a non-OECD country. The report sends a very strong signal that aid is not just about rich countries helping poor countries, but also about countries of the south and middle-income sharing their rich development experiences and lessons learned with other developing countries. With this, Thailand has an increasingly important role to play in the global campaign to achieve the MDGs by 2015. Our organization has enjoyed a privilege in working in close partnership with the Thai Government and all development partners in support of Thailand’s efforts on this global campaign.
- Thailand’s commitment to the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs offers an opportunity for the country to expand its vision across traditional economic cooperation for mutual benefit, towards a broader paradigm of helping to reduce poverty, improve health, education and the environment, as well as attaining the MDGs beyond its borders.

Excellencies,

- Development assistance needs to be looked at for both quantity and quality aspects. The Paris Declaration, signed by over 100 donors and developing countries in March 2005, is an important instrument for increasing the quality of aid. It is the commitment of the donors and developing countries to undertake reforms of aid management, through measuring their success – or failure – at making aid more effective with a set of indicators and targets for the year 2010. These targets, which will involve actions by both donors and partner countries, are designed to track and encourage progress at the global level across all

aid modalities, which shall be guided by development strategies and priorities established by partner countries themselves.

- Thailand's signatory to the Paris Declaration and the Workshop today demonstrate a real commitment of the Government for a more in-depth review of the role of emerging donors, such as Thailand, as new key players in the global development community, and at the implications of the global aid effectiveness agenda on Thailand's development assistance. Thailand has an opportunity to adopt the highest international standards in managing and implementing its development assistance through applying cutting-edge approaches to results-based management, programme design and monitoring. This is very crucial for achieving maximum impact and sustainable results of the ODA provided by Thailand to other countries.
- The cooperation among the EU, the World Bank and UNDP in co-organizing this Workshop also indicates their commitment and unique partnership in working towards the implementation of the Paris Declaration.
- We look forward to fruitful discussion and concrete recommendations from the Workshop. As a partner to Thailand, UNDP stands ready to continue working with the Thai Government and our development partners in support of these endeavours of Thailand and in further enhancing Thailand's contribution to the global partnership for development.

Thank you very much.

Appendix II: Agenda of the Workshop

5 October 2006

Opening statements

09.00 - 09.10 a.m.	Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda Director-General Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand
09.10 - 09.20 a.m.	H.E. Mr. Friedrich Hamburger Head of Delegation The Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand
09.20 - 09.30 a.m.	Dr. Hafiz Pasha UN Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Bureau

Presentations

09.30 - 09.50 a.m.	<i>Introductory Presentation on the Paris Declaration – The Road to Aid Effectiveness</i> Mr. Andrew Jacobs, the Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand
09.50 - 10.10 a.m.	<i>Financing Infrastructure Development – A Case for Improved Aid Effectiveness</i> Mr. Denis Robitaille, World Bank
10.10 - 10.30 a.m.	<i>Emerging Donors as New Key Players in the Global Development Community – Some Lessons Learned</i> Mr. Daniel Hanspach, UNDP Regional Centre, Bratislava
10.50 - 12.00 a.m.	<i>Thailand's Vision as an Emerging Donor</i> Mr. Porametee Vimolsiri, Senior Advisor, NESDB Mr. Apinan Phatarathiyanon, Deputy Director-General, TICA Mr. Phasina Pongpitaksophon, Senior Vice President, NEDA
12.00 - 12.30 p.m.	Questions and Answers Session

Moderated panel discussion

14.00 - 15.45 p.m.

Global Aid Effectiveness Agenda and Implications for Thailand's Development Assistance – The Way Ahead

Panellists:

- Mr. Porametee Vimolsiri, Senior Advisor, NESDB
- Mr. Apinan Phatarathiyanon, Deputy Director-General, TICA
- Lt. Nopadol Bhandhugravi, President, NEDA
- Mr. Ian Porter, Country Director, World Bank Thailand Office
- Mr. Håkan Björkman, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand Office
- Mr. Andrew Jacobs, Head of Cooperation Section, Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand
- Mr. Jean-Pierre Verbiest, Country Director Thailand, ADB

Facilitator:

Mr. Erik Habers, EC Delegation

Wrap up and presentation of recommendations

16.00 - 16.20 p.m.

Mr. Håkan Björkman (UNDP) and Mr. Andrew Jacobs (EC)

Concluding remarks

16.20 - 16.45 p.m.

Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda, Director-General of TICA

Mrs. Joana Merlin-Scholtes, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Thailand

Mr. Ian Porter, World Bank Country Director for Southeast Asia

Appendix III: List of participants

Diplomatic corps and international organizations

European Commission

Name	Position
H.E. Mr. Friedrich Hamburger	Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Commission in Thailand
Mr. Andrew Jacobs	Head of Cooperation Section
Mr. Erik Habers	Counsellor (Cooperation)
Mr. Fabio Artuso	Attaché (Cooperation)
Ms. Isabell Poppelbaum	Programme Officer
Mr. Steve Needham	Attaché (Press & Information)
Ms. Benedette Musillo	Programme Officer

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Name	Position
Mrs. Joana Merlin-Scholtes	UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Thailand
Mr. Håkan Björkman	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand
Mr. Daniel Hanspach	UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava
Ms. Sirisupa Kulthanan	Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand
Ms. Babara Orlandini	Programme Manager, Inter-Agency Support Unit, UNRC
Mr. Justin Shone	Aid Management Advisor and Project Manager
Ms. Tongta Kiewpaisal	Programme Manager MDG/Human Development Unit
Mr. Nicholas A. Keyes	Media & Communications Officer
Ms. Mallika Sukumalchart	Programme Associate, Responsive Governance Unit

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Name	Position
Mr. Jean-Pierre Verbiest	Head of Mission
Ms. Roykaew Nitithanprapas	External Relations Officer

World Bank

Name	Position
Mr. Ian Porter	Country Director
Mr. Kazi M. Matin	Lead Economist
Mr. Denis Robitaille	Operations Manager
Ms. Dipa Bajar	Consultant
Ms. Buntarika Sangarun	Public Information Assistant
Ms. Ruangrong Thongampai	Team Assistant

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

Name	Position
Mr. François-Xavier Duporge	Director

The Australian Embassy

Name	Position
Ms. Bronwyn Robbins	First Secretary, AusAID (Australian Government’s Overseas Aid Programme)
Ms. Chiraporn Sunpakit	Country Manager, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Name	Position
Mr. David Yasui	Counsellor (Development)
Ms. Pattama Vongratanavichit	Development Officer

Department for International Development (DFID)

Name	Position
Mr. Marshall Elliott	Head of Division (DFID)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Name	Position
Mr. Saito Mikiya	Assistant Resident Representative
Mr. Kazuya Suzuki	Assistant Resident Representative
Ms. Pinkwan Pratishtananda	Special Coordinator for International Aid Coordination
Ms. Somsri Sukumpantanasan	Programme Officer

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Name	Position
Mr. Richard W. Whelden	Acting Mission Director
Ms. Teresa McGhie	Regional Legal Advisor
Ms. Phakatip Chungbhivat	Program Development Specialist

Embassy of the Czech Republic

Name	Position
Mr. Michal Svoboda	First Secretary and Deputy Head of Mission
Mr. Ivan Chvalny	Attaché (Economic and Commercial) and Permanent Representative to ESCAP

Royal Danish Embassy

Name	Position
Ms. Kit Clausen	Counsellor (Environment and Development)

The Embassy of Finland

Name	Position
Mr. Jussi Mikael Koskela	First Secretary
Ms. Helena Ahola	First Secretary

French Embassy

Name	Position
Mr. Dylan Gelard	Assistant to the Regional Counsellor
Mr. Jin Bourgeot	Attaché for Scientific and Higher Education

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Name	Position
Mr. Reinhard Paichrowski	Second Secretary

Embassy of the Republic of Hungary

Name	Position
Mr. Bela Bathori	First Secretary, Deputy Chief of Mission

Embassy of Italy

Name	Position
Ms. Anna Grisi	Trainee

Embassy of Japan

Name	Position
Mr. Tomoyuki Yoshida	Counsellor
Mr. Kei Kanamori	First Secretary

Embassy of the Lao PDR

Name	Position
Mr. Souvanna Phouyavong	Minister Counsellor

Embassy of Spain

Name	Position
Mr. Alberto Moyano	Minister Counsellor

Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Name	Position
Ms. Nguyen Phuong Binh	Counsellor

Thai Government agencies, institutes and organizations

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)

Name	Position
Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda	Director-General
Mr. Apinan Phattarathayanon	Deputy Director-General
Ms. Rumpuey Pattamavichaiporn	Director, Country Partnership Branch (Bilateral and Trilateral)
Mr. Vudhisit Viryasiri	Director, International Organization Branch (Multilateral)
Ms. Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit	Programme Officer
Ms. Kasama Chaecha	Programme Officer
Ms. Warangkana Singhachan	Programme Officer
Ms. Sayan Kongkoe	Programme Officer
Ms. Patchara Kosinanon	Programme Officer
Ms. Romyavadi Sarakshetrin	Programme Officer
Mr. Thanop Panyapattanakul	First Secretary
Ms. Wichaya Sinthusen	Programme Officer
Ms. Darin Ruangruchira	Programme Officer

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)

Name	Position
Mr. Poramettee Vimolsiri	Senior Advisor in Policy and Plan
Ms. Suthirat Vanasrisawas	Policy and Plan Analyst
Ms. Chompoonuch Ramanwongse	Policy and Plan Analyst

Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA)

Name	Position
Mr. Nopadol Bhandhugravi	President
Mr. Phasina Pongpitaksopon	Vice President
Ms. Munchula Siricharoen	Director, Policy and Planning Bureau

Ministry of Education, Office of the Higher Education Commission

Name	Position
Ms. Cholrudee Thepnamthip	Educational Officer

Ministry of Public Health, Office of the Permanent Secretary

Name	Position
Pol. Maj. Suriwan Thaiprayoon	Policy Analyst
Ms. Phattiphorn Ajalanant	Foreign Relations Officer

Ministry of Public Health, Department of Disease Control

Name	Position
Ms. Supasorn Suriyawongpaisal	Health Officer

Praboromrajchanok Institute of Health Workforce Development

Name	Position
Ms. Sumittra Prucpirojkul	Chief of Research Promotion and Internal Affairs Unit

Ministry of Interior, Community Development Department

Name	Position
Ms. Pornphan Nakarmi	Community Development Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Office of the Permanent Secretary

Name	Position
Ms. Preyanat Thiabratana	Policy & Analyst Officer
Mr. Arnon Noncie	Policy & Analyst Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Livestock Development

Name	Position
Mr. Thanee Pak-Uthai	Economist
Ms. Tanamad Tikampon	External Affairs Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Land Development Department

Name	Position
Ms. Prathueang Wanaeloh	Planning and International Cooperation Officer
Ms. Waraporn Boonsorn	Planning and International Cooperation Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Agricultural Extension

Name	Position
Ms. Sunisa Boonyapatipark	Chief of Foreign Affairs, Planning Division
Dr. Chamaiporn Tanomsridejchai	Foreign Affairs Officer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Office of Agricultural Economics

Name	Position
Ms. Korntip Seneewong Na Ayudhaya	Director of the International Cooperation Office
Ms. Mesarat Sungkhawut	Policy and Plan Analyst

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Rice Department

Name	Position
Mr. Sarayouth Phumiphon	Academic Affairs Officer

Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Policy Office

Name	Position
Mr. Ruecha Varatorn	Economist

Appendix IV: Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

**Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Results and
Mutual Accountability**

I. Statement of Resolve

1. We, Ministers of developed and developing countries responsible for promoting development and Heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions, meeting in Paris on 2 March 2005, resolve to take far-reaching and monitorable actions to reform the ways we deliver and manage aid as we look ahead to the UN five-year review of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) later this year. As in Monterrey, we recognise that while the volumes of aid and other development resources must increase to achieve these goals, aid effectiveness must increase significantly as well to support partner country efforts to strengthen governance and improve development performance. This will be all the more important if existing and new bilateral and multilateral initiatives lead to significant further increases in aid.
2. At this High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, we followed up on the Declaration adopted at the High-Level Forum on Harmonisation in Rome (February 2003) and the core principles put forward at the Marrakech Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (February 2004) because we believe they will increase the impact aid has in reducing poverty and inequality, increasing growth, building capacity and accelerating achievement of the MDGs.

Scale up for more effective aid

3. We reaffirm the commitments made at Rome to harmonise and align aid delivery. We are encouraged that many donors and partner countries are making aid effectiveness a high priority, and we reaffirm our commitment to accelerate progress in implementation, especially in the following areas:
 - i. Strengthening partner countries' national development strategies and associated operational frameworks (e.g., planning, budget, and performance assessment frameworks).
 - ii. Increasing alignment of aid with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures and helping to strengthen their capacities.
 - iii. Enhancing donors' and partner countries' respective accountability to their citizens and parliaments for their development policies, strategies and performance.
 - iv. Eliminating duplication of efforts and rationalising donor activities to make them as cost-effective as possible.
 - v. Reforming and simplifying donor policies and procedures to encourage collaborative behaviour and progressive alignment with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures.
 - vi. Defining measures and standards of performance and accountability of partner country systems in public financial management, procurement, fiduciary safeguards and environmental assessments, in line with broadly accepted good practices and their quick and widespread application.
4. We commit ourselves to taking concrete and effective action to address the remaining challenges, including:
 - i. Weaknesses in partner countries' institutional capacities to develop and implement results-driven national development strategies.
 - ii. Failure to provide more predictable and multi-year commitments on aid flows to committed partner countries.
 - iii. Insufficient delegation of authority to donors' field staff, and inadequate attention to incentives for effective development partnerships between donors and partner countries.
 - iv. Insufficient integration of global programmes and initiatives into partner countries' broader development agendas, including in critical areas such as HIV/AIDS.
 - v. Corruption and lack of transparency, which erode public support, impede effective resource mobilisation and allocation and divert resources away from activities that are vital for poverty reduction and sustainable economic development. Where corruption exists, it inhibits donors from relying on partner country systems.

5. We acknowledge that enhancing the effectiveness of aid is feasible and necessary across all aid modalities. In determining the most effective modalities of aid delivery, we will be guided by development strategies and priorities established by partner countries. Individually and collectively, we will choose and design appropriate and complementary modalities so as to maximise their combined effectiveness.
6. In following up the Declaration, we will intensify our efforts to provide and use development assistance, including the increased flows as promised at Monterrey, in ways that rationalise the often excessive fragmentation of donor activities at the country and sector levels.

Adapt and apply to differing country situations

7. Enhancing the effectiveness of aid is also necessary in challenging and complex situations, such as the tsunami disaster that struck countries of the Indian Ocean rim on 26 December 2004. In such situations, worldwide humanitarian and development assistance must be harmonised within the growth and poverty reduction agendas of partner countries. In fragile states, as we support state-building and delivery of basic services, we will ensure that the principles of harmonisation, alignment and managing for results are adapted to environments of weak governance and capacity. Overall, we will give increased attention to such complex situations as we work toward greater aid effectiveness.

Specify indicators, timetable and targets

8. We accept that the reforms suggested in this Declaration will require continued high-level political support, peer pressure and coordinated actions at the global, regional and country levels. We commit to accelerate the pace of change by implementing, in a spirit of mutual accountability, the Partnership Commitments presented in Section II and to measure progress against 12 specific indicators that we have agreed today and that are set out in Section III of this Declaration.
9. As a further spur to progress, we will set targets for the year 2010. These targets, which will involve action by both donors and partner countries, are designed to track and encourage progress at the global level among the countries and agencies that have agreed to this Declaration. They are not intended to prejudge or substitute for any targets that individual partner countries may wish to set. We have agreed today to set five preliminary targets against indicators as shown in Section III. We agree to review these preliminary targets and to adopt targets against the remaining indicators as shown in Section III before the UNGA Summit in September 2005; and we ask the partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC to prepare for this urgently¹. Meanwhile, we welcome initiatives by partner countries and donors to establish their own targets for improved aid effectiveness within the framework of the agreed Partnership Commitments and Indicators of Progress. For example, a number of partner countries have presented action plans, and a large number of donors have announced important new commitments. We invite all participants who wish to provide information on such initiatives to submit it by 4 April 2005 for subsequent publication.

Monitor and evaluate implementation

10. Because demonstrating real progress at country level is critical, under the leadership of the partner country we will periodically assess, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, our mutual progress at country level in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness. In doing so, we will make use of appropriate country level mechanisms.

¹ In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Declaration, the partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC (Working Party on Aid Effectiveness) comprising OECD/DAC members, partner countries and multilateral institutions, met twice, on 30-31 May 2005 and on 7-8 July 2005 to adopt, and review where appropriate, the targets for the twelve Indicators of Progress. At these meetings an agreement was reached on the targets presented under Section III of the present Declaration. This agreement is subject to reservations by one donor on (a) the methodology for assessing the quality of locally-managed procurement systems (relating to targets 2b and 5b) and (b) the acceptable quality of public financial management reform programmes (relating to target 5a.ii). Further discussions are underway to address these issues. The targets, including the reservation, have been notified to the Chairs of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations in a letter of 9 September 2005 by Mr. Richard Manning, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

11. At the international level, we call on the partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC to broaden partner country participation and, by the end of 2005, to propose arrangements for the medium term monitoring of the commitments in this Declaration. In the meantime, we ask the partnership to co-ordinate the international monitoring of the Indicators of Progress included in Section III; to refine targets as necessary; to provide appropriate guidance to establish baselines; and to enable consistent aggregation of information across a range of countries to be summed up in a periodic report. We will also use existing peer review mechanisms and regional reviews to support progress in this agenda. We will, in addition, explore independent cross-country monitoring and evaluation processes – which should be applied without imposing additional burdens on partners – to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how increased aid effectiveness contributes to meeting development objectives.
12. Consistent with the focus on implementation, we plan to meet again in 2008 in a developing country and conduct two rounds of monitoring before then to review progress in implementing this Declaration.

II. Partnership Commitments

13. Developed in a spirit of mutual accountability, these Partnership Commitments are based on the lessons of experience. We recognise that commitments need to be interpreted in the light of the specific situation of each partner country.

Ownership

Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

14. **Partner countries** commit to:
 - Exercise leadership in developing and implementing their national development strategies² through broad consultative processes.
 - Translate these national development strategies into prioritised results-oriented operational programmes as expressed in medium-term expenditure frameworks and annual budgets (**Indicator 1**).
 - Take the lead in co-ordinating aid at all levels in conjunction with other development resources in dialogue with donors and encouraging the participation of civil society and the private sector.
15. **Donors** commit to:
 - Respect partner country leadership and help strengthen their capacity to exercise it.

² The term “national development strategies” includes poverty reduction and similar overarching strategies as well as sector and thematic strategies.

Alignment

Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures

Donors align with partners' strategies

16. **Donors** commit to:

- Base their overall support - country strategies, policy dialogues and development co-operation programmes on partners' national development strategies and periodic reviews of progress in implementing these strategies³ (**Indicator 3**).
- Draw conditions, whenever possible, from a partner's national development strategy or its annual review of progress in implementing this strategy. Other conditions would be included only when a sound justification exists and would be undertaken transparently and in close consultation with other donors and stakeholders.
- Link funding to a single framework of conditions and/or a manageable set of indicators derived from the national development strategy. This does not mean that all donors have identical conditions, but that each donor's conditions should be derived from a common streamlined framework aimed at achieving lasting results.

Donors use strengthened country systems

17. Using a country's own institutions and systems, where these provide assurance that aid will be used for agreed purposes, increases aid effectiveness by strengthening the partner country's sustainable capacity to develop, implement and account for its policies to its citizens and parliament. Country systems and procedures typically include, but are not restricted to, national arrangements and procedures for public financial management, accounting, auditing, procurement, results frameworks and monitoring.
18. Diagnostic reviews are an important - and growing - source of information to governments and donors on the state of country systems in partner countries. Partner countries and donors have a shared interest in being able to monitor progress over time in improving country systems. They are assisted by performance assessment frameworks, and an associated set of reform measures, that build on the information set out in diagnostic reviews and related analytical work.
19. **Partner countries** and **donors** jointly commit to:
- Work together to establish mutually agreed frameworks that provide reliable assessments of performance, transparency and accountability of country systems (**Indicator 2**).
 - Integrate diagnostic reviews and performance assessment frameworks within country-led strategies for capacity development.
20. **Partner countries** commit to:
- Carry out diagnostic reviews that provide reliable assessments of country systems and procedures.
 - On the basis of such diagnostic reviews, undertake reforms that may be necessary to ensure that national systems, institutions and procedures for managing aid and other development resources are effective, accountable and transparent.
 - Undertake reforms, such as public management reform, that may be necessary to launch and fuel sustainable capacity development processes.

³ This includes for example the Annual Progress Review of the Poverty Reduction Strategies (APR).

21. **Donors** commit to:

- Use country systems and procedures to the maximum extent possible. Where use of country systems is not feasible, establish additional safeguards and measures in ways that strengthen rather than undermine country systems and procedures (**Indicator 5**).
- Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, creating dedicated structures for day-to-day management and implementation of aid-financed projects and programmes (**Indicator 6**).
- Adopt harmonised performance assessment frameworks for country systems so as to avoid presenting partner countries with an excessive number of potentially conflicting targets.

Partner countries strengthen development capacity with support from donors

22. The capacity to plan, manage, implement, and account for results of policies and programmes, is critical for achieving development objectives – from analysis and dialogue through implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Capacity development is the responsibility of partner countries with donors playing a support role. It needs not only to be based on sound technical analysis, but also to be responsive to the broader social, political and economic environment, including the need to strengthen human resources.

23. **Partner countries** commit to:

- Integrate specific capacity strengthening objectives in national development strategies and pursue their implementation through country-led capacity development strategies where needed.

24. **Donors** commit to:

- Align their analytic and financial support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies, make effective use of existing capacities and harmonise support for capacity development accordingly (**Indicator 4**).

Strengthen public financial management capacity

25. **Partner countries** commit to:

- Intensify efforts to mobilise domestic resources, strengthen fiscal sustainability, and create an enabling environment for public and private investments.
- Publish timely, transparent and reliable reporting on budget execution.
- Take leadership of the public financial management reform process.

26. **Donors** commit to:

- Provide reliable indicative commitments of aid over a multi-year framework and disburse aid in a timely and predictable fashion according to agreed schedules (**Indicator 7**).
- Rely to the maximum extent possible on transparent partner government budget and accounting mechanisms (**Indicator 5**).

27. **Partner countries** and **donors** jointly commit to:

- Implement harmonised diagnostic reviews and performance assessment frameworks in public financial management.

Strengthen national procurement systems

28. **Partner countries** and **donors** jointly commit to:
- Use mutually agreed standards and processes⁴ to carry out diagnostics, develop sustainable reforms and monitor implementation.
 - Commit sufficient resources to support and sustain medium and long-term procurement reforms and capacity development.
 - Share feedback at the country level on recommended approaches so they can be improved over time.
29. **Partner countries** commit to take leadership and implement the procurement reform process.
30. **Donors** commit to:
- Progressively rely on partner country systems for procurement when the country has implemented mutually agreed standards and processes (**Indicator 5**).
 - Adopt harmonised approaches when national systems do not meet mutually agreed levels of performance or donors do not use them.

Untie aid: getting better value for money

31. Untying aid generally increases aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs for partner countries and improving country ownership and alignment. **DAC Donors** will continue to make progress on untying as encouraged by the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries (**Indicator 8**).

Harmonisation

Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective

Donors implement common arrangements and simplify procedures

32. **Donors** commit to:
- Implement the donor action plans that they have developed as part of the follow-up to the Rome High-Level Forum.
 - Implement, where feasible, common arrangements at country level for planning, funding (e.g. joint financial arrangements), disbursement, monitoring, evaluating and reporting to government on donor activities and aid flows. Increased use of programme-based aid modalities can contribute to this effort (**Indicator 9**).
 - Work together to reduce the number of separate, duplicative, missions to the field and diagnostic reviews (**Indicator 10**); and promote joint training to share lessons learnt and build a community of practice.

Complementarity: more effective division of labour

33. Excessive fragmentation of aid at global, country or sector level impairs aid effectiveness. A pragmatic approach to the division of labour and burden sharing increases complementarity and can reduce transaction costs.

⁴ Such as the processes developed by the joint OECD-DAC – World Bank Round Table on Strengthening Procurement Capacities in Developing Countries.

34. **Partner countries** commit to:

- Provide clear views on donors’ comparative advantage and on how to achieve donor complementarity at country or sector level.

35. **Donors** commit to:

- Make full use of their respective comparative advantage at sector or country level by delegating, where appropriate, authority to lead donors for the execution of programmes, activities and tasks.
- Work together to harmonise separate procedures.

Incentives for collaborative behaviour

36. **Donors** and **partner countries** jointly commit to:

- Reform procedures and strengthen incentives – including for recruitment, appraisal and training – for management and staff to work towards harmonisation, alignment and results.

Delivering effective aid in fragile states⁵

37. The long-term vision for international engagement in fragile states is to build legitimate, effective and resilient state and other country institutions. While the guiding principles of effective aid apply equally to fragile states, they need to be adapted to environments of weak ownership and capacity and to immediate needs for basic service delivery.

38. **Partner countries** commit to:

- Make progress towards building institutions and establishing governance structures that deliver effective governance, public safety, security, and equitable access to basic social services for their citizens.
- Engage in dialogue with donors on developing simple planning tools, such as the transitional results matrix, where national development strategies are not yet in place.
- Encourage broad participation of a range of national actors in setting development priorities.

39. **Donors** commit to:

- Harmonise their activities. Harmonisation is all the more crucial in the absence of strong government leadership. It should focus on upstream analysis, joint assessments, joint strategies, co-ordination of political engagement; and practical initiatives such as the establishment of joint donor offices.
- Align to the maximum extent possible behind central government-led strategies or, if that is not possible, donors should make maximum use of country, regional, sector or non-government systems.
- Avoid activities that undermine national institution building, such as bypassing national budget processes or setting high salaries for local staff.
- Use an appropriate mix of aid instruments, including support for recurrent financing, particularly for countries in promising but high-risk transitions.

Promoting a harmonised approach to environmental assessments

40. Donors have achieved considerable progress in harmonisation around environmental impact assessment (EIA) including relevant health and social issues at the project level. This progress needs to be deepened, including on addressing implications of global environmental issues such as climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity.

⁵ The following section draws on the draft Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States, which emerged from the Senior Level Forum on Development Effectiveness in Fragile States (London, January 2005).

41. **Donors and partner countries** jointly commit to:
- Strengthen the application of EIAs and deepen common procedures for projects, including consultations with stakeholders; and develop and apply common approaches for “strategic environmental assessment” at the sector and national levels.
 - Continue to develop the specialised technical and policy capacity necessary for environmental analysis and for enforcement of legislation.
42. Similar harmonisation efforts are also needed on other cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and other thematic issues including those financed by dedicated funds.

Managing for Results

Managing resources and improving decision-making for results

43. Managing for results means managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision-making.
44. **Partner countries** commit to:
- Strengthen the linkages between national development strategies and annual and multi-annual budget processes.
 - Endeavour to establish results-oriented reporting and assessment frameworks that monitor progress against key dimensions of the national and sector development strategies; and that these frameworks should track a manageable number of indicators for which data are cost-effectively available (**Indicator 11**).
45. **Donors** commit to:
- Link country programming and resources to results and align them with effective partner country performance assessment frameworks, refraining from requesting the introduction of performance indicators that are not consistent with partners’ national development strategies.
 - Work with partner countries to rely, as far as possible, on partner countries’ results-oriented reporting and monitoring frameworks.
 - Harmonise their monitoring and reporting requirements, and, until they can rely more extensively on partner countries’ statistical, monitoring and evaluation systems, with partner countries to the maximum extent possible on joint formats for periodic reporting.
46. **Partner countries** and **donors** jointly commit to:
- Work together in a participatory approach to strengthen country capacities and demand for results based management.

Mutual Accountability

Donors and partners are accountable for development results

47. A major priority for partner countries and donors is to enhance mutual accountability and transparency in the use of development resources. This also helps strengthen public support for national policies and development assistance.
48. **Partner countries** commit to:
 - Strengthen as appropriate the parliamentary role in national development strategies and/or budgets.
 - Reinforce participatory approaches by systematically involving a broad range of development partners when formulating and assessing progress in implementing national development strategies.
49. **Donors** commit to:
 - Provide timely, transparent and comprehensive information on aid flows so as to enable partner authorities to present comprehensive budget reports to their legislatures and citizens.
50. **Partner countries** and **donors** commit to:
 - Jointly assess through existing and increasingly objective country level mechanisms mutual progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, including the Partnership Commitments. **(Indicator 12).**

III. Indicators of Progress

To be measured nationally and monitored internationally

	OWNERSHIP	TARGET FOR 2010
1	<i>Partners have operational development strategies</i> – Number of countries with national development strategies (including PRSs) that have clear strategic priorities linked to a medium-term expenditure framework and reflected in annual budgets.	At least 75% of partner countries have operational development strategies.
	ALIGNMENT	TARGET FOR 2010
2	<i>Reliable country systems</i> – Number of partner countries that have procurement and public financial management systems that either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.	(a) Public financial management – Half of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e., 0.5 points) on the PFM/ CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scale of performance.
		(b) Procurement – One-third of partner countries move up at least one measure (i.e., from D to C, C to B or B to A) on the four-point scale used to assess performance for this indicator.
3	<i>Aid flows are aligned on national priorities</i> – Percent of aid flows to the government sector that is reported on partners' national budgets.	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of aid flows to government sector not reported on government's budget(s) (with at least 85% reported on budget).
4	<i>Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support</i> – Percent of donor capacity-development support provided through coordinated programmes consistent with partners' national development strategies.	50% of technical co-operation flows are implemented through co-ordinated programmes consistent with national development strategies.
		PERCENT OF DONORS
5a	<i>Use of country public financial management systems</i> – Percent of donors and of aid flows that use public financial management systems in partner countries, which either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.	Score*
		5+
		Target
		All donors use partner countries' PFM systems.
		3.5 to 4.5
		90% of donors use partner countries' PFM systems.
		PERCENT OF AID FLOWS
		Score*
		5+
		Target
		A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' PFM systems.
		3.5 to 4.5
		A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' PFM systems.

		PERCENT OF DONORS	
		Score*	Target
5b	<i>Use of country procurement systems</i> – Percent of donors and of aid flows that use partner country procurement systems which either (a) adhere to broadly accepted good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these.	A	All donors use partner countries' procurement systems.
		B	90% of donors use partner countries' procurement systems.
		PERCENT OF AID FLOWS	
		Score*	Target
		A	A two-thirds reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' procurement systems.
		B	A one-third reduction in the % of aid to the public sector not using partner countries' procurement systems.
6	<i>Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel implementation structures</i> – Number of parallel project implementation units (PIUs) per country.	Reduce by two-thirds the stock of parallel project implementation units (PIUs).	
7	<i>Aid is more predictable</i> – Percent of aid disbursements released according to agreed schedules in annual or multiyear frameworks.	Halve the gap – halve the proportion of aid not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	
8	<i>Aid is untied</i> – Percent of bilateral aid that is untied.	Continued progress over time.	
	HARMONIZATION	TARGET FOR 2010	
9	<i>Use of common arrangements or procedures</i> – Percent of aid provided as programme-based approaches.	66% of aid flows are provided in the context of programme-based approaches.	
10	<i>Encourage shared analysis</i> – Percent of (a) field missions and/or (b) country analytic work, including diagnostic reviews that are joint.	(a) 40% of donor missions to the field are joint.	
		(b) 66% of country analytic work is joint.	
	MANAGING FOR RESULTS	TARGET FOR 2010	
11	<i>Results-oriented frameworks</i> – Number of countries with transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks to assess progress against (a) the national development strategies and (b) sector programmes.	Reduce the gap by one-third – Reduce the proportion of countries without transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks by one-third.	
	MATUAL ACCOUNTABILITY	TARGET FOR 2010	
12	<i>Mutual accountability</i> – Number of partner countries that undertake mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness including those in this Declaration.	All partner countries have mutual assessment reviews in place.	

Important Note: In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Declaration, the partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC (Working Party on Aid Effectiveness) comprising OECD/DAC members, partner countries and multilateral institutions, met twice, on 30-31 May 2005 and on 7-8 July 2005 to adopt, and review where appropriate, the targets for the twelve Indicators of Progress. At these meetings an agreement was reached on the targets presented under Section III of the present Declaration. This agreement is subject to reservations by one donor on (a) the methodology for assessing the quality of locally-managed procurement systems (relating to targets 2b and 5b) and (b) the acceptable quality of public financial management reform programmes (relating to target 5a.ii). Further discussions are underway to address these issues. The targets, including the reservation, have been notified to the Chairs of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations in a letter of 9 September 2005 by Mr. Richard Manning, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

***Note on Indicator 5:** Scores for Indicator 5 are determined by the methodology used to measure quality of procurement and public financial management systems under Indicator 2 above.

Appendix A:

Methodological Notes on the Indicators of Progress

The Indicators of Progress provides a framework in which to make operational the responsibilities and accountabilities that are framed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This framework draws selectively from the Partnership Commitments presented in Section II of this Declaration.

Purpose – The Indicators of Progress provide a framework in which to make operational the responsibilities and accountabilities that are framed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. They measure principally **collective behaviour at the country level**.

Country level vs. global level – The indicators are to be **measured** at the **country level** in close collaboration between partner countries and donors. Values of country level indicators can then be statistically aggregated at the **regional or global level**. This global aggregation would be done both for the country panel mentioned below, for purposes of statistical comparability, and more broadly for all partner countries for which relevant data are available.

Donor / Partner country performance – The indicators of progress also provide a **benchmark against which individual donor agencies or partner countries can measure their performance** at the country, regional, or global level. In measuring individual donor performance, the indicators should be applied with flexibility in the recognition that donors have different institutional mandates.

Targets – The targets are set at the global level. Progress against these targets is to be measured by aggregating data measured at the country level. In addition to global targets, partner countries and donors in a given country might agree on country-level targets.

Baseline – A baseline will be established for 2005 in a panel of self-selected countries. The partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC (Working Party on Aid Effectiveness) is asked to establish this panel.

Definitions and criteria – The partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC (Working Party on Aid Effectiveness) is asked to provide specific guidance on definitions, scope of application, criteria and methodologies to assure that results can be aggregated across countries and across time.

Note on Indicator 9 – Programme based approaches are defined in Volume 2 of Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery (OECD, 2005) in Box 3.1 as a way of engaging in development cooperation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organisation. Programme based approaches share the following features: (a) leadership by the host country or organisation; (b) a single comprehensive programme and budget framework; (c) a formalised process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; (d) Efforts to increase the use of local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation. For the purpose of indicator 9 performance will be measured separately across the aid modalities that contribute to programme-based approaches.

Appendix B:

List of Participating Countries and Organisations

Participating Countries

Albania	Guinea	Pakistan
Australia	Honduras	Papua New Guinea
Austria	Iceland	Philippines
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Poland
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Benin	Italy	Romania
Bolivia	Jamaica	Russian Federation
Botswana	Japan	Rwanda
[Brazil*]	Jordan	Saudi Arabia
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Senegal
Burundi	Korea	Serbia and Montenegro
Cambodia	Kuwait	Slovak Republic
Cameroon	Kyrgyz Republic	Solomon Islands
Canada	Lao PDR	South Africa
China	Luxembourg	Spain
Congo D.R.	Madagascar	Sri Lanka
Czech Republic	Malawi	Sweden
Denmark	Malaysia	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Mali	Tajikistan
Egypt	Mauritania	Tanzania
Ethiopia	Mexico	Thailand
European Commission	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
Fiji	Morocco	Tunisia
Finland	Mozambique	Turkey
France	Nepal	Uganda
Gambia, The	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany	New Zealand	United States of America
Ghana	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
Greece	Niger	Vietnam
Guatemala	Norway	Yemen
		Zambia

*** To be confirmed.**

More countries than listed here have endorsed the Paris Declaration. For a full and up to date list please consult www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclaration/members.

Participating Organisations

African Development Bank
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
Asian Development Bank
Commonwealth Secretariat
Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)
Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
European Investment Bank (EIB)
Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria
G24
Inter-American Development Bank
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Organisation of the Francophonie
Islamic Development Bank
Millennium Campaign
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
Nordic Development Fund
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
OPEC Fund for International Development
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
United Nations Development Group (UNDG)
World Bank

Civil Society Organisations

Africa Humanitarian Action
AFRODAD
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations
Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)
Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement (CCFD)
Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité (CIDSE)
Comisión Económica (Nicaragua)
ENDA Tiers Monde
EURODAD
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)
Reality of Aid Network
Tanzania Social and Economic Trust (TASOET)
UK Aid Network

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
962 Krung Kasem Road
Bangkok 10100 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 282 2233
Fax: (66-2) 281 0470
Web site: www.mfa.go.th

European Commission

Kian Gwan House II, 19th Floor
140/1 Wireless Road
Bangkok 10330 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 305 2600
Fax: (66-2) 255 9113
Web site: www.deltha.cec.eu.int

World Bank

The World Bank Office
30th Floor, Siam Tower
989 Rama 1 Road
Bangkok 10330 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 686 8300
Fax: (66-2) 686 8301
Web site: www.worldbank.or.th

United Nations Development Programme

12th Floor, UN Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200 Thailand
Tel: (66-2) 288 1828
Fax: (66-2) 280 4294
E-mail: registry.th@undp.org
Web site: www.undp.or.th