



The Historical Journey

- International Conference on Financing for Development, 2002
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, February 2005
- Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Accra, September 2008
- Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, South Korea, November 2011
- The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Monterrey Consensus (2002)

- Commitment to increase development finance
- ODA/GNI = 0.7%
- Made a distinction between developing countries those that already have adequate
- Highlighted certain regions of the world that require particular attention.



WWW.COASTBD.NET

First High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

- Need for more effective management of aid for maximization of development impact
- Development assistance is delivered in accordance with partner country priorities
- Aid Harmonization
- Alignment with national budget cycles and poverty reduction strategy reviews



WWW.COASTBD.NET

HLF 2, Paris 2005 and HLF 3 Accra (2008)

- **Paris Principles** : Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Results-based Management, Mutual Accountability
- **Accra**: Three areas for improvement: Ownership, Inclusive Partnership, Delivering Results



WWW.COASTBD.NET

HLF 4, Busan 2011

- Culmination of a process initiated with the High Level Forum in Paris in 2005
- A milestone for a new era in international development co-operation
- Political discussion on aid and development
- A truly multi-stakeholder partnership: Busan's contribution to MDG 8
- Engagement of emerging economies
- Reaffirmed commitment for MDGs and sustainable development



부산 세계개발원조총회
**4th High Level Forum
on Aid Effectiveness**
29 Nov.-1 Dec. 2011, Busan, Korea

WWW.COASTBD.NET

HLF 4, Busan 2011

Commitment for Commitments for Effectiveness of Development Cooperation:

- Ownership, Results and Accountability
- Transparent and Responsible Cooperation
- Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Vulnerability

Commitments for Effective Development:

- South-South Cooperation & Triangular Cooperation
- Private Sector and Development
- Combating Corruption and Illicit Flows
- Climate Change Finance



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

- Ownership of development priorities by developing countries
- Focus on results)
- Inclusive development partnerships)
- Transparency and accountability to each other



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Development Effectiveness and CSO

- Directly contributing in poverty reduction, human rights, participatory democracy, social and environmental justice, sustainability and gender equality.
- Playing the role of watchdog
- Shaping the global agenda of development effectiveness by participating in multi-stakeholder discussions



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Development Effectiveness and CSO

Istanbul Principles: Essential principles that define and guide change for effective development practice by CSOs worldwide

- Respect and promote social justice
- Embody gender and equity while promoting women and girls' rights
- Focus on people's empowerment, democratic ownership and participation
- Promote environmental sustainability
- Practice transparency and accountability
- Pursue equitable partnerships and solidarity
- Create and share knowledge and commit to mutual learning
- Commit to realizing positive sustainable change



WWW.COASTBD.NET

CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)

- Created merging the Better Aid and Open Forum
- Represents CSOs from all regions and sub-regions
- Not led by “big Northern CSOs” and also represents also small CSOs
- Represents the voices of CSOs in the Steering Committee of the GPEDC

CSO Partnership 
for **Development Effectiveness**

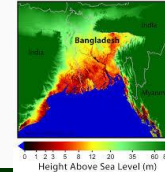
WWW.COASTBD.NET

Development Challenges of Bangladesh

Climate Change

- Historically a clear victim of global exploitation
- One of the Most vulnerable countries due to climate change being lowest carbon emitter
- Sixth among the nations hardest hit by two decades of storms, floods, landslides and droughts.
- Bangladesh is set to suffer more physical damage change by 2025 than any other country.
- The economic impacts of climate change will be most keenly felt by Bangladesh

Sea Level Risks - Bangladesh



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Development Challenges of Bangladesh

Rohingya Influx

- More than half a million Rohingya people have fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar
- UN predicts this number will cross one million at the end of this year
- This is a huge number of people to manage
- Government and NGOs are there with humanitarian responses, still to do a lot
- Already local economy and environment and been affected
- Will be a burden to the national economy



WWW.COASTBD.NET

Development Challenges of Bangladesh

Fundamentalism

- Recent spree in Jihadi activities visible.
- Attacks on bloggers, writers, publishers, foreigners
- Government is very much strict to tackle
- Big leaders Jamaatul Mujahideen, Bangladesh (JMB) and Harkatul Jihad Al-Islami, Bangladesh (HUJI-B) are arrested
- Still new groups and leaders are coming

Bomb-making stuffs seized at 'militant den'

... seized a large quantity of bomb-making materials in a raid on an alleged militant den in ...

... seized a large quantity of bomb-making materials in a raid on an alleged militant den in ...

WWW.COASTBD.NET

CSOs in Bangladesh

- Historically Bangladesh is a society of multi drivers in development (e.g., government, civil society and private sectors)
- Bangladeshi CSOs are predominantly committed to secularism, democracy, equality, human right and social justice.
- Government has created space for CSO participation, both in MDG and SDG period
- In respect of different international negotiation both government and CSO positions are almost same
- CSOs in both grass root to national level in positive engagement with government
- More CSO space means more SOCIAL CAPITAL



Government and Civil Society Need to Work Together for Climate Displacement to Influence UN Global Compacts

Dhaka, 13th May 2017 Today in a session titled 'UN Global Compact and Climate Displacement: Bangladesh Civil Society Perspective' held at CSRIP Auditorium, in the presence of high stakeholders are suggested 'Government and Civil Society should work together to influence the United Nations Global Compact on Migration and Refugees to be prepared by the middle of 2018'. It should be noted that during September 2016 in UN summit the adopted resolution to prepare the global compact by 2018. Consultation in international and regional level has already planned in this regard. The seminar was

WWW.COASTBD.NET

