

# endnotes

## Chapter 1 Delivering the promises of 2005

- <sup>1</sup> World Bank (2006) World Development Indicators 2006. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>2</sup> The Commission for Africa was formed in 2004 at the invitation of the Prime Minister. It consisted of seventeen eminent people (nine of them Africans) from all over the world, and their report 'Our Common Interest: Report of the Commission for Africa' was launched in 2005, containing ideas and recommendations for action by G8, EU, and African leaders and international institutions.
- <sup>3</sup> Gleneagles, Perthshire, was the location for the G8 Summit in 2005, under the UK Presidency. At the Summit, discussions were held on Africa between the G8 leaders and seven African leaders (from South Africa, Algeria, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana and Senegal), and on climate change between the G8 leaders and the leaders of five developing country economies (China, India, Mexico, Brazil and South Africa). The outcome of the Summit, including the Chair's Summary of the discussion can be found at [www.g8.gov.uk](http://www.g8.gov.uk).
- <sup>4</sup> Foreign and Commonwealth Office (2006) Active Diplomacy for a Changing World: The UK's International Priorities. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. See Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2005) Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
- <sup>5</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>6</sup> UNESCO (2006) Education For All Global Monitoring Report. Paris: UNESCO.
- <sup>7</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Monitoring Report: Strengthening Mutual Accountability – Aid, Trade and Governance. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>8</sup> The Millennium Development Goals are a series of targets for development that 189 countries signed up to in 2000, and re-committed themselves to at the World Summit in September 2005. They are unique in that they represent a consensus for development agreed by both developed and developing countries, and which define poverty in more than just monetary terms.
- <sup>9</sup> UNAIDS/WHO (2005) AIDS Epidemic Update. New York: UNAIDS.
- <sup>10</sup> WHO (2005) The World Health Report 2005 – make every mother and child count. Geneva: WHO. Maternal mortality estimates from the year 2000 from UNICEF (2005) Childhood under Threat. The State of the World's Children. New York: UNICEF.
- <sup>11</sup> Although the water MDG target is on track in Asia this masks problems with water quality and proper maintenance of infrastructure for safe water. See UN World Water Assessment Programme (2006) Water, A shared responsibility. The United Nations World Water Development Report 2. New York and Paris: UNESCO/Berghann Books.

- <sup>12</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>13</sup> Klasen, S. (2005) Pro-Poor Growth and Gender. What can we learn from the Literature and the OPPG Case Studies? Unpublished discussion paper for the Operationalising Pro-Poor Growth Working Group including the World Bank and the Department for International Development.
- <sup>14</sup> Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2005) The Chronic Poverty Report 2004-05. Manchester: The Chronic Poverty Research Centre.
- <sup>15</sup> World Development Indicators used in DFID (2005) Why we need to work more effectively in fragile states. DFID: London.
- <sup>16</sup> DFID calculations based on World Bank estimates in World Bank (2006) Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>17</sup> A Middle Income Country is defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee as a country with Gross National Income per capita of between US\$826 – US\$10,065 in 2004, compared to less than US\$825 for low income countries. DAC List of ODA recipients.
- <sup>18</sup> Our policy towards the Overseas Territories is guided by the objectives and commitments of the 1999 Overseas Territories White Paper, and the earlier International Development White Papers. The International Development Act includes an enabling provision for DFID to fulfil this role, as a specific exception to its poverty reduction remit.
- <sup>19</sup> UNICEF/WHO (2005) World Malaria Report. New York: UNICEF.
- <sup>20</sup> Commission for Africa, taken from IMF (2004) The Fund's Support of Low-Income Member Countries: Considerations on Instruments and Financing, paper prepared by the Finance and Policy Development and Review Departments of the IMF, Washington DC.
- <sup>21</sup> Commission for Africa taken from Clemens, M. Radelet, S. and Bhavani, R. (2004) 'Counting Chickens when they hatch: the short-term effect of aid on growth.' Washington DC: Centre for Global Development.
- <sup>22</sup> Commission for Africa. For every US\$1 in aid, an equivalent of US\$0.4 worth of domestic investment is induced that might otherwise have left as capital flight. Collier, P. and Dollar, D. (2004) Development Effectiveness: What have we learnt? Economic Journal 114:244-271. In a typical developing country, receiving aid at 2% of GDP, an additional 1% of GDP is associated with an extra 0.9% of gross investment.
- <sup>23</sup> Studies cited in Clemens, M. Radelet, S. and Bhavani, R. (2004) 'Counting Chickens when they hatch: the short-term effect of aid on growth.' Washington DC: Centre for Global Development.
- <sup>24</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Monitoring Report: Strengthening Mutual Accountability – Aid, Trade and Governance. Washington DC: World Bank.

## Chapter 2 Building effective states and better governance

- <sup>1</sup> Kaufmann, D. (2004) Human Rights and Governance: The Empirical Challenge. Unpublished paper. Washington DC: World Bank Institute.
- <sup>2</sup> Sen, A. (1981) Poverty & Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- <sup>3</sup> Mcleod, D. (2005) Review of Drivers of Change Country Study Reports. Unpublished report. UK: DFID
- <sup>4</sup> Adapted from World Bank (2004) World Development Report: Making Services Work for the Poor. New York: Oxford University Press.
- <sup>5</sup> Palley, T.I. (2003) 'Lifting the Natural Resource Curse'. Foreign Service Journal. December.
- <sup>6</sup> Direct Budget Support is when funds are provided directly to partner governments to spend using their own financial management and accountability systems, in support of poverty reduction programmes.
- <sup>7</sup> International Development Department and Associates (2006) Joint Evaluation of General Budget Support (1994 - 2004): Synthesis Report on behalf of 24 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. Glasgow: DFID. And Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2005) Paris Declaration on Harmonisation and Aid Effectiveness. Paris: OECD.
- <sup>8</sup> Jenkins, R. and Goetz, A.M. (1999) 'Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right-to-Information Movement in India.' Third World Quarterly 20(3): 603-22.
- <sup>9</sup> Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre: [www.u4.no](http://www.u4.no)
- <sup>10</sup> International Development Association and International Monetary Fund (2005) 'Update on the Assessments and Implementation of Action Plans to Strengthen Capacity of HIPCs to Track Poverty-Reducing Public Spending'. Unpublished paper. April.

## Chapter 3 Supporting good governance internationally

- <sup>1</sup> Global Witness (2004) Same Old Story: A Background Study on Natural Resources in the DRC. Washington DC: Global Witness Publishing Inc.
- <sup>2</sup> OECD (2005) Annual Report on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- <sup>3</sup> SwissInfo 13 April 2006 and BBC News 19 December 2003.
- <sup>4</sup> Africa All Party Parliamentary Group (2006) The Other Side of the Coin: The UK and Corruption in Africa. London: March.
- <sup>5</sup> Transparency International (2002) Bribe Payers Index. [www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/bpi](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi)

## Chapter 4 Promoting peace and security

- <sup>1</sup> This counts only conflicts with at least 25 battle-related deaths where one of the parties was a state, rather than wider human insecurity. Human Security Centre, University of British Columbia (2005) Human Security Report: War and Peace in the 21st Century. Canada: Oxford University Press.
- <sup>2</sup> UN Millennium Project (2005) Investing in Development. A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals. New York: Earthscan.

- <sup>3</sup> Internal conflict is the most important cause of displacement. The other main causes are government repression and cross-border conflict. Norwegian Refugee Council (2005) Internal Displacement, Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2005. Geneva: The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.
- <sup>4</sup> Coglean, B. and others (2006) Mortality in the Democratic Republic of Congo: a nationwide survey. The Lancet, Volume 367, Issue 9504.
- <sup>5</sup> Department for International Development (2005) Fighting Poverty to Build a Safer World. A Strategy for Security and Development. UK: DFID
- <sup>6</sup> Shows conflicts that involve a government and result in 25 or more battle deaths.
- <sup>7</sup> Centre for International Co-operation and Security, Department of Peace Studies (2005) Spending to Save: Is Conflict Prevention Cost-effective? UK: University of Bradford.
- <sup>8</sup> Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (2006) Afghanistan National Development Strategy: An Interim Strategy for Security, Governance, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.
- <sup>9</sup> United Nations (2004) A more secure world: our shared responsibility. Report of the Secretary General's High Level Panel on Threats Challenges and Change. The United Nations Department of Public Information.
- <sup>10</sup> The Inter Governmental Authority on Development is a sub-regional organisation which includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.
- <sup>11</sup> WSP International Somali Programme. WSP International is an international organisation specialising in conflict management.
- <sup>12</sup> Centre on International Co-operation (2006) Annual Review of Global Peace Operations. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- <sup>13</sup> World Bank (2003) Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy. Washington DC: World Bank and Oxford University Press.

## Chapter 5 Reducing poverty through economic growth

- <sup>1</sup> World Bank (2006) MDG website. [www.ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/home](http://www.ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/home)
- <sup>2</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Economic Prospects.
- <sup>3</sup> GDP per capita, purchasing power parity (constant 2000 international US\$).
- <sup>4</sup> World Bank, International Finance Corporation (2006). Doing Business in 2006. [http://www.doingbusiness.org/documents/DoingBusiness2006\\_fullreport.pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/documents/DoingBusiness2006_fullreport.pdf)
- <sup>5</sup> Djankov, S. McLeish, C. and Ramlho, C. (2005). Regulation and Growth. World Bank
- <sup>6</sup> Briceño-Garmendia, C. Estache, A. and Shafik, N. (2004) Infrastructure Services In Developing Countries: Access, Quality, Costs and Policy Reform. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3468, December.
- <sup>7</sup> Hazell, P. and Hojjati, B. (1995) Farm / non-farm linkages in Zambia. Journal of African Economies 4(3):406-435

- <sup>8</sup> Asian Development Bank, World Bank and Department for International Development (2006) Asia 2015. Promoting Growth, Ending Poverty. 6-7 March 2006. Conference Report. UK: DFID.
- <sup>9</sup> Department for International Development Financial Deepening Challenge Fund: Strategic Project Review. Unpublished report.
- <sup>10</sup> International Finance Corporation, SME Department, (2005). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: A Collection of Published Data. Washington DC: IFC.
- <sup>11</sup> World Bank (2006) 'Where Is the Wealth of Nations? Measuring Capital for the XXI Century'. Conference Edition. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>12</sup> Asian Development Bank, World Bank and Department for International Development (2006) Asia 2015. Promoting Growth, Ending Poverty. 6-7 March 2006. Conference Report. UK: DFID.
- <sup>13</sup> Bass, S. and Steele, P. (2006) 'Managing the Environment for Development and to Sustain Pro-poor Growth'. Institute of Development Studies and ODI.
- <sup>14</sup> IPCC (2001) Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report. A Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press.
- <sup>15</sup> Department of Trade and Industry (2004) Making Globalisation a Force for Good. Trade and Investment White Paper 2004. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
- <sup>16</sup> The Commission for Africa (2005) Our Common Interest – An Argument. London: Penguin p.256. citing World Trade Organisation 2003.
- <sup>17</sup> The Commission for Africa (2005) Our Common Interest – An Argument. London: Penguin p.262. citing UN Comtrade.
- <sup>18</sup> HM Treasury and Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2005) A Vision for the Common Agricultural Policy.
- <sup>19</sup> Figures for aid to domestic agriculture are an OECD producer support estimate for 2004, which measures the costs of all policies and transfers that maintain domestic prices above world levels. Figures for official development assistance (ODA) are net ODA for DAC countries in 2004, including contributions to multilateral institutions.
- <sup>20</sup> Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (2004). Migration and pro-poor policies in Africa. A Report co-ordinated by Richard Black, Final Report.
- <sup>21</sup> Global Commission on International Migration (2005) Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action. Report of the Global Commission on International Migration. Switzerland. www.gcim.org.
- <sup>22</sup> Global Economic Prospects (2006) International Remittances and Migration. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>23</sup> Government of Lesotho (2005) Kingdom of Lesotho Poverty Reduction Strategy 2004/05 - 2006/07.

## Chapter 6 Investing in people

- <sup>1</sup> Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, 'World Population Prospects: The 2004 revision' www.esa.un.org/unpp
- <sup>2</sup> In sub-Saharan Africa adult literacy has risen from 28% in 1970, to 60% today, and in South and West Asia it has risen from 32% to 59%. UNESCO (2006) Education for All Global Monitoring Report. Paris: UNESCO.
- <sup>3</sup> Department for International Development, Africa Policy Department (2005) Review of Health and Education Progress in Selected African Countries. Unpublished report.
- <sup>4</sup> UNESCO (2006) Global Monitoring Report. Paris: UNESCO.
- <sup>5</sup> UN Millennium Project (2005) Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals. New York: United Nations. And The Commission for Africa (2005) Our Common Interest – An Argument. London: Penguin.
- <sup>6</sup> World Bank (2006) Implementing Free Primary Education. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>7</sup> World Bank (2006) Global Monitoring Report, Strengthening Mutual Accountability – Aid, Trade and Governance. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>8</sup> World Bank (2004) World Development Report: Making Services Work for Poor People. New York: Oxford University Press. And The Commission for Africa (2005) Our Common Interest. London: Commission for Africa. And The World Bank (2005) Global Monitoring Report. The Millennium Development Goals: From Consensus to Momentum. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>9</sup> World Health Organisation (2001) Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development. Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health. Geneva: WHO.
- <sup>10</sup> UNAIDS (2005) Resource needs for an expanded response to AIDS in low and middle income countries. Geneva: UNAIDS.
- <sup>11</sup> Buchan, J. and Dovlo, D. (2004) International recruitment of health workers to the UK. A Report for DFID. Unpublished. UK: DFID.
- <sup>12</sup> World Health Organisation (2006) Working Together for Health: The World Health Report 2006. Geneva: WHO.
- <sup>13</sup> James, C. and others (2005) Impact on child mortality of removing user fees: simulation model. British Medical Journal. October.
- <sup>14</sup> Global Forum for Health Research (2004) Monitoring final flows for health research. Geneva: Global Forum for Health Research.
- <sup>15</sup> Environmental Resources Management (2005) Meeting the Water and Sanitation Millennium Development Goal. Unpublished report. UK: ERM.
- <sup>16</sup> Department for International Development (2005) Social transfers and chronic poverty: emerging evidence and the challenge ahead. A DFID Practice Paper. UK: DFID.
- <sup>17</sup> Karuna, P. and others (2005) Can low income countries afford basic social protection? First results of a modelling exercise. International Labour Organisation Discussion Paper 13. Geneva: ILO. And DFID (2005) Can low-income countries in Africa afford social transfers? DFID Social Protection Briefing Note No 2. November. UK: DFID.

## Chapter 7 Managing climate change

- <sup>1</sup> The Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was set up by the World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme. It is open to all countries who are members of the UN or World Meteorological Organisation. The Secretariat, composed of climate change experts, has prepared three assessment reports about the impact of climate change, endorsed by IPCC members, of which the most recent was published in 2001. The Fourth Assessment Report is due in 2007.
- <sup>2</sup> As well as carbon dioxide, these include methane and nitrous oxide gases.
- <sup>3</sup> IPCC (2001) Summary for Policymakers: A Report of Working Group 1 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. www.ipcc.ch/pub/spm22-01.pdf
- <sup>4</sup> McCarthy and others (2001) Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press.
- <sup>5</sup> World Bank (2005) Where is the Wealth of Nations? Measuring Capital for the 21st Century. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>6</sup> The UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment estimates that 60% of environmental services are degraded or being used unsustainably and that climate change is the single most important factor that will affect environmental change over the next 50 years. Millennium Assessment (2005) Living beyond our Means. Statement of the Board of the Millennium Assessment: www.millenniumassessment.org
- <sup>7</sup> McCarthy and others (2001) Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press.
- <sup>8</sup> International Livestock Research Institute, the Energy & Resources Institute, India, and the African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya (2006) Mapping climate vulnerability and poverty in Africa. Report to DFID.
- <sup>9</sup> OECD (2005) Bridge Over Troubled Waters: Linking Climate Change and Development. Paris: OECD.
- <sup>10</sup> Martens and others (1999) 'Climate change and future populations at risk from malaria.' Global Environmental Change: Volume 9: Supplement 1.
- <sup>11</sup> Pascual and others (2000) 'Cholera Dynamics and El Nino-Southern Oscillation.' Science. Volume 289.
- <sup>12</sup> United Nations (2001) Natural Disasters and Sustainable Development: Understanding the Links between Development, Environment and Natural Disasters, Background Paper No. 5. Secretariat for the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/backgrounddocs/unisdr%20report.pdf
- <sup>13</sup> Mozambique National Disaster Management Institute.
- <sup>14</sup> Climate Analysis Indicators Tool Version 3.0 2006. This predicts that the 37 richest countries will emit 18,258 Million tonnes of carbon dioxide compared with 20,533 Million tonnes of carbon dioxide from developing countries who did not agree targets at Kyoto.

- <sup>15</sup> World Bank (2006) 'Clean Energy and Development – Towards an Investment Framework.' Paper for the Development Committee, April 2006.
- <sup>16</sup> World Bank (2006) 'Clean Energy and Development – Towards an Investment Framework' Paper for the Development Committee, April 2006.
- <sup>17</sup> The Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change is due to report in Autumn 2006 with analysis on the economics of moving to a low carbon economy, drawing implications for timescales for action and different policies and institutions. It will also assess different approaches for adapting to climate change.
- <sup>18</sup> At Gleneagles, the G8 invited the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to develop a clean energy investment framework, to increase the volume of investments on renewable energy and energy efficiency, to identify less intensive greenhouse gas growth options and to develop local commercial capacity to develop and finance cost-effective projects that promote energy efficiency and low-carbon energy sources. See Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate change, clean energy and sustainable development, July 2005.
- <sup>19</sup> The Clean Development Mechanism estimates there will be 950 million Carbon Emission Reduction credits (CERs) by the end of 2012 (see www.cdm.unfccc.int). On average, CERs were traded at an average of US\$7 and US\$11 in 2005 and 2006 respectively. Therefore, the value of the 950 million CERs will range from US\$6.7 billion to US\$10.5 billion. (World Bank and International Emissions Trading Association (2006) 'State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2006.' Washington DC: World Bank).
- <sup>20</sup> One proposal under consideration is a scheme that would give developing countries credit for not cutting down their forests.
- <sup>21</sup> World Bank (2006) 'Clean Energy and Development – Towards an Investment Framework' Paper for the Development Committee, April 2006.
- <sup>22</sup> Supported by DFID and the Canadian International Development Research Centre.
- <sup>23</sup> OECD DAC International Development Statistics on-line.
- <sup>24</sup> This was agreed and signed up to by UN Member States at the World Conference for Disaster Reduction, following the tsunami in 2004.
- <sup>25</sup> Our policy is explained in more detail in Department for International Development (2006) 'Reducing the Risk of Disasters – Helping to Achieve Sustainable Poverty Reduction in a Vulnerable World', DFID: London.
- <sup>26</sup> Cabot, C. and Venton, P. (2004) 'Disaster preparedness programmes in India: a cost benefit analysis' Network Paper No. 49. London: Tearfund and Overseas Development Institute. From 'Eliminating World Poverty: People and Planet' An Evidence based Analysis for the Department for International Development White Paper Consultation Process prepared by the Development and Environment Group of British and Overseas NGOs for Development.

## Chapter 8 Reforming the international development system

- <sup>1</sup> This includes around 35% to the main multilateral institutions (EC, World Bank, UN and regional banks) and contributions to the main global funds such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisations and the Global Environment Facility. Department for International Development (2006) Departmental Report. DFID. And, Department for International Development (2005) Statistics on International Development 2000/01 – 2004/05. DFID.
- <sup>2</sup> This chart shows UK bilateral aid as a share (7%) of total aid received by developing countries. The UK's share of total ODA in 2004, including contributions to multilateral agencies was 10%. UN includes: UNDP, UNTA, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA and others. OECD DAC include only UN expenditure financed from un-earmarked support as multilateral. UN spending is around US\$10 billion if earmarked contributions are included (UNDP figures, excluding UNHCR).
- <sup>3</sup> The nine clusters are: logistics, telecommunications, camp management, emergency shelter, health, nutrition and feeding, water and sanitation, early recovery, and protection.
- <sup>4</sup> OECD International Development Statistics (IDS) online databases on aid and other resource flows [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm)
- <sup>5</sup> The World Bank (2005) Global Monitoring Report. The Millennium Development Goals: From Consensus to Momentum. Washington DC: World Bank.
- <sup>6</sup> International Monetary Fund (2006) The Managing Director's Report on Implementing the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy. Washington DC: IMF.
- <sup>7</sup> The Commission for Africa (2005) Our Common Interest: Report of the Commission for Africa.
- <sup>8</sup> EC (2005) Highlights, Annual Report 2005 on the European Community's development policy and the implementation of external assistance in 2004. Brussels: EuropeAid Co-operation Office.
- <sup>9</sup> Ten new countries joined the EU in 2004, two are expected to become members in 2007 bringing the total to 27, and six more countries aspire to join.
- <sup>10</sup> April 2005 Commission Communication and May 2005 Council Conclusions identified 12 areas for action (trade, climate change, environment, security, agriculture, fisheries, social dimension of globalisation, migration, research and innovation, information society, transport, energy) and tasked the Commission to produce a biennial report on EU Policy Coherence for Development. May 2005 Council Conclusions asked Council to assess existing internal procedures, mechanisms and instruments to strengthen the effective integration of development concerns in its decision-making procedures on non-development policies. Also called on EU MS and Commission to strengthen policy coherence for development.

<sup>11</sup> OECD Journal on Development, Development Co-operation Report (2005). Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee. Volume 7, Issue 1. Paris: OECD Publishing.

<sup>12</sup> The 2005 EU Consensus on Development (SEC (2005) 929) states that "EU development policy concerns all developing countries benefiting from public development aid as listed by the OECD development aid committee" and that "the overriding objective of poverty reduction is based on the complementary aims of promoting good governance and respect for human rights, which form an integral part of long term development".

<sup>13</sup> EC or Community aid refers to aid administered on behalf of EU Member States by the European Commission.

<sup>14</sup> EDF is managed by the European Commission but is outside its main budget.

<sup>15</sup> The EC plans to introduce three new geographical instruments: for countries trying to join the EU (accession countries); countries in Europe's geographical neighbourhood; and developing countries. In addition, there will be a new instrument for maintaining stability where this is threatened, alongside instruments for the other major cross-cutting issues of humanitarian aid and macro-economic support.

<sup>16</sup> In Tanzania, an Independent Monitoring Group of advisers was set up in 2000 to mediate the aid relationship and monitor progress against specific commitments. In Mozambique, a Programme Aid Partners Performance Framework established in 2003 monitors and ranks donor performance.

<sup>17</sup> Aid that is freely available to buy goods and services from all countries is known as 'untied aid'. Aid that is restricted to the procurement of goods and services from the donor country is known as 'tied aid.' [www.webdomino1.oecd.org/comnet/dcd/untiedpubliccws.nsf](http://www.webdomino1.oecd.org/comnet/dcd/untiedpubliccws.nsf)

<sup>18</sup> This graph shows aid distribution in some of the countries where DFID works. It shows that a country that is poor and performs better, can receive less aid per capita than other countries. The policy and performance ratings reflect Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) scores, which are annual World Bank ratings. The 20% of countries with the highest CPIA scores are in the first quintile. This is a widely used measure of the likely effectiveness of aid in a country, but does not take account of other factors influencing aid effectiveness, such as post-conflict reconstruction.

<sup>19</sup> Government of Ghana, Ministry of Education. Education Strategic Plan 2003 to 2015. Volume 1. Policies, Targets and Strategies.

## Chapter 9 What can you do?

<sup>1</sup> Excerpt from Wroe, M. and Doney, M. The rough guide to a better world and how you can make a difference. London: Rough Guides Ltd.

<sup>2</sup> Resources produced for schools by DFID and the Department for Education and Skills for linking subjects to international development.

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