

White Paper Public Consultation Summary

Foreword from Rt Hon Douglas Alexander MP
Secretary of State for International Development

I would like to thank all of you who took the time to write to us with your ideas and comments on our new White Paper on International Development.

This White Paper, 'Building our Common Future' underlines the importance of building a partnership for development – so it is particularly fitting that we have had an unprecedented response during the consultation process, with more than 2,500 submissions received.

Many of you attended the 12 regional consultation events held in the UK or participated in the 8 overseas consultations to share your views for the new International Development White Paper. Many more have provided your thoughts via our online consultation.

Your views have informed and challenged our thinking, and this document shows how the consultation process has helped to shape our White Paper.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Douglas Alexander', written in a cursive style.

Rt Hon Douglas Alexander MP
Secretary of State for International Development

Introduction

We received over 2,500 submissions during the consultation process.

Submissions received:

12 UK Consultations ¹	378
8 Country Consultations ²	146
Commentators Online, e-mail and letter submissions	1,978
TOTAL SUBMISSIONS/COMMENTS	2,502

The submissions commented on the content, issues and policies for the new White Paper. Approximately 70% were from private individuals. The remainder were from a wide range of civil society, business, private sector, faith based, academic, public sector and research institutions and organisations.

In this summary we were not able to cover each and every specific comment, suggestion or concern raised. Instead it is an overview of the top five issues you consistently raised in response to each chapter of the Public Consultation Document. Annex A includes a summary of responses we received throughout the consultation process.

Comments on the public consultation document can be viewed at www.consultation.dfid.gov.uk

¹ The UK White Paper consultations were held in Birmingham, Norwich, Bristol, Cardiff, Sheffield, Newcastle, London, Southampton, Manchester, Leicester, Belfast and Edinburgh.

² The country consultations took place in Kenya, South Africa, China, Jamaica, India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Ghana.

Building our common future

We asked you how to address the emerging challenges.

The most recurrent 'emerging and cross cutting' challenges you raised were:

- i) The importance of interdependence and globalisation
- ii) The important role of civil society
- iii) Support for the poorest and most excluded – especially women
- iv) Building support for development
- v) Improving Whitehall working on international development.

These issues are interwoven throughout the White Paper but are primarily addressed in chapters 1 and 2.

The importance of interdependence and globalisation: In the 21st Century, development is not merely a moral cause; it is also a common cause. Pursuing our common interest is not an add-on or an afterthought to British government policy - it is a common thread throughout the UK's approach to global issues. The theme of Interdependence and globalisation is addressed throughout the White Paper - see sections on 'the need to act together through the international system' in chapter 6 and 'aid delivery' in chapter 7.

The important role of civil society: DFID's new approach to civil society is explained in chapter 7 with commitments to double central support for civil society to £300 million a year by 2013, which includes new Development Innovation Funding to help community groups and individuals; doubling support to faith based groups, and developing work with international trade unions. The important role of civil society is also highlighted in the chapters on climate change, growth and fragile states such as the commitment for £5 million of new funding for NGO responses to humanitarian emergencies in chapter 6.

Support for the poorest and most excluded – especially women: Social exclusion and gender issues are woven throughout the White Paper. Examples include delivering microfinance in chapter 2; maintaining

commitment and priority to girls' education in chapter 5; prioritising measures to tackle violence against women in fragile countries in chapter 4; pushing for the creation of single, powerful UN agency for women with a strong and visible leader in chapter 6, and the expansion of Partnership Agreements by 2013 to include at least 5 new UK civil society partners and up to 10 high performing civil society organisations to help drive global action on priorities such as social exclusion in chapter 7. We will support mother and child health care which will save the lives of 6 million mothers and babies by 2015 (see Chapter 5). Chapter 7 also highlights how we will integrate gender and social exclusion analysis by using a new assessment tool.

Building support for development: Chapter 7 outlines how the UK will build understanding of global interdependence in the UK, and raise awareness about issues such as fair trade. The UK public remains one of the most active and engaged on global issues in the world. We will continue to focus on promoting learning about development through the UK education system; make more information available about the projects we fund through a new searchable database on the DFID website and introduce a new 'UKaid' logo to be clear about where UK public resources are being spent. We will also make a strategic investment in fair and ethical trade, increasing our funding four-fold, to reflect the ambitions of individuals, communities, producers and consumers to deliver development through trade.

Improving Whitehall working on international development: DFID will work more effectively with other Government Departments in a number of ways. For example Chapter 3 explains how we will work with Department of Energy and Climate Change to meet climate change targets and support a new Climate and Environment Group that works closely across government departments. In Chapter 2, we describe work with other departments on international finance, trade, taxation, corruption and management of the natural environment. In chapter 4 we describe how we will develop new joint government strategies in fragile and conflict-affected countries or through the tri-departmental Stabilisation Unit which consists of 1,000 experts and civil servants ready to assist countries in conflict. In Chapter 7, we highlight a new

engagement strategy with emerging powers, by establishing development professionals working with UK government teams to address global development issues more effectively.

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Global Economic Growth

We asked you how we could minimise the impact of the downturn on the poor.

The most recurrent issues you raised under this heading were:

- i) Agriculture and food security
- ii) Basic services such as water and sanitation and social protection
- iii) Good governance especially tackling corruption
- iv) Strong commitment to green growth and low carbon development,
- v) Fairer, more equitable trade.

Global economic growth issues are primarily addressed in chapter 2.

Agriculture and food security: Chapter 2 describes the commitments made to revitalise agriculture and improve food security. The UK will ensure that agriculture and food security are given the highest international attention: to encourage delivery of \$20 billion of new support for food and agriculture promised last year by the international community. We support African leaders call to devote 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, and will support the sharing expertise across the continent. Last year the international community promised \$20 billion of new funding for food and agriculture and this must now be delivered. The Prime Minister recently announced an increase in support for agriculture and food security to £1.1 billion over the next three years. We also support the commitment of African leaders to devote 10% of public expenditure to agriculture and to the African Union's comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme. We are doubling our support for international agriculture research over the next 5 years and will increase funding for partnerships with business. We have formed an innovative partnership with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa; will publish a new DFID Nutrition Strategy; and will ensure that social protection systems are in place to help millions of vulnerable people to feed themselves and their families. The vulnerability of agriculture and food to climate changes and need for agricultural adaptation is highlighted in Chapter 3 and the role of foundations in developing green technologies in Chapter 7.

Basic services such as water and sanitation and social protection:

Chapter 5 explains how we will continue to finance and prioritise the delivery of basic services. The UK remains committed to devoting 50% of its direct support to countries' basic services: support to education will double; £6 billion will be spent on health services and systems by 2015; 10 million insecticide treated bednets each year from 2010 to 2013, and £1 billion on water and sanitation in Africa over five years. The UK will support social protection systems through the World Bank commitment to triple funding to £12 billion and commit £200 million in support of the Rapid Social Response Programme. Bilaterally we will support social protection systems to help 50 million people in 22 countries over the next 3 years (see Chapter 2). Chapter 4 explicitly recognises that security and justice are basic services the poor expect, and commits to helping states meet peoples' expectations in fragile countries, including the provision of basic services or respect for human rights. Chapter 5 highlights that the UK favours the abolition of user fees, is committed to addressing maternal mortality (6 million mothers and babies lives saved by 2015) and the publication of a new UK education strategy.

Good governance especially tackling corruption: In Chapter 2 we explain how we will get the basics right on governance and tax. Effective tax systems are central to effective states. We will help countries establish sound taxation systems and consult on a proposal to create a new International Tax Centre. The UK will also redouble efforts to stamp out corruption. We will triple funding to support developing countries to recover assets; fund new approaches to gathering intelligence; increase funding of the Metropolitan Police's Proceeds of Corruption Unit; provide new funding for the Crown Prosecution service to take action against those who steal and seek to hide proceeds in the UK and support a new IMF Trust Fund aimed at strengthening anti-money laundering systems. We will encourage all states to implement the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCaC). The importance of good governance is also highlighted in chapter 4 and how we work with partner countries in Chapter 7. There is also a substantial section on supporting accountable, capable and responsive states in Chapter 5.

Strong commitment to green growth and low carbon development: The UK recognises that growth must address climate change and other environmental issues, if it is to be sustainable in the long term. In the UK, the Climate Change Act is helping to transform growth so that we cut carbon emissions by 80% on 1990 levels by 2050. Our support to developing countries is also changing as we encourage low carbon and climate resilient development. The UK will invest in a new international initiative on valuing natural capital to help countries incorporate environmental values into economic decisions. The new International Growth Centre will provide support to developing countries on low carbon growth plans. UK investment in low carbon innovation centres will help to stimulate green jobs. The UK is also calling on the Multilateral Development Banks to significantly increase their clean energy spend. UK support to the Clean Technology Fund and Sustainable Renewable Energy Programme will support the technology shift needed for low carbon growth.

Fairer, more equitable trade: The UK recognises that unfair trade rules prevent producers from the poorest countries gaining access to the biggest markets. The world must work together for a rapid and fair conclusion to the Doha Development Round of global trade negotiations. The UK will push for fairer more equitable trade arrangements. We will continue to press actively for radical reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy, for open and fair agricultural markets, and for pro-development EU Economic Partnership Agreements with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Recognising the unique contribution of fair-trade, we will increase four fold our funding of fair and ethical trade.

Climate Change

We asked you how we could build a low carbon and climate resilient world.

The most recurrent issues you raised under this heading were:

- i) Finance for climate change
- ii) Support for developing countries to develop and implement low carbon and climate resilient plans
- iii) Ensure poor countries are empowered to engage in climate change negotiations
- iv) Recognising climate change and growth must be addressed together
- v) Valuing and maintaining natural resources and eco-systems.

Climate change is primarily addressed in Chapter 3 of the White Paper.

Finance for climate change: The UK is working hard to negotiate an ambitious, fair and equitable global deal on climate change at Copenhagen. Working through the EU, we are working to build agreement on a wide range of issues – including emission targets, finance, clean technology, forests and better support to poor countries on adaptation. We are also supporting the capacity building of the negotiating teams from the less developed countries, so that the voice of the poorest countries can be more effective in the negotiations. Additional public funding is required if we are to respond to the global climate crisis. As part of a global climate agreement the White Paper commits the UK to provide new and additional funding, over and above existing development assistance commitments to 0.7% ODA/GNI. We want other developed countries to make the same commitment. The White Paper also commits to limiting spend on climate change programmes to 10% of ODA spend.

Climate-proofing development: The UK is committed to ensuring that all our development work is climate smart. The White Paper commits us to integrating climate change into all our development policy and practice. Recognising that some development assistance meets both poverty reduction and climate change objectives, some climate finance can come from official development assistance. The White Paper commits the UK to limiting this to

up to 10% of our ODA spend, and working towards this limit being agreed internationally.

Support for the development and implementation of low carbon and climate resilient plans: The UK is helping developing countries plan for climate change. The new Climate Change Knowledge Network will bring together Southern and Northern Research institutes to provide policy advice to over 60 developing countries. Our investment of £100m in climate research will help inform adaptation responses, for example, in water management and agriculture. The UK's £800m contribution to the Climate Investment Funds will help countries pilot climate resilience plans, develop clean technology strategies, and invest in sustainable forestry management.

Ensure poor countries are empowered to engage in climate change negotiations: The UK is working through the EU to provide training and support to increase voice and capacity of low income country negotiation teams in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UK is increasing its support to Southern Civil Society networks to champion climate change.

Chapter 6 also addresses the issue of reforming the international architecture to ensure the poor have a voice in global solutions.

Recognising Climate Change and Growth must be addressed together: The UK recognises that growth must be transformed, if it is to be resilient and sustainable in the long term. In the UK we are changing our own sources of energy to minimise carbon emissions. Our support to developing countries is also changing as we encourage low carbon and climate resilient development. The new International Growth Centre will provide support to developing countries on low carbon growth plans. UK investment in low carbon innovation centres will help to stimulate green jobs. The UK is also calling on the Multilateral Development Banks to significantly increase their clean energy spend. UK support to the Clean Technology Fund and Sustainable Renewable Energy Programme will support the technology shift needed for low carbon growth.

Valuing and maintaining natural resources and eco systems: The UK will invest in a new international initiative on valuing natural capital to help countries incorporate environmental values into economic decisions. The UK is supporting the Congo Basin Forest Fund to help sustainably manage the second largest rainforest in the world. We are investing £100 million in the Forest Investment Partnership to help countries plan for the sustainable management of their forests. We will increase our support to water resource management, support water resource management in five new countries; invest in two new major cross border water initiatives and provide more support to existing cross border initiatives. DFID and Defra are also working in partnership with New Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Union to support the sustainable management of fisheries in Africa.

Fragile and conflict-affected countries

We asked you how we can we create a safer world and the right conditions for poverty reduction in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

The most recurrent issues you raised under this heading were:

- i) Governance and state-building
- ii) Improve the analysis of the causes of conflict
- iii) Working with a range of partners
- iv) The delivery of basic services (including treating 'access to justice' as a basic service)
- v) Making aid more predictable in fragile, insecure and conflict environments.

Fragile and conflict affected countries issues are primarily addressed in Chapter 4.

Governance and state-building: The UK will expand the use of political analysis to inform the choices we make and will support programmes to deepen democratic politics. The new UK approach to peaceful states and societies gives priority to four objectives: supporting inclusive political settlements, addressing the causes of conflict and fragility; supporting states to carry out core functions essential for state survival and helping countries meet the expectations of citizens.

See Chapter 2 for governance and growth – especially taxation. Chapter 3 also deals with problems with regards to achieving climate resilient practices and the important of governance. See Chapter 5 for how we have delivered on our governance commitments since the previous White Paper and Chapter 7 on increasing support for accountability, such as work with Parliaments or civil society.

Improve the analysis of the causes of conflict: The UK will seek to directly address the underlying causes of conflict and fragility – such as discrimination against marginalised groups or high numbers of unemployed young men.

Working with a range of partners: In 2009, the UK will produce a Conflict Strategy to guide how we tackle conflict globally. By June 2010 we will develop joint government strategies in fragile countries where they do not already exist and where the UK has a substantial development programme. See working across the government section in chapter 4 and Chapter 6 for international institutional reform.

The delivery of basic services (including treating ‘access to justice’ as a basic service): Building states that are capable of delivering basic services effectively and fairly is essential for peace and sustained growth. The UK will treat security and access to justice as a basic service, on a par with health and education, and a fundamental right as recognised in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. See Chapter 5 on how the UK government will continue to meet the pledges regarding financing to achieve MDGs and concentrate efforts to provide poor access to quality public basic services.

Making aid more predictable in fragile, insecure and conflict environments: Over the last five years, the UK has doubled its aid to fragile and conflict-affected countries to £12 billion a year, and is now the third largest bilateral donor in these countries. The UK will maintain significant aid flows, allocating at least 50% of all new bilateral country aid to fragile and conflict-affected countries. In addition, the UK will triple bilateral project funding for security and justice to £120m by 2014, supporting better service delivery at state, local and non state level. See Chapter 6 for how UK will promote international organisations to provide more predictable aid.

International institutional reform: How can we work in partnership to deliver development?

We asked you how best to address International Institutional Reform in the White Paper.

The most recurrent issues you raised under this heading were:

- i) Reform of international institutions especially improving representation of poor countries
- ii) Removal of unfair conditionalities
- iii) Improvement of the coherence of EU policy and its impact on poor countries
- iv) UN to leadership on conflict
- v) Mainstreaming of gender and working with civil society within the Multilaterals.

International institutional reform issues are primarily dealt with in Chapter 6.

Reform of international institutions especially improving representation of poor countries: We will put a higher proportion of our new resources into multilateral organisations in response to delivering reforms. We will work with G20 partners to propose reforms to improve the responsiveness and adaptability of all the International Financial Institutions. The UK has long advocated a stronger voice and representation of emerging markets and poor countries in the International Monetary Fund. And building on the momentum of the G20 process, we will champion reforms to give developing countries more say at the World Bank, to strengthen its accountability, and to decentralise more of its staff and decision-making to developing countries. At the UN, we will put more money through UN system-wide funds like the Millennium Development Goals Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, which are allocated on the basis of agreement with partner governments.

Removal of unfair conditionalities: We have and we will continue to push the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to reduce unnecessary and unfair conditionalities. Recently, the IMF has made major

reforms to its conditionality policy: structural measures are no longer used as binding conditions and may only be used as benchmarks to monitor progress. The IMF no longer bases programme financing decisions on approaches to privatisation and capital market liberalisation.

Improvement of the coherence of EU policy and its impact on poor countries: We will work to make poverty reduction a primary aim of the EU's external policies such as climate change, the environment, foreign affairs, trade, energy and agriculture. We will lobby for a single Development Commissioner, covering all development and humanitarian aid. We will push for EU aid budget resources to be reprioritised towards fragile countries in Asia and the Middle East and for more coherent EU action in all fragile countries. And we will seek to strengthen the EU's global lead on development financing and aid effectiveness (see Chapter 6).

UN leadership on conflict: in Chapter 4, we describe how the UN is at the centre of international efforts on peace and security. The UK will seek improvements to the management of the UN peace support operations and improvements to the UN's response in post-conflict countries. We will also put more money through UN system-wide funds like the Peacebuilding Fund or the Central Emergency Response Fund, subject to good performance.

Mainstreaming of gender and working with civil society within the Multilaterals: The UK is working with others to so that international institutions promote gender equality and close working with civil society. We will also push for the creation of a single UN agency for women with a strong leader. And we will look for stronger commitments on the promotion of gender equality in the World Bank's next IDA replenishment. See Chapter 6 for mainstreaming gender to World Bank and UN Agency for Women.

Summary and excerpts from consultation responses

Building our common future: - How to address the emerging challenges?

vi) Importance of interdependence and globalisation

Many of the submissions highlighted the importance of our interdependence and the impact of globalisation. *“The financial, economic and ecological crises have demonstrated just how interconnected and mutually dependent the lives of the world’s 6.6 billion people have become” (Save the Children).* It was felt that now was the time to work together with developing countries on policies to address these issues. *“Now is the time to leave behind old development models based on the Washington Consensus with its harmful deregulation and forced and inappropriate liberalisation policies, and work together with developing countries on implementing nationally developed policies to face these crises” (BOND).*

vii) The important role of civil society

Many submissions highlighted the value and importance of civil society work in developing countries as the best means for reaching the poor on the ground at community level, especially during this economic downturn. Some of you felt civil society organisations had the best understanding of the views of poor people and poor communities. You felt DFID should understand, value and support the important roles of different organisations within civil society - from faith groups and trade unions to Diaspora groups and NGOs. *“Where there are holes to be plugged, then faith communities may help.” (Faith consultation, Lambeth Palace).* The **UK Local Government Alliance for International Development** raised the need to work with local government bodies. The **Muslim Agency for Development and Enterprise** suggested that the Diaspora Volunteer Scheme should be broadened and developed.

viii) Support the poorest and most excluded – especially women to address inequality

A number of you felt the global financial crisis really brought home the problems of inequity and exclusion. You called on DFID to see this as an opportunity to do address this imbalance and work towards ‘levelling the playing field’. *“..If the UK government is brave enough, it can lead the process of ridding the world of the damaging inequalities which have defined our global economic system for so long.” (ActionAid).* The need for social

protection schemes was raised by many including the **TUC, HelpAge International** and **Oxfam**.

Women and girls were identified as a key vulnerable group to support. Many of you felt DFID and the international community had to keep gender at the forefront of any future measures to tackle poverty. This view was echoed on the 'gender table discussions' during the regional consultations where you said greater community engagement and involvement in development would help to address gender inequity. The need to focus on specific groups was highlighted by many such as with older people by **HelpAge International**, disabled people by **Sightsavers** and children and young people by **Students Partnership Worldwide**.

ix) Building support for development

We allocated dedicated 'development communications' table discussions at the UK regional consultations and received strong support of increasing UK general public knowledge of development. You felt this could be achieved through a number of channels including better use of media, good personal stories, getting development into school curricula to really challenge the 'them and us' perception. *"Don't underestimate UK 'joe public' - look at Comic Relief and who contributes to that! Also look at the wave of support that was built for Obama..."* (**Nadija Corcos, Bristol consultation**).

x) Improve Whitehall working on international development

"Fundamental to promoting DFID's cause must be a radical realisation by all limbs of HMG that this is a shared cause. Just as Development feeds into domestic employment by increasing wealth which in the longer term may provide wider markets, so also the action of other departments can help or hinder that of DFID" (**Stephen Pennells commenting online**). Several submissions supported this view and felt there needed to be a joined up, coherent and co-ordinated UK government approach towards development.

Global Economic Growth: How do we minimise the impact of the downturn on the poor?

vi) Agriculture and food security

The area that we received the most comments on was the importance of food security and nutrition. *“Hunger should be at the heart of DFID’s fight against poverty” (Concern)*. Food security must be a key objective of DFID’s fight against poverty **(BOND)**. The e-mail campaign organised by **Tearfund** and **Care UK** made a number of specific recommendations such as the need, to increase investment in achieving MDG 1, to support African governments to commit 10% of GDP to agriculture and rural development, to improve coordination between food security, climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies and to invest in protective instruments for the most vulnerable. The problem of child under-nutrition was raised and it was suggested that the UK should take a global lead in maximising the impact of social protection on malnutrition of children in their early years.

vii) Basic services such as water and sanitation and social protection

Many called on DFID not to forget basic services: *“not only to protect core expenditures on basic services but to scale up financial and technical support until all poor people have their right to these services realised” (Results UK)*. All of the basic services were highlighted including education and health with a large number of individual contributors supporting **WaterAid’s** call for increased support for work on water and sanitation. There were specific recommendations such as ending user fees in essential services **(Oxfam)** and the need to support adult learning **(National Institute for Adult Education)**.

viii) Good governance especially tackling corruption

You regarded good governance and tackling corruption as one of your top priority issues. High on the agenda was the need to encourage effective tax collection within poor countries and take a serious step to tackle tax evasion **(ActionAid, Christian Aid, Saferworld and Transparency International)**. DFID should seize the *“unique opportunity to bring an end to the financial secrecy and lax regulation that facilitated the irresponsible practices which precipitated the financial crisis, and enabled tax dodging on a massive scale” (Christian Aid)*. As well as the need to work on taxation, many organisations and individuals highlighted the need to tackle corruption and build inclusive and transparent governance structures.

ix) Strong commitment to green growth and low carbon development

Many raised the importance of supporting green growth. *“While growth is a necessary condition of poverty reduction, there is a risk that social and environmental sustainability and distributional issues are underplayed in policy engagement with recipients and other donors. The White Paper should rebalance the debate on growth, and – learning from the current economic crisis – work through the Growth Centre and with others to promote policies that ensure growth is sustainable” (World Vision).* The need to address unsustainable patterns of consumption in the developed world and its impact upon developing countries was also highlighted **(WWF)**.

x) Fairer, more equitable trade

There was a call by many for a fairer trading system and for pro-poor trade. *“A fairer trading system remains the key to unlocking poverty reduction on a massive scale” (SCIAF).* *“There is widespread concern in India about the threat of protectionism, not only in the form of trade barriers, which received heavy criticism at the G20 summit, but also in the form of subsidies and requirements for recapitalised banks to lend locally, both of which strongly favour rich country businesses.” (India Consultation)* **WDM** suggested that there was a need to develop a more robust and politically unbiased analysis of the interaction between trade and development. More ‘Aid for trade’ was a view echoed across the **online consultation**, the UK regional discussions and the consultation in South Africa. A number of you also cited the success of fair trade initiatives and want DFID to do more to support the success of fair trade and also to link this with communicating positive messages about development to the UK public.

Climate Change: How do we build a low carbon and climate resilient world?

vi) Finance for climate change

Many of you felt funding for climate change should not be subsumed within Overseas Development Assistance and that the UK had to pay its fair share for adaptation including the idea of introducing new taxation systems on aviation or fuel tax. The **WDM** pushed for a “...global green new deal, with the UK and other advanced economies directing a minimum of 50% of reflationary spending on measures for transitioning to a low-carbon economy..”

vii) Help countries with climate change resilience and adaptation plans

There was strong call for supporting developing countries with adaptation and mitigation strategies. Some called for greater research, monitoring and evaluation and some of you felt we needed to improve our Disaster Risk Reduction work to improve and inform lesson learning on Climate Change.

iii) Ensure poor countries are empowered to engage in climate change negotiations

Many of you felt developing countries needed to be empowered to have a stronger voice in International Climate Change negotiations. “*Adequate representation of developing countries in the international governance structure and policy making is missing and will remain a stumbling block. It leads to a lack of trust and slows down consensus building and effective action.*” (**ILO**) You thought DFID could empower developing countries at the UNFCCC discussions in Copenhagen and encourage other rich countries donors and multilateral organisations to take responsibility. “*The World Bank needs to both make sure its investments do not exacerbate climate change, and that its climate change financing does not undermine UN processes and systems for adaptation and mitigation funding*” (**Bretton Woods Project**).

iv) Recognise climate change and growth must be addressed together

Many of you felt climate and change And growth are inextricably interconnected “*Poverty eradication and sustainable development depend upon ensuring environmental sustainability; otherwise, any gains will be transitory and inequitable.*” (**BOND**). A number of you wanted protection for the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change including ensuring these groups were as much part of the debate and part of the solution – not voiceless beneficiaries.

The climate change table at the **Norwich consultation** felt it was time for DFID “to get serious about climate change”. A view echoed across many of the submissions.

v) Value and maintain eco-systems

You thought eco systems and environmental issues should not be forgotten in the climate change debate – especially as many of the poor are dependent on fragile eco systems such as forests and rivers for their livelihoods. *Deforestation is caused by a number of factors, including population increase and poor agricultural practices... This high rate of deforestation and forest degradation suggests that if nothing is done, Uganda may lose her natural forests by the end of this century. Consequences are desertification, loss of biodiversity, erosion of gene pools, increased vulnerability of local communities to climate extremes, and reduction of livelihood assets for rural communities [Uganda NAPA] (Marie Stopes and PSN).* A number of you commenting on the **online consultation** felt promoting vegetarianism could also be a means of protecting forests.

Fragile and conflict-affected countries: How can we create a safer world and the right conditions for poverty reduction?

i) Develop governance and state building

Most of you felt that DFID should concentrate on ‘state-building’ and governance in fragile countries.” *DFID must maintain a focus on improving governance and reducing corruption in developing countries, focusing on strengthening public institutions, budget transparency and public procurement” (Tearfund).*

Some of you also felt that supporting democratic processes requires working at local, regional and national level. **(UK Local Government Alliance for International Development).**

ii) Improve analysis of causes of conflict

Many submissions highlighted the importance of a better understanding of the underlying causes of conflict to truly address it to create peaceful prosperous states. *‘Violent conflict and state fragility can each be a cause and a result of the other; the balance of which causes what varies from case to case. Both are shaped by poverty and inequality and are themselves parts of what shapes that broader development context... Second, causality is complex. Armed conflicts not only have several causes but different types of causes.’ (International Alert).* To many of you this meant that DFID must accept that development is inherently political and that working with different political actors was essential. *“Development is an inherently political process. Development agencies need to understand the structures of power, inequality and exclusion – locally, nationally and internationally - that keep large numbers of people in poverty and deny them their rights” (Save the Children).*

iii) Work with a range of partners

A number of you thought working with different partners in conflict and fragile context was very important. The **Jamaica consultation** requested *“a move away from state-centric policy development and programme monitoring – other stakeholders (the community, civil society, private sector, the media and donors) should be engaged”.*

iv) Ensure delivery of basic services (including treating ‘access to justice’ as a basic service)

Many of you believe the best means for maintaining peace post conflict is the immediate supply of basic services such as health and education and the restoration of livelihoods. *“An*

homeowner driven housing reconstruction approach adopted by the World Bank in Sri Lanka as part of the conflict recovery program has been very successful to get the conflict stressed people back to homes and the program has not only reduced the income poverty but also restored community confidence and dignity through therapeutic benefits of building own homes.” (Narayanan Edadan, online contribution).

v) Make aid more predictable in fragile, insecure and conflict environments

To make aid more predictable in conflict, fragile or insecure states a number of you want DFID and other donors to be able to commit funds quickly, consistently and flexibly. It was also important to you to ensure funding did not stop/or dry up when a country moved from humanitarian/post conflict to post conflict. *“Linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD): There needs to be a bridging of the current divide between aid programming and the initiatives of affected populations which will require a reconsideration of how aid contributes to or hinders the LRRD agendas of national authorities, local officials, NGOs, businesses and the affected populations”.* (Muslim Aid).

International institutional reform: How can we work in partnership to deliver development?

i) Reform of international institutions especially improving representation of poor countries

Most of you suggested that The World Bank and IMF need comprehensive reforms to their governance including voting rights, accountability and representation at the board. Some of you also felt that the citizens have a right to receive accurate information regarding the activities of the Bank and the IMF and that transparency is a fundamental prerequisite for introducing greater accountability. Many also suggested that Leaders should be selected through a transparent, open and merit-based process, without respect to nationality. *“I only hope that we are prepared to join and enable 'a greater voice for developing countries and emerging economies.' That means being seen to work WITH the poorer and weaker countries, not FOR them and certainly not to maintain the status quo for ourselves! We have had it for far too long!”* **(Penny Leigh Brown commentating online).**

ii) Remove unfair conditionalities

Many of you believed that the World Bank and IMF have to reform their conditionality policies, as they impose damaging economic policy conditionality on their borrowers. For example **Oxfam** said *“DFID already has a strong policy on conditionality, and this should be continued. DFID should use its substantial support of the World Bank to ensure an end to economic policy conditionality and instead press to link aid to a limited number of mutually agreed poverty – based outcome indicators, and commitments to financial stability.”*

While reform processes are underway, the UK needs to do more and work with other partners to move the multilateral institutions in line with the UK’s policy on conditionality. Linked to this, some of you also said that The World Bank and the IMF need to allocate aid in accordance with need.

iii) Improve coherence in EU policy and impact on poor countries

You thought it was important to influence all aspects of EU policy to support the poorest – especially on issues of trade. The **Bangladesh consultation** requested the UK push *“...To enhance the ability of the EU to connect development policy and aid delivery with actions on related issues such as trade, climate change, and conflict...”*

iv) UN to lead on conflict

You felt the UN is unique in its legitimacy and expertise to lead and co-ordinate in conflict situations. You felt the UK should lead on facilitating this. *“One of the most important challenges lies in strengthening the UN’s role in humanitarian coordination”* **(Care UK).**

v) Mainstream gender and working with civil society into the multilaterals

You thought the IFI’s needed to better represent the developing countries and the views of people in developing countries. *“There needs to be more focus on increasing the diversity of the people involved in the decision making process. DFID could lead the way in working more with communities, civil society and young people to include them in the decision making process.”* **(DFID/Civil Society Youth Working Group).** Some of you argued civil society was the best means to convey the views of communities on the ground into institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. You also argued for this to be mainstreamed across all international organisations – especially the UN.

You also asked for improving gender mainstreaming within the IFI’s; *“Despite the World Bank recent commitment to gender through the smart economics policies, there is still a serious lack of evidence that gender equality is being mainstreamed throughout its work. The GADN would like to see a commitment to review the IDA 16 spending in order to ensure it is gender sensitive.”* **(Gender and Development Network).**