

# THE REFORM OF UK DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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# Two myths

1. Everything was terrible before 1997
2. DFID sprang perfect into being

# Nevertheless

- Aid has doubled
- The poverty focus has been strengthened
- Partnerships are more equal
- Alignment and harmonisation are being pursued
- DFID is more active internationally
- And has competence in non-aid issues

# So how did that happen?

Three key factors:

1. Political leadership
  2. Civil Society pressure
  3. The power of ideas
- ... And the inter-relationships between these

# The instruments of change

- A new Cabinet position and Department
- Two White Papers
- Generous public expenditure settlements
- A culture of results (Public Service Agreements)
- International alliances (Utstein)

# What's next?

- (The threat of securitisation)
- More money (IFF etc . . .)
- The Paris agenda
- A new interest in multilateralism?
- Rethinking bilateral aid

# What will bilateral aid look like?

- The spyglass?
- The spigot?
- The spoon?
- Or the spanner?

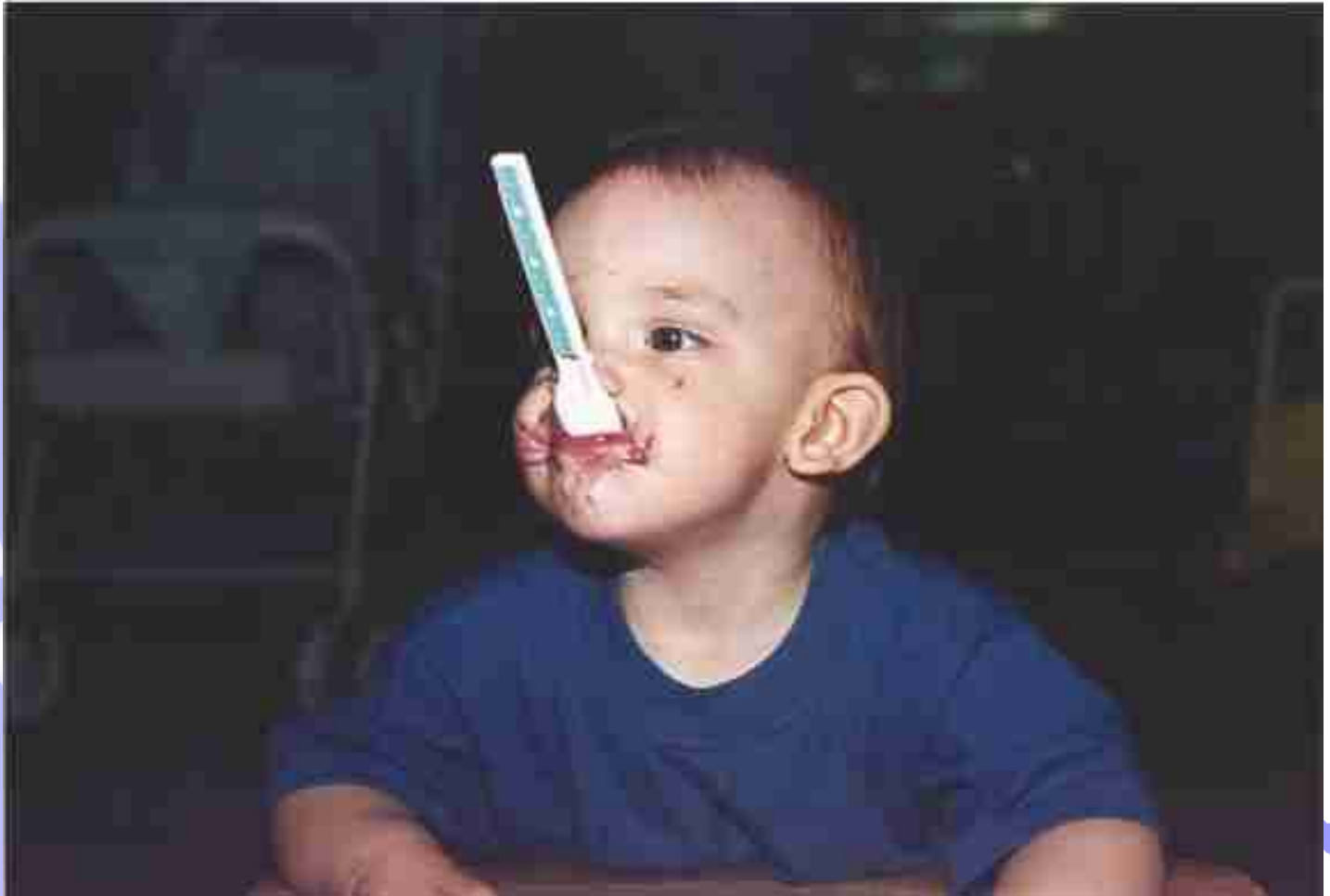
# The spyglass model



## The spigot model



## The spoon model



# The spanner model



# 2005: OUR DATE WITH DESTINY . . .

- High Level Panel on Threats etc . . .
- Hong Kong trade agenda
- Sachs Report and MDG Summit
- Africa Commission
- High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
- G8 initiatives
- EU (new Commission, new policy, financial perspectives)
- IDA renewal
- The IFF?





# Three European issues

1. The objective (social inclusion and rights, not just poverty)
2. The trajectory (productive sectors in ‘infant economies’)
3. International support (especially issues of architecture and accountability)