

## NOTES

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### PART 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1 The infant mortality rate in Norway is one in 250. UNDP (2007) *Human Development Report 2007*.
- 2 UNDP (2005) *Human Development Report 2005*.
- 3 The risk to women of dying from pregnancy-related causes ranges from one in 18 in Nigeria to one in 8,700 in Canada. In poor countries, as many as 30 per cent of deaths among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) may be from pregnancy-related causes, compared with rates of less than 1 per cent in developed countries. Sources: UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006).
- 4 Per capita spending on health ranges from an average of more than \$3,000 in high-income OECD countries with the lowest health risks to an average of \$78 in low-income countries with the highest risks. It is far less in many of the poorest countries. UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 5 Department of Health, UK (2005).
- 6 A. Ciconello (2007).
- 7 Scheduled castes have been known as ‘untouchables’, although the term is not in current use.
- 8 DFID (2005) ‘Reducing Poverty by Tackling Social Exclusion’.
- 9 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 10 L. Kruzenga (2004); J.S. Frideres (1998).
- 11 ODI (2006) ‘Overview’, Inter-Regional Inequality Facility.
- 12 In 2004, the richest 1 per cent of Americans held 34.4 per cent of all net worth and 42.2 per cent of all net financial assets, while the bottom 90 per cent held only 28.7 per cent of all net worth and 19.1 per cent of all financial assets. Economic Policy Institute (2006).
- 13 ODI (2006) *op. cit.*
- 14 Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2004); UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*

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- 15 For a more detailed discussion of the nature, extent, and current trends in inequality, see D. Green (2006) 'Equality, Inequality, and Equity'.
- 16 E. Anderson and T. O'Neill (2006).
- 17 Gender parity in education is the only aspect of inequality explicitly addressed in the MDGs.
- 18 See the following reports for a summary of the literature on changing views of equality: World Bank (2005) *World Development Report 2006*; UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 19 A. Verschoor, A. Covarrubias, and C. Locke (2006) *Women's Economic Empowerment: Gender and Growth*.
- 20 Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2004) *op. cit.*
- 21 PPP\$, UNDP (2007) *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.
- 22 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 23 R. Chambers (1997).
- 24 R. Chambers *et al.* (2000).
- 25 The MDGs were agreed by the international community in 2000, and set a number of targets for improvements in areas such as health, education, and poverty. See: [www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals).
- 26 UN (2007) *The Millennium Development Goals Report*.
- 27 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.* Following the World Bank's recalculation of purchasing power parity estimates for individual countries in December 2007, which drastically reduced (in PPP terms) the GDP of countries such as China, poverty numbers in China and India, among others, were likely to be revised sharply upwards. However, figures were not available at the time of writing. See B. Milanovic, 'Developing countries worse off than once thought', YaleGlobal, 11 February 2008.
- 28 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 29 J. Beall and S. Fox (2006).
- 30 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 31 UN (2007) *The Millennium Development Goals Report*.
- 32 WHO (2007) 'Malaria'.
- 33 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 34 UNICEF (2008).
- 35 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 36 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 37 UNAIDS and WHO (2007).
- 38 P. Kantor and P. Nair (2005).
- 39 Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2008).
- 40 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 41 F.H.G. Ferreira *et al.* (2005).
- 42 IPEA (undated).
- 43 [www.oxfam.org/en/about/accountability/strategic\\_plan](http://www.oxfam.org/en/about/accountability/strategic_plan)
- 44 [www.fp2p.org](http://www.fp2p.org)
- 45 M.L. King (1968).

## PART 2: POWER AND POLITICS

- 1 J. Rowlands (1997).
- 2 B. De Jouvenel (1949).
- 3 Quoted in J. Rowlands (1997) *op. cit.*
- 4 M.H. Khan (2002).
- 5 Interview with Oxfam Australia/Community Aid Abroad, cited in 'Advocacy for the Eradication of Poverty', internal paper, Oxfam Novib.
- 6 For a proposed list of basic capabilities, see M. Nussbaum (1999).
- 7 See introduction to P. Gready and J. Ensor (2005).
- 8 P. Uvin (2004). See [www.business-humanrights.org/Home](http://www.business-humanrights.org/Home) for more on businesses and human rights.
- 9 R.C. Offenheiser and S.H. Holcombe (2003).
- 10 UNDP (2000) *Human Development Report 2000*.
- 11 See [www.righttofoodindia.org](http://www.righttofoodindia.org) and [www.righttoinformation.info](http://www.righttoinformation.info).
- 12 M. Brouwer *et al.* (undated).
- 13 DFID (2005) 'Reducing Poverty by Tackling Social Exclusion'.
- 14 R.C. Offenheiser and S.H. Holcombe (2003) *op. cit.*
- 15 R. Chambers (2006).
- 16 Author interview, 2006.
- 17 R. Chambers (2006) *op. cit.*
- 18 D. Green (2006) *Faces of Latin America*.
- 19 World Bank (2006) *World Development Report 2007*.
- 20 G. Mulgan (2006).
- 21 World Bank (2006) *op. cit.*
- 22 E. Reis and M. Moore (2005).
- 23 R. Chambers *et al.* (2000) *op. cit.*
- 24 W. Tyndale (1998).
- 25 E. Tomalin (2007).
- 26 P. Watt (1999).
- 27 S. Mehrotra and R. Jolly (1997).
- 28 Author interview, November 2006.
- 29 Oxfam International (2007) 'Paying for People'.
- 30 I. Goldin and K. Reinert (2006).
- 31 IPEA (undated) *op. cit.*
- 32 UNESCO (2006).
- 33 *Ibid.*, p.3.
- 34 *Ibid.*, p.4.
- 35 *Ibid.*, p.12.
- 36 [www.campaignforeducation.org](http://www.campaignforeducation.org)
- 37 Oxfam International and WaterAid (2006).
- 38 *Ibid.*, p.35.
- 39 UN (2006) *The Millennium Development Goals Report*.
- 40 Figure specifies economic losses associated with health spending and productivity losses. UNDP (2006) *Human Development Report 2006*.

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- 41 WaterAid (2007).  
42 S. Singh *et al.* (2004).  
43 *Ibid.*  
44 A. Sen (1999).  
45 For a fuller discussion, see Oxfam International and WaterAid (2006) *op. cit.*  
46 Public Services International Research Unit, 2003.  
47 ODI (2007).  
48 Oxfam International and WaterAid (2006) *op. cit.*  
49 *Ibid.*, p.8.  
50 *Ibid.*, p.86.  
51 [www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus06/focus06\\_11.htm](http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus06/focus06_11.htm)  
52 E. Reis and M. Moore (2005) *op. cit.*  
53 Oxfam International (2006) 'Serve the Essentials', p.33; R. Jenkins and A.M. Goetz (1999); BBC, 14 November 2006, 'Information law lifts Indian poor', [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/6124898.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6124898.stm)  
54 Development Studies Association, UK (2007).  
55 [www1.worldbank.org/prem/PREMNotes/premnote93.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/prem/PREMNotes/premnote93.pdf), October 2004.  
56 Committee to Protect Journalists, 2006.  
57 DFID (2005) 'Reducing Poverty by Tackling Social Exclusion'.  
58 World Bank (2005) *World Development Report 2006*.  
59 [www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm](http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm)  
60 [www.freedomhouse.org/pfs2000/sussman.html](http://www.freedomhouse.org/pfs2000/sussman.html)  
61 J. McMillan and P. Zoido (2004).  
62 C. Kenny (undated).  
63 UNDP (2001).  
64 M. Leach and I. Scoones (2006).  
65 UNDP (2001) *op. cit.*  
66 CGIAR, see: [www.cgiar.org](http://www.cgiar.org); M. Leach and I. Scoones (2006) *op. cit.*, p.33.  
67 UNDP (2001) *op. cit.*, p.75.  
68 D. Green (2006) *Faces of Latin America*.  
69 DFID (2007) 'Civil Society and Good Governance'.  
70 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*, p.237.  
71 J. Howell and J. Pearce (2001).  
72 UNDP (2000) *Human Development Report 2000*.  
73 J. Howell and J. Pearce (2001) *op. cit.*, p.31.  
74 Freedom House (2005).  
75 S. Hopkins Leisher (2003).  
76 B. Knight *et al.* (2002).  
77 The word democracy comes from the Greek 'demos' (people) and 'kratos' (power).  
78 [http://viacampesina.org/main\\_en/index.php](http://viacampesina.org/main_en/index.php)  
79 [www.socialwatch.org/en/portada.htm](http://www.socialwatch.org/en/portada.htm)  
80 J. Howell and J. Pearce, *op. cit.*, p.237.  
81 IDS (2003).

- 82 J. Beall and S. Fox (2006) *op. cit.*
- 83 J. Beall and S. Fox (forthcoming, 2008).
- 84 M.H Khan (2006).
- 85 M.H Khan (2002) *op. cit.*
- 86 H. de Soto (2000).
- 87 B. Cousins *et al.* (2005).
- 88 M. Bourke (2005).
- 89 'The mystery of capital deepens', *The Economist*, 24 August 2006.
- 90 D. Green (2003).
- 91 The International Institute of Environment and Development *et al.* (2005).
- 92 UNFPA (2005).
- 93 J. Rodin (2007).
- 94 Oxfam GB (2006).
- 95 In the UK, for example, the Married Women's Property Act of 1884 permitted women bringing property to their marriages to keep ownership rights over it. Previously these had passed automatically to their husbands.
- 96 C. Nyamu-Musembi (2006).
- 97 The International Institute of Environment and Development *et al.* (2005) *op. cit.*
- 98 J. Gaventa (2005).
- 99 UNDP (2005) *op. cit.*
- 100 UNDP (2002) *Human Development Report 2002*.
- 101 B. Knight *et al.* (2002) *op. cit.*, p.76.
- 102 Gallup, 2005.
- 103 Afrobarometer (2006); Latinbarometro, quoted in C. Graham and S. Sukhtankar (2004).
- 104 E.D. Mansfield and J. Snyder (2005).
- 105 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*
- 106 *Ibid.*
- 107 *Ibid.*
- 108 T. Mkandawire (2004).
- 109 N. Birdsall (2007).
- 110 N. Bobbio, translated by M. Ryle and K. Soper (1990).
- 111 H.-J. Chang (2007).
- 112 International Women's Democracy Centre,  
[www.iwdc.org/resources/fact\\_sheet.htm](http://www.iwdc.org/resources/fact_sheet.htm)
- 113 [www.quotaproject.org/system.cfm](http://www.quotaproject.org/system.cfm)
- 114 M. Lockwood (2005).
- 115 World Bank (2003) *World Development Report 2004*.
- 116 M. K. Sparrow (2006).
- 117 H. Elshorst and D. O'Leary (2005).
- 118 Oxfam International and WaterAid (2006) *op. cit.*
- 119 [www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2007](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2007)
- 120 Paul Wolfowitz, World Bank, quoted in *The Observer*, 5 November 2006.

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- 121 UNDP (2007) *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.
- 122 P. Collier (2006).
- 123 E. Galeano (1973).
- 124 [www.eitransparency.org](http://www.eitransparency.org)
- 125 DFID (2007) 'Governance, Development and Democratic Politics'.
- 126 S. Pradhan (2006).
- 127 C. Tilly (1990).
- 128 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*, p.168.
- 129 OECD (2007) 'OECD in Figures 2007'.
- 130 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*
- 131 IDS (2006).
- 132 T. Mkandawire (2001).
- 133 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*
- 134 A strong positive correlation is evident between the scores on the two indices of the ten developing countries that are comparable on both the CIVICUS Civil Society Index (a proxy for active citizenship) and the World Bank's Resource Allocation Index (a proxy for effective states).
- 135 M.H. Khan (2002).
- 136 P. Evans (1995).
- 137 J.-J. Rousseau (1762).
- 138 DFID (2005) 'Reducing Poverty by Tackling Social Exclusion'.
- 139 Author interview with Wendy Isaack, POWA (People Opposing Women's Abuse), South Africa, 2007.
- 140 P. O'Brien (2001).
- 141 G. Hesselbein *et al.* (2006).
- 142 J. Di John (2006).
- 143 IDS (2005).
- 144 J. Beall and S. Fox (forthcoming, 2008) *op. cit.*
- 145 Oxfam GB (2005).
- 146 H. Wainwright (2003).
- 147 B.S. Baviskar (2003); Centre for Women's Development Studies (1999).
- 148 H.-J. Chang (2007) *op. cit.*
- 149 G. Hesselbein *et al.* (2006) *op. cit.*
- 150 G. Mulgan (2006) *op. cit.*

## PART 3: POVERTY AND WEALTH

- 1 A. Sen (1999).
- 2 J. Stiglitz (2000).
- 3 There are, however, sub-schools of neoclassical economics that seek to explain institutions such as marriage and behaviour using the tools of economics. See, for example, G. Becker (1992).
- 4 Many influential neoclassical thinkers are, however, classical liberals with a firm belief that markets are the best way to deliver democracy and individual rights. See, for example, M. Friedman (1980) or F. Hayek (1944).

- 5 There has, however, been increasing interest in equity in recent years:  
see World Bank (2005) *World Development Report 2006* for references.
- 6 See, for example, N. Folbre (1994).
- 7 L. Goldschmidt-Clermont and E. Pagnossin-Aligisakis (1995).
- 8 A. Latigo (2005).
- 9 J. Bruce (1989).
- 10 N. Çağatay and K. Ertürk (2004).
- 11 G.H. Brundtland (1987).
- 12 W.M. Adams (2006).
- 13 World Bank (2006) ‘Where is the Wealth of Nations? Measuring Capital for  
the 21st Century’.
- 14 J. Liu and J. Diamond (2005).
- 15 World Bank (2006) ‘Where is the Wealth of Nations?’, *op. cit.*
- 16 A phenomenon known as the ‘environmental Kuznets curve’.
- 17 World Wide Fund For Nature (2006).
- 18 UNDP (2006) *Human Development Report 2007*.
- 19 UN (2004) ‘The Impact of AIDS’.
- 20 OECD (2006) *Development Cooperation Report 2006*.
- 21 World Bank (2007) *World Development Report 2008*.
- 22 A. Dorward *et al.* (2004).
- 23 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.*
- 24 *Ibid.*
- 25 *Ibid.*
- 26 A. Dorward *et al.* (2004) *op. cit.*
- 27 F. Kasryno (2004).
- 28 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.*
- 29 Nestlé, Philip Morris-Kraft Foods, Procter & Gamble, and Sara Lee/ Douwe  
Egberts.
- 30 Cargill, ADM, Barry Callebaut, and Hosta.
- 31 BASF, Bayer, Dow, DuPont, Monsanto, and Syngenta.
- 32 B. Vorley (2003).
- 33 M. Prowse (2007).
- 34 S. Singh (2005).
- 35 I. Delforge (2007).
- 36 T. Reardon *et al.* (2006).
- 37 T. Reardon and J.A. Berdegúe (2002).
- 38 K. Kelleher and M.L. Weber (2006).
- 39 World Bank (2004).
- 40 FAO (2005) ‘The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2005’.
- 41 M. Allain (2007).
- 42 D. Boyer (2001).
- 43 D. Pauly *et al.* (2004); D. Pauly *et al.* (2005).
- 44 L. Van Mulekom (1999); STREAM (2004).
- 45 [www.agra-alliance.org/work/seeds.html](http://www.agra-alliance.org/work/seeds.html)

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- 46 R. Offenheiser (2007).  
47 IPCC (2007).  
48 [www.etcgroup.org/article.asp?newsid=486](http://www.etcgroup.org/article.asp?newsid=486)  
49 Meridian Institute (2007).  
50 World Bank (2007) *World Development Report 2008*.  
51 J. Pretty (2006).  
52 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.* Zero tillage maintains a permanent or semi-permanent organic soil cover (e.g. a growing crop or dead mulch) that protects the soil from sun, rain, and wind. It allows soil micro-organisms and fauna to take on the tasks of 'tilling' and soil nutrient balancing – natural processes disturbed by mechanical tillage. Source: FAO (2001).  
53 Oxfam International (2007) 'Bio-fuelling Poverty'.  
54 FAO (2008) 'Crop Prospects and Food Situation No 1'.  
55 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.*  
56 For an overview of the issues facing producer organisations, see C. Penrose-Buckley (2007).  
57 J.L. Arcand (2004).  
58 Research by Leuven University cited in Proceedings Report, Corporate Governance and Co-operatives, Peer Review Workshop, London, 8 February 2007.  
59 U.S. Awasthi (2001).  
60 C. Penrose-Buckley (2007) *op. cit.*  
61 This view is supported largely by anecdotal evidence and theoretical expectations rather than by significant statistical analysis (e.g. B. Shiferaw *et al.* (2007); E. Chirwa *et al.* (2005); and J. Hellin *et al.* (2006). However, in Tanzania only around 3 per cent of rural households are estimated to be affiliated to POs, and the vast majority of these are smallholders producing cash crops, with above-average farm holdings.  
62 [www.acdivoca.org/acdivoca/CoopLib.nsf/whycoopsandassociations/malawinasfam?opendocument](http://www.acdivoca.org/acdivoca/CoopLib.nsf/whycoopsandassociations/malawinasfam?opendocument)  
63 E. Kaganzi *et al.* (2006).  
64 J. Hellin and S. Higman (2003).  
65 J. Coulter *et al.* (1999).  
66 A study in Central America and Mexico concluded that POs established by and directly linked to supermarkets fared better than others, for example those set up by NGOs. J. Hellin *et al.* (2007).  
67 M. Chen (2006).  
68 FLO Annual Report (2006), p.6.  
69 A number of studies and anecdotal evidence indicate a relatively high failure rate for POs, suggesting a high turnover in some parts of the world. See G.F. Ortmann and R.P. King (2007); R. Stringfellow *et al.* (1997); A.W. Shepherd (2007).  
70 DFID (2005) 'Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Agriculture'.  
71 World Bank (2007) *World Development Report 2008*.  
72 [www.leftbusinessobserver.com/Stiglitz.html](http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com/Stiglitz.html)

- 73 See also DFID (2005) 'Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Agriculture' and CIDA (2003).
- 74 <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2008/0,,menuPK:2795178~pagePK:64167702~piPK:64167676~theSitePK:2795143,00.html>
- 75 A. Dorward *et al.* (2004) 'A policy agenda for pro-poor agricultural growth'.
- 76 M. Stockbridge (2006).
- 77 G. Denning and J. Sachs (2007).
- 78 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.*
- 79 L.O. Fresco (2003).
- 80 DFID (2004).
- 81 A. Dorward *et al.* (2005). These figures may be highly contingent on the context in Africa, although the *World Development Report 2007* estimates that, overall, more than half of rural households are net food purchasers.
- 82 A. Dorward *et al.* (2004) 'Institutions and Economic Policies for Pro-Poor Agricultural Growth'.
- 83 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, [http://dacnet.nic.in/eands/At\\_A\\_Glance/as.htm](http://dacnet.nic.in/eands/At_A_Glance/as.htm)
- 84 A. Dorward *et al.* (2004) *op. cit.*
- 85 D. Green *et al.* (2004).
- 86 International Food Policy Research Institute (2004).
- 87 Author interview from D. Green (1998) *Hidden Lives*.
- 88 New Economics Foundation (2006) 'A Long Row to Hoe'.
- 89 [www.oxfam.org.au/oxfamnews/march\\_2006/rags.html](http://www.oxfam.org.au/oxfamnews/march_2006/rags.html)
- 90 World Bank (2007) *op. cit.*; International Labour Organization, Facts on Agriculture, [www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/download/wssd/pdf/agriculture.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/download/wssd/pdf/agriculture.pdf)
- 91 ILO (2006).
- 92 ILO (2008).
- 93 ILO (2002).
- 94 ILO (2005).
- 95 Despite the rapid rise in opportunities for women in low-productivity jobs in agriculture and services, over the past ten years women's share of the total global paid workforce has remained at 40 per cent, following decades of rising women's employment. See ILO (2007).
- 96 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights'.
- 97 *Ibid.*, p.18.
- 98 *Ibid.*, p.27.
- 99 M. Chen *et al.* (2005).
- 100 See N. Folbre and M. Bittman (2004).
- 101 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights', p.29.
- 102 M. Chen *et al.* (2005) *op. cit.*, p.40.
- 103 'The flicker of a brighter future', *Economist*, 7 September 2006.
- 104 D. Green (2003).
- 105 J. Beall and S. Fox (forthcoming, 2008) *op. cit.*

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- 107 M. Chen *et al.* (2005) *op. cit.*, p.39.
- 108 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006) *op. cit.*
- 109 UN (2006) 'Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development'; ILO (2002) *op. cit.*, p.26.
- 110 See ILO (2002) *op. cit.* for their definition of 'informal employment'.
- 111 G. Standing (1999).
- 112 J.M. Ramirez-Machado (2003).
- 113 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights'.
- 114 World Bank (2002).
- 115 [www.doingbusiness.org](http://www.doingbusiness.org); personal correspondence, Peter Bakvis, ICFTU, October 2006.
- 116 N. Sekhamane (2004).
- 117 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights', p.52.
- 118 Author interviews, Bangladesh, quoted in D. Green (1998) 'Fashion Victims'.
- 119 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights', p.68.
- 120 Author interviews, quoted in D. Green (1998) 'Fashion Victims'.
- 121 D. Gallin (2004).
- 122 ILO (2001).
- 123 <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20091655~menuPK:34463~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>
- 124 Fatima Shabodien, executive director, Women on Farms Project (WFP), personal communication February 2008.
- 125 M. Chen (2006) *op. cit.*
- 126 For further examples of organising in the informal economy, see: [www.wiego.org](http://www.wiego.org)
- 127 'Wal-Mart backs down and allows Chinese workers to join union', *The Guardian*, 11 August 2006, <http://business.guardian.co.uk/story/0,,1842080,00.html>
- 128 Oxfam International (2004) 'Trading Away Our Rights'.
- 129 *Ibid.*, p.77.
- 130 [www.ethicaltrade.org](http://www.ethicaltrade.org)
- 131 T. Moran (2002).
- 132 'An ugly side of free trade: sweatshops in Jordan', *New York Times*, 3 May 2006.
- 133 [www.oxfam.org.hk/one/200710/index.html](http://www.oxfam.org.hk/one/200710/index.html)
- 134 S. Polaski (2004). For more details on the Cambodia example, see D. Wells (2006).
- 135 M. Chen *et al.* (2005) *op. cit.*, p.96.
- 136 Some analyses draw a distinction between 'micro-enterprises', employing fewer than ten staff, small enterprises with 10–50 staff, and medium enterprises up to 250 staff.
- 137 M. Ayyagari *et al.* (2003). As discussed in the previous section, the boundaries between formal and informal companies are becoming blurred, as formal firms make more use of 'flexible' labour contracts to drive down costs.
- 138 UNDP (2004) 'Unleashing Entrepreneurship'.

- 139 Author interview, December 2007.
- 140 G. Gereffi and D.L. Wyman (1990) and (2001); and Taiwanese government website, Ministry of Economic Affairs, [www.moeasmea.gov.tw/np.asp?ctNode=260&mp=2](http://www.moeasmea.gov.tw/np.asp?ctNode=260&mp=2)
- 141 J. Clay (2005).
- 142 World Bank (2007) *Global Development Finance 2007*. In 2004–05, 62 developing countries carried out 400 privatisations, worth \$90bn. See World Bank (undated).
- 143 World Bank (2007) *Global Development Finance 2007*; UNDP (2007) *Human Development Report 2007/ 2008*.
- 144 UNCTAD (2006) *World Investment Report 2006*.
- 145 A. Goldstein (2005).
- 146 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3694043.stm>
- 147 World Bank (2005) 'FDI Trends'.
- 148 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7180396.stm>
- 149 OECD (2006) 'Developing Country Multinationals'.
- 150 D. Brown (2007).
- 151 S. Hart (2005).
- 152 A.A. Picard (2001).
- 153 B.S. Javorcik (2004).
- 154 World Bank (2007) *Global Development Finance 2007*.
- 155 UNCTAD (2005) *World Investment Report 2005*.
- 156 J. Brigmann and C.K. Prahalad (2007).
- 157 J. Clay (2005) *op. cit.*
- 158 Author interview, Martin Kalungu-Banda, 2007.
- 159 Figures for 2003, from UNDP (2005) *Human Development Report 2005*.
- 160 UNDP (2006) 'China, Country Programme Document 2006–10'.
- 161 Commission on Growth and Development (2008).
- 162 Estimates of the proportion of poverty reduction accounted for by economic growth vary widely: see, for example, A. Kraay (2006).
- 163 M. Ravallion (2004).
- 164 S. Wiggins, with K. Higgins (2008).
- 165 [www.growthcommission.org](http://www.growthcommission.org)
- 166 Michael Spence, chair of Commission on Growth and Development, personal communication, January 2008.
- 167 J. Schumpeter (1975).
- 168 GDP measured at purchasing power parity, at 1993 prices. Calculations are by New Economics Foundation (2006) 'Growth Isn't Working'.
- 169 R. Layard (2005).
- 170 This pattern emerges when countries are weighted by population. For an unweighted distribution, the finding is slightly different: at any given income, there is a range of reported levels of life satisfaction, with both 'content' and 'uncontented' countries, but as income rises, the dispersion decreases and countries converge on a higher level of life satisfaction. Source: New Economics Foundation, personal communication.
- 171 New Economics Foundation (2007).

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- 172 P. Chaudhry (2007).  
173 ECLAC (various years).  
174 L. Taylor and R. von Arnim (2007).  
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- 159 Oxfam defines its work in terms of five basic rights: the right to a sustainable livelihood; the right to basic social services; the right to life and security; the right to be heard; and the right to equity.
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- 165 [www.oxfam.org.uk/about\\_us/legitimacy.htm?searchterm=accountability](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/about_us/legitimacy.htm?searchterm=accountability)
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- 176 The Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda (1996); Telford *et al.* (2006).
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- 178 UK Government (2006).
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- 184 P. Creti and S. Jaspars (2005).
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- 219 Quoted by the then UK Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett in a speech to the UN Security Council, 17 April 2007.
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- 223 'The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.' UNFCCC, Article 4.4.
- 224 P. Baer *et al.* (2007).
- 225 [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/4/3/Executive\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/4/3/Executive_Summary.pdf), pp.ix–x. Note that Stern's estimate assumed stabilisation at 500–550ppm CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2050, which represents less than 80 per cent below 1990 levels (CO<sub>2</sub>e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is an internationally recognised measure of greenhouse gas emissions).
- 226 P. Baer *et al.* (2007) *op. cit.*
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- 233 For a detailed proposal of the reforms required to the CDM, see J. Cozijnsen *et al.* (2007).

- 234 In the UK, for example, the Carbon Reduction Commitment is a complex cap-and-trade scheme for UK commercial and retail companies (plus large public sector organisations) not currently covered by the EU trading scheme, with auctioning of permits and revenue recycled according to an obscure formula. Much of the emissions reduction will come about anyway under new building regulations. Although the scheme will draw the issue to the attention of CEOs, the same result could arguably have been achieved simply by passing a few statutory regulations on carbon emissions, or knocking a few heads together in boardrooms (Matthew Lockwood, IPPR, personal communication).
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- 237 M. Hertsgaard 'While Washington slept', *Vanity Fair*, May 2006.
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- 239 See, for example, B. Lomborg (2006).
- 240 R. King (2007).
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## ANNEX: HOW CHANGE HAPPENS

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- 3 There are many alternative frameworks for analysing change in more specialised areas, such as gender (see C. March *et al.* 1999), sustainable livelihoods (see [www.livelihoods.org/info/info\\_guidancesheets.html](http://www.livelihoods.org/info/info_guidancesheets.html)), or markets. For a summary of frameworks for analysing political context, see R. Nash *et al.* (2006).
- 4 M. Gladwell (2000).
- 5 P. Collier (2007).
- 6 D. Reeler (undated).
- 7 R. Krznaric (2007).
- 8 Matthew Lockwood, personal communication.