

Name:	Organisation (if applicable):	Type of Organisation	Q1
	AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh	National Government	What are the comparative advantages or disadvantages in these areas of the UK working through the EU, rather than working independently or through other international organisations?
	Signet Institute	Think Tank	Harmonisation is better. Also the Aid effectiveness is ensured.
	Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UN Agency	I have covered the MENA region for 20 years, historically as an investment banker, based in London and then the region, before founding Signet last year in Cairo. Over time, it has become clear that general policy issues from the EU related to the MENA region remain remote and unknown to the general citizens of the region. There seems to be timidity in dealing with the region, which allows for governments of the MENA region and its local and regional institutional behaviour to be at odds with European and British values. I have rarely seen statements made to discourage bad governance or statements or action which is strong enough to dissuade bad governance or anti-democratic behaviour by institutions of state across the MENA region. I believe that the EU has a muted, timid voice in the relation to excesses across the MENA region and that the EU's individual governments have a more powerful voice which can better target key elements of government/state institutional behaviour which work against the UK's long term, and EU interests.
	Malawi Ministry of Finance	National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Commission (EC) does not have a direct operational capacity. Having the UK “working through” is assumed to mean provide its humanitarian funding and promote policies through the EC. In turn it is assumed that the UK would no longer retain direct implementation capacity or exclusive control over the policy and geographic orientations of its humanitarian aid budget and activities.</li> <li>• Working through the EU on policy issues brings the advantage of EU-wide coherence and stronger leverage within the UN to support humanitarian action globally (given the volume of combined budgets).</li> <li>• Given the volume of UK aid, the extensive DFID know-how, and the network of DFID experts across the globe, having the UK work through the EC would entail a significant shift in how EU donors support humanitarian action.</li> <li>• In particular EU Member States and EC funding policies are very different. The UK supports and finances UN multilateral action with institutional funding. The EC on the contrary provides almost exclusively funding for specific projects, primarily for specific country operations. As such the EC is not in a position of supporting or influencing system-wide performance or global programmes. Having UK funding channelled through the EC would mean OCHA would no longer be able to provide global support services to the humanitarian community (e.g. related to programme cycle, communications, information management, advocacy, policy development, partnership development etc.).</li> </ul>
	SHIP Peace Charity	Civil Society/NGO	DFID has a relatively smaller bureaucracy that enables it to respond more quickly to needs of its aid recipient. Unlike the EU the decision making cycle is too long such that timeliness of

			delivery of EU development assistance is affected. DFID uses standard procurement and financial management procedures which are less burdensome for its aid recipient. This is unlike the EU that has huge dossiers or rules and regulations on procurement which are hard to comprehend by many implementers
	<b>Malawi Electoral Commission</b>	Independent Body	The UK working in and through the OSCE and potentially through the EEAS is that UK expertise, which is high and honed by real experience, also has access to excellent reflective analysis via Universities and NGO think tanks like ODI. UNA-UK, LSE, KCL, Bradford, Birmingham and St Andrews. The advantage for overall success rating by working through the EU and OSCE in particular is the joint expertise from EU state institutions, INGOs and networking with UN Agencies.
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	They are very flexible, no red tape
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	Working independently allows more flexibility to UK in responding quickly and adequately to emergency situations. It also allows for trying out new approaches. Working through EU allows, to some degree, for better harmonization of aid.
	<b>Population Services International</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Advantages: will allow a common focus on areas of priority/ interest. Maybe provide access to longer and sustainable funds to priority areas. Disadvantages: EU process is very long and complicate. Humanitarian aid responses are based on a quick reaction vis a vis funding availability. Focus on priority areas maybe driven by the union interest and not necessarily by the real need.
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	The coordination role played by the EU, particularly in the Humanitarian Aid context certainly represents a comparative advantage: it ensures that any implemented action is relevant to the needs and doesn't overlap with other organizations' work. The Development side of the EU tends to act more independently and to look less at what is being implemented by other actors.
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	Systematic and positive approach is very important and it is strongly following EU as well as UK. Nevertheless, I think it is really highly required in development intervention and comfortable to work with different communities and development stakeholders.

	PWC	Commercial	Decrease in administrative costs for UK Government as funds can be pooled from a variety of EU member states making more money available for humanitarian crisis e.g., Mali, Syria, Yemen etc. The potential for impact is greater with larger pots of money and it gives greater leverage to influence how humanitarian response is done (to ensure it follows Sphere Standards, IASC Guidelines on MHPSS, rights based approach etc.), which is harder with small amounts of money. Strengthens our links with EU neighbours and fellow EU member states. Money is more accountable, is tracked better and audited than when channelled through UN agencies or UN Trust Funds. Increases the chance for money to also go to NGOs (national & international) rather than UN agencies that have not proved to be good intermediaries when it comes to passing on funds to NGOs.
	Give A Billion	Civil Society/NGO	The main advantages of working through the EU as we see it are in relation to coordination. Recipient countries have had to deal with a wide range of donors all with their own policies and preferences which makes the overall effect less effective than it could be if it was all joined-up. There is also a cost consequence of all the countries duplicating effort in this area. In principle, EU wide collaboration should make contributions at a higher scale and make a bigger difference and there should be savings at national level. In practice the disadvantage for the UK, as with many other aspects of cooperation with other countries is that the agenda of the EU as a whole differs in terms of development policy/strategy. This means that EU expenditure will not be limited to the countries which DFID has chosen as important in its review of bi-lateral aid and there will be differences in emphasis in how this money is spent. The trade-off is therefore one of potential benefits in economy, efficiency and effectiveness against the ability to target national expenditure on UK determined priorities. The balance of this decision is essentially a political one - whether the extra cost and inefficiency of not cooperating is outweighed by the ability to target. A further point (which is a matter of opinion) is that in the view of many in the development community in the UK at least, DFID is highly a credible and innovative donor whereas EuropeAid perhaps is seen less highly. However if there is a quality of design and delivery issue this could of course be dealt with inside the EU rather than resort to uncoordinated national programmes. The key point for me is whether there are substantial benefits of coordination, which in principle there should be. The EU as a whole has the issue of "competing" with China and other emerging nations in Africa (and other parts of the developing world) and EU countries taken individually will find increasingly that they lack the scale with which to do this.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	Scale and co-ordination of consistent, non-conflicting effort. When there is a large-scale framework that all subscribe to (e.g. Good Practice in Humanitarian Aid at the UN), it makes things easier for smaller, less well-equipped countries within the EU to ride on the back of work

		completed by better resourced countries. If the frameworks are thrashed out at a macro level, then smaller contributions can be made within that framework without being wastefully applied. The larger countries can avoid stepping on each other's toes. A framework for constructive on-the-ground action should be an enabling device, not a restricting one. Each member country can then benchmark their respective unilateral actions against the multi-way framework best practices and the effectiveness of other EU country aid programmes. Such frameworks are HARD to set up, but much easier to work with constructively once set up. Give A Billion has developed a Framework Model for converting qualitative poverty-related information into quantitative data, capable of measurement and comparison globally & over time, using 7 Poverty measurement & definition criteria (Water, Food, Clothing, Shelter, Healthcare, Engagement & Freedom from Oppression), with a score of 0-10 within each, depending on Attributes, Availability & Accessibility. Statistical techniques can then be applied to measure the Starting Position (for individuals, households, communities) prior to aid and the finishing position post intervention, with sampling methods permitting cost-effective progress tracking by simple question & answers in local language. The entire process can use suitable local viable technology (e.g. text-back response collation) or not, as local conditions dictate. To be most effective, one country needs to lead in adopting this Framework for replicable generic Aid Impact Assessment. That country could be the UK.
		A single interface with partner countries. Greater leverage.
	Ford Foundation	Civil Society/NGO
		The comparative advantage of the UK working with the EU on the issue of tackling illegal logging and associated trade through the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan is that (a) UK development cooperation has levered best practice and alignment in EC and MS development cooperation to tackle the issue in developing countries; (b) allowed an innovative combination of trade and aid policy with the EU; (c) allowed an innovative combination of demand side measures (developing countries improving their governance) and supply side measures (controls in consumer Europe incentivising governance improvements in producer countries; and (d) has ensured that legislation and policy is raising the bar amongst Member States encouraging recalcitrant States to also clean up their act so that illegal timber is not, for example, laundered through Bulgaria instead of UK. This is a model for how to use aid to create more sustainable trade and FLEGT bilateral partnerships without the EU would have not had the same "teeth" and impact.

Name:	Organisation (if applicable):	Type of Organisation	What is the impact of the current system of parallel competences on policy making and implementation in these areas, especially in terms of: a) efficiency, effectiveness and value for money; b) transparency (including checks against fraud and corruption); and c) working with other international partner organisations (e.g. UN, World Bank etc.)?
	AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh	National Government	Efficiency, effectiveness and VFM is improved, transparency is ensured and donor harmonisation is established
	Signet Institute	Think Tank	The UK has taken a lead in terms of the anti-bribery law, which far exceeds that of other EU members and sets a high bar for others to meet in this area. In meeting with various UN bodies, which work with various EU governments, I find a form of diluted effect, perhaps due to the individuals leading these efforts within the international partner organisations. There is superb talent within these bodies, but the overall effect seems to be muted in terms of action, again. Common EU practice governing fraud does, however, appear effective.
	Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UN Agency	a) Efficiency, effectiveness and value for money; • Parallel competences have resulted in a variety of donorship policies. As noted above, UK support for UN multilateral action has enabled OCHA to deliver global programmes directly aiming at improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and value for money of the aid delivered by the humanitarian community. This would not have been impossible with EC funding. • As noted above, UK supports agency-wide performance whereas the ECHO is focusing more on project performance. b) Transparency (including checks against fraud and corruption); • The UK has worked through UN internal oversight and UN external audit bodies. These perform systematic reviews of UN programmes and projects. The EC has developed its own control mechanisms for EC funded activities (called verifications under the EC-UN FAFA Agreement). These are however not aimed at detecting fraud and corruption. c) Working with other international partner organisations (e.g. UN, World Bank etc.)? • Working with the EU cannot replace working with the OCHA which is mandated to coordinate effective and principle humanitarian action globally. The EU, as a Regional Organization, could contribute to strengthen OCHA's role and responsibilities in Natural Disasters response (EU Civil Protection Mechanism as an EU MS coordination platform) and in Complex Emergency crises response.
	Malawi Ministry of Finance	National Government	DFID working alone in delivering it is viewed as more beneficial because it uses national systems rather than creating separate systems for delivery aid, as such it is viewed as more efficient. In both cases there is need to adhere to transparent ways of program delivery. Regardless of whether DFID is working alone or through the EU, there is need to ensure economy and efficiency in program delivery. DFID working through other agencies like World Bank/UN also suffers from high transaction costs through various missions, lengthy approval processes like signing of administration agreements.
	SHIP Peace Charity	Civil Society/NGO	a. Avoiding duplication and access to best practice by engaging a wider source of expertise and data capture. b. Joint operations - like Europol and OSCE - outstretch the new hybrid criminalities which are designed to evade scrutiny and responsibility. c. Joint resourcing and information flows with UN and Breton Woods organisations facilitate collaboration internationally and avoid dual

			funding or conflicting operations. Also covers areas of non- governance in zones that are deficient in judiciary or legislation by underpinning international law with legal instruments.
	<b>Malawi Electoral Commission</b>	Independent Body	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	The main impact is lack of aid harmonization and duplication of efforts across points a-c.
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	Efficiency, effectiveness and value for money are at the centre of any programme funding by the UK Government which usually result in extremely transparent implementation programmes. The possibility for fraud is almost none existing as the whole process for implementation is very well monitor. However, UN will always give and extra level of transparency, and value for money.
	<b>Population Services International</b>	Civil Society/NGO	In the area I'm currently working in, the competences of the EU are kept separate. a) The concept of value for money is not as well developed as it is in other governments' development institutions, though the cost efficiency of proposals is well weighted. b) Transparency, from the proposal submission phase to the program close-up is ensured at all levels: it's clear that checks against fraud and corruption, performed through external audits, contribute to guarantee transparency of all process but it surely has an impact on the cost efficiency of the programs, whereas a one-line funding could reduce certain costs simply working on economies of scale for specific services such as audit and evaluations. c) EU funding in favour of IOs is normally channelled into specific and dedicated sectors: the existence of parallel funding contribute to fragmentation of actions and reduce the power of influencing policy making processes.
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	a. In any initiative or development intervention effectiveness and efficiency are play a strong role to achieve the objective and proper use of resources and realizing its value over time. b. Transparency and accountability is a great issue during implementing any project or program for humanitarian or development, if its fail than disaster will come and damaged every things. c. Through multilateral or bilateral development or humanitarian initiatives now a days are more critical in accountability framework point of view. Any sophisticated project or program will success if strong and positive relation will build among the stakeholders.
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	(a) (b) Checks are greater through EU institutions - particularly for ECHO contracts. (c) The UN needs to prove its effectiveness, accountability for how money is spent and to justify their operations (or lack of operations/ access in some areas). The UN is very, very slow to pick up new policy & methods of working (hence why Sphere Standards are adamantly a non-UN development). The WB is good for large scale development projects on a government - government level (e.g., infrastructure) but it does not have a role to play in humanitarian situations, transitional & post-conflict maybe.
	<b>PWC</b>	Commercial	In our view DFID spends its money as well (and probably better) than any other organisation. However in principle there should be significant benefits of coordination and efficiency which imply that cooperation would provide better value for money, increase the ability to call for greater transparency (through collective bargaining power and greater scale) and work with other multi-laterals. However as said in 7 above, in relation to desired policy outcomes the UK has to accept

			a compromise on strategy if it cooperates (rather than have its own way by spending its own money). It should be emphasised that the detriments of lack of coordination are felt on the ground in poor countries where government ministers and agencies have to deal with multiple different countries with different policies and priorities. This manifests itself for example in the difficulties of getting important large scale infrastructure projects off the ground with funding from the west whereas China can make things happen more quickly and simply by comparison.
	<b>Give A Billion</b>	Civil Society/NGO	A) I have no absolute measure for degrees of inefficiency. However, the Give A Billion proposed framework is a model that accommodates all likely agencies considered stakeholders in progress in tackling poverty & promoting development. It gives a common, consistent, global, resource-effective method for assessing "where are we, where do we want to get to & what is the [sampled, statistical] progress to date against our chosen measurement criteria?" B) Transparency is greatly assisted by enabling data drill-down analysis down to the individual level, then 7 individual criteria assessments for that individual. Since the model is common, ALL ad hoc sampling checks, by in-country governments, NGOs or donor countries should yield statistically similar results. These can be represented on a global GIS (geographic information system) tied to Google Earth, accurate to within a few metres worldwide, via GPS. C) The framework is easy to understand (like the "5 A Day" principle for fruit & vegetable consumption), apply, teach and use - while being statistically viable.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	a) risk of dilution, corporate capture, & poor dissemination by contracting out b) priority assigned to equitable sharing of contracts rather than expertise c) institutional capture by those known to have a compromised agenda (e.g. World Bank)
	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	a) improves efficiency as created a coordinating donor working group for countries and the EC to align their aid and consider value for money b) FLEGT partnerships require national audit and independent monitoring of along the supply chain of both money and the traded commodity (legal /illegal timber and wood products c) independently verified due diligence by consumers in Europe that the wood they purchase is not from illegal sources and undermining indigenous and communities rights and livelihoods d) has influenced the US, Australia, China and the WB

			<b>Q3</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Organisation (if applicable):</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>How far do EU development policies complement and reinforce policies in areas such as trade, security, stability, human rights, environment, climate change etc., and vice versa?</b>
	<b>AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>	National Government	EU has been most influential in environment and CC including the human rights and trade in Bangladesh
	<b>Signet Institute</b>	Think Tank	So far, there have been solid and positive trade agreements between the EU and its southern border states. On the other hand, however, policies related to human rights, the environment and climate change have not had a broad reach. I believe that greater bargaining with regional governments would better be tackled by



			individual governments which, if there is little progress, can be enforced at an EU level with aid, trade and other agreements given higher conditionality.
	<b>Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  </b>	UN Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Humanitarian Aid might be affected by the current EEAS strategy to design more an EU comprehensive approach where security and stability priorities will be aligned with humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>• EU Humanitarian Aid and trade: EU is exploring ways to influence humanitarian negotiations through trade bargains (Pakistan, Sri Lanka ...)</li> <li>• EU Council showed strong respect to humanitarian principles when it goes to independence to the military objectives (EUFOR Libya council resolution)</li> </ul>
	<b>Malawi Ministry of Finance</b>	National Government	In the case of Malawi the EU is active in the areas human rights, trade, infrastructure, economic management and climate change. Using its vast network the EU has been able to engage national governments. civil society and private sector in policy dialogue for positive results
	<b>SHIP Peace Charity</b>	Civil Society/NGO	There are real credible efforts within the WEU secretariat to deliver these policies where single states lack the resourcing or legitimacy.
	<b>Malawi Electoral Commission</b>	Independent Body	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	To a large extent.
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	limited. Needs more context understanding to make them possible.
	<b>Population Services International</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Depending on the strength and capacity of the government institutions, EUR policies always tend to integrate and complement interventions already put in place at national level.
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	It is not so easy job to hundred percent maintain the donor policies but some time it has to be reinforce to the implementing agencies to achieving secure, stable and sustainable, rights of community and climate change and adaptation. Sometime too hard to follow but it is very much essential for everyone.
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	
	<b>PWC</b>	Commercial	I am not sufficiently expert to comment on the EU policies but from what I understand they broadly would complement all these aspects (although not necessarily of course in the way that UK would choose to deal with the same issues).
	<b>Give A Billion</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Until you have a common agreed framework for measurement, this cannot be quantitatively assessed.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	EU policy obliges all Member States to conform to a higher standard than if they operated independently. Single interface / standards for all Member States simplify procedures for those who supply Member States from outside the EU.



	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Have mentioned trade. This is now being cited as a model for climate change finance for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), which seeks to reduce unplanned forest clearance for agricultural production
--	------------------------	-------------------	--

			<b>Q4</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Organisation (if applicable):</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>Bearing in mind the UK's policy objectives and international commitments, how might the UK benefit from the EU taking more or less action in these areas, or from more action being taken at the regional, national or international (e.g. UN, OECD, G20) level - either in addition or as an alternative to action at EU level?</b>
	<b>AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>	National Government	NA
	<b>Signet Institute</b>	Think Tank	I am of the opinion that the UN, OECD and other bodies have not been successful in meeting the UK's policy objectives across the MENA region. At a common EU level, there could be far greater effectiveness in tackling corruption, anti-democratic behaviour and general human rights abuses but, so far, the visibility of meeting and then implementing effectively the UK's policy objectives is poor. Given the increasing risks, economic and political, across the MENA region, I believe that it is vital to move ahead with tougher responses and plans to tackle the increasing threats arising in the MENA region which could affect British and EU security.
	<b>Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  </b>	UN Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK's involvement in the humanitarian policy definition at EU level (COHAFA, etc...) is essential for maintaining the coherence of agendas between the EU and national UK policies.</li> </ul>
	<b>Malawi Ministry of Finance</b>	National Government	To ensure timely, responsive and flexible delivery of its aid, the UK should continue to take more action rather surrendering some of these responsibilities to the EU which in our view is less flexible, with too many rules and procedures which undermine further, the already weak capacity in recipient countries. Using its huge influence within the EU the UK should push for policy change in most of the EU program
	<b>SHIP Peace Charity</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Some of the quite legitimate economic competition from e.g. Trans National Economies... outstretch individual Governmental response or regulation of excesses. The EU can provide more and more effective legislation within the Eurozone to regulate excessive tax avoidance by TNCs and excessive economic opportunism of markets.

	<b>Malawi Electoral Commission</b>	Independent Body	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	Not sure
	<b>Population Services International</b>	Civil Society/NGO	I would keep Humanitarian separate from Development. For Humanitarian Aid, the benefit would come from the EU taking more action in the areas of emergency, where coordination plays an essential role. For Development, UK might benefit from implementing additional action which go in parallel or complement what the EU is already doing.
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	
	<b>PWC</b>	Commercial	The UK would benefit from greater ability to make a difference by combining forces more - particularly in areas such as infrastructure where large-scale coordinated interventions are required. Global cooperation within OECD and G20 also gives a broader political acceptability to the developing world too potentially - being more influential than the UK individually or even Europe collectively. Ability to operate at scale and deal with the politics would seem to be potential benefits.
	<b>Give A Billion</b>	Civil Society/NGO	If all participants can agree (to the extent that they can agree) on a framework, then each member state can assess their actions and activities against that benchmark standard (or be assessed by others), even if they chose to operate independently. The comparable framework is the UK schools system. Every school is different & autonomous, but they all know that eventually OFSTED will benchmark them against a standard. How they meet & exceed those standards is up to the school management. If any initiatives succeed, other schools can quickly emulate them. Underperformance invites attention from outside agencies willing to help.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	UK policy ignores the need to reduce our own (increasing) greenhouse gas footprint from consumption. UK policy is likely to minimise the robust implementation of legislation - but would be constrained in so doing if that legislation were common to all Member States.
	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	The US tried to pursue an ASEAN initiative on this issue - but with limited success. Bilateral partnerships with the EU was an approach that was carefully researched and the patchwork of partnerships have had greater impact than the slow wave of multilateral UN processes such as WTO or UNFCCC. UK would be worse off if the EU took less action on this area or if UK were to go it completely alone.

			<b>Q5</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Organisation (if applicable):</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>Are there ways in which the EU could use its existing competence in these areas differently, or in which the competence could be divided differently, that would improve policy making and implementation, especially in terms of: a) efficiency, effectiveness and value for money; b) transparency (including checks against</b>

			fraud and corruption); and c) working with other international partner organisations (e.g. UN, World Bank etc.)?
	AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh	National Government	a) work closely with the other DPs b) donor harmonisation c) EU shall maintain similar relationship with partner organisation
	Signet Institute	Think Tank	There are many good policies in existence in the EU to deal with its southern neighbours, however, they do not seem to be properly monitored. If they are well monitored and the feedback from the ground is poor, or is not acted upon centrally, then there is a problem with the filtering of issue "noise" from the MENA region. The larger the organisation undertaking these efforts I believe, the weaker the response to deal with issues which are at conflict with the UK's values. If the EU is to be more effective, it has to act more decisively and attach greater conditionality to its trade and aid.
	Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UN Agency	a) efficiency, effectiveness and value for money; • Paragraph 6 of the Lisbon Treaty article 214 notes that "The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote coordination between actions of the Union and those of the Member States, in order to enhance the efficiency and complementarity of Union and national humanitarian aid measures." The EC could play a stronger role in supporting the complementarity of national aid budgets and in promoting EU Member States adherence to the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid. b) Transparency (including checks against fraud and corruption); and • EC oversight bodies used to check aid funding tend to duplicate the work of UN oversight bodies, including of the UN external board of auditors (which EU Members States are members of). UN oversight bodies could instead be financed to look into EC funded activities.
	Malawi Ministry of Finance	National Government	The EU should devolve/decentralise some of the decision making closer to areas where it is working rather than referring everything to Headquarters. The time it takes from appraisal of programs to the first disbursement being made should be reduced further otherwise, if it takes too long due to lengthy procedures there will be no value for money at the end
	SHIP Peace Charity	Civil Society/NGO	la) Institution building and adequate funding of the [law and security] compliance instruments via well trained agencies - will improve effectiveness. b.) Transparency of operations require4s a degree of voluntary self-disclosure by honest firms, agencies and enterprises. Again the EU needs to build the effective institutions to monitor all potential areas of fraud, corruption c) The EU already has a good track records working collaboratively with the UN etc. in the Balkans, Kosovo and the Caucasus region.
	Malawi Electoral Commission	Independent Body	
	WFP	UN Agency	
	WFP	UN Agency	I think there is a lot of room for improvement from the EU perspective. Maybe working with UN and world bank for example will make the competences more effective, and efficient .
	Population Services	Civil Society/NGO	Yes: a) developing a common value for money approach among the members state b) - c) -

	<b>International</b>		
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	
	<b>PWC</b>	Commercial	I would cite infrastructure (by which I include power, transportation, water and sanitation and other basic services) as a classic area where progress is needed and greater coordination is more likely to make a difference.
	<b>Give A Billion</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Yes, set standards and best practice in the relevant areas. If a member state has a better way than the international standard, then demonstrable success will subsequently prove it & can be communicated to the standards body, who can then adopt the discovery to improve the standard. ISO achieve this consistently for something as varied as businesses globally! Why not do it for something that really matters, like solving global poverty?!
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	The EU's competence in central policy matters - e.g. EC Regulation 995/2010, seems to comprise a very small number of individuals.
	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	The competence is shared between DG DEV, DG NV and DG Trade with lead in DEV. The competency is well shared as stands between EC/EU and MS. cross DG competency promotes similar cross GD coordination at MS level. Quality of policy making relies on the EU FLEGT team being adequately resourced and staffed.

			<b>Q6</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Organisation (if applicable):</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>What future challenges or opportunities might the UK face in the areas of development cooperation and humanitarian aid, and what impact might these have on questions of competence and the national interest?</b>
	<b>AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>	National Government	EU can focus on Humanitarian Aid in respect to Climate Change adverse effects
	<b>Signet Institute</b>	Think Tank	I think the challenge is to ensure that as much of the wider population can see what the development cooperation and humanitarian aid is. Sometimes, I find, that regional governments (in the MENA region) do not like foreign governments to get credit for what is being done. More creative methods should be found to be both more effective with aid and find ways to maximise its visibility. For example, given the Syrian camps in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, the UK could set up temporary schools for children in the camps and temporary buildings as community centres to allow for common activities or small trades to flourish. I find some thinking on the key regional issues to be slightly outmoded.
	<b>Partnerships and</b>	UN Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The members of the humanitarian community, including donors, need to adapt and adjust their response strategies to take into consideration the increasing role and capacity of a larger number of</li> </ul>

	<b>Resource Mobilization Branch   UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  </b>		emergency response actors (especially regional organizations, well-funded charities and NGOs outside of the traditional humanitarian community). Building partnerships and inter-operable systems for preparedness and response is essential for ensuring effective and efficient humanitarian action. • Politicization of aid remains an important concern. More partnerships need to be built to ensure a common understanding of and adherence to humanitarian principles. • In the context of a finite resource environment, the Private Sector has the potential to bring more know-how and innovation in humanitarian response. • As a regional organization, the EU institutions have a comparative advantage in that they appear as less representative of specific national interest and can facilitate dialogue “among peers” with other regional organizations (AU, ASEAN etc..).
	<b>Malawi Ministry of Finance</b>	National Government	The UK must build on its existing strength associated with its programs that are usually delivered on time to improve further in the delivery of its programs
	<b>SHIP Peace Charity</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Future challenges will inevitably include: a. The growing narco-cartels and other criminal organisations. b. Hybrid Challenges that are shrouded by legitimate enterprise. c. Unstable and failed state collapses. d. New internal fragmentation including political polarisation. e. Growth and spread of the crime- terrorist nexus f. Sovereignty issues on the fringe of the EU zone over mineral extraction rights g. Climate change consequences , food security and other second order issues.
	<b>Malawi Electoral Commission</b>	Independent Body	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	
	<b>WFP</b>	UN Agency	The nature of the Humanitarian aid is changing every day and the UK needs to be ready to respond to this changing environment to be relevant and effective. However, long term /chronic needs/poverty is more relevant as they are link to the real inequality issues faced by the poor in each continent and policies and strategies need to incorporate innovation, impartiality and effectiveness at the centre of any response.
	<b>Population Services International</b>	Civil Society/NGO	The current financial crisis has reduced the availability of funds for development cooperation and humanitarian aid: a fragmented response provided by parallel sources might result ineffective or inappropriate.
	<b>Care Bangladesh (former)</b>	Civil Society/NGO	
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	
	<b>PWC</b>	Commercial	The emerging countries role in development including the related competition for natural resources challenges the traditional position of western countries like the UK. To continue to be relevant the UK will in my view need to consider how it builds relationships with aid recipient countries and consider how the UK/EU offer to these countries appears relative to, most obviously, China. The relationships built via development work will clearly have implications for other important areas of government interest such as

			trade and security.
	<b>Give A Billion</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Identifying, or if necessary inventing, an effective framework by which development programmes around the world, of all different shapes & sizes, can be measured. Give A Billion is seeking to achieve this by solving global poverty in NINE words: 1 - Define the problem 2 - Map the problem 3 - Focus the fixers That's it! If you want to know more, email galactyx@gmail.com . I have 2 Masters degrees in Geography from Oxford & Computer Science from Brunel, so have applied both these aspects of my background in my modelling approach.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	failing rapidly to reduce our own greenhouse gas footprint from consumption would wipe out any gains from development policy, increasing contempt for UK policy and pressure to reduce is aid budget. Similarly, failure to robustly implement Regulation 995/2010 would reflect contempt for EU legislation and would place EU business at a competitive disadvantage relative to suppliers elsewhere - particularly China.
	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	If the UK were to withdraw from the EU the amount of illegal timber entering the country might increase and costs of trade control and timber certification might increase. Currently EU and UK have delegated cooperation agreements under the FLEGT Action Plan. These are in the national interest and is helps control illegal timber into UK from those countries, and also helps promote governance and reduce conflict affecting local forest-dependent communities and indigenous peoples

			<b>Q7</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Organisation (if applicable):</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<p>I believe that, in general, the UK's values and long term interests are not being promulgated efficiently under the current structures. More creativity in dealing with the issues across the MENA region (the EU's southern border) is required and more conditionality needs to be set and told to governments of the Arab Mediterranean states particularly since many governments are failing the aspirations of their people whose values are, generally, very close to those of the UK - accountable government, anti-corruption, public transparency, the rule of law and order, freedom of expression, democracy and clean and effective institutions of state. I think the UK is better at promoting these itself and if it lacks headway, then work with the EU, not with the UN, to make that headway.</p> <p>All captured</p>
	<b>AusAID, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>	National Government	
	<b>Signet Institute</b>	Think Tank	
	<b>Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch   UN</b>	UN Agency	

	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		
	Malawi Ministry of Finance	National Government	The UK continues to enjoy a good perception among countries that receive its aid. Therefore the UK should continue to focus its programs in the areas where it has comparative advantage such as: education, health, agriculture, climate, governance and economic management. For other areas which are important to the development of low income countries such as infrastructure the UK should work with the EU and the World Bank because these institutions have more comparative advantage
	SHIP Peace Charity	Civil Society/NGO	The EU needs to build better partnership security frameworks and institutions for maverick rogue issues such as loose nukes, terrorist groups, with the Russia CIS and Middle East states.
	Malawi Electoral Commission	Independent Body	
	WFP	UN Agency	
	WFP	UN Agency	
	Population Services International	Civil Society/NGO	No
	Care Bangladesh (former)	Civil Society/NGO	
Sarah Harrison		Independent Consultant	
	PWC	Commercial	Clearly the area of international development assistance is a global issue and the political issue of balance of competence between UK and EU comes down to the extent of commonality of interest. If there is high commonality of interest then in principle greater collaboration might make sense as there are likely to be significant effectiveness and value for money benefits. However this pre-supposes that development expenditure can be delivered effectively via the EU and in our experience (as a UK based provider of expertise and services to DFID and other donors) dealing with the EU can be quite bureaucratic in comparison with UK/DFID.
	Give A Billion	Civil Society/NGO	I have a workable framework for quantitatively measuring the effectiveness of development aid programmes globally (relating to 7 poverty measurement criteria), so that they can be more easily subject to statistical analysis & comparative assessment. I am happy to share it with DFID & relevant DFID staff/representatives upon request.
James Hewitt		Independent Consultant	Insufficient capacity / number / permanence of personnel (although the very few personnel are themselves competent and good).. Pressure to secure "economic growth" at any cost - prevalent in current policy - is contrary to what the public senses is required.



	<b>Ford Foundation</b>	Civil Society/NGO	Previous PUSS DFID and EU Development Commissioner publicly highlighted the success of this joint endeavour, as has recent blog by DECC Minister Greg Barker.
--	----------------------------	----------------------	---