

# Glossary

## **3x5**

WHO initiative to achieve anti-retroviral treatment of three million people by the end of 2005.

## **0.7 per cent**

The level of Gross National Income (GNI) that rich countries should make available for Official Development Assistance (oda) to developing countries, as recommended by the Pearson Commission in 1970. By 2003, only five donors had reached that target: Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Recently, Finland, Spain, the UK, France and Belgium announced timetables to reach this target.

## **ACP countries**

Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries whose partnership with the EU has been defined in a series of agreements, from the Lome Convention (1975) to the Cotonou Agreement (2000).

## **African Development Bank (ADB)**

A regional multilateral development bank, engaged in promoting the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries in Africa. Its shareholders are 53 countries in Africa as well as 24 countries in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. It was established in 1964 with headquarters in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, although it currently operates out of Tunis due to instability in Cote d'Ivoire.

## **African Development Fund (ADF)**

The African Development Fund provides development finance on concessional terms to low-income Regional Member Countries of the African Development Bank. Its sources of funds are mainly contributions and periodic replenishments by State Participants. The Fund finances projects, technical assistance and studies, with the aim of promoting poverty reduction.

## **African Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (AFLEG)**

Process aimed at increasing international commitment towards combating illegal logging and corruption in the forest sector, recognising that producing and consuming countries have shared responsibilities in reducing illegal logging and its associated trade. The process was formally launched in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in October 2003, when representatives from 39 countries signed a joint declaration setting out their commitment to address illegal logging (the AFLEG Declaration).

## **African Governance Report (AGR)**

This is the first major continent-wide study to measure and monitor 'Progress towards Good Governance in Africa' undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The study conducted surveys and desk research in 28 project countries. A synopsis of the report was prepared for the 4th African Development Forum convened by the ECA in Addis Ababa on 11-15 October 2004. The full results and analysis of the study are to be published in 2005.

## **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)**

A voluntary system launched in 2002 and open to all members of the African Union (see below), designed to promote the adoption of agreed governance standards. To accede to the APRM, a state must sign the 2002 NEPAD (see below) Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, and undertake to submit to periodic peer reviews. The first four reviews are underway.

## **African Union (AU)**

The successor organisation to the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), the AU was established in 2002. The AU works to promote African economic, social and political integration as well as peace and security. Its headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. When fully realised, the AU will have a General Assembly, Executive Council, Pan-African Parliament (established in 2004), African Central Bank (and eventual common currency), African Monetary Fund, and other organs and agencies.

## **Agricultural extension**

The public or private provision of new technologies and practices, information and knowledge, to meet the needs of farmers, and improve agricultural productivity and incomes.

## **Arms brokering**

The arrangement and facilitation of arms transfers between suppliers and purchasers who may be, but are not necessarily, outside the country. Arms brokering can cover a range of activities from setting up deals to arranging transport facilities and cargo clearance for arms. Arms brokers will typically benefit materially without necessarily taking possession or ownership of the goods they are involved in transferring.<sup>1</sup>

## **Assessed contribution**

Non-voluntary financial contribution to the core budget of the UN (or other international organisation), required from each member state and calculated on the basis of GNP. Distinct from voluntary, non-core funding, that member states may choose to provide for particular agencies or activities.

## **Basic education**

UNESCO (2004) defines basic education as the 'whole range of educational activities, taking place in various settings, that aim to meet basic learning needs as defined in the World Declaration on Education for All [Jomtien, Thailand, 1990]. According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), basic education comprises primary education [first stage of basic education] and lower secondary education [second stage]. It also covers a wide variety of non-formal and informal public and private activities intended to meet the basic learning needs of people of all ages. AU/NEPAD defines basic education as a nine-year cycle.'

## **Booty futures**

Advance rights to extract resources in areas that rebels hope to capture during war. Rebels sell these rights to raise finance to fund their offensive. Unique to Africa, booty futures have been used to initiate at least one, and prolong at least three armed struggles.<sup>2</sup>

## **Brandt Commission**

An independent commission on international development set up in 1977 by World Bank president Robert McNamara. Headed by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Commission's purpose was to influence public opinion to help change government attitudes, as well as to make proposals for revitalising negotiations between the countries of the North (rich countries) and the South around global development. It produced two influential reports, *North-South* (1980) and *Common Crisis* (1983).

## **Bretton Woods Institutions**

The Bretton Woods institutions are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known as the 'World Bank') and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which were set up at a meeting of 43 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944.

### **Business Contact Group**

A group of leading investors in Africa, set up following a business meeting chaired by UK Chancellor Gordon Brown in London on 20 July 2004, to inform the work of the Commission for Africa. The group produced analysis on a range of areas: governance and transparency, infrastructure, investment climates, small enterprises, leadership and capacity building, customs reform, trade, and HIV and AIDS. Discussions on these areas were held across Africa and in the US. The papers were submitted to the Commission in December 2004, and published on the Commission for Africa website.

### **Capacity**

The ability of individuals, organisations and societies to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve their own objectives. In a development context, 'capacity development' refers to investment in people, institutions, and practices that will, together, enable that country to achieve its development objectives (World Bank, 1997).

### **Cash transfers**

Childcare grants, disability allowances, pensions, and other direct transfers of cash from the state to certain groups to reduce poverty.

### **Challenge Fund**

A challenge fund is a public financing mechanism that allocates grant funding through a competitive process. Challenge funds are set up to meet specific objectives – such as extending financial services to poor people. It is up to bidders to propose innovative ways of achieving the fund's objectives. Bids are assessed against transparent criteria, and successful bidders must match (or more than match) the grant amount. In this way, the public sector shares some of the initial risks associated with investments.

### **Civil society**

All those social organisations outside the state, the family and the market: business associations, employers' associations, trades unions, charities, community groups, professional associations, women's organisations, advocacy groups, church and faith groups, trade associations, self-help groups, recreational groups, media, academia and so on.

### **Coltan**

Coltan (short for Colombite-Tantalite) is a metallic ore, which is found mainly in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. When it is refined, coltan produces metallic tantalum, which can store high electric charges and is therefore used in capacitors. These are commonly used, for example, in mobile telephones.

### **Comparative advantage**

The ability to produce a good at lower cost, relative to other goods, compared to another country.

### **Compulsory license**

Authorisation by a government for a government or company to make and sell a product (such as a drug) without the permission of the patent holder. Compulsory licenses are generally issued on the basis of public interest, such as for reasons of public health or defence.

### **Conditional transfers**

Grants conditional on using a specific service such as school and health clinic attendance. These have had big impacts in Latin America increasing school attendance, reducing illness and malnutrition.

## **Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions**

Commonly referred to as the OECD Bribery Convention, this international treaty signed in 1997 and in force since 1999, commits developed countries to criminalise bribery by their companies operating overseas. All OECD countries have ratified the convention, as have five others (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile and Slovenia). A system of peer reviews monitors compliance with the terms of the convention.

## **Cotonou Agreement**

Partnership agreement between the EU and the ACP countries signed in June 2000 in Cotonou, Benin. Replaces the Lomé Convention. Its main objective is poverty reduction, "to be achieved through political dialogue, development aid and closer economic and trade cooperation."

## **Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)**

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) annually assesses the quality of policy and institutional performance of borrowers from the World Bank in areas relevant to economic growth and poverty reduction. Country assessments began in the World Bank in the late 1970s to help guide the allocation of lending resources.

## **Debt service**

The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt, plus interest paid on short-term debt (i.e. debt which is due within 1 year).

## **Development Assistance Committee (DAC)**

The committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which deals with development co-operation matters.

## **Donor orphans**

Countries that receive disproportionately little donor support.

## **Dual criminality**

The principle whereby a specific crime is recognised in the legal system of two separate jurisdictions. For example, one country may recognise 'Abuse of Privilege' as an offence in its own right, whereas another might consider this a disciplinary matter, but not a criminal act.

## **Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)**

Established in 1958, one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of United Nations (UN) headquarters, mandated to support the economic and social development of its 53 member States, foster regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

## **Economic growth**

The annual increase in a nation's total output of goods and services or the annual increase in the nation's total income.

## **Education for All**

Education for All dates to the Jomtien Conference in 1990. In 2000 countries reiterated their commitment and set six goals in the Dakar Framework for Action (2000) on early childhood care and education, youth and adult learning, gender, universal primary education, literacy and quality.

## **European Investment Bank (EIB)**

The EIB, the European Union's financing institution, contributes to the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. Outside the Union the EIB implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and co-operation policies.

**European Union (EU)**

The European Union is made up of 25 member states. Common institutions, including the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission, take decisions on and manage specific matters of joint interest at European level.

**EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) voluntary partnership scheme**

A plan of action through which the EU will tackle illegal logging. At its core is a proposal to set up voluntary partnerships with timber producing countries, under which the EU will provide development assistance to improve governance in producer countries' forestry sectors. This will include setting up a licensing scheme to verify the legality of timber for export. The EU will further support this process by excluding timber from partner countries from its market unless accompanied by a legality licence – thereby removing unfair competition from the illegal sector.

**Everything But Arms (EBA)**

A 2001 EU initiative to grant least developed countries duty- and quota-free access for their exports.

**Exclusion**

Denial of entitlements or access to decision-making processes and services, including the justice system for certain groups. Exclusion is often on the basis of a person's identity, for example, as a woman or as a part of an ethnic group.

**Extraterritorial arms brokering**

Arms brokers operating from outside their country of residence or nationality.

**Fast-track Initiative (FTI)**

Launched in June 2002 as a practical response to the commitment to Education for All to mobilise increased and better co-ordinated resources for those low-income countries making serious efforts to improve primary education. Designed on the principles of the Monterrey Consensus, the FTI is built on mutual accountability whereby increased donor support for primary education is based on a country's policy performance and accountability for results.

**Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989, under the auspices of the G7 and with affiliations to the OECD, whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. Several regional bodies have been set up on the model of the FATF, including in Africa.

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)**

A corporation's acquisition abroad of physical assets, such as plants and equipment, with operating control residing in the parent corporation outside the country where the acquisition occurs. Also includes mergers and acquisitions of corporations in one country with or by those in another country.

**G7**

A group of seven major industrialised countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US.

**G8**

The G7 plus the Russian Federation.

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**

The GATT is the founding basis of the WTO and covers regulation related to trade in goods. The GATT is the overriding framework within which other agreements – such as agriculture and SPS etc. – fit. GATT came into being in 1947.

### **Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)**

A system through which industrialised high income countries grant preferential access to their markets to developing countries.

### **Gender parity**

Achieving equal access for both sexes. A classic example is enrolment in education where frequently fewer girls than boys are enrolled.

### **Global Health Partnerships**

International coalitions to tackle a single disease or group of diseases.

### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

Total value of new goods and services produced in a given year within the borders of a country, regardless of by whom.

### **Gross enrolment ratio (GER)**

Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The GER can exceed 100 per cent due to late entry and/or repetition (UNESCO, 2004).

### **Gross National Income (GNI)**

Total income earned by domestic citizens, regardless of the country in which they operate. GNI is the monetary equivalent of GDP plus income earned by domestic residents through foreign investments minus the income earned by foreign investors in the domestic market.

### **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)**

The HIPC Initiative was first launched in 1996 by the IMF and World Bank. Its aim is to reduce the excessive debt burdens faced by the world's poorest nations. The Initiative entails co-ordinated action by the international financial community, including multilateral organisations and governments, to reduce to sustainable levels the external debt burdens of the most heavily indebted poor countries. The HIPC Initiative currently identifies 38 countries, 32 of them in sub-Saharan Africa, as potentially eligible to receive debt relief.

### **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Country Assessment and Action Plan (HIPC AAP)**

The HIPC Assessment and Action Plan assesses the quality and capacity of public expenditure systems in HIPC countries and formulates action plans to strengthen those systems.

### **Humanitarian assistance**

Temporary assistance designed to rapidly reduce human suffering, including 'objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population (including food supplies, crops, livestock, water, water installations and irrigation works, medicine, objects necessary for religious worship, clothing, beddings, and shelter)<sup>3</sup>.

### **Human security**

People-centred "human security becomes an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety and participate fully in the process of governance. They enjoy the protection of fundamental rights, have access to resources and the basic necessities of life, including health and education, and inhabit an environment that is not injurious to their health and well-being."<sup>4</sup>

**Informal economy**

Conceptually, the informal economy stands in opposition to the 'formal' economy, i.e. that part of the economy whose activities are recorded in national accounts and operate under rules and regulations imposed by the government. By contrast, economic activities in the informal sector are not recorded in national accounts (hence often called 'invisible') and are not subject to formal rules of contract, licensing, labour laws, reporting and taxation (ILO, 1984). The quality of information about the size, magnitude and composition of the informal economy in Africa is generally very poor.

**Infrastructure**

Economic infrastructure including energy, transport, information and communication technology, water supply and sanitation and other water resource infrastructure and social infrastructure, such as schools and health centres.

**Investment Climate**

The investment climate consists of the local factors that shape the opportunities and incentives for firms to invest productively, create jobs and expand. Government policies and behaviours play a critical role by affecting the costs, risk and barriers to competition faced by firms. Important issues identified in studies and business surveys include: policy predictability; macroeconomic stability; good provision of health, education and infrastructure services; the quality and accountability of public financial management systems; the predictability and transparency of taxation; the nature of business regulation; the level of corruption; an effective and fair judiciary; well-implemented competition laws; efficient financial markets; and political instability, conflict and crime.<sup>5</sup>

**Interhamwe**

A Hutu militia that led to genocidal violence in Rwanda in 1994, parts of which fled to the DRC after the genocide.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

See 'World Bank (Group)'.

**International Development Association (IDA)**

Part of the World Bank Group, established in 1960. Provides interest free credit and grants to the poorest countries.

**IDA 14**

The largest source of IDA resources is new contributions from donor countries, next to internal resources. Donors make pledges as to how much they will contribute to IDA for three year period. The latest replenishment round (for the three year period between July 2005 and June 2008), IDA 14, was concluded in February 2005 and saw the biggest increase in IDA resources for two decades.

**International Finance Facility (IFF)**

Launched in January 2003 by the UK's HM Treasury and DFID, the IFF is a financing mechanism designed to substantially increase development financing in the short run. It would leverage in additional money from the international capital markets by issuing bonds, based on legally-binding long-term donor commitments. Participating donor countries would be responsible for repaying bondholders using future donor aid streams.

**International Monetary Fund**

The IMF has 184 members and works to foster global monetary co-operation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty.

### **Kimberley Process**

An initiative in which governments, industry and NGOs joined together to stem the flow of so called 'conflict diamonds' – rough diamonds that have been used to finance wars and that have mostly been obtained or traded illicitly. The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is a voluntary system that imposes extensive requirements on participants to certify that shipments of rough diamonds are free from conflict diamonds. It accounts for approximately 98 per cent of the world trade in rough diamonds<sup>6</sup>.

### **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

Countries which have been designated as such by the United Nations based on three criteria including low income, economic vulnerability and a human resource weakness criterion (based on indicators on nutrition, education and adult literacy). At 31 March 2004, the total number of LDCs was 50 (of which 33 are in sub-Saharan Africa).

### **Market linkages**

Market linkages are those factors that enable people to access market opportunities. They include finance, business know-how and information, infrastructure and technology. So for example, farmers need roads to transport their products to market. Entrepreneurs need finance to start up and grow new businesses. Through their trading relationships with small enterprises, larger domestic and foreign firms can play an important role in enabling them to overcome weak market linkages. They clearly open new market opportunities by involving them as suppliers or distributors of their products, but many also provide financial assistance, technological upgrading and business skills development.

### **Microfinance**

The provision of financial services to poor people, including small-scale credit, savings, deposits, insurance services and pro-poor mortgage mechanisms.

### **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

At the UN General Assembly in 2000, governments committed to achieving the following goals by 2015: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV and AIDS, malaria, and other disease, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development.

### **Multilateral aid**

Aid channelled through international bodies, for example the UN agencies, or the World Bank.

### **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)**

MIGA, part of the World Bank Group, is a global insurer to private investors and adviser to countries on foreign investment. It aims to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries in support of growth and poverty reduction.

### **Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)**

When the authorities of one country are investigating an offence, part of which took place overseas, or for which some of the evidence is only available overseas (such as details of the suspect's bank account), they apply to the second country for assistance in carrying out their investigation.

### **The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**

NEPAD is a programme of the AU and was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2001. It seeks to strengthen peace, security, economic and political governance, and regional integration.



**Non-governmental organisation (NGO)**

An organisation that is not part of a government. NGOs are usually not-for-profit organisations. See also 'civil society'.

**Official Development Assistance (oda)**

Disbursement of loans made on concessional terms (i.e. interest to be paid is lower than the interest rate that would be charged by the financial markets) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in developing countries (defined as part I of the DAC list of aid recipients). It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%).

**Open source early warning system**

Publicly-shared (available) early warning system as opposed to a closed one, which is solely used by one organisation.

**Operations Evaluation Department (OED)**

An independent unit within the World Bank which reports directly to the World Bank's board of Executive Directors. OED assesses what works, what does not; how a borrower plans to run and maintain a project; and the lasting contribution of the World Bank to a country's overall development.

**Organisation for African Unity (OAU)**

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established in May 1963. It aimed to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States and act as a collective voice for the continent. It was succeeded in July 2002 by the African Union.

**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

**Panel of the Wise**

The African Union's proposed independent panel of eminent persons to support the efforts of the Peace and Security Council, particularly in respect of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

**Paris Club**

An informal group of official bilateral creditors whose role is to find co-ordinated and sustainable solutions to the payment difficulties experienced by debtor nations. Paris Club creditors can agree to reschedule debts due to them. Rescheduling is a means of providing a country with debt relief through a postponement and/or a reduction in debt service obligations.

**PARIS 21**

An international network of statisticians, policy makers and development agencies, established in November 1999, which aims to improve evidence-based policy making. It works through raising the profile of statistics, promoting cross-country lesson-learning, and developing and implementing best practice.

**Peacebuilding**

"Activities that are focused on long-term support to, and establishment of, viable political, socio-economic and cultural institutions capable of addressing the root causes of conflicts and mediating social conflict, as well as other initiatives aimed at creating the necessary conditions for sustained peace and stability. These activities also seek to promote the integration of competing or marginalised groups within mainstream society, through providing equitable access to political decision-making, social networks, economic resources and information and can be implemented in all phases of conflict"<sup>7</sup>.

### **Peacekeeping (peace support operations)**

The UN 'Agenda for Peace' defines peacekeeping as the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well. Peacekeeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace<sup>8</sup>. For the purpose of this report we use peacekeeping as a generic term that encompasses the whole range of military and civilian deployment into a conflict zone with or without the consent of all the parties including peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peace building/making and preventive diplomacy. Some countries/organisations also use the term 'peace support operations'.

### **Political Risk Insurance (PRI)**

Insurance against the risks that arise from the unforeseen actions of governments, such as breach of contract; expropriation of assets; government action that impedes currency transfers; or war and civil disturbance.

### **Post-Harvest Infrastructure**

The storage, processing and distribution infrastructure for agriculture, between production and final consumption.

### **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)**

Initiated by the boards of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), a poverty reduction strategy should describe a country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. PRSs are expected to be prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and IMF, and are required for countries seeking to obtain concessional lending and debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

### **Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)**

Poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA) involves an analysis of the impact of policy reforms on the well-being or welfare of different stakeholder groups, with particular focus on the poor and vulnerable. PSIA has an important role in the elaboration and implementation of poverty reduction strategies in developing countries. It promotes evidence-based policy and fosters debate on policy reform options.

### **Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF)**

The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) is the IMF's low-interest lending facility for low-income countries. PRGF-supported programs are underpinned by comprehensive country-owned poverty reduction strategies.

### **Project Implementation Units (PIUs)**

Project Implementation Units are often autonomous units that administer development assistance programmes. They have been set up when existing civil service staff either do not have the capacity to take on additional tasks, or do not have the technical skills to administer such programmes.

### **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)**

A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate, PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as in the United States.

### **Quad (group of countries)**

The participants in the so-called Quadrilateral meetings, involving the trade ministers of the US, Canada, EU, and Japan, which discuss trade policy issues.

**Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**

Multilateral African organisations which each serve one or more of Africa's regions: North Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa.

**Remittances**

Money transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed in another economy in which they consider themselves residents.

**Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

Small arms "are weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons which are designed for use by several persons serving as a crew. The category of small arms includes: revolvers and self loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles, sub-machine guns and light machine guns. Light weapons include heavy machine guns, handheld underbarrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and mortars of calibres less than 100mm. The ammunition and explosives are considered to form an integral part of the small arms and light weapons...."<sup>9</sup>

**Subsidiarity**

The subsidiarity principle is intended to ensure that decisions are taken as close as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made as to whether action at the international/multilateral level is justified in the light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level.

**Sector Wide Approach (SWAP)**

A SWAP synthesises all policy perspectives within a sector, presents a co-ordinated policy for all the sector activities and guides all spending in the sector (Government, donor, private and NGOs) through one strategy.

**Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)**

The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries. SDRs are allocated to member countries in proportion to their IMF quotas. The SDR also serves as the unit of account of the IMF and some other international organisations. Its value is based on a basket of key international currencies.

**Tariff**

A tax imposed on imports by a government. A tariff may be either a fixed charge per unit of product imported (specific tariff) or a fixed percentage of value (ad valorem tariff).

**Three Ones**

Policy championed by UNAIDS for one coordinating agency, one strategy and one monitoring framework to tackle HIV and AIDS.

**Trade liberalisation**

Reduction of tariffs and removal or relaxation of non-tariff barriers.

**Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)**

The TRIPS agreement provides a framework requiring all WTO member countries to have minimum legislation in order to give protection to the main categories of intellectual property.

**UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**

An international treaty negotiated between 2001 and 2003, and opened for signature in December 2003, under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, setting global standards for governments in combating corruption. The principal sections cover preventive measures; the offences that should be criminalised; international co-operation, including on repatriation of stolen assets; technical assistance, and follow-up.

## UN-HABITAT

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme. The mission of UN-HABITAT is to promote sustainable urbanisation through policy formulation, institutional reform, capacity-building, technical co-operation and advocacy, and to monitor and improve the state of human settlements worldwide.

### User fees

A fee charged to those using public goods or services such as health, education, water and other infrastructure services.

### Vocational education

Programmes designed mainly to prepare students for direct entry into a particular occupation or trade (UNESCO, 2004).

### Vulnerability

Susceptibility to poverty, hunger, and destitution as a consequence of crisis, because of inability to access services or call on informal support.

### World Bank (Group)

Frequently used shorthand for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), one of the original Bretton Woods institutions. The World Bank group consists of the IBRD, as well as the International Development Association (IDA); the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

### World Trade Organization (WTO)

Established on 1 January 1995, as a result of the Uruguay Round, the WTO replaced GATT as the legal and institutional foundation of the multilateral trading system of member countries. It sets forth the principal contractual obligations determining how governments frame and implement domestic trade legislation and regulations. It is also the platform on which trade relations among countries evolve through collective debate and negotiation.

## Glossary: References

- 1 Adapted from a definition supplied by Amnesty International UK: Amnesty International UK (2005) Arms Brokering, accessed via <http://www.amnesty.org.uk/action/camp/arms/broker.shtml>. Note: in terms of a legal definition, arms brokering is country and context specific. Therefore, the practice and its legality varies.
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- 9 Saferworld (2005) *What are small arms and light weapons?*, accessed via <http://www.saferworld.co.uk/whatsalw.htm>