## Assessing the poverty impact of the Doha Development Agenda

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**Nguyen Thang**

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<td>ABCS</td>
<td>Brazilian Association of Pig Producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABEF</td>
<td>Associação Brasileira de Criadores de Suínos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABIEC</td>
<td>Brazilian Beef Processors and Exporters Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>African, Caribbean and Pacific countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
<td>Agence France-Presse</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFTA</td>
<td>ASEAN Free Trade Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGOA</td>
<td>National Association of Research, Development and Engineering (Brazil)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANPEI</td>
<td>Associação Nacional de Pesquisa, Desenvolvimento e Engenharia das Empresas Inovadoras</td>
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<td>ANVISA</td>
<td>Brazilian National Agency for Sanitary Surveillance</td>
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<td>AoA</td>
<td>(Uruguay Round) Agreement on Agriculture</td>
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<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Agreement on Textiles and Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>BACEN</td>
<td>Central Bank of Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCG</td>
<td>Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTA</td>
<td>Bilateral Trade Agreement</td>
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<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common Agricultural Policy (EU)</td>
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<td>CARICOM</td>
<td>Caribbean Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>Commonwealth Business Council</td>
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<td>CEPAL</td>
<td>Comisión económica para América Latina y el Caribe (see ECLAC)</td>
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<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>CONAB</td>
<td>Brazilian National Food Supply Company</td>
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<td>CU</td>
<td>Customs Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUTS</td>
<td>Consumer Unity and Trust Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)</td>
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<td>DDA</td>
<td>Doha Development Agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (UK)</td>
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<td>DIEESE</td>
<td>Unions Institute for Economical and Social Studies (Brazil)</td>
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<td>DST</td>
<td>Doenças Sexualmente Transmissíveis (see STD)</td>
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<td>DTI</td>
<td>UK Department of Trade and Industry</td>
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<td>EBA</td>
<td>Everything but Arms (EU)</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>ECLAC</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see CEPAL)</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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EDL (WHO) Essential Drugs List
EFTA European Free Trade Area
ERS Economic Research Service
ESCWA United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU European Union
FAIR Act Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (US, 1996)
FDI Foreign Direct Investment
FGT Foster-Greer Thorbecke (measures of poverty)
FTA Free Trade Agreement
FTAA Free Trade Area of the Americas
GATS General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEP Global Economic Prospects (World Bank)
GI Geographical Indication
GMO Genetically Modified Organisms
GNI Gross National Income
GSP Generalized System of Preferences
GTAP Global Trade Analysis Project
GVC Global Value Chain
HDI Human Development Index
HDR Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HYV High-Yielding Varieties
IBGE Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
ICC International Chamber of Commerce (UK)
ICONE Institute for International Trade Negotiations (Brazil)
ICTSD The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IDC International Development Committee (UK Parliament)
IDS Institute of Development Studies (UK)
IILEAP International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty
IMF International Monetary Fund
INPC International Price Consumer Index (Brazil)
INPI Brazilian National Institute for Intellectual Property
IPEA Institute of Applied Economic Research (Brazil)
LASA Latin American Studies Association
LDC Least Developed Country
LSMS Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG Millennium Development Goals
MDIC Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade (Brazil)
MERCOSUR  Southern Common Market (South America)
  Mercado Común del Sur
MRE  Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brazil)
  Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
MFA  Multi-Fibre Arrangement
MFN  Most-Favoured Nation
NAFTA  North America Free Trade Area
NAMA  National Agri-Marketing Association (US)
NATO  North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NFIDC  Net Food-Importing Developing Country
NGO  Non-Governmental Organisation
NIC  Newly-Industrialising Country
ODA  Official Development Assistance
OECD  Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PEA  Economically Active Population (População Economicamente Ativa)
PNAD  Annual National Household Survey (Brazil)
  Pesquisa Nacional de Amostra de Domicílios
PPA  Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPP  Purchasing Power Parity
PPV  Living Standards Measurement Survey (Brazil)
  Pesquisa Sobre Padrões de Vida
PRA  Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRGF  Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP  Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QUAD  Canada, EU, Japan and US
RFFSA  Federal Railroad System (Brazil)
  Rede Ferroviária Federal Sociedade Anônima
RRA  Rapid Rural Appraisal
RTA  Regional Trade Agreement
S&D  Special and Differential
SAARC  South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDT  Special and Differential Treatment
SACU  Southern African Customs Union
SADC  Southern Africa Development Community
SAIIA  South African Institute of International Affairs
SECEX  Secretariat of Foreign Trade
  Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Brazil)
SME  Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS  Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SSA  Sub-Saharan Africa
STD  Sexually Transmitted Diseases (see DST)
TARIC  Taxation and Customs Union
TBT  Technical Barriers to Trade
TMNP  Temporary Movement of Naturalised Persons
TRIMs  Trade-Related Investment Measures
TRIPs  Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property rights
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<td>Union for the Protection of Plant Products</td>
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<td>UR</td>
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# 9. Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and Targets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Target 1:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | 1. Proportion of population below $1 per day  
2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)  
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| **Target 2:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)  
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education** | |
| **Target 3:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education  
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5  
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** | |
| **Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 | 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education  
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds  
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector  
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality** | |
| **Target 5:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | 13. Under-five mortality rate  
14. Infant mortality rate  
15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health** | |
| **Target 6:** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 16. Maternal mortality ratio  
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** | |
| **Target 7:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS | 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women  
19. Contraceptive prevalence rate  
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS |
| **Target 8:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria  
22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures  
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis  
24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) |
| **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** | |
| **Target 9:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest  
26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity  
27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)  
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)  
(Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases) |
| **Target 10:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water | 29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source |
**Target 11:** By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation
31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure
   Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

### Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*

**Target 12:** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
*Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally*

- Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.

**Official Development Assistance**

- 32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors’ GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]
- 33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
- 34. Proportion of ODA that is untied
- 35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
- 36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries

**Market Access**

- 37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
- 38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
- 39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
- 40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

**Debt Sustainability**

- 41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
- 42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- 43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- 44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

**Target 13:** Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries
*Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction*

**Target 14:** Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

**Target 15:** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

**Target 16:** In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

- 45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds

**Target 17:** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

- 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

**Target 18:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

- 47. Telephone lines per 1000 people
- 48. Personal computers per 1000 people

* The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement
Appendix 2

Balance of Sensitivities: the EC, the US, and the G22

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>G22</th>
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**Defensiveness**

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*Source: Jank, Monteiro, 2003.*