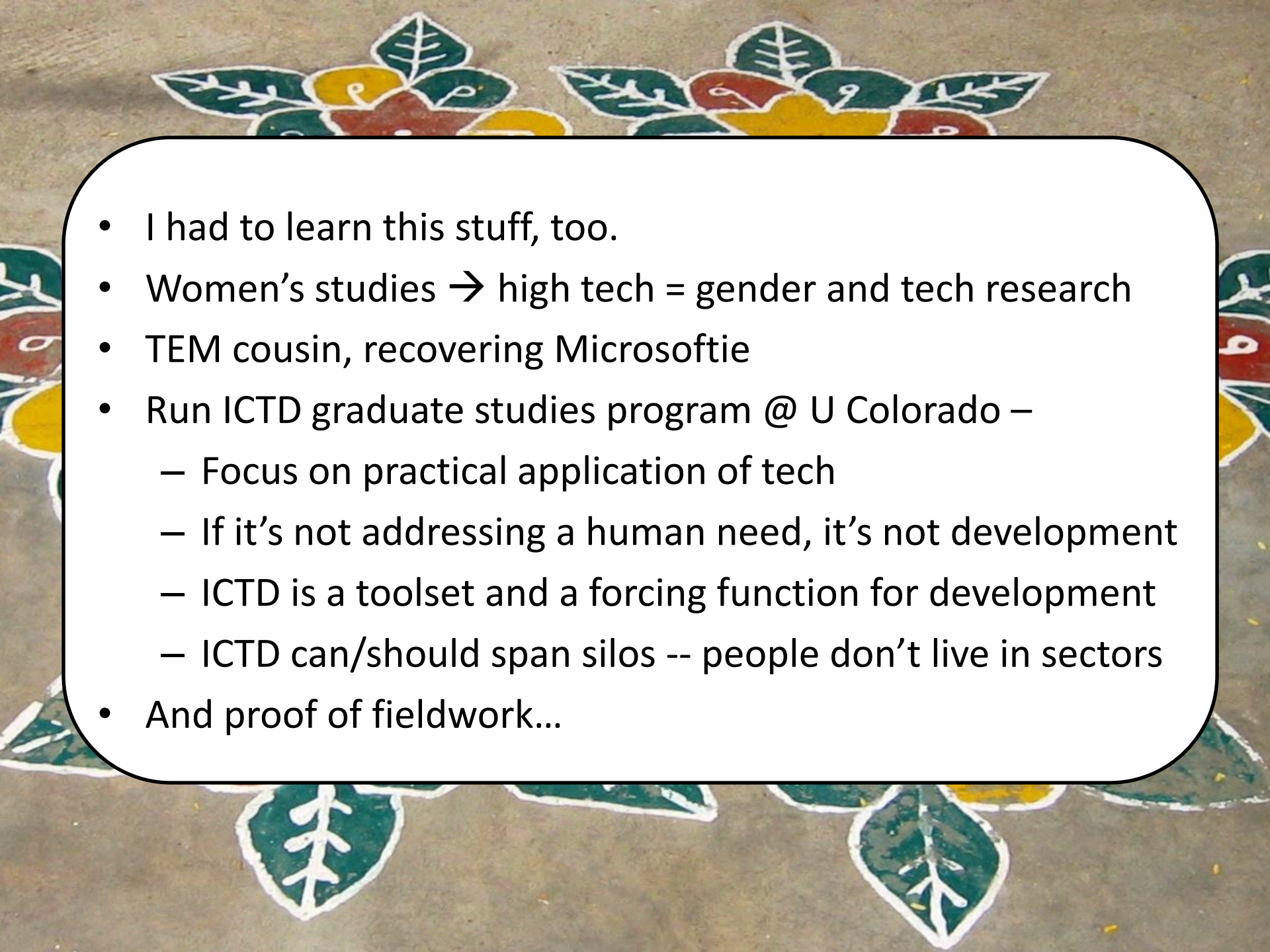




# Demystifying Development

*The historical data, buzz words and debates that you may need to talk about, at some point...*

- 
- I had to learn this stuff, too.
  - Women's studies → high tech = gender and tech research
  - TEM cousin, recovering Microsoftie
  - Run ICTD graduate studies program @ U Colorado –
    - Focus on practical application of tech
    - If it's not addressing a human need, it's not development
    - ICTD is a toolset and a forcing function for development
    - ICTD can/should span silos -- people don't live in sectors
  - And proof of fieldwork...

# Goals of this presentation:

- Theories of development
- Timeline
- Vocabulary, definitions and names
- Major entities and movements
- Debates w/in Development

*All of these could be semester long topics.*

*You're getting 2 sentences on each.*



*That established, why do you have to know about development?*

- Demonstrated yesterday that it's a complex and subjective concept – where do you situate yourself?
- ICTD operates within the context of the development industry, although sometimes it doesn't realize it
- Development has a history - tech people seem to not understand that development didn't start with them.
- Credibility and familiarity is a good thing.

Area	1938	2010
<b>Malaria</b>	mosquito bed-nets & malaria control by the spraying of native huts with a preparation of pyrethrum	insecticide-treated nets. insecticides for indoor residual spraying with pyrethroids
<b>Nutrition</b>	the African suffers from deficiency of Vitamin A	Malnutrition {is often} caused by inadequate intake of vitamin A
<b>Soil Fertility</b>	Methods of improving soil fertility {such as} green manuring	Utilize green manure to improve soil fertility
<b>Soil Erosion</b>	increasing absorption and reducing runoff on cultivated land {through} the use of terraces	Contour terraces, necessary on sloping lands when furnished with grasses and trees to avoid soil erosion
<b>Land Tenure</b>	legal security against attack or disturbance can most effectively be guaranteed by registration	security in private property and tenure rights registration of property
<b>Clean Drinking Water</b>	sinking boreholes	increase the number/access of/to boreholes

# Modernization Theory

- Traditional countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have – capitalism and globalization. *Neoliberal approach*.
- Development requires the assistance of developed countries to aid developing countries to learn from their development.
- Built upon the concept that it is possible for equal development to be reached between the developed and lesser developed countries.
- **Why might this not work?**

# Dependency Theory

- There are peripheral poor states and core rich ones; this is deliberate by the core. *Marxist approach*.
- Poor states provide natural resources, cheap labor, a destination for obsolete technology, and markets to the wealthy nations, without which the latter could not have the standard of living they enjoy.
- Poor countries should reduce their presence on world market so that they can pursue their own path.
- **Why might this be problematic?**
- Quick touch on other theories, and theories w/in,

# Post-WWII...development explosion!

- Marshall Plan (1945-53)

*\$44.3B; "set the stage for large amounts of private U.S. investment in Europe, establishing the basis for modern transnational corporations".*

- United Nations (1945)

- Bretton Woods institutions (1945): World Bank and IMF

*IMF mainly lends to countries that have balance of payment problems ; WB offers loans to fund particular development projects.*



# United Nations

- League of Nations (1919–1946) → United Nations (1945)
- “maintain international peace and promote cooperation in solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems.”
- The Group of 77 (1964) → coalition of developing nations, joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations (now 130 members of 192 total) countries
- Who funds the UN? 0.7% GNP; UN Foundation
- ILO, FAO, WHO, ITU, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO... and Councils
- Dinosaur or potentially useful?

[U.N. Me Trailer 2 \[www.Keep-Tube.com\].mp4](http://www.Keep-Tube.com)



*"An organization of 186 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty".*

- Goal: stabilize exchange rates and assist financial reconstruction
- Arguments in favor of the IMF say that economic stability is a precursor to democracy; however, critics highlight various examples in which democratized countries fell after receiving IMF loans.
- Controversial: supported military dictatorships friendly to American and European corporations. Critics also claim that the IMF is generally apathetic or hostile to their views of democracy, human rights, and labor rights.



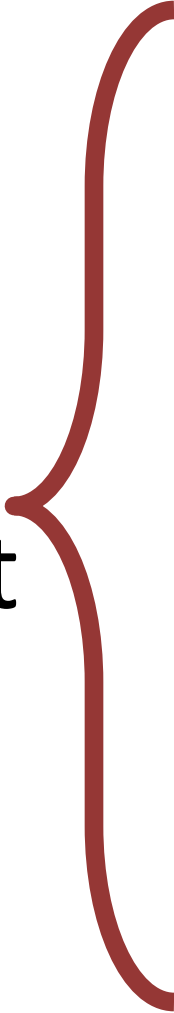
*The Bank's mission is to aid developing countries and their inhabitants to achieve development and the reduction of poverty, including achievement of the MDGs, by helping countries develop an environment for investment, jobs and sustainable growth, thus promoting economic growth through investment and enabling the poor to share the fruits of economic growth.*

- Focused on developing countries
- Loans or grants for specific projects are often linked to wider policy changes in the sector or the economy.
- Millennium Development Goals
- Focus: strengthening governments; implementation of legal, financial and judicial systems for the encouragement of business; research, consultancy and training
- Critique: WB has increased poverty; pushes a neoliberal agenda; not honest with research/reporting: (World Bank report which found that biofuels had driven food prices up 75% was not published; InfoDev gender report, etc)

# Be like *us*

- **1989: Washington Consensus** -- specific neoliberal economic policy prescriptions
  - Expand US influence; provides US with cheap foreign goods
  - "Stabilize, privatize, and liberalize"
  - Free markets, lowered tariffs (products move, people don't)
- Critics from both left/right:
  - exploitation of poor; protectionism
  - development of a small, wealthy elite in the Third World who have a vested interest in maintaining the local status quo
- Considered an overall failure, even by creator

# Structural Adjustment



**Conditionalities for getting new loans and addressing economic imbalances. NOT poverty reduction.**

**Like Washington Consensus, free market focus. Failure to enact = massive penalties**

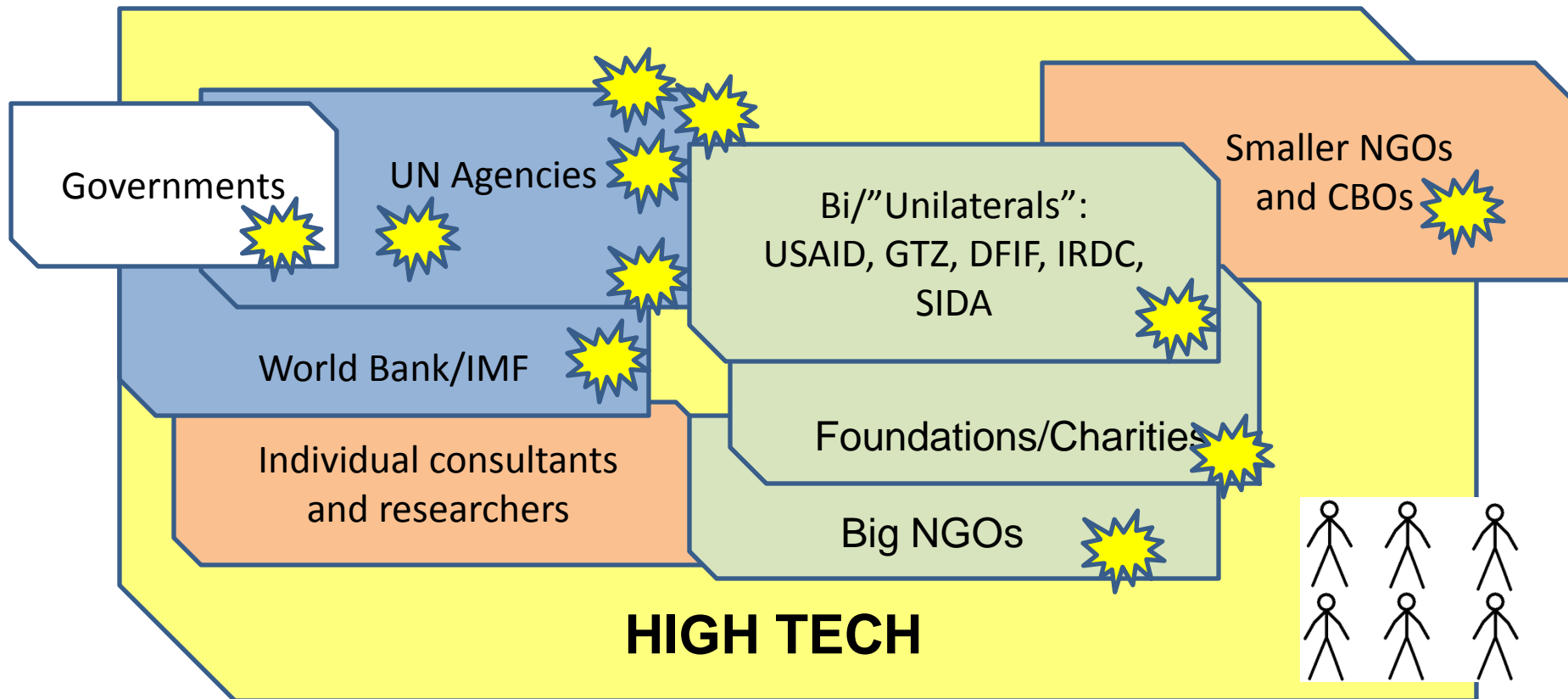
**SSA: social spending cut; cash crops.**

**By the late 1980s, international organizations began to admit that structural adjustment policies were worsening life for the world's poor. Yet, iterations continue ... why?**



# The Development industry

- It IS an industry – trillions of dollars. White rovers!
- Multiple stakeholders and players:

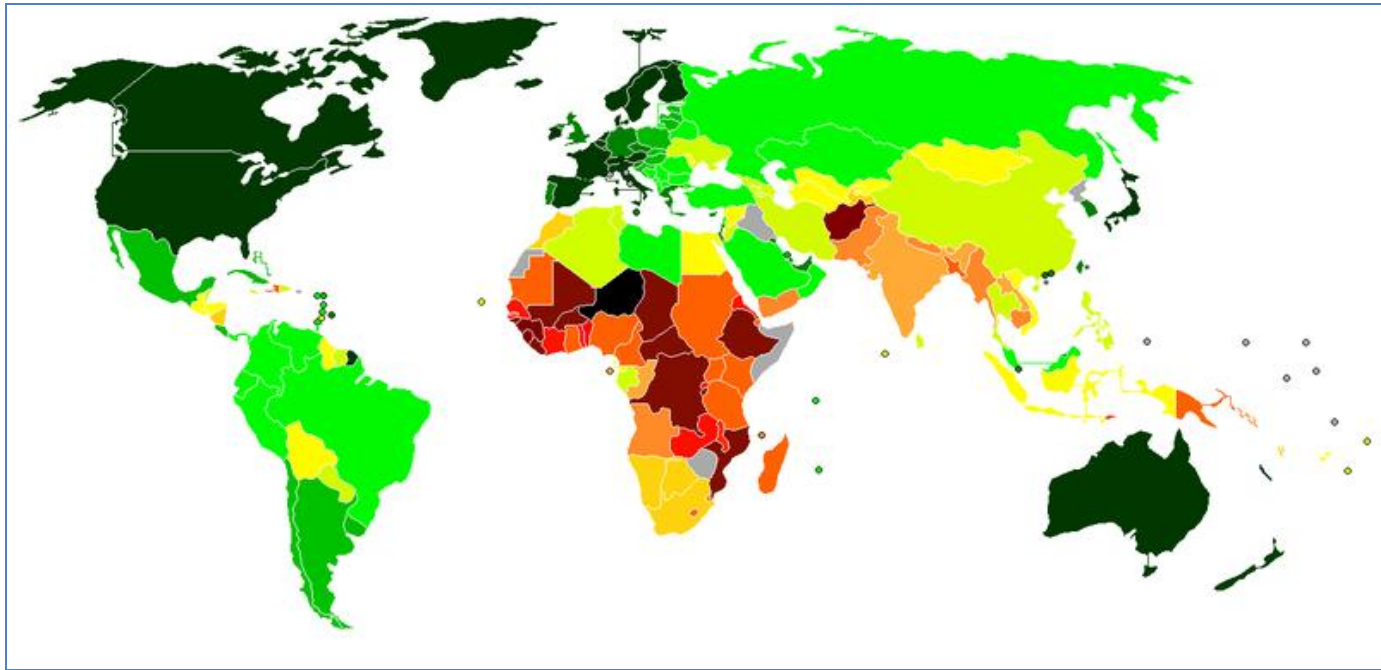


# UNDP Human Dev Reports

	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability of not surviving to age 40 <sup>a,t</sup>	Adult illiteracy rate <sup>b,t</sup>	Population not using an improved water source <sup>t</sup>	Children under weight for age	Population below income poverty line (%)			

88 Iran (Islamic Rep)  
89 Georgia  
90 Dominican Repu  
91 Saint Vincent an  
92 China  
93 Belize

HDI rank						Educational attainment levels <sup>a</sup> (% of the population aged 25 and above)			Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				Healthy life expectancy at birth <sup>c</sup> (years)	Unhealthy life expectancy as a % of total life expectancy <sup>d</sup>
	Public expenditure on health		Public expenditure on education		Aid allocated to social sectors <sup>a</sup>	Low	Medium	High	Educational level of mother					
	per capita PPP US\$	as % of total government expenditure	per pupil in primary education PPP US\$	as % of total government expenditure					lowest (no education)	highest (secondary or higher)	Wealth quintile			
2006	2006	2003–2006	2000–2007	2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2000–2007	2007	2007	
119 Uzbekistan	89	8.0	..	..	69.4	..	..	..	72	42	..	..	60	11
120 Kyrgyzstan	55	8.7	..	18.6	54.4	23.0	62.1	14.9	..	..	..	..	59	13
121 Cape Verde	227	13.2	1,052	16.4	44.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	10
122 Guatemala	98	14.7	390	..	38.6	84.8	11.2	3.7	78 *	39 *	79 *	42 *	62	12
123 Egypt	129	7.3	..	12.6	28.1	..	..	..	75	25	68	31	62	11
124 Nicaragua	137	16.0	331	15.0	46.1	..	..	..	64	19	72	25	66	9
125 Botswana	487	17.8	1,158	21.0	72.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	10
126 Vanuatu	90	10.9	..	26.7	54.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	11
127 Tajikistan	16	5.5	106	18.2	53.4	21.0	68.3	10.6	..	..	..	..	57	14
128 Namibia	218	10.1	944	21.0	68.9	..	..	..	92	29	..	..	53	12



- “to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people centered policies.”
- Sen’s capabilities and functionings that provided the underlying conceptual framework (Social, Political, Security)
- Life expectancy at birth
- Knowledge and education
- Standard of living (based on gross domestic product and purchasing power parity)

**Good ideas...**

**Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

**Achieve Universal Primary Education**

**Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

**Reduce Child Mortality**

**Improve Maternal Health**

**Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases**

**Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

**Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

**...how to implement?**

# Millennium Development Goals (2000)

- **WB, UN, 150 large NGOs...**
- **MDGs aim to spur development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries.**
- **Progress towards reaching the goals has been uneven.**
- **Countries achieving their goals = China, India**
- **SSA in some cases worse off: gender, the divide between the humanitarian and development agendas and economic growth...**



# Inherent tensions

- There are many ways of providing assistance to people in poor countries that do little or nothing to produce development.
- What are you doing? Poverty reduction, social development, humanitarian aid, focusing on inequities and injustices?
- Time frame: immediate or long-term?
- Working with others: beliefs that all development can be traced to a single cause, and/or development is a linear process... why is this not so?

# One tension: India and the UN

- Longest service on UN Security Council; 1<sup>st</sup> woman president of UN General Assembly (Vijaya Nehru – 1953)
- Pushes for global equities (antiapartheid, human rights, global disarmament) – but policies at home?
- India is one of the main contributors to the UN regular budget
- World Bank and developed nations provide most aid; Japan largest donor.
- Indian aid program to Bhutan and Nepal; smaller programs assist Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- 1 Million NGOS, but ISRO is arguably the largest development “agency” (Aravind Eye Hospital)

# The “Ick” factor

- Development is inherently a moral activity
  - Imbued with your values, backgrounds, beliefs
  - Who you choose to engage with (and thus not)
  - What is your comfort zone with contracts, etc?
- Elephants in the room
  - Religion, Military, unlikely partnerships
  - Who isn't there? Issues of representation.
- Political Correctness
  - So much is not said because it's “icky” (slums, racism)
  - Hard questions? (value chain, responsibility)
  - Identify biases

- Bias 1: direct experience = truth
- Bias 2: spatial bias (urban and tarmac bias) -- development follows roads
- Bias 3: project bias – model villages and initiatives
- Bias 4: “Elite” bias – meeting with the local authorities
- Bias 5: Activity bias – those who are visible hide poverty
- Bias 6: Dry and wet season bias – comfort
- Bias 7: poverty bias – slum tours. Mixed local reaction... Focus on the poverty, not the community
- Bias 8: Security bias – self preservation is good
- Bias 9: Site bias – go where the project will work (population is amenable, geography, soil quality)
- Bias 10: Expert bias – DEBUNK Sachs, Collier, Easterly, us (everyone sounds good on [YouTube](#)).