

Portfolio Carmen del Sol 5°E6B

201701414

ACTIVITY FOR PORTFOLIO N° 1: CARTOON ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION



THE IRRAWADDY | Wednesday, January 16, 2008

This cartoon wants to represent the amount of economic aid is collected and the quantity which is granted and used for its original purpose. Furthermore, it intends to represent either the dishonesty or wastage of the stages that comprises the chain of mediation of any organisation when it comes to the manipulation of funds for aid projects.

Although the intention of foreign aid to help developing countries to provide a series of services not financially or structurally feasible, it also need to be recognised the amount of corruption involved not only in most of these countries but in the organisations which raise the funds, as Angus Deaton, economist at Princeton, stated: *“much of the \$135 billion that the world’s most developed countries spent on official aid in 2014 may not have ended up helping the poor”* (Deacon, 2015). Considering this situation, also including most circumstances comprising moral crusades as an excuse to appeal people’s hearts and wallets, foreign aid also has a dark side. Yet I believe that is it predominantly caused by inefficiency and misuse rather than evil.

On the other hand, I consider this interpretation of development aid much more humoristic than real. It is true that the excessive bureaucracy required for these organisations is outrageous causing superfluous waste, but it is necessary to carry out the program due to the exorbitant legal, political, or environmental demands required by the IO’s or the country. Still, this flagrant expenditure is caused by the corrupt government the organisations are forced to work with to get the funds, services or materials in the area: *“To get to the powerless, you often have to go through the powerful. Another issue, is that it undermines what people in developing countries need most — “an effective government that works with them for today and tomorrow.”* (Deacon, 2015).

Some suggestions, from my point of view, for development aid to be more efficient could be as follow; include the community or local population in the project, not just bringing the funds but incorporating them in all the process of the projects. Instead of just providing funds which are more likely to disappear, invest in the local networking and internal development of the community by leaving free range of creativity and disposal of material in order for them to learn to improve by themselves without the necessity of foreign intervention.

In conclusion, though there is a “dark side” of foreign aid that does not mean is useless or corrupt in its totality, just ineffective.

ACTIVITY FOR PORTFOLIO N° 2: Timeline and analyze reports

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TIMELINE

1945

Chapter IX UN Charter

International Economic and Social Cooperation

UN General Assembly, San Francisco Conference, 50 delegates

Art. 55: The promotion of stability by

- Higher standards of living, conditions of economic and social progress and development.
- International cultural and educational cooperation.
- Universal respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights.

1960

Creation of the OECD

"To contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development"

1955

Bandung Conference

Indonesia, 29 Asian and African countries

Principles of development cooperation and decolonization of the 3rd world countries,

1970

The Pearson Report

A new strategy for global development

Courier, UNESCO, UN, February 1970.

Stated a necessity of universal primary education, health and nutrition, the importance of food production, research in agriculture and identified the debt burden of developing countries as an issue needing urgent attention.

However, it caused a weakening of the investment on those areas due to the opening of the developing countries to the manufacturers.

1980

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM by the WB and IMF

Implement "adjustment" measures, conditioning aid flows to the adoption of adjustment policies in indebted countries.

1983

The Brandt Report

North-South: Co-operation for World Recovery, WB.

The Independent Commission for International Developmental Issues

Gave primary emphasis to the international issues of food and agricultural development, aid, energy, trade, international monetary and financial reform, and global negotiations. Also included solutions to environment, arms race, population growth, and the uncertain prospects of the global economy.

The Report calls on the countries of the North to intensify their contributions to "development".

1985

LIVE AID CONCERT FOR AFRICA

Took place in Wembley and Philadelphia as a fund raiser for Africa poverty and famine situation putting this problems in the center of the political agenda.

1987

The Brundtland Report

Our Common Future:

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, UN.

This report presented for the first time the notion of sustainable development dividing its fundamental components in 3 areas:

- Environment: investment on research of renewable source.
- Social equity: reduction of the disparity between rich and poor.
- Economic growth: dissasociation between economic growth and resource extraction.

1990

1st Human Development Report

UNPD, UN.

This report situated human necessities such as economy, politics, rights ... and people as the center for development. This report tires to analyse different aspects of everyday life worldwide in order to stipulate the current situation of the population for a better understanding of the problems and developing better solutions in the future for obtaining a higher quality of life.

2015

2030 Agenda for sustainable development

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN.

This Agenda set 17 different objectives in order to reach a sustainable development for 2030: equality for people, protection for the planet, and prosperity.

Some of these objectives are end poverty, no hunger, universal health and education, gender equality, sustainable and affordable energy..

ACTIVITY FOR PORTFOLIO N° 3: COMPARING DEVELOPMENT THEORIES

Authors Name	Theory	Year	Definition	Key Elements	Impacts
Sir Roy F. Harrod Evsey Domar	Harrod-Domar Model	1939	<i>“Essay in Dynamic Theory”</i> stressed the importance of investment and savings as determinants of growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speed of economic influenced by different economic factors. - National savings. - Investment in public goods. - Economic growth. - National income. - Purchasing power. 	The Harrod-Domar theory requires a % of the national savings to be assigned for replacing capital goods and future investment. The balance between public and private investment affects the national economic growth thus improving the general income of the population and their purchasing power.
Hollis Chenery	“Two Gap Model”	1960s	This model relies on the eradication of poverty by industrialization to develop the national growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation of economic structures - Savings gap - Foreign exchange gap - Structural changes: technology, skills, development of new institutions. 	A country cannot fully develop and grow if part of its population is still living in poverty. Although to balance the national savings and investment foreign aid might be needed during a limited period, other key factors such as the adoption of a more productive technology or a change in the composition of output for the redistribution of wealth and focusing on specific projects to meet the need of the poorest are much more efficient strategies.
Rose and Milton Friedman	“Free to choose”	1980	This neoclassical economic theory stated that the purpose of the government is the sole protection of its people to allow the capitalist competition of the free market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free trade - Economic freedom - No public intervention - Smaller government - Responsibility to the shareholders 	The public intervention of the government in the economic operations of the people is rather an obstacle than an aid for the overall economic development. The State should always look to maximize the population’s revenues in a free trade environment as it is the economic freedom and capitalist competitiveness which brings development and growth to the system.

Authors Name	Theory	Year	Definition	Key Elements	Impacts
Paul Streeten	“Basic Needs Theory”	1981	In “ <i>Development perspectives</i> ” he saw that income and growth do not mean a general development but other indicators such as social services like food, sanitation or labor are also basic needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic needs - Economic growth - Appropriate policies - Development Strategy 	Economic indicators are not considered adequate indicators of overall development as meeting the basic need of the people by the satisfaction of basic human needs are the real pointers of the situation of the population. They should focus on developing strategies aiming for the fulfillment of those needs for reaching growth.
“Our common future”	Sustainable Development approach	1987	““Our common future” established the first definition for sustainable development stating the development of society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of needs - Sustainable Economic growth - Respect for the environment - Socially inclusive - Conservation and equality - Public participation 	Society can no longer continue developing as long as their production factors still harms the environment. This is due to the limitation of resources and how the excessive consumption and relationships of the manufacturing process provoke negative changes and consequences in the ecosystem thus our environment harming the populations current and future needs.
Mahbu Ul Haq	Human Development	1989	Ul Haq participated in the creation of the HDI to explain that development consist of the conjoint action of the people to influence and improve their lives in different spheres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human well being - Development for the people - Easing human development - Cooperation - Measures of human development 	Human development establish that the real development is comprised by different spheres that affect the situation of life for the overall population interrelated with social factors rather than only economical such as equality, health, education... this development focus on the enrichment of those indicators as they are the real proof of social improvement.

ACTIVITY FOR PORTFOLIO N° 4: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF AID/COOPERATION TYPES AND MODALITIES

MODALITY	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Bilateral Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct relations with partner country - Donor cost linked to development - Easier negotiations - Improve image of donor country - Efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower influence on the controversial mater in the recipient country, could not be aligned with donor expectations - Lower range of integration and results limited to the country - Higher conditions for the beneficiary
Multilateral Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence other countries to participate - Greater presence and influence in the situation - Implementation of several programms - Usually have expertise and technical experience - Regional level of integration and overall imporvement - Quick action time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires global consensus - Longer discussion time Low funding due to the division of geopolitical interest
Humanitarian Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short term planning - Strengthen preparedness - Delivered in disaster zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target for specific situations - Does not respond to systematic problems - No political or social development
Decentralized Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local governments have more proximity and capacity to work with locals. - Better transference of knowledge - Sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer time for preparation
South – South Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conjoint political, social, and cultural domains - Can be in a regional, subregional, interregional or bilateral basis. - Share of knowledge by developed countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too dependant on the public and private participation of governments. - Long term
Triangular Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost efficiency - Local experts local training - Cross continental due to the share of a common language - Better alignment with beneficiary countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need more time for negotiations - Highly dependant on international situation, treaties...
PPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large scale government projects - Synergy of public and private sectors - Quicker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher risk for the private sector