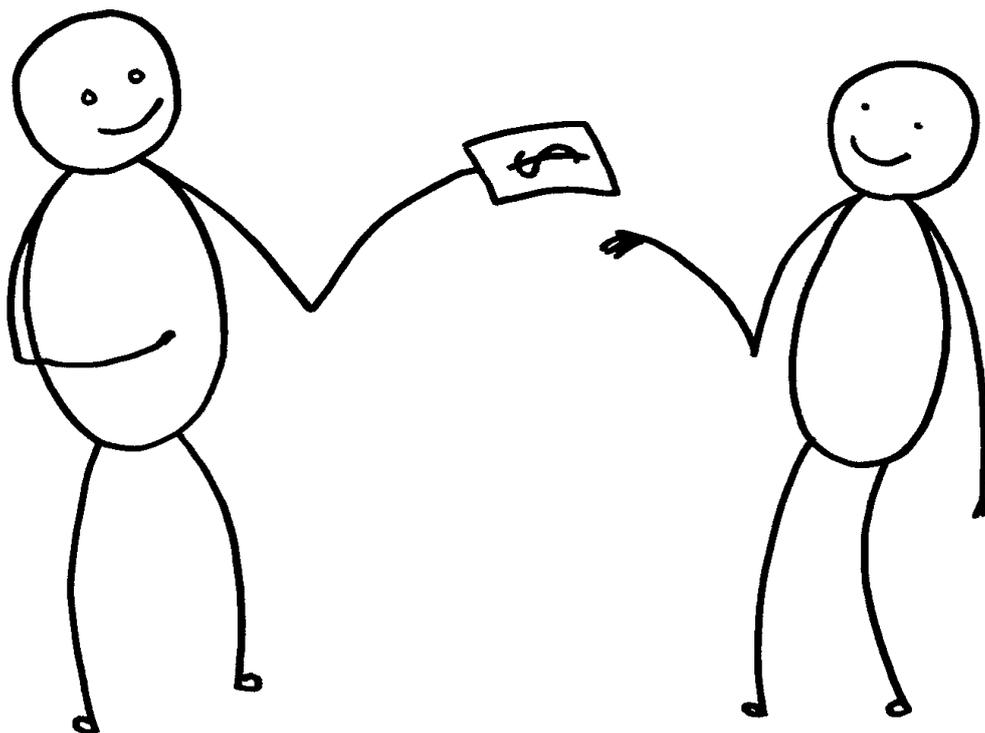


WORKSHOP

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

ORIGIN AND STRATEGIES

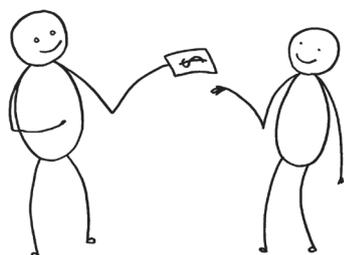


HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

ORIGIN AND STRATEGIES

→ Understand the history of development cooperation

→ Reflect on strategies for fighting poverty



People have always tried to find a way to survive. However, it is a relatively new phenomenon in human history that rich countries want to fight poverty in other countries.

The workshop HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION is about the origin of the idea of the worldwide fight against poverty and the strategies that were adopted over the course of decades.

FOR WHOM?

Students, persons who plan to work abroad in development cooperation and other interested parties

DURATION

60 min.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

2 - 20

AGE OF PARTICIPANTS

from 12 years



HISTORY AND STRATEGIES

CONTENT

In this workshop the history of development cooperation is presented and analysed with the help of an animation film. The focus lies on different strategies for fighting poverty that were adopted over the course of decades.

LIST OF MATERIALS

General:

- computer (+ projector) or TV + playback device
- WORKSHEETS I-VIII

Per group:

- WORKSHEETS IX-XII

For the instructor:

- WORKSHEETS XIII-XIV

For the participants to take away:

- INFORMATION SHEETS
- LINKS & INFOS

EXERCISE 60 min.

FILM 5 min.

Presentation of a 4-minute animation movie about the history of development cooperation.



film online or for downloading:
www.kuska.online/film/?lang=en

ANALYSIS 10 min.

1. The participants are asked to relate what happened in the film.
2. The instructor puts out the work sheets on the themes identified in the middle.
3. The group organises the work sheets chronologically.



WORKSHEETS III-X

GROUP WORK 30 min.

1. The participants are split into two groups.
2. The groups receive worksheets about the history of development cooperation and complete them.
3. The solutions to exercise 1 are discussed with all participants. If necessary the film can be shown again.
4. Brainstorming on exercise 2 with all participants:

Is there a perfect solution for fighting poverty? Which strategies are effective?



TO TAKE AWAY

Workshop documents



INFORMATION SHEETS
LINKS & INFO



WORKSHEETS IX-XII

Solutions and inputs
for the instructor:
WORKSHEETS XIII-XIV

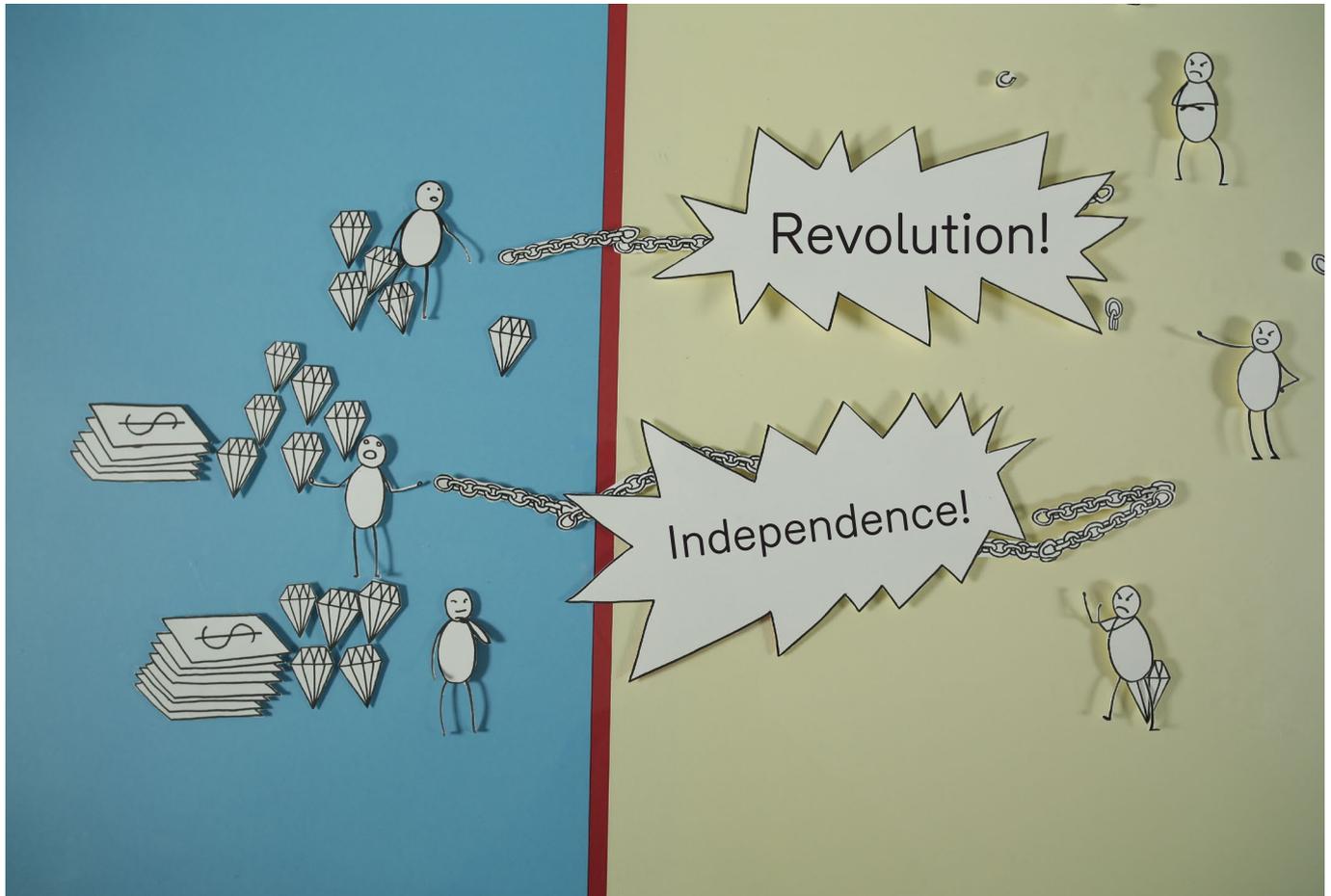
POVERTY



Extreme poverty means that people have to live with USD 1.90 per day or less. They can no longer afford the necessary nourishment and the vital requisites of everyday life. Today one tenth of the world population is still living in extreme poverty.

COLONIAL ERA

15th - 20th century



Since the end of the 15th century European states brought many areas in Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Oceania under their sovereignty. The aim was to develop new settlements and markets and thus extend their power.

EXAMPLES

UK: USA, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa

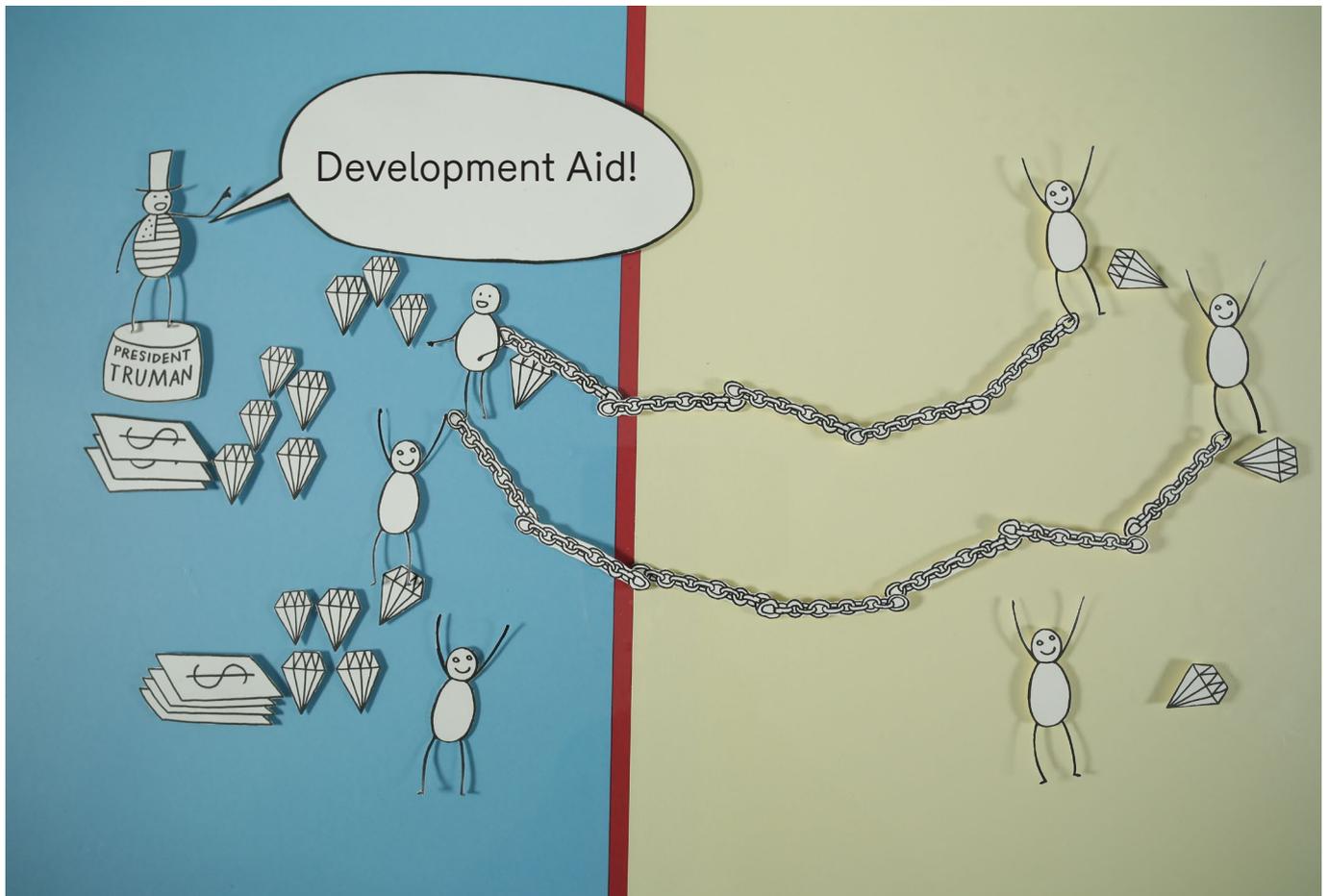
France: Canada, West and Central Africa

Spain: South and Central America

Portugal: Brazil

DEVELOPMENT AID

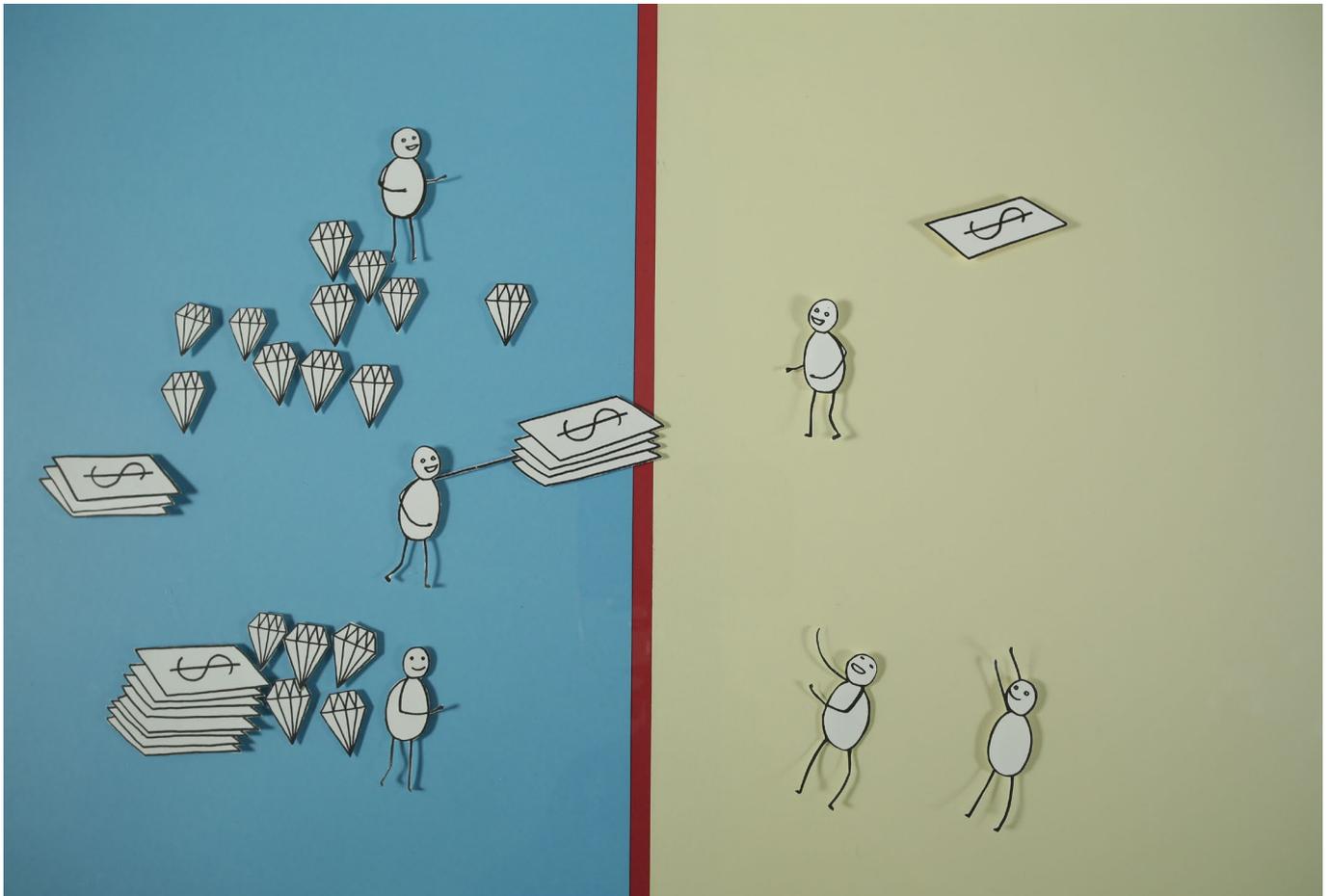
1949



The inaugural speech by US President Harry S. Truman in 1949 is considered the hour of birth for development aid. Truman stated that half of the world's population was living in poverty and pledged to free these people from poverty.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROWTH

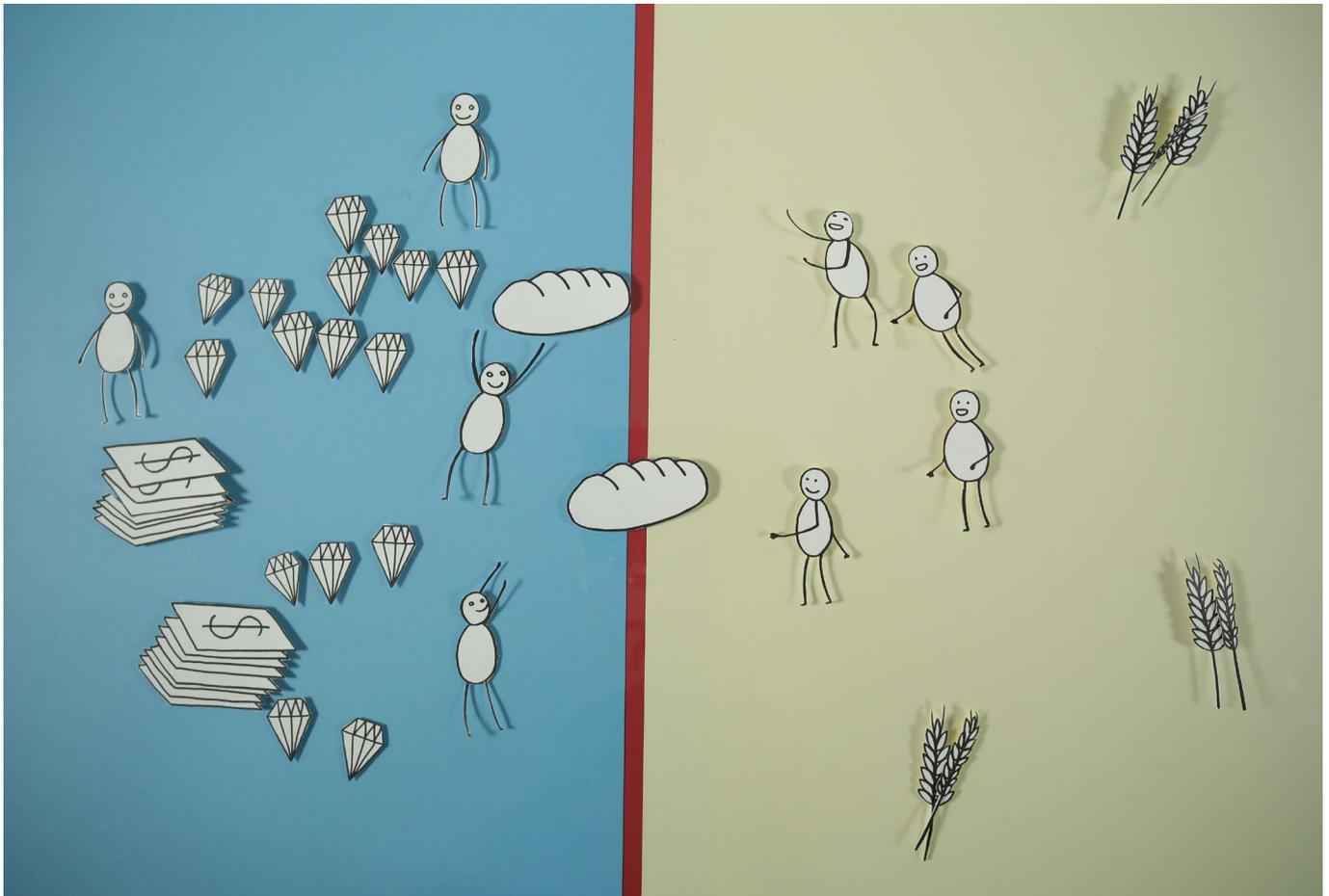
1960s



In the 1960s developing countries were supported through loans in order to foster economic growth. However, the loans that had been made ended up in the hands of the few while the majority of people remained poor.

SATISFYING BASIC NEEDS

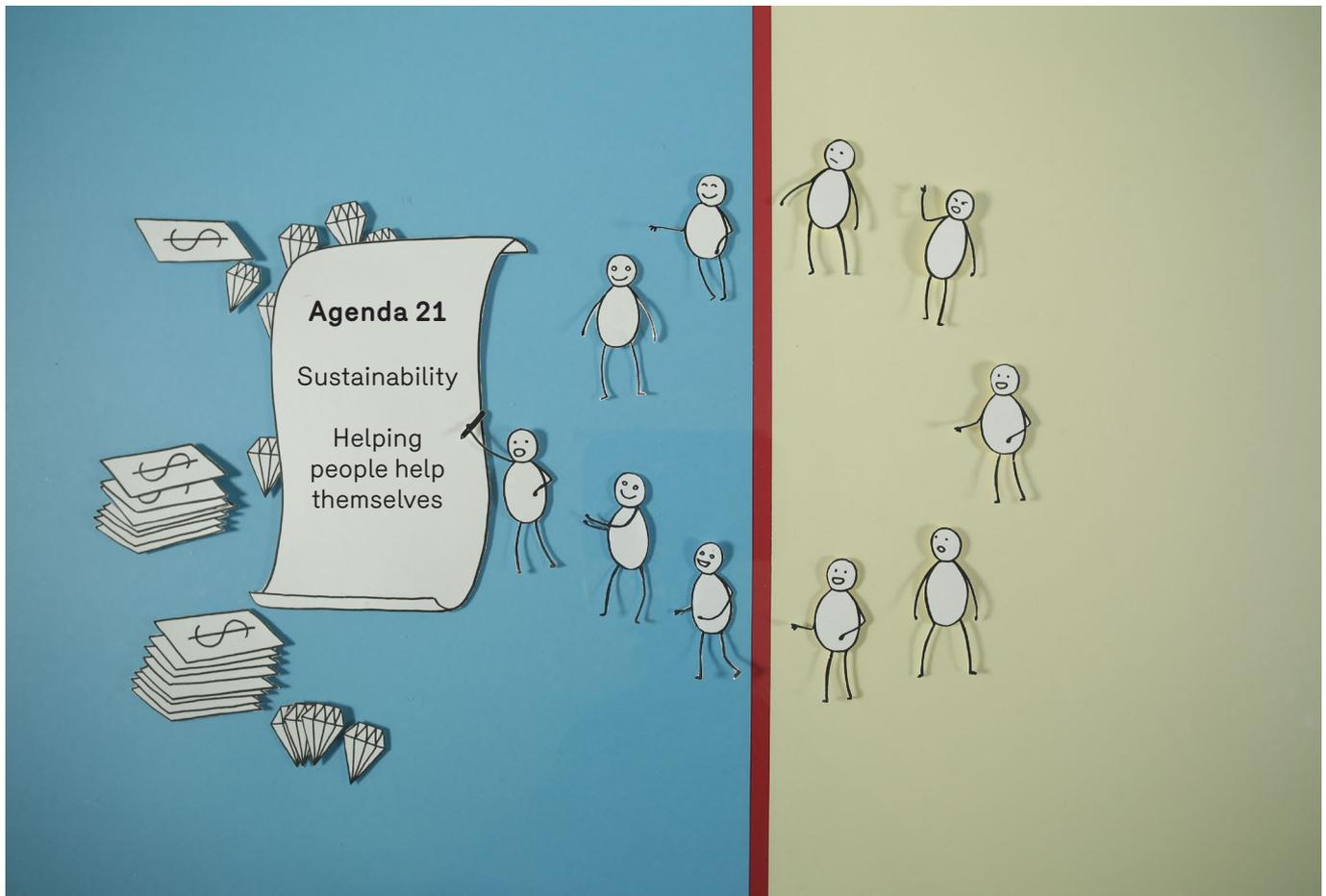
1970s



In the 1970s covering the basic needs (e.g. food, health and education) was declared a priority. However, the strategy to satisfy basic needs was not successful. In addition, a negative side effect of sending basic goods was the marginalisation of local suppliers from the markets, who were unable to compete against free aid supplies.

HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

1992



Since 1992 the strategy “helping people help themselves” was pursued. The aim was to enable disadvantaged beneficiaries to help themselves. The focus shifted to economic autonomy in an attempt to reduce financial dependence. As a result it was possible to drastically reduce extreme poverty.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2000 - 2015



The results of the development efforts of several decades was so-bering. For this reason the UN member states agreed upon com-mon goals for fighting poverty. In contrast to earlier approaches these goals were more comprehensive, more concrete and, in their majority, were given an unequivocal time frame. Although not all of the goals could be achieved, many people's living condi-tions were improved and many lives were saved.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2016 - 2030



In 2015 the UN member states adopted new goals for the fight against poverty until the year 2030. Not only the developing countries are asked for their contributions but also the high-income countries. For the first time the goals include ecological sustainability, peace and security.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

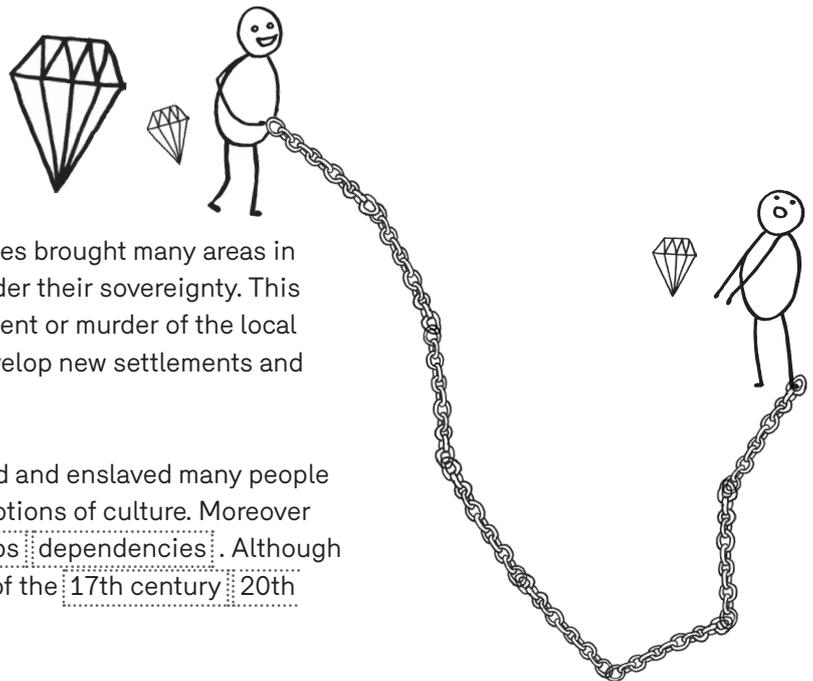
ASSIGNMENT 1: READ THE TEXTS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT SOLUTIONS (SEE FRAMED TERMS)

COLONIAL ERA

15th-20th century

Since the end of the 15th century European states brought many areas in Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Oceania under their sovereignty. This often happened through subjugation, displacement or murder of the local population. The colonial rulers' quest was to develop new settlements and markets and thus extend their power.

The European colonial powers not only murdered and enslaved many people but also spread their languages, religions and notions of culture. Moreover they built up political and economic partnerships dependencies. Although most colonies became independent by the end of the 17th century 20th century, occupied territories still exist.

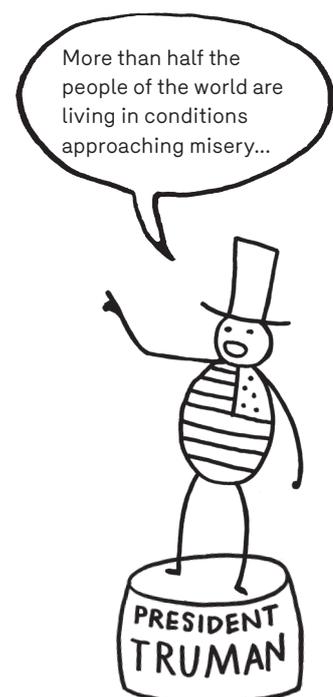


DEVELOPMENT AID

1949

The inaugural speech by US President Harry S. Truman John F. Kennedy in 1919 1949 is considered to be the birth for development aid. Truman stated that one tenth half of the world's population was living in poverty and pledged to free these people from poverty. The background was however not just the desire to help but also the fact that poverty was seen as a threat opportunity for wealthy countries.

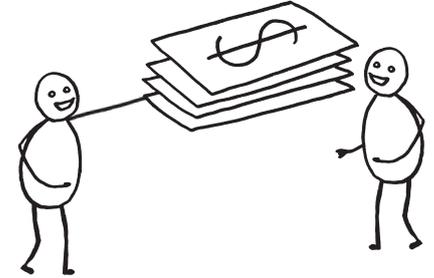
In his speech Truman described wealthy countries as "developed" "under-developed" and all other countries as "developed" "underdeveloped". With "development aid" in the form of economic support, transfer of knowledge and investment programmes, wealthy countries intended to help poorer countries achieve economic growth. Left unspoken was the fact that development aid was to serve as an instrument to further the political interests of the helping nations and to spread their ideologies.



DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROWTH

1960s

In the 1960s it was believed that money and aid supplies could solve the problems faced by developing countries. Based on this assumption poor countries were supported through loans. The expectation from this was local economic growth, leading to an increase and a reduction in poverty and unemployment and effects of prosperity such as better education and health.

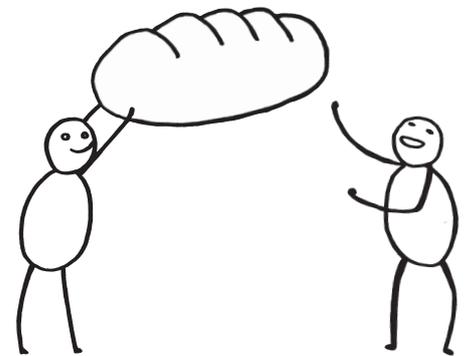


However, the loans that had been made were distributed equitably and ended up in the hands of the few and only few while the majority of people remained poor. Moreover, in the hope of quick growth many countries had taken on loans which they could not pay back. As a result many developing countries almost went into bankruptcy and slipped into difficult economic social and political crises.

SATISFYING BASIC NEEDS

1970s

As the strategy "development through growth" was unsuccessful, a new theory developed in the 1970s: It was presumed that growth would follow as soon as the basic consumer needs of people were taken care of. Instead of money, food, vehicles and other basic goods were sent to developing countries and educational institutions as well as health care services were provided.



The strategy to satisfy basic needs was highly not successful. In addition, a negative side effect of sending basic goods was the marginalisation of international aid organisations and local suppliers from the markets, who were unable to compete against free aid supplies. Today we still have a similar situation where state subsidised products are exported from developing countries, high-income countries to developing countries, high-income countries and are sold cheaply there.

HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

1992

In 1992 the United Nations European Union adopted the Agenda 2030 Agenda 21 at the Rio Conference. Therein a new principle of "helping people help themselves" "neighbourhood help" was defined. Development policies were henceforth to enable disadvantaged beneficiaries to help themselves. Moreover, the conference marked a rethink away from "development cooperation" "development aid" and towards "development cooperation" "development aid".

The confrontational collaborative understanding of development cooperation questioned the relationship between donors and recipients and increasingly took local circumstances into consideration. The focus shifted to economic autonomy in an attempt to reduce financial dependence. As a result it was possible to drastically slightly reduce extreme poverty.



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2000-2015

In 2000 at the Millennium Summit International Day of Human Rights the United Nations took stock of a sad state of affairs: there were still a lot of people who were affected by extreme poverty, had no access to education and lived in undignified living conditions. The aim of the "Millennium Economic Goals" "Millennium Development Goals" was to improve this situation by 2005 2015, for example by halving ending extreme poverty and reducing child mortality.

Already by 2010 2001 one of the targets of the "Millennium Development Goals" was achieved. Extreme poverty Greenhouse gas emissions in the world was reduced by half. This came about not just through development politics but also through the economic boom that happened in countries such as China and India. Although not all of the goals could be achieved, many people's living conditions were improved and many lives were saved.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2016-2030

In 2015 the "Sustainable Development Goals" "Ecological Development Goals" were adopted. They include the ambitious proposition to halve and end worldwide poverty and hunger by 2030 2100. Besides social and economic aspects the agenda also addresses ecological sustainability, peace and security. The goals put a stronger focus on the idea of shared responsibility one-sided assistance and demand that all countries make a contribution.

Strategies for tackling poverty were improved and developed over the course of the last decades. In this way extreme poverty has been substantially reduced despite many setbacks. However, "help" from high-income countries remains limited. Even today high-income countries still benefit clearly more from developing countries than they help them.



ASSIGNMENT 2: THINK ABOUT THE QUESTION AND NOTE DOWN ARGUMENTS

IS THERE A PERFECT SOLUTION FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?

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HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

SOLUTIONS TO ASSIGNMENT 1

COLONIAL ERA

partnerships dependencies
17th century 20th century

DEVELOPMENT AID

Harry S. Truman John F. Kennedy
1949 1949
ohne tenth half
threat opportunity
"developed" "underdeveloped"
"developed" "underdeveloped"

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROWTH

money aid supplies
an increase a reduction
were distributed equitably ended up in
the hands of the few
and only few the majority of

SATISFYING BASIC NEEDS

basic consumer
food vehicles
highly not
international aid organisations local suppliers
developing countries high-income countries
developing countries high-income countries

HELPING PEOPLE HELP

THEMSELVES

United Nations European Union
Agenda 2030 Agenda 21
"helping people help themselves" "neighbourhood help"
development cooperation development aid
development cooperation development aid
confrontational collaborative
drastically slightly

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Millennium Summit International Day of Human Rights
"Millennium Economic Goals" "Millennium Development Goals"
2005 2015
halving ending
2010 2001
Extreme poverty Greenhouse gas emissions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GOALS

"Sustainable Development Goals" "Ecological Development Goals"
halve end
2030 2100
shared responsibility one-sided assistance

STRATEGIES FOR FIGHTING POVERTY

INPUTS FOR ASSIGNMENT 2

EXAMPLES

BENEFIT LESS

Even today high-income countries still benefit clearly more from developing countries than they help them. It would be a big step forward to create better conditions for developing countries and not only to benefit.

Example: Many companies in high-income countries produce their products in developing countries (e.g. clothes). However, the profit is taken to high-income countries and taxes are paid there. In contrast, raw materials are bought cheaply in developing countries (e.g. cocoa, metals for the production of mobile phones) and processed in high-income countries.

SUSTAINABILITY

The focus should be on projects with a long-term impacts instead of short-term or even harmful aid actions.

Example: Products from high-income countries (e.g. clothes, agricultural products) which are distributed cheaply or for free in developing countries involve the risk that they endanger the market for local suppliers. Projects should be implemented by capable organisations who can carry out long-term projects

HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

People should be enabled to help themselves instead of depending on external aid.

Example: The granting of microcredits is an attempt to enable people to live an independent life. Microcredits are loans which can be used to lease land or build up a company. This might even allow for the creation of new jobs.

OWNERSHIP

Developing countries should exercise leadership and responsibility over the development policies and coordinate the corresponding development actions.

Example: If donors implement projects they inhibit the building of a local team that could carry forward a project in the long term.

MANAGING FOR RESULTS

For all activities there should be a focus on the desired results and it should be agreed upon how progress is measured.

Example: Without defining the desired results, it is impossible to evaluate the impact at the end of a project.

MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Donors and partner countries should provide information on aid flows and assess mutual progress.

Example: A lack of transparency not only opens the door for abuse and corruption but also damages the reputation of development cooperation. In contrast to the idea of aid assistance, cooperation implies that accountability must be mutual.



HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

TOPICS AND STRATEGIES

POVERTY

Poverty is defined differently in each country. To measure “relative poverty”, a person’s available income is compared to the average income of the society in which they live.

On the other hand “extreme poverty” or “absolute poverty” describes the situation of people who do not have enough financial means to cover the vital necessities of life. These people are living below the poverty line.

The poverty line describes a level of income under which it is no longer possible to buy the essentials for day-to-day life. According to the World Bank, extreme poverty in the US is present when a person has to survive with less than USD 1.90 per day or USD 57 per month. For each country this amount is adjusted according to purchasing power, meaning how much can be bought or consumed with a certain amount of money.

According to the UN, in the last 25 years worldwide extreme poverty has reduced by half. In 2015, however, 9.6% of the world’s population were still living in extreme poverty.

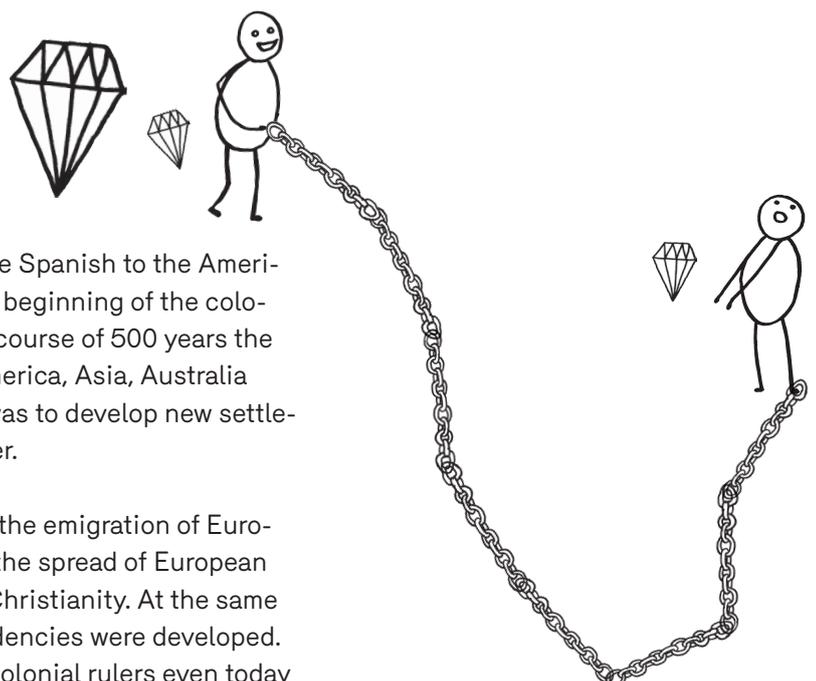


COLONIAL ERA

15th -20th centuries

The expeditions of the Portuguese to Africa and the Spanish to the Americas from the late 15th century onwards marked the beginning of the colonisation of the world by European states. Over the course of 500 years the European powers brought many areas of Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Oceania under their sovereignty. Their quest was to develop new settlements and new markets and thus extend their power.

The colonisation was accompanied by slavery and the emigration of European settlers. These population movements led to the spread of European notions of culture, Indo-European languages and Christianity. At the same time worldwide economic and political interdependencies were developed. The unequal terms of trade that favour the former colonial rulers even today are an example of the legacy of the colonial era.





Since the end of the 18th century more and more colonies achieved their independence through bloody conflicts and became nation states. Although most of the colonies became independent in the 20th century, some regions are still occupied today.

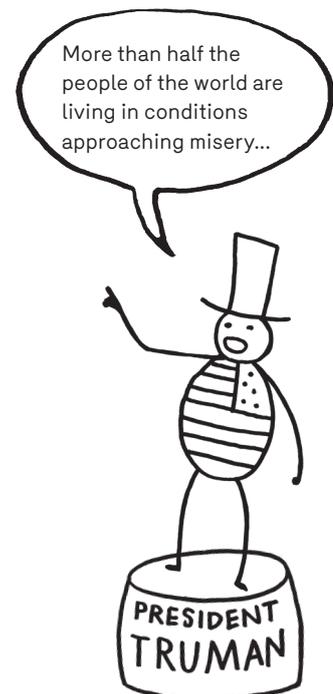
DEVELOPMENT AID

1949

The inaugural speech by US President Harry S. Truman in 1949 is considered the hour of birth for development aid. Truman stated that half of the world's population was living in poverty and pledged to free these people from poverty. According to him, for the first time in history humanity possessed the knowledge and technique to achieve this. The background, however, was not just the desire to help, but also the fact that poverty was seen as a threat for wealthy countries. Moreover, development aid was seen as an instrument to promote one's ideology and to prevent communism from spreading.

In his speech Truman described poor countries as "underdeveloped" and, in contrast, wealthy countries as "developed". His idea was that with "development aid" in the form of economic support, transfer of knowledge and investment programmes, wealthy countries should help poorer countries to achieve economic growth.

The concept of development aid was inspired by the Marshall Plan, through which the USA had helped Western Europe to rebuild economically after the Second World War. The idea was for development aid to work in a similar way: It was to lead to economic growth and to an increased income per-capita, and was inevitably tied up with the political agenda of the donor states.



FIRST, SECOND, THIRD WORLD

In the 1950s a new world order emerged out of the debris of the Second World War. Two superpowers assumed control at the helm.

On one side stood the US, who together with their Allies constituted the First World. These were countries with a high living standard such as Australia, Argentina, South Korea and most Western European countries. On the other side the Soviet Union formed the so-called Second World, together with the other socialist countries. What these countries had in common was the pre-dominance of a communist party and a shared identity as socialist societies. These included Eastern European states such as Yugoslavia, but also states like China, Cuba and Ethiopia.





In contrast, the self-titled Third World was a union of mainly Asian and African states who neither belonged to the First nor to the Second World. They were first and foremost poor states, striving to improve their economic situation and wanting to fight against colonialism and racism.

The conflict between Western powers (First World) and the Eastern bloc (Second World) is known as the Cold War. The Third World remained neutral in this conflict and did not belong to either side. The First and Second World states competed for influence in the Third World, in order to spread their respective ideologies and therefore impose their economic and political interests. "Development Aid" served as an instrument in achieving this goal.

With the end of the Cold War the term "Third World" became a synonym for developing countries, respectively for countries considered to be poor according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

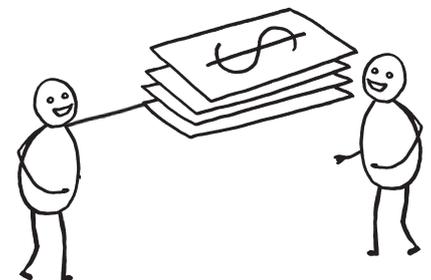
DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROWTH

1960s

In the 1960s it was believed that money could solve the problems faced by developing countries. Based on the assumption that underdevelopment was the result of a lack of capital, poor countries were supported through loans. The expectation from this was local economic growth, leading to a reduction in poverty and unemployment, and effects of prosperity such as better education and health. It was hoped that prosperity would trickle down to underdeveloped areas and sectors ("trickle-down effect"). The integration of developing countries in the global market was thereby supposed to act as an engine of growth.

However, the desired effects did not happen. As the impact of investments were analysed, the conclusion was that there was still a preponderance of poverty. The loans that had been made ended up in the hands of the few, who got rich out of these investments. Yet the majority of people remained poor.

A direct consequence of the loan policy was the increasing debt incurred by the debtors. In the hope of the quick growth they had been promised, they had taken on loans which ended up spiralling into corruption, bad investments and unaffordable interest rates. The foreign debt which emerged as a result of borrowing contributed to many developing countries almost going into bankruptcy in the early 1980s, and slipping into difficult economic, social and political crises.





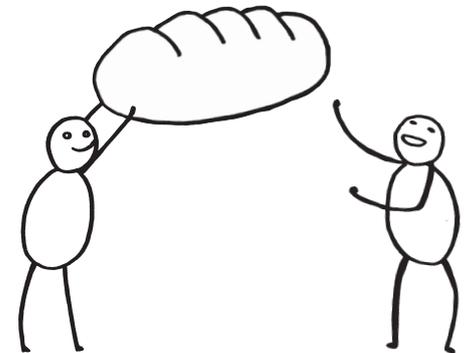
SATISFYING BASIC NEEDS

1970s

As the strategy “development through economic growth” was unsuccessful, a new theory developed in the 1970s: it was presumed that growth would follow as soon as the basic needs of people were taken care of.

During the time when Robert McNamara was president of the World Bank he developed a so-called basic needs strategy. The slogans were “food for all”, “health for all”, “education for all” etc. Instead of money, food and other basic goods were sent to developing countries and educational institutions and health services were put in place.

However, the situation did not improve in the 1970s and sending basic goods had a negative side effect: local suppliers were marginalised from the markets because they were unable to compete against free aid supplies. Today we still have a similar situation when state subsidised products are exported en masse from high-income nations to developing countries and are cheaply sold there.



HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

1992

In 1992 the United Nations met in Rio de Janeiro at the Rio Conference for Environment and Development. At this conference the co-called “Agenda 21” was adopted, a developmental and environmental programme of action for the 21st century. The meeting marked, at least on paper, a fundamental rethink away from development aid and towards development cooperation.

In Agenda 21 a new common policy in development politics was defined: the principle of “help by helping yourself”. Development policies were to be aimed at enabling the disadvantaged groups to help themselves. One of the strategies, for example, was to provide micro-credits to enable autonomous investments. Another policy was to promote rural development, allowing farmers to carry out their business in the spirit of self-sufficiency.

The collaborative understanding of development cooperation meant that the relationship between donors and recipients was increasingly questioned and local circumstances were more often taken into consideration. The focus shifted towards promoting economic autonomy, instead of development policies which often resulted in financial dependence. As a result extreme poverty was drastically reduced.





MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2000-2015

In 2000 at the Millennium Summit the United Nations took stock of a sad state of affairs: over a billion people were still living in extreme poverty, more than 700 million people did not have enough to eat, more than a 150 million primary school children were neither able to read nor write, over a billion people did not have access to clean drinking water, and more than two billion did not have the possibility to use sanitation. These disadvantaged people had hardly any chance to take part in social, economic and political processes.

In reaction to this disastrous state of the world, eight “Millennium Development Goals” or “MDGs” were adopted. In contrast to earlier policies, these goals were more comprehensive, more concrete and, in their majority, were given an unequivocal time frame. For example, between 1990 and 2015, the number of people living in extreme poverty was to be halved and child mortality was to be reduced by two thirds.

Already by 2010 one of the major targets of the Millennium Development Goals was achieved. Absolute poverty in the world was reduced by half. This came about not just through development politics, but also through the economic boom that happened in countries such as China and India. Although not all of the goals could be achieved by 2015, fundamental improvements had been made, such as the increase in children who attend primary school, improved access to clean drinking water and success regarding health care, as well as the fight against infectious diseases (e.g. reduction of mortality rates of children and mothers, reduction of HIV infections).





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2016-2030

The “Sustainable Development Goals” or “SDGs” were adopted at the UN General Assembly in 2015, with the aim of being implemented between 2016 and 2030. They include the ambitious proposition to end worldwide poverty and hunger and to combat climate change and its effects. The protection of ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable economic activity and growth are also a priority.

In contrast to the “Millennium Development Goals” or “MDGs”, the SDGs included more economic and particularly ecological aspects alongside the social development dimension. A further difference is that the MDGs were particularly aimed at developing countries while the SDGs were intended both for developing and high-income countries. They thus put a stronger focus on the idea of shared responsibility and demand a contribution from every country.



CONCLUSION

Strategies for tackling poverty were improved and developed over the course of the last decades. In this way extreme poverty has been substantially reduced despite many setbacks. However, “help” from high-income countries remains limited. Even today high-income countries still benefit clearly more from developing countries than they help them.

LINKS & INFORMATION



HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



History of development cooperation

Poverty reduction strategie since 1960 (kuska)

www.kuska.online/film/?lang=en



Paris Declaration (OECD)

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf



Harry S. Truman, Inaugural Address, 1949

Inaugural adress of the American president

www.bartleby.com/124/pres53.html



Sustainable Development Goals

UN Report 2016

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202016.pdf>

