

ForHeal Forestry Higher Education Advancement in Laos

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Local Development

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ForHeal The underlying concept

positive

Source

Path

Goal

Erasmus+

ForHeal Concepts of poverty related development

Global perspective

2010 Millennium Development Goals

2000 Subjective Well Being (absolute x relative)

1990 Freedom of choice, enhanced identity (actor-centred perspective: SLA, social capital, capability deprivation)

1990 Empowerment, control, security (power creates welfare)

1980 Basic needs: Income + nutrition, food security, health, education (UNDP: Human Development Index)

1970 Non monetary income, consumption (Hidden Harvest)

1960 Monetary income consumption

Measurability

Multidimensionality, subjectivity

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ForHeal Social Development Postulate

Certain social, economic and political conditions and systems are more developed than others

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ForHeal The two general paradigms

- Internal factors (within the system to develop) are responsible for underdevelopment
- External factors (outside the system to develop) are responsible for underdevelopment

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Focus on changing actors and factors within the underdeveloped context

MODERNIZATION THEORIES

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Key features
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- Development is inherent in society and follows universal developmental phases
 - Western post war II development as a blueprint
- Underdevelopment is within the responsibility of the underdeveloped countries characterized by static and fatalistic agrarian structures
- Only a profound modernisation of underdeveloped societies enables economic growth needed for development
 - Particularly: liberal market policies and democratic political structures

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Walter W. Rostow (1960)

THE FIVE STAGES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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1st stage:
Traditional society


- Agricultural economy
- Lack of technologies and sciences
- Static and fatalist worldview
- Person-related power structures

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2nd stage:
Preconditions for take-off


- Diffusion of new ideas
 - Individualism
 - Democracy
 - Economic opportunities
- Social understanding for the need of change
 - Continuous growth
 - Scientific innovations

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3rd stage:
Take-Off (after 10-20 years)


- Industry based on natural resources takes the lead (harpoon)
- New branches of industry are expanding rapidly as profits are used for re-investments
- Establishment and improvement of effective governance structures
- Birth rates begin to decline

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4th stage:
Maturing (after 40-60 years)

- Profits rise faster than population grows
- 10-20% of the generated gross national product is re-invested
- New branches of industry overtake the old ones

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ForHeal 5th stage:
Mass consumption society

- Third sector (services) take the lead
- Most of the people are able to participate in consumption
- Government investments in social welfare (health, education) and national security



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Focus on external factors

DEPENDENCE THEORIES




ForHeal Dependence Theory
Raúl Prebisch, Gunnar Myrdal (UN Economic Commission for Latin America)

- Underdevelopment is within the responsibility of the developed countries
 - "...Europe did not discover the underdeveloped countries, it created them..." (André Gunder Frank)
- Roots in the imperialistic theory
 - Industrialized countries exploit resources, agricultural production and labour from poor countries, while establishing markets for re-selling of further processed high-value products
 - Evidence: "... the more natural resources for exploitation a region had when the capitalist system unrolled, the poorer and more underdeveloped it is today..." (André Gunder Frank)




ForHeal Mechanisms

- Dependency of **peripheries** (underdeveloped/rural regions/countries) from the **centre** (developed/urban region/countries)
 - Unequal distribution of power and capital etc.
 - **Local elites** with knowledge, access to information and decision-making mechanisms
 - **a vast proletarian class** of poor peasants, marginally empowered workers, and unemployed urban dwellers.
 - The centre disposes on effective instruments to control the periphery
 - Finances (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, private banks etc.)
 - Media and discourses (TV, press, internet)
 - Markets (World Trade Organisation, stock markets, subsidies, tariff walls)
 - Sanctioning possibilities (economic, military interventions etc.)
- Two options for solution
 - Profound changes in the conditions (terms of trade)
 - Separation from global markets (protectionism)




ForHeal Contradicting observations about modernization effects

Spread effect	Backwash effect										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growth in one region fosters growth in another region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the first stages of the modernization process only some forerunners get better off, but.... ■ ... then the wealth starts to trickle down to the entire society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One region develops at the expense of another region ■ Universal direction of capital stream <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>■ Inferior</td> <td>→ dominant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Undeveloped</td> <td>→ developed,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Periphery</td> <td>→ centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Underprivileged</td> <td>→ privileged</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Poor</td> <td>→ rich</td> </tr> </table> 	■ Inferior	→ dominant	■ Undeveloped	→ developed,	■ Periphery	→ centre	■ Underprivileged	→ privileged	■ Poor	→ rich
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Think of evidences for the different approaches



ForHeal Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) A new approach

- Since 2015 as follower of the MDG
- Valid for all countries independent from the level of economic development
- Integrative understanding
 - Economic Growth
 - Reduction of disparities
 - Equal opportunities
 - Human rights
 - Sustainable natural resource management
- Focus on sustainability

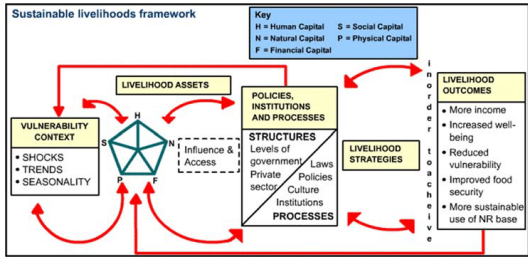



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THE LOCAL DIMENSION OF DEVELOPMENT



ForHeal Sustainable Livelihoods Framework



Key
 H = Human Capital S = Social Capital
 N = Natural Capital P = Physical Capital
 F = Financial Capital



The good and the bad of rural life

1. Identify geographical expertise within the group
2. Build related sub-groups (3-5)
3. Describe the principle features of the living situation of rural communities in a selected region
4. Reflect on the challenges/problems of a family in such situation and define the three most important desired improvements
5. Determine the three most important good things in the community to be maintained or strengthened

