

Module 1

Episode 1: A world in motion Part 1 – Bad and getting better

1. Contemporary manifestations of global inequality and what states are doing to reduce it
2. Many people have a negative view of the world and seek to assign blame
3. Less people live in poverty, fertility rate has fallen, child deaths have fallen
4. Climate change demonstrates that we are consuming the world too fast
5. This overconsumption means that as we grow there is species die off
6. Genuine progress indicator adjusts progress measures by taking into account environmental and other degradation
 - a. This has been stagnant for decades
7. If we measure using money, then the middle class did not progress well, and the richest got far more money
8. Increase in incarceration, particularly among visible minorities
9. If you want people to live longer, then you can get them more schooling

Episode 1: A world in motion Part 2 – A changed world

1. Countries started to adopt neoliberal strategies in the 1980s onward
2. Neoliberalism is a political movement that likes small government, with little interference in the state
3. Before this there was the keynesian welfare state which regulated markets and broke monopolies to increase competition, welfare state took the risk out of ordinary people's lives by establishing social protection, tried to work with organized labour
4. Neoliberalism is often associated with thatcher and reagan, but it is more accurate by rogenomics and in the netherlands
5. Subsaharan africa was forced to undertake structural adjustment programs based on neoliberalism
6. Paul martin introduced neoliberalism to canada through introducing free trade
7. Tony blair increased this neoliberalism though his promotion of growth
8. Deregulation lays the groundwork for globalization
9. Since the berlin wall fell and the wto was created neoliberal globalization began
 - a. These shaped neoliberalism on a global scale
 - b. Neoliberalism continues to dominate international policy making
10. Forced austerity measures, and prsps

Episode 1: A world in motion Part 3 – A time of morbid symptoms

1. Contemporary world is both bad and getting better at the same time
2. Neoliberal globalization has brought about both better and bad
3. China grew rapidly growing 9% per person
4. The growth of US has averaged less than 3% and it is slowing
5. The US is the lead carbon emitter person
6. Chinas are less than half per person
7. US has a lower life expectancy than most european countries and the west
8. China was catching up in terms of life expectancy
9. US has the most unequal distribution of wealth and income in the G7
10. We are in a period of transition where life is disruptive and volatile

11. The balance of economic power has shifted towards china
12. The government of china has very different principles and ideals from the west
13. Globalization is the increasing role of cross border trade and investment, this may or may not continue
14. There are board and connected inequalities between people in all countries
15. Urbanization changes the way that we adapt to problems
16. Aging population in westernized nations, and the population will shift towards africa
17. Some people are seeing their rights rolled back
18. Violence is used extensively for political ends
19. Non-state actors are using violence to challenge the state
20. In 1991 when the soviet union collapsed they spoke of the end of history as markets became more universal, but in the past 10 years markets and democracy has been rolled back

Episode 1: A world in motion Part 4 – Capabilities

1. 3 processes that are unilinear
 - a. Development is about progress, has a universal process and destination
 - b. There is a universally necessary path to this including science , industrialization and urbanization
 - c. Lack of sensitivity to different paths
2. This is part of modernization theory
3. Often focus on GDP to measure development and progress
 - a. This is a money metric approach
 - b. This is used to create a poverty line
4. Advanced economics in wealthy countries have high GDP per person
5. World consists of four income regions
6. Amartya sen says that freedom is the ability to live the life which you aspire
 - a. Inspired thoughts on multidimensional poverty and the capability approach
 - b. Challenge the assumption that money can measure everything
7. Development can also be seen as different states of being
 - a. State of ill being - people are voiceless and excluded from society, and disanventiously incorporated. They do not have capabilities so they do not live in a state of freedom
 - b. State of well being- fulfilling relationships, social participation, well rounded lives, live in a state of freedom
8. Should think about which groups are favoured and sacrificed this is called development ethics

Episode 1: A world in motion Part 5 – Ethics and rights

1. Enlarging the space of human freedoms we need to make choices that allow us to expand our personal and collective freedoms, this is a part of development ethics
2. Gives rise to 6 questions that societies must answer
 - a. What values underlie our definitions of social change and development, and which values do we focus on in processes of change. Are these adequately reflected in the way in which we are developing

- b. Who is gaining, and who is losing, who bears the costs of these developments and is this fair
 - c. Why do we previous unfair arrangements to be so, and how can they be prevented
 - d. How should we respond to the complicated interaction between our social values and the values of other groups
 - e. How do we construct well reasoned alternatives and how can we think differently
 - f. Who has the responsibility for acts that violates justice, well being and dignity
- 3. 5 concerns
 - a. Much poverty is undeserved and removable
 - b. Social change and development involves important questions about what social change is and how they are cutaly relevant
 - c. What is an appropriate distribution of the burdens of development on the present and future
 - d. Who has specific responsibilities in regards to harm
 - e. Who should be involved in consultation and decision making and how this should happen
- 4. Development ethics involves and examination of the costs and benefits that affect different groups,
- 5. 4 distributions
 - a. Equal treatment - equality of opportunity, people start off exactly the same
 - b. Equal outcomes - people end up at the same point
 - c. Floor for everyone is established - minimum rights
 - d. Minimization of harms
- 6. These distributions are established through international conventions
- 7. Human rights are moral standards that are often protected in law
 - a. Inalienable and inherent, entitled to them just because you are a human and apply everywhere and at all times
 - b. Egalitarian, same for everyone
 - c. Obligation on states and everyone to respect these rights
 - d. Cannot be taken away except in circumstances of due process
 - e. Provide a strong ethical framework because they are not based on a doctrine, but rather on agreements
 - f. Key commitment is article 28
- 8. We think of them as individualistic, but they must be protected by a variety of actors and people
- 9. The state should use maximum of its resources to realize the full extent of human rights as possible
- 10. States should prevent other people from violating our rights
- 11. Civil rights - protect people from the government or other organization from infringing on their rights, allow people to participate in the society and state. Inclue decsuring of peoples life and safety, protection from discrimination, privacy of thought and speach
- 12. Political rights - procedural fairness under law, right to seek redress, right to participate, right to assemble

13. Economic social and cultural rights - right to housing, education, health and culture, these are collective rights. Routinely overlooked by states which tend to focus on individual rights
14. Human rights framework can be a powerful advocacy tool, but states often do not take their responsibilities seriously
15. Human rights thinking represents values in a stiff format whereas capability theory is broader based as it focuses on what people individually value
16. Development and social change is about more than money, it is also about knowing what rights are and how they are being violated

Chapter 25

Evolution of Thinking on Poverty

1. The first studies on poverty were at the beginning of the 20th century
 - a. Focused on whether they were able to acquire basic needs
 - b. Charles Booth - Mapped east London
 - c. Benjamin Rowntree - mapped York
2. As quality of life standards evolved poverty was increasingly measured by their ability to live lives that are the norm
3. Peter Townsend - poverty is the the absence of things that are customary in society

Monetary Poverty

1. Most prominent approach to measuring poverty
2. Question of where to put the poverty line

The Welfare Measure

1. Looking at how much money they have at their disposal
 - a. More difficult if they have irregular income
 - b. People often underreported income
2. Look at how much money someone spends
 - a. This fluctuates less than income
 - b. Easy to track
 - c. Counts for when people are paid in goods rather than money
3. Usually aggregate at the household level

The Poverty Line

1. If someone's income is below this line then they are poor
2. In high income countries they usually use relative poverty whereas in low income countries they use absolute poverty
3. Absolute poverty line is calculated by figuring out how much they would need to have to have a minimum consumption basket of things
 - a. Critics say that this treats people as livestock and excludes them from society
4. Relative poverty measures people against the median living standard in a country
 - a. This will always produce a level of poverty because it is pegged to income in the country

The Poverty Measure

1. Foster-Greer Thorbecke (FGT) has three distinct measures
 - a. Headcount index - counts the number of people below the poverty line and divides this by the population

- b. Poverty gap index - looks at how deep poverty is by looking at the difference between them and the poverty line. This is aggravated for the whole population then averaged among the whole population.
- c. Poberu severity index - gives greater weight to those that are further from the poverty line

Multidimensional Poverty

- 1. Should poverty be the inability to meet the poverty line or how far away from the poverty you are
- 2. Not everything necessary for a minimum standard of living can be described in monetary terms
- 3. Markets do not always provide everything that is needed
- 4. Not everyone spends their money on the bare necessities
- 5. Not everyone distributes money equally along a household
- 6. Streeten and Burki say that very little economic development has helped the poor
- 7. Sen's, basic needs approaches, and social exclusion methods were all developed as ways to measure poverty
- 8. Martha Nussbaum tried to prescribe Sen's capabilities
- 9. Multi-dementia often measures income, but does not measure income alone
- 10. Scalar indices - like to rank countries and households and then use these ranks in policy
- 11. Aggregate indices are good at providing an overview and demonstrating trends

Human Development Index

- 1. They measure the average against maximums and minimums and assign them a score
- 2. The average score is then taken from all categories
- 3. This is good for comparisons between countries and across time periods

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

- 1. Captures info at a household level rather than at a country level
- 2. Can look at what households are suffering multiple
- 3. More indicators in each category
- 4. If a household is deprived in more than 33.3 of the dimensions then they are considered poor
- 5. The MPI is the proportion of people who are poor
- 6. Question of how private the status of this should be
- 7. Also question of how poverty is distributed among the household

Different Measures, Different Outcomes

Different Poverty Rates

- 1. Monetary poverty rates are considerably lower than multi-dimensional

Different Poverty Groups

- 1. Does not give insight into how many people are affected by both types of poverty
- 2. There are large groups of children that only fall into one category

Different Experiences

- 1. Robert Chambers - the voices of the poor are important in measuring poverty

Poverty Measurement and Policy

Identifying Groups for Intervention

- 1. Poverty profile considers household characteristics and community characteristics

2. This helps development programs aim at where they are most needed

Identifying Policy areas for Intervention

1. Look at social poverty areas

Monitoring Progress

1. Can set goals and see if they are being met
2. Tell when progress falls off track

Gross National Happiness (GNH)

1. Good governance, sustainable socio-economic development, cultural preservation and environmental conservation
2. Further classified into psychological well being, health, education, time use, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience and living standards
3. Wellbeing is the good life as laid down by these standards

Chapter 29

1. Should think about which groups are favoured
2. Humans are driven by their values and ethical ideas
3. We need to add a voice to those who are unreasonably neglected or sacrificed
4. IDST was created in the post-war period
5. The wanted to promote transitions from agricultural based to industrialized
6. 1950s saw the emergence of development ethics
7. Idea that poverty is undeserved and removable emerged
8. Question of what should be seen as the true costs and benefits of development
9. Images of suffering people and children have been more widely distributed around the world

Historical Context

1. Development studies deals with issues of justice, equality, inequality and the nature of the good life
2. Many of the previous great thinkers were eurocentric but present day they developed a more inclusive perspective
3. Many colonizers saw the indigeous people as subhuman or dammed creatures
4. Many people are exploited by modern technology today or they are excluded
 - a. Do not get contract, fail to get paid, deceived, trafficked, work in high risk places
5. Many local people have been displaced by development
6. System of dispossession - hugo grotius - europeans had the right to sail and trade in whatever seas they could reach
7. Thought that uncultivated land should not be considered occupied
8. Thought that the natives should be punished by dispossession
9. Development ethics discusses who has gained and lost, as well as bringing alternatives for ethically better outcomes

Justice and Harm, Rights and Responsibilities

Three Relevant Philosophical Traditions

1. Natural Law Ethics - ethical implications are pro[psed based on the nature of human beings and their environment
2. Humans are seen as a single species with a common worth and necessities

3. Utilitarianism - costs and benefits should be calculated, summed and compared
 4. Costs and benefits are often calculated using monetized market values, but this means that rich people's lives are valued more than poor peoples
 5. Social contract theory - theorizes what participants would freely agree to
 - a. Agreements can be between all households and the nation-state and between nations
 - b. All people are seen as members of a global community
 - c. Often assumes that countries are self enclosed
 - d. Often ignores migration or rules it out as irregular
 6. Thought that we should establish a start point where people can be of equal strength
- Minimizing Harm and Neglect in Displacement and in Business Operations
1. Some ethical principles focus on the infliction, avoidance, and remedies for harm
 2. Other focus on avoiding doing harm and taking responsibility for the harm done
 3. Thought that it is unacceptable to inflict harm on innocent people and externalize costs of development
 4. Penz, Drydyk, and Bose discuss the principle of minimizing harm and neglect
 5. Ruggie Framework and Principles discuss how corporations are not bound to an ethical code
 6. Human rights advocates demand that corporations adopt human rights obligations
 7. Corporations argue that they do good by doing well
 8. Established a voluntary code of conduct that had them draw out existing agreements and established a principle of non-violation
 9. Thought that the states should protect and promote human rights, while corporations should just not make them worse
 10. People should have access to remedies when their rights are violated through adequate court systems and administrative mechanism
 11. Businesses should demonstrate due diligence

Human Rights, Human Development, and Human Security

1. Focus on consensual commitments supported on the basis of different ethical traditions
2. Human rights tends to look at values in a rigid format, which makes it enforceable, but it also means that some values can clash
3. Human development discourse is based on the capabilities approach as they aim to give people access to things that they value
4. Human security discourse focuses on people's priority needs and it focuses on the systems and interconnection factors that generate threats for people
5. Extended rights based approaches look at underlying causes of poverty and try to build partnerships and linkages between individuals and the state

Reflection on Meanings of Well-Being and Ill-Being

Conceptions of Development - How much room for alternatives?

1. Asserted necessity - progress requires taking a particular path of actions
2. Development is the infolding of a necessary path of progress
3. Unilinear model contains
 - a. Progress - fundamental improvement
 - b. Universally necessary path to this progress

- c. Lack of sensitivity to alternative paths and destinations
- 4. Less patience and attention go to securing the interests of marginal groups and instead focus on the entrepreneurial developers
- 5. Idea that the national economic product is a central measure of progress
- 6. Excludes many types of value, and ignores how costs and benefits are distributed

Ethics of Ill-Being

- 1. Belief that suffering is undesirable
- 2. There is a sense of voicelessness and powerlessness
- 3. Worse than suffering is undeserved suffering
- 4. Prior there was a belief that the poor deserve their suffering
- 5. Even worse is undeserved avoidable suffering
- 6. Would often forcibly displaced people, call their suffering collateral damage, or though their inclusion disadvantage them

Ethics of Well-Being

- 1. Three elements
 - a. Personal relationships and friendships
 - b. intellectual/spiritual life
 - c. Social participation and contribution
- 2. Manfred Max-Neef says that humans need elements of Having, Being, Doing and Interaction
- 3. Market Capitalism has the bias that more commodities will being good things to everyone that is deserving and urges us that economic growth is good and is essential for social order
- 4. Development ethics is the human quest for meanings and identity, but it can take negative forms such as nationalsimt aggression, environmental destruction and religious zealotry
- 5. Their is often a belief that in order to develop people must abandon their traditional behaviors

Activities and Tools in Development Ethics

Observation, Exposure, Sensitization

- 1. First stage is look and feel
 - a. Look at an experience, tjing and feel about it
- 2. Exposure brings a risk of desensitization
 - a. Direct exposure can have a special force but more experience comes second hand through literature and other peoples accounts
 - b. This gives us a wider ranges of exposure then we would be otherwise able to get
 - c. Often the riences are organized to make a point
- 3. Biographies allow us to travel into the lives of others and experience their thoughts, emotions and experiences

Analysis and Theorization

- 1. Systematize ideas in the identify and describe phase\
- 2. This includes clarifying concepts and checking logic
- 3. There should be innovation, and systems building

4. Value critical policy analysis - identifying existing intellectual frames and trying to craft more adequate alternatives
5. Can see the language used to identify the guiding values of the reports

Application, Adaptation and Action

1. Use imperfect general ideas along with imperfect data to look at distinct real life cases where action is urgent
2. Should identify good enough solutions and deal with the limitations of any system of ideas
3. There is a question of how the associated risks would be distributed
4. Question of how to get ethical concerns on organizational and public agendas
5. Some indications should be non-monetary and they should be converted to enforceable responsibilities

Hickel, J (2019) 'Progress and its discontents'. *New Internationalist*

1. After 2008 the public discourse changed as people were struggling and angry that their taxpayer money was being used to prop up failed banks
2. Attacks on the neoliberal consensus and capitalism began
3. New narrative that this system was working, poverty was decreasing and developing countries were starting to catch up
4. Hans Rosling showed graphs heading in the right direction
5. The new optimism argument says that all of the progress that we are seeing in the world is caused by the success of capitalism
6. Their downfall is that they fail to recognise that bad the capitalism has done and the other factors that have come into play to cause this progress
7. The biggest gains in human welfare have come from unions and social movements
8. They are still using the lowest poverty line which means people are still suffering tremendously even if they are not technically in poverty
9. China and the east asian tigers are where most of the progress is located and if they are removed from calculations then the poverty amount has not changed
10. These places did not subscribe to the washington consensus and thus their success cannot be attributed to neoliberalism
11. Latin american gains have come from the pink tide which came from left-wing governments
12. They also use patchy data from the colonial period to make long term claims that are not possible
13. GDP is not adequate for determining the losses caused during the colonial period because pre-colonial activities were not monetary based
14. Increase in incomes has not been steady, some have declined or stagnated
15. The increases that have occurred have been glacial in pace
16. The rules of the global economy have been skewed towards the north

Hume, David (2003) 'Thinking small and the understanding of poverty: Maymana and Mofizul's story', *Chronic Poverty Research Center Working Paper no 22*, pp. 21. Available here:

1. People are tackling poverty on a larger scale
2. Neoliberals argue that poverty exists because people are denied the opportunity to fully participate in the market

3. Left criticisms focus on how people let down by laissez faire politics
4. Many studies look at poverty on a large scale but people all experience poverty differently
5. Poverty is relatively common in rural bangladesh
6. They were not destitute and they had food daily so would be considered occasionally poor
7. Information is based on mainly interview
8. Slide into poverty was caused by the sickness of her husband Hafeez and his medical bills
 - a. This caused them to sell their rickshaws and thus loose income
 - b. Girls had to produce their own dowries
 - c. They became dependent on their small plot of land, but this was taken by the father in law after his death
9. Son got casual employment but it payed little and was not consistent
10. Bson was diabled and this became part of his social identity
11. Their social network became strained and may be less willing to help them in the future
12. She got a VGD card entitlement them to wheat each month, but she got rid of it in the request of her uncle based on political motivations
13. They were deemed to be the deserving poor as they were constantly trying to provide for themselves
14. Public provision did little for them as they were both illiterate, and unable to pay for health services
15. Failure in the rural health and life insurance markt
16. There is an abundance of labourers so the rate and stability of employment is low
17. The community supports them though loans and gifts
18. Religion permits discrimination against her

Module 2

Episode 2: The Sustainable Development Goals Part 1 – Human development and multidimensional

1. Neoliberalism hs reordered the way that the world works
2. Explain how to use capabilities, ethics and rights to understand and shape development
3. Sen is an applied economist as he wanted to create tools to create analytical frameworks
 - a. Created the HDI with the UN
4. HDI takes quantitative estimates of education, health and income
 - a. To get more freedom you must have these three things
 - b. Combines these estimates into a single number which ranges from 0-1
5. Sub saharan africa has a low HDI, as does south asia
6. The west has high levels above 0.82
7. Multidimensional poverty index is even broader looking at more areas and more specific data, including number of years in school instead of literacy
 - a. Deliberately excludes a measure of income
 - b. India and china have the most people living in this type of poverty

- c. Reinforces the idea that having the freedom to live lives which is more than about money
 - d. Foundation of capability theory
- 8. The countries that have improved human development most rapidly contains some very poor countries
 - a. While their incomes remain low their improvements remain much more rapid
- 9. Capability theory revolutionized the way people think about development

Episode 2: The Sustainable Development Goals Part 2 – The Millennium Development Goals

- 1. Look at what states are doing to decrease inequality
- 2. Many developing countries were forced to adopt structural development
- 3. The consequences of these programs came quickly
- 4. UNICEF was critical of structural adjustment
- 5. UN created a human development report
 - a. Since 1990 annual updates on human development are presented in this report
 - b. Created a people centred development idea
 - c. 80% of their budget is devoted to economic and social work
- 6. UN Millennium summit had member countries adopt the millennium development declaration
 - a. Broad statement of directives
 - b. Contained renewed commitment to freedom, equality and solidarity
 - c. It was a rights based approach to development
 - d. View poverty as a dehumanizing condition that restricted their capabilities and violated their social rights
 - e. States have obligations to put in arrangements that allow people to be free from poverty
 - f. Not a blueprint as it was vague and had intangible conditions
- 7. Developed an implementation plan to translate them into measurable benchmarks
 - a. Values are hard to translate into numbers and thus they required some simplification
 - b. When MDGs emerged 6 of them were measurable goals in economic well being, social development, and environmental sustainability
 - c. Had to unify a divided development community
 - d. They were supposed to be achieved by 2015
 - e. They did not specify how to accomplish these ends
 - f. Success of development efforts were judged based on if the MDGs were being met
 - g. PRSPs sought to be MDG consistent
- 8. Successes by 2015
 - a. MDG 1: The number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day was reduced from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015, although the target of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger was narrowly missed
 - b. MDG 2: Primary school enrolment figures showed an impressive rise, but the goal of achieving universal primary education was missed, with the net enrolment rate increasing from 83% in 2000 to 91% in 2015

- c. MDG 3: About two-thirds of developing countries achieved gender parity in primary education by 2015
- d. MDG 4: The child mortality rate was reduced by more than half between 1990 and 2015 – falling from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births – but it failed to meet the MDG target of a drop of two-thirds
- e. MDG 5: The global maternal mortality ratio fell by nearly half – short of the two-thirds reduction to which the MDGs aimed
- f. MDG 6: The target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/Aids by 2015 was not met, although the number of new HIV infections fell by around 40% between 2000 and 2013
- g. MDG 7: Some 2.6 billion people gained access to improved drinking water between 1990 and 2015, so the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water was achieved in 2010 – five years ahead of schedule. However, 663 million people across the world still did not have access to improved drinking water in 2015
- h. MDG 8: Between 2000 and 2014, overseas development assistance from rich nations to developing countries increased by 66% in real terms, and in 2013 reached the record figure of US\$134.8bn
- 9. A lot of variation with these results where some regions exceeded them, and others fell short
- 10. Only about half of countries have unreliable data
- 11. The way the poor were counted changed several times which exaggerated successes
- 12. In many parts of the world things are still getting much better

Episode 2: The Sustainable Development Goals Part 3 – The SDGs

- 1. The MDGs provided a framework for governments and were a rallying point for NGOs to hold donor countries accountable
- 2. They were also thought to be too narrow and did not recognise the root of the problem
- 3. Did not address economics or civil rights
- 4. SDG were developed as a new set of goals that UN members had to use to develop their policies between 2015 and 2030
 - a. Often called the global goals
 - b. Applied to all countries equally, no matter how rich
 - c. They are far more ambitious, and they have quantifiable numbers, although data is not collected on all of them
 - d. They are interlocking goals
 - e. Came up with them with a large consultation group
 - f. Final draft was published in 2014 and they were agreed to in August 2015
 - g. Seek to maintain unity among international groups that was fostered by the MDG
 - h. Articulate the destination
 - i. Provide a measuring rod to measure social change and development
 - j. Focus on quantifiable and measurable ends, but they do not focus on the means to achieve these goals
 - k. Does not question the market based suggestions to meet these goals
 - l. Questions persist about the structural causes of poverty

- m. Rich countries continue to control the way that the market works
- 5. Carl Popper distinguished between closed societies and open societies
 - a. Closed - claims to possess one ultimate truth that the population must agree to
 - b. Open - citizens make their own conclusions
 - c. A continuing emphasis on market development is often promoted as an ultimate truth
- 6. Finance is privileged over meeting human needs
- 7. Move beyond closed neoliberal model

Understanding global poverty reduction: ideas, actors, and institutions', Chapter 24 in Haslam, Paul, Schafer, Jessica and Beaudet, Pierre (2017) Introduction to International Development: Approaches, Actors, Issues, and Practice (3rd edition), Don Mills: Oxford University Press;

- 1. People wanted to reduce poverty because they thought it would help capitalism
 - a. Reduce flows of illegal immigrants
 - b. Discourage recruitment into terrorist organizations
 - c. Improve the standing of a country internationally
- 2. Some people also felt a moral obligation

Poverty in Social and Development Theory

- 1. Condorcet and Paine - search to end poverty
- 2. Burke and Malthus - dangers of radical thinking
- 3. Marx and Engels - evolution of capitalism and class relations
- 4. Booth and Rowntree - who can be classified as poor
- 5. Question of if poverty was just a lack of income or a lack of access to services
- 6. Some think that there is great value in measuring poverty (measurement camp) - usually includes governments, policy makers and international agencies
 - a. Argue that structuralist lack data and measures
- 7. Some think there is more value in the structure of poverty (structuralist camp) - usually NGOs, civil society groups, unions, left wing political parties
 - a. Argue that measuring miss what is happening at the household level and the way that social structure affects poverty

What is Poverty

Oppositional conceptualizations

- 1. Narrow vs Broad Conceptualizations
 - a. Narrow - poverty lines based on income
 - b. Broader - material and non-material deprivations
- 2. Absolute and relative poverty
 - a. Absolute - focuses on meeting basic needs. Question of how much food people really need
 - b. relative/relational - power relationships within a society, and must be defined in relation to those around them
- 3. Objective and Subjective measurements
 - a. Objective - uses numbers. Question of what is being valued
 - b. Subjective - lets the people who are poor decide how poor they are
- 4. Human agency vs social structure
 - a. Human agency - individual behavior and experiences

- b. Structuralists - look at groups of people (age, sex, race) to see their experiences
- c. Giddens proposed structuration to integrate both approaches

How Many Poor People Are There and Where Do They Live

1. Extreme poverty had decreased in all areas, especially east Asia since 1980
2. The greatest number of extremely poor people live in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
3. Poverty is deepest in sub-Saharan Africa
4. Between 1.2 and 1.6 billion people were in extreme poverty in 2010
5. 2.5-2.9 would be poor if you adopt a 2 dollar a day poverty line

Development as Poverty Reduction

1. Thought that modernization would decrease poverty until the 1970s
2. For all (except some East Asian countries) modernization after WW2 did not happen leading the West to 2 conclusions
 - a. Underdevelopment blocked economic and social progress
 - b. Relationships with the US had them relying on aid
3. UN proposed a basic needs approach to prioritize these things
4. Also focused more on rural development than urban industrialization
5. Neoliberalism emerging meant that the focus was put back on developing the economy
6. 1990 brought the dollar a day measure and UN promoted human development instead
7. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) also occurred
8. World Summit for Children and World Summit on Social Development had state leaders approve the plan
 - a. Action after was limited
9. ODA continued to decline
10. Main themes for the Millennium Assembly
 - a. Development including poverty eradication was the second one
11. MDGs still remain important however, many other issues threaten to push poverty out

Reducing Poverty

Ideas and Actors

1. Development strategies need to directly pursue the goals, not the means (like economic development is a means)
2. Social goals are important and vital to developing
3. Important to raise incomes through growth
4. MDGs identified goals but did not set out how to achieve them
5. Results based management - helped government as they could tell the public that they were achieving results
 - a. Ties goals to measures and hold them to their outcome goals
 - b. They were not likely to improve human rights as this was too political

Institutions

1. UN is central to framing development as global poverty eradication
 - a. Main contribution was bringing people together
2. UNDP promoted the concept of human development in opposition to neoliberalism
3. UNICEF - steers child development, Convention on the Rights of a Child and pursued a human rights approach

4. UN secretary had a hard time brokering between different interests and ended up not being able to lay out how to achieve goals
 - a. This decreased accountability and meant that countries continued as usual
5. The IMF did little to shift its focus to poverty eradication other than renaming
6. World Bank played a major role in changing the viewpoints of countries
 - a. They did research that proved that economic liberation lead to poverty reduction
 - i. Eventually discredited
7. Civil society groups were also more involved as their profile rose
8. Jubilee 2000 coalition

Sen's Framework for Conceptualizing Human Development

1. Functioning
 - a. Things that a person values doing or being
 - b. Can range from being sufficiently fed to taking part in community activities
2. Capabilities or freedom
 - a. Combination of functioning that is feasible to achieve
 - b. The freedom to achieve various lifestyles
3. Development
 - a. Expansion of human capabilities and enrichment of lives

Material Capabilities and National Interest

1. We have the materials (according to Robert Cox) to eradicate poverty
2. There is sometimes opposition when governments try to redistribute wealth or increase aid spending, but the main reason it does not happen is because it is not a priority
3. The US sets worldwide standards for what the current position on aid is because of their monopoly on international organizations
4. The BRICS are trying to get their issues backup and set up summits to address their development, their inequality and inequality between countries

The UN's Open Working Group Recommendations for Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty
2. End hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education
5. Achieve gender equality
6. Ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation
7. Ensure access to modern energy
8. Promote economic growth, and decent work for all
9. Build infrastructure, industrialize and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and between countries
11. Make settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption patterns
13. Combat climate change and its impacts
14. Use marine resources sustainably
15. Protect ecosystems
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Strengthen the global partnership

What has been achieved

MDG performance

1. Have extreme poverty - good in china and south asia, sub saharan below target
2. Universal primary education - close to target but progress has slackened
3. Gender equality - close at schools but other indicators lagging
4. Reduce child mortality by $\frac{2}{3}$ - substantial progress but will not be achieved
5. Reduce maternal mortality by $\frac{3}{4}$ - least progress
6. Combat diseases - malaria on track but others far off with significant challenges
7. Environmental sustainability - made worse
8. Global partnership - no evidence of change
9. It has been the most challenging in Africa, particularly sub-saharan and also in south Asia

Module 4

Chapter 17

1. Development uses climate change to frame discussions around energy, health and food security
2. Environmental preservation used to only be a thing of the rich, or one that is only done after a certain level of economic growth has been achieved
3. Developed countries usually have cleaner environments
4. We have an increasing understanding of how climate change affects us, better understanding of environmental damage, and the tools to spread information
5. Environmental degradation undermines economic development and human well being
6. We have yet to incorporate or internalize environmental considerations

Central Paradox and Contending Approaches

1. Economic growth leads to environmental degradation which reduces well-being
2. Advocates of modernization theory link improvements to industrialization, urbanization, technology, and increases in global trade
3. Theory that there is a U shaped relationship between economic development and environmental quality
 - a. Environmental degradation increases as modern economic growth occurs and this starts to reverse after average income reaches a certain level
4. Modernization theory promotes a scale of resource exploitation and consumerism that is unsustainable
5. Developed countries were only able to attain a certain amount of environmental quality because they got their resources from and shifted their emissions to developing countries
6. Degradation of common pool resources
7. Some think that it is ethically unacceptable to deny the world's poor the ability to ascend the income ladder simply because the rich got up there first

History of Global Environmentalism and International Co-Operation for Sustainable Development

1. Environmentalism can be traced to the 1960s with nuclear testing fears
2. Silent spring and the limits of growth were important world

3. Knowledge of bioaccumulation emerged
4. Calls for environmental regulation and conservation at the global level
5. Human environment conference in stockholm created 26 principles to safeguard and protect the human environment
6. UNEP was launched after high profile environmental incidents
7. Brundtland commission was established to promote sustainable development
 - a. Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations
 - b. Increasing productivity, and ensuring equitable opportunities
8. Vienna convention and montreal protocol protected the ozone layer
9. Rio de jenaro created 21 principles for sustainable development

Climate Change

1. The earth's climate can be affected by natural and human factors
2. climate change can cause extreme climate events, reduced crop yields, desertification, ecosystem collapse, water shortages, lower incomes, scant economic growth, population displacement, and exposure to health risks
3. Poverty contributes to environmental degradation and climate change which increases poverty
4. Impacts fall disproportionately on the world's poor who have contributed the least to the problem
5. Climate occurrences could increase the cost of africa's adaptation 5-10 percent of its GDP

The Climate Regime

1. Kyoto protocol create mandatory targets for emissions, measures for implementation, and a compliance mechanism
2. Provide the world with a clear scientific view of climate knowledge
3. IPCC does the most research on climate change
4. Goals of mitigation, adaptation, and resilience
5. Developing countries urge for mitigation measures from rich countries and call for assistance in finance, technology, and capacity building to help increase their ability to adapt
6. LCD is tyrone to reconcile economic development and cut greenhouse gas emissions
7. Developing countries are frustrated because developed countries are denying their obligations, and conscripting them into taking burdensome emission reductions

Key Actors and Roles

1. UNEP focuses on building capacity of institutions in developing countries
2. UNFCCC is creating a renewed interest in multilateral and transnational partnerships
3. Increased public and private sector multinational responses
4. Private companies are also criticised for creating the problem

Controversies and Crosscutting Themes

Environmental and Climate Justice

1. Climate justice means fair treatment for poor countries
2. Rich countries are responsible for and have benefited from the bulk of the politician

3. Poor countries bear the brunt of environmental impacts due to their location, lack of protective infrastructure, low adaptive and response capacities
4. Poor countries fear that they are not able to participate in the negotiation of agreements
5. Developed countries think that all countries must make sacrifices and say that placing historical blame is unproductive and unfair
6. Say that poor countries are the architects of their own poverty
7. Common but differentiated responsibility and capability principle (CBDR+C) tried to reconcile this, but it was ineffective
 - a. They each focused on the part that they liked
8. Developed countries think that focus should be on distributive justice by transferring technology, or using market approaches
9. Inequality can hamper economic growth
10. Market approaches have dominated
11. CDM gave tradable emission credits, but has been referred to as carbon colonialism

What does sustainability mean anyway?

1. The ability of a system to maintain its performance over time (development that lasts)
2. In a weak sustainability program capital assets are substitutable and focus is on the total stock of capital
 - a. Natural and produced capital are exchangeable
 - b. Increased monetary compensation for environmental degradation
3. Strong sustainable paradigm argues that some capital assets are more important than others
 - a. Sustainability involves preserving and growing people's capital stock

Driving forces behind Environmental Change

1. $I=PAT$
 - a. I = impact of the population
 - b. P = population size
 - c. A = affluence measured in per capita consumption
 - d. T = prevailing technologies in use
2. Cause of environmental change in population growth in developing countries, and affluence, power, and technology in developed countries
3. population growth means an increase in energy consumption
4. 25% of the population consume 75% of the resources
5. Advances in technology have stemmed environmental degradation, but it has also increased resource depletion as it has made it easier
6. Widening of the inequality gap

Environmental degradation and sustainability

The Global Environment

A changing awareness from conquest of nature to managing the commons

1. Domestication of animals, construction of irrigation systems were ways that humans manipulated the environment
2. These were considered to be necessary and creative activities
3. Only when industrial production created visible threats to health through air and water pollution

4. Discovery of bioaccumulation
5. Theory that once the limits of growth are reached that there will be a sudden and uncontrollable decline in population and industrial capacity
6. Montreal protocol protected the ozone layer

Environmental Degradation in less industrialized countries

1. Fear that as they industrialize there will be a large increase in pollution
2. In order for everyone to be supplied equally there would need to be a fivefold increase in energy production
3. Large scale industrialization will create increases in global pollution levels
4. When rapid industrialization occurs it often uses dirty technology
5. Small scale industry can be equally devastating
6. Few industrialized countries are willing to lead by example
7. Industrial world is more interested in the business opportunities created by cleaner tech
8. Lack of industrial development also creates environmental pressures as rural populations are driven to seek survival through any means
9. Famines are not caused by lack of food, but rather by the failure of entitlement of individuals to that supply
10. To increase food supply you must increase the productivity of labour
11. Notion of fixed carry capacity is false as the natural environment has a lot of flux
12. Social factors have a central role in determining environmental impact

Livelihoods and environment in the global economy

Relating livelihoods to the environment

1. All human activities exploit the environment through the use of natural resources and the use of the environment to accept waste products
2. Complex manufacturing has more flexibility of resource use than primary commodity production
3. Manufacturing has the capacity to change the composition if they can invest in technological change
4. Increase in primary commodities is only possible through increasing the intensity of exploitation
5. Primary production dominates in sub-saharan africa and parts of latin america
6. East asia has mostly manufacturing economies

Implications of Dependence of Primary Commodity Production

1. Prices are in a decline
2. Reasons for this being
 - a. Demand has slowed down as post war boom ended
 - b. Consumption of manufacturing goods is increasing less than demand for services
 - c. Technological improvements mean greater efficiency
 - d. Agricultural protectionism means subsidies are used which drives the price down
3. Governments that rely on commodities are cutting imports by borrowing and increasing outputs
 - a. Decrease of imports has reduced capacity of manufacturing industry to maintain equipment
 - b. Borrowing was used but now there is a large debt burden

- c. They increase production of the same commodity but this drives prices down even more
4. May intensify the exploitation of resources, but this degrades lifestyles even further
5. This creates a migrant labour force, residual, part time, and underresourced agriculture

Sustainable development

Whose development, whose environment?

1. the reliance on stats fails to recognise why environmental change happens
2. Complexity over what kind of development is desirable
 - a. Environmentalists want to prevent rainforest destruction
 - b. Ruling groups want to generate wealth
 - c. Companies want to sell the wood
 - d. International timber and paper companies want their raw materials to be cheaper
 - e. Traditional inhabitants fear their livelihood being destroyed

Views of Sustainable Development

Neoliberal View

1. The environment is nature's capital
2. Should use goods so that they remain intact or renewable so that they do not decline
3. Income is development
4. Discharges of waste as considered sustainable if they are within the capacity of natural systems to transform them into harmless forms
5. sustainable development can be secured by classical economics criteria
6. Incorporate environmental valuations in accounting procedures
7. Difficult to know what future generations might need and what their lifestyles will be like
8. Concern of some countries about waste disposal ruining their unpolluted atmospheres and the goods being seen as another commodity to be exported
9. Concept of debt-equity swaps where the industrialized world buys part of the debt of countries with threatened economic resources in return they get the opportunity to determine the conservation of these resources

People Centered Development View

1. The priority should be given to getting sustainable livelihoods for the poorest groups
2. Local trade for local needs rather than urban and industrial development
3. Reclamation of economic control
4. Observers are sceptical about the ability of forest dwellers to retain control of trade with world markets
5. There is a high dependence on outside support

Global Environmental and Management View

1. Brundtland commission imagined cooperation at a global level
2. Thought that emission could be reduced through trading mechanisms
3. Tension between market mechanisms and alternative emphasis on local, participatory, and communitarian processes of environmental management

Episode 3 Is it too late? Part 1 – The evidence

1. What have states been doing to reduce poverty and inequality
2. Neoliberalism has reordered the world creating one that is bad and getting better
3. SDG 13 says there is a need to combat climate change and its effects

4. Humans regularly have fiddled with the environment and degraded it
5. 5 mass extinctions prior to today
6. Knowledge of climate change is not new
7. More recently in the 1970s ExxonMobil did research on climate change and they found that burning hydrocarbons was creating climate change
 - a. Their predictions were almost right
 - b. Buried their findings because it was contrary to their business model
8. Rate and scale of environmental degradation is new
 - a. Greenhouse gases have raised temps by 1 degree
 - b. Rising concentrations of CO₂
 - c. Big contributor is the rise of China as carbon emissions powered its rise
 - d. Concern about rising polar temperatures as they can no longer reflect heat into space
 - e. Increases the destructive power of storms
 - f. Polar warming means ground thaws releasing methane into the atmosphere
 - g. Sea levels rise forcing populations to move
 - h. Global policy is to keep the temperature rise below then 2 degrees (Paris agreement)
 - i. Small island states want to keep it to 1.5 degrees because then the risks would be far less
 - j. Feedback loops increase the heating naturally
9. Increased public awareness of climate change
 - a. 100% of climate change scientists agree with 90% of the findings on climate change

Episode 3 Is it too late? Part 2 – Myths and views

1. Why do some people deny climate change
2. Sometimes incompetent scholarship - biased research often paid for by companies
3. Basic confusion between weather and climate
4. Lack of agreement between humanities relationship with nature
 - a. Is nature capricious (fatalist)
 - b. Is nature robust - resilient (expansionist)
 - c. Is nature robust, and what are its limitations (hierarchical)
 - d. Is nature fragile (communitarianism)
5. Questions about the scale and scope of degradation
6. These perspectives are impossible to verify or dispute and are often called myths
7. Carrying capacity - finite number of people that can be supported without environmental degradation
 - a. Promoted by environmentalists
 - b. Conceals more than it reveals as it says nothing about the material well being, or the distribution of this, or the technology used, or the institutions that govern the interface between individuals and the environment, says nothing about demographics, does not define the environment which it defined, says nothing about if it is stable or moving
8. Question if it is a problem of poverty

- a. Poor places are more affected as they are unable to invest in mitigation strategies
- 9. Question if it is a problem of growth and overconsumption
 - a. The well off drive emissions and energy use
 - b. These are in the weather countries
- 10. Is climate change a problem in which nature is dominated by humans
 - a. Humans try to rule the environment
- 11. Question of who is responsible for climate change
 - a. Developed nations historically have emitted more, and they currently consume more (barring china)
 - b. High birth rates in developing countries put strains on them to sustain their population
 - i. Includes overfarming
 - ii. They face pressures to meet many needs and often do not acknowledge climate needs

Episode 3 Is it too late? Part 3 – Carbon inequality

- 1. Global climate change is a symptom and a cause of human inequality
- 2. If climate change is a problem then it is a shared relational issue
- 3. If the focus is on people not countries then the responsibility is clearly the richest people as they produce the most emissions
- 4. climate change causes a lot of money in damage and it affects the poor the most
- 5. We live in a world dominated by wants and consumption
- 6. Transnational corporations also produce a lot of emissions and they profit from this
- 7. Has neoliberal globalization been bad for the environment
- 8. Rates of GDP growth can be related to the rates of material used to produce this growth
 - a. Material footprint of GDP
- 9. Sustainable material footprint is 50 billions tonnes for year
 - a. This is overshoot most years
- 10. High income economies drive this material imprint
- 11. Economy growth is based on the idea of endless expansion
- 12. For each expansion nature takes its toll on us, as we cannot reign over nature, but exist in it
- 13. Burning of hydrocarbons wams the planet and creates extreme weather conditions
- 14. Hydrocarbons are massively subsidised by governments and it is more than the world spends on healthcare
 - a. This is because of the hydrocarbon lobby
 - b. Coal is the dirtiest source of hydrocarbon available for us
 - c. Africa uses mostly coal
 - d. This is how we get air pollution
 - i. Kills 7 million people a year
 - e. Ending this would cut global emissions immediately
- 15. Clean energy is becoming cheap and more countries are using it
- 16. Need for governments to modernize their energy model

Episode 3 Is it too late? Part 4 – Approaches to global environmental governance

1. Looking at how a warming climate affects people capabilities
2. 4 different perspectives
 - a. People deny that there is a problem
 - b. There is a problem, and the market can solve it
 - c. Technological solution to climate change
 - d. Environmental degradation requires a fundamental reordering
3. 5 approaches
 - a. Scarcity crisis
 - i. Recognition that there is scarcity and limits to growth
 - ii. While poor people do not consume enough they cannot consume more or the planet cannot cope
 - iii. Belief that regulating the environment that it would limit their development
 - b. Liberal market economic
 - i. Markets should be the base of development policies and they are better for the environment
 - ii. Appropriate prices for resources uses to responsible use of these resources
 - iii. Brundtland report - sustainable development meets the needs of the present and future generations, give priority to needs, and there are limitation on technology so that they can meet future and present needs
 - iv. Poor countries should revive economic growth that was failing under structural adjustment
 - v. Reproductive health services so that the population did not grow uncontrollably
 - vi. Transform growth using technologies that better mitigate risks
 - vii. Highly contested, as there is a question of the definition of needs and whose are being sustained, ad what is being sustained
 - viii. In the 1980s it was realized that they pricing system did not work and the companies did not care
 - ix. Made this system work through carbon tax and cap and trade system
 - c. Environmental economics
 - i. Carbon tax puts a government determined price on carbon to force companies and consumers to adjust their behavior
 - ii. Cap and trade system creates limits on what people and firms can pollute, and they can trade their pollution allowance
 - iii. Forces companies and consumers to pay for the results of their actions
 - iv. Clean development mechanism allows for them to offset their emission by investing in developing countries
 - v. Problems with this is that they are coventry and standards are arbitrary and they are fragmented and emission offsets can encourage consumption
 - vi. Does not question the behavior of the affluent
 - d. Ecological economics

- i. The only way to prevent a crisis was through modernization
 - ii. Establish institutes that promote these technologies
 - iii. These emerging technologies must be transferred to third world countries
 - iv. Companies benefit from subsidies even when countries cannot absorb these technologies
- e. Ecological modernization
 - i. Promotes innovating and creating technologies
 - ii. Still remains in the neoliberal thought
- 4. Market distortion can create problems
- 5. Lack of financial resources to spend on the environment
- 6. To ways to deal with these problems
 - a. Economic globalization is the best way to promote growth
 - b. Removing subsidies and promoting voluntary measures
- 7. Think that markets and technology that are the problem

Episode 3 Is it too late? Part 5 – The Paris Agreement

1. Efforts to manage climate change is managed by the UN and they create conventions
2. Focus on
 - a. How to prepare for and survive climate change (adaptation, problem of developing countries)
 - b. How to reduce emissions causing climate change (mitigation, problem of developed countries)
3. Paris agreement is different from kyoto because it focuses on national prejudices that focus on national circumstances that then create a global plan
4. Individual countries create their own plans and pledges
5. Developed countries give 100 billion a year as aid to developing countries
6. Goal was to get US and China to sign this agreement
7. Existing pledges will not stop emissions, they will only reduce the rate of growth
8. Existing action only comes to 1/3 of what is needed
9. Feedback looks with further accelerate this
10. Not a robust response to the climate crisis
11. Canadian targets were incredibly demanding, but policies did not change, and the policies that did were not very effective
12. Rapid reduction is possible as it was done though montreal protocol stopping cfc emissions
13. Ecologies are inherently fragile
14. Human dimensions with our interactions with the environment needs to be rethought
15. Change the way we think about growth and consumption
16. Eradicate the global inequalities that are reflected in carbon inequalities
17. Production and distribution need to be more equitably distributed
18. Abandon idea that humanity dominates natures

Module 5

Swift A Modest Proposal

1. There are many beggars and children begging

2. These children are not productive workers
3. This would prevent voluntary abortions
4. They are not employable until after 6, and after 12 is when they become a useful commodity
5. Could should be born at 12 bounds, and be 28 by the end of their first year
6. Cost 2 shillings per year to feed them
7. The children would then be sold
8. This would allow poor tenants to have a form of income
9. They would not have to look after children after the first year
10. This would reduce domestic abuse as men wouldn't want to cause miscarrae through beating

International migration and development

Contemporary International Migration

1. International migrants are ones that stay outside of their country for at least one year
2. Number of these has doubled in 25 years and most live in the developed world
3. Almost all countries in the world have migrants leave, pass through, and head for them
4. Nearly half of the migrants were women and they now migrate independently
5. People migrate several times in their lives returning home in the intervening years
6. Return home at more frequent intervals

Development and Migration

1. Disparities provide incentives to move
2. Segmentation of markets in richer countries creates a demand for migrant workers
3. Increases in communication facilitate awareness of disparities and opportunities
4. Migration networks have expanded and new individual rights allow people to travel and stay abroad more easily

Growing Disparities

1. Unprecedented reversals in HDI in some countries
2. The gaps between countries HDIs is increasing
3. Lack of development is compounded by growing population pressure
4. Prosperous countries have declining populations while there are burgeoning ones in poorer countries
5. By migrating people protect themselves from a weak economy, volatile markets, political crisis, rms conflicts and other risks
6. The state can longer protect them from conflict or persecution of the state is responsible for these offences

Global Jobs Crisis

1. Migrate to find work as unemployment is declining in the developed world but reining stable and high in developing countries
2. People are underemployed as they work in the informal sector where it is unpredictable, working conditions are appealing, and wages are low
3. 12 million people are involved in forced labour

Segmentation of Labour Markets

1. Native workers eskew dirty, dangerous and difficult jobs leaving them to be dominated by migrant workers that often have undocumented or irregular status

Communication and Transportation Revolutions

1. Explosion in high tech
2. People are aware of disparities and opportunities
3. Significant digital divide
4. There are increasing transportation options and decreasing costs
5. Make migration more feasible but it is still prohibitively expensive and there are administrative obstacles

Migration Networks

1. Most move to places where they have friends and family already established
2. These are transnational migration networks
3. Provide information, finance trips, provide an initial place to stay, help to find a job and provide economic and social assistance

New Rights and Entitlements

1. Dismantling of international borders
2. Some people do not require visas or can have fast tracked visas
3. Can bring members of their immediate family with them
4. There are increasing restrictions on low-skilled and asylum seekers

Migration Industry

1. Labour recruiters, immigration lawyers, travel agents, brokers, housing providers, remittance agencies, immigration and customs officials as well as migration organizations and NGOs
2. Industry around migration
3. Also illegal industry to human traffickers and migrant smugglers

Explaining Migration

1. International migrants only make up 3% of the world's population
2. The poorest people cannot afford to move
3. Many move internally to cities
4. Communication and transportation revolutions are not as far reaching and may be only available to the privileged few
5. Most people do not want to move away from what is familiar to them
6. As development increases emigration eventually declines

Migration and Development

1. They send home lots of money, can bring home new skills, experiences and contacts
2. Migration can cause brain drain

Remittances

1. Money sent home from migrants abroad
2. Often sent through informal channels
3. Estimates of US\$440 billion
4. Transportation and increased communication allows them to stay in contact with people at home and give them assistance
5. They benefit the direct recipients as they get more funding and rely less on a single income
6. Often used to educate children and provide healthcare for the elderly

7. Of they set up companies with it they can provide larger benefits, and by having more money and buying consumer goods
8. They can exacerbate the disparities
9. Creates unrealistic expectations of what moving abroad is like

Diasporas

1. People outside their own county that maintain a relationship with their country of origin
2. Often through formal organizations that fundraise to send money home, affect political, social and cultural affairs of their home
3. They contribute to both development and war
4. Often donations of the educated and elite and their priorities reflect this

Return

1. They bring home savings to invest, have a network of contacts to set up trade networks
2. Also return to retire or if they had not succeeded abroad

Brain Drain

1. Can reduce competition for limited jobs
2. The most entrepreneurial, educated and brightest leave
3. Global north encourages this selective migration
4. Often deplete the country of skills that are scarce and then they do not see a return on their education and training of their citizens
5. Many migrants fail to find jobs that match their skills creating a brain waste

Displacement and Development

1. Often described as refugees
2. Many poor countries have not generated refugees
3. They are usually produced by conflict
4. Once displaced they need wood for coloring and constrictions, creating deforestation
5. They lower the water table, deteriorate soil quality and pollute groundwater
6. Environmental damage is most severe when they live on marginal land
7. Aid received can undercut local wages
8. Social tensions rise
9. They often return to their home countries after they had been in conflict for a long time
10. Presence of landmines and destruction of housing is a common issue
11. Also have to integrate with internally displaced people, those who never left, and demobilized soldiers
12. Those who remain in host countries form a refugee diaspora

Internal Migration

1. Number of internal migrants is much higher than the number of international migrants
2. Most move from rural areas to towns and cities
3. They also send remittances to the rural areas which reduce the rural-urban income gap
4. Many people are affected by development induced displacement

is the world overpopulated

1. Malthusian approach is that the growing population will run up against the earth's finite resources
2. Crude Birth rate - number of births per 1000 people in a given year

3. Replacement rate - when women have only enough daughters to replace themselves in the population
4. Total fertility rate - average number of children born alive to a woman in her lifetime
5. Some projections say the population will stop growing at 10 billion

Mortality and Fertility

1. mortality rates have declined while fertility rates are declining more slowly
2. Improved health and sanitary conditions contribute to this
3. The more under 5s that die from curable diseases the more likely parents are to have more children to compensate for possible losses
4. Proximate villages - social cultural and economic factors have an impact of fertility
 - a. Proximity of people married
 - b. Contraceptive use
 - c. Prevalence of abortion
 - d. Post-birth infertility
5. Mechanics of Demographic Transition
 - a. Urbanization which raises costs of children
 - b. Fall in productive value of children
 - c. Increased education at age of marriage
 - d. Changing role of women
 - e. Intervening religious and cultural values
 - f. Shift to create individual fertility control
 - g. Lower infant and child mortality
 - h. Higher returns for education of children
 - i. More welfare and insurance schemes for the elderly
 - j. Greater contraception availability
6. Micro-Level Explanations
 - a. Economic value of children
 - b. Intergenerational wealth flows

Distribution

1. Population density varies between continents
2. Distribution is caused by ecological endowments and colonial history
3. Migrations is important to demographic equation
4. People move because of war, natural disaster, and famine and this has increased dramatically

Views on Population

1. Food production has outstripped population growth
2. Problem is unequal distribution of resources

New Malthusian View

1. Population growth is a major cause of poverty
2. Human intervention can put a check on population growth
3. The weight of the population itself is the cause of the problems (people vs resources perspective)
4. rapid population growth results in poverty, economic stagnation, environmental destruction, rapid urbanization, unemployment and political instability

5. The poor produce more children
6. Land is overused due to unequal access to resources
7. Should persuade the poor to have less children, concerns over poverty are secondary
8. Learning the causes of high population growth would allow understandings on how to reduce the fertility rate

The Social View

1. Malthusian view was criticised for diverting attention away from the real causes of underdevelopment
2. See population growth as a symptom as poor people have children because they are poor, economic value of children is high, and so is infant mortality
3. Labour of children is valuable
4. Children provide care in old age
5. There is also social pressure, social norms, the role of women, and son preference
6. Increasing living standard, lowering child mortality, and improving the position of women will motivate them to have fewer children

Women at the Center

1. Close relationship between women's status and fertility
2. Egalitarian regulation in and outside the household have a positive impact of fertility reduction
3. Better educated women are better able to safeguard the health of their children and have better access to contraceptive information
4. High fertility may be advantageous to women as it provides them with higher status, economic security and access to resources
5. Women are not always able to control their sexuality and fertility
6. Family planning services should be a voice for birth control and as a part of health care and welfare provisions
7. Talks more about rights

A New Consensus?

1. Governments that face low population growth put forward policies to increase the birth rate
2. World bank says that poverty alleviation takes time to have an effect on population growth
3. Fertility reduction is a direct means of population control
4. Contraceptive methods are chosen for their efficacy, cost, ease of delivery, and duration, rather than individual choice
5. Contraceptives are used by women who otherwise have little control over reproduction
6. There is a large unmet demand for birth control
7. Unmarried women often do not have access
8. New consensus was created with pressure from women's health advocates
9. Reproduction, women and the family
 - a. Notion of reproductive health replaced family planning
 - b. Sexuality was recognised as a fundamental aspect of human existence
 - c. Women were seen as fully accountable for their own choices
10. Interrelationship between population dynamics and development

- a. Make economic system sustainable
 - b. Stipulate economic growth to combat poverty
 - c. Right to development
- 11. Mortality, Migration and the elderly
- 12. Integration of concerns for population, environment, and development

Chapter 19

- 1. 54% of the population reside in urban areas
- 2. Urban population is growing faster than the world's population
- 3. Urban dwellers need livelihoods, shelter, services and to engage with the society
- 4. Cities are places of growth, opportunity and they reflect inequalities
- 5. They are places of innovation where people struggle for citizenship, democracy, individual and collective freedoms
- 6. Urban areas are often large, polluted and surrounded by a belt of slums
- 7. They have high levels of inequality and have high demand for state and humanitarian services
- 8. Cities depend on rural areas for food and resources but often expand into rural and displace its residence
- 9. Refugees often swell the population size

Understanding Urbanization

- 1. Transition over time from a rural society to a more urban one
- 2. The rate of urbanization can be calculated by comparing the population living in cities to the overall population
- 3. A city is a politically and administratively defined territory with relatively high population size and density, with a presence of divisions of labour, functional diversity, and social organizations based on complex and varied interrelations
- 4. population growth on the outskirts of a city may not be counted as urban
- 5. Slum dwellers, squatters and homeless people are hard to count accurately

Urbanization across time and space

- 1. Latin America and the Caribbean began their urban transition about six decades ago
- 2. Asia and Africa began later
- 3. Africa has the highest urban growth rate
- 4. There is an increase in mega cities
- 5. Rural-urban migration and natural increase fuel the growth of cities as well as reclassifying areas that were rural as urban
- 6. Urbanization in Europe and North Africa occurred in a period marked by industrialization and urban growth
 - a. The state played a crucial role in creating economic and physical infrastructure
- 7. Colonization accelerated urbanization as it structured cities around colonial relations and disrupted existing settlement patterns
- 8. Countries urbanizing today do so in the context of globalization, neoliberalism, and structural adjustment programs
- 9. Urbanization does not necessarily mean industrialization or economic growth and is often just the urbanization of poverty
- 10. Disaster and conflict may force people to move into cities

11. Technological innovations have been prompted by the needs of urban development
12. Several observations
 - a. Location, pace and scale of urbanization are unprecedented in history
 - b. Cities are part of a global urban network
 - c. Cities are major resource users, policies and producers of wealth but these are not evenly distributed
 - d. The capacity to address problems is often lacking in the places where it is most needed

Urban Crisis and the Challenge of Sustainable Urban Development

1. Urban crisis denotes the contradictory effects of urban growth where people's hope for a better life fuels the social, economic and ecological effects that weaken cities as potential places to live
2. Many urban dwellers live in informal settlements and work in the informal sector
3. Housing shortages are linked to unequal land tenure patterns which are aggravated by structural adjustment
4. Low income populations are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
5. Malthusian approach sees population growth as the main cause of the urban crisis
6. Others look at the links between the global economy and the forms of urban development
7. The current chaos is caused by one systematic crisis based on capitalism
8. Crisis is exacerbated by international policies and institutions

Cities, Globalization and Socio-Spatial Fragmentation

1. Global cities have high level international functions and linked business services
2. These cities are nodes of a form of globalization that maintain financial control over the modes of production
3. Production of goods are transferred from developed to developing countries
4. Design and infrastructure of many cities resemble the cities in developed countries as they have an affluent elite that is part of an international elite
5. The city fabric reflects exposure to the global economy
6. Global events are pursued to make the city visible on a global scale
7. There is an increase in local strategies for economic growth and spatial order

Expansion of Slums

1. In some countries almost all housing is informal and inadequate
2. Slums form belts around the city or are located within the formal city
3. They lack sanitation, water, roads, and other services

Forces of Change - International Institutions, Local Governments and Grassroots

Initiatives

1. World Bank has a policy of limited public intervention, privatization of land, promotion of free housing markets, and decreases in assistance to residents
2. There is a shift towards local governance and urban planning

The Right to the City

1. The right of the people living within the city to take part in its definition
2. Integrate the poorest populations and marginalised groups

Future Needs

1. Need to shift towards more sustainable forms
2. Coastal cities need to adapt to rising seas and all city need to adapt to changing climate patterns
3. There is insufficient productive and decent employment
4. 1/7 residents experience a lack of adequate shelter

Chapter 23

1. Recent conflict often invoke the concept of culture
2. Culture is used to explain poverty, economic growth, and violence
3. Western culture placed its faith in human reason as it was a universal trait that could liberate humans from superstitions, serfdom, poverty and take them on the path of progress
4. Industrialization and urbanization were the ideal and necessary outcomes
5. The highest expression of rationality was science
6. The tenants of the enlightenment have not been accepted by all societies
7. Recent criticisms from a postcolonial and postmodern perspective put a question mark on the efficacy of reason

What is Culture

1. The progressive progress of human development towards refinement and order and away from barbarism and savagery
2. Culture can be seen as a state or process of human perfection, but this definition can acquire and elitist and evolutionary connotation suggestion that the majority of people lack culture
3. Anthropology began to look at cultures without preconceived notions of inferiority
4. Culture can be seen as a description of a particular way of life
5. There is a complexity of cultural formations that exist in the world

Cultural vs the Material

1. The spheres are inextricably intertwined
2. Economic facet is important
3. Practice and interpretation of cultural forms cannot be entirely random
4. Capitalist mode structures the way that cultural forms are produced
5. There are linkages between culture and development
6. Communication and communication have shaped the way that culture does not exist in a vacuum but is rather shaped by material forces like communication technologies
7. Recording culture has greatly affected the way that oral cultures transmit
8. We should study culture without reducing it to changes in the economic sphere
9. Cultural forms produced under capitalism are not necessarily homogeneous
10. Economic practices determine the distribution of practices and commodities, but they do not determine the meaning circulated by these practices
11. Modernization theorists blame the backwards mentality of traditional societies for their lack of development
12. Labour is also mental
13. Science and technology could not have emerged without our beliefs in the sacredness of nature being altered

14. Capitalism would not have flourished without continuous savings and investments
15. The economic realm limits the range of outcomes without determining them
16. Development has begun to include the enhancement of cultural freedom as well

Culture as Domination and Resistance

1. Myth that culture is an ahistorical entity
2. Culture is determined by relations of power
3. Power includes economic, class, gender, relations between ethnic and religious communities, and nation states
4. Symbolic elements provide the underpinnings of a dominant mode of development
5. Ideological and material interests of the ruling class tend to dominate the art and culture of any period
6. The concept of a nation provides the cultural underpinnings of a state's pursuit of development
7. When a nation seeks to be a community it is characterized by hierarchy, domination, exploitations and exclusions
8. The selections of partial aspects of a culture are governed by dominant interests
9. Capitalism and the promise of material affluence that come with it became the new common sense
10. Value systems central to capitalist modernization are the culture-ideology of consumerism
11. Capitalism is the relentless pursuit of profit which happens with the production of more goods, commodification of items, and the creation of new wants
12. There are contradictions and a skewed relationship between production and consumption as the masses are exposed to the global market culture without the means to afford it
13. Double movement where the dominant elements seek to control the subordinate elements as the subordinate try to resist these attempts
14. The dominant only become so by making concessions
15. All cultures are contradictory
16. The means of cultural production is in the hands of the dominant classes and cultural industries

The Cultural Turn

1. There is an inability of development theory to explain the reality in the south
2. Question of how to obtain better well-being without destroying valued ways of living and knowing and placing unbearable strains on the environment
3. The blind imitation of the west has led to their ruin
4. Colonization erased indigenous ways of life and knowledge
5. This led to cultural and economic development
6. History is based around the way that western society conceptualized this relationship to the past and future
7. Many theories are ethnocentric because they do not question the basic assumptions of development and just replicated the structure of modernization
8. post modern, post-colonial and post development discourse lay the blame on the modernity as it elevated reason to a privileged position

9. Critics looked towards recovering indigenous cultural systems
10. The west is characterized by episteme - impersonal, negative connotation attached to labour, control over nature and negative association attached to illness
11. Non-west is characterized by techne - divine conception of labour, control over the else, o;;mess as a necessary imbalance, participation in decisions, community over self interest, trust, innocence, simplicity, thrift, work ethic, harmony with nature, rational use of resources, common ownership of the commons, and complimentary between men and women
12. They claimed the history, agency, and culture of the colonized
13. Placed a question mark over the idea that the western way was the only path to civilization and development
14. Problem with this theory as it present culture as something detached and they are uncritical towards it
15. The traditional cultures are imperfect, they often involved things like a caste system, celebrate repression
16. The enlightenment promotes liberty, equality and fraternity
17. These enlightenment ideas can be found in other parts of the world and in other periods of history
18. The west and non-west should learn from each other

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 1 – How many people are there?

1. UN thinks that achieving the sdgs then the population will stop growing so rapidly
2. We live in a period of transition
3. Global urban population is bigger than the rural population
4. Population took off after 1800, and became more noticeable after 1950s in developing countries
5. By 2100 there could be 11billion people
6. Over the century the population has grown by a factor of 4 which is unprecedented
7. Population growth is caused by birth rates exceeding death rates
 - a. Both are in decline but birth rates decline more in rich countries and vice versa in poor countries
8. population growth momentum as many people in poor countries have not reached the fertility age
9. Impact of increased education may change birth rates
 - a. Secondary schooling rates are currently improving
10. Rate of population growth - speed of which people are being added to the planet
 - a. Negative as the population is growing at a decreasing rate
 - b. Might cause the population to decline overall
 - c. This rate is accelerating\
11. Median ages are rising as the population gets older and births do not replace it
12. The world has already reached peak child
13. Rising share of africans in the population

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 2 – Why are fertility rates declining?

1. Why has the rate of growth slowed down
2. Future population growth relies on relationship between death and fertility rates

3. Death rate declines because of
 - a. increased life spans from better health care
 - b. Decreases in infant mortality
 - c. Fewer death means people need to have less children
 - d. Average life expectancy is 72 years
 - e. Fewer mothers die in or as a consequence of childbirth
4. Birth rate of 2.1 keeps the population stable - replacement level
5. Fertility rate is falling even as the death rate falls
6. 40 countries with fertility rates below 2.1
7. High fertility rate are falling even in the developing world
8. African fertility rates have fallen as well
9. World average fertility rate is 2.5
10. Been falling since 1972
11. Much of the drop has been from china
12. Family planning technologies mean birth rates fall
13. Over 60% of households use family planning technologies
14. Population momentum drives up the total people that live in the world

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 3 – A Malthusian trap?

1. Population trap - Thomas Malthus - food supplies growth arithmetically, while population growth grows geometrically. Result is a food and population supply crisis. This results in premature death for the human race and famines are inevitable. Thesis of food availability decline (FAD)
2. Argue there is a need to reduce fertility growth
3. Argue excessive population causes environmental degradation
4. Food supplies have been increasing globally and in all regions of the world
5. Food supplies are continuing to increase
6. Malthusian trap has not been created
7. Believe resources are unable to sustain the population and there is degradation of the environment
8. Some areas have increasing sustainability and population
9. Link between population growth and degradation is not convincing
10. Demographic transition -shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates
 - a. They shift first to high birth and low death as health care increases and as does quality of living
 - b. Birth rates then fall slightly after
 - c. This slows population growth to about 1% a year
11. In some developing countries the demographic transition has not completed
12. In developing countries children are additional income and labour and provide insurance, they also die young so there needs to be extras
 - a. Insecurity means more children
 - b. Need growth in incomes, education for women, reproductive health services, political stability

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 4 – Implications of changing population structures

1. Declining rates of growth of population also bring problems
2. The population is aging and the number of old people is growing
 - a. Who will support this population
 - b. Requires workers who will support those who are not working
 - c. Dependency ratio
 - d. Requires them to be more productive
 - e. Share of the working age is falling
3. China and India have male and female discrepancies causing men to not be able to marry
 - a. Male preference
 - b. Sex selective abortions occur
 - c. This reduces fertility
 - d. Chinese men are often moving from the countryside and face discrimination, are more pessimistic, and dissatisfied with their lives
4. Africa will grow from 1 billion to 3.5 billion people
 - a. Presents opportunities and challenges
 - b. Encourage immigration to richer countries
 - c. Demographic dividend - impact that increases in working populations have as fertility declines. Larger proportions of the general population are working aged adults
 - d. 1/3 of East Asia's growth may have been from its demographic dividend
 - e. Africa's working age population is growing
 - f. Suggest that Africa's dividend peak is still to come
 - g. Opportunity for Africa and us
 - h. Change in attitudes towards migration needed

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 5 – Migration

1. Migration is rural-urban or international
2. In the colonial period rural-urban migration was prevented in many areas
3. Often driven by conflict
4. Agricultural deregulation has promoted capitalization of land and people being removed from their land
5. Many who move are disillusioned, and move into a different part of poverty
6. Often just the males move and then later they may or may not be moved into the city
7. Children pay the price of their parents moving into cities
8. People move to cities as this is where the economic center of gravity lies
9. From the 1860-1914 the world experienced increased migration, mostly going to former settler colonies, and other colonies
10. After WW2 migration moved from colonies to former colonial powers, Southern Europe to Northern Europe
11. Remittances sustained living standards in the developing countries
12. Slowed after 1973 but there are still large inflows
13. 200 million people live outside their country of birth

14. International migration can take many forms
 - a. developing countries to developed
 - b. Developed to developing
 - c. Developed to developed
 - d. Developing to developing
15. In Africa the norm is interafrican trade
16. Difficult to afford travel to different continents
17. Migrants into the developed countries are more educated and wealthy
18. International migrants in some areas continue to have rights violated
19. Diasporas are created
20. Fears of a brain drain as they lose skilled individuals
 - a. They send more money back, often more than what it cost to educate them
21. Remittances are worth more than all aid put together
22. Remittances can be more than 20% of GDP
23. This generates income for banks
24. Migration does not bring economic security, it often just brings new risks
25. Many die to travel to other countries
26. Transnational families are created
27. Migrants are usually low paid, receive little legal protection and are not respected
28. International migration migrates the home and the host country
29. Increased tax revenue balances out the increased cost of migrants
30. They import workers to care for their non-working population
31. Lessons to maximise benefits and minimize costs and boost support
 - a. Inflows should be orderly, legal and humane
 - b. Encouraged to work from time of entry
 - c. Supported in efforts to understand new homes, acculturation and assimilation
 - d. Share private benefits with society

Episode 4 – Does the world have too many people? Part 6 – Urbanization

1. Migration leads to people moving into towns and cities
2. Urbanization has accelerated
3. 2/3 of population increases are in urban areas
4. We live in a world of mega cities and megalopolises
5. Cities are the product of trade and during neoliberalism there is increasing trade
6. There are conglomeration benefits as profits are increased as there is less distance between stages
7. People often find their quality of life deteriorates as they move into cities
8. Living in the city costs far more
9. Many migrants move out of necessity being driven from farmings
10. In the 21st century urbanization can contribute to the deepening of poverty
 - a. Led to the creation of a planet of slums
 - b. Lack of planned urbanization resulting in urban sprawl
 - c. They are not considered citizens, but rather squatters
 - d. There is no state so everything is commodified and fought for
 - e. They do not offer the opportunity that immigrants think they hold

- f. They have poor hygiene which causes poor health and being put out of work
 - g. The number of people in slums is increasing
- 11. Air pollution is much worse in the cities
- 12. Most countries are likely to face aging populations
- 13. Meeting the sdgs should slow population growth and momentum significantly

Module 6

Episode 5 Conflict and human development Part 1 – Is armed conflict getting worse?

1. People's ability to claim their capabilities during conflict
2. SDG Peace Justice and Strong Institutions
 - a. Reduce violence increase capacity of communities to maintain peace
3. Between 1945-2000 50 million people were killed in wars
 - a. Mostly asia and africa
4. Deaths were static then declined in the second half of the 20th century
5. Decline in armed conflict between major powers
6. There have been 63 interstate wars since ww2
7. Since 1945 330 civil or intrust state wars
8. More than 420 armed conflicts since 1945
9. Global interstate wars are on the decline
10. Intrastate make up the majority but these are on the decline
11. Decline in deaths from combat
12. Recent history is defined by 9/11
13. Global terrorism is killing more people
14. People are also killed through indirect violence
15. Not all conflict related deaths are counted
16. 1991 - the age of barbarism
17. Worlds wars are now in smaller surface areas
18. Armed conflict today is different than before
 - a. Before 20th century goal was to destroy the military capability of the army
 - b. Now they seek to harm civilians
 - c. Violent conflict is now intrastate
19. Conflict - as state of disharmony between antithetical person or groups
20. War - the most advanced type of conflict
21. Agricultural food shortages, informal livelihoods, petty trading, increase in government spending, less spending on social services, families disintegrate as they are split by conflict, communities flea - increase as conflict happens
 - a. Significantly diminishes their capabilities
 - b. violates social, economic, political and civil rights
22. Heavy development costs of war
23. New investment is reduced
24. Association between armed conflict and social change and development
25. Military spending is only a fraction of the cost of conflict

Episode 5 Conflict and human development Part 2 – A conflict trap to development?

1. Since the end of ww2 interstate war has been replaced by intrastate war

2. Some people think that places are violent because they are poor and vice versa
3. Conflict trap to development
4. Armed conflict was heaviest in the least developed countries
5. Armed conflict was heaviest in africa between 1960-1995
6. Most who had a civil war were in africa and had had a civil war before
7. Middle income countries then caught up as there was conflict in oil countries
8. Economic development gap between violent and non-violent is widening
9. Conflict is an impediment to social change and development
10. Many was b proxy in developing countries during the cold war
 - a. These did not all end when the cold war came to and end
11. Many internal conflict for internal rule and independence
12. Conflicts based on identity by state and non-state actors
13. Normalization of death amongst non-combatants
14. Increases in genocide - calculating and direct to achive politcal ends
 - a. Carried out by ordinary people
 - b. Inability of individual people to demand action form political leaders - unable to process the information
 - c. Complicity of developed country government of genocide in developing countries
 - d. Genocide is still going on and is far too often ignored
 - e. It is justified and excused

Episode 5 Conflict and human development Part 3 – Cultural perspectives on conflict

1. 5 perspectives
 - a. Liberal perspective - conflict can be prevented by creating development. Fails to recognise how external factors contribute to conflict
 - b. Critical, structuralist or marxist perspective - development is driven by conflict as conflict is necessary for social overthrows
 - c. Institutional perspective - trajectory of change in affected changing norms and values
 - d. Conservative - conflict threatens development
 - e. Military perspective -conflict is the triumph of military capabilities, dividing the world into a them and us
2. 3 underlying factors
 - a. Cultural factor -socialites have age old emilnites between different groups
 - i. Stress conflicting identities arising from fundamental differences
 - ii. No conflict in some places where there is a plurality of culture
 - iii. Identities are constructed not given and people are mobilized by leaders
 - iv. Construction of identities was shaped from colonial
 - v. The identities are creations often from a colonial time
 - b. Economic
 - i. Often have an economic aspect
 - ii. Creating an identity gives economic power
 - c. Political - policial systems or events drive conflict
 - i. Identity can contribute to mobilizing a group to mobilize for political goals

3. Those with a common identity believe that they share characteristics, but these identities were created
4. For cultural differences to become salient other factors other than identity must be present
 - a. People do not fight over ethnic differences alone
 - b. Usually fight over the exercise of power
5. Socially constructed identities create and us that is different than them
 - a. Facilitates demonization
 - b. This demonization facilitates genocidal massacres

Episode 5 Conflict and human development Part 4 – Economic and political explanations of conflict

1. Horizontal inequality - differences between people within one group or between groups
 - a. May want access to political places
 - b. Inequalities between assets
 - c. Social services can favour certain groups (like indigenous people)
 - d. Effect of this is relatively uniform - one groups is deemed to be privileged and the other is deemed to be underprivileged
2. Individual greed - profit from wars
 - a. Seek to privately profit by a conflict though their monopoly of a resource
 - b. These are not the most common in terms of causing conflicts, but it prolongs them
3. Failure of the social contract -divergences between rulers and ruled
 - a. Agreement among members of a society
 - b. Constructed as a pact between rulers and ruled
 - c. Failed when state withdrawals from its side
 - d. Hard to prove that this causes conflict
4. Green rule - pressure on scarce resources
 - a. Some evidence that land pressure has facilitated conflict
 - b. Economic and demographic stresses increase calls for independence
5. Political implications
 - a. Like an air crash, murder of an important person
 - b. Triggers, not causes
6. Rise of failed states
 - a. Do failed states foster conflict or does conflict create failed states
7. Political institutions
 - a. Transitions between authoritarian to democratic institutions create conflict
8. Correlation between conflict and prior examples of conflict
9. Different conflicts have different explanations
10. History or conflict, inequality, poverty, limited resources, weak government, economic decline, valuable natural resources predispose a state to conflict
11. Globalization causes conflict
 - a. Global trade valuations - like timber, gold, diamonds, illegal drugs
 - b. Fingational globalization - diasporas can channels resources
 - c. Arms trade - important to economies in developed countries

- d. Role of nature powers in shaping national military powers
 - i. Us and france in africa

12. Explanations can be interconnected

Episode 5 Conflict and human development Part 5 – Resolving everyday conflict

1. Conflict has large costs for societies
2. Baltimore has had many murders each year -murder rate 50 times the global average
 - a. Affects african american men the most
 - b. Intercity conflict has reached very high proportions
 - c. Decades of austerity has caused the erosion of social services
 - d. Increasingly militarized police withdrew from some areas and is no longer able to provide safety for them
 - e. This is state failure
 - f. Inequalities are settled through extrajudicial measures
3. Individuals look out for themselves with creates horizontal inequality
4. Governments and political leaders may encourage police militarization - el salvador, kill drug users and dealers
5. Targeting policing is needed by non-militarized uncorrupt police
6. Policing needs to be with consent
7. Busier streets and safer streets
8. Restrictions on alcohol have helped
9. Murder outpaces war as the cause of death
10. Central america is the most violent region of the world
11. Solving conflict is also about cutting homicides and other everyday conflicts
12. Must start at the bottom with everyday citizens
13. People's lives are shaped by conflict and know what is needed
14. Denying the rights of citizens to have a say in how conflict is resolved it stops the background factors from being addressed
15. Demilitarization needs to begin improvements in living standards
16. The best answer to conflict is social development
 - a. Work, dignity, peace and security
17. Need assistance - aid, assistance from governments
 - a. Needed to build peace
18. Need political and social stability
19. So much that takes place in the goal to resolve conflict takes peace for granted
20. Peace is needed to enhance capabilities
21. Is peace a lack of violence? Or is it more? Must have significant qualities in an of itself

Chapter 21

1. War is development in reverse
2. Conflict trap - when development succeeds countries become safer and when development fails they get caught in this trap
3. Violence sweeps away old structures to make way for change
4. Liberal theory of violence - violence is an aberration and the opposite of development. Development is a way out of violence

Definitions, Approaches and Methods

1. Empirical studies look at the economic, political and social order
2. Marx - violence cannot be separated from development as it i need to redistribute and restructure the social system
3. Weber - capitalism is peaceful, emerging through rationalization and the efficacy of economic relations

Conflict, Violence and War

1. Conflict is generally understood to mean tension between opposing views, interests or will
2. Structural violence - extreme and systematic inequality
3. Symbolic violence- internalized humiliation
4. War - exrepoditary violence in a situation where normal rules do not apply but rather special rules have been developed
5. Unreliable data from war zones
6. War data rarely includes death from war related famine and disease
 - a. Typically outnumber battle related deaths

Conflict and Development: Perspectives and Findings

1. Development and conflict were originally seen as septebrate
2. Development stops when conflict starts and continues when conflict subsides
3. Aid vs humanitarian relief to save lives not to support the long term development process

Underdevelopment as a Cause of Conflict - development as the foundation for peace

1. Western liberals think that modernization and economic progress will bring stability
2. Political development component was understood as the establishment of representative institutions
3. Path to development was often strewn with violence
4. The cold war reshaped the modernizaion agnda to fit the anti-communist struggle

Democratic Peace

1. Immanuel Kant *Perpetual Peace* outlined the conditions for peace among states
 - a. Republican constitutions
 - b. Free trade
 - c. People would not want to send sons into battle or pay for war
 - d. Economic interdependence would make it hard for states to fight each other
 - e. Democratic states seldom go to war against each other
2. Countries did not shy away from wars against weaker states
3. Non-democratic countries were more likely to have internal violence
4. Autocratic and democratic countries are as stable as democracies
5. "Anocracies" are the most likely to experience internal violence
6. European experience states that democratization is associated with war

Ethnicity

1. Modernization theory says that ethnic identities become less important as they modernize and they are subjugated by a larger national identity
2. This would mean that ethnic conflict would be less pronounced
3. Cold war constraints kept ethnic animosities in check

4. Ethnic identities have been shaped by the colonial experience though divide and rule strategies
5. Ethnic conflict is intertwined with economic and political interests

Inequality

1. Social revolutions have been intertwined with the fight for independence
2. There is not clear link between inequality and level of conflict
3. Systemic inequality is an necessary but not sufficient conditions for violent social transformation
4. Dissatisfaction and despair are the raw material of violent change
5. Mobilizing people and finding resources and support
6. Progress requires an accelerated weakening of the state

State Failure

1. Failed states are states that have governments that are unable to perform core functions and no longer hold a monopoly on violence
2. Importance of a well-functioning state for economic growth
3. State failure became an elastic concept

Development as a Conflictual Process: No development without consent

Social change as a source of instability

1. Periods of change are associated with conflict
2. Change is indian and creates a sense or relative deprivation
3. Rapid cultural change causes individual anxiety
4. May stimulate radial reaction
5. Globalization has increased communication and accentuated the unequal distribution of benefits
6. Conservatives think that social change is a source of instability and conflicts
7. Social order must not proceed ahead the building of institutions

Violence in Development

1. Development is often established and maintained through conflict
2. Mark said that history could be unstretooed though the modes of production and these processes are accentuated by the use of force
3. Primitive accumulation briefly incoves force
4. Barrintom Moore proed tha indicttrial democraceis grow out of civil wars, viloven, oppresison and slavery
5. Charles Tilly - state building is the largest example of organized crime
6. Political economy of war - violence is intertwined with development
7. Researchers previously thought of conflict as the breakdown as normal life where there is no development rather than as part of the larger history
8. War entails intense economic activity and the transformation of power relations

Dealing with Development Conflict Nexus: Intervention and Peace Building

1. Collapse of bipolar international order created new upheavals
2. UN honed peace building skills
3. Military component of peacekeepers as well as an administrative structure
4. UN has a standard packet of aid
5. Try to build a liberal peace

6. Liberalism invites open competition which might not be good for conflict ridden places
7. Post-cold war peace packages were entangled in western policy interests
8. The UN started targeted operations to neutralize armed groups
9. UN is viewed as western imperialism
10. Now peace programs build on existing institutions and work with local elites
11. More about short term stabilization rather than development
12. The west is no longer the global hegemon it once was

A World at War - Tim Allen

1. The 1990s saw a spread of war
2. The UN system saw conflict prevention as the criteria that the second world war order would be judged
3. The number of refugees is going up and is at 27 million
4. About half the world's states had experienced interethnic strife
5. Transition from concerns about nuclear security to human security
6. There is a lack of humanitarian compassion in rich countries
7. Some people think that things are improving as there has been a global reduction in armed conflict

The Scale of Contemporary War

1. War is strife between nation conducted by force, involving open hostilities and suspension of ordinary international law
2. Definition should include all kinds of criminal activity as well as human rights abuses, genocide, violent feuding and small scale conflicts
3. War can be a way that killing can be condoned
4. Also use the term major armed combats - prolonged combat between military forces involving the use of weapons, involving at least 1000 battle related deaths and conflict involves debate about the government or territory
5. Minor armed conflict - deaths below 1000
6. Intermediate armed conflict - 1000 over the whole conflict but less than 1000 over a year
7. War - more than 1000 battle related death in any given year
8. Impossible to know if casualty rates are accurate
9. Access to weapons mean conflict escalates quickly
10. Conflict deaths do not include civilians
11. What is a civilian in a civil war
12. New wars are lasting longer
13. Artificially formed states are facing violence from within
14. Most conflict takes place in Africa and Asia
15. Some states are in a state of complex emergency where they are in protracted crisis and are experiencing the collapse of state structures
16. Need to be cautious about refugee numbers
 - a. Might have been exaggerated to get aid
 - b. Impossible to measure accurately
 - c. Might not know when they return home
 - d. If they do not return home then when do they stop being refugees
17. Some large groups were never formally registered as refugees

18. Many who flee violence are internally displaced and therefore not actually refugees
19. Governments do not want to take responsibility for displaced populations
20. Want to restrict the arcal of asylum seekers

Contemporary Characteristics of War

1. Civil conflicts are characterized by interethnic strife
2. Civil wars are more prone to extreme forms of social trauma
3. Citizens bear the brunt of the suffering and do most of the slaughtering
4. People find alternative modes of livelihoods
5. They have targeted attacks at places that hurt including religious sites
6. Civil wars tear apart social cohesion
7. There is less regulation on violence in civil war
8. War is a cause of impoverishment
9. Impoverishment is a cause of war
10. Countries in the bloc promote open markets but mostly trade within themselves
11. New media has undermined national diversity as have international aid agencies
12. Ethnic divisions are not always long standing
13. Once there is ethnic essentialism it is difficult to avoid the spread of violence
14. Refugees provoke sympathy, anger and fear in more stable areas
15. The media's story can alter the responses to the situation
16. There is an increased availability of modern military equipment
17. During the cold war the funders require some level of discipline but now the scale of assistance is far less and they can no longer require this
18. Militias oveten tax relief organizations to get materials
19. Child soldiers are used as they are more malleable
20. Livelihoods get bound up in the war

Prospects for Human Security

1. Bilateral aid is in rapid decline
2. The un was created to maintain international peace andsecut
3. They began to take an interventionist approach in war cxons
4. More ODA is being channeled to NGOs
5. They have short term plans
6. They undermined local networks and created aid dependency
7. The UN coordinated programs
8. humanitarian assistance has become involved with armed actions as they support them or allow them to steal from them
9. Military personnel is used to protect UN relief operations
10. There are concerns about the influx of refugees
11. The UN had a new reluctant to deploy military forces
12. Quality of aid is mixed
13. The releid system is out of control and it ecplots other people misery
14. They had to deliver aid through structures that committed crimes
15. Aid is now on a smaller scale
16. Aid givers now have a mood ore resignation as they believe that large parts of the world will be violent for a long time

Chapter 23

1. Recent conflict often invoke the concept of culture
2. Culture is used to explain poverty, economic growth, and violence
3. Western culture placed its faith in human reason as it was a universal trait that could liberate humans from superstitions, serfdom, poverty and take them on the path of progress
4. Industrialization and urbanization were the ideal and necessary outcomes
5. The highest expression of rationality was science
6. The tenants of the enlightenment have not been accepted by all societies
7. Recent criticisms from a postcolonial and postmodern perspective put a question mark on the efficacy of reason

What is Culture

1. The progressive progress of human development towards refinement and order and away from barbarism and savagery
2. Culture can be seen as a state or process of human perfection, but this definition can acquire an elitist and evolutionary connotation suggesting that the majority of people lack culture
3. Anthropology began to look at cultures without preconceived notions of inferiority
4. Culture can be seen as a description of a particular way of life
5. There is a complexity of cultural formations that exist in the world

Cultural vs the Material

1. The spheres are inextricably intertwined
2. Economic facet is important
3. Practice and interpretation of cultural forms cannot be entirely random
4. Capitalist mode structures the way that cultural forms are produced
5. There are linkages between culture and development
6. Communication and communication have shaped the way that culture does not exist in a vacuum but is rather shaped by material forces like communication technologies
7. Recording culture has greatly affected the way that oral cultures transmit
8. We should study culture without reducing it to changes in the economic sphere
9. Cultural forms produced under capitalism are not necessarily homogeneous
10. Economic practices determine the distribution of practices and commodities, but they do not determine the meaning circulated by these practices
11. Modernization theorists blame the backwards mentality of traditional societies for their lack of development
12. Labour is also mental
13. Science and technology could not have emerged without our beliefs in the sacredness of nature being altered
14. Capitalism would not have flourished without continuous savings and investments
15. The economic realm limits the range of outcomes without determining them
16. Development has begun to include the enhancement of cultural freedom as well

Culture as Domination and Resistance

1. Myth that culture is an ahistorical entity
2. Culture is determined by relations of power

3. Power includes economic, class, gender, relations between ethnic and religious communities, and nation states
4. Symbolic elements provide the underpinnings of a dominant mode of development
5. Ideological and material interests of the ruling class tend to dominate the art and culture of any period
6. The concept of a nation provides the cultural underpinnings of a states pursuit of development
7. When a nation seeks to be a community is is characterized by hierarchy, domination, exploitations and exclusions
8. The selections of partial aspects of a culture are governed by dominate interests
9. Capitalism and the promise of material affluence that come with it became the new common sense
10. Value systems central to capitalist modernization are the culture-ideology of consumerism
11. Capitalism is the relentless pursuit of profit which happens with the production of more goods, commodification of items, and the creation of new wants
12. There are contradictions and a skewed relationship between production and consumption as the masses are exposed to the global market culture without the means to afford it
13. Double movement where the dominant elements seek to control the subordinate elements as the subordinate try to resist these attempts
14. The dominant only become so by making concessions
15. All cultures are contradictory
16. The means of cultural production is in the hands of the dominant classes and cultural industries

The Cultural Turn

1. There is an inability of development theory to explain the reality in the south
2. Question of how to obtain better well-being without destroying valued ways of living and knowing and placing unbearable strains on the environment
3. The blind imitation of the west has led to their ruin
4. Colonization erased indigenous ways of life and knowledge
5. This led to cultural and economic development
6. History is based around the way that western society conceptualized this relationship to the past and future
7. Many theories are ethnocentric because they do not question the basic assumptions of development and just replicated the structure of modernization
8. post modern, post-colonial and post development discourse lay the blame on the modernity as ti elevated reason to a privileged position
9. Critics looked towards recovering indignous cultural systems
10. The west is characterized by episteme - impersonal, negative connotation attached to labour, control over nature and negative association attached to illness
11. Non-west is characterized by techne - divine conception of labour, control over the else, o;;mess as a necessary imbalance, participation in decisions, community over self interest, trust, innocence, simplicity, thrift, work ethic, harmony with nature, rational use

of resources, common ownership of the commons, and complimentary between men and women

12. They claimed the history, agency, and culture of the colonized
13. Placed a question mark over the idea that the western way was the only path to civilization and development
14. Problem with this theory as it present culture as something detached and they are uncritical towards it
15. The traditional cultures are imperfect, they often involved things like a caste system, celebrate repression
16. The enlightenment promotes liberty, equality and fraternity
17. These enlightenment ideas can be found in other parts of the world and in other periods of history
18. The west and non-west should learn from each other

Module 7

Chapter 5

1. Ester Boserup - argue for the inclusion of women in development, in particular their economic contributions
2. Security Council Resolution 1325 - promote women, peace and security
3. MDGs included to goals dedicated to gender equality, women's health and reproductive health
4. Gender relations, masculinities, structural process, cultural practices reinforce unequal social processes
5. Essentialize - break women down to their stereotypes, often use these stereotypes to present them as aid recipients
6. Women in development (WID)

Theoretical Contributions and Feminist Insights

Early Analytical frameworks: welfare approach, women in development and women and development

1. Women in development (WID)
2. Women and development (WAD)
3. Welfare approach was influenced by modernization theory and economic growth
4. Development issues were constructed as problems to be solved with policies and programs geared to addressing overpopulation, rurality and lack of modernization
5. Targeting women for population control essentializes them to their biological functions
6. WID framework began to address sexual violence, discrimination, inequality, and women's limited participation in positions of power
7. Radical feminists and socialist feminists created women-only projects that would protect women from patriarchal power structures and sexist cultural practices
8. WAD focused on women's special role in the development process

Gender and Development

1. Gender and development (GAD) emerged in the 1980s as an approach though brought a gendered perspective to social economic and political realities

2. DAWN launched critiques of mainstream development especially its neoliberal approach and its ties to colonial legacies
3. GAD tries to demonstrate how unequal gender relations hinder development and how there is a need to transform structures of power to facilitate more equal partnerships
4. Call for a greater attention to the intersectional discrimination that women face
5. Programs for men usually focus on their role in the process rather than the deeper masculine norm issues facing men and boys
6. Scholars tend to measure gender progress with western lenses
7. Place gender within specific cultural and historical context as well as socio-economic and historical context
8. Idea of global sisterhood reinforces the dominant position of western feminism
9. Transnational feminism focuses instead on intersectional and transversal theorising of women's differences and the importance of incorporating political economy
 - a. Criticised for being a product to emigrate academics from the global south in institutions in the global north

Empowerment

1. Initially Regarded as a tool for challenging and transforming unequal political, economic and social structures
2. Women need to gain self reliance and internal strength to be able to make their own choices
3. Power within - ability to recognise and challenge gender inequality in the home and community
 - a. Power to work with others to enhance choice and emphasis empowerment

Gender Mainstreaming

1. Promissory gender equality, empowerment, and transformation
2. Defined as - integration of gender into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres
3. Had a list of analytical tools but it has been overall disappointing
4. Its transformational potential remains in question
5. It has failed to access resistances to women's incorporation into mainstream politics
6. Ignored the fact that some women benefit from associating with powerful men and thus support gender hierarchies

Men and Masculinities

1. They are rarely addressed
2. Patriarchal privilege reinforced women's subordinate position
3. Men are seen as the impediments to women's empowerment rather than as part of the solution
4. Boys underperform in schools, have high unemployment levels, high crime rates and they participate in the spread of HIV/AIDS
5. Talk of trying to create sensitive men
6. There has been a backlash against projects that are seen as threatening masculine privilege
7. Global economic crisis has undermined many traditionally male-dominated sources of employment

8. Migration, armed conflicts, resentment against other successful people has fuelled violence against vulnerable women and children
9. Men are frustrated with their inability to live up to masculine gender norms

Masculinity, Gender-Based Violence and Insecurity

1. Gender based violence has become increasingly visible in the 21st century
2. Projects have been created to challenge masculin attitudes and behaviours
3. Rape is not considered a weapon of war
4. Other forms of gender based violence are met with fewer commitments
5. Sought to understand the beliefs and practices among men and boys that legitimise male privilege
6. Gendered assumptions of male sexed bodies, performances, sexuality and personalities are seen as deriving the material and social rewards offered in patriarchal societies
7. Men fear their minimal gendered power being taken away

International Commitments and Global Campaigns

1. Universal application of equality, security, liberty, integrity, and dignity of all humans
2. CEDAW - created a bill of rights for women, addresses what constitutes discrimination and how the nation should address this discrimination
3. Beijing Conference - created a platform for action
4. Two MDGs focus on women

Taking Stock

1. Many strategies remain too targeting on simple solutions like educating women and improving maternal health
2. These should be accompanied by broader commitments to understanding gender inequality

Rethinking Gender Matters in Development - Ruth Pearson

1. Women should be integrated into the development process
2. There is a new generation of educated and activist women
3. Feminist theory has taken a post-modern turn

Women and Gender: feminism and development institutions

1. 4 UN conferences on women
2. Address women in development issues, not just own areas of health, family planning and education
3. Gender is considered in even seemingly neutral projects
4. Some people fear that development issues have co-opted gender issues rather than allowing feminists to challenge ideas and institutions
5. Western dominates development and feminism

Sex and Gender

1. Gender is more important as there is a focus on social roles
2. Interactions between individuals and within society define that is considered appropriate behavior
3. What is considered acceptable varies between societies
4. Many rural women workers will not declare that they do work as they consider it to be domestic

From WID to GAD: using gender to analyse development

1. New wave of feminism emerged in the 1970s
2. Large scale expansion of women in education
3. Idea that there were significant commonalities between women's experiences
4. It became easier for women to challenge structures of subordination
5. The north made issues of spousal violence, sexual and child abuse part of the public policy debate
6. Wanted women to achieve equality and dignity in their domestic lives as well as in the community
7. Women in development (WID) challenged trickle down economics as they said that modernization affected men differently than women
8. Development bypassed or deteriorated women's status
9. The WID approach has been criticized and broadened as it said that the exclusion of women from the process was the problem, not the process that was the problem
10. Ignored the structural constraints

Policy Case Study: an environmental conservation

1. Thought to be a link between women and nature
2. Ecofeminism has a vocal presence
3. Thought that the environment is important to the survival of women's provisioning activities
4. Women are seen as environmental managers
5. Women are rarely involved in program planning or management
6. Women are the primary victims of environmental degradation
7. GAD analysis draws back from essentialist view to focus on the dynamic social and gender construct and how that interacts with nature
8. The gendered division of labour shapes people's interaction with environmental resources

Policy Case Study B: gender analysis of structural adjustment from vulnerable groups to male bias

1. UNICEF created policies that recited factors of production
2. Certain groups in society were less resilient
3. Women experienced both income poverty and exclusion from basic necessary services
4. There is a feminization of poverty
5. Policy introduced specific adjustment loans to provide safety nets and provide basic health and literacy programs
6. Economic policies are gender neutral but the impact of them is disproportionately on women
7. Women are constrained in their work by their responsibilities for childcare and family duties
8. Women do not always have power over income that they generate
9. Women are more likely to buy the food for the family
10. They can economize on food expenditures by processing it themselves
11. Not all women can cope under crisis and we should not romanticise that they can
12. Income is often not pooled between all members of the household

13. GAD challenges the division between the paid and unpaid economy
14. More leakage from mens spending money into non-family expenditure
15. Shift of the washington consensus away from short-term production to macroeconomic adjustment

Policy Case Study C: gender analysis of micro-credit and women's empowerment

1. Microcredit is seen as a key anti-poverty strategy
2. Give small amounts of credit to poor people
3. Seen as the missing link allowing them to build up petty training and business
4. Women are seen as reliable borrowers and their income is more likely to go to the whole family and children
5. Ignores the cost of additional work for women
6. Might create conflict within the household
7. Men may still control the income
8. Domestic violence diminishes over time for women who experience economic activity

Meeting Women's Practical and Strategic Needs - mainstreaming co-option of gender in development

1. Distinguish between the needs of poor women in terms of their gendered responsibilities for household survival and the issues surrounding the importance of supporting women to challenge gender relations
2. Concentration of women in the poorest groups
3. Structures of gender subordination cannot be reduced to poverty
4. There is son preference which might mean that they feed girls less

Gender Mainstreaming

1. There are earmarked fund or offices for women's concerns
2. Some organizations have resisted the attempt to move gender issues form the margin to the center
3. Gender issues should be placed at the heart of all development policies and practices

Gender Matters: women or men, men or women

1. Gender should reflect the perspectives of men as well as women
2. Social scientist have turned their attention to problemitizing men
3. There are hegemonic masculinities

Episode 6 Gender and development Part 1 – Gender as a social relation

1. SDG 5 calls for gender equality - end for gender based violence, equal access to resources
2. There are intersecting inequalities
3. Men and women are biological categories divided by their sex
4. Gender is what society expects people to be, gender is a set of relationships that organize societies
5. Many market based societies dichotomize tasks between men and women
6. Public and private tasks are seen as separate, but this is false as there is overlap
7. Private tasks are primarily given to women
8. Care is not valued, so womens tasks are not valued
9. Gender determines what societies expect from certain genders
10. These social expectations have material consequences

11. Gender can restrict freedoms
12. Gender identities are not natural, and some societies have a third gender
13. Gender is an acquired and learned identity
14. Gender is profoundly relational - about relationship between men and women
15. Gender relations are historically constructed and reconstructed - they are not primarily traditional
16. Colonialism altered gender relations
 - a. Connected subsistence to markets
 - b. Colonial state dealt with men in the market and distrusted women
 - c. Increased social and spatial distance between public and private
 - d. Loss of women's control over land and income
 - e. Value paid work over unpaid domestic work
 - f. Increased the segregation of women into unpaid private work
17. Three processes that gender is filtered through
 - a. Work
 - b. Social norms and values
 - c. Violence

Episode 6 Gender and development Part 2 – Unpaid care and domestic work

1. African women's work day is 16 hrs
2. Male migration reduced male farm labour
3. Commercial agriculture forced women to work other jobs in addition to subsistence farming
4. Much of what women do is not counted as work
5. Global definition of work - anything that one could pay someone else to do for you
6. Labour services produced by members of a household for other members of the household is not counted by the UN
7. A lot of economic activity is not counted
8. Uncounted activities are called unpaid care and domestic work
 - a. Some is rewarding, some is burdensome
 - b. Socially necessary to prepare people for income generating activities during the day
 - c. Necessary to raise children and build human capital
9. Capabilities are produced by care and care work
10. Women take principal responsibility for child care and healthcare so they do the primary house care and domestic work
11. Not counted or measured
 - a. Men set the rules so they determined what counted
12. The expectation that they undertake this work limits their out of the house job occupations
 - a. Women make 85% of what men make
13. Gender based inequalities in the distribution of work, incomes, and wealth
14. Gender equality is associated with greater national growth and higher incomes and development

Episode 6 Gender and development Part 3 – Patriarchal social norms and violence

1. Why are women assigned to domestic work
2. Social norms and values are created and recreated through social institutions
3. Shape understanding of place, aspirations, identities and abilities
4. Patriarchy - communities where men are privileged and women's rights are violated
 - a. Sustain norms and values
 - b. Create son preference
 - i. Sex selective abortions
 - ii. Also lead to female neglect
 - iii. Leads to infanticide
 - iv. Rises with incomes, richest areas have the most sons
 - v. Issues with this increase as development increases
 - vi. Difficulty finding a female partner to marry
5. Gender based violence is very common
 - a. Expression of masculine power and entitlement
 - b. Expression of fathers power over their daughters in the form of FGM
 - c. Can be used as a tool of war
6. Inequalities between women and men globally are from the patriarchal system
7. Weakening marriage customs in developed countries means less inequalities

Episode 6 Gender and development Part 4 – Women In Development

1. Gender equality - idea that all human beings should be free to develop their personal abilities without being restricted by their genders
2. Does not mean that women and men are the same, but it does mean that their outcomes and abilities are not reliant on what their gender is
3. Gender analysis - look at ways they engage to transform role and processes in their own interests
4. Gender mainstreaming - assessing implications for women and men in any planned action
 - a. Women and men should benefit equality
5. Practical needs - needs that they have in their given role in society
6. Strategic gender needs - needs they have in order to change their role in society
7. Three phases
 - a. Welfare approach - ended in 1970 - men are involved in social change and development while women were viewed as housewives and mothers. Failed to recognize the role that women played in production. Targeted women's welfare so that the overall families welfare improved. Women were not active participants. Recognised the importance of women and their reproductive roles and sought to provide support for them in these roles. Ignore their productive value in society. Often made them more dependent. Instrumentalist, seen as an instrument for creating growth. Gave way
 - b. WID approach - women had a role in development challenging divisions of roles where women were dependents, concern women had been left out despite their critical role, discovery of women's productive roles

- c. 1975 conference on women -institutionalized the WID growth. International agencies refer explicitly to the WIND approach. Donors provided support form programs targeted at women. CDAW was also agreed to here
- d. WID ecipitlyly recognisnedwomens development roles, tried to integrate them into development planning, tired to reduce their subordination, put them on the development agenda
- e. Many shortcomings, politically challenging static needs plans were often turned down, failed to recognise how systems prevented women's access to resources, saw them as a separate and homogeneous category, established bureaus and miniseries, but these were often just advisory, a double burden was created as they were given more opportunities but still had to do domestic work
- f. Failed to value their unpaid work and care in the household
- g. Critics led to gender and development approach in the 1980s (GAD)

Episode 6 Gender and development Part 5 – Gender And Development

1. GAD emerged after WID failed
2. Emerged in the late 1980s
3. Focusing only on women fails to challenge existing gender roles
4. Broadens to incorporate strategic needs
5. Focus on gender relations
6. Need a gender analysis to understand their impact
7. Shift from focusing on women as a target group to focusing on women in comparison to men
8. Gender mainstreaming become integrating gender activities into the spectrum activities
9. Did not assume that the west knew the needs to developing countries, women in developing countries should identify their own needs
10. Good at explaining why gender relations failed
 - a. Targeted women, but their main objective was something else
 - b. Targeted women's needs without understanding what women did, assume that women have the time to do more
 - c. Changed gender dynamics in the household and community and this often created violence
11. Represented a significant advance but has several problems
 - a. Women are not a homogenous group
 - b. Women should not be seen as victims
 - c. Women were seen as means to and end of development
 - d. Missed changing employment practices
 - e. Gender frameworks used tended to become politicized as they became institutionalized
12. Idea that men and masculinities need to be recognised in order to create social change and development
 - a. Men are repressed by their identities
 - b. Heterogenous group
 - c. Not all men want to change the status quo
 - d. Focus on men though may cause a shift away from the focus on women

13. Gender is often viewed as a synonym for women
14. Women's economic empowerment - capacity of women and men to participate in contribute to and benefit from growth processes. It is a right. Prerequisite of achieving the SDGs
15. Nyla cabire - prerequisite of women's empowerment is access to resources and agency to use their resources and make decisions that are important to them
16. Economic empowerment is the ability to make strategic decisions that are important to the, building their capabilities
17. There are other intersecting sources of inequality that women face

Module 9

Episode 7 Employment Part 1 – What is employment?

1. People's ability to enhance capabilities through employment
2. SDG 8
3. Sustained inclusive employment, decent, full work
4. contemporary employment is not necessarily full or decent
5. 15-64 are defined as adults and defining characteristic is their employment status
6. Determines incomes, livelihoods and shapes capabilities
7. ILO definition of employment - all persons who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in paid or self-employment
 - a. Performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind
 - b. had a formal attachment to their job but were temporarily not at work during the reference period
 - c. Performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind
 - d. Were with an enterprise such as a business, farm or service but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason
8. Key characteristics
 - a. working , even if temporarily absent
 - b. Work for some kind of gain, share of final product produced
 - c. Formally or legally attached to job
9. ILO is missing how employment shapes identity and social role
10. Incomes and wealth gained by working are unevenly distributed
11. UN defines work as something you could pay someone on the open market to do
12. There is also unpaid care and domestic work that falls mainly on women, and this creates a gendered division of labour
13. If you supply labour that contributes to economic production you are counted as employed, even if you are not paid
14. Women and men can be considered unemployed even though they may be unpaid
15. A lot of work in an economy is unpaid
16. People working without pay in family business, or in subsistence agriculture, or apprentices, illegal activity is all counted as employment as they are economic activities
17. The paid and unpaid work distinction is not the same as in and out of the home distinction
18. This is gendered around the world, in many areas women make up most of the unpaid

19. Informal and formal employment

- a. Formally attached or involved with an enterprise laid out in ILO definition, government by laws, government regulation, takes place in the form of public and private establishments
- b. Informal employment is not governed by the government regulations or social protection, often excluded from participating in formal economic institutions such as banks as earnings are not traceable, employers may deliberately hide them, people may use them to avoid paying tax

20. In large parts of the developing world there are lots of informal workers and thus they are not protected

21. 60% of the workforce in informal employment, 90% in developing countries

22. Informal employment is strongly gendered

23. Self-employed can often be informal if they are not government recognised

24. Employees can be informal if they are excluded from social protection

25. Social protection - retirement, pensions, enforceable contract, access to paid leave

26. Informal is not same as shadow economy

27. Shadow - not recorded as their activities are illegal

28. Shadow economy is hard to measure

Episode 7 Employment Part 2 – What do people do?

1. Different types of jobs

2. Own account and contributing family workers

- a. Self employed and contributing to family business
- b. Agriculture is included
- c. Labour laws are ineffective or absent for these people
- d. Larger share of women's employment
- e. Often gives women more scope to incorporate this with domestic work

3. Employees

- a. Formal - legal protection
- b. Wage employment accounts for more mens employment than women
- c. Mens wage employment in the countryside is important in maintaining livelihoods of household member

4. Employers

- a. Engage people to work under them
- b. Retain responsibility for the enterprise
- c. More employers are male

5. Where do people work

- a. Agriculture - science and practice of farming to provide food and other products
- b. Manufacturing -making of products on a large scale using machinery
- c. Services - provision of intangible products

6. Numbers of those in developed world in agriculture has fallen

7. Sub Saharan africa and asia agriculture is still important is the most important source of a livelihood

8. Global manufacturing continues to grow, as countries become richer manufacturing rises and then falls over time

- a. Technological change is more rapid in manufacturing
 - b. Capital replaced workers
 - c. Boosts productivity but number of people employed reduces over time
- 9. More workers are employed in services
 - a. Trend will continue as more manufacturing jobs are service jobs within manufacturing
- 10. Automation makes labour more productive, but in some places the capacity for automation is limited

Episode 7 Employment Part 3 – Fordism and post-Fordism

- 1. Two eras of industrialism
 - a. Fordism and post-fordism
 - b. Transformed employment
- 2. Fordism dominant in 20th century, had four principles
 - a. Standardization - each task is standardized
 - b. purpose-built machinery and technology - some tasks can be mechanized
 - c. "Taylorism" / scientific management - non-mechanized had Taylorism, broken down into principles and then manual workers did a subtask
 - d. products flow past workers – assembly lines
- 3. Pioneered with Henry Ford, not invented by him
- 4. Led to hierarchical structures within management
- 5. Products were significantly cheaper
- 6. Workers' wages rose as production increased
- 7. Era of the mass worker - decent middle class jobs with strong social protection and lifestyles
 - a. These workers are becoming rarer
- 8. Post-fordism began as there were 3 tensions
 - a. mass production required mass consumption - workers had to have wages to buy the products
 - b. corporate vulnerability to recessions - vulnerable to falls in purchases and supported stable growth to purchasing power
 - c. corporate vulnerability to labour militancy - became vulnerable to strike action and high worker turnover
- 9. In post-fordism
 - a. IT, logistics and "just-in-time"
 - b. Market niches - explicit by doing away with standardized products
 - c. Design - becomes central for competition and forming unique brand identity
 - d. Quality over cost - cost is less important than the quality
 - e. Flexible manufacturing / flexible specialization - linking to innovation and customization
 - f. Simplify complexity - cut down parts and operations to create a good
 - g. Creates different labour organization
 - h. Management hierarchies are flatter
 - i. Need multiskilled workers
 - j. Companies want to optimise the workers

- k. Increased autonomy of the workforce
 - l. Team Working becomes the norm
- 10. Small number of core workers who are given job stability
 - a. In skilled work
 - b. Educated to fit into work that they do
 - c. Tned to not be directly involved in manufacturing
 - d. Involved in management or professional posts
- 11. Manufacturers do not produce goods in house, they are outsourced
 - a. Often located overseas
 - b. Workers in periphery of the labour market
- 12. In post-fordism there is a dual labour market
 - a. Periphery - not as good, resemble assembly line jobs, less benefits, mre casual work, NDA, less promotion, temporary and insecure jobs

Episode 7 Episode 7 Employment Part 4 – The precariat

- 1. Peripheral has expanded into serves and manufacturing
- 2. Increasingly low paid, temporary and part time
- 3. In 2020 being in the casual workforce was increasing the norm around the world
- 4. Increasingly resembles informal employment
- 5. Growing numbers of powl work in the gig economy
 - a. Paid per task completed
 - b. Tasks are organized by price not quality of product
 - c. Do not get employees benefits, independent contractors (like uber)
 - d. Legal rights are fewer
 - e. This type of work is growing and not just in developed countries
 - f. Informal work is coming to resemble gig work
- 6. Idea of the precariat
 - a. Class whose employment and income is structurally insecure
 - b. Work is poorly paid and received few benefits
 - c. Have fewer employment rights and protections
 - d. They take unenumerated activities such as searching for work, interviews, being responsive to perpetual on call without being paid
 - e. Lack job security
 - f. Often underemployed
 - g. Defining 21st characteristic of employment
 - h. Increasing overtime as a share of the labor force
- 7. Employment problems of developing countries are creeping into developed countries
- 8. It is a critical issue in decreasing poverty and improving human rights
- 9. Called the decent work agenda
- 10. The ILO defines decent work as opportunities for work that are:
 - a. productive and deliver a fair income
 - b. secure in the workplace and offering social protection for families
 - c. bringing better prospects for personal development and social integration
 - d. bringing freedom for people to express their concerns

- e. facilitating people's ability to organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives
- f. promoting equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men
- 11. Article 23 of human rights addresses issue of decent work
- 12. Increasing automation may decrease decent work further
- 13. Many hours are spent in domestic work, this is not counted in GDP
- 14. Rising prominence of single parent and nuclear families
 - a. Increase in carer professions, substitute unpaid care for paid care
 - b. More than 2 billion people were in need of care
 - c. There are deficit in care work and its quality
 - d. There is a rising need for care
 - e. Care is a profession that is not capable of being automated
 - f. Most care jobs are low paid, unskilled and performed by women
 - g. Societies devalue care jobs
- 15. Increasing the number of care jobs could reduce unemployment greatly
- 16. Care increases capabilities and therefore should be treated as skilled

Lloyd Evans, Sally - 3.9 Child Labour in The Companion to Development Studies 3rd Edition p207-212

- 1. High incidence of child labour in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2. UNICEF and ILO have created the Millennium Development Goals that focus on decent work for children, universal primary education, and anti-child labour programs, and anti child-trafficking
- 3. Rise of exploitive and hazardous work as a result of deregulation
- 4. Hazardous work includes work that jeopardize the safety, health or morals of children
- 5. There has been a decrease in hazardous work for under 14s but an increase for 15-17s
- 6. Child labour is rooted in poverty, history, culture, global inequality
- 7. Family socialization and inadequate education systems push children back into work
- 8. Consequence of neoliberalism and unequal trade
- 9. Seeing children as victims undervalues their essential contributions to household incomes

Child Labour and Work - conceptual issues

- 1. Child labour can be formal to informal
- 2. Children are sometimes sold into slavery or debt bondage
- 3. Latin America and the Caribbean have substantially reduced while numbers in sub-Saharan Africa have risen
- 4. Definition does not apply if children are working alongside their parents
- 5. Labour definitions often exclude domestic chores

Child Labour and Development - contemporary thinking

- 1. Enforcement of western codes in developing nations
- 2. Much literature comes from middle class construction of childhood
- 3. Social space dimensions where some types of childwork are more undesirable
- 4. Industrial factors are seen as unnatural slaves but the private home is seen to be safe
- 5. Only public space deemed to be acceptable for children is school

Child labour from a rights perspective

1. World bank and ILO have taken a paternalistic approach where children are regarded as passive victims of an unfair global system
2. Schooling is seen as the best way to reduce but this masks interdependence between work and education
3. Children are also thought to have a right to benefit from work that is appropriate to their age
4. ILO wants to eliminate worst forms and their plan has been accepted by 95% of member state
5. Need to adopt a more flexible approach that embraces positive aspects while protecting their rights

Wield, David et al - Ch5 Unemployment and Making a living in Poverty and Development into the 21st century - p99-124

1. Four views of the causes of unemployment
 - a. Overpopulation
 - b. Overurbanization
 - c. Inappropriate technology
 - d. Inappropriate education
2. Employment overtime has risen

What is Unemployment, Work and Employment?

1. In the north unemployment means not having paid work
2. The self employed are likely to take a salary of business
3. Unemployed means lacking the means of earning a living
4. Unemployment - being without work and being currently available and currently seeking it
5. Employment - paid employment, self-employment, and an aspect of production
6. Unemployment ratio is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed population
7. Assumption that work can be easily found
8. To be unemployed is seen as a loss of self-esteem, not wanting to work or being lazy

Data on unemployment

1. Unemployment varies between countries
2. To be counted people need to register as unemployed
3. If there are few jobs to be had then people stop seeking them
4. The poorest cannot afford to be without some sort of work

Data on Employment

1. Employment is more important in some countries
2. Many countries in africa still do not have full waged labour

Data on Male and Female Economic activity

1. Activity rates are higher for men
2. Work - expenditure of energy for a purpose
3. Economic activity - population that furnishes the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services
4. Unequal division of domestic work
5. Difference between domestic work and work that helps the head of the family

6. Women may underreport their work

Limited picture from statistics

1. Much economic activity cannot be easily counted
2. Work not easily represented by statistics
 - a. informal sector
 - b. Women work
 - c. Agricultural work
 - d. Relationship between different types of work

Examples of Making a living

1. Low levels of wage employment does not equate with a simple life
2. Household mixed and complex work arrangements are common
3. Deindustrialization means declining wages and layoffs
4. When wages dropped women were more likely to initiate income generating activities
5. Creation of a dual economy of duality - economy comprises formal and informal sectors

Unemployment and Making a Living - processes and concepts

What causes unemployment

1. Closure of an organization increased from the 1980s
2. Informal activities became the basis of survival for many

Relocating socio-economic activity

1. First threaten to move from areas or to different countries
2. Move from the north to the cheaper south

Intensification of Labour

1. Getting employees to work harder and increase labour productivity
2. Labour productivity - ratio of amount produce to the amount of labour put in

Contracting out

1. Outsourcing of work
2. Moving to part time and temporary casual workforce

Casualization

1. Making the labour market more flexible through deregulation
2. Increased negotiating flexibility between the employer and employee
3. Causes increasing disparity between employer and employee

Technical change

1. Increased capita lincest through increases in labour productivity and thus requiring fewer workers

Demographic forces

1. Growth in the number of young people needing employment faster than employment opportunities
2. Policies required to stop population growth or increasing job opportunities

Land Alienation

1. Privatization and enclosure of common lands, concentration of land ownership, loss of land by peasant producers
2. This has continued after the colonial period
3. People without land had to be proletarianized

Some concepts

1. Production includes interactions between people and nature
2. Production is a process where human energy is expended in a changing nature
3. Input to production is human labour

Division of labour

1. Producers of different kinds of goods and services whose activities are complementary
2. Labour increases in complexity it means there are more diverse services and goods available
3. Technical division of labour - degree to which specialization and combination of activities within any single unit of production
4. Social division of labour- specialization between different units

Reproduction

1. The land is changed through people interactions with it
2. Reproduction - process where the inputs of production are themselves produced
3. division of labour to create women's work creates a sexual division of labour
4. Creates double or triple days for many women
5. Restricts and disqualifies men from getting different experience or knowledge

Subsistence and Commodity production

1. Subsistence production - production for the producers own or household use
2. Commodity production - production for sale through the market and consumption
3. Subsistence production is unwaged and unremunerated
4. It is likely to be underrepresented in statistics
5. More likely to be undertaken by women and children
6. They often have to sell some goods to get basic essentials they cannot produce
7. Production for the market includes small and full commodity production
8. They have access to a means of production
9. Operate on a small scale
10. Produce to satisfy household needs
11. Have links to markets
12. Have more control and ability to maneuver

Improving ways of making a living

Using the Disguised Unemployed for Development

1. Also called underemployed - work that does not permit the full use of someone's highest existing skills or capacities
2. People hand over control of their land at the peril of famine or death
3. Theory is that then those people would be transferred to more productive work
4. Opportunities for higher income wages are easiest to obtain in some countries than others
5. Spare time is not greater and women are often targeting as having more spare time than men
6. Women do not need to work more they need help increasing their productivity
7. Some work hard without making much money

Tackling social exclusion

1. Social exclusion - individuals or groups are wholly or partially excluded from full participation

2. There are many issues that inhibit people from full employment

Micro Finance to increase womens income

1. Poverty alleviation in particular is a tool to increase womens income
2. Idea is to organize in a way that they can fit income generation into their lives

Womens work and development

1. Women can be targeted for integration into economic activity
2. Women may have little free time available
3. Women can be helped by setting up programs that increase domestic productivity

Module 10

Chapter 26

1. Global poverty has reduced but global inequality has increased

What is Inequality

1. MDG emphasised poverty reduction through absolute poverty measures
2. Inequality counts how many people are poor, how many are rich, how rich and how poor they are

Inequality of Outcome

1. Inequality of outcome - how wealth or well being is distributed
2. GINI coefficient measures inequality
3. Lorenz curve ,eases the difference between the line of actual income distribution and perfect income distribution
4. Second measure ins in ocme shares that divides people into quintiles or deciles and sees how income is distributed between groups
5. Mexico and columbia are the most unequal countries
6. The poverty line is set in comparison to the average income

Inequality of Opportunity

1. How opportunities are distributed - should be equal and fair even if outcomes are not equal
2. Some people have different talents, and may apply different efforts
3. No agreement on how much inequality is good for an economy

Individuals and Groups

1. Most measures refer to individuals
2. Looking at inequality between groups often means looking at groupings or race, ethnicity, caste and gender
3. There can be inequalities between groups and within groups
4. Inequalities can also exist between religious groups
5. Women tend to earn less than men and are therefore disadvantaged with pensions

Why does inequality matter

1. Many consider it to be intrinsically unfair
2. It can have negative economic or political effects
3. It may reduce their chance to fully contribute
4. Can influence voting behavior
5. Higher inequality is met with increased pressure to redistribute
6. Can lead to more direct protests

Social policy for development

1. Developing countries mostly have a targeted approach to addressing poverty
2. Social policy is a broader concept than poverty alleviation however it is not generally recognised in development studies
3. Aina's definition focuses on the role of the state in the public provision of services to the entire population
4. For some, social policy is merely about the role of the state in the public provision of services to the entire population
5. For some it is about measures to mitigate the negative consequences of markets, economic processes and temporary crisis often labeled a safety net or a welfarist approach

How much do countries spend on social policy

1. Social policies consist of 3 sectors
 - a. Education
 - b. Health
 - c. Social protection
2. As countries become richer they spend more on each sector
3. In poorer countries inequality in access is even more acute
4. Low income countries rely more on VAT taxes which are regressive

How does social policy emerge

1. Urbanization and industrialization have played a key role in the emergence of social policy
2. Rural areas policies have often remained restricted to poor relief and temporary measures during droughts and floods
3. Urban elites had concerns about safety and needed new hygiene services
4. Social policies often emerge from emergency relief and then some become permanent

Who implements social policy

1. Distributed by private, public, not-for-profit and non-governmental organisations
2. Private spending are not usually considered social policy
3. In universal care services are provided by public institutions
4. New provider is the social enterprise - aim to generate financial return as well as social or environmental good, make money from selling goods and services but reinvest their profits back into the business and local community
5. NGOs often operate in geographical areas where governmental services are limited
6. Governments have a key role in the regulation of social policy
7. Developing countries continue to have universal aspirations but in principle the implementation is in a fragmented fashion
8. Governments are keen to reduce the public sector role in social provision often try to exchange the role of NGOs

Social Policy - fiscal drain or economic investment

1. Concern is that these social policies absorb large amounts of money
2. Concern that too much government spending will crowd out other forms of investment
3. Fear that concern with benefits will reduce their incentive to work
4. Spending on social policies in investment

5. Education and pension funds and increase the saving capacity and productivity of an economy
6. Means that human capital is protected during crisis
7. Provides people with the means to search for jobs or diversify rural livelihoods
8. There can be some wastage and corruption

The politics of Social policy

1. Amartya Sen says that the importance of democracy and freedom of expression in preventing famine
2. Social policy can contribute to democratization
3. Lijerdt's study argues that economic growth and public spending are compatible
4. Democratic processes and political actions play a critical role in ensuring that public finances are well managed and that they do not excessively benefit one group over another or distort unduly
5. Processes of democratization are often accompanied by expansion of social policies as part of the social contract

Approaches to Social Policy

1. It has a strong normative character
2. It can be biased towards specific social groups

Social security

1. Traditionally defined by the ILO as contributory health, pension and unemployment protection
2. Employers and workers usually both contribute to funds that can be supplemented by governments from general taxes
3. About 20% of the world had adequate social security of this kind
4. Efforts have been made to expand this to workers in the informal sector
5. Have continued to develop health services based on social insurance principles
6. Contribution based approaches are often combined with free access to services or tax-based provisions

Universalism

1. Upon independence few people had social security benefits
2. Provisions to the rural population was very limited
3. Expansion of services came to a halt with austerity and the financial crisis
4. There was limited attention to strengthening systems

Targeting

1. Targeting ensures that benefits reach those who need them most
2. World Bank introduced social funds to mitigate negative impact of structural adjustment
3. Move away from rights based but it has been successful in reducing poverty and inequality
4. There can also be self targeting access through public works
5. Wages on it are low so only those that need it will receive it
6. Administrative targeting - they have to have an income below a set threshold
7. There are administrative costs and leakage however

Affirmative action

1. Focused on addressing the disparities

2. Tried to make economic activity representative of the population
3. Safeguards against discrimination

Social policy and citizens rights

1. Social politics are part of the way the relationship between the state and citizens is defined
2. Creation of a social contract

Videt, B. (2013) 'Social protection as a global challenge: who gets it – and who pays for it?'. Available: <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/Articles/Social-protection-as-a-global-challenge>

1. Social protection protects people from poverty when contingencies such as illness or job loss occur
2. In developing nations it can be used to stimulate inclusive growth
3. Some advocate for it on moral grounds
4. 75% of the world's population is not adequately covered by social protections
5. Trend towards only giving it to targeted groups
6. Question of who should bear the costs
7. Should it be purely protective or should it spur growth
8. According to the ILO social protection comprises social insurance, social assistance, and employment programs
9. It is broader than social safety nets

Motivations for providing social protection

1. Instrumentalists - extreme poverty and vulnerability frustrate the achievement of development goals so these programs should operate until private insurance can take over
2. Activists - extreme poverty and inequality is a symptom of structural inequality and social injustice. Welfarist handouts are a move towards the idea of a universal social minimum where entitlements are based on citizenship
3. Rights based approach - no one should be excluded from access to social security

Increased recognition

1. 2012 ILO members recommended national floors for security
2. Criticized for being non-binding and vague, but they do make a difference
3. They were pioneered by developing countries

Universal or targeted protection

1. Universalists - ILO, protection against a broad range of risks throughout life with the objective of not only tackling poverty but also inequality, create a global social protection floor and give people a UBI
2. Small-state approach - world bank, resources should be focused on the poorest and that they should do something in exchange for receiving the benefits
3. Social policies have tilted from universal to targeted since the 1980s
4. Any universalist model will contain elements of targeting because it will involve a selection of which groups to support
5. There is a difference between selecting a group and targeting the aid

Who should be targeted

1. They tend to accentuate labour market equalities
2. Typically only cover people working in the formal sector

Who foots the bill

1. Social protection is a major investment
2. The poorest households rely on non-state sources like kin, community and religious institutions and rarely benefit from direct state support
3. Costs of introducing social protection may be beyond the capacity of countries with large populations in poverty
4. The risk of a future surge in need may ruin a national system

A consensus but how strong

1. Resistance in the west to introducing a system in the developing world for fear it will jeopardize their fragile economies
2. It would redirect scarce resources and may encourage people to stop working
3. Poverty targeted method would be difficult to get political support from the middle class for as they would get no benefits
4. Austerity programs are hitting europe hard

Social protection, inequality and social justice

1. Social protection is a suite of policy instruments that aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability and have the potential to be redistributive

Evolution of Social protection

1. By 2012 160 countries had social assistance programs
2. Evolved to include a wide range of programs
3. Popular instruments include social transfers in cash or in kind, conditional cash transfers, public works, social insurance schemes, and broader graduation programs
4. They are best achieved when they are delivered in conjunction with a variety of other multi sectoral interventions
5. Social protection programs are called upon to fight against inequality both material and non-material

Material Inequality

1. Social grants reduced the GINI coefficient
2. Conditional cash transfers are the second most powerful driving force behind decreasing inequality after labour income
3. In order to get an impact there must be significant transfer values and the poorest population must be targeted

Non-material inequality

1. Access constraints are due to a range of factors, lack of income, self-exclusion, lack of knowledge processes, lack of information, positive discrimination and cultural norms
2. Different social protection interventions and program design can be successful in removing some of these constraints
3. The socio political structures that allow access to social protection are often difficult to understand and overcome that material barriers
4. Sensitization and training events are needed to ensure households know what they are entitled to, how to access it, and how to use their resources effectively and efficiently
5. Programs often fail because intended beneficiaries are unaware of the registration process
6. Improvements in material status can alleviate social barriers

7. Can convert social protection into symbolic capital which facilitates inclusion
8. Social Barriers can inhibit the translation of material transfers
9. Targeted interventions are required to redress inherited inequalities
10. Sometimes positive discrimination or removing a source of discrimination can be sufficient to promote social inclusion and reduce inequalities

Episode 8 Social protection Part 1 – What is social protection?

1. Social protection - needed to achieve SDG 1 of no poverty
2. 3 component
 - a. Improving ability of individuals, households and communities to manage the risks, escape poverty and enhance capabilities
 - b. Satisfying abilities to meet basic needs through offsetting inadequate housing and have programs for basic needs
 - c. Obligation to provide social protection for human declaration of human rights
3. Social protection is on a continuum between obligation and meeting human needs
4. Neoliberals think enhancing capabilities means giving wage work
5. Idea that wage work is not sufficient
6. Social protection - action taking in response to levels of risk, deprivation that are deemed socially unacceptable and have the purpose of promoting dynamic, cohesive and stable societies
7. Social protection must be situated within the context of the individual society

Episode 8 Social protection Part 2 – The origins of social protection

1. Earliest form were created in late 19th century germany
 - a. Wanted gov to sustain the profitability of companies by allowing non-working people to continue to consume
 - b. Introduced workers comp
 - c. Created state pension
 - d. Created EI
 - e. Created income security for workers
 - f. They had a share of wages deducted from the state
 - g. Put into a pool to contribute to it
2. 3 key characteristics
 - a. Insured were employers and employed
 - b. Financing was through compulsory incomes that varied depending on income
 - c. Contributions were based on wages or salaries
3. After 1908 UK suggested that they create a similar system
 - a. Health benefit by providing with cash payment
 - b. EI
 - c. Wage earners made compulsory contributions that were then matched by their employers
4. 3 key points
 - a. Required complex administration
 - b. Only covered wage earners
 - c. Legacy endures as they are similar to contemporary programs
5. US social security act

- a. Pension
 - b. Funds for children
 - c. Funds for the blind and deaf
 - d. Funds for families
 - e. Some by federal government and some by state
 - f. First form with provisions for unwaged
6. Beverage
- a. Social security is only one part of social welfare programs
 - b. Disabled should get social security
 - c. Retired payments should not be based on their working life
 - d. Wanted the state to provide, but not excessively
 - e. Benefits would not be directly related to contributions
 - f. Non-contributing form
 - g. WW2 meant the start of a new social contract
 - h. Basis of UK social welfare state
 - i. NHS introduced in 1948
 - j. Controls on rent
 - k. 10 year security for tenants
 - l. Benefits universally available
 - m. Cradle to grave benefits
 - n. Partially financed by contributions, but mostly financed through general taxation revenues
 - o. Led to high levels of government spending
 - p. Introduction of income tax caused it to be a method of redistribution
 - q. Not seen as an act of charity, but as a mechanism to reduce likelihood of a depression

Episode 8 Social protection Part 3 – Social protection after World War Two

1. Post ww2 they were built across developed countries in the form of redistribution systems
2. 2 varieties of welfare capitalism
 - a. social democratic, with high public spending, strong trade unions, universal benefits and support for women to stay in work - scandinavia
 - b. conservative, with high levels of individual contributions and support for the nuclear family, with women staying at home - germany
 - c. Anglo-American, with an emphasis on guaranteed minimums rather than universal benefits - US and UK
3. In developing countries while some aspects were introduced, they were limited to those in formal employment
 - a. However most work there is informal
4. In 1980s in developed countries they restructured as neoliberalism was introduced
 - a. Tax burdens were so heavy they reduced willingness to work
 - b. Required an excessive state that intervened unnecessarily
 - c. Created more conditional and more contributory

5. In developing countries in 1990s the limited amounts to social insurance were reduced further
 - a. A social crisis created
6. 1987 bolivia created an emergency social fund financed by the world bank
 - a. Created social safety nets
7. Social safety nets - non-contributory cash or similar transfers distributed by the government, private or NGOs
 - a. Price subsidies
 - b. Food stamps
 - c. Fee waivers and exemptions
 - d. 1-2% of GDP - minimalist system
 - e. These were not development targeted
 - f. Reduced extreme poverty by 35%
8. New thinking about provisioning emerged in the form of social protection

Episode 8 Social protection Part 4 – Contemporary social protection

1. Social protection mechanisms should
 - a. reduce individual and household risk
 - b. allow individuals and households to better meet their needs
 - c. be treated as a means of enhancing individual and collective rights
2. Increase the autonomy and agency of individuals and the community
3. Accelerate social change and development that goes beyond economic
4. 3 distinct public policies
 - a. Social insurance - Social insurance mitigates risks associated with the market and its volatility, health insurance, pensions, financed through employment contributions, pool risks across all formal workers
 - b. Social assistance - mitigates risks associated with poverty and improvement of equity by guaranteeing a minimum standard of living - cash or in kind resource transfers, long-term unemployed, homeless, subsidies for housing or food, mostly funded through taxes
 - c. Employment and labour market interventions - promote employability and employment, financed through general taxation, sometimes small employer contributions, constrained by informal labour
 - i. Passive - set minimum standards
 - ii. Active - facilitate job search, provide skills, subsidizing those on low incomes
5. Can be provided by the state, private sector, or NGOs
6. Due to austerity measures it is harder to claim social insurance, so the need for social assistance has grown
7. Much of the spending has been delivered through public-private partnerships
8. Social protections differences from early forms of social security
 - a. Economic dimensions are much stronger - more efficient labour markets, work is seen as a key means of overcoming negative conditions
 - b. These programs have to demonstrate its costs effectiveness
 - c. It must improve freedom of individuals and households, enhance their capabilities

9. Balance between the three must be rethought in favour of social assistance and labour market interventions over social insurance

Episode 8 Social protection Part 5 – Forms of social protection

1. Social protection policies and programs use 3 principle methods or instruments to achieve their objectives
 - a. Income transfers - purpose of maintenance of household consumption, most common form is pensions for the elderly, do not require physical aid delivery and is thus cheaper to distribute and people can spend money in the local economy
 - b. Income transfers combined with asset accumulation - cash or in kind transfers are transferred to households in order to facilitate accumulation of assets, can increase their productivity, try to remedy deficit in productive assets
 - i. direct cash transfers combined with interventions to support human asset development - best known are bolsa familia, provides money to mothers whose children attend school
 - ii. direct transfers combined with interventions to support the protection and accumulation of physical assets) - usually through benefits that provide labour, poverty is through depletion of physical assets, best known is gandhi's rural employment scheme which provides 100 days of paid work at low wages for anyone who wants it
 - c. Integrated poverty reduction programs - develop a range of sequential interventions that are directed at the poorest people and households, often nutrition and education programs, income transfers play a very small role in this, vietnam's program
2. Targeting
 - a. Self targeting
 - b. Targeting based on age or ability
 - c. Measure of poverty status
 - d. Geography
3. Targeting is widely known to be subject to leakages with people who do not satisfy criteria still receiving it, or those that qualify unable to receive it
4. They are reliant on infrastructure for conditional programs
5. Those that provide accumulation of assets often have strict conditions
6. Conditional cash transfer systems penalize people who are unable to meet the condition due to their poverty
 - a. So require oversight mechanism and these have administrative costs associated with this
7. More demanding targeting can cost more
8. Much of conditionality compliance falls on females
9. Some states have created unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) as the financial cost outweighs the benefits
 - a. World bank shows that when CCT reach their intended beneficiaries there can be a negative impact on those who do not receive these benefits
10. Benefit of UCT is that females are no longer principally responsible for compliance and they enhance women's capabilities

11. When they are targeted at the household it cannot be assumed that all people in the household benefit equally

- a. Poverty should be assessed at the individual level

Episode 8 Social protection Part 6 – Is social protection worth it?

1. 5 common myths around cash transfers
 - a. Increase corruption - however they cut out mid-level bureaucrats
 - b. Make people lazy - a review found that they increase likelihood of people being in work, school attendance increased, elderly and sick are the only people that worked less
 - c. Spend money on cigarettes and alcohol - most people use it carefully and wisely, sums are very small, buy food and farming tools
 - d. Cash should only be given in emergencies - this implies that there are deserving poor people and undeserving poor people, most programs are long-term and large scale
 - e. A waste of money giving poor people money - giving cash is more efficient and impactful than other forms of aid, not generous enough to be wasteful, offer good value for money, can facilitate growth by reducing impact of imperfect markets
2. Accounts for 6% of all aid
3. Unconditional cash transfers improve health outcomes, improve school attendance, increase healthcare spending, enhanced food security and create more varied diets
4. Social protection floors enhances capabilities and enhances rights

Conclusion

1. Most of the world relies on waged labour to construct a livelihood, enhance capabilities and enhance their rights
2. 40 years ago 2,200 manitoba households participated in a UBI experiment
 - a. All low income households in that area were eligible
 - b. Small decrease in working hours as mothers with newborns could stay at home and teenagers worked less as they did not have to support their families
 - c. High school graduation rates increased
 - d. Fewer hospital admission
 - e. Reduction in mental health issues
3. Ontario UBI found that
 - a. Most people remained in work
 - b. Some were able to move into higher paying jobs as they had increased security
 - c. Better physical and mental health
 - d. Improved sense of well being
 - e. Reduced consumption of alcohol and cigarettes
4. Transcends divisions of left and right
5. Appeals to the center left and center right as it can reduce poverty and reduce government bloat
6. Shifts purchasing power to people who do work but that are not paid for this
7. Experiments brought the language of social protection from developing countries to developed countries
8. Based on the idea of rights

9. Things are both bad and getting better
10. Universal declaration of human rights if the conditions were met poverty would be reduced and so would inequality, basis of a more human, sustainable and just world
11. We have the power to leave no one behind
12. The world is both bad and getting better