

Thursday Nov 2nd

Emerging market economies- mixed economies
(see diagram on Canada and emerging economies 1 slides)

How are mixed economies developed precisely? Specifications

- All have participated in globalization, especially in technology (IT)
- Have been able to quickly advance their own economy, but not on the level of market efficiency of advanced economies
- All show a physical financial infrastructure such as banks, stock exchange and unified currency
- Higher GDP: attractive for foreign investors
- From closed systems to free market economies, shifted from dictatorial systems to market economies
- Achieving higher living standards

Factors of growth in emerging market economies

- Political stability to attract foreign investments. But, this does not mean the existence of democracy and human rights because investors have no interest in that
- Encouraging entrepreneurship
- Outward oriented economic/planning- being able to shift from inward economy to outward economy. Importation substitution industrialization.
- Industries are strictly targeted for economic growth
- Incentives to generate and force a high domestic rate of savings
- Improved infrastructure, public transportation, massive housing, public education
- Privatization of state-owned enterprises

From ISI to EOI

- Post colonial import substitution industrialization (ISI)
- The objective- independency and control of economy
- Became unsustainable:
 - High economic and social costs
 - The state ownership and protection created inefficient economic institution
 - An exhaustion of ISI possibilities for expansion given limited market size within a country
 - Widespread corruption
 - Agriculture neglected, resulted in weakening food security

A move towards EOI

International trade liberalization

- Influences of the Post WW2 international trade liberalization
- Main ideas

1. Trade liberalization- international peace

- a. General agreement on tariff and trade (GATT) and later through its successor i.e WTO
 2. Enhance global market to provide goods, services and investment for developing countries
 3. Trade transparency improves standards and policy instruments
- Example of EOI: South Asian countries
 - economic/state interventionism
 - Liberalization trade is done without any trade intervention, however “international trade liberalization” should be done through the government

Maturity of the Private Sector

- Investment (in capital stock) as the engine of economic growth
 - Financial flows comprised of foreign direct investment
 - Bank loans+portfolio-flows/investments
- 2007- unpredictable crisis
 - Foreign direct investment remains steady
 - Portfolio flows and banking loans decreased
- 2010- asia experience
 - China and india absorbed such flows
 - Economic growth
 - Poverty reduction

Economic growth, but uneven

1. Southeast asia
 - a. Fastest growing economies in the world
 - b. China and india are the largest leading economy
 - c. Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines
2. Latin America
 - a. Fastest growing countries- Brazil and Mexico
 - b. Lower pace in economic growth
3. Eastern european
 - a. Romania, poland, bulgaria
 - b. Higher per capita income

Increase in Human Development Index

- Emergence of “The South”
 - Progress in HDI
 - Good progress in india, indonesia, south africa, brazil
 - Relative progress in ghana, tunisia, bangladesh
 - But, it is uneven
- Solutions?
 - State intervention for human development
 - Welfare system
 - Access to trade and innovations

Middle-income Trap

1. Increase in labour intensive products- increase for the labour
2. Increase for labour-demand for higher wages
3. Demand for higher wages-increase in the costs of production which affects competition in the global market
4. increase in the costs of production, affects competition in the global market- negative effects for the competition in global market.

Asian Miracle: 2 Theories

1. Accumulation Theory: the role of capital investment
2. Assimilation Theory: importance of entrepreneurship, innovations, technology, labour and education

Monday, Nov 6th

CSOs: Agents of Social Development

Non-governmental development:

- Religious and denominational institutions
- Community based organizations
- Philanthropic CSOs
- NGOs
- Government oriented NGOs
- Trade unions

CSOs- the third sector of society

- Growth in size, scope and capacity stimulated by:
 - Condition and expansion of democratic governance
 - Telecommunications
 - Economic integration
- Significant players in global affairs
 - Development assistance
 - Humanitarian emergency tasks
 - Human rights advocacy
- Implementations of development programs
- Important actors for delivery of social services
- Complementary government action, especially in regions where government presence is weak such as in post-conflict situations

Reasons for growth

1. Post-cold war condition
 - a. Resurgence of the idea of civil society as a necessary social space for democratic capacity building
 - b. Delivering services in the areas that traditional state cannot, will not reach
 - c. A normative space to hear the voice of people

2. The condition of globality
 - a. Challenges against the role of traditional state as the supplier of people's needs
 - b. Networking of the social players
3. New demands for social service
 - a. Rising new demands for the services that the state cannot provide

Definitions

Civil society: the “third sector” of society, along with government and business. - The UN.

It refers to a wide range of non-government, nonprofit, and voluntary-driven organizations, as well as social movements, through which people organize to **pursue shared interest, values, and objectives in public life.** These actors are found at the international regional, and national community levels and are recognized as independent in their own right.

-Government of Canada.

Busan global partnership for effective development cooperation

-south korea 2011

- Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role
- Enabling people to claim their rights
- Promoting rights-based approaches
- Shaping development policies partnerships
- Overseeing their implementation

Examples

- Charities: world vision canada, salvation army, canadian cancer society
- Neighbourhood self-help schemes
- International bodies: the red cross
- Religious-based groups: catholic mental health support group
- Human rights campaigns in repressive societies
- Non-governmental organizations improving health, education, and living standards in both the developed and developing nations

Differences between CSOs and NGOs

- CSOs come in different forms, some informal and some formal entities such as NGOs, faith-based organizations
- This is when a group of individuals come together for a common purpose to fulfil a particular mandate driven by need
- Governance structures are varies depending on their mandate and constituency
- By their nature, CSOs are independent of direct government control and management
- NGOs could have consultative status with the UN, but CSOs don't

History 1

- Hammurabi's codes (1792-1750 B.C)
 - Violations like stealing, lying and murdering are punished
 - Justice and the rule of law
- Aristotle makes distinction between:
 - Those live outside the state
 - People living in the polis (civil society)
- Judaism, christianity, Islam
- Confucian humanitarian activities in the 13th century
- 1099 John Ambulance hospital set up to care for sick pilgrims and crusaders

History 2

- Early modern thinkers made a similar distinction between:
- the state of nature
- civil society (people's consent and rights)
- Hegel is innovative: the idea of ethical/rational state
- 1767 - Society for the Recovery of the Drowned in Amsterdam
- 1803 - Royal Jennerian Society for the extermination of the
- Smallpox
- 1860 - Jean Henry Dunant and the Red Cross
- 19
- th
- century: Class-based view (peasants, labor unions...)
- Today: Non-class view (students, HR advocacy....)

History III

1844 - Young Men's Christian Association – YMCA

1855 - The World Young Women's Christian Association - YWCA

1865 - Salvation Army

1919 – Save the Children

1937 – Plan International

1942 - Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

1945 – Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere CARE

1950 – World Vision International

1971 - Médecins sans Frontières

Today – 3.7 million DGOs

Classification

1st generation organizations deal with relief and welfare

2nd generation organizations focus on self-reliant local development

3rd generation organizations take a more systemic approach, going beyond one-off projects and 'local' activities

4th generation organizations as 'people's movements' of the type one finds among indigenous people and labour movements.

Another classification

1)

community-based voluntarism

. People get together to deal with a problem: widows and orphans, a school, a bridge

2)

institutionalization -

grows out of necessity, increased capacity and because of greater needs. The voluntary ethic remains, but the work is better and more systematically organized.

3)

professionalization

—happens when organizations grow and when higher standards become necessary in order to attract wider collaboration, recognition and support.

4)

welfare state

in which voluntary organizations would no longer be required because their services would now be provided by government.

Canadian context

1900 - Canadian Forestry Association

1960 - The beginning

religious-based NGOs

1944 – Canadian Council of Christian Churches

1963 – Compassion Canada

contractors with the UN

1960 - Canadian Voice of Women for Peace (VOW)

1969 - Society Promoting Environmental Conservation

A new era:

1961 of Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)

1968 - Canadian International Development Agency

Professional organizations

1869 - Canadian Bar Association,

1907 - Canadian Nurses Association,

1910 - Canadian Public Health Association,

1919 - Canadian Institute of Planners,

1969 - La Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec,

1973 - Native Women's Association of Canada,

1993 - Canadian Association of International Development Professionals.

Solidarity funds

The main solidarity funds

- a)1983: Solidarity Fund in Quebec legislated in 1984
- b)1989: Canadian Labour Federation
- c)British Columbia Federation of Labour
- d)Manitoba Federation of Labour

Professional associations and solidarity funds are organically different from organizations created specifically for international development and humanitarian work. They have a 'rootedness' in Canada that sets them apart. They have the potential to create partnerships and bridges that are based on more than projects and project funding, and on a dynamic that goes beyond the culture of 'aid'.

Faith-based organizations

1950s - delivery of education and health services

1959 - Anglican Primate's World Relief Fund

1967 - Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

Canadian Christian Relief and Development Association

Secular, but faith-based organization

KAIROS

Canadian Food Grains Bank

World Vision

Christian Children's Fund

Policy Oriented CSOs

- Focus on research and policy dialogue around
- international issues
- The goal is mobilization/voice
- Operate via a link with service-oriented CSOs
 - North South Institute
 - Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa
 - Jubilee 2000 Campaign against the indebtedness of poor countries
 - Project Ploughshares
 - Mining Watch Canada
 - Partnership Africa Canada

Advocacy groups

- Aim basically at the status of marginalized and poor
- Takes a political stand, and comes into contradiction
- with the governments (federal, provincial)
- Deep influence on the social welfare issue

- advocacy = development + human rights + welfarism
- child welfare, women's rights, immigration policies
- service: hostels for homeless, shelters for women
- Social policy
 - Canadian association of social workers
 - International federation of social workers

Fundraising organizations

- The beginning: the pornography of poverty
- i. Misrepresentation of poverty
- ii. Charity instead of advocacy
- iii. Misrepresenting the poor
- iv. Deceiving both the helper and the helped
 - Helplessness and powerlessness

Code of Ethics and Operational Standards : "respecting the dignity and rights of the individuals portrayed, portraying local communities as active agents in their own development"

Successful fundraising

Child sponsorship!

- a) shortens the distance between the giver and the receiver
- b) gives the donor a name and a face
- c) humanizes both the need and the contribution

- Criticisms

- a) high overheads expenses
- b) a simplistic picture of development and developing

Government funding

3 broad types of government support for development

- 1960s-responsive funding
- 1980s-needs based approach
- 1980s-country funding

Cancellation of responsive approach and most program funding: the sudden drastic reduction of funds coming from the CIDA-compounded by long delays in announcing funding decisions... has meant that dozens of Canadian organizations now have to reduce or end partnerships with local organizations in developing countries.

The Political Economy of CSOs Fundraising

- Wide support, but not deep
 - good response for emergency and child support
 - low level of support for long-term development

- Successful patterns
 - a) emergency response capacity,
 - b) child sponsorship
 - c) affiliation with a church or a larger international NGO network
 - d) a high dependence on Canadian government funding.
 - Weak survivability of small and mid-size CSOs
 - Canadian Hunger Foundation
 - North South Institute
 - Peace Build Canada
 - Human Rights and Democracy

CSOs in today's Canada

- Better understanding of what can be done and how to do it
- Development assistance is by no means the largest or most important part of the equation
- Investment, trade and good governance are part of the mix,
- CSOs play a prominent role in planning, innovating and managing, to pushing for change,
- Canada's international CSOs:
 - I. development organizations,
 - li. environmental issues,
 - lii. human rights.

The road ahead

- The future of NGOs and urgent need to change boundaries
- Capacity building is the key,
 - a) In the north
 - b) In the south
- Partnership with the south
- International institutions and organizations (WTO)
- Multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary approaches
- Redefining the meaning of help/assistance