

International Development Project

Development & Human Development Indicators

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Development: Trend until 1980

- North South problem (1960: Sir Oliver Franks)
- “10 years of development at UN” (1961: J.K. Kennedy)
- Second 10 years of development plan at UN (1970s)
 - ODA is targeted at 0.7% of GNP of developed countries
 - Basic question: Why is the developing country poor?
 - Basic principles: Need of capital and technology transfer
- New International Economic Order (NIEO): 1974
 1. Natural resources nationalism
 2. Principle of “Equal ownership”
- National debt crises : loss of negotiation power of the South

Development: Trend in 1970s

- Basic Human Needs (BHN) Approach
 - Food& nutrition, medical& health, basic education
 - ILO's initiatives (1972)
 - New direction for overseas aids (1973: USA)
 - World Bank's initiatives for BHN approach (McNamara)

Development: Trend in 1980s

- Debt Crises
 - Oil crises in 1970s
 - Decreased income of non-oil producing developing countries
 - Increased borrowing from developing countries
- Mexican Default (1982)
- Structural adjustment loan (SAL): World Bank, 1979
- Structural adjustment facility (SAF): IMF, 1986
 - Healthy policy enables economic growth
 - Countries in transition
- Critique
 - No policy dialogue
 - Limitation of economic policy

Development : Sustainable development

- Global Issues
- 2. Global environmental problem
- 3. Social issues:
 - poverty, disparities, population, nutrition & health, education, gender
- 4. Political issues:
 - democratization, human right, good governance, refugees
- 5. Globalization & market economy

Development: Trend in 1990s

- Human Security (UNDP, 1994)
- New Development Strategy (OECD, 1996)
- Comprehensive Development Framework (World Bank, 1999)
- Jubilee 2000 (NGO, 2000)
- Common factors
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Emphasis on Non-economic aspects
 - Holistic approach
 - Partnership of stakeholders
 - People-centered participation

Development Class Opinion



Exchange Rate As of today...

- One horse
- Six sheep
- Ten goats
- One camel

Human Development

- Process of enlarging people's choice
- 3. Formation of human capabilities
 - Improved health, knowledge and skills
- 4. Use of their acquired capabilities
 - Productive and active in cultural , social and political affairs
- The end of development must be human well-being
- Development must be more than just the expansion of income and wealth. Its focus must be people

Measurement

Human Development

3. Longevity: life expectancy at birth
4. Knowledge: literacy and quality of education
5. Decent standard of living: access to land, credit, income etc.
 - Use of purchasing-power-adjusted real GDP per capita (PPP)
 - Proxy measure for the choices people have in putting their capabilities to use

Measurement common failing

- Difficulty of international comparisons
- Average figures conceal wide disparities in the overall population
 - Male vs. female
 - Urban vs. rural
- Complication of interpretation of figures

Progress in development 1970s to 1990s

- A child born today can live 8 years longer than 30 years ago
- Adult literacy rate increased from 47% in 1970 to 73% in 1999
- Access to safe water in rural areas grew more than fivefold
- Average income (in PPP US\$) doubled in real terms
- Widened the human freedom (from military rule to more political choice)

Regional differences in development

- Adult literacy: (average in developing countries 73%)
 - South Asia 55%, Sub-Saharan Africa 60%
- Life expectancy at birth: (average 60 years)
 - Sub-Saharan Africa 48.8 years
- People living on less than \$1
 - Sub-Saharan Africa 46%
 - South Asia 40%
 - East Asia and the Pacific 15%
 - Latin America 15%

A long way still to go...

- Health
 - No access to improved water sources: 968 million
 - No access to basic sanitation: 2.3 billion
 - Living with HIV/AIDS: 34 million
- Education
 - Illiterate adult: 854 million (about 70% are women)
 - Out-of-school children at basic education : 325 million (about 60% girls)
- Income Poverty
 - Living on less than \$1 per day: 1.2 billion
 - Living on less than \$2 per day: 2.8 billion
- Child welfare
 - Under weight children under 5: 163 million
 - Children under 5 dying annually from preventable causes: 11 million

Human Development : 2000

- Components:
 - Longevity, knowledge, decent standard of living
- Human development index (HDI) :
- Human poverty index (HPI) :
 - HPI-1
 - Measurement for developing countries
 - Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40
 - Adult illiteracy
 - % of people without access to improved water resources

Human Development : 2000

- Human poverty index (HPI) :
 - HPI-2
 - Measurement for selected OECD countries
 - Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60
 - % of adults lacking functional literacy skills
 - % of people living below the income poverty line
 - Long-term unemployment rate (12 month or more)
- Gender-related development index (GDI):
 - Captures inequality in achievement between women and men
 - Gender empowerment measure (GEM)

UN Millennium Declaration Goals for 2015

- To halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty
- To halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger
- To halve the proportion of people without access to safe water
- To achieve universal completion of primary schooling
- To empower women and eliminate gender disparities in basic education
- To reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters
- To reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds
- To halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- To provide access for all who want reproductive health services
- To implement national strategies for sustainable

How can we contribute?

- As an engineer?
- As a researcher?
- As an educator?
- As a graduate student?
- As a Japanese/other national?