THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

- Perception, Myth, Fantasy or Reality?
- Truman(1949) : underdevelopment
- Search for causes:terms of trade,unequal exchange,dependency,protectionism, market imperfections, corruption, lack of democracy and entrepreneurship, colonization and capitalist exploitation
- Backwardness and poverty real ?

EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT

- Development as growth(per capita of poor)
- Improved quality of life (social, cultural etc)
- But growth remained central concern with increasing inequalities
- IDS(1970) inclusive,participatory approach with emphasis on people, jobs ,children.
- Human Development 1974
- Basic needs late 1976
- Endogenous development late 1970’s

FROM CONCEPT TO STRATEGY AND AGENDA

- Sustainable development: 1972, 1982,1992
- 1990's Education, Children, Human Rights Women, Population, Social Development, Human Settlements(Cities), Food Security
- +5 , +10 , etc……
- Poverty, Sustainability, Empowerment, Equity, Participation and Rights

DELIVERING DEVELOPMENT

- Creating and Engineering Development by some (developers) for others (developees)
- Linear and predictable
- Development as the project
- Understanding will create change,hence emphasis on experts not facilitators
- Developers not required to learn
- Participation only as means

DELIVERING DEVELOPMENT CONTD

- Assumption of and reliance on replicability
- Sustainability of project as criterion of success
- Evaluation of stipulated outputs not of myriad outcomes stipulated or not
- Evaluation more for judgement than for learning.
- Project structure restricts room for learning and change
- The developer seeks to transfer more, while the developee expects more and more

MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDG's) for 2015

- Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria ,etc.
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Millennium Development Goals

List of goals and targets

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

1. Proportion of population below $1 per day
2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

4. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Under-five mortality rate
14. Infant mortality rate
15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

16. Maternal mortality ratio

17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

18. HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women

19. Contraceptive prevalence rate

20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria

22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.

23. Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses of environmental resources.

Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source

Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (urban/rural)

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States.

Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

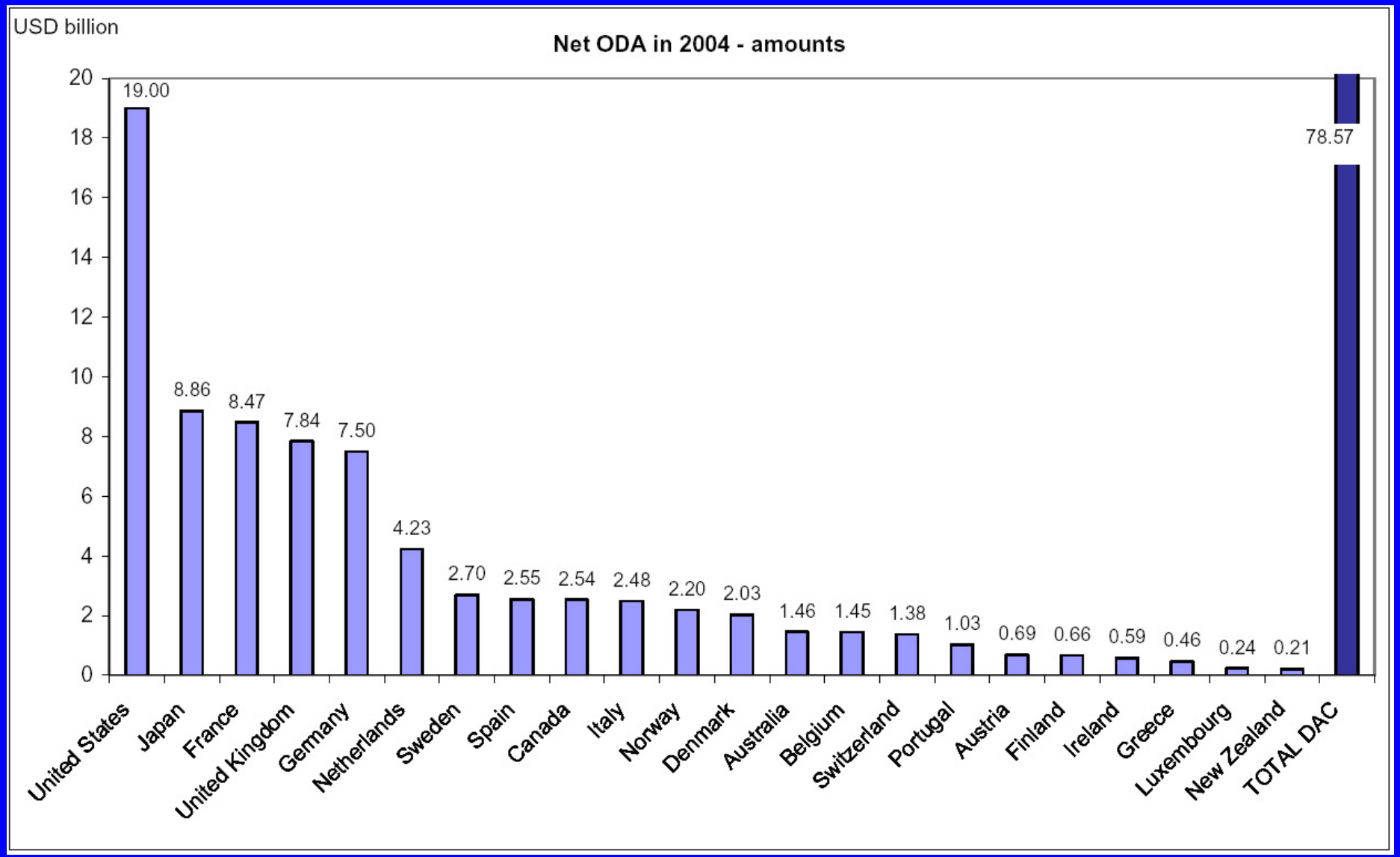
Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

CIDA's SAE PRINCIPLES

- Local ownership
- Improved donor co-ordination
- Stronger partnerships
- Results based approach
- Greater policy cherence
- Good governance
- Building capacity
- Engaging civil society

SOME GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

- GFATM: Global Fund against Aids, TB, and Malaria
- WHO's 3x5 initiative
- GAVI
- Research: IAVI and IPM
- UN: WHO, UNFPA


USD billion
Net ODA in 2004 - amounts
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0.59
0.46
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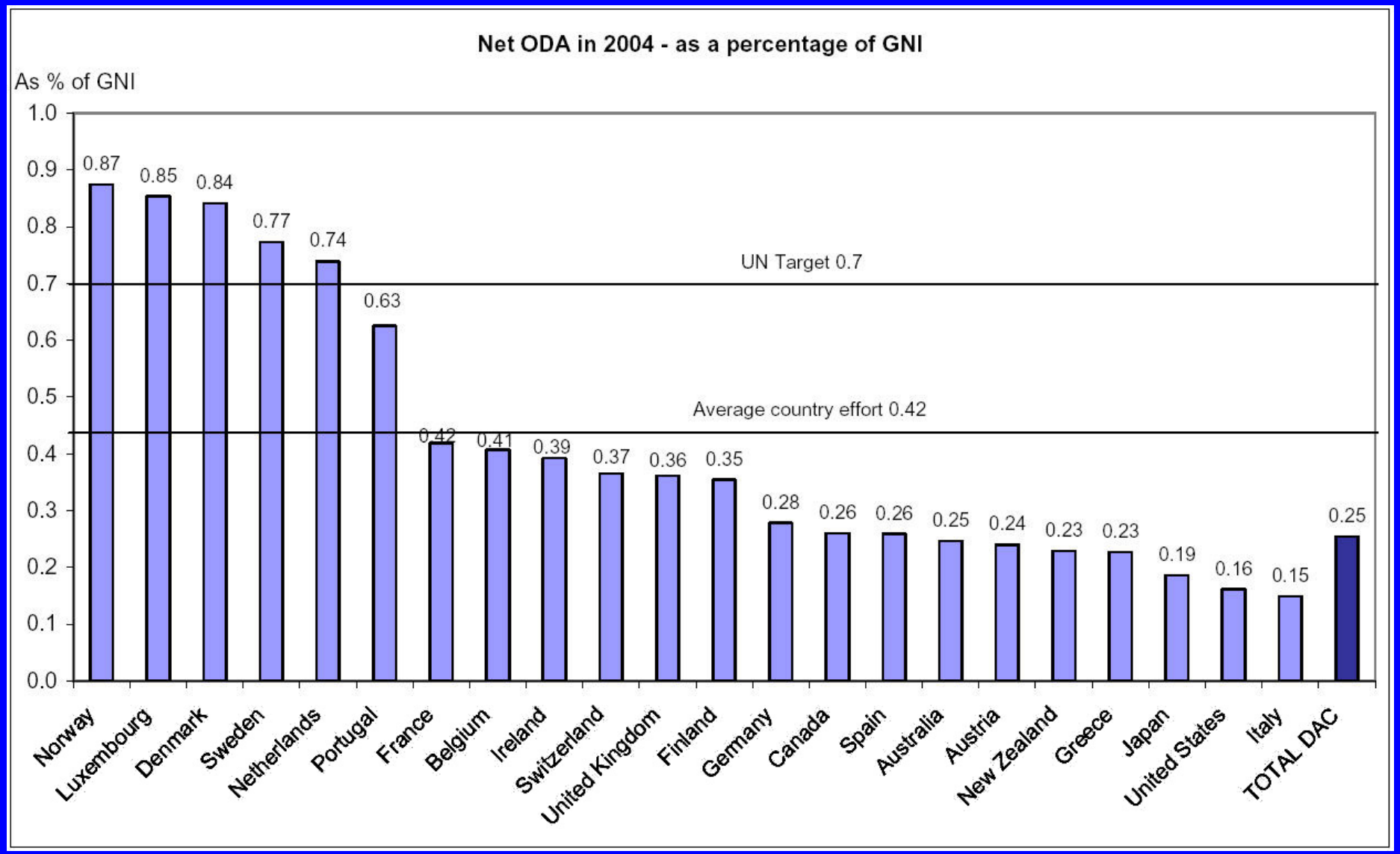
New Zealand
TOTAL DAC


Net ODA in 2004 - as a percentage of GNI
As % of GNI
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UN Target 0.7
Average country effort 0.42
0.87
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Italy
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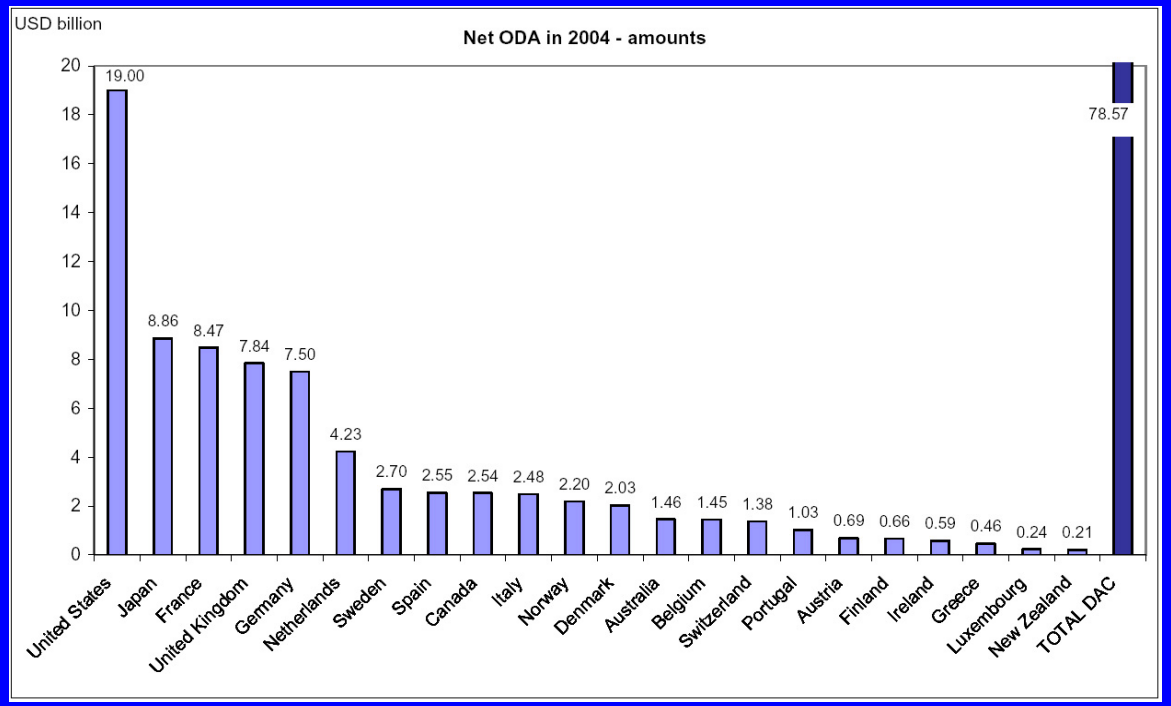
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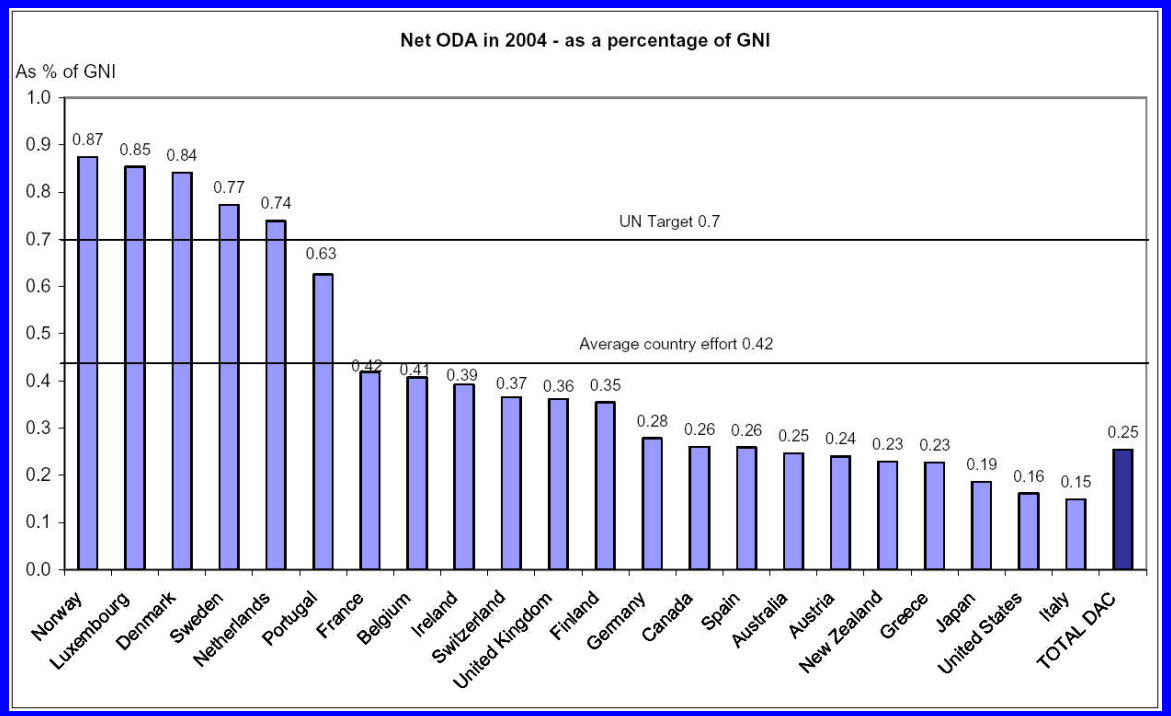
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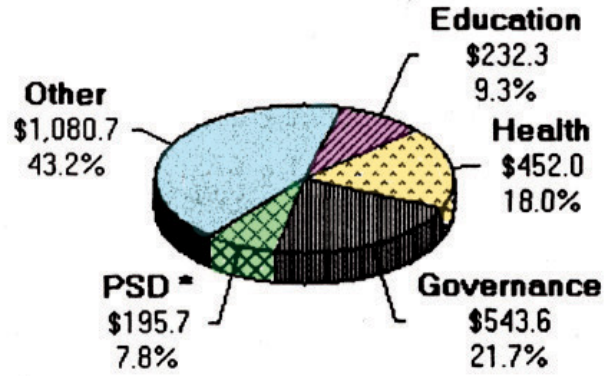
Italy
TOTAL DAC

CIDA Aid Budget Breakdown by Priority

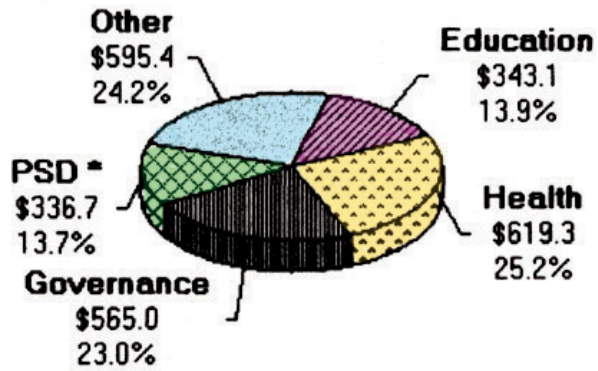
(in $ millions)

2004 - 2005



Total: $2,504.3

2005 - 2006



Total: $2,459.5

* PSD stands for "Private Sector Development"

Prepared by: Strategic Information Division, CIDA

Source: Program Branches