

# Development or Delay?

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## Appendix A - 1.1

### MEGAPROJECTS

- These projects became very popular after World War II
- Traditionally, they have been funded by foreign investors or by the World Bank
- The World Bank itself has funded 400 hydroelectric and irrigation projects since 1970
- Some examples include: (1) large airports in Tanzania and Somalia and (2) large highways in locations like Rondonia (Amazon)

### BENEFITS

- Projects create a sense of pride and status in the international community
- Projects like hydroelectric dams provide electricity, which is key to economic and social progress
- Dams are said to prevent flooding
- Dams provide water to people and places in need
- Dams, highways, and airports allow for better trade of goods and add to the infrastructure

### DRAWBACKS

- Jobs are provided for a few leading to unemployment
- Income distribution becomes more unequal
- Loans with high interest rates hold the borrower hostage to conditions made by the international community (at a later date)
- Environmental destruction is always a consequence
- Megaprojects are costly to maintain and as a result, becomes less useful with time
- Dams in particular become costly and inefficient due to silting-up
- Displacement of communities (most tend to have been self-sufficient)
- Dams serve as breeding grounds for diseases (schistosomiasis)
- Potential for collapse

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Appendix A - 1.2

## MEGAPROJECTS FOLLOW-UP ASSIGNMENT

We looked at 2 different countries and their specific hydroelectric dam projects from 1989.

What is happening to these projects now?

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Choose one of the projects to follow-up.
- 2) Find 2 current articles on your chosen location.
- 3) Summarize each article.
- 4) Write up a report where you are a representative who has to come in to assess the megaproject for possible replication in your country.
  - Discuss drawbacks AND benefits.\* (eg. Although the dam provides a source of income for many, there will be a lack of long-term employment because...)
  - Incorporate your knowledge from video, articles, overheads and class discussions.\*
- 5) After your discussion you must make a final assessment of the project.
  - Is it an appropriate or successful tool for development?
  - Explain why you would or would not choose to carry out such a project in your country as your conclusion.

### EVALUATION

Bibliography, summaries and articles submitted	- 5 marks
Spelling, grammar, format (Thinking)	- 5 marks
Content (*see above)	- 10 marks
(Knowledge and Application)	-----
	20 marks
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## Appendix B - 2.1

### MICROPROJECTS

What are micro projects?

- Small-scale projects which help to develop a country through the building up of infrastructure gradually.

REMEMBER: development as the gradual advancement of growth through progressive change

BUT

HOW do micro projects fit into Development?

What are the aims of development?

- To improve the quality of life for local people
- To maximize the use of local resources (renewable)/ labour.
- To create jobs where people live today
  
- Micro projects usually fit into the local culture and makes use of local resources
  
- The communities basic needs can be met by micro projects needs:
  1. Food
  2. Water
  3. Clothing
  4. Shelter
  5. Education
  6. Health care
  
- The idea of micro projects hinges on the concepts of ‘appropriate technology’ ...what is it?
- ‘Appropriate technology’ is a concept which arose in sixties in response to billions of inappropriate technology which was imported. Such imported technology did not offer any help. In fact, this technology created problems.

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### Appendix B - 2.2

#### MICROPROJECTS 'The Barefoot Bank with Cheek'

1. Who is Muhammed Yunus and what has he contributed?
2. What makes the Grameen Bank so different from other institutions?
3. Why is the story of Orrashi used? What does this show about people and Development?
4. How has the Grameen organization changed since its inception?
5. How does this bank appeal to individuals from different sides of the political spectrum?
6. The international community has used this 'bank' as a model. How has Jeffrey Ashe modified this model to help others and why was a modification necessary?
7. Does this article present an accurate, un-biased view? Explain your answer.

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## Appendix B - 2.3

### CASE STUDY: INDIA'S LOW-TECH ENERGY SUCCESS

- Village of Pura – 485 people
- 2 million power plants are turning cow dung into electric power and cooking fuel
- over 10 million rural inhabitants now have pumped water, clean cooking fuel and electric light

[Draw in diagram with class during discussion]

- National Project on Biogas Development launched by Indian government
- Biogas is 45-60% efficient whereas burning dung cakes have 11% SO, dung cakes are 5x more efficient
- The slurry has 2x the Nitrogen content of composted dung – open-air composting allows more Nitrogen to be captured
- Odourless
- Biogas is odourless AND it is said to inhibit weeds and repel termites
- Biogas provides more than 50% of India's rural household energy since conversion is anaerobic (oxygen not present). It destroys pathogens found in dung, thereby reducing the potential for dysentery and enteritis
- Provides work for women (reduces negative social problems)
- \$350 to meet the needs of 1 family
- Potential to conserve at least 130 million tons of wood
- Suited to Asia, Africa, Latin America and parts of the U.S.

ENERGY = the key to economic development....why not use biogas to fuel the economy?

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Appendix B - 2.4

## YOUR MICROPROJECT

### BACKGROUND

We have examined a number of case studies, including the Grameen Bank and Biogas in rural communities. Now, it is your turn to create your own microproject. Remember that microprojects require, on average, \$750 per project and that they promote local and individual self-sufficiency, as well as 'appropriate technology'. (Refer to your notes)

### TASK

In a group of 3-4 individuals you will create a powerpoint or a promo video like the one we saw this week that effectively communicates your plan to help people in their communities.

### CRITERIA

1. Choose a location (and even a target group) and research its quality of life indicators, as well as its culture. Explain how your microproject will help these individuals.
2. Explain what your project entails.
3. What obstacles will you face in implementing this project?
4. How will you overcome these obstacles?

### EVALUATION

<i>Knowledge and Thinking</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Your project is appropriate					
Details are outlined					
Ideas are well connected to location and culture					
<i>Communication and Application</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Proposal is written in a clear, concise manner ( grammar, spelling..)					
Proposal is unique, interesting and appealing					
Powerpoint or promo video is effective in communicating your ideas					

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Appendix C - 3.1

## **FOREIGN AID**

### **What is AID?**

Aid is really assistance provided to countries in the form of money, food, medicine (resources). Countries struck by disaster (eg. earthquakes) or war, as well as countries that are underdeveloped (eg. reliance on cash crops) are prime candidates for receiving Aid.

Cash crops promote dependency and subject the population to a cycle of hunger and poverty. Cash crops like cocoa and sugar cane help to develop a country as they're grown solely for export BUT land could also be used for local consumption AND there is not a fair price OR fair trade rules.

WHAT IS THE CONNECTION HERE?

### **Top 10 Cocoa producers**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

- All of these countries are underdeveloped and have a very low GNP.
- Cash crop producers appear to be less developed and face more poverty than most of the consumers of cash crops.
- Interesting fact: Of all the money spent on chocolate in Britain, 15% goes to the Treasury BUT only 8% goes to the cocoa farmer (World Development Movement).

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## Types of AID

### 1. BILATERAL

- Aid is sent directly from the donor country to the recipient country without going through an intermediary.
- Most of this is TIED aid or is given with certain conditions attached.

BUT

- Although some of the materials might be obtained less expensively from other countries, recipients must use materials from donor country.
- Recipient country has to conform to donor's political viewpoint?
- Recipient country also has to use technology from the donor country.

### 2. MULTILATERAL

- Involves the transfer of Aid from a number of donor countries through an international agency such as the Red Cross.
- Agencies involved in multilateral Aid generally avoid making political statements and entering into conflict with the governments of the recipient countries, even where there is clear mismanagement of funds.
- FAO – disseminate agricultural research
- WHO – monitor health problems (helped to eliminate smallpox)

## The World Bank

- Founded in 1944
- GOAL: To reduce poverty and improve life through hard work and investment in people.
- Receives funds from the wealthier industrialized countries that are unable to borrow from regular commercial banks.
- Finances 2 types of projects to worthy member countries: 1. Long-term investment (5-10 yrs.); 2. Short-term adjustment (1-3 yrs.)
- Largest source of development assistance, providing nearly \$16 billion in loans to client countries each year.

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### **PROS**

- A feeling of moral responsibility for the welfare of all people leads us to help the less fortunate.
- If underdeveloped countries can develop economically, they can be future markets for our goods.
- We win friends who may be valuable allies in the future.
- Money spent in Canada for materials to help LDC's creates employment in our country.
- If we help to check disease in the Developing world, this may prevent its spread to us.

### **CONS**

- We have enough problems in our own country without sending resources to other countries
- We should not be spending our money on Foreign Aid when so much of it is wasted.
- The people of Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) do not appreciate the Aid we give them.
- People in LDC's should learn to help themselves; Foreign Aid will only make them lazy.
- When we provide Foreign Aid to people in the Developing world, we inevitably impose values, which may interfere with their way of life.
- Many people in the LDC's are happy without the benefits of Foreign Aid and technology from the Developed world.
- Industries we set up in the Developing world may eventually compete with our own.
- By supplying Aid to countries at war, we are indirectly fuelling that war.

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Appendix D 4-1

## **Transnationals Research Assignment**

Using the [www.corpwatch.org](http://www.corpwatch.org) and <http://www.endgame.org/dtc/directory.html> research one transnational company found during your group exploration. Choices may include Dole, Coca Cola, Eddie Bauer, Gap, Dole, Del Monte, Loreal, Apple etc.

Fill in the chart below as completely as possible with your Group of 4.

Insert company logo here and slogan here

Company name:

Head office location	
Branch locations	
Other company or product connections	
Products produced	
Wages and work conditions for workers (hours worked, healthcare, breaks, work environment)	
Benefits to host country (ie. where the actual factory is located)	
Drawbacks associated with transnational being in host country	

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Benefits to transnational company	
How do we benefit? What is our role?	

Sources used:
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Concluding response questions:

Some transnationals corporations are more powerful than others. Discuss why this might be and what the ramifications are for development.

Are transnationals an effective tool for development? Why or why not?

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## Appendix E- 5.1

### **Two Islands**

After examining the story of Greenel and Graynel your group will answer the following discussion questions:

1. What are the developmental outlooks found on Graynel and Greenel?  
Based on your examination of quality of life indicators and different countries studied so far what countries could Graynel and Greenel represent?
2. How do the developed and Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) fit into this story?
3. Do you think the people of Graynel deserved their end? After all, they were only trying to further their development.
4. Change can be both 'good' and 'bad'. Why was the change not good for Graynel?
5. How real is a situation like this today? Do you think this really exists?
6. DO you think that becoming economically successful was worth depleting its resources? To whom is it beneficial and not beneficial?
7. People argue that if something goes wrong, the profits made will allow the situation to be rectified. Discuss the pros and cons of this thinking.



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## Appendix E-5.3

### **PART C – Knowledge, Thinking, Communication and Application**

#### **BACKGROUND**

Honduras is located in Central America.

- ∞ It was a developing nation until a Hurricane Mitch wiped out ALL of its infrastructure in 1999.
- ∞ It is your job to develop this country using your knowledge of the tools we have studied. Facts are provided for you below but you may find additional resources to bring in to class and complete your rough copy.

#### **TASK**

In a formal report OR powerpoint:

- ∞ You will assess each of the tools studied outlining pros and cons of each.
- ∞ You will then write a conclusion as to which tool or two tools you would recommend for the re-development of Honduras.
- ∞ Finally, you will examine an article of present day Honduras as part of your research to show what has actually happened since 1999, critiquing strategies that were used.

#### **HONDURAS FACTS: (as of 1999)**

##### LAND USE:

Arable land – 15%  
Tropical rainforest – 54%  
Permanent crops – 3%  
Permanent pastures – 14%  
Other – 14%

##### LAND AREA:

Total: 112, 090 sq. km.  
(water = 200 sq km of total) [size of Tennessee]

##### IRRIGATED LAND:

740 sq. km

##### NATURAL RESOURCES:

Timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, coal, fish, water.

##### NATURAL HAZARDS:

Frequent but mild earthquakes, damaging hurricanes, and floods.

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### ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban population is expanding;
- Deforestation for agricultural land;
- Soil degradation and erosion;
- Pollution of fresh water and rivers with heavy metals.

### POPULATION:

6,249,598

### **EVALUATION:**

To be determined with student.