

**South East Asia Rural Social Leadership
Institute (SEARSOLIN)
Xavier University,**

Cagayan de Oro City. Philippines

GOOD MORNING!

MANY THANKS

**WORLD VEGETABLE RESEARCH &
DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

Administration & Staff

Angelmo B. Mercado

INTRODUCTION & ORIENTATION

BIG TOPICS to COVER in 2 days...

1. *POVERTY & The MILLENNIUM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS*
2. **“EVOLVING CONCEPTS (“FORMULA”) of DEVELOPMENT**
3. *COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES*
 - a. **The “ABCD” Approach**
 - b. *COOPERATIVE-ISM*

SEMINAR OBJECTIVES

1. Participants will review & discuss their understanding of **POVERTY, & DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS, MODELS, ISSUES;**
2. **Participants will review the various DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES & their applicability to their DAPS;**
3. Participants will discuss their understanding & potential application of the “ABCD” & **COOPERATIVE-ISM APPROACHES** to development.

2-Day TIMETABLE

Day 1 - November 23, 2016, Wednesday

8:30 – 9:00 am - Introduction & Orientation

**9:00 - 10:00 am - Poverty & the Millennium
Sustainable Development Goal (MDGs)**

20 minute break

**10:20 – 12:00 noon – Evolving Concepts
(Formula) of Development**

2-Day TIMETABLE

Day 1 – November 23, 2016, Wednesday

**1:30 – 2:30 pm - Evolving Concepts
("Formula") of Sustainable Development**

20 minute break

**2:50 – 4:30 pm - "Evolving Formula" of
Development (continuation)**

Day 2 – November 24, 2016, Thursday

8:30 - 10:00 a.m. - Approaches to Community Development & the “ABCD” Approach

20-minute break

**10:20 - 12:00 noon - Group Discussion:
“A Successful Community Development Story”**

*** Analysis applying the “ABCD” Approach**

2-Day TIMETABLE

Day 2 – November 24, 2016, Thursday

**1:30 – 3:00 pm – COOPERATIVE-ISM: A
MODEL FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

20-minute break

3:20 – 4:15 pm – Group Discussion

4:15 – 4:30 pm – Concluding Activity

Let's begin our sessions

Review our understanding of

POVERTY ...

What is to be *poor* ?

How to describe *being poor*?

Why so *many poor*?

SOME CONCEPTS of **POVERTY**

POVERTY has many faces...Many ways to measure the phenomenon...

“**ABSOLUTE POVERTY**” – “A condition & misery linked to insufficient resource base” (i.e., lack of income, basic needs & resources, hunger, disease, hand-to-mouth life, etc). -- **a struggle for survival.**

“**POVERTY LINE**” – A measurement: “The minimum income level necessary to meet basic needs below w/c a person is considered poor.” Each country has a “**National Poverty Line**” (e.g., Thailand’s annual/capita poverty line = **Baht ?**) Philippines = **P 14,000 (\$326)**

“Relative Poverty” – a “condition of deprivation in income, employment, power, etc., relative to others” (poorest of the poor -- “**bottom 1/2 below national poverty line**”, or the “**4 – L’s**” – Lowest, Least, Last, Lost) (**income inequality**)

Global measurement of extreme poverty = **People living on less than \$ 1.25/ day** (Purchasing Power Parity) (**\$365/yr**)

Other Poverty Measurements :

- * **Macro Level – Food Security Index (FSI), Basic Needs Index (BNI)**
- * **Micro Level – material deprivation, isolation, alienation, dependence, lack of decision-making power & freedom of choice, lack of assets, vulnerability, insecurity, etc.**

POVERTY HEAD-COUNT RATIO (%) **at National Poverty Lines (NPL) & at \$1.25**

	<u>NPL</u>
Bangladesh	31.5 (2010)
Bhutan	12 (2012)
Cambodia	20.5 (2011)
Indonesia	12 (2012)
Malaysia	1.7 (2012)
Philippines	26.5 (2009)
Sri Lanka	8.9 (2010)
Thailand	13.2 (2011)
Vietnam	20.7 (2010))

In sum --

“The ‘**poor**’ -- those earning less than the minimum wage, ... they are ignored, marginalized, denigrated, scorned or exploited, ultimately because they are shot out of the productive process.” (Joel Tabora, SJ)

Being “**POOR**” is ...
*to BE DENIED WHAT IS NEEDED for a
LIFE of HUMAN DIGNITY.*

WHY POVERTY? COMPLEX FACTORS CAUSING IT

Easier to know **WHO** than understand **WHY...**

Social Problem → “widespread poverty amidst abundant resources”

Social Injustice → mal-distribution of wealth/income → widening gap between rich & poor.

“Many faces of inequality” e.g., rural–urban differentials, men-women, etc. (high poor, mid-poor, bottom poor)

POVERTY - like a disease, w/ symptoms & causes...

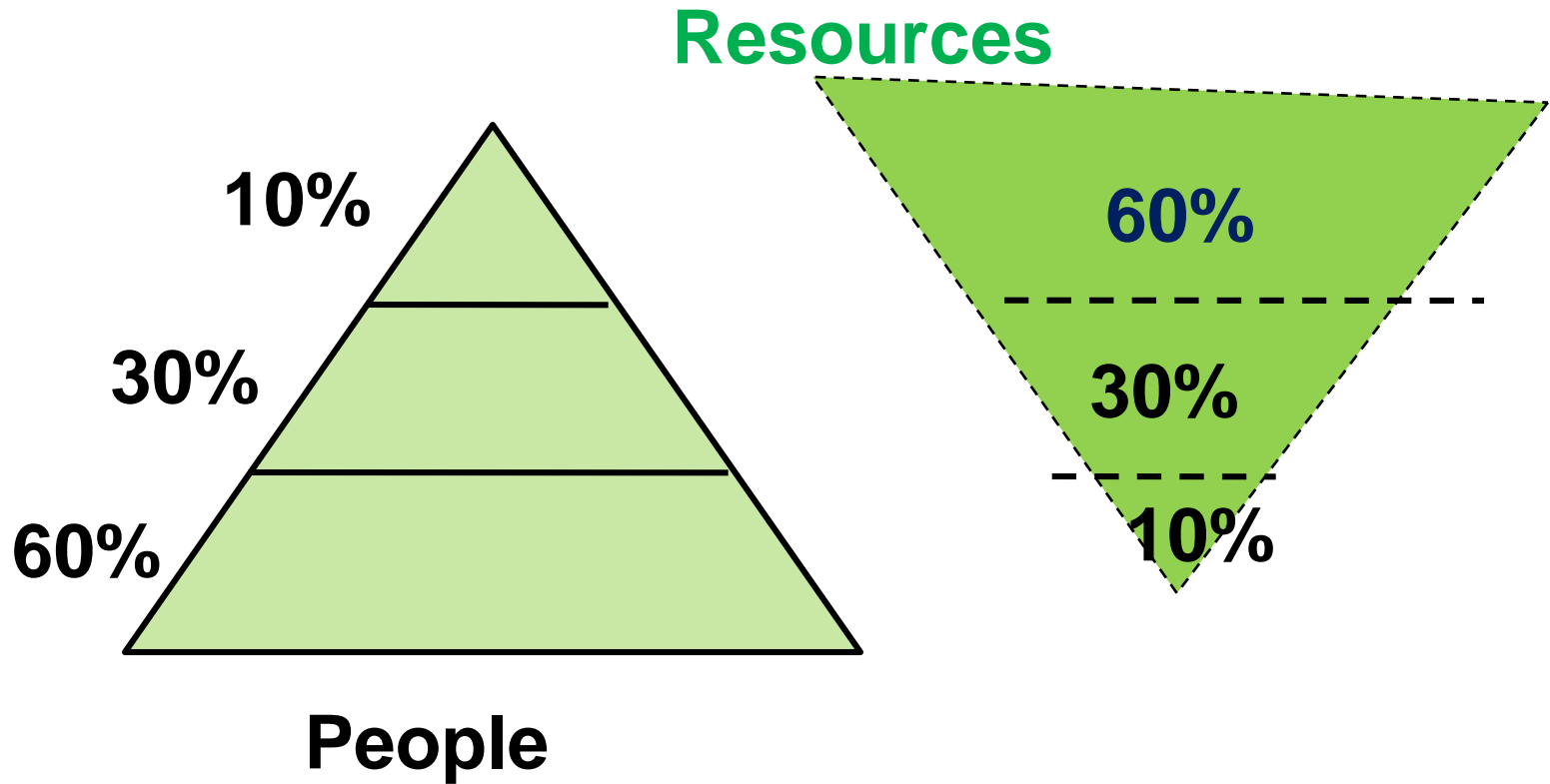
**“Poverty not the overriding problem . . . But merely
a consequence of a societal structure w/c creates a
monopolistic access/control of resources by the elites
... The country is rich, but majority of people are poor.”**

“3 Levels of Bondage” (De la Costa, SJ)

1. External – socio-economic-political structure

*** Unjust Socio-economic –political that causes
injustice**

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



“3 Levels of Bondage” (De la Costa, SJ)

1. External – socio-economic-political structure

2. Internal – “Of all wounds inflicted by injustice, the most grievous is... if injustice is prolonged, it makes people forget what is to be free.” (**feeling of hopelessness & helplessness**)

If people want to be freed from this internal bondage (or constraint), ... they must be aware of it...

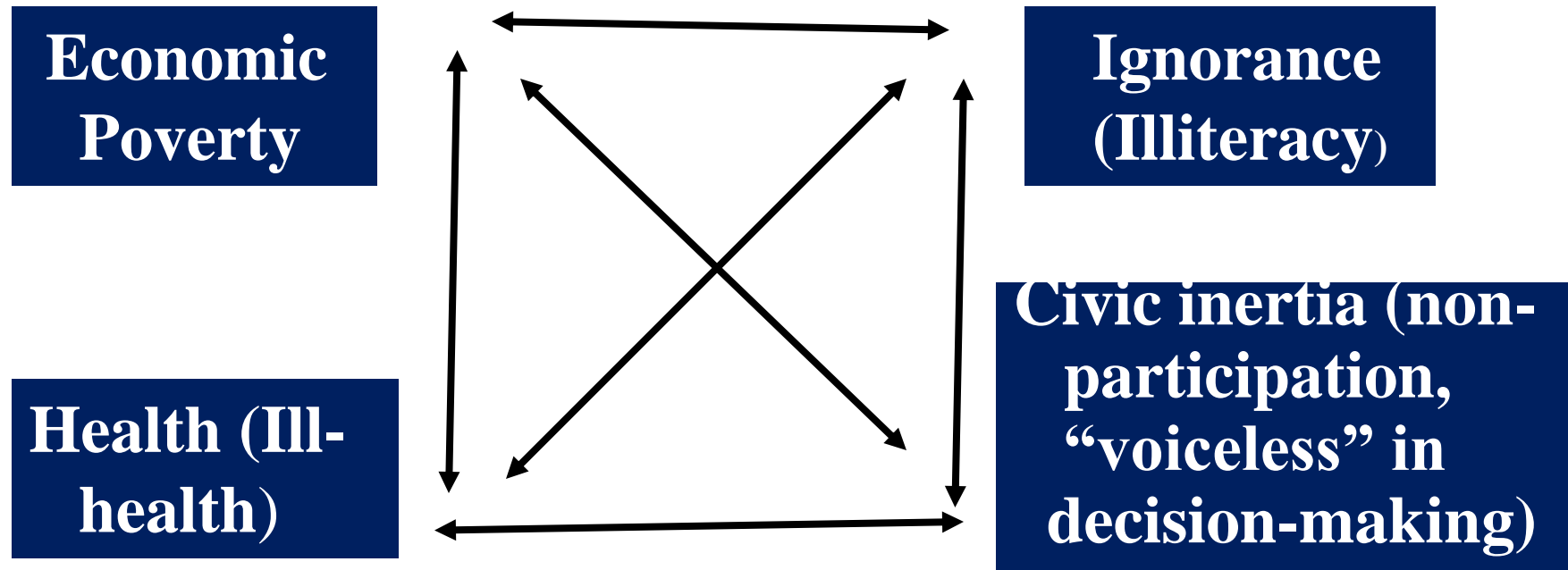
to learn from this situation -an **educational** dimension

“3 Levels of Bondage” (De la Costa, SJ)

1. **External** – socio-economic-political structure...
the **POLITICAL** dimension
2. **Internal** – feeling of hopelessness & helplessness
must be overcome...
the **EDUCATIONAL** dimension
3. **Spiritual** – selfishness, pride, dishonesties, graft & corruption, lack of concern for others, etc. (“double-standard” in religious belief & practice)

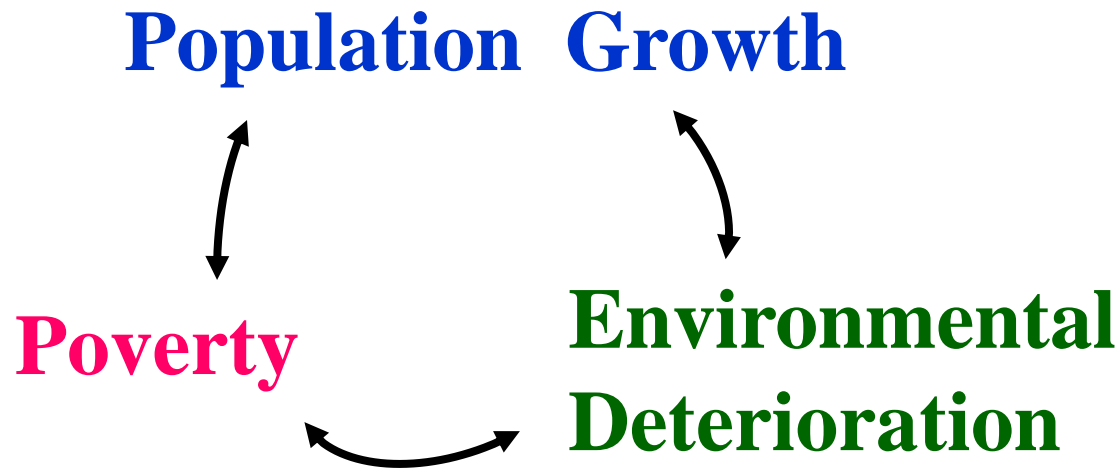
People must unchain themselves from these.

“Vicious Cycle of Poverty”



Problems of poor are interlocked. Poverty affects health; illness affects productivity; illiteracy affects production capability & better health. His progress depends on his ability to achieve self-government. (Flavier, MD, 1970)

The “P P E Spiral” (more current view)



“What is happening to our beautiful land?”

Living systems ruthlessly exploited, damaged, unprotected. People & Mother Earth cry. Small farmers cry: “**Our farms – less productive!**” Small fisherman cry: “**More difficult to catch fish!**” Land, forest, rivers & seas cry: “**We are eroded, denuded, polluted!**” *Global concern:* **CLIMATE CHANGE!**

PERCEPTIONS OF THE POOR on THEIR SITUATION

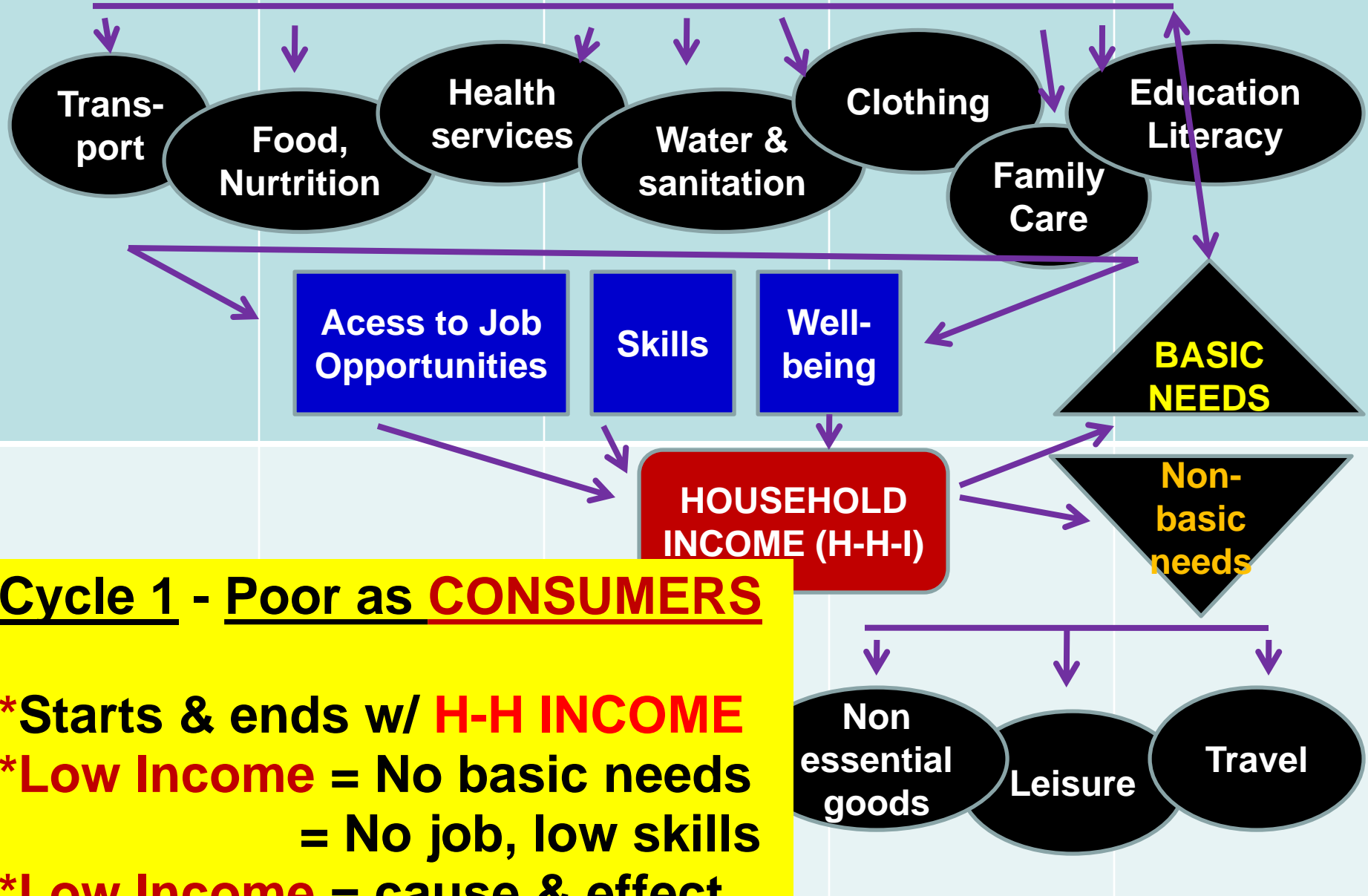
* Uphill struggle for survival

- Where to get next meal?
- How to keep healthy /access to health care
- How to access to basic needs (clean water, job, education, etc.)
- Feelings of hopelessness/helplessness

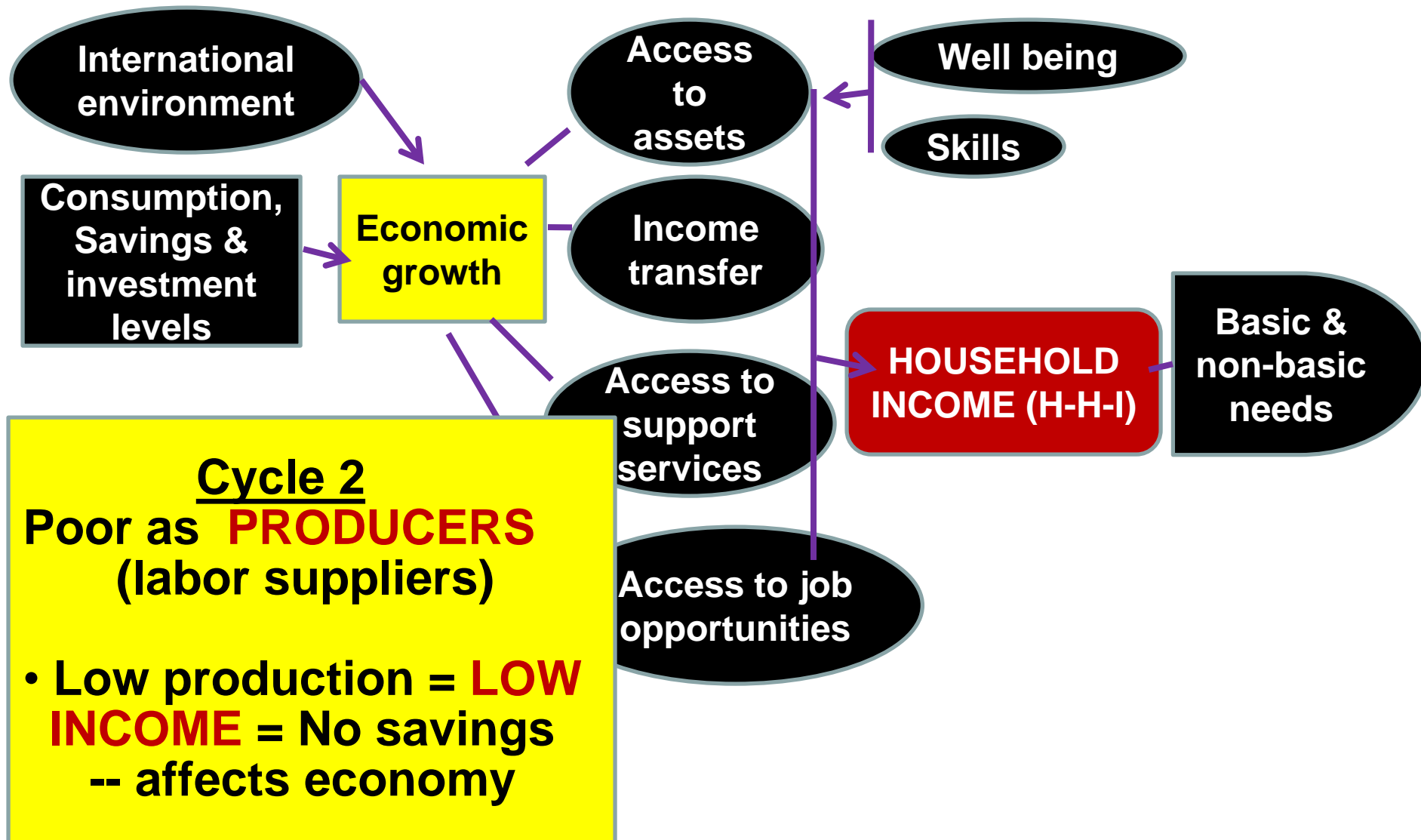
* Their aspirations

- To survive
- To be food secure & have better life
- A decent house
- Send children to school
- Able to pay medical care.

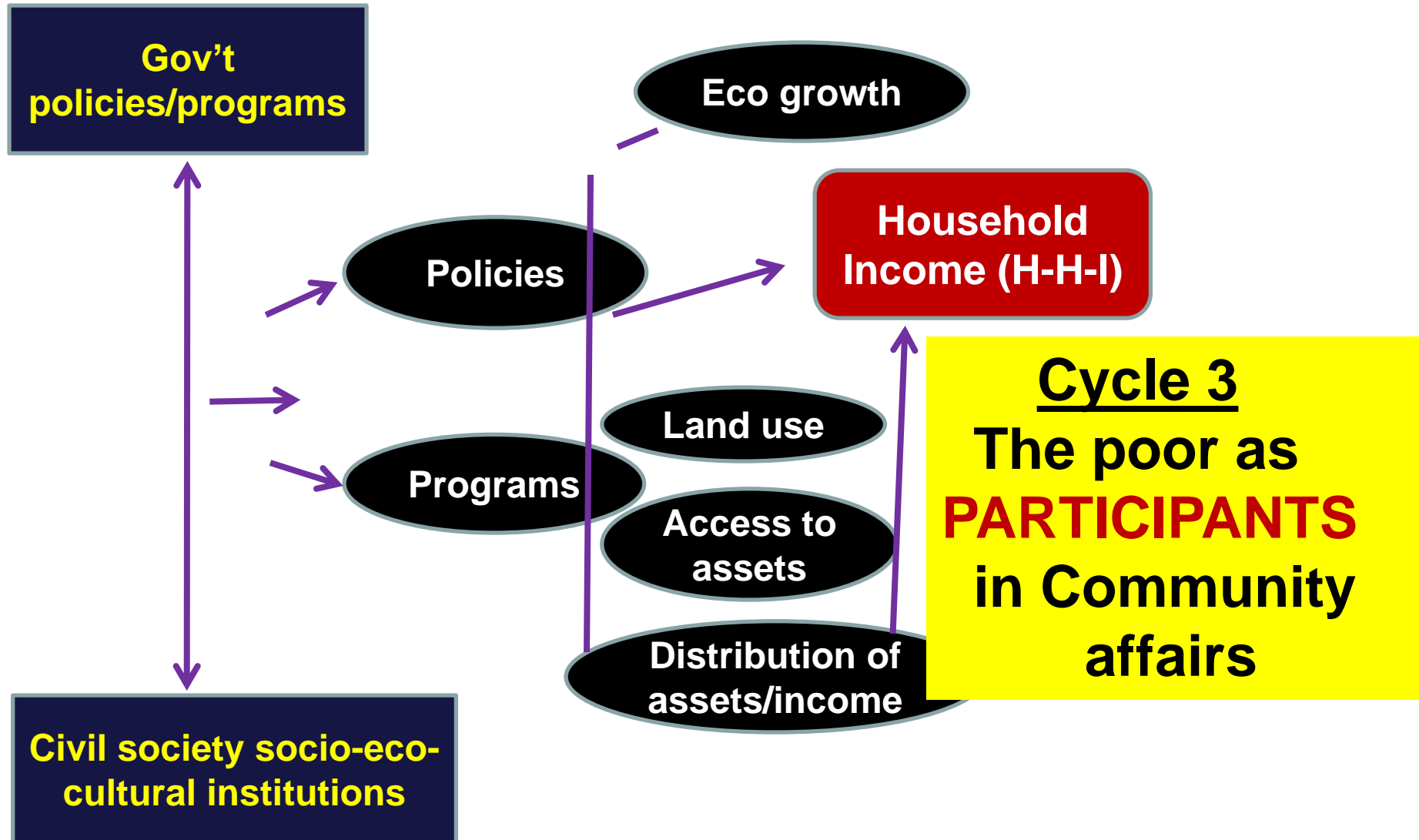
WHY POVERTY: SOME VARIABLES



Poverty linked to Eco Growth & **H-H Income**: Access (or lack of): **1)** Productive assets (land, capital), **2)** Support services (technology, credit, marketing), **3)** Job opportunities



Interaction **between Government & institutions in civil society**...providing framework for sustained eco. growth & poverty reduction



SOME STATISTICS & TRENDS

Across world living on less than \$1.25/day:

1.4 B people ($\frac{1}{4}$ of developing world) living in extreme poverty in the world's 10-20 poorest countries.

Poverty levels decreased from 45.5% (1990) to 14.7% (2010).

Variable Trends in Poverty Situation

- No. of people living below \$1.25/day poverty line fell fr 52 % (1981) to 26 % (2005) (ave. drop of about 1%/year). *(World Bank data)*
- * **SEAsia** - highest decline of number of undernourished people: from 140 M (1990) to 80.5 M (2008); most recently to 64.5 M from 2011-2013. Also, prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 31.1% to 10.7% (same period).
- * **China** - poverty rate fell: fr 80% (835 M) in 1981 to 18% (207 M) in 2005 .

Global poverty distribution:

- * Today, $\frac{3}{4}$ of world's poor (however defined) live in middle-income countries (Edward & Sumner, 2013).
- * Countries where many of the poor live, have rising average incomes, while poverty has not fallen in absolute numbers.

Proportion of global poverty:

- * **Low Inc Countries** in 1990 = 93.6%, 2008 = 25.7%
- * **Middle Inc Countries** in 1990 = 6.3%, 2008 = 74.3%

POVERTY – still looms large, a big challenge confronting our world, all of us, in this millennium.

The **Sustainable Development Goals** are aimed to reduce poverty significantly.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & POVERTY

Briefer: MDGs & How They Came to Be

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

How the MDGs Came To Be

UN “Development Decades” (1960s – 1990s): Governments & NGOs initiated, formulated, promoted & mandated “Country Development Plans” & various development projects to address poverty/hunger

These initiatives heightened in 1990s: UN-organized “**Summits**” on Children (1990), Environment (1992), Population & Reproductive Health (1995), Social Development (1995), Gender (1996), and a privately organized Summit on Micro Credit (1997)

But, poverty has persisted – has re-awakened the idealism shared by rich & poor countries -- “**A World without Poverty**”

Sept. 2000 -- 189 countries signed “The Millennium Declaration” (re-confirmed 2002)

8 GOALS, 18 TARGETS & 48 quantifiable INDICATORS

GOALS (Some Examples)

**1. Eradicate extreme poverty
& hunger**

**2. Achieve universal
education**

**3. Promote gender equality
& empower women**

**4. Reduce child
mortality**

**5. Improve maternal
health**

TARGETS (Some Examples)

**1. By 2015, halved proportion of people
w/ income less than \$1 a day (from
28% in 1990 to 12.7% by 2015)**

**2. By 2015, halved proportion of
people who suffer from hunger**

**3. By 2015, all children, boys &
girls, will have completed full
primary education**

**4. By 2015, will have reduced by
2/3 the under-5 mortality rate**

**6. Combat HIV/AIDS,
malaria & other diseases**

**7. Ensure environmental
sustainability**

**8. Develop global partnership
for development**

**5. By 2015, halted/reversed
spread of HIV/AIDS**

**6. By 2015, integrated principles
of sustainable development into
country policies & reversed
loss of environmental resources**

**7. By 2015, halved proportion
of people w/out sustainable
access to safe drinking water
& improved sanitation**

**8. By 2015, addressed the
social needs of the least
developed countries/people**

Overriding fundamental VALUES inspiring MDGs:

JUSTICE

EQUITY

DIGNITY FOR ALL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

25 September 2015 – UN Development Summit convening UN Member States & adopting the 2030 Agenda for *Sustainable Development* –

*** “a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality & injustice, & tackle climate change by 2030.”**

*** “The new Global Goals, & the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing root causes of poverty & the universal need for development that works for all people.” (all-inclusive growth)**



SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Issues to Reflect on & Discuss:

1.a) Re challenges in development...

name **3 SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS**

need to be changed for the better in
your place & situation of work.

b) Why? State your reasons.

2. Share your reflections & observations in
your group.