



Politics, Aid, Development

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3 fases: characteristics of aid and vision on development

- Cold War
- End Cold War
- Post 9/11

Cold War

Importance international stability

- East versus West – communism versus capitalism – left versus right
- Third World: aid and alliances

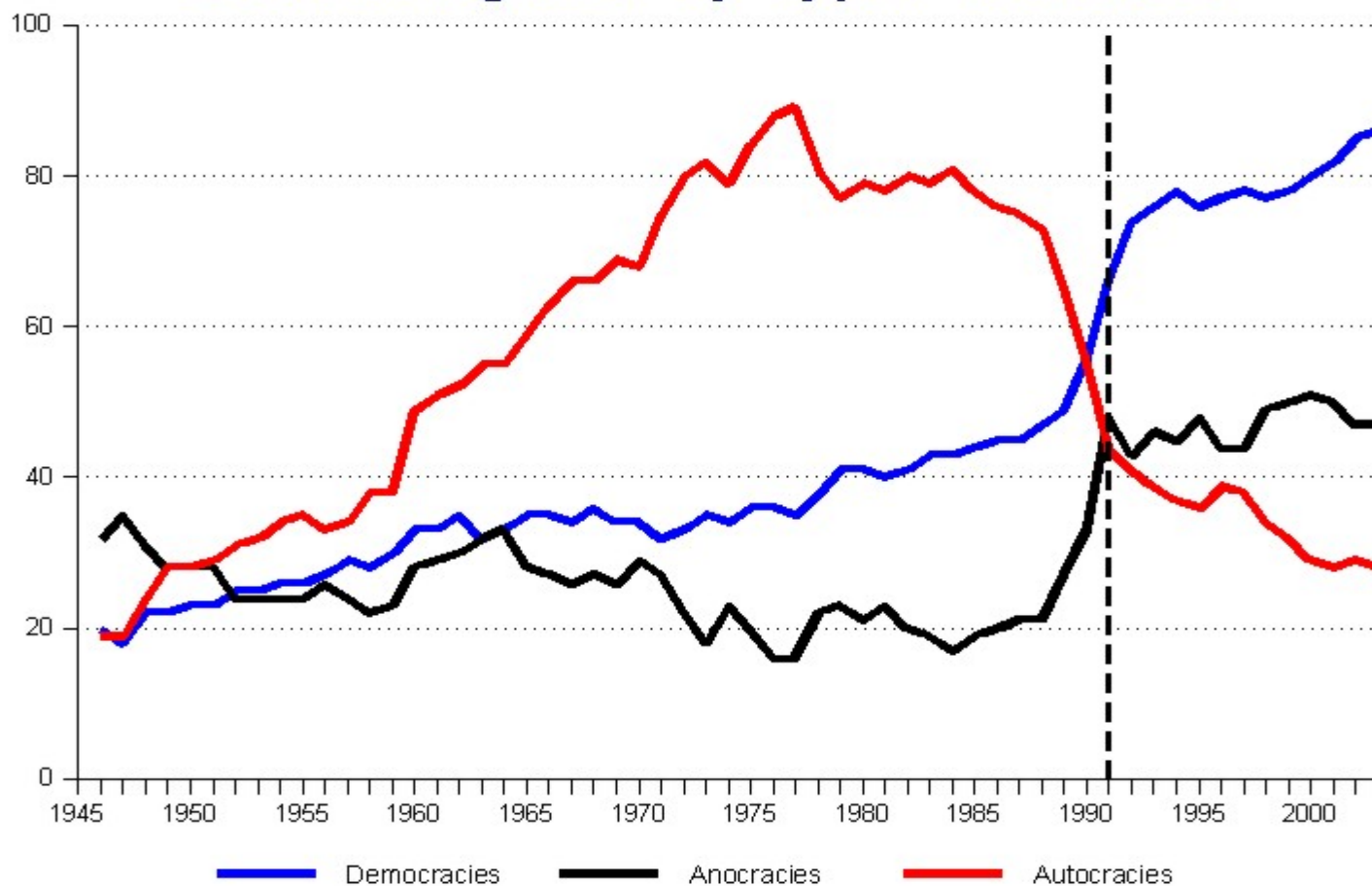
Strong relation Foreign Affairs and Aid

- (Inter-)national interests (political/economic model) → trade-off and tension with political situation on the ground in third world countries
- Importance freedom/democracy and human rights: high in discourse, low in action

1989... The victory of democracy...

- Collapse of Sovjet-Union
- Due to internal (civil society) and external pressure
- More than 80 countries take steps toward more freedom
 - Internal movements for democracy
 - International pressure
 - Events in neighbouring countries
- Today 140 out of 200 countries organize elections

Global Regimes by Type, 1946-2003



Lifting up taboos

- Less international tension
- Talking about politics and political abuse was no longer a taboo
- International organisations could speak up, publish reports, be critical about governments in the South AND donors in the North
- More breathing space between foreign affairs and aid
- Donors could include political change in their aid agenda

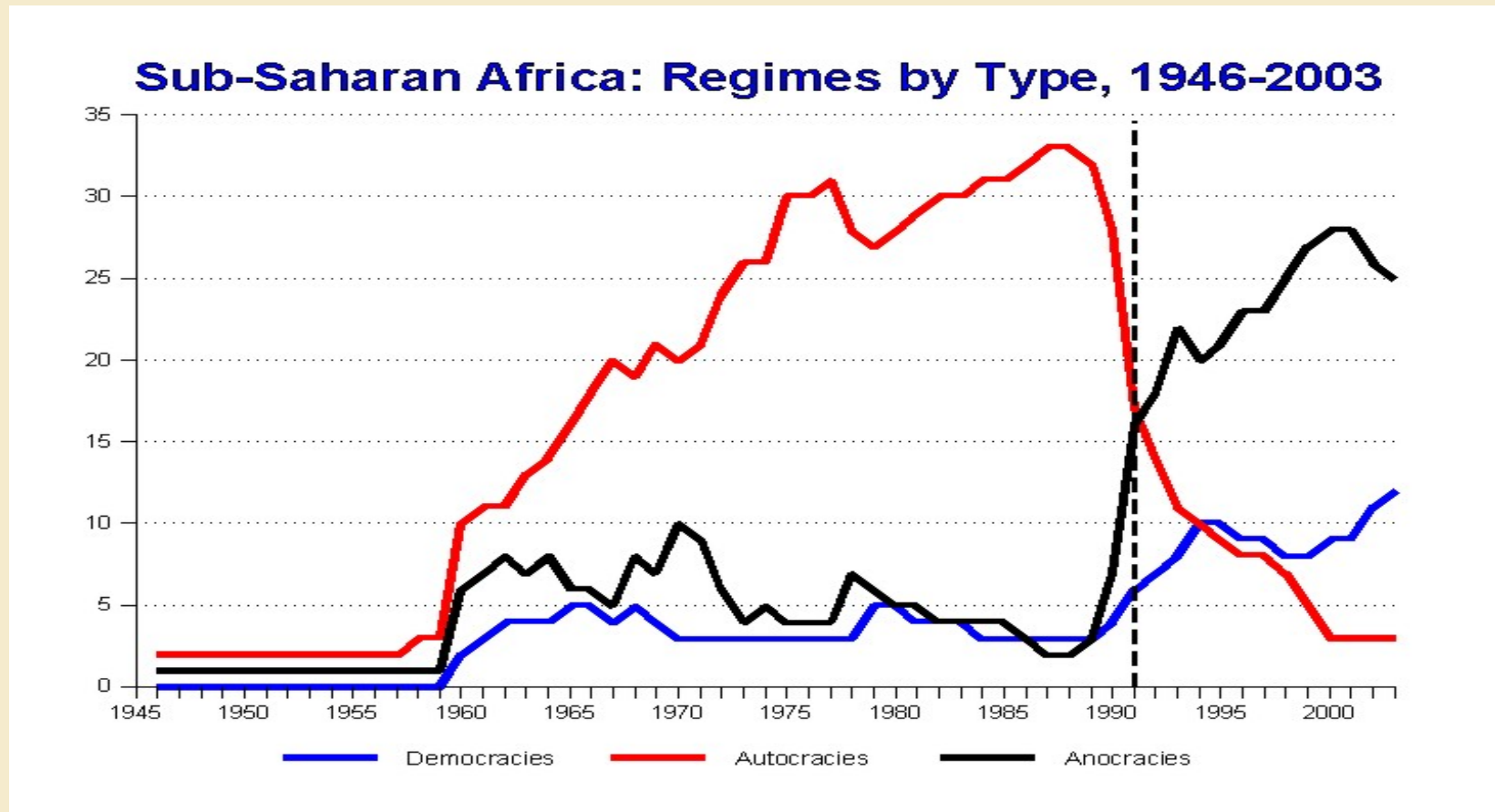
Democracy in the minds of people

Global Barometer 2002 In %	Africa	East Asia	Latin America	New Europe
Preference for democracy	74	64	63	61
Authoritarianism is better	12	19	17	18
Doesn't matter	14	17	20	21

But...

- Democratisation and the crisis of democracy
 - Civil wars, intra-national wars, ethnic violence
 - Decline of trust in stable democracies
 - Rise of extremist/fundamentalist movements
- Transiting versus consolidating democracy
 - Lapses into authoritarianism
 - Limited transition
 - Eternal transition
- The blooming of pseudo-democracies or anocracies

Especially in Africa...



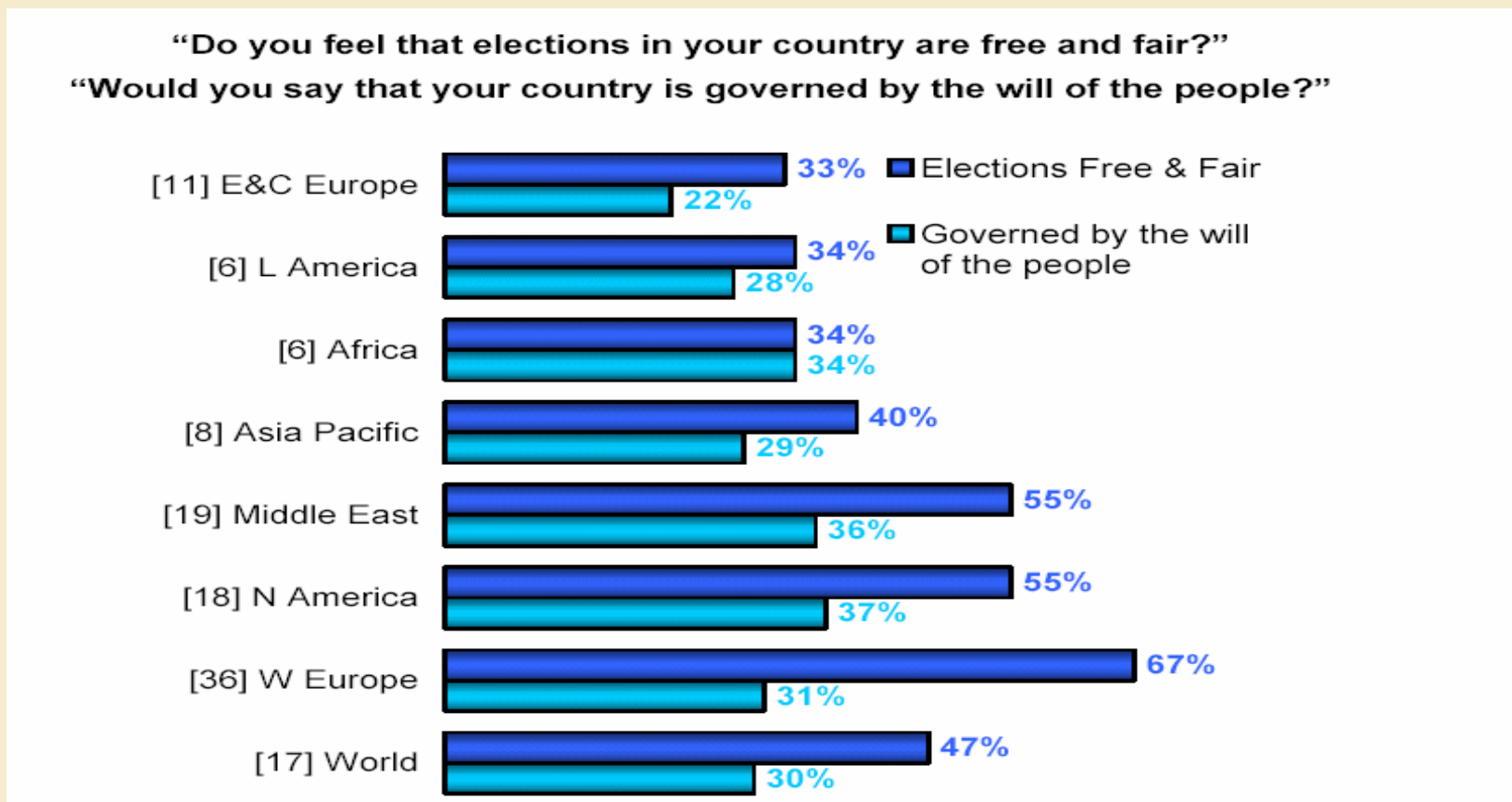
Anocracy: characteristics

- Elections
 - not really open/fair
 - opposition rarely wins
 - fraude
 - Executive & bureaucracy
 - authoritarian governing styles
 - little or no accountability
 - high on corruption
 - lack of transparency, little audit/control,
 - inefficiency
 - Parliament
 - dysfunctional, a rubberstamping institution,
 - low on capacity
- + little or no results on economic progress, human development, poverty reduction

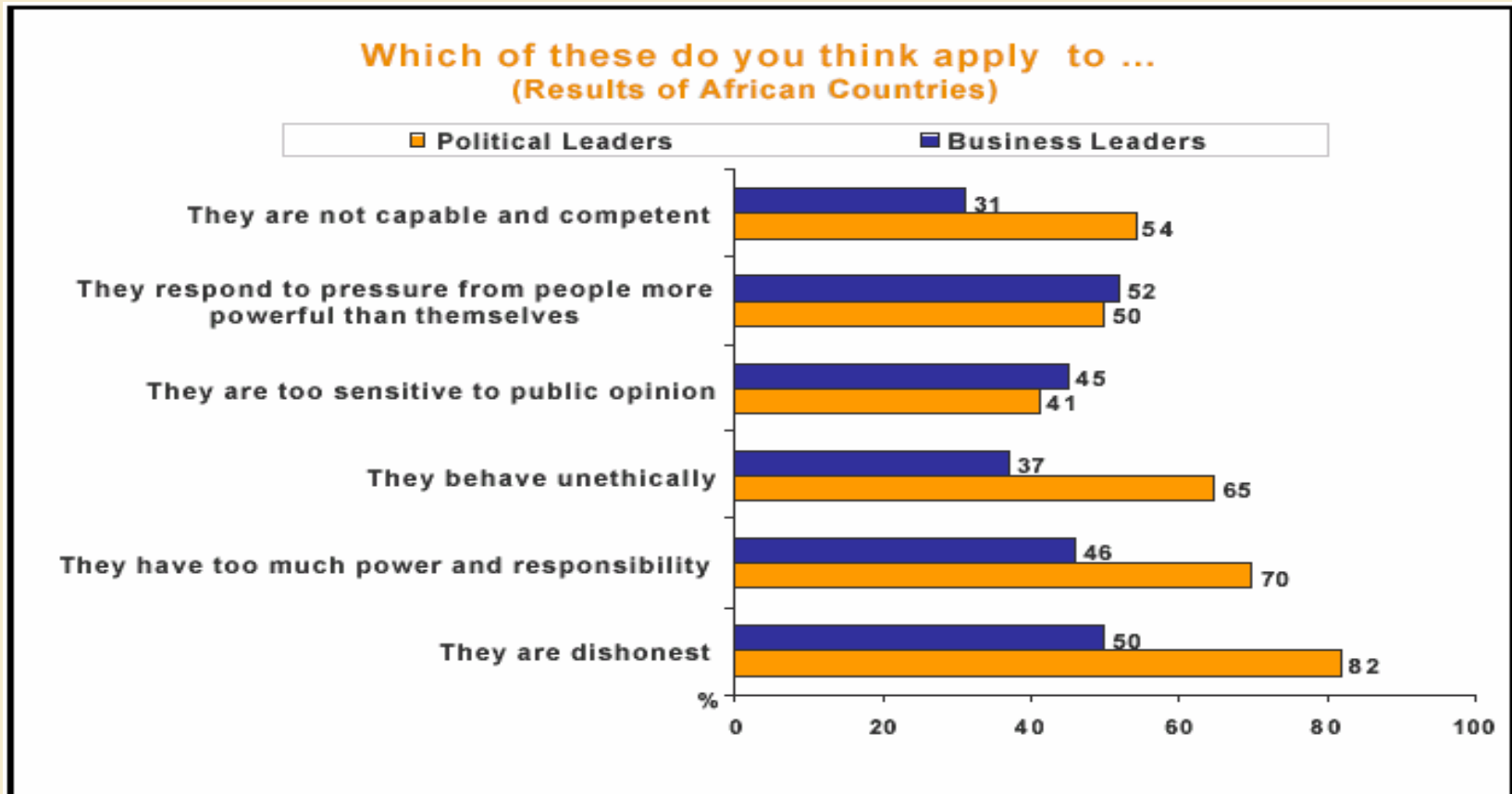
Desillusionment in the minds of people

Global Barometer 2002 In %	Africa	East Asia	New Europe
A lot less corruption	14	6	1
Somewhat Less	17	26	4
The same	18	29	21
A bit more	17	19	20
A lot more	18	13	53
Don't know	16	7	1

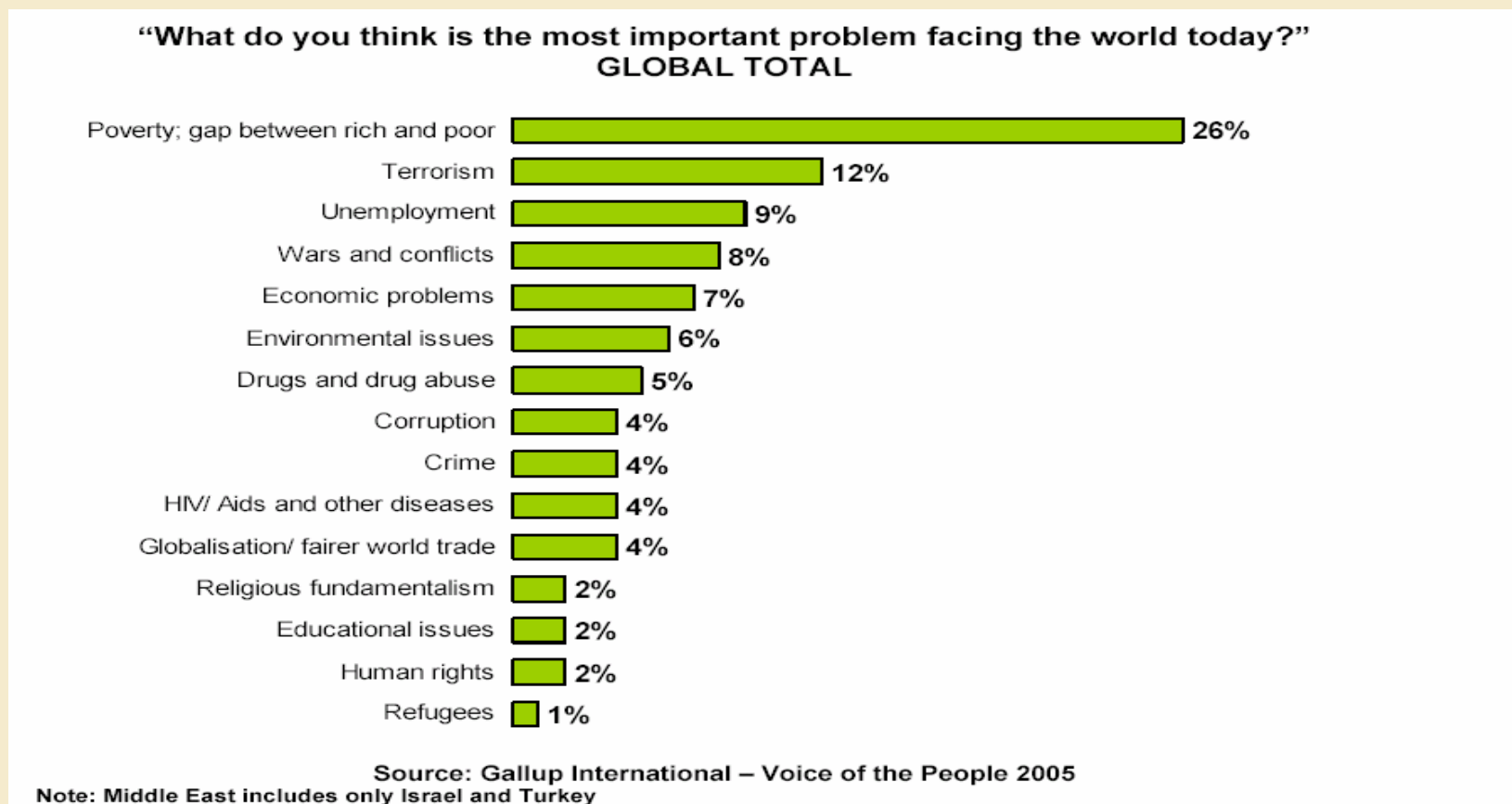
2006 – voice of the people



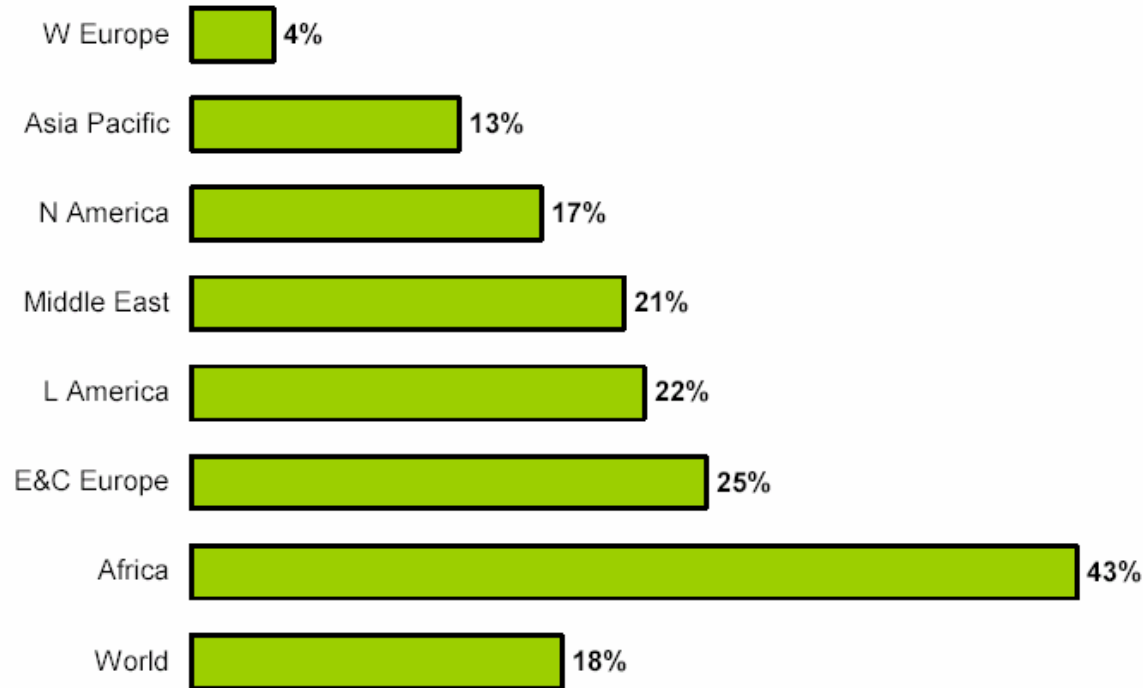
2004 – voice of the people



2005 – democratic world & lacking results



“Percentage of people declaring themselves or their family has not had enough to eat (often + sometimes) in the last 12 months by region”



Source: Gallup International – Voice of the People 2005

Note: Middle East includes only Israel and Turkey

Desillusionment in the mind of donors

- The contrast with miracle economies ... => not democratic yet performing relatively well

HOW TO DEAL WITH THESE CONTRASTS?

- Maybe it isn't as much about democracy (elections) as it is about good governance?
- ⇒ Good governance: committed government, high on technical capacity, ...

Being a developmental state
 'bread matters more than belief'
 'results matter more than principles'

Post 9/11

- Confirms the diagnostic and analysis: politics matters !
- Results matter more than principles...
- Poverty and instability
 - breeding place for terrorism
 - Migration
 - International security issues
- Aid as an instrument for tackling governance issues
- Aid and foreign affairs become more intertwined



Thank you!

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