

Poverty, democratic governance and poverty reduction strategies



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I. Poverty

- *Responding to poverty*

II. Democracy

- *Democracy and the poor*

III. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

- *What they are*
- *How they work*

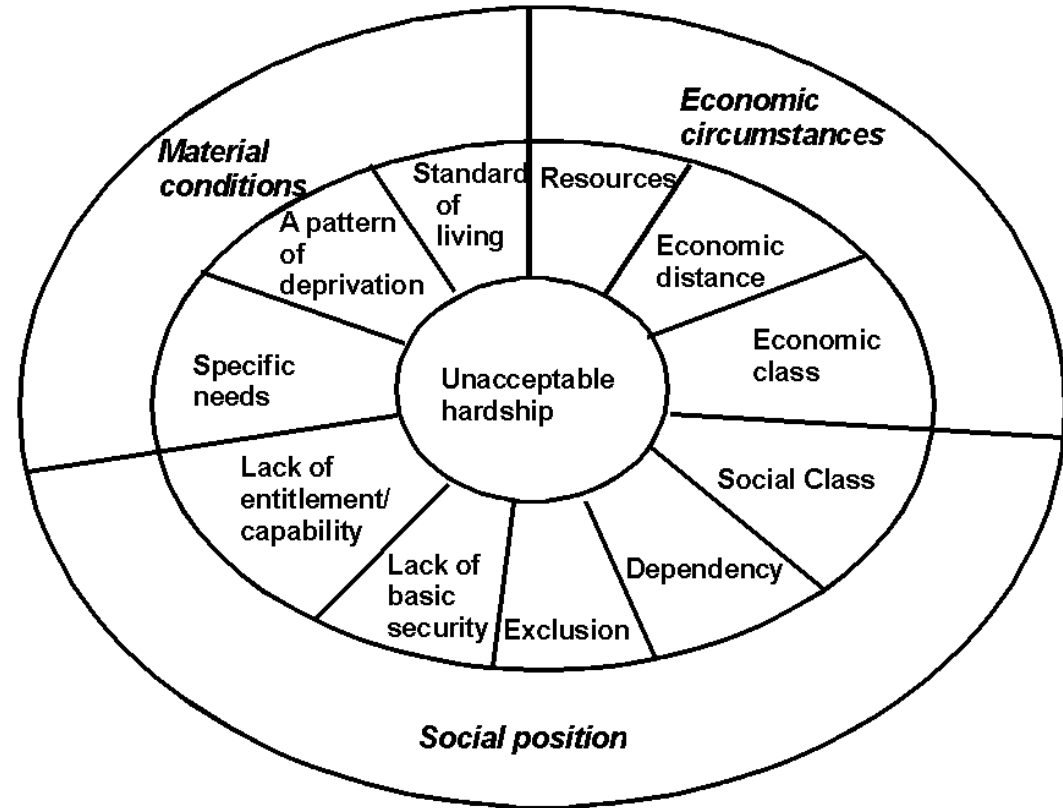
IV. Policies for poverty

Poverty

Part I



Poverty: twelve clusters of meaning



Dimensions of poverty

*Voices of the
Poor*



- Precarious livelihoods
- Excluded locations
- Gender relationships
- Physical health
- Problems in social relationships
- Lack of security
- Abuse by those in power
- Disempowering institutions
- Weak community organisations
- Limitations in capabilities

Multi- dimensional approaches

*Implications for
policy*



Approach

Diversity

Participation

Indicators

Multifaceted

Interpretive

Strategy

Inclusive

Managed complexity

Responding to poverty



- Poor relief
- Social protection
- Strategic intervention
- Prevention
- Indirect responses

Democracy

Part II



The nature of democracy



Normative ideal

The popular will

Government by the people

Prescriptive approaches

Accountability

Procedural democracy (Dahl)

Deliberative democracy (Cohen)

Institutional structures

Republican government (Madison and Jay)

Political opposition (Schumpeter)

Democracy and the poor



The normative
ideal

Government for
the people

Prescriptive
models

Responsive
government

Institutional
explanations

Transparency and
opposition

The substantive elements of democracy



Democracy and welfare

Democracy leads to prosperity

Democracy creates entitlements

Democracy protects the poor

Liberal democracy

Citizenship

Political rights

Economic development

Entitlement

Property

Exchange

Social rights

Social protection:

older people

ill health

unemployment

Poverty Reduction Strategies

Part III



Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

66 Countries

Africa	Latin America	SE Asia	Central Asia	Europe
Kenya	Honduras	Mongolia	Kyrgyz Republic	Albania
Niger	Dominica	Nepal	Tajikistan	Armenia
Ethiopia	Guyana	Cambodia	Georgia	Macedonia
Liberia	Nicaragua	Vietnam	Pakistan	Serbia



Required by

World Bank

International Monetary Fund

Used by

United Nations

AfDB; ADB

NGOs

Bilateral donors

PRSP Principles



Country driven and owned

Participative

Multidimensional

Long-term

Results oriented

Partnership

PRSP Methods

- Strategy formation
- Negotiation and deliberation
- Transparency



IMF Guidance:

Realistic targets

Openness and transparency

Flexibility

Debate

Perserverance

The PRSP methodology



Strategic planning

Aims

Methods

Implementation

Outcomes

but not Management by Objectives

Pitfalls

Top-down formation

Prioritisation

Flexible responses

Democratic deficit

Policies for poverty

Part IV



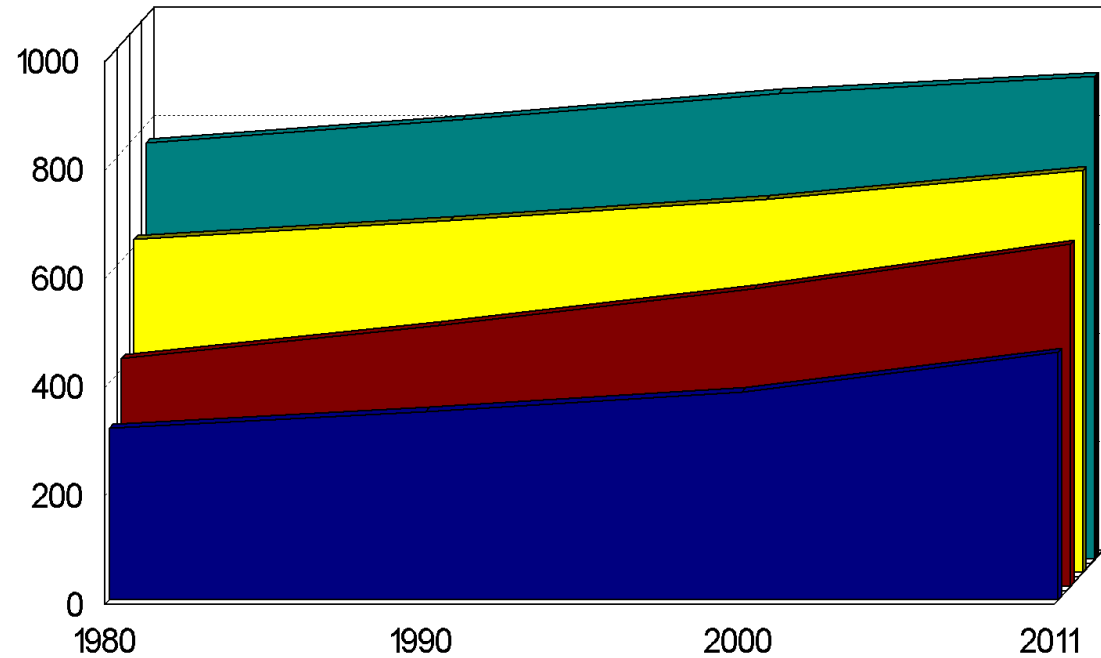
Human Development

HDR 2011



Trends in Human Development

Source: UNDP



Human Development Index

Life Expectancy

Education

Income

"Five fundamental changes"

*from Steven
Radelet,
Emerging Africa,
2010*



- More democratic and accountable governments
- Better economic policies
- Changes in relationships with the international community
- The spread of new technologies
- A new generation of policy-makers, activists and business leaders

Policies for poverty



Solidarity

Government responsibility

Social protection

Distributive implications

Social inclusion

Deliberation is not enough