

TRAINING MANUAL

DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE




COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADVOCACY FOUNDATION (CODAF)



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ABOUT CODAF

CODAF works to bridge the communication gap between policy makers and the grassroots AND raise awareness of rural dwellers and empowering them to be active players in environmental decision making. This mandate is anchored on article 24 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which states that "All peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favorable to their development".

Mission

To engage in intervention projects that builds the capacity and empowers rural community people to defend their collective rights to participating in natural resource governance through a right-based approach,

Vision

We envision a self-sufficient community in the management of their environment and resources without any form of marginalization.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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FORWARD

The term development mean different things to different people in different places. The definition of the concept of development governance does not exist in literature, but this training attempts to define development governance as “a process of making a collective decision by all stakeholders in order to bring about fundamental and substantial changes in the society that meets a people's need(s)”.

Needs has a very strong connection to human rights because when a peoples' needs are not met, their rights have already been violated. Human Rights-Based Approach is able to recognize poverty as injustice and include marginalization, discrimination, and exploitation as central causes of poverty. Governance is one of the most important instruments needed to ensure that people are recognized as key actors in their own development and strategies to be employed in development decision making must empower the people. Development must be locally-generated and locally-owned. Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are used in a mutually reinforcing manner so as to create positive, mutually empowering and mutually complementing efforts.

The main objective of development should be to reinforce traditional values of meeting the immediate and the future needs of people. This is done with recourse to balancing resources extracted and the ability of nature to recover from the harm done to it in a very short time. The concept of sustainable development which was described by the 1987 Bruntland Commission Report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”, looked more like a political statement. This is because there is a swift shift from the traditional approach of resource management. The civilization we enjoy today as a result of development has no defined strategies to balance exploitation with the ability of nature to recover. The 169 targets for the actualization of the 17 sustainable development goals have no defined strategies to slow down development which is the only way nature can recover. The ecological debt owned developing nations by the developed nations are yet to be paid and the sustainable development goals have no such defined approach to pay up these debts.

Practices of Neoliberalism and the growing cases of land grabbing are other factors that showed that there is a sharp thick line between the people and government as partners in development. But with human rights tools like the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and memorandum of understanding, there is hope that development can be participatory.

BENIN, E. Richard
Executive Director, CODAF

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MODULE ONE

INTRODUCING THE SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE

1.0 Introduction

Governance in this regards, relates to "the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem (those that created the problem and those living with its consequences) that lead to the creation and the reinforcement of social norms and institutions".

The “school of governance (SoG)” would strive to create opportunities for all members of a population to make meaningful contributions to decision-making and seeks to broaden the range of people who have access to such opportunities. Since so much information must be gathered for the overall decision-making process to succeed, the school would provide important information and enhance capacity that would lead to the type of empowerment needed for participatory models, especially those technological tools that enable community narratives and correspond to the accretion of knowledge.

Human rights tools and relevant social models which include but not limited to a right-based, bottom top and participatory approaches and the reinvention of the concept of “the right to know” would be adopted in the school of governance.

1.1 Objective of the SoG

- v Cultivate and sustain an integrated multidisciplinary environment that facilitates the inclusion of ordinary people into decisions that affects all aspects of their lives,
- v To foster excellence in research and creative activity, teaching, services and community engagements,
- v Educate and prepare the next generation of researchers, teachers, and practitioners to effectively promote a participatory decision making among individuals and communities,
- v Conduct, disseminate, and translate research and creative activity to advance knowledge worldwide according to the vision and mission of the organization,
- v Improve the health, environment, economic and social activity of Indigenous people and beyond through community-focused and participatory initiatives,

1.2 Focal area

The focal area of the SoG would complement the mission of the organization and they include but not limited to the following:

- v Waste governance,
- v Landscape/ Forest governance
- v Water governance,
- v Health governance,
- v Budget governance,
- v Development governance,
- v Security governance,
- v Democracy governance,
- v Food governance,
- Environmental governance,

MODULE TWO

INTRODUCING DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

2.1 Basic Human Needs

BHN is the elements required for survival and normal mental and physical health, such as food, water, shelter, love and protection from environmental threats etc. Maslow (1943, 1954) stated that people are motivated to achieve certain needs and that some needs take precedence over others. Our most basic need is for physical survival, and this will be the first thing that motivates our behavior.

There are five levels of basic human needs and they are presented in the table below:

Basic Need	Element	Example	Ranking
Self-actualization needs	Meeting personal potentials	realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences	
Esteem needs	Desire for reputation and power	Respect, approval, appreciation, success recognition, and attention, leadership, self confidence, independence and freedom etc	
Love and belongingness needs	Relationship with people and interactions with nature and culture	Friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection and love, affiliating, being part of a group (family, friends, work) and reproductive ability.	
Safety needs	Security and feeling safe	Protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear, job, financial, health and wellbeing securities,	
Physiological needs	Hunger, thirst, sleep and comfort	Food, air, water, oxygen, clothing, sleep, sex, warmth, good health etc	

Source: Abraham Maslow

Reflections:

1. In order of 1-5 (level of importance) rank the basic needs in the above table
2. Are Human Needs and wants the same?
3. Are human needs relevant to development discourse?

2.2 What is development?

If you are asked to list the issues or elements that you associate with the term “development”, you might have listed some of the following words: change, consumption, economic development, economic growth, education, entitlements, equality, equity, freedom, gender equity, goals, good governance, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), health, human development, human rights, income, justice, livelihoods, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), participation, peace, positive change, poverty reduction, process of change, production, progress, reducing vulnerability, responsibilities, self-determination, social development, social inclusion, sustainability, targets, wealth.

Development as a concept is a political statement because a multitude of meanings is attached to the idea of development; the term is complex, contested, ambiguous, and elusive. However, in the simplest terms, “development can be defined as bringing about social change that allows people to achieve their human needs”.

2.3 What is governance?

Definitions of governance vary, but all refer to a process through which government authority is exercised. The best governance is simply seen as the most efficient means to achieve a goal. There are generally considered to be four basic elements of good governance:

- v accountability,
- v predictability,
- v transparency and
- v participation

For the purpose of this course, we define governance as way of making a collective policies, laws, rules, regulations, or decisions and raising and deploying resources to accomplish strategic goals and objectives. Governance is about creating sufficient space for all parties to be heard and act on their own behalf. Participation should be within a framework to adequately upheld minimum standards, which protect all people from the undue influence of others.

2.4 What is development governance?

Governance is at the heart of most development and poverty reduction efforts today, including those aimed at realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. Development governance is a concept that is not in existence in literatures but for the purpose of this

course “development governance would be defined as a process of making a collective decision by all stakeholders in order to bring about fundamental and substantial changes in the society that meets a people's need(s)”.

2.4.1 Why development governance?

For the majority of people within a state to reap the benefits of development, good governance must create an enabling environment. The benefits of good governance in the economic sector are far-reaching. Development governance will:

- v Improve investment in human resources in the broad sense, including education and training, meeting the needs for food and health care, and efforts to addressing environmental challenges,
- v Strengthen political systems, government mechanisms, and legal systems in which democracy and respect of human rights are secured;
- v Lead to effective use not only of central governments, but also of local organizations and self-government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector; and
- v Lead to the establishment of open and competitive market economy structures to mobilize individual initiative and dynamic private enterprise.

MODULE THREE

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT (HRBAD)

3.0 Introduction

The overall aim of this module is to give participants an overview of the principles and practices of HRBAD and to stimulate questions and debate on the ways in which it can be implemented. Therefore participants would be introduced to a practical approach to human rights-based approach to development, increase understanding the principles and practices of HRBA, to gain confidence in applying a rights-based approach, to gain skills for using rights-based approaches in planning, implementing and evaluating projects and programs and to introduce a framework for monitoring and assessment of RBD in policy and practice.

3.1 What are Human Rights?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.

3.1.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a non-binding declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, partly in response to the barbarism of World War II. The UDHR urges member nations to promote a number of human, civil, economic and social rights, asserting these rights are part of the "foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world". The declaration was the first international legal effort to limit the behavior of states and press upon them duties to their citizens following the model of the rights-duty duality.

In 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were adopted by the United Nations, between them making the rights contained in the UDHR binding on all states. However, they came into force only in 1976, when they were ratified by a sufficient number of countries (despite achieving the ICCPR, a covenant including no economic or social rights, the US only ratified the ICCPR in 1992). The ICESCR commits 155 state parties to work toward the granting of economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) to individuals.

Since then numerous other treaties (pieces of legislation) have been offered at the international level. They are generally known as human rights instruments. Some of the most significant are:

- v Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (adopted 1948, entry into force: 1951)
- v Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (adopted 1966, entry into force: 1969)
- v Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (entry into force: 1981)
- v United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT) (adopted 1984, entry into force: 1984)

- v Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (adopted 1989, entry into force: 1989)
- v International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) (adopted 1990)
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (entry into force: 2002)

3.2 What is HRBA?

A human rights-based approach to development is a framework that integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into the plans and processes of development.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948) and other international human rights instruments form the core basis of the HRBA conceptual framework. The human rights based approach has a twofold objective: to empower people (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights and to strengthen the capacity of the actors (duty bearers) who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of the poorest, weakest, most marginalized and vulnerable, and to comply with these obligations and duties.

HRBA is able to recognize poverty as injustice and include marginalization, discrimination, and exploitation as central causes of poverty. In RBA poverty is never simply the fault of the individual, nor can its solution be purely personal. However, RBA also refuses simply to place the burden of poverty and injustice on abstract notions such as society or globalization. Human rights claims always have a corresponding duty-bearer.

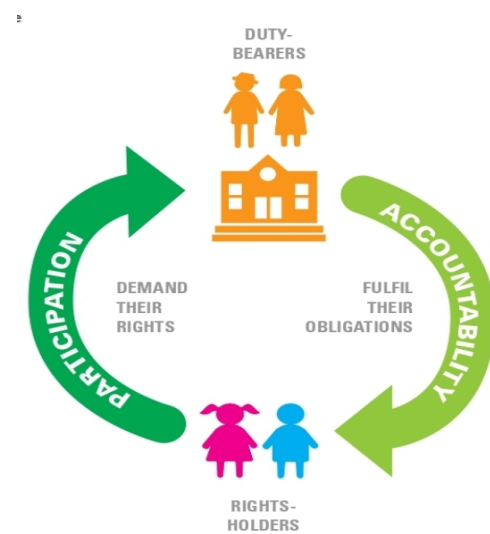
A central dynamic of RBA is thus about identifying root causes of poverty, empowering rights-holders to claim their rights and enabling duty-bearers to meet their obligations. In this way RBA calls attention to a number of central features of poverty and development:

HRBA draws attention to the basic obligation of the state to take care of its most vulnerable citizens, including those not able to claim their rights for themselves.

The HRBA is also a tool to reach people who are the poorest and most vulnerable. It allows the views of the

people (rights-holders) to be taken into account in such communities through active engagement and participation, providing comprehensive understanding of the problems at hand and their causes and consequences. The HRBA ensures that projects aren't planned in isolation from reality and without an understanding of the concerns of the perspective of rights-holders and duty-bearers. The process through which concrete results are achieved is fundamental in all HRBA-based project planning. The process is as important as the results. Therefore, the HRBA is a tool for empowerment: one that acknowledges that the situation of people cannot change for the better without people's ownership.

3.3 Right Holder and Duty Bearer



DUTY BEARERS

are those actors who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect, promote and fulfill human rights, and to abstain from human rights violations. Duty-bearers are both state and non-state actors. However, the ultimate duty-bearer is the state as it ratifies the international conventions.

RIGHT-HOLDERS

are individuals or social groups that have particular entitlements in relation to specific duty-bearers. In general terms, all human beings are rights-holders under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular contexts, there are often specific social groups whose human rights are not fully realized, respected, protected or fulfilled. These groups tend to include women/girls, children in general, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, adults and children with special needs, migrants and youth.

The shift in development thinking introduced by HRBA is well illustrated when compared to traditional charity- or needs-based approaches to development:

Charity Approach	Needs Approach	Rights-Based Approach
Focus on input not outcome	Focus on input and outcome	Focus on process and outcome
Emphasizes increasing charity	Emphasizes meeting needs	Emphasizes realizing rights
Recognizes moral responsibility of rich towards poor	Recognizes needs as valid claims	Recognizes individual and group rights as claims toward legal and moral duty-bearers
Individuals are seen as victims	Individuals are objects of development interventions	Individuals and groups are empowered to claim their rights
Individuals deserve assistance	Individuals deserve assistance	Individuals are entitled to assistance
Focuses on manifestation of problems	Focuses on immediate causes of problems	Focuses on structural causes and their manifestations

3.4 Benefits of HRBA

TO GOVERNMENT	TO CITIZENS
Aligns problems with human rights	Empowers rights holders to claim their rights
Identifies right holders and duty bearers and their capacity gaps	Prioritizes the rights of marginalized groups
Promotes institutional and behavioural changes of duty bearers	Promotes participation and information sharing
Leads to optimal utilization of resources	Enhances accountability for results and process
Shifts focus from average targets to disparities beyond the targets.	

1. **RECOGNITION.**
People are recognized as key actors in their own development as opposed to being passive recipients of goods and services.
2. **PARTICIPATION.**
Active participation of the people is seen as both a goal and a means.
3. **EMPOWERMENT.**
Strategies employed must empower the people.
4. **INCLUSIVITY.**
Analysis and interventions include all stakeholders.
5. **SUBSIDIARITY.**
Development must be locally-generated and locally-owned.
6. **SYNERGY.**
Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are used in a mutually reinforcing manner so as to create positive, mutually empowering and mutually complementing energy.
7. **EQUITY.**
HRBA in interventions aim at reducing disparities
8. **ACCOUNTABILITY.**
Programs emphasize accountability to all stakeholders.

9. SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Programs focus on the marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded groups.

10. EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.

HRBA recognizes all human being as equal and whose needs are only tampered by natural or environmental circumstances. Discrimination based gender, race, ethnicity, disability, religion, creed, political ideology or any other consideration is therefore forbidden and amounts to gross violation.

3.6 Community Needs Assessment as a component of HRBA

A community needs assessment is a combination of information gathering, community engagement and focused action with the goal of community improvement. A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and weaknesses (needs) within a community. A community needs assessment is also unique and specific to the needs within a community and is usually an extension of a community's strategic planning process. The community needs assessment places great emphasis on the abilities of the people in the community, and on the agencies and organizations within that community that provides services to the children and families. Community leaders, local government, advocacy groups or a combination of these then address these identified needs through policy change or development.

A community needs assessment can be broadly categorized into three types based on their respective starting points:

First, needs assessments which aim to discover weaknesses within the community and create a solution (Community Needs Assessment I).

Second, needs assessments which are structured around and seek to address an already known problem or potential problem facing the community (Community Needs Assessment II).

Third, needs assessments of an organization which serves the community (domestic violence centers, community health clinics etc.) (Community Needs Assessment III). Community needs assessments are generally executed in four steps: planning and organizing, data collection, coding and summarizing the needs assessment results, and sharing the results with the community to facilitate action planning. During the planning and organizing phase stakeholders are identified, local organizations and/or

local government begin to collaborate. Depending on the type of needs assessment being conducted one can tailor their approach.

Case Study

Kegbara Dere (K-Dere) in Gokana Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. It is situated in the Niger Delta Area of Nigeria. The area is the home of crude oil exploration in Nigeria with a lot of oil resources. The major oil exploration company in the area is Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC). As a result, the area experienced a lot of oil spillages leading to high contamination of the environment with crude oil. On April 16, 2007, a oil spill occurred at wells 40 and 50, two of Shell's oil facilities in K-Dere. The wells, according to K-Dere community youth leader, Bari-Ara Kpalap, who is also a staff of MOSOP, were installed in the early 1970s and have neither been serviced nor changed till the time the spill occurred.

Mr Kpalap said that the spill started since late 2006, caught fire in February 2007, but Shell's response to the community's complaint was to put out the fire and commission a contractor who made ridges around the spill site to contain it. Further effort by the community to get Shell to stop the spill and carry out remediation of the environment and compensation of affected parties was fruitless. Apart from the surrounding farmlands, which the spill has destroyed, rainwater carried the crude through a nearby culvert into the river, thus worsening the contamination and pollution of the river and further destroyed aquatic life. Till date the environment (air, land and water) remained contaminated.

Reflections

1. *Is the action carried out by Shell sufficient? If no, please recommend actions Shell was supposed to implement in order to alleviate the sufferings of the K-Dere people*
2. *Who would need to be involved if the community needs to hold Shell accountable?*
3. *What methods would you use?*

MODULE FOUR

POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT GOALS



4.1 What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development is the overarching paradigm of the United Nations. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

There are four dimensions to sustainable development and they are: society, environment, culture and economy, they are intertwined and not separate. Sustainability is a paradigm for thinking about the future in which environmental, societal

and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of an improved quality of life. For example, a prosperous society relies on a healthy environment to provide food and resources, safe drinking water and clean air for its citizens. It has been suggested that “the term ‘sustainability’ should be viewed as humanity’s target goal of human ecosystem equilibrium (homeostasis), while ‘sustainable development’ refers to the holistic approach and temporal processes that lead us to the end point of sustainability”.

The concept of sustainable development has been and still is, subject to criticism, including the question of what is to be sustained in sustainable development. It has been argued that there is no such thing as a sustainable use of a non-renewable resource, since any positive rate of exploitation will eventually lead to the exhaustion of earth’s finite stock. This perspective renders the Industrial Revolution as a whole unsustainable. All too often, development is driven by one particular need, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause, from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking, to changes in global climate resulting from our dependence on fossil fuel-based energy sources. The longer we pursue unsustainable development, the more frequent and severe its consequences are likely to become, which is why we need to take action now.

4.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The year 2015 marked the deadline for MDGs and the world moved to the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The Goals are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that 193 countries in the world have jointly set under the leadership of the United Nations. The countries are expected to frame their agendas and policies over the next 15 years to address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice for all.

There are 169 targets for the 17 goals. Each target has between 1 and 3 indicators used to measure progress toward reaching the targets. In total, there are 232 approved indicators that will measure compliance.

The United Nations Development Program has been asked to provide easy to understand lists of targets, facts and figures for each of the 17 SDGs. The 17 goals listed below as sub-headings use the 2-to-4 word phrases that identify each goal. Directly below each goal, in quotation marks, is the exact wording of the goal in one sentence. The paragraphs that follow present some information about a few targets and indicators related to each goal.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



For the purpose of this training we shall focus our attention on about 12 of the 17 goals with special emphasis on Goal 1-5.

4.3 Analyzing the Universal Set of Goals

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS	STRATEGIES
1: NO POVERTY <i>End Poverty in all its forms everywhere</i>	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Facilitate income generation activities through skill training, entrepreneurship development and employment
	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	Ensure access to social protection measures for the poor and the vulnerable,
	By 2030 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all,	Percentage of people enjoying government social security programs	Ensure basic services like (a) housing, (b) water supply, (c) sanitation, (d) electricity and (d) social protection
2: ZERO HUNGER <i>End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i>	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	Implement resilient agricultural practices improving land and soil quality,
	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land,	Prevalence of obesity, BMI = 30 (% of adult population) Cereal yield per hectare	Promoting locally available nutritious food including leafy vegetables,
	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Percentage of people having access to productive farm lands	Promoting sensitisation of members of rural community to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, maintaining the ecosystems and aid in food supplementation
3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING <i>Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at All Ages</i>	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Mortality rate	Physical environment – providing safe water and clean air, healthy workplaces, safe houses, communities and roads,
	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Life expectancy at birth	Personal behaviour – food intake, smoking, drinking, lack of exercise etc
	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Percentage of people have access to health coverage	Hospitals and related health services
4: QUALITY EDUCATION <i>"Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</i>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Facilitating provision of facilities of transportation/ Hostel for children living in geographically isolated areas,
	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills,	Facilitating special needs children to access schools/special schools,
	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy level	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills,	Facilitating access to entitlements like scholarships/stipend, free uniform, text books, insurance, teaching-learning materials, stationery, mid-day meals for children

5: GENDER EQUALITY <i>"Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"</i>	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere BUT ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	Proportion of women aged 15 -49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Awareness against gender discrimination, Active inclusion and engagement of adolescent girls in livelihood and skill development programmes, Women's membership and participation in local development, committees, working groups and local governance,
	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Proportion of ever -partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	
	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision -making in political, economic and public life	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	

Questions and Reflection

1. Choose one of the goals and develop the local strategies to actualize them,
2. What is your take on the concept of SDGs as a community representative, youth, academician and development worker?

MODULE FIVE

ECOLOGICAL DEBT



5.1 Ecological Debt

The rate at which resources are utilized globally is not sustainable in the long run, this is so because the costs associated with unsustainable activities do not affect those that carry out these activities. The notion of ecological debt focuses on this disequilibrium: the majority who over-exploit the global commons (rich countries) owe an ecological debt to those in possession of resources (poor countries). The poor are not using even a small portion of their legitimate share of the global commons, while the North has been permitted to pollute over the last century without limits and at little cost to build its economy and industrial base cheaply and rapidly.

The first discussions on the ecological debt concept took place around 1990, largely thanks to inputs from Latin American NGOs, and then followed by Friends of the Earth International. In 1992, during the Rio Summit, the idea of a Debt Treaty was proposed, which introduced the notion of an ecological debt in contraposition to the external debt. Within the context of ecological debt, two types of aspects are understood:

- v the ecological damage caused over time by a country in one or other countries or to ecosystems beyond national jurisdiction through its production and consumption patterns; and
- v the exploitation or use of ecosystems over time by a country at the expense of the equitable rights to these ecosystems by other countries.

In 2009, ecofeminist scholar Ariel Salleh explained how the capitalist processes at work in the global North exploit nature and people simultaneously in the global South. At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, politicians and corporate leaders from the global North introduced the supposed solution for the foreign debt crisis in the global South. They proposed 'debt for nature swaps', which essentially means that those countries that possess abundant biodiversity and environmental resources would give them up to the global North in return for the World Bank reducing their debt. This concept is not regarded as ecological debt but debt swap with natural resources.

Feminist environmentalists, Indigenous activists, and peasants from the Global South, exposed how the Global North is much more indebted to the Global South. Salleh justified this by explaining how the 500-year-long colonization process involving the extraction of resources has caused immense damage and destruction to the ecosystem of the Global South. In fact, scientists at the US National Academy for Sciences state that in the time period of 1961–2000, by analyzing the cost of greenhouse gas emissions created by the rich (the Global North) alone, it has become apparent that the rich have imposed climate changes on the poor that greatly outweigh the poor's foreign debt. All of this environmental degradation amounts to ecological debt, seizing the people's livelihood resources in the Global South.

any (private debt) or a debt a nation has towards future generations (generational debt).

While no official definition of ecological debt exists, AccionEcológica (1999) defined it as 'the debt accumulated by northern industrial countries towards third world countries on account of resource plundering and use of environmental space to deposit wastes'. In 2009 the Centre for Sustainable Development (CDO) at Ghent University proposed as a working definition:

1. The ecological damage caused over time by a country in other countries or to ecosystems beyond national jurisdiction through its production and consumption patterns;
2. The exploitation or use of ecosystems (and its goods and services) over time by a country at the expense of the equitable rights to these ecosystems by other countries.

The ecological debt concept focuses on the lack of political power of poor regions and countries. The debt arises from:

1. Exports of raw materials and other products from relatively poor countries or regions being sold at prices which do not include compensation for local or global externalities;
2. Rich countries or regions making disproportionate use of environmental space or services without payment (for instance, to dump carbon dioxide). Ecological debt usually designates a public debt a country has towards other countries (foreign debt) but can also be used to calculate a debt (or liability) from a company (private debt) or a debt a nation has towards future generations (generational debt).

The notion of ecological debt raises difficult political and ethical questions. At what period should we start calculating the debt? It might be considered as an injustice to the present generation that we should pay for the debts of past generations, but if we do not take responsibility for the debt of past generations, who should?

Regarding its methodology, the main objection to the notion of ecological debt is that it implies monetization of nature's services, which is not a matter of consensus amongst researchers or campaigners. The method proposed to calculate ecological debt requires money estimates of the value of the environment, which are difficult to make, for various reasons (uncertainties, incomparable impacts, limited substitutability between natural and human-made capital, arbitrariness of the discount rate and ethics barriers). Theoretically, it may be possible to put a money value on ecological debt by calculating the value of the environmental and social externalities associated with historic resource extraction and adding an estimated value for the share of global pollution problems borne by poor countries as the result of higher consumption levels in rich ones. This includes

efforts to value the external costs associated with climate change. Such monetary accounts might be useful to ecological debt campaigners from civil society.

The ecological debt concept, therefore, casts a new light on our understanding of 'sustainable development', not just by adding a historical dimension but by bringing power and justice to centre stage, to reveal control over resources and pollution burdens as an issue of power relations. The point is not to exchange external debt for protection of nature (e.g. debt for nature swaps) but to emphasize that the external debt from South to North has already been paid on account of the ecological debt the North owes to the South, and to stop the ecological debt from increasing any further. The concept has the potential to help the implementation of sustainability and to fight environmental injustices.

Case Study

Despite the numerous notions that are flying around in our modern day society about agriculture being a peasant occupation, some persons are actually doing well for themselves and are making a lot of money for themselves and their families. In a local community Oban where farming is the main stay, existed a major oil producing company, ABC production that promises to, all things being equal absorb some of the community members into its work force but due to some activities disrupts the normal flow of the community members income because of the amount of waste generated on a regular basis. Okoro Denis is a hard working farmer that is based in the community. Having a land of about 5 hectares where he engages in agriculture. Okoro Denis uses a part of his land for his plantain farming another part of it for the cultivation of cocoa and another part for his fish production. The income generated by his establishment is in the following order: N50,000 weekly from his plantain farm, N100,000 monthly from his cocoa farm and 300,000 daily from his fish farm. ABC production just happens to have a waste management facility close to Mr Okoro Denis' farm and due to transportation error, a major spill occurred thus affecting the 5 hectares of Mr Okoro Denis' farm. This prevented him from accessing his regular income from his farm. On the basis of the intervention of the public interest litigation law firm, ABC production was ordered by the court to pay compensation for the damages Mr Okoro Denis has suffered over the period of 3 months he was unable to assess his farm.

Question and Reflection

How much is the ecological debt owed Mr Okoro Denis by ABC production?

MODULE SIX

DEVELOPMENT

POLITICS



6.1 The concept of Neoliberalism and capitalism

In the last three decades many societies have experienced political, economic and cultural change that have transformed their communities through the implementation of less regulated models of capitalism, the paring of welfare states, changes to the structure and accountability of organizations in the public and private sectors, an increased emphasis on risk and greater casualization of the workforce. Neoliberalism is a term commonly used to describe free-market economics. Neoliberalism involves policies associated with free trade, privatization, price deregulation, a reduced size of government and flexible labour markets. Recently, neoliberalism has been associated with the policies of austerity and attempts to reduce budget deficits – usually by cutting government spending on social programs.

Neoliberalism was launched in the late 1970s as a response by political elites to the threat posed by the growing strength of organized labour in developed countries and the drive for a more autonomous post-colonial development path in the developing countries. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been the key drivers of the neoliberal policy. The typical IMF/World Bank neoliberal prescription includes currency devaluation, deregulation of prices and wages, removal of subsidies on basic necessities, trade liberalization, and privatization of state-owned enterprises.

6.1.1 Examples of Neoliberalism in practice in the World

- v Chile in the late 1970s under the military dictatorship of General Pinochet adopted free market policies, including privatization, deregulation, and reduced government intervention in pensions, health and education.
- v The policies of Reagan (US) and Thatcher (UK) during the 1980s are considered to have a neoliberal underpinning because they sought to privatize state-owned industries, cut income taxes and reduce government regulation. Though, in practice, extensive government intervention in the economy remained.
- v Russia post-Communism. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, the Russian economy saw widespread price deregulation and privatization. The program of privatization was controversial as some became very wealthy overnight.
- v EU neoliberal policies for Greece. During Greek debt crisis, EU officials demands Greece adopt various reforms in response to a 'bailout'. These reforms focus on fiscal consolidation, including tax and spending reforms, could be labeled neoliberal. They also include over reforms such as reforming public administration and 'business friendly' reforms.
- v Beginning in the 1980s, the IMF and World Bank imposed a neoliberal economic agenda on Africa countries seeking financial assistance including debt relief through the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) and Trade Liberalization. This agenda is captured in what is generally referred to as conditionalities.

They include:

- Minimization of the state through privatization of state enterprises,
- Liberalization of the economy to aid resource extractions as well as export-oriented open markets. This included the elimination of import controls,
- Reduced protection of domestic industries,
- Higher interest rates and austerity to lower consumer demand,
- Elimination of subsidies on food and agricultural products,
- Removal or weakening of financial regulations such as currency controls/exchange rates, with the aim of attracting foreign investors.

6.1.2 Global implication of Neoliberalism

1. The IMF and the World Bank neoliberal such as SAPs was aimed at ensuring that African countries reduced their deficits on external accounts and at the same time achieve a balanced government budget. The conditions set by IMF and the World Bank were bound to cause more problems than the ones they were supposedly set to solve. Cuts in social expenditure meant that social programs were the first to be hit. Education, healthcare and housing readily received the hammer while spending on the military and police was typically increased to keep the unruly masses quiet,
2. Neoliberalism, endangers democracy, workers' rights and sovereign nations' right to self-determination,
3. Neoliberal economic growth promotes global trade, consumerism and debt. It thus subordinates democracy, equity, social justice and freedom, and wreaks economic violence upon the majority poor.
4. Neoliberalism also nurtures inequality. Today, the wealthiest 62 people on earth own as much wealth as the bottom half 3.5 billion, and the top 1% are more wealthy than the remaining 99%.
5. The effects of neoliberal policies were debt crises, severe environmental degradation and crashing economies, currency collapse, rising unemployment, rising food and fuel prices, and falling wages,
6. Neoliberalism is has led to the retreat from the provision of public goods and social services, such services, which could benefit the poor people such as education, healthcare and rural development expenditure,

7. Neoliberalism is a hegemonic project, which concentrates power and wealth in few local and trans-national elite groups around the world,

6.2 The Nigerian land use act of 1978 and the growing cases of land grabbing

6.2.1 The Land Use Act and its associated problems

Land is a veritable ingredient of development especially in the agricultural and tourism sector of any economy. Nigeria has a total land mass of 924,768 sq.km with a population of 198 million and annual population growth rate of 2.8%

The land use act, 1978, is a product of the inherent contradictions of the colonial and neo-colonial dependent, pseudo-capitalist economic structures established in Nigeria since colonial times. The land use Act (LUA) of Nigeria as enacted by the Federal Government in 1978 by the then head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo was done in a good spirit and intention. The crux of this act was premised on the overriding public interest which was geared toward the development of infrastructural facilities without much stress of encumbrance's base on land acquisition issues. Invariably, having implemented land use act in Nigeria, land became the sole responsibility of State Governors to administer.

Upon its enactment, the law brought about radical, if not revolutionary, changes in the erstwhile land tenure systems in the country. The law was aimed, among other things, at reducing unequal access to land and land resources, a situation that had caused a great deal of hardship to the citizenry. Massive and unfettered access to land and land resources by the citizens could stimulate the needed economic growth in an economy that depends heavily on agriculture and mineral resources. The Land Use Act was equally targeted at reducing the high cost of land required for industrial estates and mechanized agriculture.

The Land Use Act remains as the most controversial legislation act in Nigeria. A lot of stakeholders still describe this act as the one that cripples the economy of the entire nation. A lot of experts may suggest that the act should be overruled! Moreover, this act should be removed from the Constitution. If this act stays within the measures of the constitution and without any reviewing, then Nigerians should expect no growth in terms of the real estate industry.

How can you create a strong and stable growth of anything if the land is under the control of the state governors? Because of this the Act affects the structural changes in the land tenure system when it should have provided the fast economic growth and economic inequality of lands rising values. The act should have made the lands available and cheap.

Therefore, these key features couldn't become a reality as there were the following problems with the Land Use Act 1978:

- v The lack of uniformity for the laws which can help to govern the ownership of the lands;
- v The uncontrolled speculation over urban lands;
- v The issue of accessing lands by all Nigerians equally;

6.2.2 The rising Land grabbing cases and its implication to development

The acquisition of large-scale land deals is done in various forms in Africa. In 2009, Cotula, Vermeulen, Leonard, and Keeley, noted that transactions labeled as "large-scale", may involve a land between 1,000 and 500,000 hectares. Sawyer in 2010 stressed that "land grabs are accelerating the development of industrial farming, with multinational companies producing for the world market and further marginalizing small-scale producers and local markets". Increasing evidence is emerging to affirm that the problem of large-scale land acquisition by foreign investors in Africa is following a dangerous trend, which needs to be monitored.

The Nigerian government is providing more and more land to agribusiness companies. The Edo state government has signed agreements with around 16 agribusiness investors and has identified 500,000 hectares of new farmland to allocate to them. The media reports that 90% of this land is outside of state government reserve lands and is managed by communities.

Companies that have signed New Alliance commitments with the government to invest in the country are also attempting to secure access to large land areas. According to Actionaid (2014), over 350,000 hectares has been allocated to eight New Alliance companies outside the lands that have already been grabbed.

- v Crest Agro Products (part of Cardinal Stone Partners) is establishing a 15,000ha cassava plantation,
- v Dominion Farms plans to produce rice on 30,000 hectares,
- v International Development Group is developing

200,000 hectares of land to produce sugarcane and oil palm,

- v Sunti Farms is investing in a 10,000ha to produce sugar,
- v Wilmar PZ is developing oil palm plantations on 50,000 hectares of land,
- v Doreo Partners is seeking to acquire 20,000 hectares of land,
- v Okomu Oil Palm PLC has been allocated 30,000 hectares for oil palm expansion in Edo State,
- v Premium Syrups is developing a 10,000 hectare cassava plantation.

One major company seeking new land is Dangote, a Conglomerate owned by Africa's richest man, Alhaji Aliko Dangote, whose company Dansa Holdings is an investor under the New Alliance. Dangote has said it requires around 250,000 hectares of land for sugar can production and has acquired farmland in Edo, Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara and Niger states totaling 150,000 hectares to be used for rice production.

According to Foundation for Partnerships in the Niger Delta (PIND), the estimated area under oil palm by production system and state in the Niger Delta area is currently 1,434,902 hectares. The entire Niger Delta, as now defined officially by the Nigerian government, extends over about 7,000,000 hectares (70,000 km²) and makes up 7.5% of Nigeria's land mass. Going by the estimate of land already grabbed in the Niger Delta for industrial agribusiness only, is around 20.5%.

Land grabbing is resulting to catastrophic deforestation, pushing up food prices, contributing to climate change and biodiversity loss, and exacerbating social inequalities. Whether by force, intimidation, or deception, communities who lose access to their land are left without the means to sustain their livelihoods, ending up landless and dispossessed. Poor smallholders with insecure land tenure, pastoralists, and indigenous populations are particularly vulnerable. Land grabbing is often accompanied by severe environmental degradation, the destruction of healthy ecosystems, water, soil and air.

MODULE SEVEN

ADVOCACY TOOLS FOR PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples requires that the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples be obtained in matters of fundamental importance for their rights, survival, dignity, and well-being. As written in Article 19, states shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.” Ms. Navi Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in a foreword to the Manual for National Human Rights Institutions in August 2013 noted that “at the national level, the Declaration has inspired new legislation and mechanisms for dialogue with indigenous peoples. Despite these positive signs, the promise of the Declaration is far from being universally fulfilled. Rights of indigenous peoples are frequently the first victims of development activities in indigenous lands often pursued with no regard to the principle of free, prior and informed consent and other guarantees of the Declaration.”

According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a specific right that pertains to indigenous peoples and is recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). It allows them to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories. Once they have given their consent, they can withdraw it at any stage. Furthermore, FPIC enables them to negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated. This is also embedded within the universal right to self-determination.

FREE	PRIOR	INFORMED	CONSENT
Consent given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation or manipulation. A process that is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed.	Consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities.	Nature of the engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process.	Collective decision made by the right holders and reached through a customary decision-making processes of the communities.

The aim of FPIC is to establish bottom up participation and consultation of an Indigenous Population prior to the beginning of a development on ancestral land or using resources within the Indigenous Population's territory. Indigenous people (IP) have a special connection to their land and resources, they inhabit 20% of the earth's surface, these areas are environmentally rich in both renewable and non-renewable resources. There is criticism that many international conventions and treaties only require consultation and not consent, which is a much higher threshold. Without the requirement for consent Indigenous People are not able to veto government projects and developments in their area which directly affects their lives and cultures. FPIC allows Indigenous Peoples to have the right to self-determination and self-governance in national and local government decision making process over projects that concern their lives and resources.

7.1.1 The seven steps of the FPIC process

Step 1: Identify rights holders and their rights through engagement
Step 2: Prepare for further engagement and agree on the scope of the FPIC process
Step 3: Undertake participatory mapping and impact assessments
Step 4: Inform affected rights holders
Step 5: Negotiate and allow rights holders to decide on an FPIC proposal
Step 6: Verify and formalize the FPIC agreement
Step 7: Implement and monitor the FPIC agreement (Memorandum of Understanding).

7.2 Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA)

Convention on Biological Diversity defines EIA as a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) puts it that EIA is important because it aims at predicting environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers. By using EIA both environmental and economic benefits can be achieved, such as reduced cost and time of project implementation and design, avoided treatment/clean-up costs and impacts of laws and regulations.

EIA is also important because it ensures that decision makers consider the environmental impacts when

deciding whether or not to proceed with a project. EIA thus ensures that the potential problems are foreseen and addressed at an early stage in project planning and design. Creation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system is vital to conform socio-economic development projects to environmental safety and thereby ensure sustainable economic development. In view of the fact that development is an ever-growing process, its impact on the environment is also ever increasing, leading to rapid deterioration in environmental conditions.

As such environmental assessment provides a rational approach to sustainable development. It also enables us in carrying out environmental cost-benefit analysis of projects at an initial stage. It is thus a precursor to detailed analysis of environmental impacts, which are taken up only if a need for the same is established.

7.3 Why GMOU is Needed

Memorandum of Understanding is a formal agreement between two or more parties. It is often used in cases where parties do not want a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement. MOU is important due to the following reasons:

- v Because obligations under international law may be avoided, they can often be put into effect without requiring legislative approval,
- v MoUs are often used to modify and adapt existing treaties, in which case these MoUs have factual treaty status,

7.3.1 Aspects of MoU

1. State the overall intent of the MoU: Many MoUs begin with a brief description of the overall intent of the parties. MoUs should have clearly stated clauses that accurately reflect what the parties are intending to do to ensure there are no ulterior motives, as they have no place in effective partnerships.
2. The Parties: The next clause in an MoU describes the parties to the agreement. These are the personalities or organizations that'll be involved in the agreement, and is not restrictive to a certain number of persons/organizations as long as all parties agree on the overall intent of the MoU.

3. **The Period:** In an MoU, it is important to specify a time period for the partnership with start and end dates. As MoU's are not eternal and everlasting.
4. **Assignments/Responsibilities:** This important section of the MoU describes the duties and responsibilities of each party. It is generally more effective to describe each organization's responsibilities separately, beginning with the items that are an organization's sole responsibility. List each group's sole responsibilities, followed by a description of shared responsibilities, if any. In many cases, this section of the agreement will be the most detailed and lengthy. Clarifying responsibilities is the number one purpose of a written agreement.
5. **Disclaimers:** While drafting, it is important that MoUs will contain one or more disclaimers, including one indicating that employees of Organization A are not to be considered employees, borrowed or otherwise, of Organization B and vice versa. It may also be worthwhile to disclaim what the partnership is not intended to do, guarantee, or create.
6. **Financial Arrangements:** Where financial implications are involved in the overall intent of an MoU, These should be spelled out in detail including which entity will pay for each item and when payment is due and to whom.
7. **Risk Sharing:** Another critical element of an MoU is a description of who will bear the risk of a mishap. What if something goes wrong? What if the partnership's activities result in injury, death or a financial loss? An important tenet of risk management is that an organization should never assume responsibility for something over which it does not have control. A formal MOU may include a provisional clause, promising that Organization A will pay for losses suffered by or caused by Organization B. Ideally, indemnification provisions should be mutual in that each party will be responsible for its own negligent acts or omissions. In considering financial implications, make certain your partner is not only willing but also able to pay for losses it causes.
8. **Signatures:** A representative from each

partner with authority to bind their organizations contractually should sign the MoU. Each partner should retain a copy of the signed agreement.

Realize that a MoU is a contract and, as such, should be reviewed by your attorney before you sign the document to make certain that your values are protected and that you aren't giving away yourself in an effort to move forward with the partnership.

Reflection and Discussion

- v *Identify some implementation gaps in FPIC and MoU*
- v *What is your understanding about development conflict?*
- v *Give Example of Development Conflict?*

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