

## FINAL EXAMINATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### **Answer all questions in this section**

#### 1- How can development be measured?

The most common way to measure development is using Gross Development Product (GDP) and its variant such as Gross National Product/Gross National Income (GNP/GNI). GDP is defined as the sum of the economic activity that consists of the value of goods and service produced by the citizen of the country inside its border in a given year. GNP/GNI has the same definition but it also includes the economic activity of the citizen who lives outside the country's border.

The use of GDP is very popular because it is easier to track the progress and politically more preferable to show the achievement. Another argument is because it is assumed to be able to predict the overall progress of development. Many government and development agencies such as the World Bank, the IMF use the GDP as a baseline to develop policies and projects.

However, using the only GDP to measures development process could not solve all the problems. Using only GDP or its variant to measure development is inaccurate and insufficient to capture the development process based on several critics. First, GDP/GNP/GNI is initially developed to measure economic growth and economic capacity of a nation. GDP focuses on the monetary transaction in goods and service, thus, it only captures economic activity that is recorded in the market. Whereas the process of development is broader than only economic growth, it includes the improvement of the quality of life and well-being.

Second, GDP could not identify activities in the natural, social and human component. Furthermore, focus on economic growth is also lead to faster environmental degradation and the loss of natural resources, trigger the loss of traditional society and the loss of leisure that correlate with happiness.

There are many measurements that can be used to measure development process more accurate and comprehensive such as the Genuine Progress Indicator, the Green GDPs, Ecological footprint, Gross National Happiness, Living Planet Report and etc. All of them use multiple indicators that could better represent the development process.

Most of them still use GDP or component of GDP as an indicator but also compile it with various aspect of development. Among the alternative measurement that is widely used and acknowledged by global institutions are the Human Development Index and The Millennium Development Goals.

UNDP's Human Development Index try to put back people as the center of development and measure it with three essential dimensions that are Health, Education, and Living Standard. Health is measured by life expectancy; education is measured by means years of schooling and expected years of schooling for children. And the living standard is measured by GNI per capita (PPP in USD).

The latter measurement that also politically stronger is the Millennium Development Goals that consist of 6 goals and 21 targets. This measurement is stronger because nation's leaders endorse it officially and have proven to bring remarkable success in some aspects such as in poverty reduction, access to clean water and universal treatment HIV/AIDS. Although there are critics for both measures but it bring broader and more comprehensive perspective in measuring the development process.

## 2- What is participatory development? How can it be achieved?

Participatory development is a process through which stakeholders (community, civil society, other social groups, governments and NGOs) can influence and share control over development initiatives, and over the decisions and resources that affect themselves (ADB 1996). It strengthens civil society and the economy by empowering groups, communities and organizations to negotiate with institutions and bureaucracies, thus influencing public policy and providing a check on the power of government; and, it enhances the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of development programmes. Participatory development seeks to engage local populations in development projects (*Marijane L. Reyes 2014*).

### *How to achieve participatory development*

The goal of economic and social development in developing countries is to set in motion a process of self-reliant and sustainable development through which social justice will be realized. "Self-reliant development" means building the endogenous mechanisms of society that will enable developing nations ultimately to achieve growth without aid. "Sustainable" development means continuing a stable growth pattern in such a way as economic development is in harmony with the environment.

The realization of "social justice" means equalizing and ensuring opportunities for people to participate in order to rectify disparities between regions, income levels, and gender. Toward this end, the focus in development should be not only on increasing the material production but also on fostering and improving the social capabilities of people involved in development. For this to be done, people involved in development should take an active part in the process of planning and implementing development activities as well as enjoy their benefits. This is what "participation" means. Participation in every aspect of politics, economy, and society is important as both the goal and means of development.

### *3. Explain the role of government in economic development.*

In modern times, State participation in economic activity can hardly be a matter of disagreement. The free play of economic forces, even in highly developed capitalist countries, has often meant large unemployment and instability of the economic system. In the advanced countries, State intervention has been invoked to ensure economic stability and full employment of resources. State action is all the more inevitable in under-developed economies which are struggling hard to get rid of poverty and to attain higher living standards (*Tushar Seth 2018*). The bellow points explains the role of government in economic development:

#### *(i) Comprehensive Planning*

In an under-developed economy, there is a circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep a poor country in a stationary state of under-development equilibrium.

The vicious circle of under-developed equilibrium can be broken only by a comprehensive government planning of the process of economic development. Planning Commissions have been set up and institutional framework built up.

***(ii) Institution of Controls***

A high rate of investment and growth of output cannot be attained, in an under-developed country, simply as a result of the functioning of the market forces. The operation of these forces is hindered by the existence of economic rigidities and structural disequilibria. Economic development is not a spontaneous or automatic affair. On the contrary, it is evident that there are automatic forces within the system tending to keep it moored to a low level.

Thus, if an underdeveloped country does not wish to remain caught up in a vicious circle, the Government must interfere with the market forces to break that circle. That is why various controls have been instituted, e.g., price control, exchange control, control of capital issues, industrial licensing (Tushar Seth 2018).

***(iii) Social and Economic Overheads***

In the initial phase, the process of development, in an under-developed country, is held up primarily by the lack of basic social and economic overheads such as schools, technical institutions and research institutes, hospitals and railways, roads, ports, harbors and bridges, etc. To provide them requires very large investments.

Such investments will lead to the creation of external economies, which in their turn will provide incentives to the development of private enterprise in the field of industry as well as of agriculture. The Governments, therefore, go all out in building up the infrastructure of the economy for initiating the process of economic growth.

Private enterprise will not undertake investments in social overheads. The reason is that the returns from them in the form of an increase in the supply of technical skills and higher standards of education and health can be realized only over a long period. Besides, these returns will accrue to the whole society rather than to those entrepreneurs who incur the necessary large expenditure on the creation of such costly social over-heads.

Therefore, investment in them is not profitable from the standpoint of the private entrepreneurs, howsoever productive it may be from the broader interest of the society. This indicates the need for direct participation of the government by way of investment in social overheads, so that the rate of development is quickened. Investments in economic overheads require huge outlays of capital which are usually beyond the capacity of private enterprise. Besides, the returns from such investments are quite uncertain and take very long to accrue.

Private enterprise is generally interested in quick returns and will be seldom prepared to wait so long. Nor can private enterprise easily mobilize resources for building up all these overheads. The State is in a far better position to find the necessary resources through taxation borrowing and deficit-financing sources not open to private enterprise. Hence, private enterprise lacks the capacity to undertake large-scale and comprehensive development. Not only that, it also lacks the necessary approach to development. Hence, it becomes the duty of the government to build up the necessary infrastructure.

#### ***(iv) Institutional and Organizational Reforms***

It is felt that outmoded social institutions and defective organization stand in the way of economic progress. The Government, therefore, sets out to introduce institutional and organizational reforms. We may mention here imposition of ceiling on land holdings, tenancy reforms, introduction of co-operative farming, nationalization of insurance and banks reform of managing agency system and other reforms introduced in India since planning was started.

#### ***(v) Setting up Financial Institutions***

In order to cope with the growing requirements for finance, special institutions are set up for providing agricultural, industrial and export finance. For instance, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have been set up in India in recent years to provide the necessary financial- resources.

***(vi) Public Undertakings***

In order to fill up important gaps in the industrial structure of the country and to start industries of strategic importance, Government actively enters business and launches big enterprises, e.g., huge steel plants, machine-making plants, heavy electrical work and heavy engineering works have been set up in India.

***(vii) Economic Planning:***

The role of government in development is further highlighted by the fact that under-developed countries suffer from a serious deficiency of all types of resources and skills, while the need for them is so great. Under such circumstances, what is needed is a wise and efficient allocation of limited resources. This can only be done by the State. It can be done through central planning according to a scheme of priorities well suited to the country's conditions and need.

4. In your own assessment, is economic growth a necessary precondition of development?

Yes, it's a necessary precondition. Very important because a Country can only develop if it starts to realize increase in its growth domestic products (GDP) thus economic growth. For example, the South Sudan economy since independent has been growing very slowly simply because the conflict have never given a change for the realization of gross domestic products and that's why it doesn't have development until today.

As economic growth we consider the increase in real output over time caused by additional resources (production inputs) and higher productivity of these inputs (more efficient production methods). It's very important for a country to work hard towards boosting its growth domestic products thus paving ways for economic development and development at large.

5- With reference to examples, explain how colonialism impacted on social and economic development?

The imposition of colonialism on Africa altered its history forever. African moods of thought, patterns of cultural development, and ways of life were forever impacted by the change in political structure brought about by colonialism.

The African economy was significantly changed by the Atlantic slave trade through the process of imperialism and the economic policies that accompanied colonization. Prior to the "Scramble for Africa," or the official partition of Africa by the major European nations, African economies were advancing in every area, particularly in the area of trade. The aim of colonialism was to exploit the physical, human, and economic resources of an area to benefit the colonizing nation.

European powers pursued this goal by encouraging the development of a commodity based trading system, a cash crop agriculture system, and by building a trade network linking the total economic output of a region to the demands of the colonizing state. The development of colonialism and the partition of Africa by the European colonial powers arrested the natural development of the African economic system.

Colonialism has influenced in the contemporary African economy performance. The economic underdevelopment of Africa is rooted from the European colonization (Nunn, 2003:2). As it is obvious that the European colonizers heavily exploited the resources of Africa, its negative effects on the contemporary Africa's underdevelopment is a well-established fact. As Rodney (1973:1:46) clearly expressed Europeans taken away the young, health and the most productive forces of the continent leaving the children, aged, and unhealthy section of the population. Thus, it is easy to deduct from this that the European powers contributed a lot to the economic underdevelopment of the contemporary African states. The colonizers left Africa poor and oppressed. Hence Africans started their economic performance at zero level.

#### 6- Discuss the role of NGOs in International development

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played a major role in pushing for sustainable development at the international level. Campaigning groups have been key drivers of inter-governmental negotiations, ranging from the regulation of hazardous wastes to a global ban on land mines and the elimination of slavery.

But NGOs are not only focusing their energies on governments and inter-governmental processes. With the retreat of the state from a number of public functions and regulatory activities, NGOs have begun to fix their sights on powerful corporations - many of which can rival entire nations in terms of their resources and influence.

Aided by advances in information and communications technology, NGOs have helped to focus attention on the social and environmental externalities of business activity. Multinational brands have been acutely susceptible to pressure from activists and from NGOs eager to challenge a company's labour, environmental or human rights record. Even those businesses that do not specialize in highly visible branded goods are feeling the pressure, as campaigners develop techniques to target downstream customers and shareholders.

In response to such pressures, many businesses are abandoning their narrow Milton Friedmanite shareholder theory of value in favour of a broader, stakeholder approach which not only seeks increased share value, but cares about how this increased value is to be attained. Such a stakeholder approach takes into account the effects of business activity - not just on shareholders, but on customers, employees, communities and other interested groups.

There are many visible manifestations of this shift. One has been the devotion of energy and resources by companies to environmental and social affairs. Companies are taking responsibility for their externalities and reporting on the impact of their activities on a range of stakeholders. Nor are companies merely reporting; many are striving to design new management structures which integrate sustainable development concerns into the decision-making process.

Although it is often assumed that NGOs are charities or enjoy non-profit status, some NGOs are profit-making organizations such as cooperatives or groups which lobby on behalf of profit-driven interests. For example, the World Trade Organization's definition of NGOs is broad enough to include industry lobby groups such as the Association of Swiss Bankers and the International Chamber of Commerce.



Such a broad definition has its critics. It is more common to define NGOs as those organizations which pursue some sort of public interest or public good, rather than individual or commercial interests. Even then, the NGO community remains a diverse constellation. Some groups may pursue a single policy objective - for example access to AIDS drugs in developing countries or press freedom. Others will pursue more sweeping policy goals such as poverty eradication or human rights protection.

However, one characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non-profit status means they are not hindered by short-term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful - but not always sufficient - proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders.

Not all NGOs are amenable to collaboration with the private sector. Some will prefer to remain at a distance, by monitoring, publicizing, and criticizing in cases where companies fail to take seriously their impacts upon the wider community. However, many are showing a willingness to devote some of their energy and resources to working alongside business, in order to address corporate social responsibility.

7- The Sustainable Development Goals focuses on seventeen areas for change. Identify three of these goals. How will achievement of these three goals change the current state of development?

❖ ***GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.***

This goal calls on us to work together to end poverty in all its forms, everywhere. This intention to eradicate, not just reduce poverty, represents a major leap forward in terms of ambition compared with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is echoed in the commitment to “leave no one behind”. I still firmly believe that we can eradicate poverty by 2030, but that will require us to do the following:

***(a) Implementation requires us to be political***

Delivering these goals is not a technocratic exercise. Success will require us to challenge power and vested interests. Are governments – rich and poor – prepared to take on vested interests: those who profit from maintaining global emissions or those elites who get ahead in an unequal world? Will civil society have the ability to combat these vested interests and hold governments to account?. These are the critical issues and questions we need to engage in.

***(b) If we are asking poor governments to take on more responsibility, then power and control of resources must shift too.***

Poor governments will have a responsibility to change policy priorities and spending allocations, and look to their own domestic resource mobilization. But we have to watch out for a certain hypocrisy here where rich governments are happy to share responsibility but not to share the power and control of resources that poor countries will need. A case in point is the need to reform global tax rules to prevent revenues of about \$100bn each year being lost to developing country treasuries. We made a disappointing start at the Financing for Development Summit in with the failure to agree a global tax body to help ensure fair global tax rules. We must do better.

***(c) Private sector delivery and financing is not a magic bullet***

Private finance is needed and the willingness of companies to engage in the SDGs is welcome. But, so far, there are inadequate checks and balances to ensure public-private projects work in the public interest, safeguard people's rights, or best serve local communities. The dangers of going ahead without such safeguards are evidenced in Oxfam's investigation into the Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital in Lesotho, which was built under a public-private partnership. The Ministry of Health is locked into an 18-year contract that already consumes more than half of its health budget. This is a dangerous diversion of scarce public funds from primary healthcare services in rural areas, where three-quarters of the population live.

***(d) All governments, rich and poor, make national implementation plans***

These should be clear and binding – with targets broken down in three- to five-year milestones. They should ensure the full participation of citizens and civil society in the delivery of these goals, and ensure that participatory monitoring systems are put in place to enable citizens to hold governments to account. Remember, the richer you are as a country, the more international responsibility you bear as well as responsibility to your own populations. By dedicating ourselves to a human-centric, rights-based approach across all the other 16 sustainable development goals will not only end poverty but also bring dramatic improvements in quality of life, the environment and governance for everyone.

***GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.***

Hunger can be eliminated within this lifetime, if we create better opportunities for farmers and focus on the needs of undernourished groups. Sustainability means using fewer natural resources to produce food and reducing food waste and loss. Improved nutrition means reducing both hunger and obesity through improved education, and access and availability of quality foods.

***Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls***

We will not achieve any of our goals if girls and women are not equal partners to boys and men. We have made tremendous strides in awareness of the gender gap – from schools to boardrooms – it's time to translate these movements and campaigns into action. Workplaces, governments and healthcare and education systems must be designed to provide a level playing field. Practices that have worked already must be adapted more broadly.

**8- Health issues divide the developing and the developed world. Discuss**

Inequalities in health between population groups exist in all countries. These differences occur along several axes of social stratification including socioeconomic, political, ethnic, and cultural and as discussed in this issue by Buyana, gender (*African Health Sciences*, 2009).

The causes of inequalities in developed may be different from those in developing countries. In the developed Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development (OECD) countries access to personal health care services is universal, but inequalities in health status have been shown to be related to income and other socio-economic factors. However in developing countries improved health among the urban population has been found to be due to access to improved health care knowledge and services rather than higher incomes.

There is not a great deal of mystery as to why poor people in low income countries suffer from high rates of illness particularly infectious diseases and malnutrition: little food, unclean water, low level of sanitation and shelter, failure to deal with the environments that lead to high exposure to infectious agents and lack of appropriate medical care. Similarly there is a great deal of knowledge of the causes of non-communicable diseases that represent the major burden of disease for people at the lower end of the social gradient in middle income and high income countries (WHO 2001).

The World Health Organization global burden of disease study identified underweight, overweight, smoking, alcohol, hypertension, and sexual behavior as major causes of morbidity and mortality. These health inequities are the result of a complex system operating at global, national and local levels which shapes the way society at the national and local levels organizes its affairs and embodies different forms of social position and social hierarchy.

Addressing social determinants of health will yield greater and sustainable returns to existing efforts to improving global health. There is need for empowerment of individuals, communities and countries as shown in this issue in Orach et al. paper who discuss the empowerment needs of displaced persons living in internally displaced persons' camps in northern Uganda. Empowerment can be seen to operate at three interconnected levels/dimensions- materials, psychosocial and political.

People need the basic material requisites for a decent living, they need to have control over their lives and they need a political voice and participation in decision making processes.

Although individuals are at the heart of empowerment, achieving a fairer distribution of power requires collective social action the empowerment of nations, institutions and communities (*The World Bank and Oxford University Press; 2006*).

In low income countries, persistent physical and chemical hazards are compounded by high rates of informal employment with negligible labour protection. Employment conditions provide a fertile ground for major improvement in of the physical and social environment.

Evidence from Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries shows that lower income groups use health services more than the better off. So in these countries underutilization of health services is not a major factor in inequalities in health status between high and low income groups. Instead in Western Europe health inequity is viewed in terms of socio-economic determinants of differences in health status.

In contrast in low income countries, evidence suggests that the cause of inequalities may be a reflection of the failure of health care services to reach the poor and, as Leon and Walt point out, a matter of inequitable access to health services. This suggests the need, in developing countries, to focus health equity development programmes on improving fairness in the allocation of health care resources.

In most developing countries while the epidemiological transition is shifting the burden of disease from communicable to non-communicable conditions, the process is still in an early stage in many developing countries particularly in South Asia, the Middle East, and Sub-Saharan Africa. In eastern and southern Africa, there is evidence that the HIV/AIDS epidemic may have delayed the onset of the epidemiological transition and in this issue Agaba discusses the cost to Uganda of providing HIV prevention and AIDS treatment services. According to WHO, reducing the communicable diseases burden is both more cost effective and globally more equalizing than reducing no communicable diseases? This contrasts with the very limited evidence on the effectiveness of non-health care interventions aimed at reducing the socio-economic causes of the inequalities in chronic diseases (*African Health Sciences, 2009*).

In Uganda, although communicable diseases are the main causes of disease burden, the incidence of no communicable diseases such as heart diseases, diabetes and cancer is growing. The country thus faces a double burden of diseases.

The country's health indices are poor with high maternal mortality ratio of 435 deaths per 100,000 live births, infant and under 5 mortality rates are 75 and 137 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Studies by the MoH/WHO in 2005 showed higher crude and under 5 mortality rates amongst the displaced population in northern Uganda of 1.52 and 3.18 per 10,000 population per day respectively compared to the national average. The Uganda National Health Service Survey of 2002/03 revealed that: 39% of Ugandans were classified as poor, and the northern region had the highest incidence of poverty 63% compared to other regions. Similarly, the Uganda Human Development report of 1998 showed that while human poverty index (HPI) for Uganda was 39.3, the northern region had the poorest HPI indicator of 45.7 compared with eastern, western and central regions. Thus the causes of health inequity in Uganda are associated with socio-economic, conflicts and displacement, and poor health services delivery.

Although inequities in health result from the social conditions that lead to illness, the high burden of illness particularly amongst socially disadvantaged populations creates a pressing need to make health systems responsive to population needs. International, national and local systems of disease control and health services provision are both determinants of health inequities and powerful mechanisms for empowerment. Central within this system is the role of primary health care (*African Health Sciences, 2009*).

The health care system is itself a social determinant of health, influenced by and influencing the effects of several other social determinants including gender, education, occupation, income, ethnicity and place of residence are closely linked to access, experience of and benefits from health care. Leaders in health care have an important stewardship role across all branches of society to ensure that policies and actions in other sectors improve health equity.

In some instances, however, health systems perpetuate injustices and social stratification. In low income and middle income countries, public money for health care tends to go for services that wealthy people use more than poor people as for example in Uganda, where health care financing is highly inequitable, as discussed in this issue by Zikusooka et al. Reforms that tend to charge at the point of use are a disincentive to use of health care. Out-of-pocket expenses for health care deter poorer people from using

services leading to untreated morbidity. Such expenditure can lead to further impoverishment or bankruptcy. The larger the proportion of health care that is paid out of pocket, the larger the proportion of households that are faced with catastrophic health expenditures.

In this context, previous attempts in Uganda to introduce prepayment schemes in the Community Health Insurance have proved to be unsustainable and failed to deliver on the promise of equity, as discussed by Kyomugisha. The Uganda government is therefore currently investigating and proposing to introduce a broader prepayment scheme for health care, in the form of Social Health Insurance. Zikushooka and Kyomuhangi look at some of the issues surrounding the introduction of Social Insurance in Uganda and its impact on private health insurance schemes, and make recommendations to ensure that social health insurance brings health equity to the country.

The right to health and attainment of the highest standards of health care obliges government to create conditions to ensure equitable access to health services. This obligation on the state extends to refugees and internally displaced persons as discussed by Orach et al. The challenge to health inequity calls for deliberate and concerted efforts on the part of governments and development partners to put in place strategies for effective interventions.

Current efforts to revitalize primary health care worldwide should go hand in hand with attention to social determinants of health. Just as a social determinants approach to improving health equity must involve health care so must programmes to control priority public health conditions include attention to social determinants of health? Such actions must include multiple sectors in addition to the health care sector

**9- Aid has done more harm than good to those countries most in need of assistance. To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

More than 1 billion people live in extreme poverty (*World Bank Groups, April 2019*). If targeted effectively, foreign aid can make a positive contribution to improving people's lives, reducing inequality and promoting justice. A fundamental principle for effective aid is that it should be focused on reducing poverty and be driven by those whose needs are being addressed.

In other words, the interests and rights of the poor and marginalized must be at the center of any program. In reality, however, it is the narrow geopolitical and commercial interests of donor countries that often determine foreign aid allocations and conditions. For example, since 2002 more than 40 per cent of the \$178 billion global increase in aid provided by wealthy countries has been spent on just two countries: Afghanistan and Iraq. Of concern are reports that in some cases aid has been made conditional on co-operating with or providing information to the military forces.

Aid have actually done both, good and harm. I will focus my argument on the harm part. Less economically developed countries (LEDCs) have become increasingly dependent on donor countries, and become heavily indebted, and this is clearly visible in South Sudan where most community in conflict affected area do not want to cultivate, but to receive free from humanitarians. Others do not even fear to go and fight because there so many health NGOs to provide medical treatment, is case they get injured.

Aid is also risking the high level of corruption. There is likelihood that foreign financial support do not reach their rightful recipients, but go to the hands of corrupt political officials, more specially activities or projects which are being coordinated by the government. This has also resulted in economic pressure because the donor countries may place economic and political pressure on the receiving country forcing them to behave according to their interest. The fact that the poor government does not have the recourses to respond to humanitarian needs in their countries make them submissive to the supper countries that offers the finding. This mean that there is indirect interference with the country's sovereignty.

Countries like South Sudan where conflict have persisted living the population with no option that humanitarian aid, the foreign support categories the local famers as vulnerable with no capacity to produce enough food. Thus the NGOs prefer purchasing food items from foreign fathers while undermining the efforts of the local farmers.



## 10- Discuss the relationship between gender and development

Gender and development is an interdisciplinary field of research and applied study that implements a feminism approach to understanding and addressing the disparate impact that economic development and globalization have on people based upon their location, gender, class background, and other socio-political identities. A strictly economic approach to development views a country's development in quantitative terms such as job creation, inflation control, and high employment – all of which aim to improve the 'economic wellbeing' of a country and the subsequent quality of life for its people. In terms of economic development, quality of life is defined as access to necessary rights and resources including but not limited to quality education, medical facilities, affordable housing, clean environments, and low crime rate. Gender and development considers many of these same factors, however, gender and development emphasizes efforts towards understanding how multifaceted these issues are in the entangled context of culture, government, and globalization. Accounting for this need, gender and development implements ethnographic research, research that studies a specific culture or group of people by physically immersing the researcher into the environment and daily routine of those being studied, in order to comprehensively understand *how* development policy and practices affect the everyday life of targeted groups or areas (IEC 2018).

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