

## Author Workshops Video Transcriptions for web:

### **Albert Berry – Growth and Inclusion (3:59)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

The meaning of development is certainly subjective and I'm sure you'll have quite a wide range – a somewhat wide range of views among the participants in the program. But for me it means, as an economist, I focus on the economic side where I consider economic growth to be a facilitator of development as I think of it, and where development basically is a form of human fulfillment – opening opportunities, giving people a chance to do what satisfies them and fulfills them and where part of the challenge is to figure out exactly how economic progress can interface productively with that facilitation of human welfare. (0:57)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The part that I'm focusing on is growth with inclusion, so by deduction the worry that one has as one deals with that topic – the worry about development that one has – is that it maybe entails economic growth, but with various forms of exclusion. Too many people don't share in the benefits of the economic growth, or the development more generally, and as a result fulfillment of human welfare, to which I referred, misses too many people. So, my concern is really the interface between economic growth and the various processes which can exclude people from the fruits of that growth. (0:56)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

One of the reasons I'm interested and excited about it is that in my career I've often worried about processes of exclusion. I've built up some understanding of them without ever pulling it all together. It's a relatively new area for economists to be working on in any case, although many other people – non-economists – have made important contributions. But, saying something in an organized way about the interface between the economic development processes and these mechanisms of exclusion, it's pretty new terrain for most of us in economics, so that makes it exciting. And, by definition, I think it's extremely important because in many parts of the world we're now going through economic growth that is unusually fast and successful – I don't mean this year, but I mean the last few decades. So the challenge in some parts of the world is no longer fast growth, it's really making the growth more productive in this social, psychological, human sense. And much, much less thought has gone into that than how do we produce the growth in the first place. (1:26)

### **Audrey Verdier-Chouchane – South Africa (3:15)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I think development went a long way depending on the different periods, but in the African Development Bank what we think today is that development should be inclusive – which means it

should provide not only economic opportunities for the people, but also an equal access to economic opportunities. This is very important when we look at what happened in Tunisia, where the African Development Bank is based, and the Arab Spring. (0:48)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I'm co-drafting the chapter on South Africa with the Chief Economist and Vice-President of the African Development Bank Professor Mthuli Ncube and also my manager in the development research department, Mr. Abebe Shimeles, and the key message that we would like to provide to the reader is that in South Africa there has been a discordance between the proper agenda and the policies the government has tried to implement and what has been observed on the ground. Especially, we observed an increase of inequality in South Africa for the last decade, which is not in accordance with the government programs. So we really need to reconsider this and provide a solution for this rising inequality, even if it's a global phenomenon. (1:29)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

The project is 53 chapters. It's a huge project. And it's also more than 53 experts on development thought. So it's very exciting to be part of it and to bring a stone to this great project. No, I think it's very exciting. (:27)

## **Ben White – Land (4:56)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I think it means many things to many people, but as John Harris said this morning, it has to do with change and it has to do with change in the direction of progress – and of course, then the problem is how to you define that progress. For me, I think, because I was born almost just at the moment when the second world war finished and in a time of great hardship in Britain and because my first long experience in a developing country was in Indonesia (where there was great poverty, but also great inequality and at that time a dictatorial regime), development to me means ... it has to do with improving welfare, not necessarily with growth, but particularly with improving the welfare of those who are least powerful and who have less chances in society. And it also goes with the process of emancipation – political emancipation, gender emancipation, freedom of expression and of thought, and so on. (1:20)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I was asked, with some others, to write the chapter on land, which is, of course, a very important thing because it's what feeds us. It's still what the majority of people who live in developing countries earn a living from. And so the way in which land is owned, and controlled, and what is done with it is very, very important. I will try in what I write, to show that it's also a very contested thing, of course, and there's a lot of conflict about land. Land reforms usually are attempts to correct distortions when things have

really gone wrong in systems of control over land. And one of the questions I will be asking the readers is: what do you think a good land reform should be able to do? Obviously it has to assign land to people in a way that makes it possible for them to provision us with food, with feed for our livestock, with fuel – biofuel, with fibre for our clothes, many other things. It also has to provide jobs and that's very important when we think of technology and the sort of battle going on between, on the one hand, large scale industrial agriculture that seems to be not very good for the environment, but also employs very few people and then some small scale alternative which peasant organizations claim can do this job of provisioning the world, but is not always very well defined. So arguments on different sides about forms of agricultural development will also be very important I think. (1:56)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I have to say, when I first heard about it, I thought: "Oh, not another massive volume about development that will send everyone to sleep." But when you hear the authors talking about how they're going to write these chapters – they're going to be a lot more lively than I thought. I have warmed to this project. And I really hope that it will be a book. Perhaps nobody will read the entire book, but people will dip into it looking for what they want and in each chapter they should find a summary of different ways in which people have thought about particular issues. I hope the authors will also tell us a bit about where they stand – but that's not the most important thing. It's to show that many of these development issues are issues about which reasonable people can disagree and have disagreed throughout history and challenge the reader to think about where he or she stands. (1:06)

### **Bo Göransson – Universities and Higher Education (4:39)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I have sort of a personal definition. The way that I'm thinking about it is it's sort of two components. One is that it has to be some kind of progress or improvements in people's lives and hopefully well distributed, so there's equality in the progress – a sort of first component. The second component is that this should be sustainable because we have many instances of, sort of, where we can, in a short period of time, achieve development and improve conditions, but it turns out that it's not sustainable. It could be something based on resources that you deplete and so forth. So these two together, to me, constitute development. (0:55)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I'm writing on universities and higher education and how they have been perceived in economic thought. The main thing coming out of the chapter is that universities and higher education has to some extent been neglected in development thought. It's sort've been taken for granted and has not had a very big role to play since they have been perceived to have too little competence in developing countries to support the development goals. What we see now is that there is an increase in importance of higher education and universities, also in developing countries. It's nice to see that it's being

recognized by more and more institutions and also now being more incorporated in development thought. And I think it's a nice thing that this is happening and I think the importance will continue to grow and the challenge will be how to align the operations of the universities with developmental goals. That has been the problem in the past, that the universities have often operated self-contained institutions and not worked together with the policy makers, working towards the development goals that have been set. (1:38)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

It's a very timely initiative I would say. Models for development are being challenged and, not only that, in my country, the whole concept of aid is challenged – that this is counter-productive in developing countries, so the best thing is to stop completely. It's not even a discussion on the modes for it, because you can have good ways of delivering aid or bad ways of doing it. But, now we also see a questioning on if we should have it at all. To me this is a political discussion. There's much rhetoric in it. And it's not evidence based. So a book like this will go through in a very structured and analytical way. What do we know – what are the experiences? What do we know – what has happened over the years? Why are we here today? And we can follow the progress or evolution of development thought to where we stand today. So we have a much firmer ground to enter into this more political discussion. So that's why I think this book is a very nice initiative. And with an impressive set of people working in this area. (1:35)

### **Carlos Vergara – Chile (4:03)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I think that development means quite an important thing because the development mold we have been living for, I would say, 30 years has been collapsed – absolutely so. We have to think about what do we want for societies. We want only economic growth? Or social development? Or cultural freedoms? Or gender equality? I think that we cannot be restricted only to GDP and we have to build a sort of well-being society. The Canadians, some time ago, had a very good term for that: the just society. How do we build up a just society, equitable for everybody? That's I think a great thing, but we have to think in these terms. (1:16)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I have to write the chapter about Chile. It's just a case study, because during the last 20 years, after a dictatorship, Chile has been studied as a very successful case in terms of economic growth, in terms of political development, in terms of human development and institutional development. I think that what we've been asked is just to put in words what we have done during these twenty years and I'm very proud about that. I am Chilean. I have worked for those governments. But I think that 20 years is a long time and I think that we have been very successful. I think that the questions that have arisen at the moment are not the questions we had 20 years ago. So we have to refresh and go back to new questions and new answers – and that's history. (1:29)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

Development is a word and is a concept that is very important now, because the United States, Europe, when you watch the news, you see what's going on in Greece, Portugal, Ireland, - something went wrong there. So we have to rebuild a new conception of development. And I think that's a very exciting task, because it's a challenge that you can mix scholars, practitioners, politicians, economists, sociologists, and everyone. (0:47)

### **Charles Cater – Transparency (2:20)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

At its most basic level, development is a process of change, political, economic, social change. Ideally development will happen in a way that provides opportunities to the poorest and most marginalized populations within developing countries: so, better education, access to healthcare, jobs, housing, those kinds of things. (0:31)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

My chapter is on the concept of transparency and I'm looking specifically at a case study regarding transparency initiatives targeting the extractive industries and what some people would term the resource curse, and I'm looking at issues of corruption and conflict. The key message I would take from it so far is that there's limits to what international actors can do in terms of affecting change in developing countries and that some of the hardest work, but also, probably, the more sustainable results can be achieved primarily by domestic actors working within their own countries. (0:44)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I really like the diversity among the authors that have been put together for this project, in terms of age, gender, geographic distribution, people coming from different disciplines, some practitioners, some academics, and I've already been able to learn quite a bit from talking with people who all work in different areas that I wasn't previously very familiar with. (0:27)

### **Cintia Quiliconi – World Trade Organization (4:10)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

It depends on the view of every person, but at least for me, development means today rising standards of living and I tend to think of development in a more human development sense – with like different aspects to it. I would say that the first aspect is economic growth. The second aspect is related with education. The third aspect is related to health. And I think there are two more dimensions. One is related to equality. I mean, in order to have development, you need to have more equal societies, and

last, but not least, you need to have sustainable development. And that means intergenerational possibilities, that there are going to be the same for us and for the next generations in the future. So the sustainability part, it's sort of ignored most of the time, for most of the definitions of development, but I think it's an important part. (1:12)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I'm doing one of the very challenging chapters, which is the one about WTO – GAT, WTO, and development. I guess when my co-author invited me to write this chapter, I was a little bit skeptical at the beginning, because my first thought was, "well, GAT and WTO aren't really about development." It's not their main purpose. Even though the last round of negotiations has been called the Doha Development Round. Historically, I mean, the GAT has not been about development. So I guess the main argument of our chapter is that GAT was never about pushing development in developing countries and when the topic became a key topic in the organization, because many developing countries joined the GAT and then WTO was created, and the topic began to be a key issue in the negotiations. As a paradox, the negotiations stalemated. And we haven't been able to sort out the main disagreements between north and south. And, I think that's the main paradox. Because when development entered the agenda, the negotiations stalemated. (1:26)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

It's exciting to share perspectives with people who come from very different backgrounds, in terms of policy, in terms of many different fields, and I think that's very interesting. And I think the other thing that is very exciting about this project is that we are, at least in my view, at a very important point. It's sort of like a turning point in terms of development. Development thinking is changing. As we have been discussing, before, since the end of the Second World War, there have been two clear periods about what has been going on in terms of development. And then now, we are at a new period in which most of the main ideas about development are being discussed and they are sort of flowing, in a certain sense. (1:01)

#### **David Brook – Medical Research (4:43)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

It seems to me that the conception of development is actually really shifting, in that traditionally development has really been a concept of about us and them or about developed world and the not developed world and then this concept of emerging markets or the second world countries – that came out over the last 20 years. But I actually think that the whole, conception of development is changing now. In an increasingly globalized world, there's pockets of innovation and technology and knowledge, everywhere in the world. And so really I think the issue is becoming more one of equality and rights and equal access to health, equal access to opportunity, and I see that across countries, I see that within countries, I see that within different regional blocks of countries. Increasingly, the concept of

development – it's not that it will become meaningless - but it will have less meaning and less resonance than it did in the 70s and 80s. (1:12)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

To me the key message about the grand challenge approach is that it's actually somewhat different than traditional approaches to development. Traditional approaches to development have taken, I think, a very meta- approach. Looked at what are the kind of forces – the kind of levers that one can push and pull on to change outcomes around income growth, equality, these kinds of questions. And in some ways I'd actually characterize that as being a complicated view of the world: The world is a system, we can know the system, and if we just have sufficient knowledge and sufficient understanding than we can start making alterations to that system to get the outcomes that we want. I would say it's this complicated view of the world. I'm actually now beginning to think that the grand challenge approach actually takes a more complex view of the world, using the complexity system understanding of complexity and complication. I don't think we can know the outcomes. I don't think the world is a sufficiently interesting and interrelated and complex place. We can't just pull on tab 'a' and 'b' will happen. I think we need to take a more specific, a more nuanced approach perhaps. So, my main take away message about the grand challenges approach is that the grand challenges approach focuses on solutions. It identifies specific, really, kind of thorny challenges and comes up with individual potential solutions to these challenges and tries to take them to scale so they can have impact and try to solve these challenges. And, so, it's in some ways a very different approach. It's an approach that says we don't know what the meta-system is like, we don't know what's going to lead to what, but we believe we can make an impact by solving these critical challenges. (1:49)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

There's a couple of things that I'm really excited about. Personally, it's a chance to learn from some really amazingly smart people who have honestly thought way more about development than I have in the last 15 years. So, personally it's a really exciting opportunity to learn. I think it's also very interesting that, as I said earlier, our conceptions of development are changing, the role of development in the world is changing, and I think this book actually comes at a really critical, really interesting time in that it provides, both almost like a travel guide of where we've been, a snapshot of what's happening right now and then thoughts about what this could mean going forward into the future. To me it's a really timely and really interesting enterprise, in that it comes at this time of global change, or globalization, of shifts in terms of equality in Western countries, in these emerging economies, so I think it's actually a great time to sit back and reflect on where we've been and think about where we can go forward. (1:10)

## **David Williams – The Study of Development (5:28)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

It's a very good question; it's a hard question to answer, I think. I think, anyway, we're currently living with two different accounts of what development might be. On the one hand we have the idea that development is a kind of major transformation of society and the economy and in politics, with all that entails: industrialization, urbanization, changing social structures, changing powers of production and consumption. Something along the lines of a classic transition to the modern world, and something also, perhaps, like China is undertaking at the moment. So that's one model. The other model, I think is one embodied in something perhaps like the millennium development goals, which is much more about alleviating people's suffering: their material deprivations. So this would be things like worries about maternal health, or infant mortality rates, or life expectancy or access to clean water, access to primary education and so on. And the trouble is that these two things are not necessarily compatible. On the one hand, as we see with China, these kinds of major transformations can have quite serious human consequences. On the other hand, dealing with maternal death rates, or dealing with infant mortality doesn't necessarily lead to something like sustained structural transformation in the biggest sense. So, I think we have these two kinds of ways of thinking about development, which aren't necessarily entirely compatible. (1:31)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

What I'm trying to do is think generally about how, over the last 50 or 60 years, we've thought about development, or how we've gone about trying to study it. I suppose what I want to say is that there are kind of at least three tensions, if you like, in how we've thought about development. The first is a tension between general theories of development, which apply to developing countries, or very large numbers of them on the one side. And on the other side our knowledge of particular countries at particular times: their particular successes and failures. Of course these two things, general policies and general theories that derive from them, and then our knowledge of particulars, were in a sort of tension. They're also not necessarily entirely compatible: the more we know about specifics, the less plausible our general models seem. That's one, the second is a kind of tension, if you like that goes back to these kinds of models of development: what is it that we're interested in knowing about? Do we want to know about how you reduce maternal death rates, do we want to know about how you reduce incidences of infectious diseases, or do we want to know how you get development in this much larger sense of the word? And again I think there's this type of tension if you like between these two ways of thinking about what it is that we should be studying. And the third tension, which I suppose is implicit in some of those other ones is about the contributions of different disciplines to how we think about development. Classically economics has been the most influential – a kind of master discipline if you like. But we also know that politics is very important. We know that anthropology can tell us interesting things about social structures at local levels or whatever it may be. But also we know, as someone was just reminding me, that natural scientists and technicians of various kinds, people who build sewage systems, people who build wells, who worry about buildings or whatever it may be, also have a lot to contribute. And in a way this is what you would expect. Development is a kind of multi-disciplinary thing. But on the other hand, these disciplines sometimes find it very hard to talk to each other. So economists have a particular way of thinking about the world isn't necessarily compatible with the way, say, an anthropologist would

think about the world. And finding some common ground where these disciplines can learn creatively from others is actually quite difficult. (2:28)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I think now is exactly a good time to be reflecting on what we've done so far – where we've got to, if you like, in international development – partly because a lot of things are in a state of flux, a state of uncertainty. Post financial crisis in the West, but also with the rise of new kinds of donors, the rise of new powers, the sense of a shifting balance in international politics and what that might do to the project of international development. Now is a good time to be thinking about this kind of thing. I think that the ambition of the project is to be applauded. It won't be easy to manage, but I think if you're going to do it, then do it big. Out of this volume might come all kinds of unexpected things that we'll learn from each other as well as possibly new, or unexpected, commonalities. In a sense we might actually learn something quite profound by the time we get to the end of this process. (0:57)

### **Dimpho Motsamai – Political-Economy of Intra-State Conflict (5:55)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

Development can be very, very subjective, but I think that there are general conceptualizations of what development means. The first really speaks to the idea of development as freedom, as advanced by Amartya Sen, and really underlines that development is a means to an end. It's a means to achieving the articulation of freedoms of individuals: freedoms from want and fear, and all of that, in a society. And so, the state's ability to conceptualize development and implement development policy in a way that enables the articulations of freedom in society is pretty much underlined by that theory of development as freedom. The second idea broadly speaks to debates around human security and development in that security is not only being viewed through the prism of state security, but it's about the security of individuals. So, basically, security transcends the state to looking at how the electorate is secure economically, secure socially, secure politically. And then the third school of thought really, I think, links development to democracy. The question is: to what extent is development achieved through democracies or the dispensation of democracies? And so the whole notion of the consent of the governed and the extent to which a government of the people, by the people, for the people, enables real development and enables participation of individuals in the development processes of that country. (2:13)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

Our chapter is looking at the political economy of intra-state conflicts, but primarily reflecting on the debates that have been advanced to explain intra-state conflicts, things like genocide, insurgencies, and civil wars on the African continent as far back as the 1960s, and maybe also looking at the evolution of those conflicts from the '60s, the postcolonial period. In the '90s, there was a wave of democratization on the African landscape and a reconstitution of the state somewhat. To look at how those civil wars

and intra-state conflicts have evolved and whether the processes of state building from the '60s to the '90s had an impact on mitigating conflicts or reducing their probabilities. We also look at the more contemporary forms of insurgencies or intra-state conflicts, in quotation marks, to really interrogate the reasons why insurgencies, revolutions and social unrest take place – in modern-day politics, in 2011, why you had the Arab Spring in North Africa, for example. What kind of ideas can be used to explain what we see as the re-emergence of a different kind of conflict in modern-day politics? What we envisage, as of where we're at in this chapter, is to use the African experience in really analyzing the different evolutions of the different conflicts and perhaps seek to identify some commonalities with experiences elsewhere. (2:21)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

Coming here to the IDRC's office and really meeting with policy-oriented people, researchers, and academics, to exchange a wide array of views on political economy issues that take place in Africa and elsewhere and see what their line of thinking is regarding the politics of where I come from, was very, very enriching for me. A meeting of the minds somewhat and a very good opportunity to engage each other on debates to see where we have commonalities, where we can learn from each other and maybe also identify other areas for future research. (0:49)

### **Huguette Labelle – Corruption (3:40)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

To me, development is as important today as it's ever been, because if you look at countries around the world, sometimes they advance. You get major disasters. You get new governments. There's a regression. So it's not just a linear movement to a better state for countries. And the other aspect, there are some new things that are coming into play which are very important. The economic crisis, the inequalities in economic growth are creating new poor people in places. That greater inequality brings about all kinds of other issues. The importance as the world is increasing in number of people. The thirst for natural resources. So you have a whole complex set of factors that affect development today, which were there, but perhaps at a different level in previous years. (1:08)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

First of all, my chapter is on corruption and there are a few key messages. One is that corruption is a major devastation in our world. It is affecting people at all levels. It is creating social destabilization. It's nourishing poverty. It's supporting violence. It's seeding illicit trade, so that what I want to do is hopefully help to get people to better understand the impact of corruption on people, on countries, on regions – but also would like to help to make the link between corruption and poverty, between corruption and violence, between corruption and food shortages and so on, and human rights. So that's one aspect. The second aspect is that it is possible to change it and to be able to give the stories of what has been happening that has made a difference. What are the measures that can be taken by more

countries? How to link that the development as well. These are two very central pieces of my presentation. (1:24)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I find this exciting because I think in under two covers, or online, what we will have is looking at development from very different angles. I think that that will be a major contribution and the fact that IDRC, I think, is doing it, to me is excellent because I used to be on the board of IDRC and I know how excellent the institution is and rigorous in the work that it does. So, I think it will be a major contribution. (0:35)

### **Jorge Heine - Consultative Forums: OECD, G20, and IBSA (2:18)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

Development means, social, economic, and political progress across a variety of fronts. Ultimately it allows people to have an acceptable, decent quality of life. Many countries in the world have not achieved that and, therefore, it is one of the preeminent challenges of our time. (0:22)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I'm writing on consultative forums and development issues and what I'm looking at is the role of emerging countries – countries like Brazil, India, China, South Africa – and the role they are playing in changing the development debate, in bringing their own perspectives to it, in bringing the notion that the state has to play a more significant role in development and looking at a more integrative way of approaching to development. (0:32)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I think it is a very timely project. The very notion of development has had its ups and downs. And there was a time – in the '90s in particular – when the very notion seemed to be banned from many economic discussions. Now it's undergoing a revival of sorts. People again are looking at development with fresh eyes and it, therefore, seems to me that this project, which brings together such an interesting group of people from all over the world is particularly timely. It seems to me that I find it particularly fitting that IDRC, that has contributed so much to development issues over time, should be spearheading this particular project. (0:52)

### **Julio Berdegue – Rural Transformation and Enduring Challenges (3:07)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

Development today, perhaps for a long time, to me means letting people or making the conditions for people to express their full potential. I think that was the motivation of people expressing their capacity

and potential as human beings, as social groups, I think has been an underlying message for many, many decades. It was then formalized very clearly by Professor Sen. But I think that what has changed is what we think are the critical variables, the critical processes that can allow that to happen. So for many years we thought that the State was the key agent that would make this happen and then the world turned and said 'no, it's going to be the markets that will get this done.' And now we're in a different period, where I think we're beginning to understand that it's really about a balance between market and state and society, which until today really has been the missing factor. (1:15)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The chapter I'm writing is on rural transformation and the issue is how do three and a half billion people that live in rural areas and whose living conditions and whose standard of living is really for many of them is not even that of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century; it's that of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. How can they move to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, realize, again, their potential, as human beings and social groups, and to do this in a way that doesn't create political crisis, environment crisis, economic tensions within the countries. That's the topic of the chapter. (0:43)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

Well what excites me about this book is that we always say that development is multi-dimensions, that there's many issues to development and then we happily go on with our little disciplines. So we start by saying that it's multi-dimensional, however, I'm an expert on rural issues and I'll talk about rural. This project is actually multi-dimensional. It's very complicated. It's very complex. But I think it's one of the few instances where I've seen a real effort at trying to make this key word into something concrete. That's very exciting. (0:36)

### **Mariana Prado – Law and Regulation (1:46)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

N/A

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I think the key message I want to bring across is that the movement of law and development is dealing with two moving targets. One is the development. The concept of development in and of itself, which is hard to define and I think the key message that I'm trying to bring across is law is also a moving target, meaning it's a concept that's hard to define and it's also challenging at times to integrate that into a theory that will lead itself into useful guidance for practice. (0:36)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

I think the concept is just quite interesting in the sense that it's interdisciplinary. It's bringing together authors from developed countries and developing countries. It's bringing together people who are

working on the ground and people who are actually in academia, thinking about development. So I think that is one thing that really attracted me. I think the second thing is working with my co-author, Kevin Davies. We have been crossing paths, a number of times, but we never had the opportunity to work together. So, at a more personal level, I'd saying working with him – this opportunity – is a great thing for me. (0:41)

### **Michele Di Maio – Industrial Policy (2:08)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

This is a very interesting question because sometimes we don't stop and think about the basic terms we are using every day in our job. To me, development means the most important challenge for economics. This is why I started studying economics. This is why I'm here today, to try and understand more about development. The basic idea is that development is the process that countries go through in their process of structural change and a modification of the economic structure which brings, hopefully, an increase in the well-being of people. (0:40)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

I'm working on industrial policy, which is a very interesting topic because it's at an intersection of very different theories and ideas and objectives. So, it's very challenging. And what I'd like to do is convey is the idea that it is an important concept, which is becoming again at the stage of political and economic discourse. And it is interesting because it will bring out some issues about the interplay between the government and the private sector that are central to development. (0:34)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

The idea that we are called to think a lot about basic concepts, which are the base of development. And this is very useful because I think it's something I think is missing in the literature. So, it's some gap of different ideas from different fields. It's very, very interesting and challenging. (0:21)

### **Pablo de Greiff – Transitional Justice (5:03)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I think that there is no consensus about it yet and, actually, I think this moment is interesting because there are competing tendencies. On the one hand I think people in the field have overcome some of the earlier simplifications, about development being simply a matter of economic growth or even simply a matter of poverty reduction and that the understanding of development over time became both more comprehensive and more intricately linked. With other initiatives, like for example, the slow build-up of an international rights architecture. So that's one tendency both towards an enrichment of the notion of development and deeper links with other areas of policy intervention, which are very important for a

comprehensive understanding of the sort that the notion of human security or human development seeks to capture. Those tendencies from my perspective, however, are not alone. They are also met by countertendencies. So if you think about the rise of what one might call a new form of developmentalism in international corporations, the rise of security concerns which sometimes have proven to be overriding. You see the debate about what are the constituent elements of development and what are the policies that best promote those elements is far from settled. Personally, of course, I think that it's important to think of development both broadly and also in very close relationship with policies related to justice, which is the field in which I work, and with security, which, of course, we cannot ignore. (2:18)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The key message is that justice is relevant both to security and to development and this goes back to an effort to meet the counter-tendency, I was mentioning before. One that still tempts us, and that is to think the proper sequence for work in this area consists of achieving a minimum level of security first, then working on development and then, once everything else has been taken care of, to finally pay attention to justice. And the key message that I want to give, not surprisingly, is that the relationship between the three different elements is much more complex and that there are dimensions of justice that are necessary both if security and development programming is going to be effective. (1:00)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

It's an opportunity to think about the issues with a higher level of complexity than most venues typically afford. It's an interdisciplinary project. It's one that is explicitly designed to foster new thinking about development and I think that the moment is very, very auspicious precisely because we are meeting the currents that I mentioned before. On the one hand, great progress at the conceptual level about the breadth of the notion of development and its linkages with other issues. On the other hand, tendencies on the ground and even on the part of previously very, very important actors in each of these areas – justice, security and development – a tendency either to look inward or to make what seemed to me to be unacceptable trade-offs, largely, not always, but largely, for the sake of development. (1:13)

### **Rajul Pandya-Lorch – Agriculture and Food Security (3:54)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

Development, I think, means many different things to many different people, but at the most fundamental level it means having access to a better life. That means having access to income, having better health, having better nutrition, but all leading to livelihoods and better lives. Everybody wants to escape out of poverty, everybody wants to move up the economic ladder. Development is moving up the economic ladder. But I think what is different now is the aspirations of many more people as they have a better sense of what it means to move up the economic ladder. I think those aspirations are better developed and people have different options for moving up the economic ladder than they did

before. But the basic concepts are the same; the modalities for getting there are many fold – more diverse than they were before and the challenges are also more diverse. (0:52)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The chapter I'm working on is Agriculture and Food Security and that's interesting because there is a perception that agriculture is equal to food security and that's not the case. Agriculture is fundamental for food security. Agricultural development is fundamental for food security, but not enough. And what we will be doing in our chapter is tracing the evolution of agricultural development, tracing the evolution of food security, looking at the linkages between them and I think what is very important is that we will be looking at how agriculture moved away from simply food production to looking at also natural resource issues, environmental sustainability issues, issues of gender, issues of technology. But at the end of the day, I think we are looking at agriculture being transformed from a supply-side, or production oriented, to one that is driven by consumers. Today's agriculture is driven by consumers. Their diets are changing. Their expectations are changing. And that's how it feeds back and transforms agriculture. One of the things we'll be looking at is what are the key ways in which agricultural development is evolving. Where is it going to go forward. And to me the four issues that we raised were: How to have productive agricultural development and yet facilitate the exit out of agriculture for many poor people, an orderly exit out, and at the same time support agricultural growth. How to make agriculture more health and nutrition friendly. How to have agriculture respond not just to food demand, but fuel demand and fibre demand. Agriculture is much more diverse than simply food production. And how to make agriculture more climate smart. (1:40)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

What I find exciting about this project is looking at development thought and then how does that influence development behavior. How does it influence the investments, the policies, the programs, the interventions, the actors? How do they translate their thinking into action? Or do they? Or do they not? And how do their actions then come back and influence thinking? So to me it is a dynamic process. At the end of the day it is the thinking. How does the thinking evolve? How does it translate? How does it get reshaped in turn? And how do we reach out to and influence actors today and in the future, at the end of the day to make development more accessible to more people, around the world? (0:43)

### **Shanta Devarajan – State and Market Failure (3:06)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

I think development means today what it meant 50 years ago, which is an improvement in the lives of poor people. And roughly poor people could be described as those living under two dollars a day and things like that. That has not changed in 50 years – the meaning of development. I think somewhere along the line we may have lost our sights, by thinking that the way to get to development is that government should deliver on it and governments have shown themselves not to be best at it. So we

should go back to the idea that development means improving the lives of poor people and the people who can make that change are poor people themselves. (0:35)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The key message is that the process of development started out as one of overcoming market failures: public goods, delivering public goods, and correcting externalities. But that meant that government had to intervene. When governments intervened, they created a set of government failures – that some of these interventions, these subsidies became captured by urban elites or special interest groups. And that led to a situation which was not much better than the original market failure that it was supposed to correct. But in trying to now correct government failures I think we also overshot because we ignored the fact that these are deeply political problems that the group that is earning the rents from a distortion will try very hard to protect them even though we're trying to get rid of them, and therefore, governments are reluctant to do it. I think what we need to come up with now – the third phase of development as we call it – is to empower poor people with knowledge, with information, so that they can bring pressure to bear on the political forces, so that they can bring about change and actually come up with reforms that will improve the lives of poor people. (1:12)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

One thing that excites me about this kind of project is that development has been a very heterogeneous field and there are people from different disciplines and people with very different views – I would even go so far as to say, different ideological positions, that have been working in development and you can see it's been a controversial field. What excites me is that this project is an opportunity to bring that together. It doesn't mean that we would all agree, but it would be stated in a way that gives everyone that voice, so that we can actually look at the field of development in the way it has really matured in the last 20 years into a really vibrant field with multiple disciplines, multiple points of view and, importantly, multiple voices from the South. (0:39)

### **Yulya Spantchak – Foundations and Private Actors (2:37)**

*Question 1: What does development mean today?*

Development certainly means different things today than it has in the past. I think development today is composed of a number of different actors, as opposed to in the past, it was much more government to government types of transaction, where a rich government would try to improve a "poorer country". And today aid and development involves numerous actors. It involves people, individuals, corporations, foundations – just a slew of these private actors that are wanting to help different regions of the world and they're aware of the problems in different regions of the world because of the rise of technology and the rise of information. (0:46)

*Question 2: What is your key message?*

The key message of our chapter, our contribution to this project, is that there is a large philanthropic and a large private sector initiative that is now active in international development, meaning that it's no longer a government to government model – that there is not only philanthropy, there is also investment, there are remittances, there's diaspora involvement and the future of development will be much more a private actor to a private actor transaction as opposed to a government donor to a government recipient transaction. The question is how do we embrace it, how do we make sure that the different private actors in development coordinate better and how they change/coordinate in general. (0:45)

*Question 3: What excites you about this project?*

It will cover so many aspects of not only the history of development but also the transitions of development and also the future of development. There's many books that focus on one specific topic – on trade or on the specific role of a particular organization – and this book will cover it all in one nice comprehensive guide. And I think it will be highly important and monumental in terms of adding to the knowledge base of foreign aid. (0:29)