

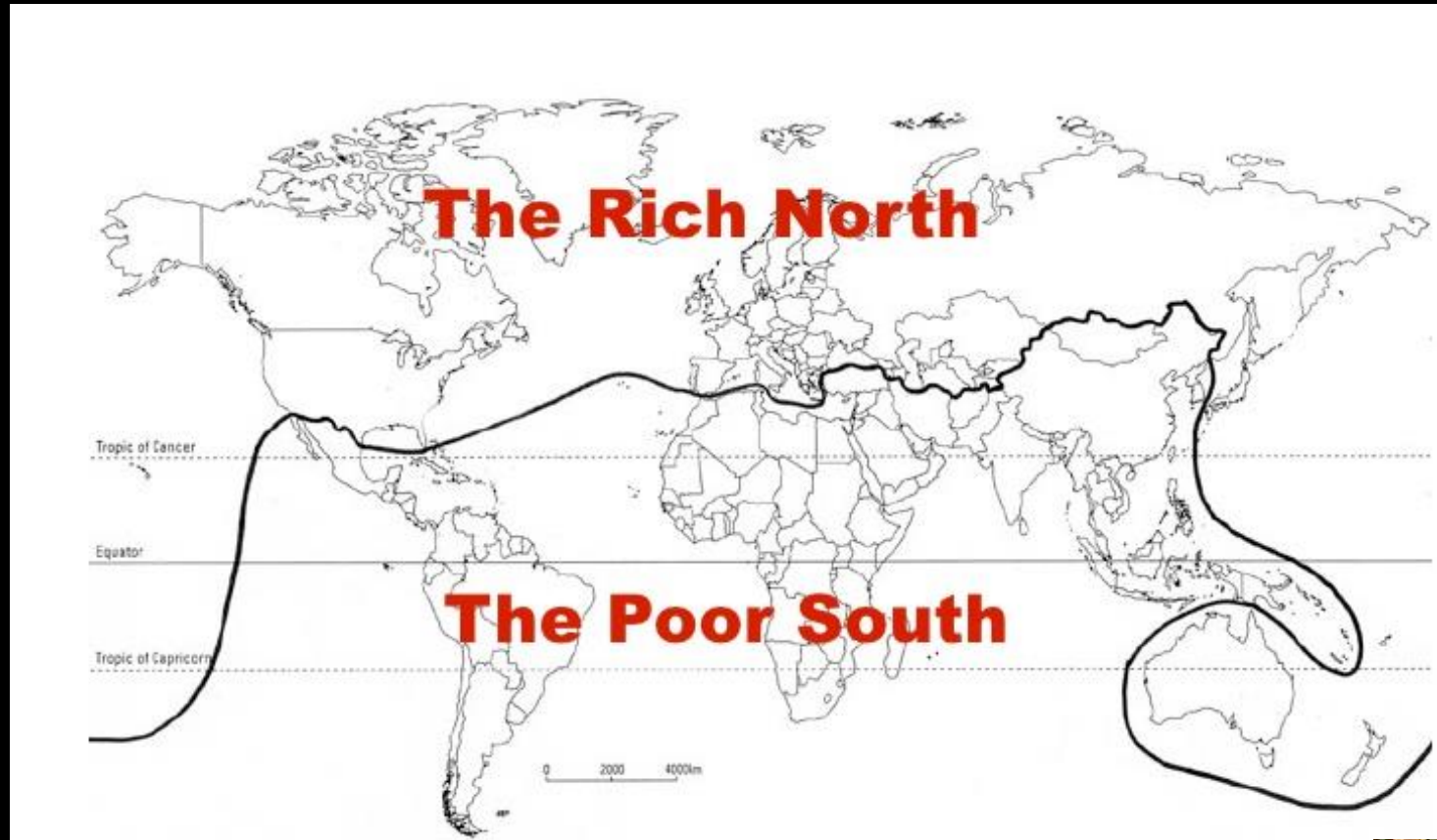
CONVERGING DIVERGENCE? UNPACKING THE NEW GEOGRAPHY OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

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GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE,
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

RSA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, DUBLIN 07TH JUNE 2017

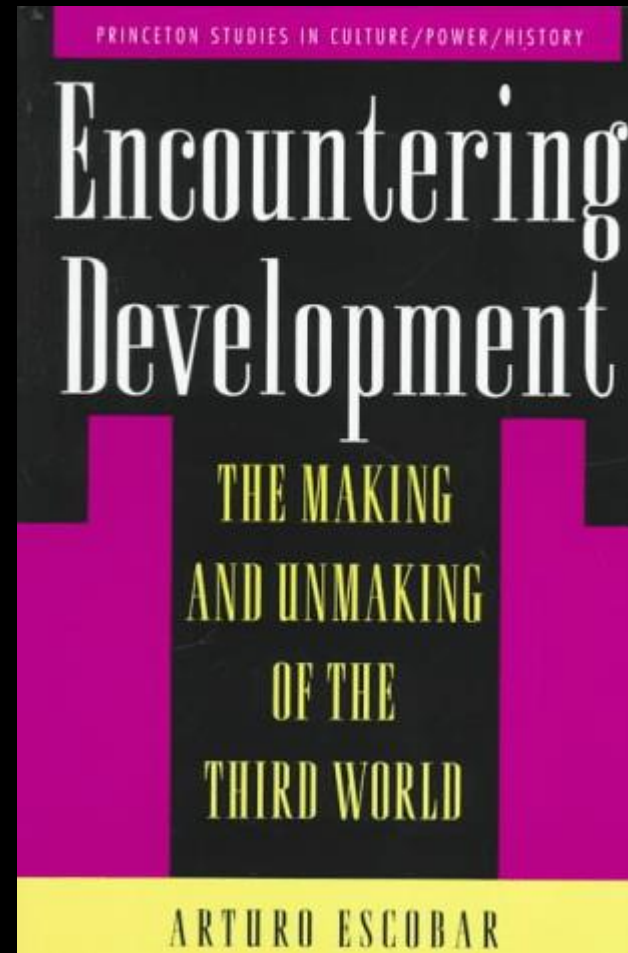
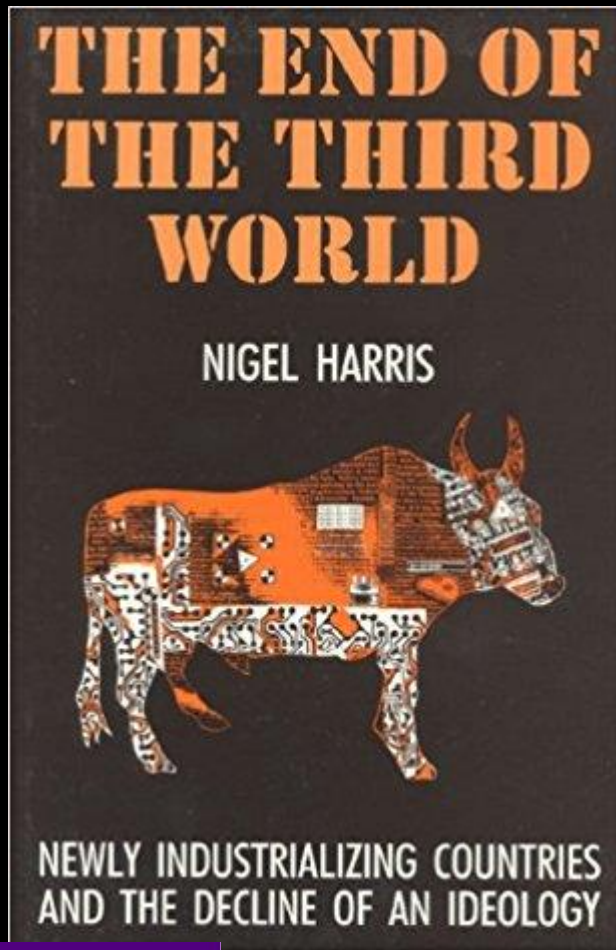
BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ERA?



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

End of the
Third
World?

END OF THE THIRD WORLD?



BUT NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE ENDURES

“Divergence, Big Time” (Pritchett 1997)

“if recent history can prove anything, it proves that North-South bipolarity is—if not the only real thing—at least the most perennial one”
(Bhagut Khorany 1994, 13)



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

End of the
Third World?

A Great
Convergence?



WORLD BANK

We're no longer distinguishing between "developing" and "developed" countries

Last November, Tariq Khokhar and Umar Serajuddin asked the question: "Should we continue to use the term 'developing world?'" The conclusion was that it's becoming less relevant, and with the focus of the SDGs on goals for the whole world, we should start phasing out the term "developing world" in our data publications and databases.

Therefore, In WDI 2016, there is no longer a distinction between developing countries (defined in previous editions as low- and middle-income countries) and developed countries (previously high-income countries). Regional groupings (such as "East Asia") are now based on geographical coverage rather than a sub-set of countries that were previously referred to as developing. In some occasional cases, where data availability or context have dictated it, we've excluded high income from some charts or tables, and we've indicated that in the footnotes.

April 2016



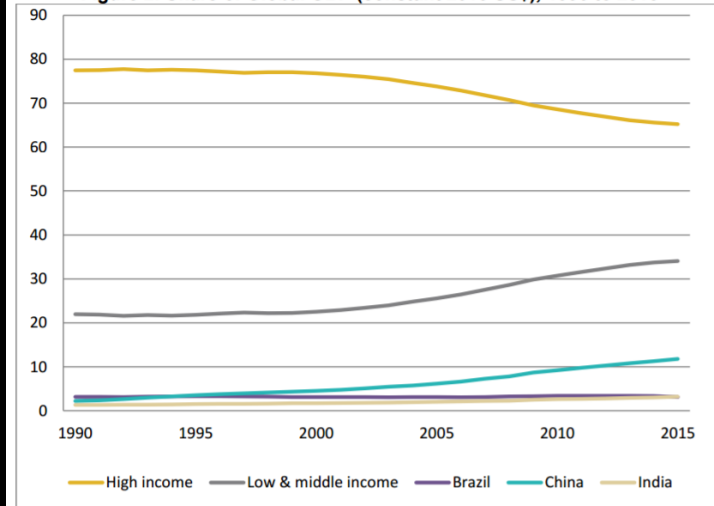
THE 21ST CENTURY RISING SOUTH

Human Development Report 2013

The Rise of the South:
Human Progress in a Diverse World



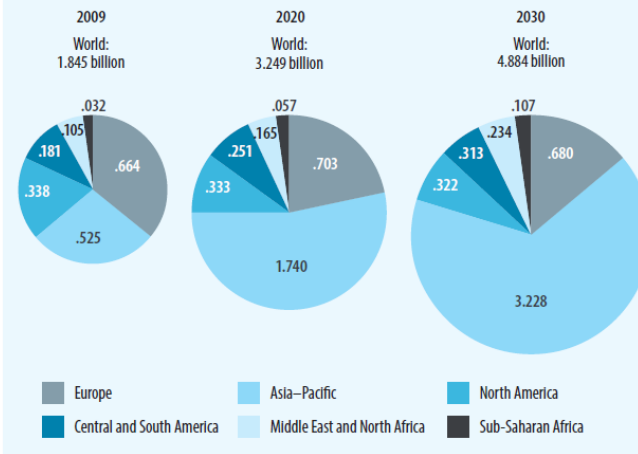
Figure 2: Share of Global GDP (constant 2010 US\$), 1990 to 2015



Source: Authors' construction based on World Bank World Development Indicators.

The middle class in the South is projected to continue to grow

Middle class population (billions)



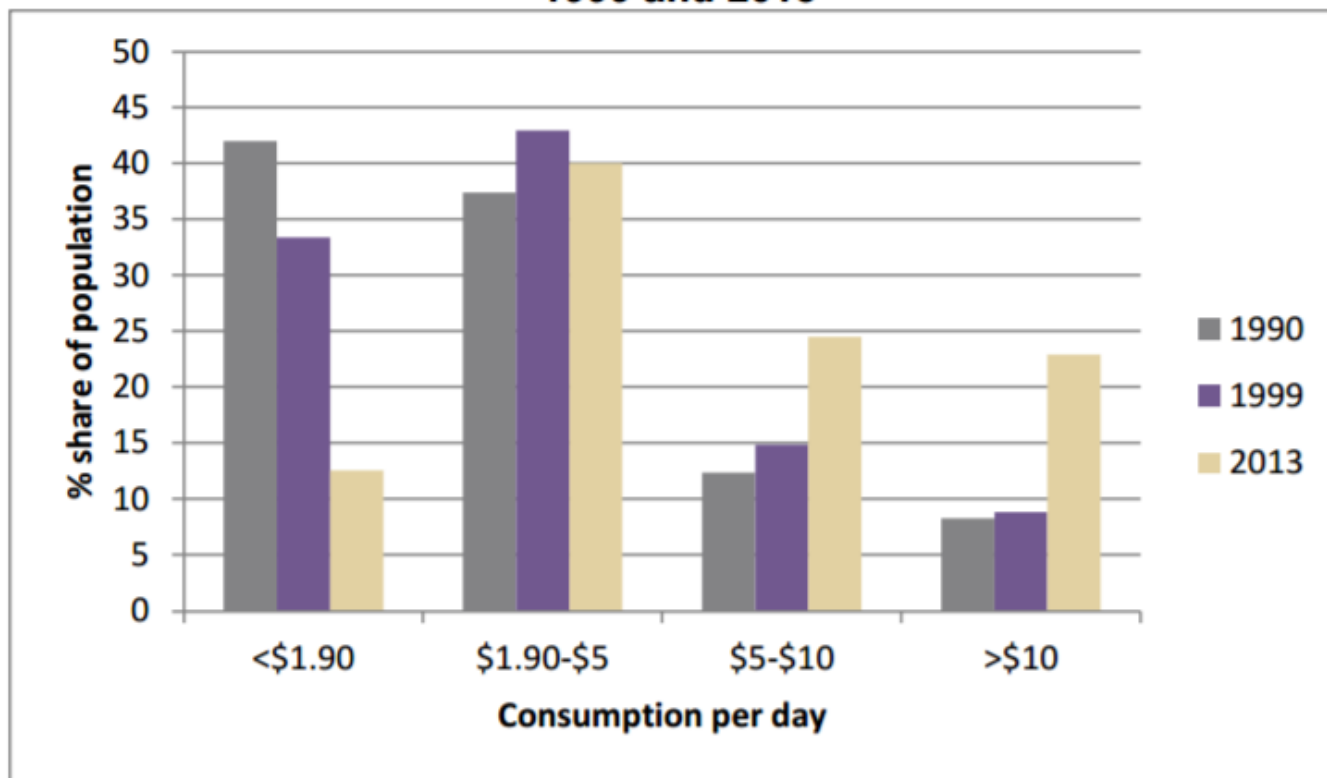
Note: The middle class includes people earning or spending \$10–\$100 a day (in 2005 purchasing power parity terms).
Source: Brookings Institution 2012.

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

↓ EXTREME POVERTY

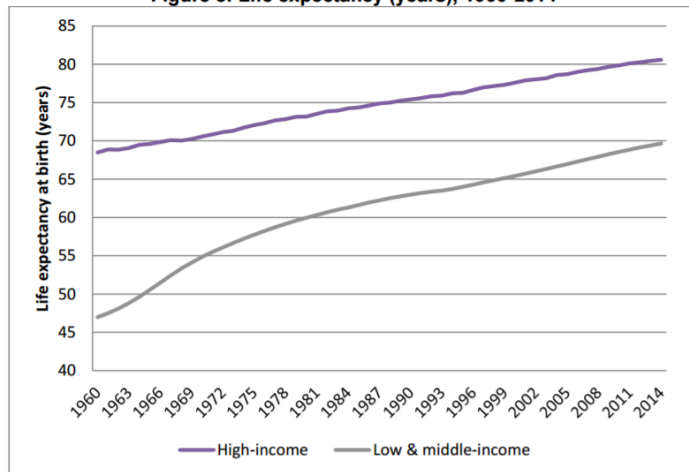
Figure 5: Population share in the Global South by daily consumption level, 1990, 1999 and 2013



Source: Authors' construction based on data from the World Bank's PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx>). The regions included are: East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. See also Sumner (2016a) for a detailed discussion of these trends.

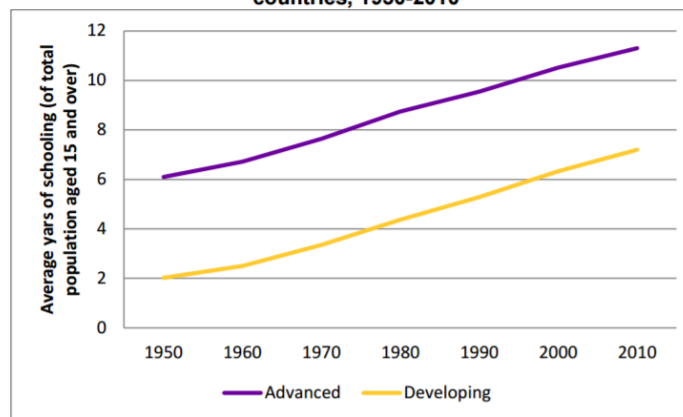
CONVERGING HEALTH, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT?

Figure 8: Life expectancy (years), 1960-2014



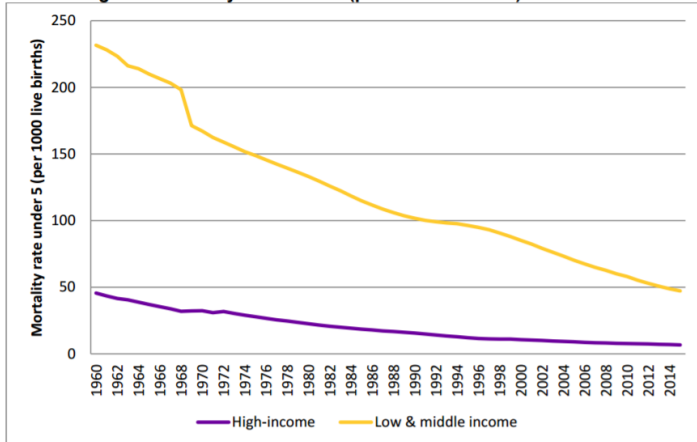
Source: Author's construction based on World Bank World Development Indicators.

Figure 10: Average educational enrolment in "advanced" and "developing" countries, 1950-2010



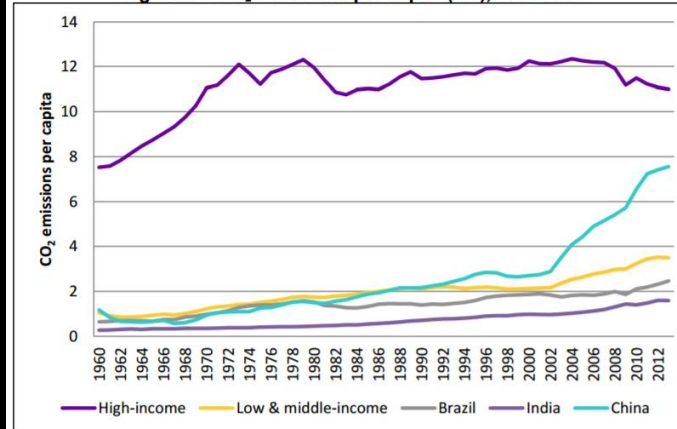
Source: Authors' construction based on Barro and Lee (2013) dataset. Advanced includes 24 countries and developing 122. Trend line based on observation at decadal-intervals.

Figure 9: Mortality rate under 5 (per 1000 live births): 1960-2015



Source: Authors' construction based on World Bank World Development Indicators.

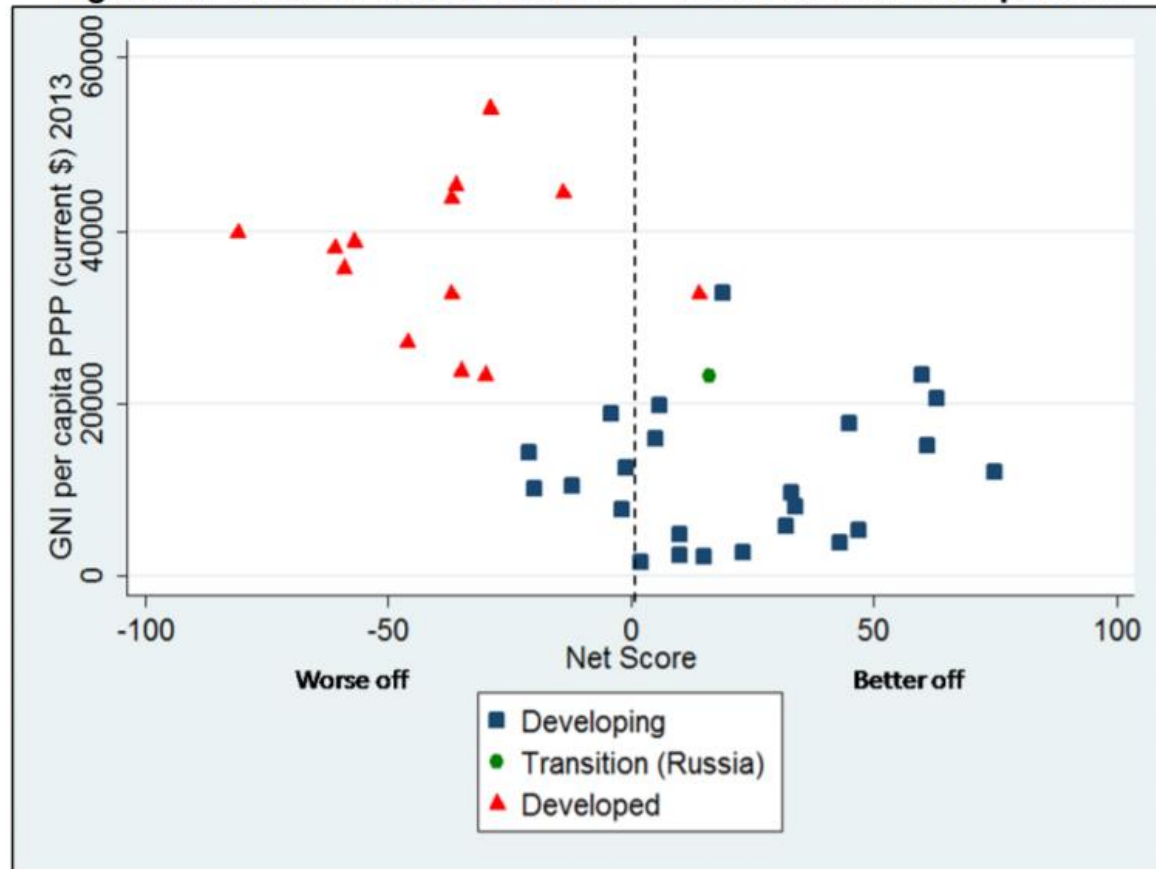
Figure 12: CO₂ emissions per capita (MT), 1960-2013



Source: Authors' construction based on World Bank World Development Indicators.

WILL CHILDREN BORN TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY HAVE A BETTER LIFE THAN YOU HAVE?

Figure 13: Children will be better off – worse off than their parents



Source: Author's construction. Data on belief whether children will be better off is from Pew Research 2013. GNI per capita PPP (current international \$) is from World Bank World Development Indicators.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



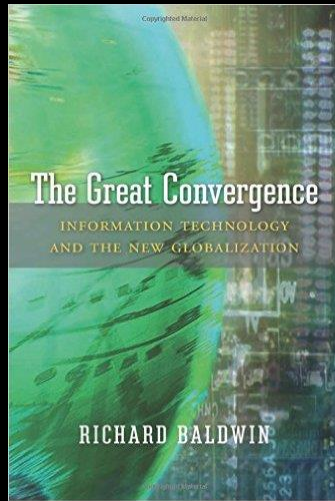
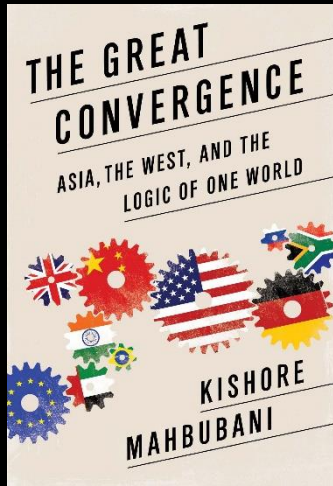
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GDI

MANCHESTER
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THE GREAT CONVERGENCE?



BUT.....

- “Citizenship premiums”
- Global middle classes?
- Poverty to precarity

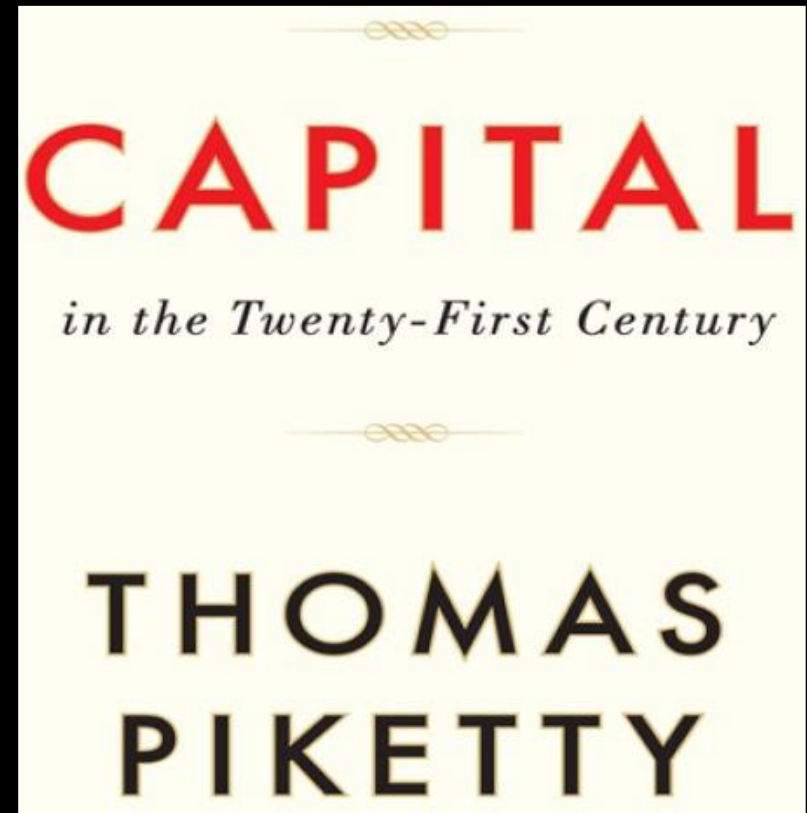
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

End of the
Third World?

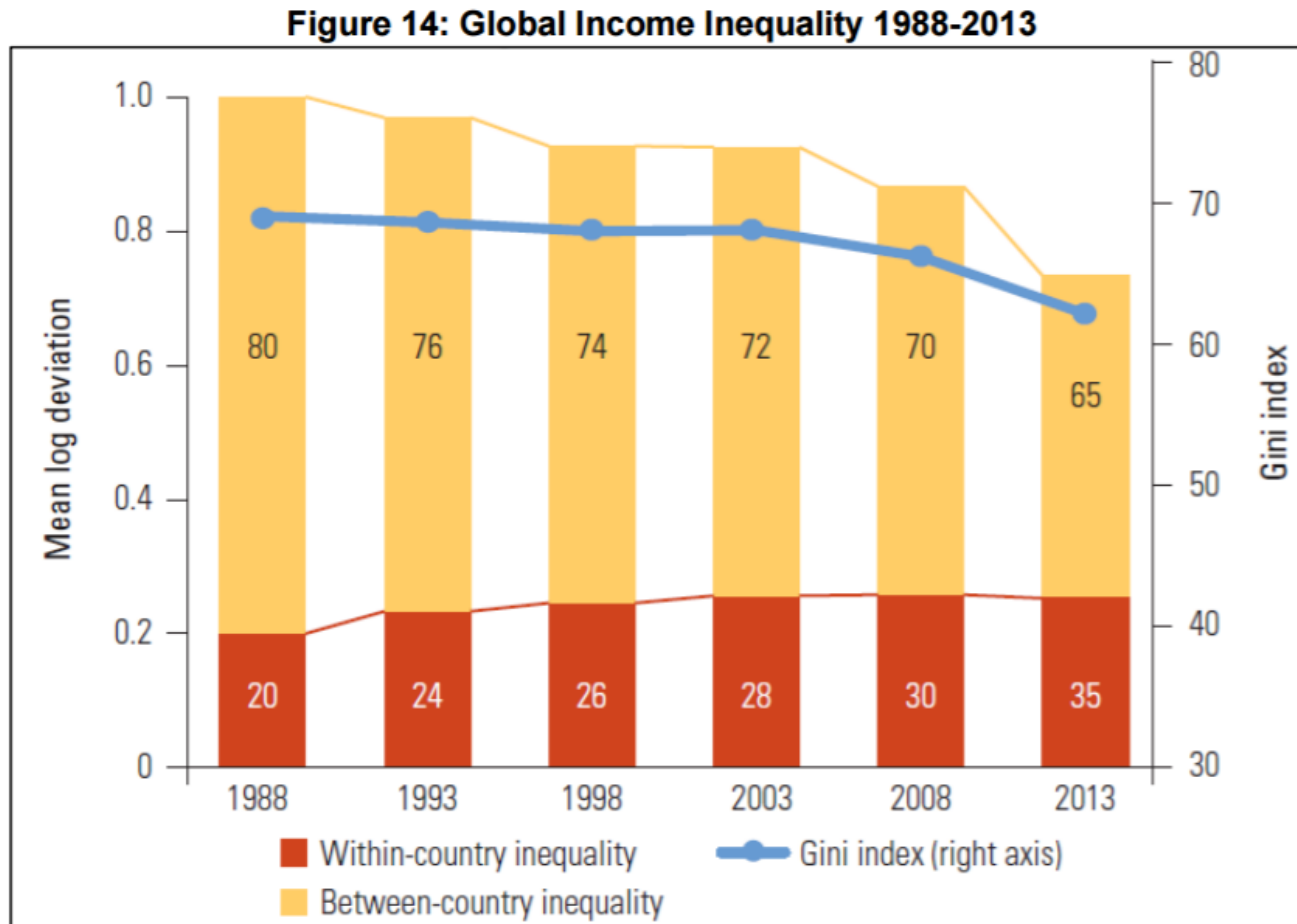
A Great
Convergence?

Inequality &
Divergence

BUT WHAT ABOUT WITHIN-COUNTRY INEQUALITY?

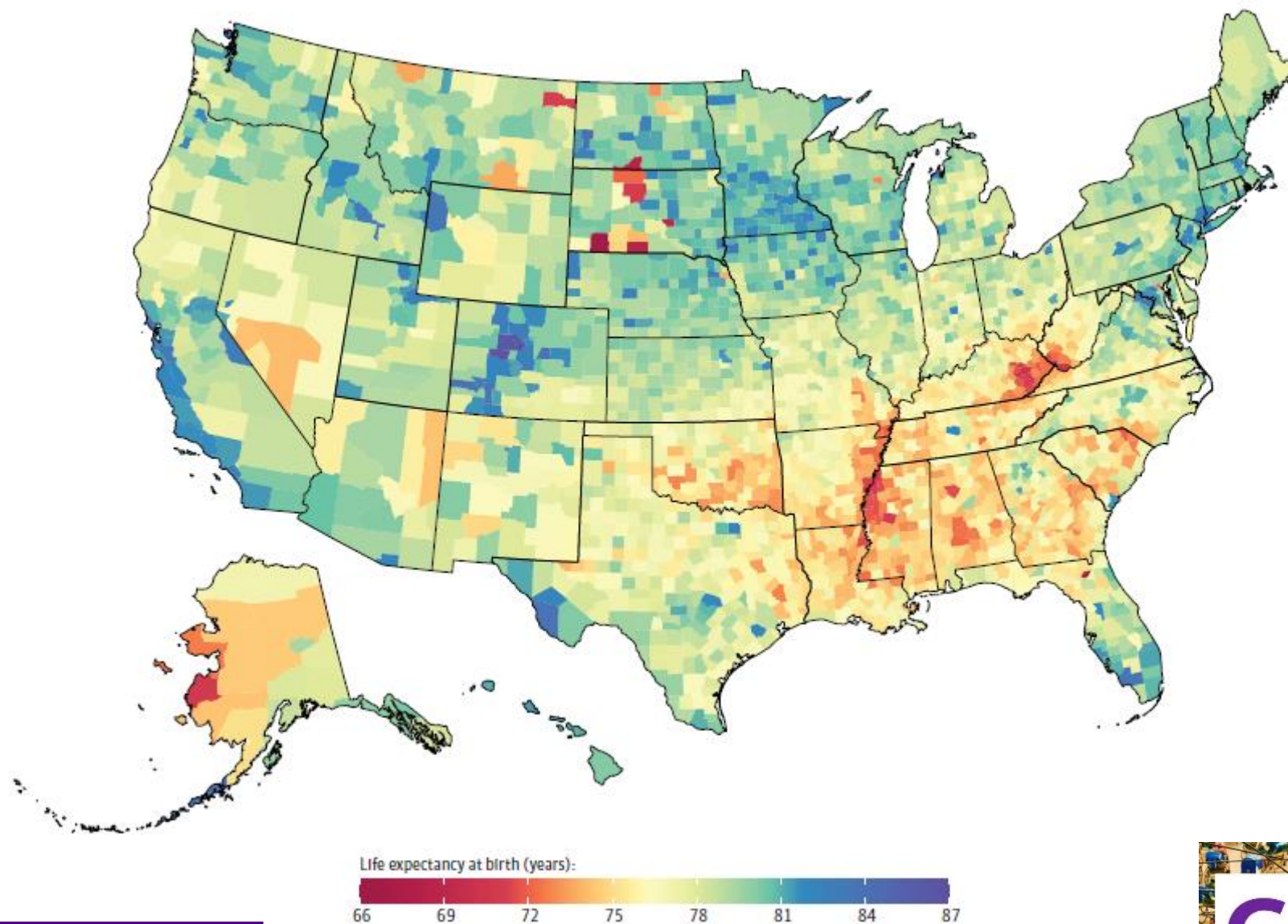


CONVERGING DIVERGENCE?



Source: World Bank (2016, 10).

Figure 1. Life Expectancy at Birth by County, 2014



Between countries

Within
countries

End of the
Third World?

A Great
Convergence?

Inequality &
Divergence

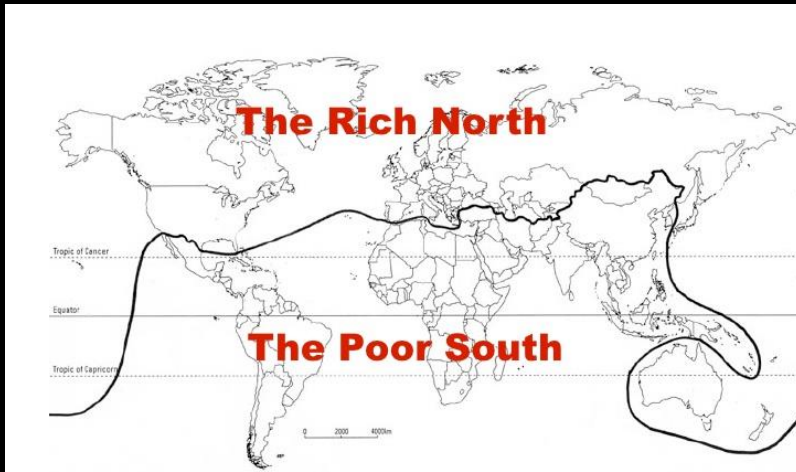
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

| ISSUE | International Development – “Divergence, big time” | Global Development – “Converging divergence” |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Geographic focus | Place-specific: synonymous “poor countries”, “poor people” and global South | Universal: Sustainable development issues anywhere - Interconnected issues, shared issues across North and South, ‘one world’ and graduated challenges |
| Spatial nomenclature | First-Second-Third Worlds; Developed/Developing; Global North-South | Global convergence, national and sub-national divergence (enclaves, peripherality, connectivity/exclusion) |
| Prominent meaning of development | Modernisation and growth: Southern countries becoming like the global North | SDG agenda: Transformation, true “global development”; sustainability; social justice |

CONVERGING DIVERGENCE: INTERNATIONAL TO GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

- North-South differences declining, although still greatest
- Domestic inequalities a growing share of global inequalities → uneven development



A working paper on which much of this presentation and data is based is available at:

http://hummedia.manchester.ac.uk/institutes/gdi/publications/workingpapers/GDI/GDI_WP2017010_Horner_Hulme.pdf