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Organized by

Nina Kajiji, Co-Chair

Gordon Dash, Co-Chair

Milagros Baldemor, Co-Chair

Gerhard-Wilhelm Weber, EURO Representative

**Analytics for Development and Maintenance of
Communities in an Environmentally Stressed World**



Cathal.Brugha@ucd.ie

University College Dublin, Ireland.

Paper:

The famines, floods, fires, and the COVID-19 pandemic we are experiencing, suggest that we are in extraordinary challenging times. Global warming, climate change, and planet stress are showing that the old ways of achieving sustainable development are failing, cannot continue, and are not adequate for the long-term maintenance of life in communities in many parts of our increasingly environmentally stressed world. This paper uses Analytics to analyse the technical decision structures inherent in traditional approaches to development. It concludes that the time has come for a radical change in the direction of achieving sustainable development. A new communities-centred approach could better interpret the warning signs, face the challenges, explain the problems, research and teach solutions to this and future generations.

In the past achieving sustainable development has been dominated by foreign country interventions, and rich donor countries building non-government organisations (NGOs), working through and with receiver governments.

This strategy was modelled on the traditional colonising approach of governance, which was self-driven by pioneers, who headed out into the unknown to subjugate markets, centralise control, empower agents, rule territories, analyse opportunities, get organised, and prioritise the capacity to extract.

The second phase of this kind of foreign governance in developing countries focused on getting others locally to regulate and operationalise development, encouraging the design of projects that suited the interests of foreign countries, such as the extraction of energy and natural resources, and enabling the capabilities of indigenous people to do this work themselves, by helping them with education and healthcare.

A third phase was about impacting on developing countries, using legislation, bureaucracies and enforcing control, to make administrations respond to development needs, implementing business plans and institutionalising contributions to effectiveness. A fourth phase was always optional, the extension of the benefits for the good of all in the developing countries. This is where one might be willing to negotiate and localise agreements, engage and serve indigenous peoples, and give management benefits to the receiver countries, emancipating weaker groups and local communities.

The table shows this analytics structure, whether applied to development, colonisation, state administration, business, or other relationships between people and the planet.

Phases:	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Focus:	Self	Others	World	Good of All
Colonisation:	Subjugate	Regulate	Legislate	<i>Negotiate</i>
Control:	Centralise	Operationalise	Bureaucratise	<i>Localise</i>
People:	Empower	Encourage	Enforce	<i>Engage</i>
Society:	Rule	Care	Respond	<i>Serve</i>
Business:	Analyse	Design	Implement	<i>Use</i>
Basic Activity:	Get	Bring	Make	<i>Give</i>
Institutional:	Organise	Enable	Institutionalise	<i>Manage</i>
Focus:	Capacity	Capability	Contribution	<i>Community</i>
Method:	Extract	Educate	Effect	<i>Emancipate</i>

This traditional approach is driven by the developing countries having the resource capacities that foreign powers would like to extract. This works until the planet's resources can no longer be extracted easily and cheaply, or become scarce. Many global natural resources have already been harvested, are under threat, or are not being renewed sufficiently quickly. Even in the richest countries the proportion of the population who are in poverty is increasing. And the poorest countries are collapsing. Only recently the oil industry and their collaborators took over United States politics, invested huge resources in the military, and fought resources wars in the Middle East to take their oil. Then they found that fracking meant they hadn't needed to invade the Middle-East to take their oil in the first place.

Currently, countries badly in need of development, are vulnerable to 'economic hit-men', who get government leaders to accept enormous loans for infrastructure development, for dubious lucrative projects that are contracted to global corporations, and lead to huge state debts, and countries losing their independence.

Frequently rich donor countries, even when working through non-government organisations (NGOs), put conditions on aid to receiver governments, such as that they purchase military equipment from donor countries.

A sign of the end of this era is the increasingly poor quality of leaders in both donor and receiver countries, and often narcissists corrupted by power and money, racism, sexism, and slavery: both political and economic.

How does Analytics interpret this, and propose solutions that could help with achieving sustainable development? And what would be the role of development support?

The inter-connectedness of the world means we have to look after **all others**. The idea is to emancipate everyone, with equal effect everywhere in the world, regardless of any division, and give people themselves access to development support, which they could use to extract benefits for their own needs and benefits wherever they are.

The table below reverses the columns of the table above. Also, the examples in the rows illustrate the new approach, leading by emancipating communities, instead of by subjugation and centralisation.

Phases:	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Focus:	Good of All	World	Others	Self
Method:	Emancipate	Effect	Educate	Extract
Focus:	Community	Contribution	Capability	Capacity
Institutional:	Manage	Institutionalise	Enable	Organise
Basic Activity:	Give	Make	Bring	Get
Business:	Use	Implement	Design	Analyse
Society:	Serve	Respond	Care	Rule
People:	Engage	Enforce	Encourage	Empower
Control:	Localise	Bureaucratise	Operationalise	Centralise
Colonisation:	Negotiate	Legislate	Regulate	Subjugate

The first of four phases, driven by the **good of all**, starts with community, managing it to give useful services, engaging everyone in deciding what they want, finding local solutions to local problems, and negotiating every improvement. It is about achieving sustainable development of the people, by the people, for the people.

The next phase makes local initiatives more effective in the wider world, enhancing their contributions, using state institutions to implement and respond, enforcing good practices through bureaucratic support and legislation.

As community needs for services increase, such as for water projects, healthcare or housing, this would mean prioritising basic needs rather than lavish state buildings in state capitals, and two-tier health-care systems.

This would mean changing the current system, where state civil servants work for the state as a corporate entity, support the wishes of the people who work there, and the politicians who control it. Changing this mentality will be difficult because corporates have colonised the political parties, the state bureaucracies, and the professional advisors on which both politicians and bureaucracies depend.

The key facilitator is the third phase, building capabilities to bring in the new era, designing a society that cares and encourages, and operationalising better regulation of society. It can help emancipate citizens in developing countries who are too weak, local people dependent on state services who are too inarticulate, or too dis-empowered, to vindicate their rights. It can change the attitudes of public servants, and local administrators who are too badly educated or incompetent to know how, or that they could and should, care. A community-based approach would prioritise self-sufficiency and local services for everyone, instead of capital investment in state infrastructure. It could be of great benefit to people on the margins, especially in developing countries. Refugees who are fleeing from poor areas, regions, and countries, could be helped to live at home. The best research available internationally could be employed to help re-develop countries that have been devastated by wars, famines, droughts, floods. The fourth phase would have benefits for the individual. Because of globally integrated development support systems and services, citizens, aid workers, educators, professionals could have international mobility. Education, qualifications, experience with projects and aid emergencies, could be transferable from one country to another. For example, the most efficient and effective way to provide health-care would be the same basic services continent-wide. Why duplicate similar services in developing countries across continents such as Africa? Integrating support, and medical training, and relying first on the digital inter-connectedness of the world would make this more efficient and effective. Having compatible health-care systems on a continent-wide basis could reduce expensive duplication between countries. Many medical services are already delivered online. Working continent-wide would mean that consultants in different time zones could evaluate test results and consider diagnoses 24 hours a day.

Starting with localised power could lead to a new kind of centralisation, based on multiple levels of politics, each representing different communities. The development challenges associated with deforestation and climate change could be addressed first locally through helping the Yanomami tribe, nationally through the people of Brazil, regionally through the nine countries in South America that contain rainforest and, on behalf of the global community through the United Nations. At the global level the U.N., or the International Monetary Fund (IMF), could negotiate a trade with the Brazil government to use their military to protect trees in return for interest payments on government debts.

The same idea of community-driven global governance, through the United Nations, could empower peace-keeping throughout the world, and support minorities anywhere in the world.

It is not enough to help communities with development needs. For the long run we should support the maintenance of communities in an increasingly environmentally stressed world.