

Economics of the Village

An Overview December 2006

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Economics of the VillageIntroduction

- At the Grassroots
 - Every village is different
 - But every village has a set of common elements
 - And every village has resources
 - And people
 - And problems
 - And possibilities



Economics of the VillageWhy do villages become poor?

- We know remote rural villages are poor. But why?
 - Education ... few people literate
 - Health ... endemic disease and little health intervention
 - Most of agriculture is subsistence?
 - Tiny scale of production enterprise?
 - Trade dominated by "middle men" and "loan sharks"
 - Natural resources usually ripped off for little value
 - The list goes on



Economics of the VillageDoes poverty have to be the norm?

- Do villages have any intrinsic value?
 - What are the resources in the village?
 - People Employed? Available to do work? Trainable? Willing?
 - Land Agriculture? Development? Preservation? Wildlife refuges?
 - Natural resources Timber? Minerals? Energy? Water?
 - Infrastructure Roads? Water? Electricity? Telecoms?
 - Working capital Stocks? Vehicles? Machinery and equipment?
 - Organizations NGOs? Religious/FBOs? Business enterprise? MFIs?
 - Governance Local community governance? National governance?
 - Money and money equivalents?



Economics of the VillageWhat is it that stops progress?

- What are the constraints?
 - People?
 - Organization?
 - Governance?
 - Business organization?
 - Critical shortages?
 - Financial services?
- How does this look graphically?



Economics of the VillageStable situation in a subsistence village

Stable

- Production just balances consumption
- No surplus
- No savings
- Very fragile situation
- Subsistence

Community Centric Sustainable Development Community without development activity

STATE 1

ACTIVITIES

STATE 2

In this case the value stays the same.
Subsistence community making no progress

VALUE 1

The value of the community based on what it has at the start of the period:

Routine activities maintain the status quo for the community. The community is getting neither worse nor better

VALUE 2

The value of the community based on what it has at the end of the period:



Economics of the Village Value adding in a good year ...

Value adding

- Surplus is produced
- Village better off at end of year than beginning
- Continuing improvement possible

Community Centric Sustainable Development
State 1 plus Activities equals State 2

STATE 1

ACTIVITIES

STATE 2

In this case the value increases because of surplus production

VALUE

The value of the community at the start of the period:
People
Natural Resources
Infrastructure
Organizations
Business infrastructure
Governance
LESS
Constraints

Routine activities either increase or decrease the value of the community. If there is surplus production the community gets wealthier, otherwise the community becomes poorer.

Deterioration of the natural resources should also be taken into consideration

VALUE 2

The value of the community at the end of the period:
People
Natural Resources
Infrastructure
Organizations
Business infrastructure
Governance
LESS
Constraints



Economics of the Village Downward spiral ... Value destruction

- Downward spiral
 - Deficit
 - Shortage
 - Village has lost wealth during the year
- Value destruction

Community Centric Sustainable Development
State 1 plus Activities equals State 2

STATE 1

ACTIVITIES

STATE 2

In this case the value decreases because of deficit production

VALUE '

The value of the community at the start of the period:
People
Natural Resources
Infrastructure
Organizations
Business infrastructure
Governance
LESS
Constraints

Routine activities either increase or decrease the value of the community. If there is surplus production the community gets wealthier, otherwise the community becomes poorer. Deterioration of the natural resources should also be taken into consideration

VALUE 2

The value of the community at the end of the period:
People
Natural Resources
etc.



Economics of the Village Development ... Value adding activities

VALUE 1
The value of the

community

based on

what it has at

the start of the

period:

- Development
- Value adding
 - Positive impact
 - Costs lessthan valuescreated

Community Centric Sustainable Development Community with development activity **ACTIVITIES / IMPACT** STATE 2 STATE 1 VALUE 2 And now making good progress with help of CCSD Incremental activities value added by development Development activities produce activities development IMPACT that gives the community enduring value

Routine activities maintain

the status quo for the community.

The community is getting neither

worse nor better

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The value as it

would have been

without the

additional

development

activities



Economics of the VillageFactors for sustainable success

- Value adding in the village is the key to sustainable success.
 - Some villages cannot be successful
 - · The basic elements are just not there, or
 - Value flows are impossibly corrupted
 - But most can be successful
 - What constraints need to be removed?
 - What value is being created? Where? How?
 - · Where is the value going? Who has it? How come?



Economics of the Village Questions ... Feedback ... How to Help

Questions ... Feedback ... How to Help

For more information, to give feedback or to learn how to help, contact: Peter Burgess Transparency and Accountability Network peterbnyc@gmail.com

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