

SOCI 282
Social Innovation and Creativity
사회혁신과 창의성

역사와 제도:
국제원조와 사회혁신 전파하기

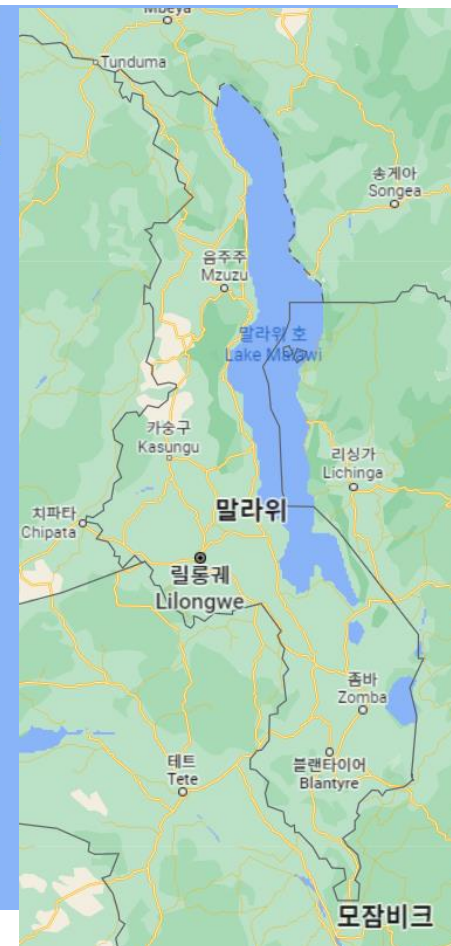
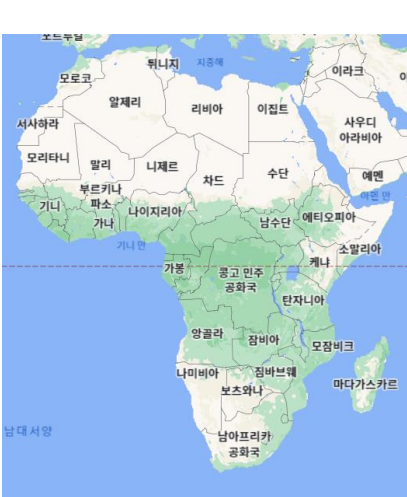
김수한 교수
고려대학교 사회학과

11/22/2022

국제원조와 사회혁신

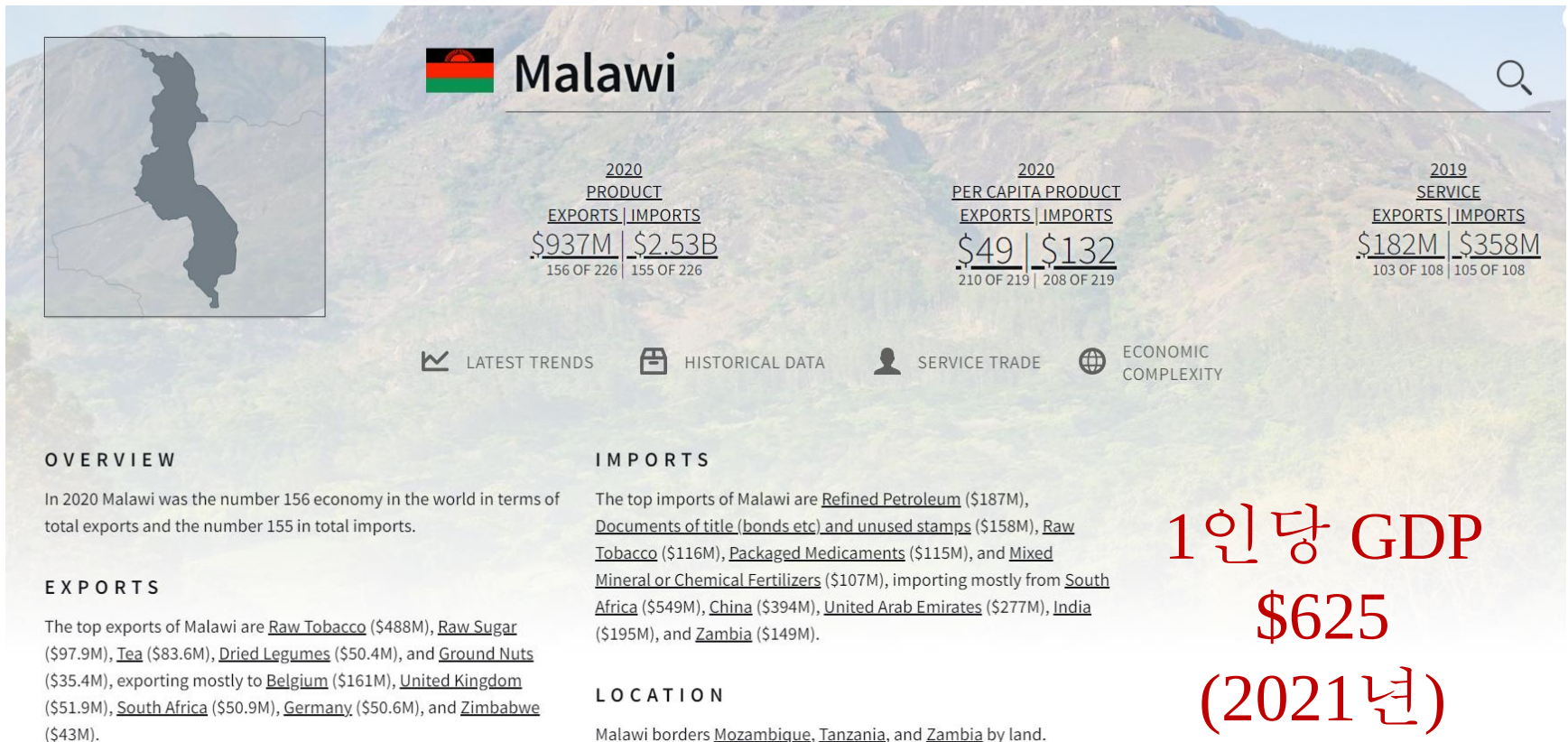
- 저개발국에 대한 원조는 수혜국의 경제발전에 기여하는가?
 - 원조는 저개발국가의 경제성장에 기여한다
 - 원조는 저개발 국가의 경제성장에 기여하지 못하고, 외부 의존과 저성장에 머물게 한다.

말라위 (Republic of Malawi)

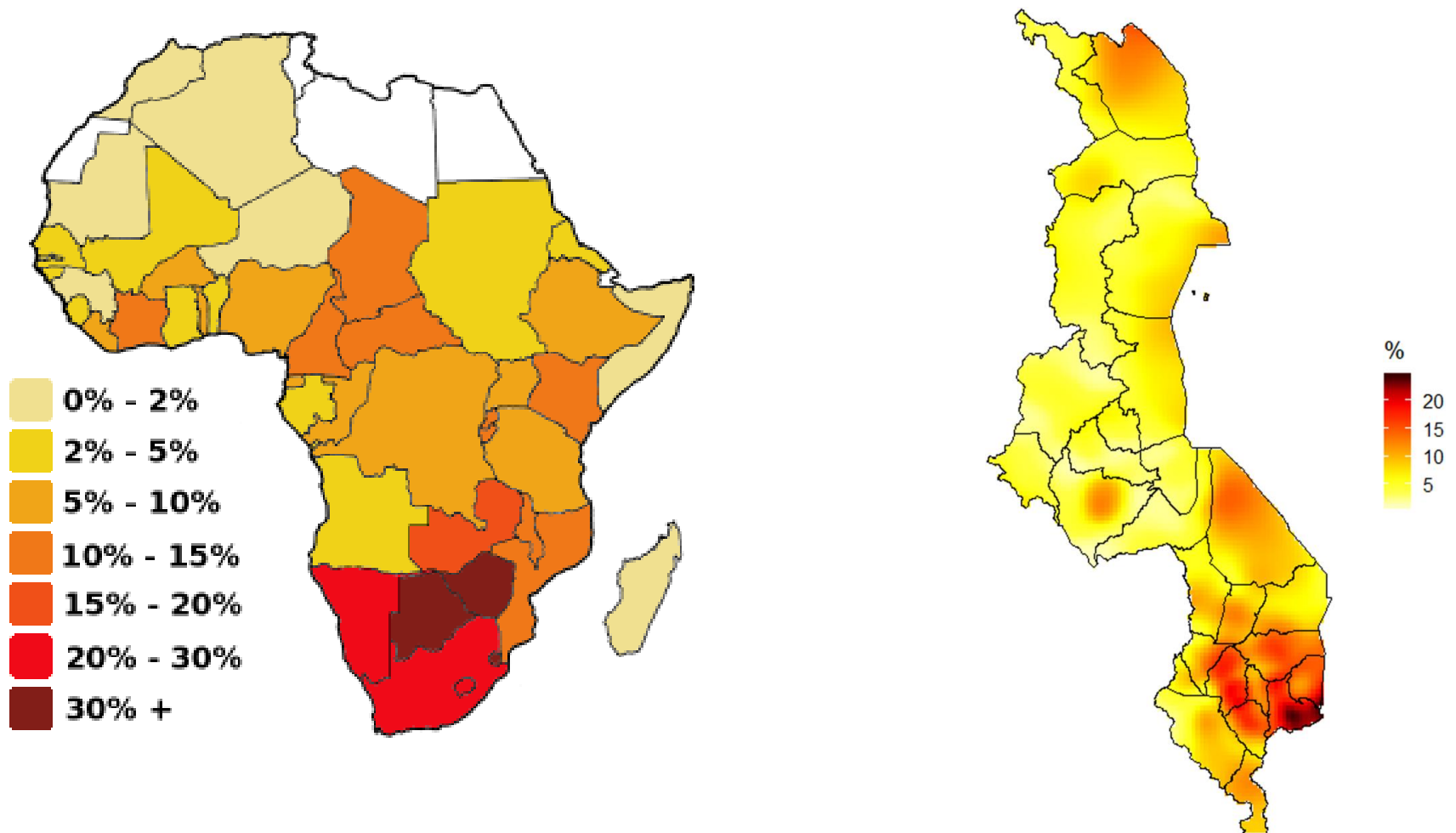


- 1964년 독립

가장 가난한 나라



HIV in Africa and Malawi



HIV AND AIDS IN MALAWI



Malawi (2018)

1m people living with HIV

9.2% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)

38,000 new HIV infections

13,000 AIDS-related deaths

79% adults on antiretroviral treatment*

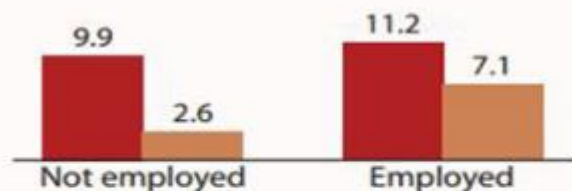
61% children on antiretroviral treatment*

*All adults/children living with HIV

Source: UNAIDS Data 2019

HIV Prevalence by Employment in the Last Year

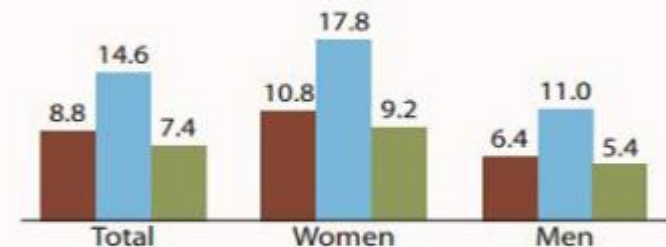
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV positive
■ Women ■ Men



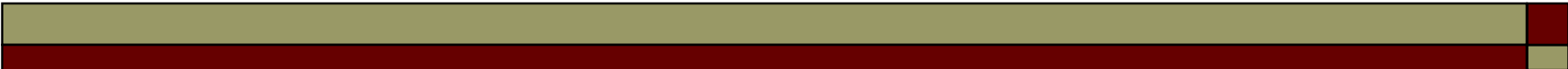
Employed women (11.2%) and men (7.1%) are more likely to be HIV positive than unemployed women (9.9%) and men (2.6%)

HIV Prevalence by Residence

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV positive
■ Malawi ■ Urban ■ Rural



Overall, 8.8% of Malawian adults age 15-49 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women (10.8%) than among men (6.4%). Malawian women and men living in urban areas are more likely to be HIV positive than those in rural areas.



Condom Use and HIV Prevention

Condom promotion is effective in epidemics spread mainly through sex work, as in Thailand (7, 10, 11), and also to some extent among other high-risk groups such as MSM. Although condom use has also likely contributed to HIV decline in some generalized epidemics, there is no evidence of a primary role (2, 4, 10, 11). This is probably because consistent condom use has not reached a sufficiently high level, even after many years of widespread and often aggressive promotion, to produce a measurable slowing of new infections in the generalized epidemics of Sub-Saharan Africa. When most transmission occurs within more regular and, typically, concurrent sexual partnerships, consistent condom use is exceedingly difficult to maintain (2, 4, 7, 10)

Science. 2008 May 9; 320(5877): 749–750

Percent of Malawian Respondents Who Say They Think it is Unacceptable or Acceptable to Use a Condom with a Spouse to Protect against HIV/AIDS

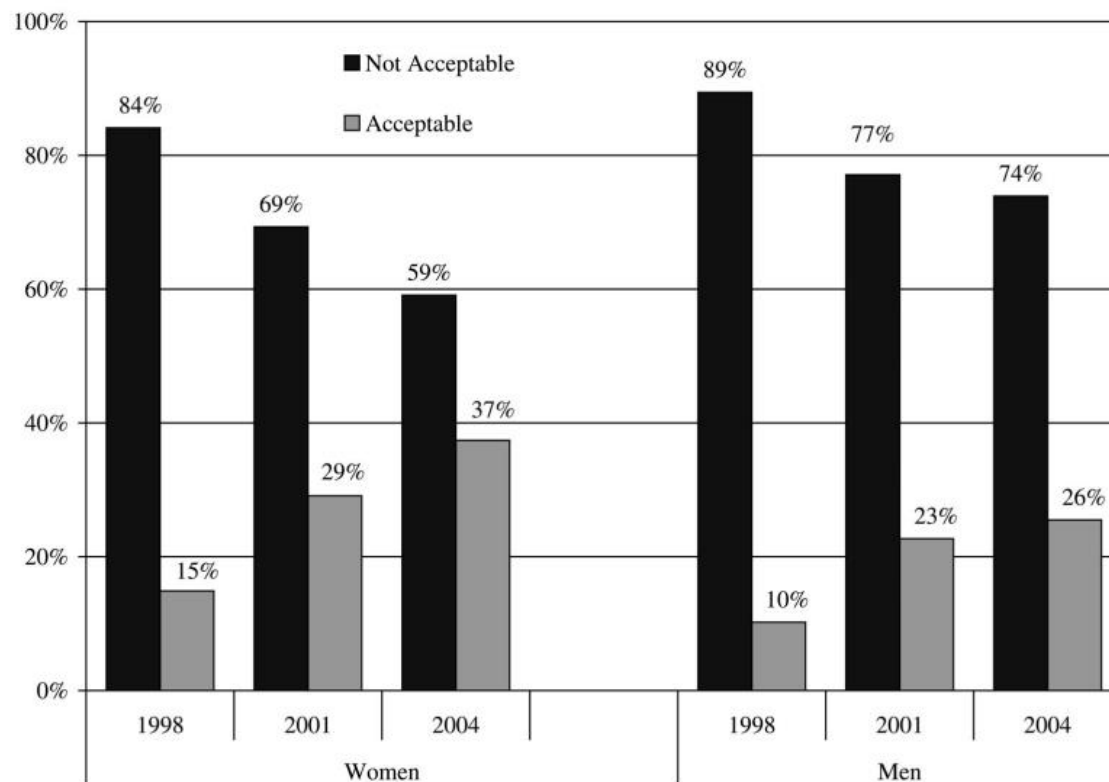


Figure 1. Percent of Malawian Respondents Who Say They Think it is Unacceptable or Acceptable to Use a Condom with a Spouse to Protect against HIV/AIDS

Source: MDICP Panel Surveys 1998, 2001, and 2004.

Note: N = 947 women and 568 men. Figure excludes “Don’t Know” responses.

Condom Semiotics: Meaning and Condom Use in Rural Malawi

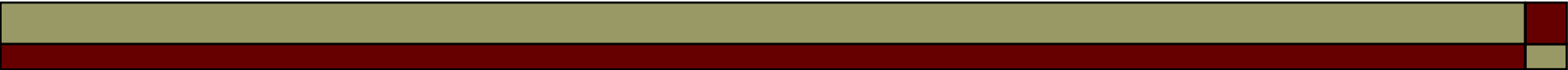
Iddo Tavory

University of California-Los Angeles

Ann Swidler

University of California-Berkeley

This article examines the widespread resistance to condom use in sub-Saharan Africa by describing the major semiotic axes that organize how people talk about condoms and condom use. These axes include the “sweetness” of sex, trust and love between sexual partners, and assessments of risk and danger. Using data from rural Malawi, we show that framing the meaning of condoms as a simple choice between risky behavior and rational attempts to protect one’s health ignores the complex semiotic space that Malawians navigate. Based on data from more than 600 diaries that record rural Malawians’ everyday conversations, our analysis charts the semiotic axes related to condom use. Semiotic constraints operate most powerfully at the level of relationships. Condom use signifies a risky, less serious, and less intimate partner. Even when people believe that condom use is appropriate, wise, or even a matter of life and death, the statement that condom use makes about a relationship usually trumps all other meanings. We call for a more nuanced analysis of culture, one that is attentive to the ways agents navigate multiple, contested meanings, and that demonstrates how specific semiotic axes are brought to bear in particular interactional contexts.



“Teach a Man to Fish”: The Sustainability Doctrine and Its Social Consequences

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Summary. — This paper analyzes the social consequences of the commitment to “sustainability” in donor-funded AIDS programs. Using survey, interview, and ethnographic data from rural Malawi, we examine how efforts to mobilize and empower local communities affect three strata of Malawian society: the villagers whom these programs are meant to help, the insecure local elites whose efforts directly link programs to their intended beneficiaries, and, more briefly, national elites who implement AIDS policies and programs. We describe indirect effects of sustainability on the experiences, identities, and aspirations of Malawians—effects that are much broader and deeper than the direct impacts of funding.

지속가능성 (Sustainability)

(a) Sustainability as an ideal

In the AIDS world, sustainability is a kind of mantra, even when it is manifestly unrealistic (see Kremer & Miguel, 2007).⁶

A flavor of this doctrine can be found in World Vision's description of its local Area Development Programs or ADPs. Each description of a local ADP, whether in Malawi, Zambia, or Tanzania, ends with an invocation of the community's participatory governance, and hopes for its eventual autonomy. The following is from Chata, one of the ADPs in Malawi:

Sustainable development

World Vision and the people of Chata envisage that by 2010 the community's capacity to access resources for ongoing development will be at a level that no longer requires World Vision assistance. We will keep you updated on their progress. (25 August 2005; accessed 3/20/2007: http://www.worldvision.org.nz/wherewework/profiles/p_Malawi_Chata.asp).

Sustainable Development Goals

주최 World Vision

후원 KOICA
한국국제협력단

협력 KAIDEC
국제개발협력학회



월드비전 창립 70주년 기념 국제 학술 포럼

개발협력현장의 통합적 접근과 지속가능성

Our Promise : Integration and Sustainability

Sustainability vs. Dependence

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Autonomy | ☐ Helplessness |
| ☐ Rationality | ☐ Passivity |
| ☐ Self-reliance | ☐ Irresponsibility |
| ☐ Local Ownership | |
| ☐ Community
mobilization ideologies | |

What can be funded *sustainably*?

- 지속가능성, 이상과 현실
 - Training
 - Volunteers

The Sustainability Doctrine and Its Social Consequences

- 이상과 현실
- 지역 거주민
 - 공동체 지원
 - 공식 문서, 계획서, 이행검토
- Aspiring Elites
 - 훈련에 적극적 참여 → 안정적 직업 확보 통로
- 엘리트 집단

**Request for Proposal:
For the Supply and Delivery of
Vehicles**

May 2013

**World Vision International
Global Procurement Office**

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
FOR**

**Evaluation of Save the Children Shiree
Scale-Fund Projects**

Name of the Purchaser	Save the Children International House No. CWN (A) 35, Road No. 43, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh
Contact Person	Sr. Manager Procurement & Supply Chain
Telephone:	880 -2-8828081 Ext. 1048
Fax:	880-2-9886372
Email	Kamruz.zaman@savethechildren.org

1. The current situation in the field of education in the community you want to work in.
2. How many schools are there?
3. How are attendance rates?
4. How is the education overall in the country you work in?
5. Are there any specific reasons why you want to build a new school?
6. Are there too many students for the existing schools?
7. All these are questions that your project background should answer.

How detailed does the project background need to be?

The level of detail in your project background depends a lot on the kind of proposal you are writing and the kind of donor you are addressing. In general, do not underestimate its potential though.

When you are applying to a call for proposals that is only asking for applications from your specific country, you do not have to start by introducing your country – the donor already knows. Furthermore, if you want to give them the bigger picture, only do so with information that is important to your project. Tourist attractions or other things your country is famous for – as long as they are not part of your project – do have no place in your project background. Use your space wisely.



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The Sustainability Doctrine and Its Social Consequences

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