



Industrialisering i utviklingsland – er det noe å lære fra vår egen historie?

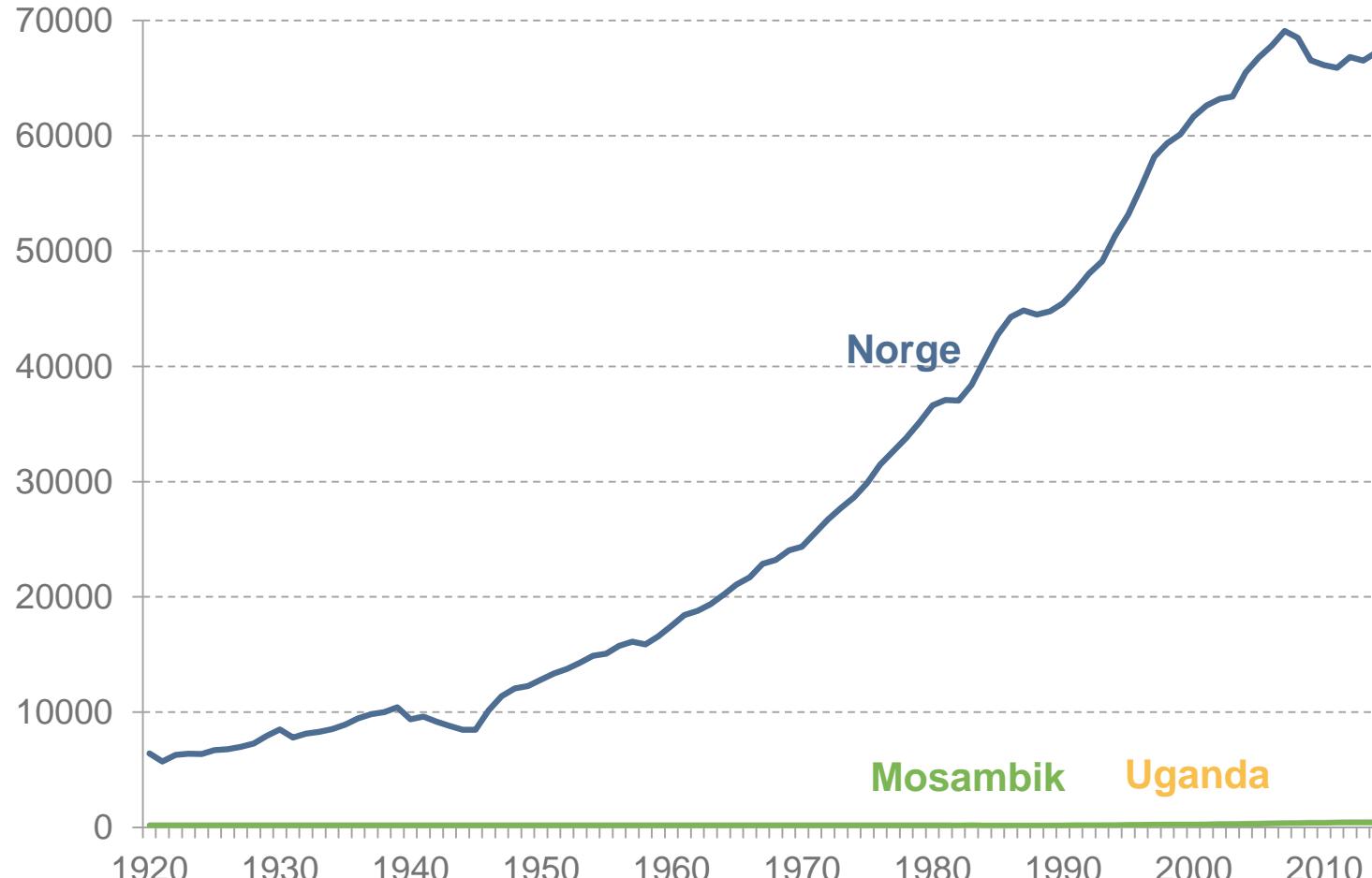
10. Februar 2016

Kjell Roland

ALDRI HAR VERDEN VÆRT SÅ FORSKJELLIG

1

BNP per innbygger (konstant 2005 USD)

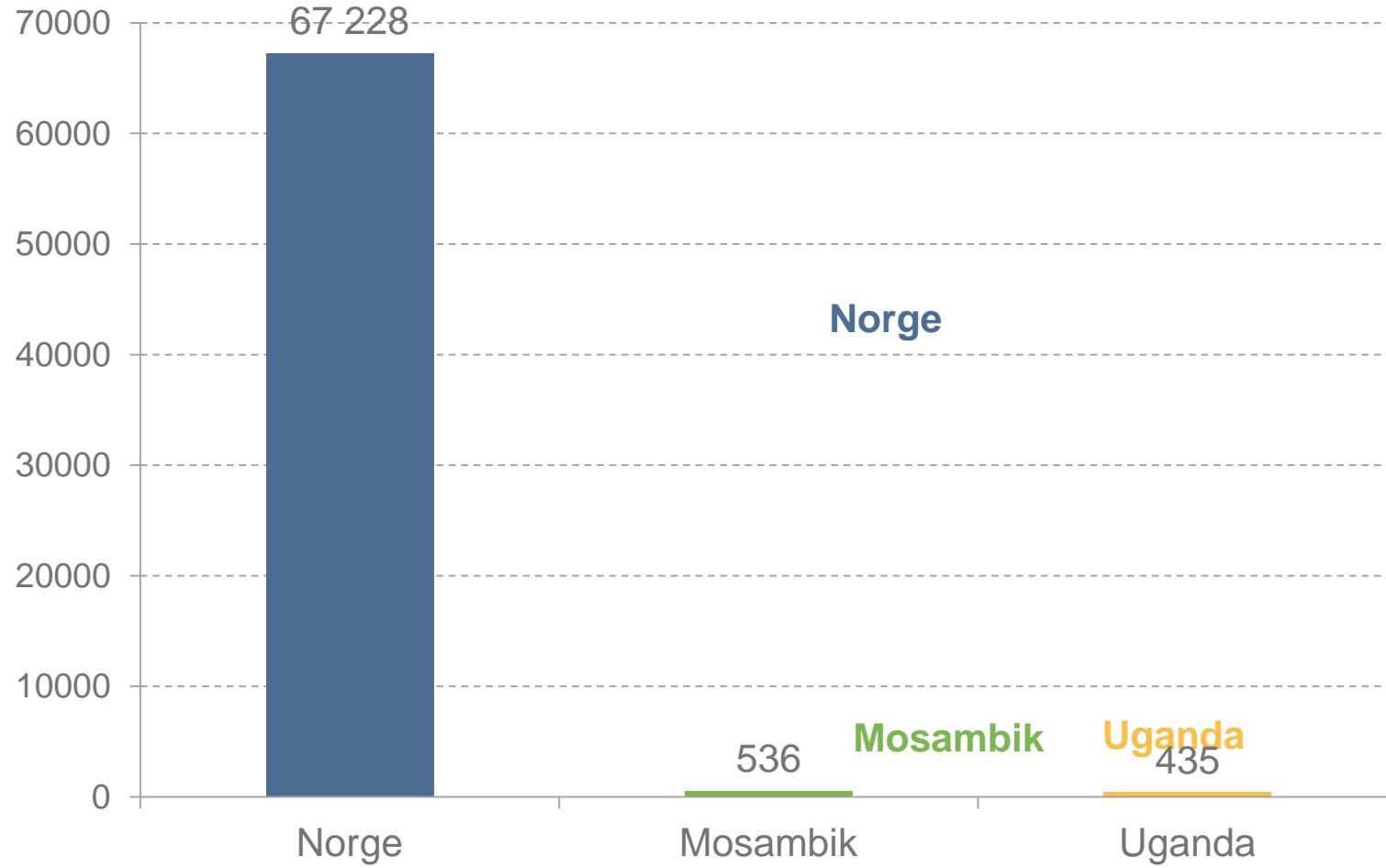


Kilde: World Bank og SSB

ALDRI HAR VERDEN VÆRT SÅ FORSKJELLIG

2

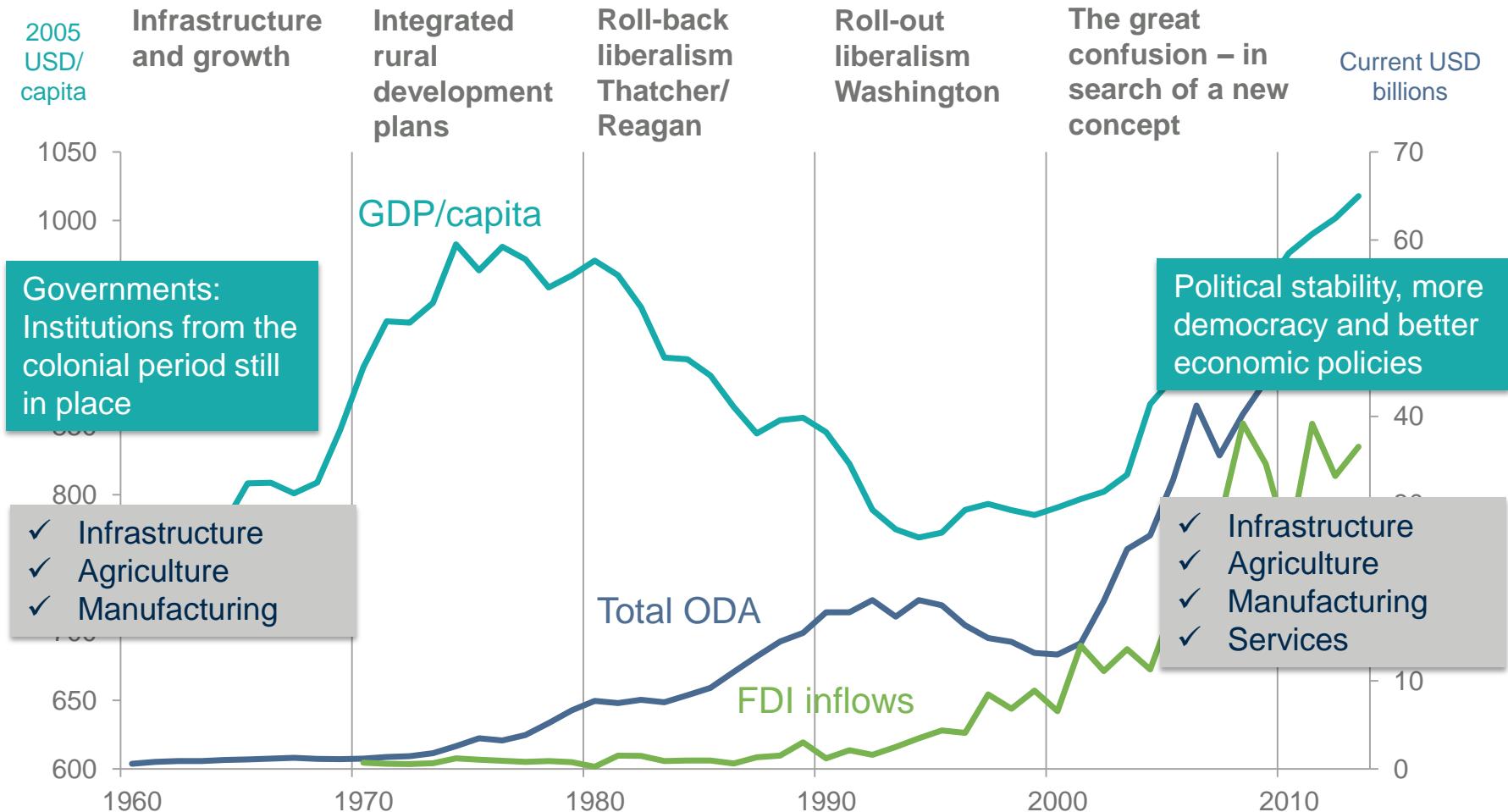
BNP per innbygger (konstant 2005 USD)



Kilde: World Bank og SSB

UTVIKLING MED VÅRE ØYNE: AFRIKA SØR FOR SAHARA

3

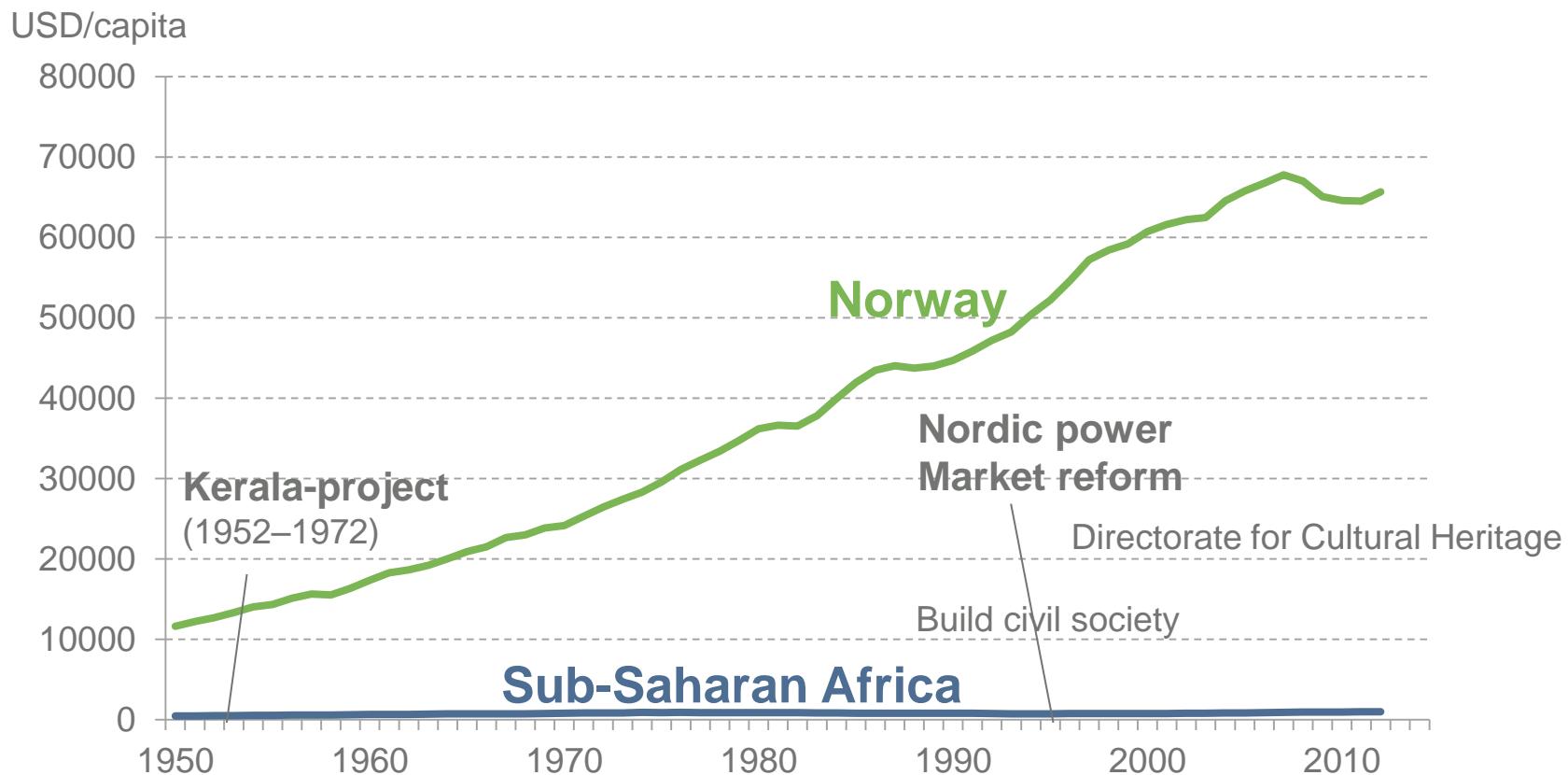


OUR KNOWLEDGE GAP – INCREASING OVER TIME



Never have donors and recipients had less in common:

Institutions and policies that resolves Norway's challenges in 2016 may not be that relevant?



OUR KNOWLEDGE GAP: WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT IS NEEDED

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- **Washington**

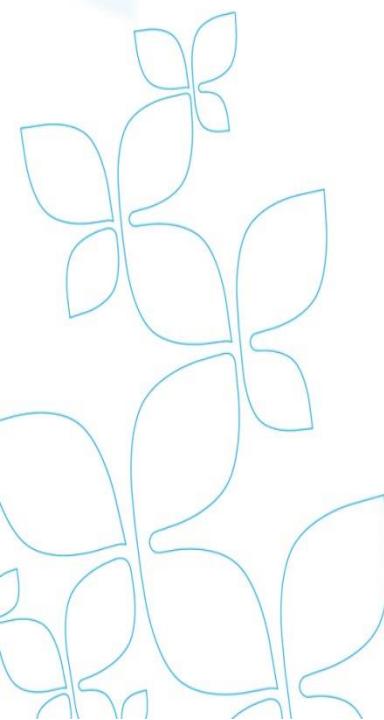
- Konsept: Eksportere vestlige institusjoner, godt styresett og få prisene riktige
- En universell modell
- Skarpt skille mellom næringsliv og (gave-) bistand

- **Beijing**

- Konsept: Bygge infrastruktur, modernisere jordbruket og industrialisere
- Alle land må finne sin vei gjennom prøving og feiling
- Hovedvekt på å mobilisere eget næringsliv og utvikle fleksible virkemidler



BANGLADESH – A REMARKABLE STORY ABOUT INCLUSIVE GROWTH



BANGLADESH - ONE OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

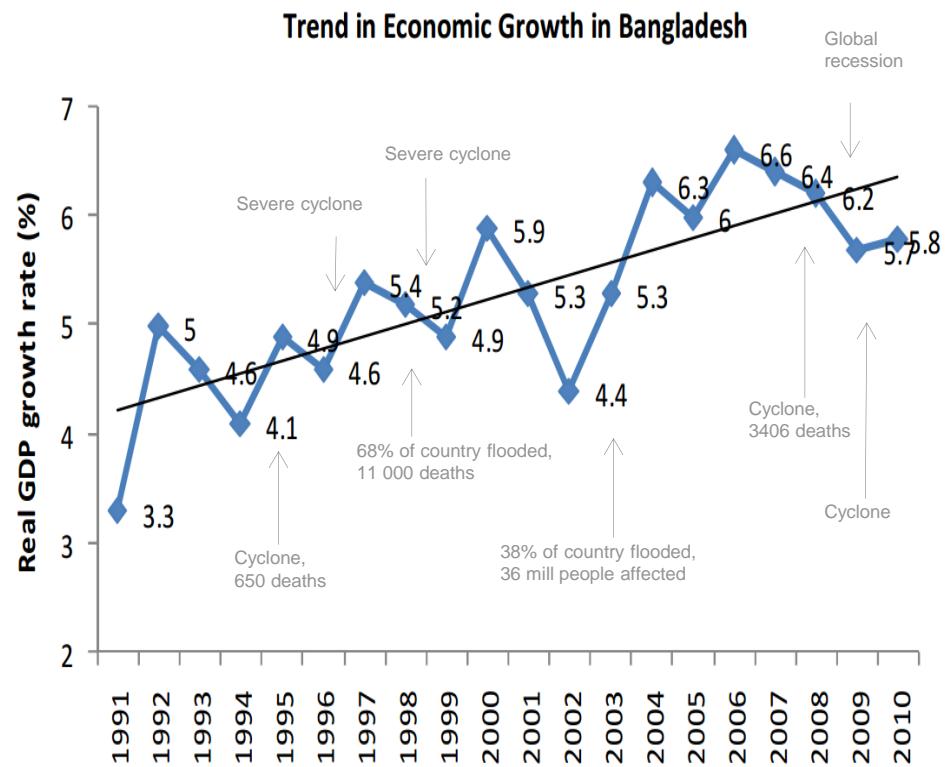
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25 years of rapid and inclusive growth

- Improvements in life expectancy, maternal health, child mortality, school enrollment, gender parity, woman's economic participation

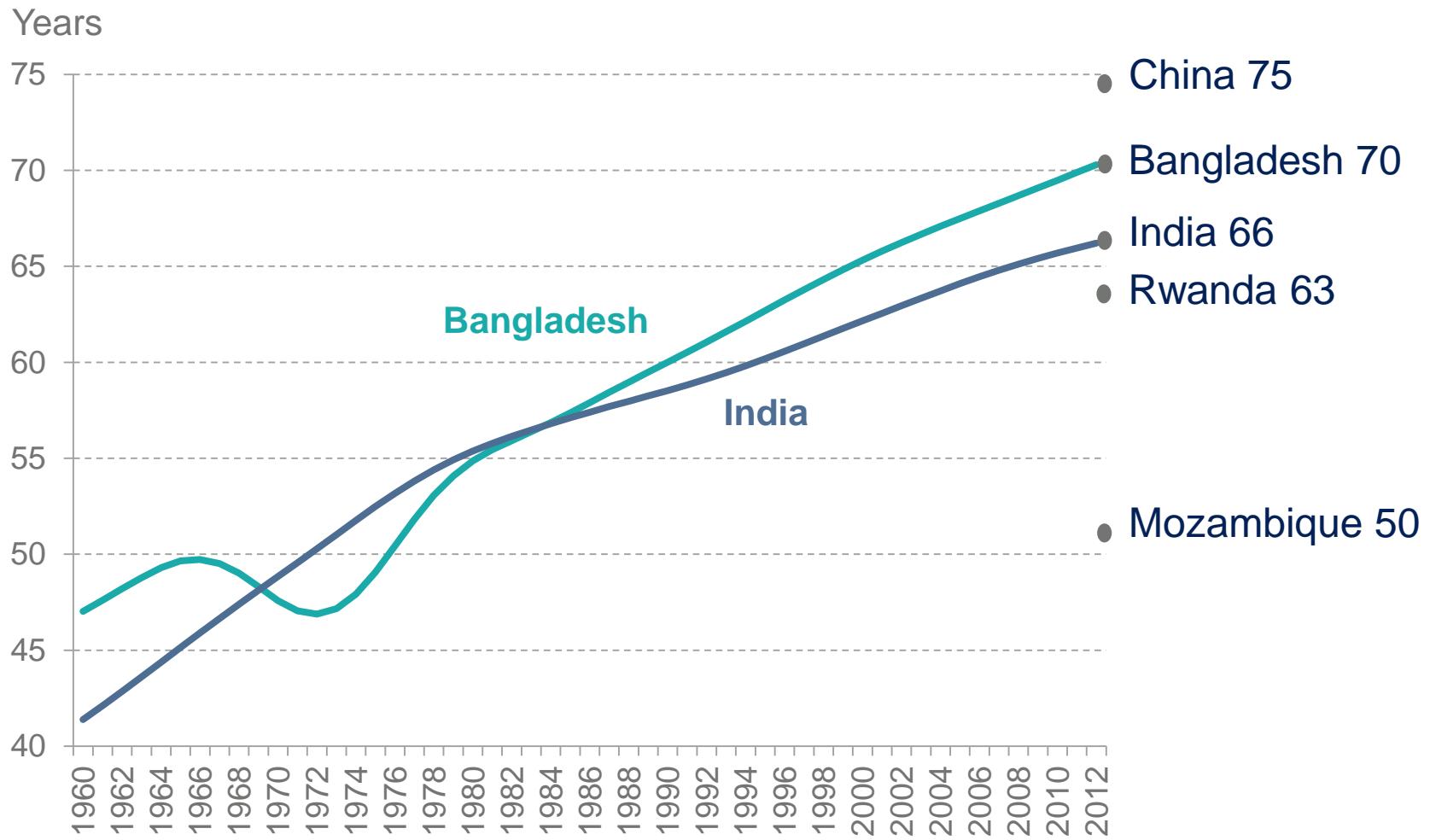
Why:

- **Textile/garment industry**
- **Remittances**
- **Grameen and BRAC**
- **Infrastructure development**



LIFE EXPECTANCY

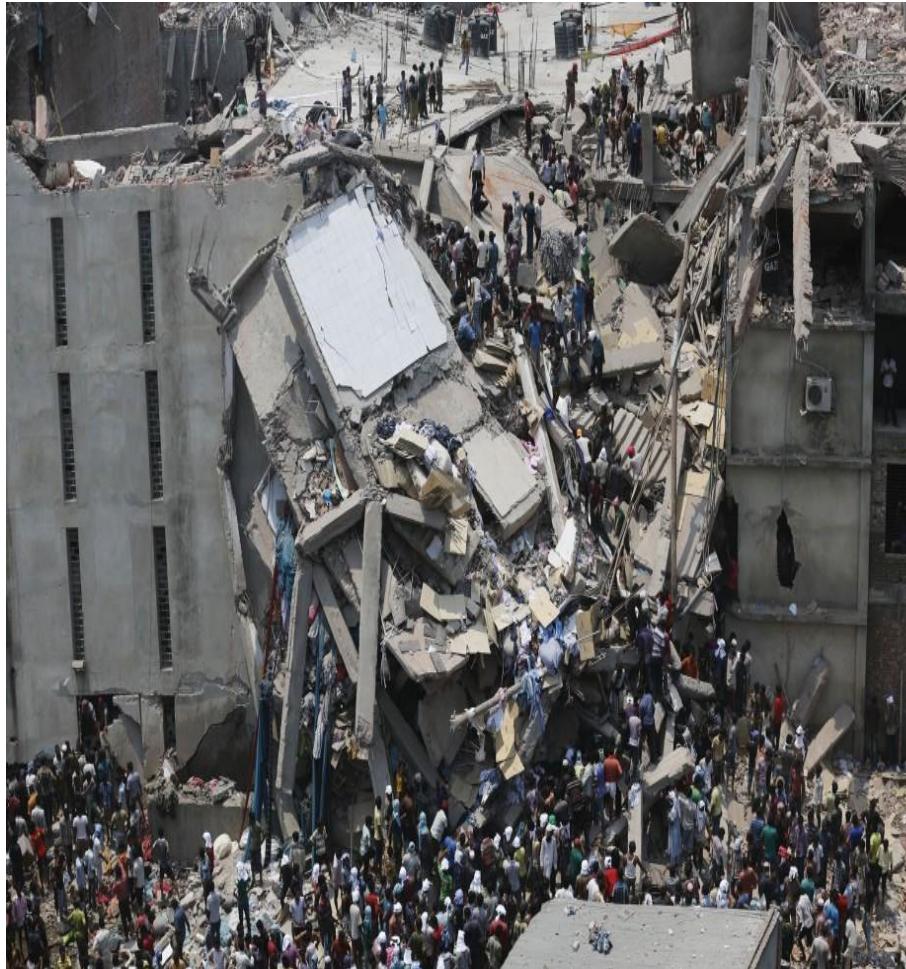
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Source: Worldbank Development Indicators

LOW PAY, POOR WORK CONDITIONS, HSE STANDARDS POORLY ENFORCED, TRADE UNIONS STRUGGLING....

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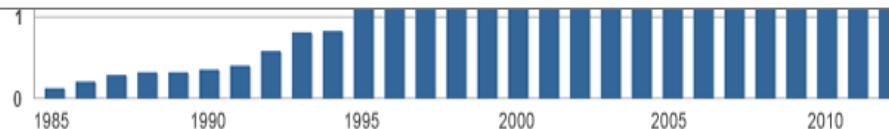
DESPITE LOW PAY, POOR WORK CONDITIONS, GARMENT FACTORIES *EMPOWERING MILLIONS OF* *BANGLADESHI WOMEN*

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Female labour force participation:
India 29%
Bangladesh 57%

“For them [rural girls], it's a cage. My life is much better than theirs because they have no freedom. When I go back to my village and see my friends, they ask me, 'Can you take us with you?'”



Source: Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)

Vi vet en del om hva som virker:

- Norge etter krigen:
 - Sterk stat, politisk stabilitet, og næringspolitikk som favoriserer næringerklynger med naturlige fortrinn
 - Infrastruktur – veier, havner, energi ...
 - Utdanning
 - Modernisere landbruket – fristille lavproduktiv arbeidskraft
 - Industrialisering
- Norge, Etiopia, Uganda, Mauritius... mye er likt
- Men selv med en dysfunksjonell stat og politisk ustabilitet kan det gå – Bangladesh, Kenya...