
Topics Covered: Are Conflicts Between Development & the Environment Inevitable?, What Policies & Institutional Reforms Are Needed?, Is More Foreign Aid the Answer?

Structure of the Exam

1. Multiple Choice
   The exam will consist of 95 multiple choice questions. About one-half of the questions will be drawn from the lectures notes and one-half will be drawn from the study question.

Key Terms/Concepts from the Lectures

Are Conflicts Between the Environment & Development Inevitable?
factors that the rate of depletion depends on, public policies (tools) that influence private choices, potential consequences of global warming (GW), evidence (facts) that experts agree on, key issues on which experts disagree, countries most responsible for GW/CO2 emissions, future impact of GW based on computer models, why 3-10°F is a big deal, precautionary principle, what governments/private sector companies/individuals should do to reduce GW, Kyoto Conference (agreed & disagreement), key provisions of the 2004GW Treaty, Bush/US response to the GW treaty, concerns/criticisms of the US position on the GW Treaty, LDC’s perspective on GW, types of land degradation, consequences of habitat loss, direct causes of deforestation, indirect causes of deforestation, global impacts of deforestation, local impacts of deforestation, actions DCs & LDCs need to take to reduce deforestation, causes of extinctions, causes of over fishing (oceans), causes of loss of (endangered) species, causes of loss of ocean reefs, solutions (for reducing species loss), why maintain biodiversity, Third World criticisms of Western-led environmental movements, key lessons

What Policies & Institutional Reforms Are Needed?
government policies (def.), institutions (def.), organizations (def.), why government policies/institutions matter, examples of government policies that redistribute costs/benefits, public goods (def. & examples), justification for public goods, examples of macro prices, examples of agricultural sector policies, conventional wisdom of the 1950s & 1960s (economists’ advice), examples of policies that distorted LDC’s economies, consequences of these policies (indicators of economic stagnation), external shocks & internal factors that contributed to economic stagnation, WB’s solution to LDC’s economic problems, conditionality, what the WB will do if countries follow the “prescription”, long run benefits of structural adjustment, LDC leaders’ criticisms/concerns about SAPs, “Washington Consensus” (3-pronged approach), Stiglitz’s criticisms of the impact/consequences SAPs, Stiglitz’s recommendations, WB’s response to its critics, negative impacts of SAPs (in some LDCs), key problems that contributed to the (economic) crisis in Indonesia, impacts of the crisis in Indonesia, problems in many LDCs (key issues & consequences) that suggest the need for democratic reforms, examples of new institutions/rules that will empower people, why/how democratic reforms contribute to economic development, some recent successes (i.e., evidence of growth in democracies), some concerns/challenges to democratization, why there’s an anti-democratic backlash in Latin America, grassroots democracy/civil society (def.), strengths of NGOs, some success stories (of NGOs), carrot & stick approach (for promoting democracies), why international pressure is justified to encourage LDCs to implement economic & democratic reforms, why political & economic reforms are complementary
**Is More Foreign Aid the Answer?**

why DCs & organizations give foreign aid, official development assistance (ODA), multilateral donors, bilateral donors, why bilateral donors give aid, privates sources (of foreign aid), US resources flows to LDCs (3 largest sources), type of foreign aid that’s a loan vs. a grant, what developed & developing countries need to do to achieve the Millennium Development, economic/political security assistance (what does it support, goal), type of activities supported by US bilateral development aid, foreign aid-related expenditures not considered ODA, what US foreign aid has focused on promoting, Marshall Plan, Bush’s Three Pillars, region that received the largest share/distribution of US foreign aid (2004), accomplishments of aid (i.e., examples of improvements/successful projects), why it’s hard to measure the impact of foreign aid on economic development, major criticisms of foreign aid & responses to these criticisms, lessons learned for making foreign aid more effective, findings of a 2000 opinion poll, Millennium Challenge Account–criteria that will be used to target LDCs, issues that will drive foreign aid (in the future), Partnership to End Hunger in Africa (i.e., proposed focus of US foreign aid for Africa), WB’s challenge to DCs, NGO community’s concerns, what African leaders are now realizing, what the New Partnership for African Development will implement, why Africa still needs foreign aid, what LDCs need to do to help themselves, what DCs need to do to help LDCs achieve these goals, myths of US foreign aid (review the 6 “myths” & “facts”, including: historical trend in aid, 3 countries that received the most US foreign aid (review the 6 “myths” & “facts”, including: historical trend in aid, 3 countries that received the most US foreign aid (2004), 3 types/categories of aid that accounted for most (largest % of $20.7 billion) of US foreign aid (2004), how much foreign aid the US gave in 2002 (as a percent of GDP) vs. under the Marshall Plan, which DC gave the most foreign aid (as a percent of its GNI), how the US compares to other OECD countries in terms of foreign aid as a percent of GNI, percent of the US Federal budget spent on foreign aid, where most US foreign aid dollars are spent)

2. Map Identification

Identify Countries in Asia on a Blank Map

I will select 5 of the following countries for you to identify on a blank map: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Thailand, Turkey, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peoples Republic of China, Philippines, South Korea, Vietnam