

k—u—s—k—a—

Exhibition on development  
cooperation

KUNST  
VEREIN  
SCHICHT  
WECHSEL

KUNSTMUSEUM  
LIECHTENSTEIN

as part of the exhibition  
“The Grass is Always Greener  
on the Other Side”

30.8.–22.11.2015

# kuska

Exhibition on development cooperation

The world is on the move, driven by the idea that things are better elsewhere. Some people leave their homes in search of education, work or a better life. Others travel out of interest, a thirst for adventure or to do their bit for a better world.

To improve the conditions of life in “developing countries”, people, money and goods move around the globe. But how does development cooperation function? What happens with donations? Have we really reduced global poverty when every eighth person is still starving today?

The exhibition *kuska* was part of the project *kuska – learn to help to learn*. It was part of the exhibition *The Grass is Always Greener on the Other Side* and joined the works by artists from European micro states.

The exhibition was conceived and designed by Kunstverein Schichtwechsel and Verein Kipu in cooperation with oew – Organisation für Eine solidarische Welt from Italy; Sterne auf den Strassen Boliviens e.V. from Germany and Estrellas en la Calle from Bolivia.

# Overview

THE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREENER ON THE OTHER SIDE  
The exhibition *kuska* was part of the exhibition *The Grass is Always Greener on the Other side*. The corresponding documentation is available >[HERE](#).

## Themes

DEVELOPMENT

POVERTY

STRATEGIES

BENEFITING

DONATING

INVOLVEMENT

DIGNITY

## Events

OPENING

**A NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?**  
Public round table discussion for NGOs in development cooperation in Liechtenstein

**KUSKA – SYMPOSIUM ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**  
Talks and round table discussions

**GUIDED TOURS AND WORKSHOPS**

## Imprint

# Themes

## > Development

What is development?  
Who needs to develop, and how?

## > Poverty

What does poverty mean?  
How has it changed over the course of history?

## > Strategies

What were the strategies to tackle worldwide poverty during the last decades?

## > Benefiting

Who benefits from whom?

## > Donating

Should each cent go directly to the people in need?

## > Involvement

Why do people help others?

## > Dignity

How can help be provided without creating dependencies?



kuska  
Ausstellung über  
Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Wie hat sich die globale  
ARMUT in den letzten  
25 Jahren entwickelt?

Mit welchen STRATEGIEN  
soll Armut bekämpft werden?

PROFITIEREN die  
Industrieländer von den  
Entwicklungsländern  
oder umgekehrt?

Wie viel von meiner SPENDE  
soll direkt bei den Bedürftigen  
ankommen?

Warum ENGAGIERST du dich  
für andere?

Nimmt Entwicklungshilfe  
den Menschen die WÜRDE?

Für jeden Franken  
der in Entwicklungs-  
länder fließt ...

... fließt  
Franken  
Industrie



at sich die globale  
UT in den letzten  
ahren entwickelt?

biert  
ich geblieben  
doppelt

Mit welchen STRATEGIEN  
soll Armut bekämpft werden?

- A Nahrung, Medikamente und  
Kleider versenden
- B Geld senden
- C weniger nehmen anstatt  
mehr geben

PROFITIEREN die  
Industrielländer von den  
Entwicklungsländern  
oder umgekehrt?

Wie viel von dem GUT  
ist drauflos an Bedürftige  
zu spenden?

Weshalb ist das  
Problem?

Wie überlegen  
sie das Problem zu lösen?

**РАБОЧИЙ КЛАСС**





WATEDIEN  
mpft werden?

PROFITIEREN die  
Industrieländer von den  
Entwicklungsländern  
oder umgekehrt?

Wie viel von meiner SPENDE  
soll direkt bei den Bedürftigen  
ankommen?

Warum ENGAGIERST du dich  
für andere?

Nimmt Entwicklungshilfe  
den Menschen die WÜRDE?

...fließt  
Frankreich  
Industrie





kueka  
Ausstellung über  
Entwicklungsziele  
Arbeits

Wie hat sich die globale  
Arbeitswelt in den letzten  
25 Jahren entwickelt?

Mit welchen STEUEREN  
soll Arbeit beahndelt werden?

WIE VIEL ARBEIT  
soll in der  
Entwicklungsphase  
steigern?

Wie kann man  
die Arbeitswelt  
modernisieren?

Welche Rolle  
spielt die  
Technologie?

Die  
Arbeitswelt  
der Zukunft

Die  
Arbeitswelt  
der Zukunft

## INTRODUCTION



The exhibition “kuska” provides an insight into the history of international development cooperation and current relevant issues in the field. It focuses on substantial success stories such as the reduction in extreme poverty, while highlighting that high-income countries still clearly benefit more from “developing countries” than they “help” them.

The exhibition “kuska” about development cooperation was designed as a model exhibition as part of the project “kuska – learn to help to learn”. Assembly instructions and print templates are available at [www.kuska.online](http://www.kuska.online).

# kuska

## Ausstellung über Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

Wer muss sich  
entwickeln?

Gesellschaften, in denen Armut vorherrscht?  
Gesellschaften, die mit ihrer verschwend-  
lichen Lebensart der Planeten gefährden?  
Oder beide?



**Ausstellung**  
Die Ausstellung kuska gibt einen Einblick in die Geschichte und aktuelle Fragestellungen der internationalen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.  
Sie wurde im Rahmen des Projekts kuska – lernen helfen lernen konzipiert. Ab 2026 wird sie mit entsprechenden Anlaufungen auf [www.kuska.li](http://www.kuska.li) zum Nachbauen zur Verfügung stehen.

**Konzept und Umsetzung**  
Wolke Kipp und Kurt Schreier, Schichtschreier,  
Lara Hill, Alexandra Rappesold, Laura Hill, Annett Hilland,  
Anna Hill, Beat Ospelt, Patricia Bachmann, Barbara Schweizer,  
Antonella Baroni, Barbara Bälzner, Sara Bagarel, Florina Seeger,  
Lisa Fischer

**In Kooperation mit**  
ose – Organisation für Eine solidarische Welt (Italien)  
Verein Sterne auf den Straßen Bolivians e.V. (Deutschland)  
Estrelas en la Calle (Bolivien)

**Mit Unterstützung von**  
EU Programm Erasmus+ JUGEND IN AKTION  
MariaMarina Foundation  
LED Leuchtenrechner Entwicklungsbüro

## DEVELOPMENT

What is development?

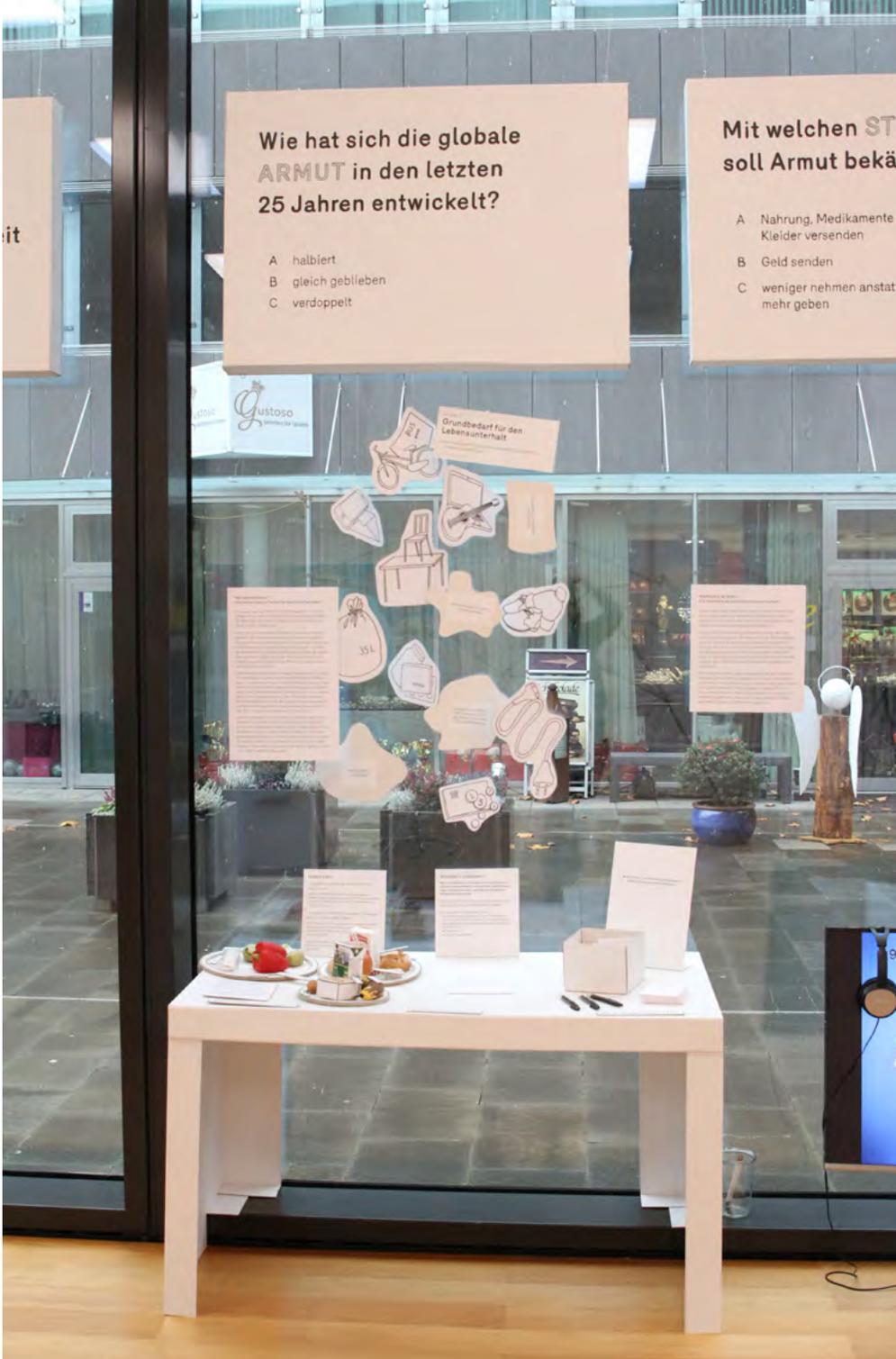
Who needs to develop, and how?

The term “development aid” first appeared after the end of the Second World War. Wealthy states set themselves the goal of supporting the “development” of poorer countries and thereby put an end to worldwide poverty.

Today the term “development aid” has been replaced with “development cooperation”. The idea behind this is that wealthy countries should not set requirements for “developing countries” but rather work together with them.

The term “development” is controversial as it is based on the one-sided assumption that poor countries ought to develop, while wealthier countries are already developed. Considering that high-income countries endanger the planet with their wasteful ways of life, the question of who should learn from whom emerges.

In 2015 the UN member states adopted the “Sustainable Development Goals”. These goals are guided by the idea that all countries of the world need to make a contribution in order to improve the living conditions of the world population in a durable and sustainable way. For sustainable development is development “that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland report, 1992).



## POVERTY

What does poverty mean?

How has it changed over the course of history?

Poverty is defined differently from country to country. Poverty in relation to a person's specific social environment is referred to as *relative poverty*. On the other hand *extreme* or *absolute poverty* describes the situation of people who do not have sufficient financial means to cover their vital basic needs. Absolute poverty is measured by such factors as life expectation, income per capita, child mortality or birth rate.

Although today more than a sixth of the world population live in extreme poverty the number of those people affected has been substantially reduced in the last decades. In 1960 20 million children died before the age of five, while in 2010 there were less than 8 million deaths. In the last 25 years the number of people who live in extreme poverty has been halved. The UN has set the goal to eradicate poverty and hunger worldwide by 2030.



## STRATEGIES

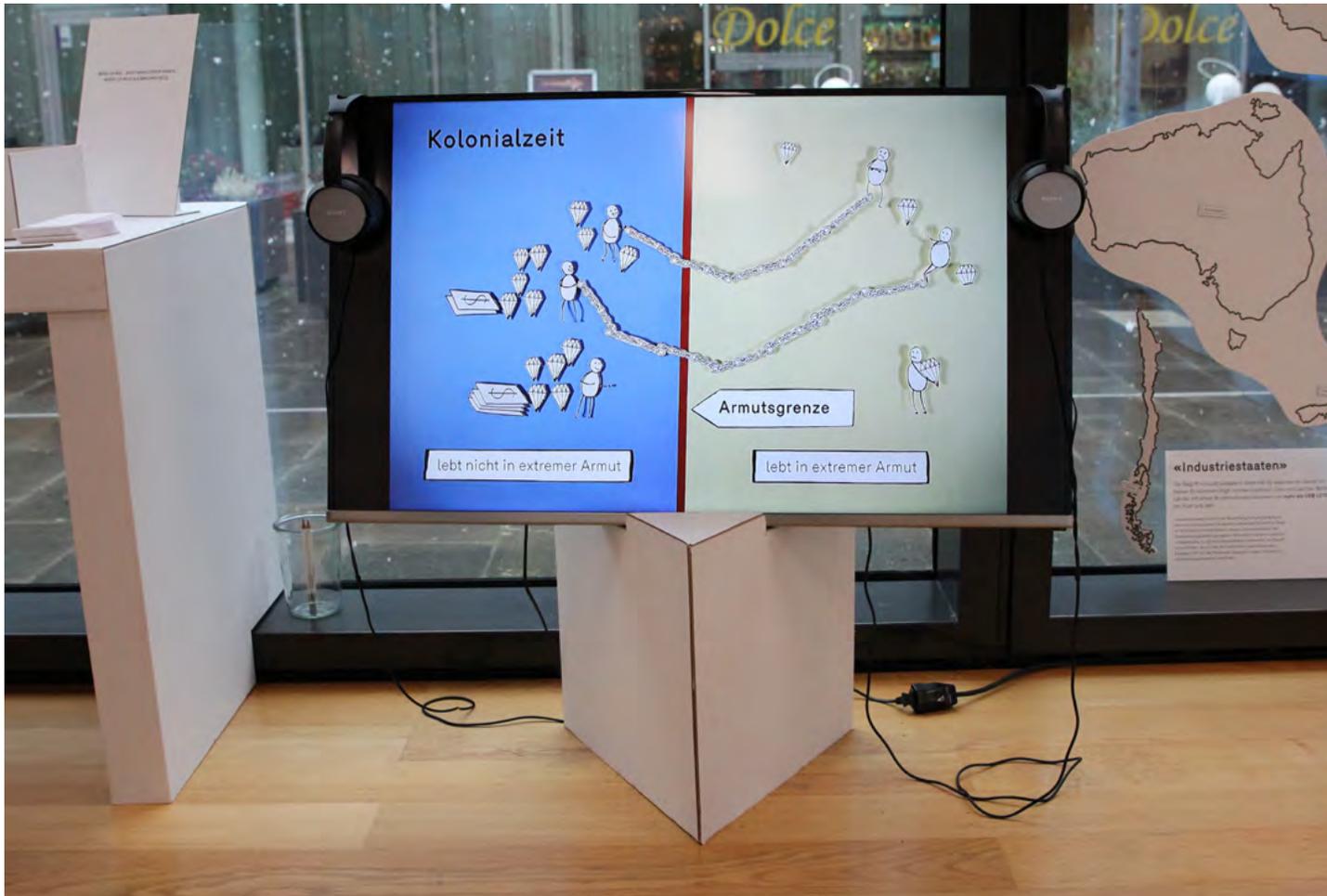
What were the strategies to tackle worldwide poverty during the last decades?



People have always tried to find a way to survive. This was achieved through food production and commerce, but also through wars, slavery and exploitation.

It is a relatively new phenomenon in human history that rich countries want to fight poverty in other countries. One reason for this is the awareness that poverty leads to political instability and that it may have a negative impact globally and also therefore on rich countries. At the same time, with the technical advancements of the 20th century, the eradication of global poverty seemed for the first time to be possible.

For this purpose different strategies for tackling poverty have been used since the end of the Second World War. Many failed, not least because the nations giving “aid” often placed their own interests in the foreground. The conclusion is that there is no easy recipe to fight poverty and that it can only be fought in collaboration with the countries and the people who are affected.



## BENEFITING

Who benefits from whom?

For decades the Western world has been sending billions of Euros to so-called “developing countries”. If this is the case, why are most of these countries still developing countries? Has development cooperation failed?

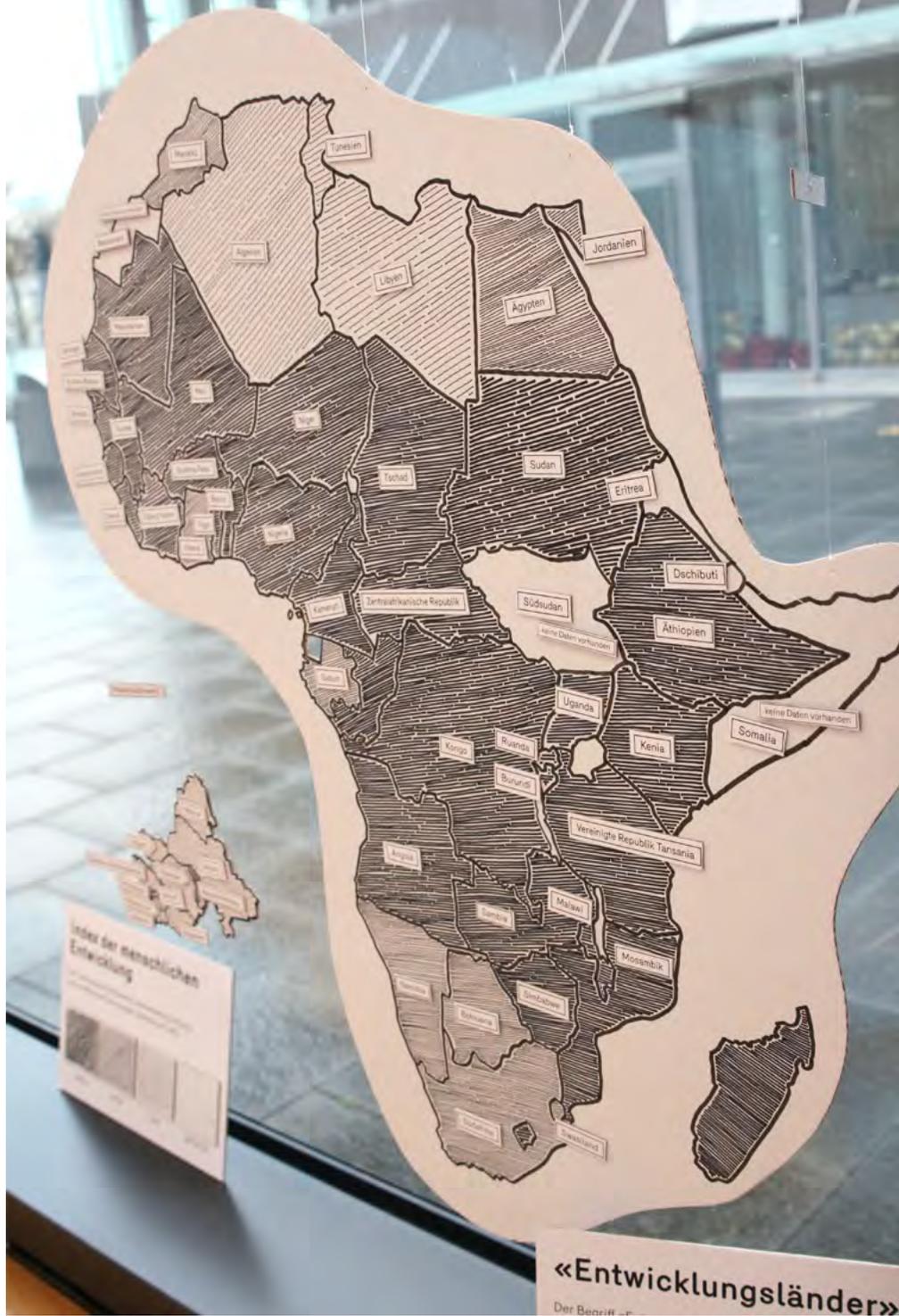
The strategies to fight poverty are not universally agreed upon. However, one indisputable fact is that money going into development cooperation is only a small part of what actually goes to developing countries. Migrants alone who have moved to high-income countries send back three times as much as goes into development cooperation. Direct foreign investments in the economy also substantially exceed the subsidies sent by high-income countries.

All this flow of money is however outshone by the money which makes its way from developing countries into high-income countries: for example black money, business profits or money reserves in foreign bank accounts. Black money alone that disappears into Western tax havens exceeds state aid by a factor of nine.

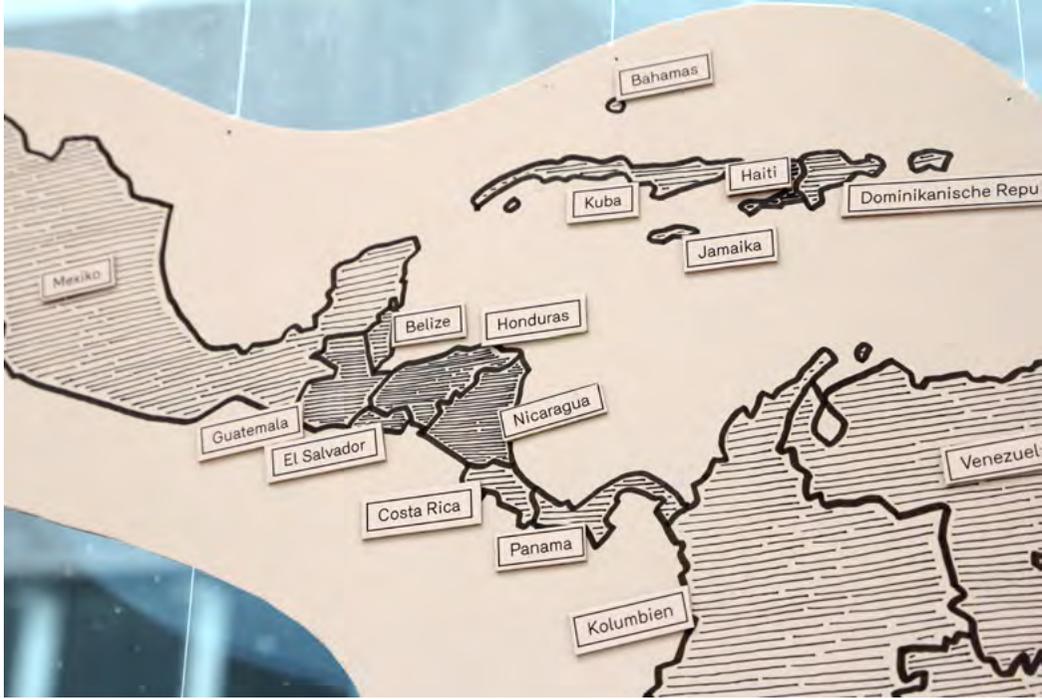
High income countries also benefit by employing qualified workers from developing countries whose educational costs they don't have to pay for, or from raw materials which are cheaply bought and then manufactured, sold and taxed in high-income countries.

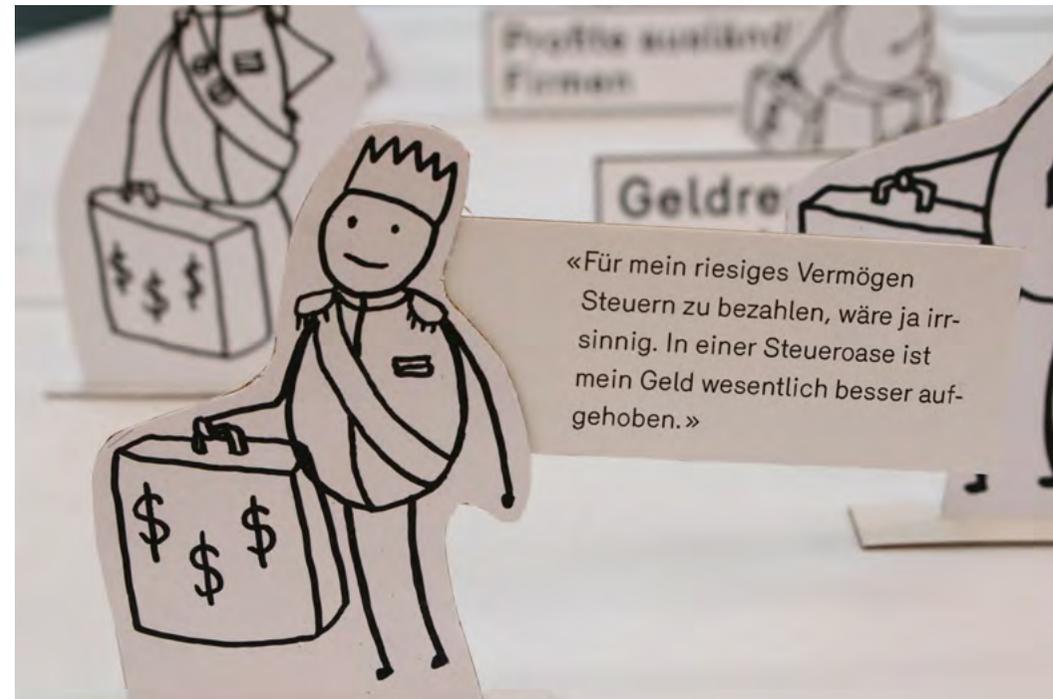
For every Euro flowing into developing countries, two Euros flow back to high-income countries. Herein the morally questionable but legal tax practices of international corporations are not yet taken into account.





«Entwicklungsländer»  
Der Begriff ...





## DONATING

Should each cent go directly to the people in need?

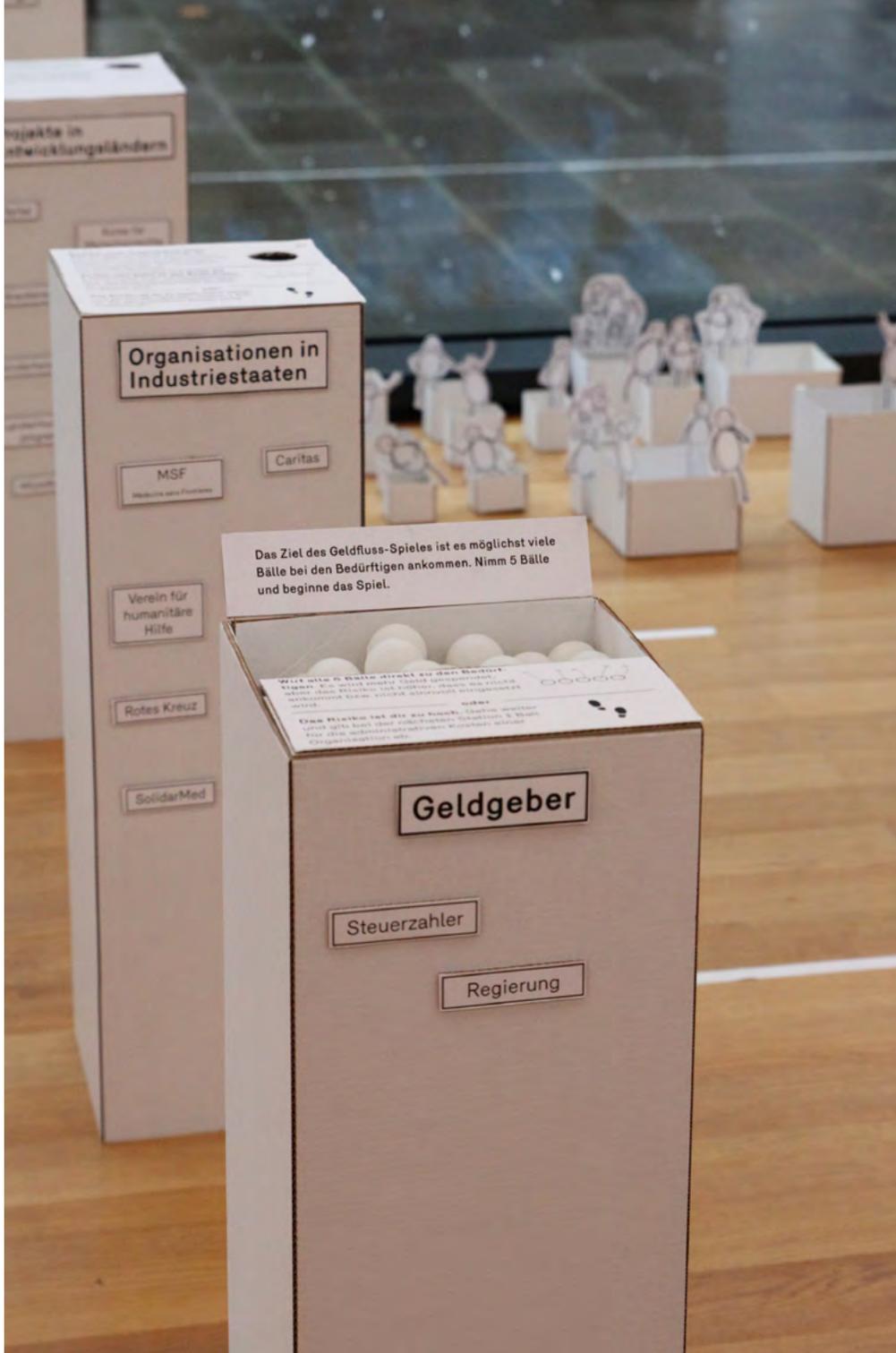


Between donors and beneficiaries there are usually organisations in high-income countries which collect, administer and distribute donations. They incur costs which are then deducted from the donations. Not exactly ideal, wouldn't you agree? Why is it that not every cent gets through to those in need?

The fight against global poverty is only possible if big organisations with trained professionals take part in it. These organisations are able to coordinate and monitor long-term programmes and improve them by means of evaluations. Overhead costs serve the purpose to guarantee professionalism, to allow for transparent reporting and to collect more donations.

There are small organisations who are able to pass the donations directly to people in need thanks to voluntary work. Ideally they have experts at their disposal who ensure the sensible use of funds and monitor the projects. However, the impact radius of small organisations is limited.

Future generations will not measure today's efforts by how much money we will have spent on overhead costs. On the contrary, the question will be if we have made any progress in the fight against poverty. We should therefore not only ask about the overhead costs, but rather what contribution an organisation makes to the global fight against poverty.



## INVOLVEMENT

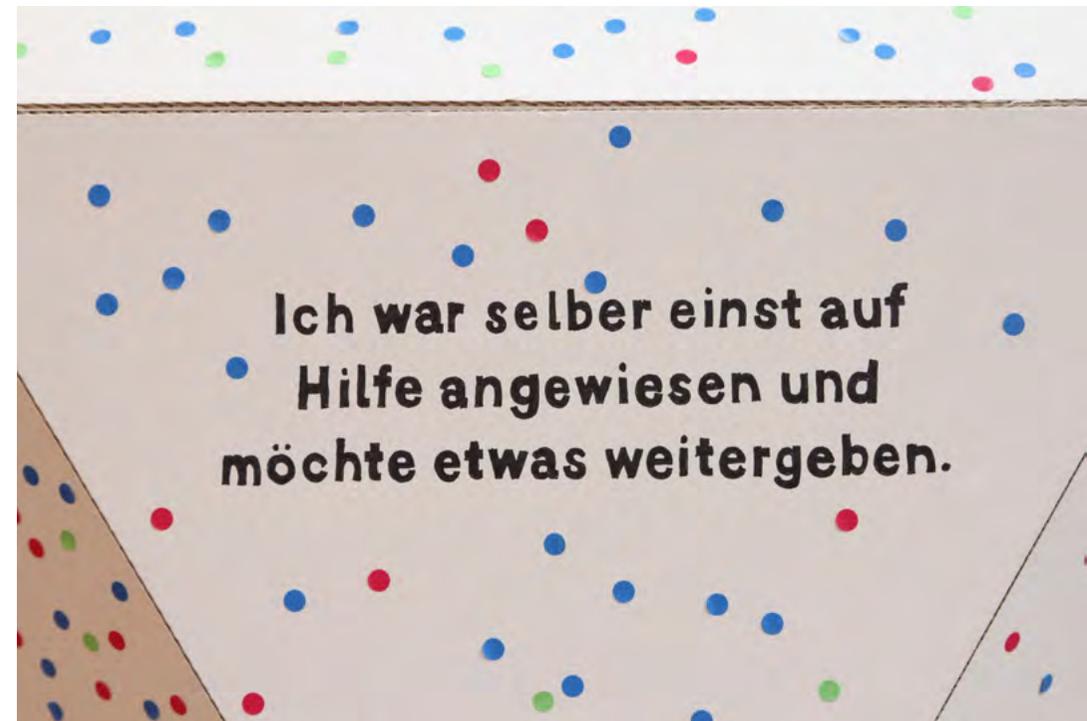
Why do people help others?

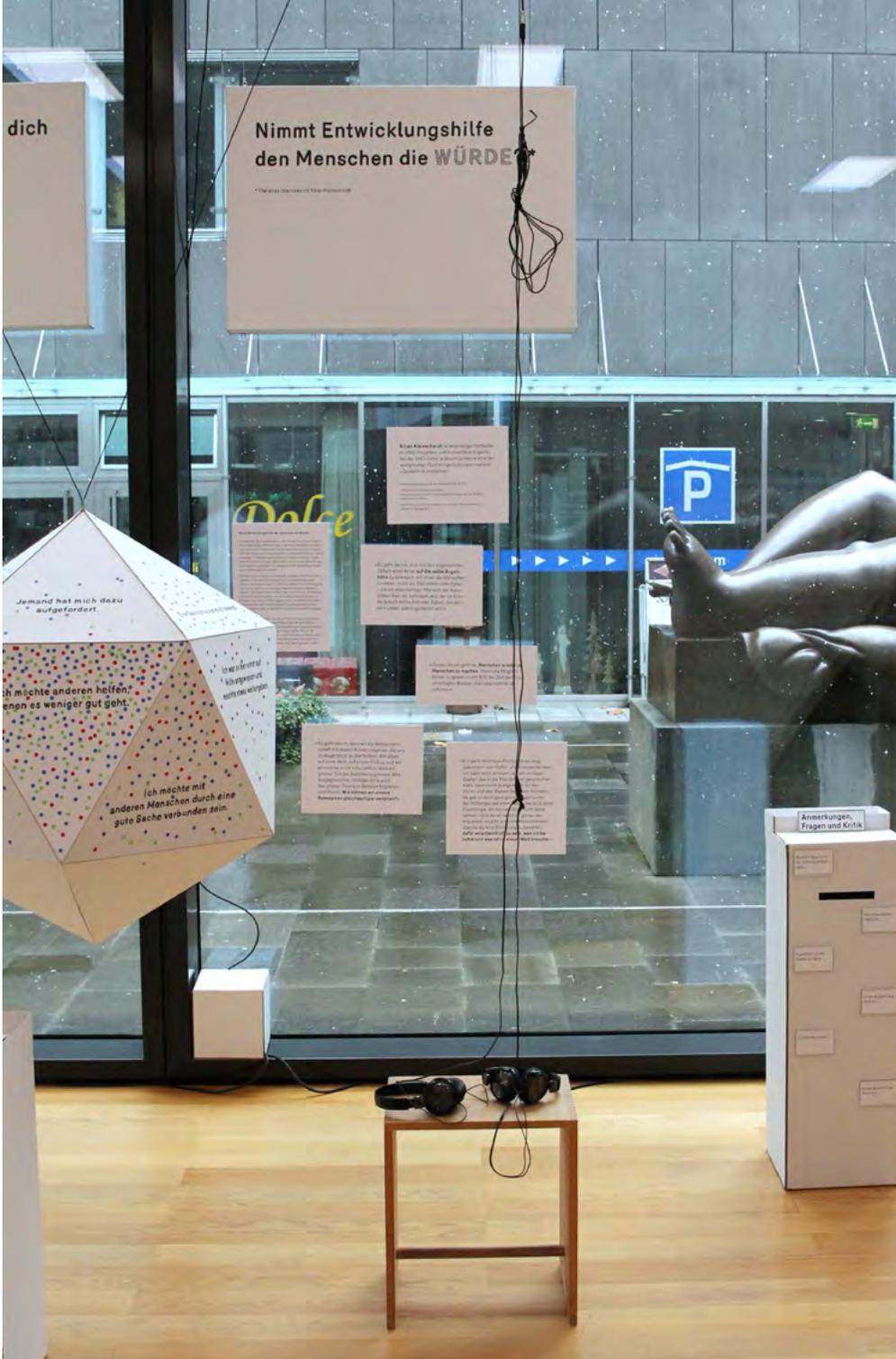


Why do people work voluntarily, donate money or take time for their fellow human beings? Is commitment about travelling half of the world and saving human lives? Is it useful to be engaged in a place which we do not know much about and where we have a limited ability to speak the language? Or does it make more sense to be engaged where we live and where we have a greater knowledge of the people and their needs?

Many people engage themselves on a daily basis in order to help others. It is however not always easy to decide where it makes sense to become involved. The history of development cooperation shows that deeds carried out with good intention do not always have a positive outcome and can also cause harm.

Despite this it is worthwhile to show solidarity. To be born into a rich country has nothing to do with achievement or performance but rather luck. And also within small communities we have different opportunities based on sex, ethnicity, where we were born or the educational background of our parents. These are opportunities which in high-income countries are much more pronounced than in developing countries.





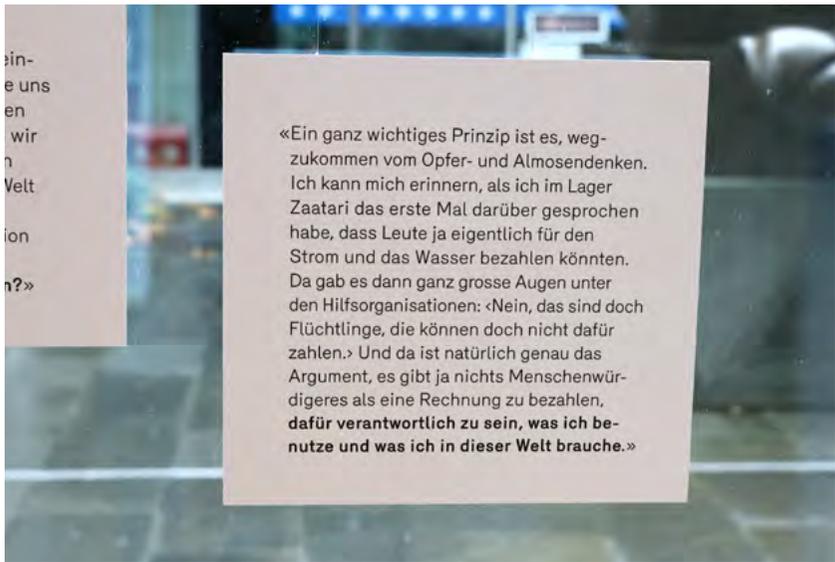
## DIGNITY

How can help be provided without creating dependencies?

Unexpected natural disasters or wars can turn financially independent people into people in need overnight. Tsunamis or earthquakes can raze houses to the ground, leave people without food or electricity and paralyse public life. In most cases international emergency aid is quick to mobilise and seeks to restore the former situation as quickly as possible. In the ideal scenario people in need will become independent again in time.

Global poverty is not an unexpected situation. Many people are born into poverty and hardly have the chance to receive proper nutrition, medical care or education. Due to this a sustainable improvement of living conditions is more difficult to achieve. Through the provision of aid money or goods, there is the danger of only achieving a temporary improvement to people's lives and eventually creating dependence. The fact that the perspective on independence and self-determination might get lost is a problem for both the donors and the recipients of aid.

Since the 1990s the focus in the politics of development shifted to the idea of "helping people help themselves" and to the collaborative partnership of donor and recipient countries. What sounded good in theory has been difficult to put into practice. The principle however remains the same: the goal of development cooperation is to make itself superfluous.



«Ein ganz wichtiges Prinzip ist es, wegzukommen vom Opfer- und Almosendenken. Ich kann mich erinnern, als ich im Lager Zaatari das erste Mal darüber gesprochen habe, dass Leute ja eigentlich für den Strom und das Wasser bezahlen könnten. Da gab es dann ganz grosse Augen unter den Hilfsorganisationen: «Nein, das sind doch Flüchtlinge, die können doch nicht dafür zahlen.» Und da ist natürlich genau das Argument, es gibt ja nichts Menschenwürdiges als eine Rechnung zu bezahlen, **dafür verantwortlich zu sein, was ich benutze und was ich in dieser Welt brauche.**»



**Kilian Kleinschmidt** ist ehemaliger Nothelfer in UNO-Projekten und humanitärer Experte bei der UNO. Unter anderem leitete er eine der weltgrössten Flüchtlingsiedlungen namens «Zaatari» in Jordanien.

*Nimmt Entwicklungshilfe den Menschen die Würde?*

Interview mit Kilian Kleinschmidt  
Deutschlandradio Kultur: Im Gespräch; Beitrag vom 30.04.2015  
von Susanne Führer

Anmerkung: Die Zitate wurden zur besseren Verständlichkeit sprachlich angepasst.

*Entwicklungshilfe den Menschen die Würde?*

...ele Naturkatastrophen oder Kriege können wirtschaftswichtige Menschen über Nacht zu Bedürftigen machen. ...oller Erdbeben können Häuser zerstören, die Essensversorgung unterbrechen und das öffentliche Leben ... Internationales Nothilfe ist meist schnell zur Stelle ...sicht, die ursprüngliche Situation so schnell, wie möglicher herzustellen. Im Idealfall werden Bedürftige wieder abhängigen Menschen.

Armut ist kein unerwartetes Ereignis. Viele Menschen ... die Armut hineingeboren und haben kaum eine ... auf angemessene Ernährung und haben kaum eine ... lung. Eine nachhaltige Verbesserung der Lebenssituation ist entsprechend schwieriger zu erreichen. Hilfgelder ... der lauten Debatte, nur humanitäre Verbesserungen zu ... und letztlich Abhängigkeiten zu schaffen. Dass dabei ... spektive auf Unabhängigkeit und Selbstbestimmung ... gehen kann, ist sowohl für Geber als auch Empfänger ...

...en 1990er Jahren wurde die Entwicklungspolitik dahi... angepasst, dass der Fokus verstärkt auf «Hilfe zur ... hollen bzw. auf der partnerschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit ... eben- und Nebenleistungen liegen sollte. Was in der ... gut Klang, erwies sich in der Praxis als schwierig umzu... . Der Grundsatz jedoch bleibt bestehen: Ziel der Ent... angabesammenarbeit ist es, sich überflüssig zu machen.

«Es geht darum, sich mit den sogenannten Opfern einer Krise **auf die selbe Augenhöhe** zu bewegen, mit ihnen als Menschen zu reden, nicht als Statistiken oder Opfer – als ein ebenbürtiger Mensch, der Kapazitäten hat, der beitragen will, der im Grunde ja auch keine Almosen haben, sondern sein Leben selber gestalten will.»

«Genau darum geht es, **Menschen wieder zu Menschen zu machen**, ihnen die Möglichkeiten zu geben, nicht 90% der Zeit damit zu verbringen, Wasser und Lebensmittel abzuholen.»

«Es geht darum, dass wir als Weltgemeinschaft mit diesen Krisen umgehen, die uns im Augenblick ja überfordern, die uns können es nicht mitansehen. Wir leben auf einer Welt, auf einem Globus und ein grosser Teil der Bevölkerung ist ausgegrenzt. ... das ...

# Events

Saturday, 29 August 2015

## **OPENING**

Friday, 4 September 2015

## **A NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?**

Public round table discussion for NGOs in development cooperation in Liechtenstein

Saturday, 14 November 2015

## **KUSKA – SYMPOSIUM ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

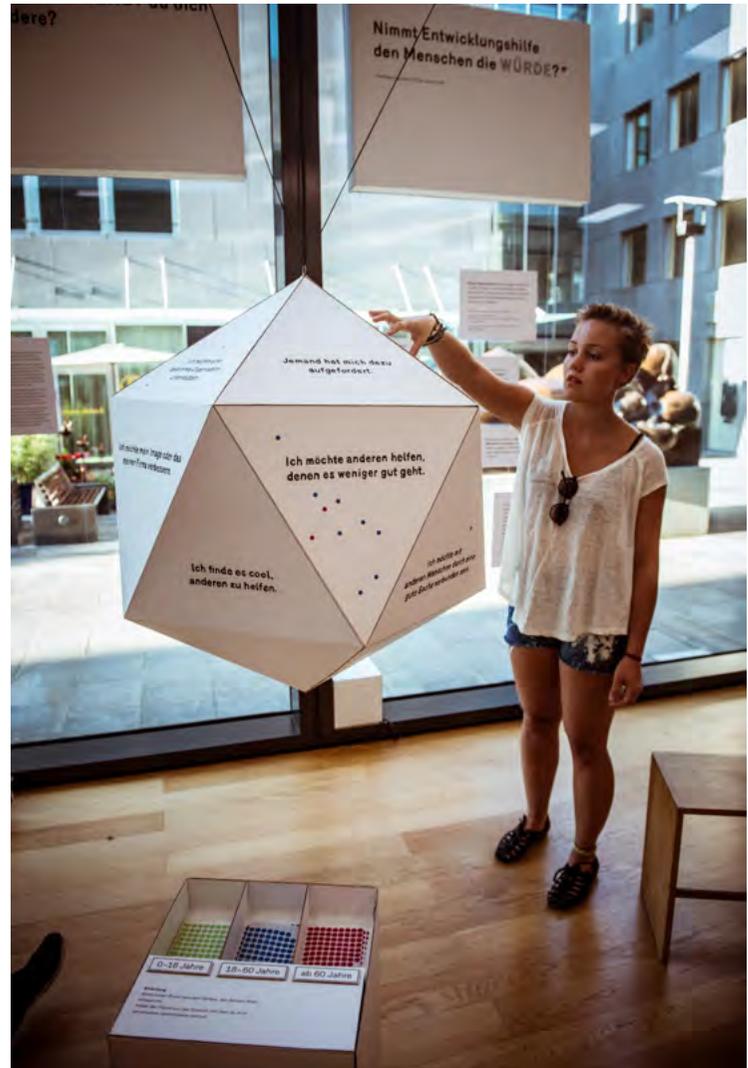
Talks and round table discussions

## **GUIDED TOURS AND WORKSHOPS**



## OPENING

with an introduction to the exhibition, an address for Verein Kipu's ten-year anniversary and music by Haraldur Ægir Guðmundsson & Eyjolfur Þorleifsson





ROUND TABLE  
**A NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION?**

Public round table discussion for NGOs in development  
cooperation in Liechtenstein



TALKS AND ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS  
**KUSKA – SYMPOSIUM ON  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

Verein Kipu and Kunstverein Schichtwechsel in cooperation with LED Liechtenstein Development Service, Verein Tellerrand and Stiftung WIR TEILEN: Fastenopfer Liechtenstein

The symposium provided some insight into the work and goals of the Swiss organisation HELVETAS and dealt with the question of how to effectively “help people help themselves”. In this regard different strategies for the selection and implementation of projects were examined and experience with interference on a political level was discussed.

**LAURA HILTI** Verein Kipu and Kunstverein Schichtwechsel: **Presentation of the project “kuska – learn to help to learn”**

In the framework of the project “kuska – learn to help to learn”, material on current issues in international development cooperation were developed and made available on [www.kuska.online](http://www.kuska.online). This material is aimed at people planning a work placement abroad, schools and any other interested parties.

**BERND STEIMANN** Coordinator Development Politics, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation: **Why development politics? From development practice to political commitment.**

For a number of years “normal” development NGOs have been increasingly getting involved in political debates. Whilst the focus was once exclusively on local rural development, these days many organisations try to actively shape national and international politics. This usually makes sense, but carries with it many new challenges, and often risks too.

**RUDOLF BATLINER** Studies Programs Coordinator, Nadel – Center for Development and Cooperation, ETH Zurich: **Helping people help themselves – easier said than done.**

“Helping people help themselves” works as a catchphrase. It is a noble claim that is hard to put into practice. Where do you draw the line between enough and not enough? How do you know that people, henceforth, are able to help themselves and are no longer reliant on help?



WORKSHOPS WITH SCHOOLS  
AND GUIDED TOURS

## **PROJECT TEAM**

Luis Hilti  
Alexandra Rapeaud  
Laura Hilti  
Annett Höland  
Anna Hilti  
Patricia Bachmann  
Beat Ospelt  
Antonella Barone  
Barbara Batliner  
Sara Bagladi  
Flurina Seger  
Lisa Fischer  
Barbara Schneider

## **FILM**

Michael Kindermann  
Caroline Büchel  
Lukas Gähwiler  
Florin Büchel  
Robert Büchel  
Daniel Kladiva

## **PROJECT PARTNER**

### **KUSKA**

Verein Kipu (Liechtenstein)  
oew – Organisation für Eine  
solidarische Welt (Italien)  
Verein Sterne auf den Strassen  
Boliviens e.V. (Deutschland)  
Estrellas en la Calle (Bolivien)

## **IMPRINT**

### **Publisher**

Kunstverein Schichtwechsel

### **Editor**

Laura Hilti

### **Design**

Annett Höland

### **Photographs**

Barbara Bühler: 5–8

Sandra Maier: 24–25

Kunstverein Schichtwechsel:

9–22, 26, 27, 28

### **Supported by**

EU-Programm Erasmus+  
JUGEND IN AKTION

MariaMarina Foundation  
LED Liechtensteinischer  
Entwicklungsdienst