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World Population, Education & Trusted Leadership

How We Can Curb Population Growth

Purpose

Special Report for Cdr. Donald Read

The world's population has grown at frightening levels for the last 100 years, rising from under 2 billion people in 1900 to 7.3 billion today.

- What are the realities?
- What can be done to curb this growth without a war or famine?
- What role can the Leadership Institute play to enable a more optimistic result?

Summary & Conclusions

- **Population Explosion is ending**, with populations expected to peak by the end of the century
 - The peak could be as high as 12.5 billion, which would bring enormous pressures on the planet.
 - With the right interventions and strategies, the peak could be lowered from 12.5 billion to 8.4 billion, with decreasing populations thereafter. The difference of 4 billion is highly significant.
- **Woman's Education is the #1 factor** in lowering the expected peak. Falling fertility rates are attained by targeting developing regions, refocusing women's energies on work and upward mobility.

Shifts in Thinking & Actions are required to attain the lower peak number of 8.4 billion, but we cannot solve the problem with the same levels of thinking that created the problem.

Key Factors for Success: We identified five leverage points that will have the highest impact:

1. **Balanced Education Curriculum** for girls *and* boys that builds both: 1) excellence in basic learning *plus* 2) moral character & collaborative leadership augmented by training in entrepreneurship.
2. **Economic Development** to spawn local job creation and new collaborative capitalistic business models that ensure better distribution of value/wealth creation in local target regions.
3. **Trustworthy Governance** efforts to *eradicate authoritarian, corrupt governments* that repress exercise of freedoms, disable economic flourishing, cause emigration, and repel investment.
4. **Targeting Strategy** aimed specifically at countries/regions where population is still growing.
5. **Building Tighter and more impactful Alliances** between those organizations dedicated to improving conditions in developing countries, thus producing better results with limited resources.

Our Strategic Positioning: At the International Collaborative Leadership Institute, we are uniquely positioned to address all four of these five key factors for success.

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Part 1: The Problem of Population Growth

Population Explosion

For many millennia, the number of people hardly grew, basically because of poor health, short life spans, and economic conditions that suppressed growth. Just 200 years ago there were less than 1 billion people inhabiting the same space.

Today, there are over 7 billion humans on this planet.

With the coming of the Industrial Revolution, the game changed, as illustrated in Figure 1.

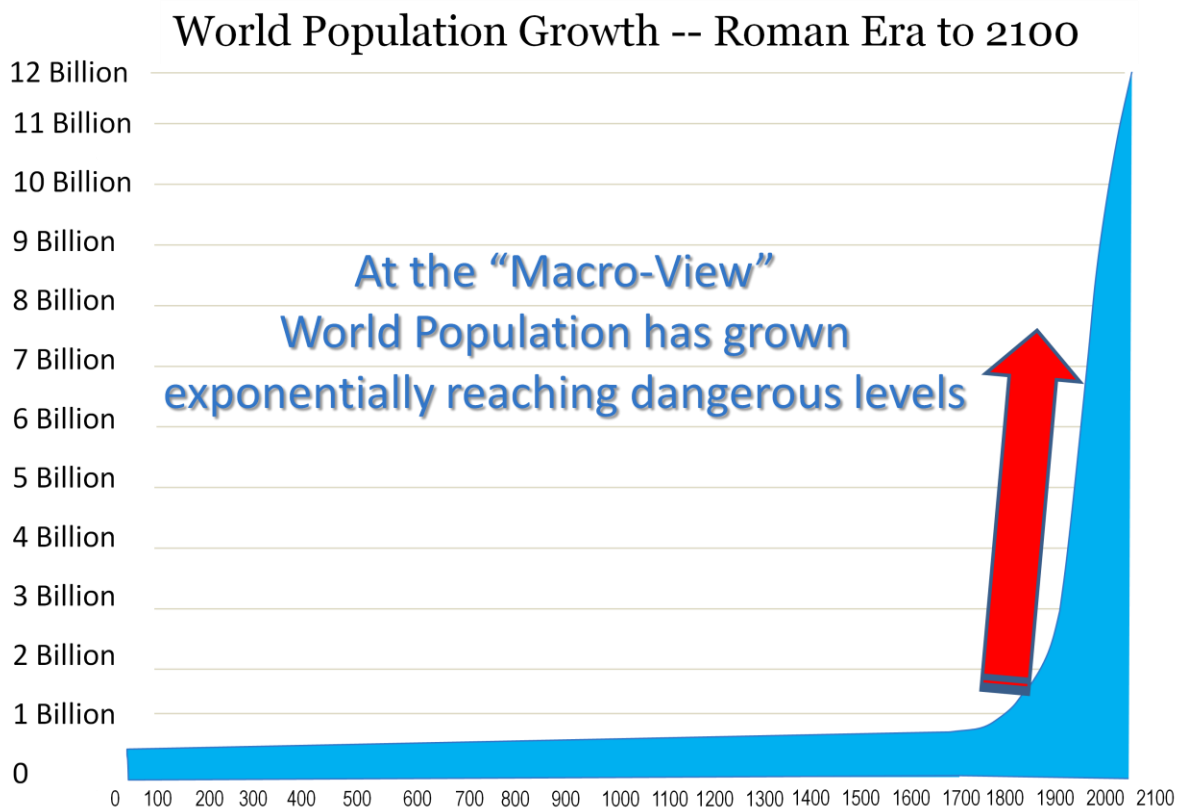


Figure 1: Two Millennia of Growth

The United Nations has estimated that today's population size is roughly equivalent to 7% of the total number of people ever born. Between 1900 and 2000, the increase in world population was three times greater than during the entire previous history of humanity—an increase from 1.5 to 6.1 billion in just 100 years.

What happens to the world's population has massive impact on the earth's natural environment, and, if the earth is warming, and the ice sheets are melting, massive turmoil will result, including emigrations, wars, and famine.

Some Reasons for Hope

The first reason for hope is that the phenomenal **Rate of Growth** in population actually peaked 55 years ago, and has been falling off dramatically, as illustrated in Figure 2.

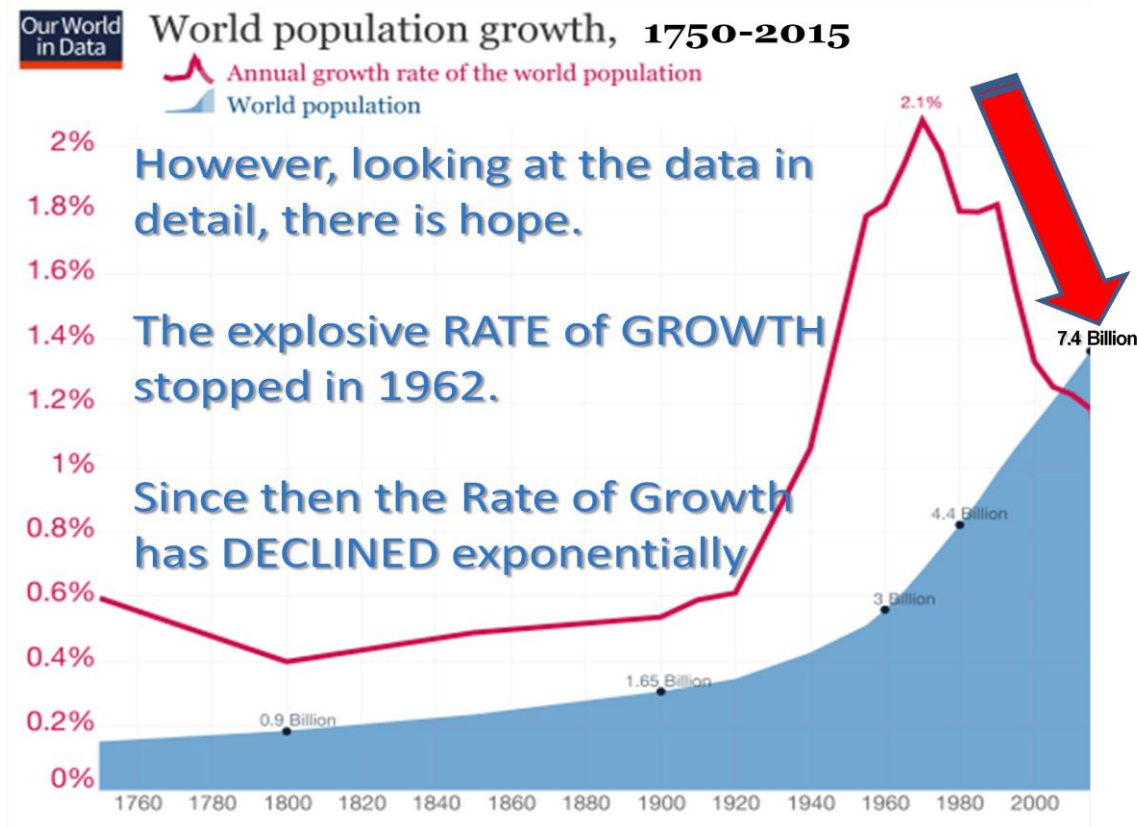


Figure 2: Falling Rate of Population Growth

The second reason for hope is the current **Rate of Growth** is about half of what it was in 1962. This *falling Rate of Growth* is significant because it means the population will peak somewhere between 2070 and 2120.

While the world's population quadrupled in the 20th century, it will not double in the 21st century. This is a "good news, bad news" scenario with up to 12 billion people projected.

There are two fundamentally different estimates about when and how population will peak.

1. The United Nations estimate is based on mathematical probabilities and progressions. It points to a population peak after 2100 with the number of people on the planet reaching over 12 billion – 5 billion more than today. While the leveling off is good news, the sheer number of people and their impact on the planet does not bode well.

2. Another analysis and projection, based on insights from an international team of 550 economists and social experts concluded that other social and economic factors can have a major impact on population. According to the projections by the [International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#),¹ the population will peak by 2070 at 9.4 billion or less.²

Figure 3 illustrates the two different projections. Why are they different? It really matters what projection is accurate, for there is a difference of 3 billion people between the estimates.

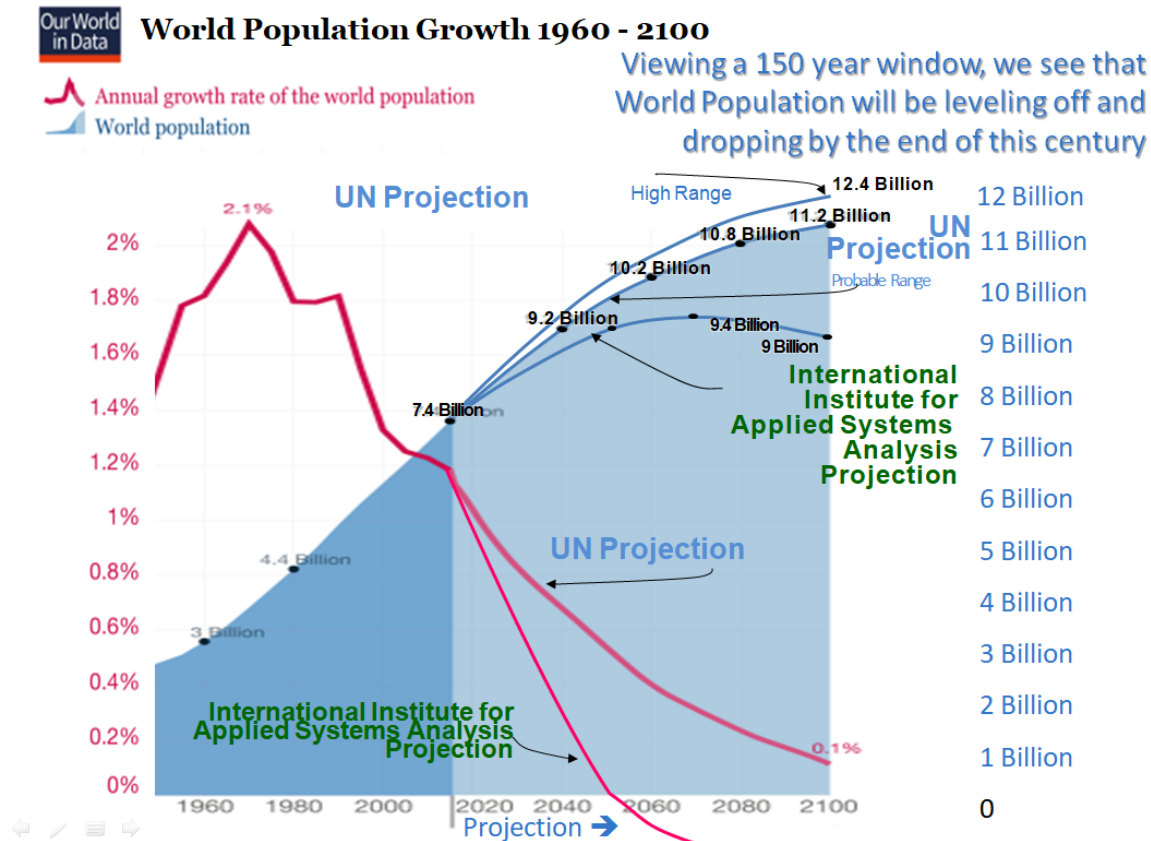


Figure 3: Two Different Population Projections

The difference between 9 and 12 billion people in the projections go can have massive impacts on our future. Can we influence the outcome by being proactive? How?

¹ The Applied Systems Analysis Institute engaged over 550 experts in a series of surveys and expert workshops held on five continents, in order to include the most accurate and up-to-date information on fertility rates, migration, and other demographic variables for each country around the world.

² The IIASA projections [differ from recently updated UN projections](#), which indicate that world population is likely to reach 11-12 billion by 2100. For example, in Nigeria, the UN projections show an increase from 160 million people in 2010 to 914 million in 2100. However, this assumes that the fertility rate in the country have recently been stagnant at six children per woman and will only decline slowly. The IIASA data show that fertility rates have already declined to 5.5 and assume a more rapid decline due to the fact that women entering reproductive age are already much better educated than women in higher age groups.

Part 2. Understanding the Leverage Points of Population Growth

Population reduction is also influenced by a wide variety of factors.

Drivers of Population

The key influencers (drivers) of population have been known for years – immigration & emigration patterns, culture, birth & death rates, life expectancy having the largest impact.

Fertility Rates

Over the last half century, the global fertility rate has fallen by 50%. According to the United Nations Population Division, worldwide fertility rates are expected to continue to drop in the decades to come, gradually moving toward 2.1 children per woman, which is traditionally viewed as the “replacement level” needed to maintain a stable population in countries with low mortality rates among the young.

As a result of declining fertility rates, global population growth is slowing.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a significant factor in estimating the size of the world’s populations over time. Groups with higher life expectancies will, on average, live longer and have larger populations. The greater-than-average increase in life expectancy that is projected in sub-Saharan Africa is one of the reasons its population is expanding so rapidly and boosting the global size of the region’s two biggest religious groups, Muslims and Christians.

Decreasing the Life Expectancy rate in any country is off the table for population control.

Figure 4: Worldwide Fertility Rates

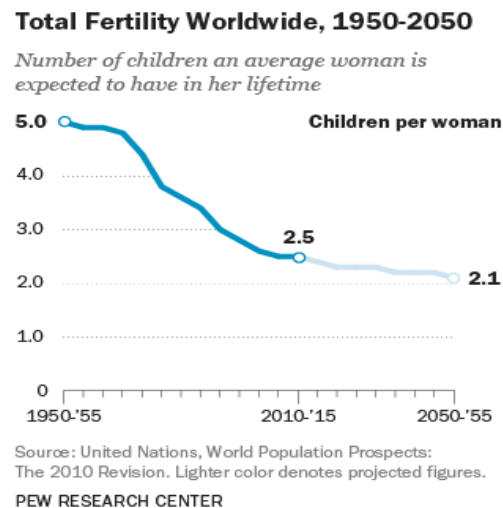
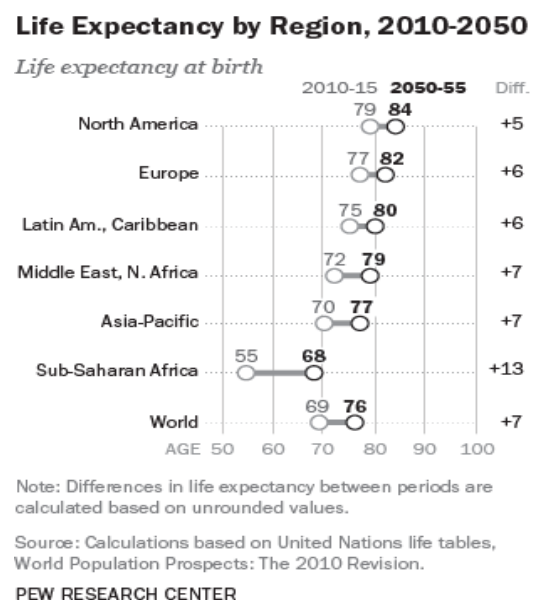


Figure 5: Life Expectancy



Better Health Care

Improving health care for women results in lowering child mortality rates. While health care seemingly increases the population, it also enables the encouragement of women to have by increasing access to reproductive healthcare services. Thus women are supported in their decisions to have fewer children and have them later in life.

Economic Growth

Another successful approach has been to enable women to join the workforce and provide micro-economic financing with better access to credit. (More on this later.)

Cultural Attitudes

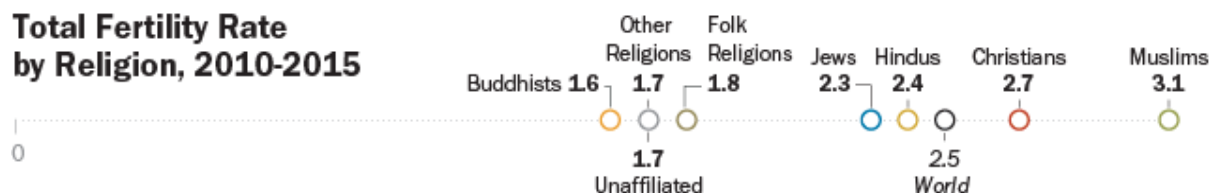
Cultural attitudes play a significant role in the way women look at their child bearing years. For example, Bangladesh, a high population growth country, used communications and awareness-raising to change people's attitudes toward family size and to increase the use of contraceptives among married women. As a result, fertility decreased from an average of more than 6 children per woman in 1975 to slightly more than 3 today.

Religion Plays a Role

In Figure 6 we see how religion plays a major role in population growth. Among the world's major religious groups, Muslims have the highest Total Fertility Rate as of 2010-2015: 3.1 children per woman. This is one of the main reasons why the Muslim population is expected to grow not only in absolute numbers but also in relative terms – as a percentage of all the people in the world – in the decades to come.. Culture and religion are deeply intertwined.

Figure 6: Fertility Rates by Religion

Total Fertility Rate by Religion, 2010-2015



Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050

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The Pew Research Center reports:

“Since some major religious groups are concentrated in a small number of countries, fertility patterns in a few countries can have a large influence on a group's global fertility rate. For example, Hindus are expected to experience a decline in their Total Fertility Rate over the next four decades in part because India's overall fertility rate has been dropping – from 5.9 children per woman in 1950 to 2.5 in 2010 – and is expected to fall to 1.9 by 2050. (Roughly 94% of the world's Hindus live in India.)

China is home to at least half of all Buddhists, and many adherents of folk religions and religiously unaffiliated people in the world. Consequently, China's fertility patterns have a substantial impact on expected fertility rates for these groups. The United Nations Population Division anticipates that China's Total Fertility Rate will decrease from 1.6 children per woman in 2010 to 1.5 in 2020, and then begin rising, reaching 1.8 by 2050."

Total Fertility Rates of All Religions, by Country

Number of children per woman, 2010-2015 estimate

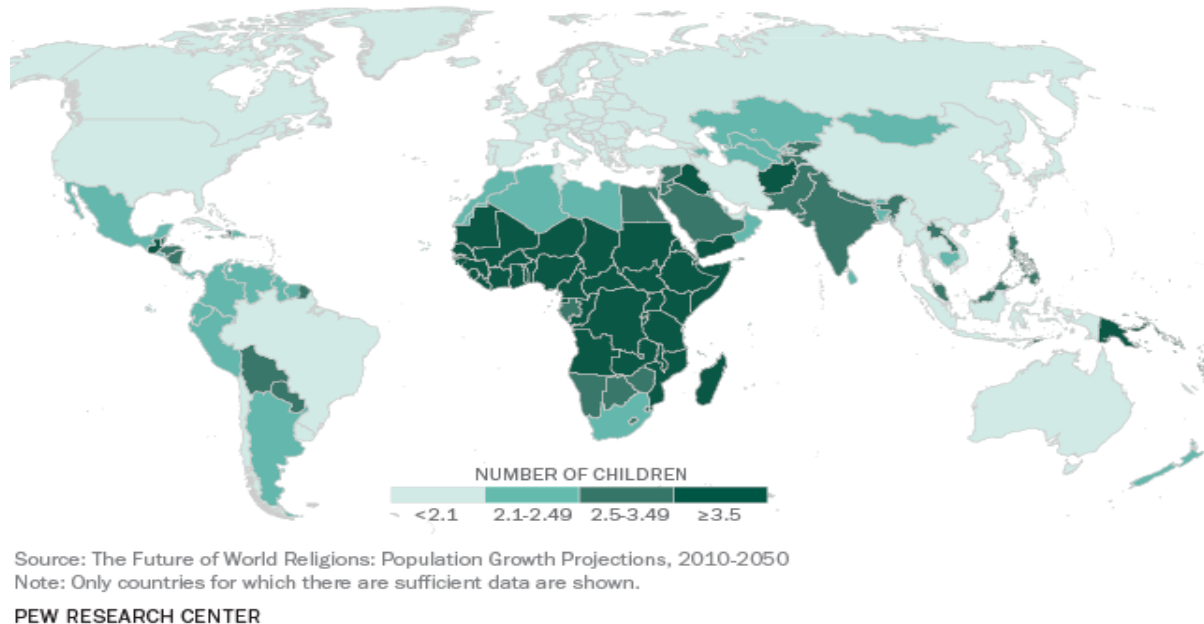


Figure 7: Concentrations of High Growth Rates

Figure 7 gives a strong indication of where to aim population initiatives – mainly Africa and the sub-continent of Asia, which, according to the Pew studies, “have a Total Fertility Rate that is higher than the global average of 2.5 children per woman. These are the only regions where population growth is expected to outpace global population growth from 2010 to 2050. Europe is the only region with a fertility rate that is well below replacement level (1.6).”

Immigration-Emigration Patterns

Over the past century, the emigration patterns have been away from corrupt countries where war and strife are commonplace. Much of the emigration has been to urban areas.

Many cities in developing nations are in lowland coastal locations prone to flooding. With no end in sight for global warming, many regions will be underwater by the end of the century, forcing massive dislocations and potentially wars.

Part 3. Impediments to Population Limitation

Legislation

We now know some things that don't work:

In some nations, such as China, governments have attempted to use legislation to limit the number of children born. It's a logical and tempting solution, but enforcing a "one child" policy does not work — it just turns a problem of population growth into one of an ageing society. There are more viable solutions, as we shall see.

Raising the legal age of marriage is another consideration.

However, illegitimate marriages are on the rise, making marriage age a very imprecise tool. For example, in the United States, 40% of all births are out of wedlock.

Creating incentives for having fewer children still has possibilities.

Population Growth is Uneven

Many developed countries are experiencing the fall of fertility rates well below the replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman. Some, like Bulgaria, have seen their population fall from 9 million in 1990 to about 7.3 million today.

At the other end of the spectrum is Nigeria, where, average birth rates are closer to 6 children per woman. According to the United Nations projections, this country's population could surpass that of the US in 30 years, and, if unchecked, could rival China in population size by the end of the century.

Statistical averages are really meaningless because they mask enormous regional differences.

Africa is still growing at a rate close to the world's highest ever recorded level: higher than two percent per year. Europe by contrast is hardly growing at all, while Asia is expanding in line with the global average of around one percent.

Thus strategies need to be tailored to some extent on a country/culture basis.

Corruption

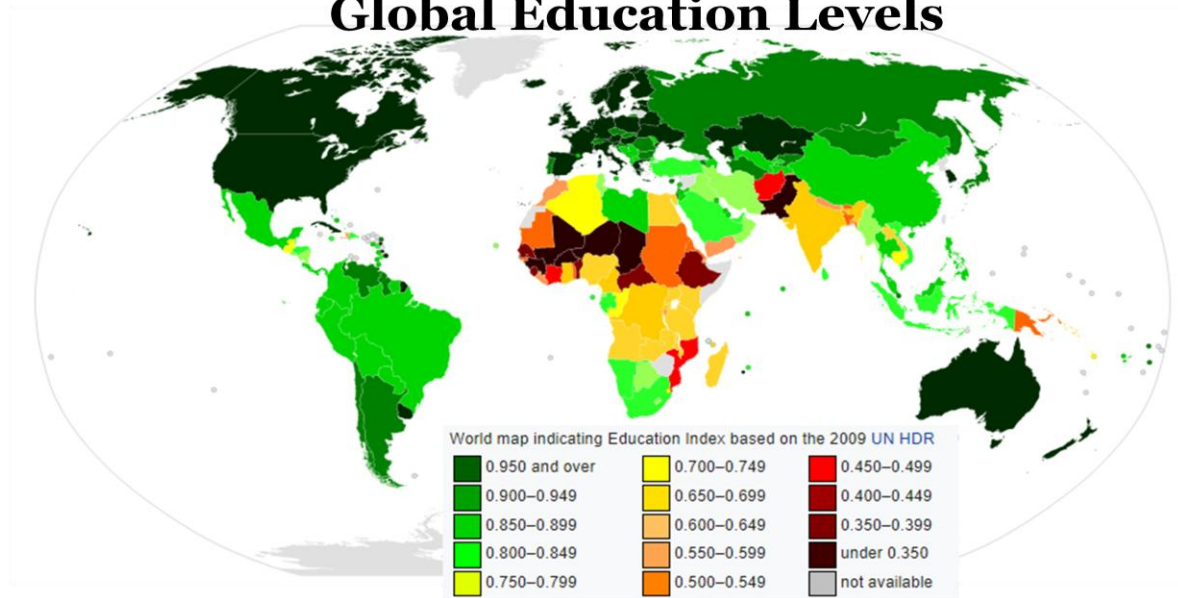
Few economists and statisticians put corruption on the list of drivers of population. I think this is wrong. Here's why:

Corruption is one of the key factors in fostering prosperity, well-being, and a healthy economy. The countries with the highest trust (lowest corruption), have the highest levels of economic prosperity and the highest levels of innovation. Likewise, those that the lowest trust ratings have the lowest levels of economic prosperity.

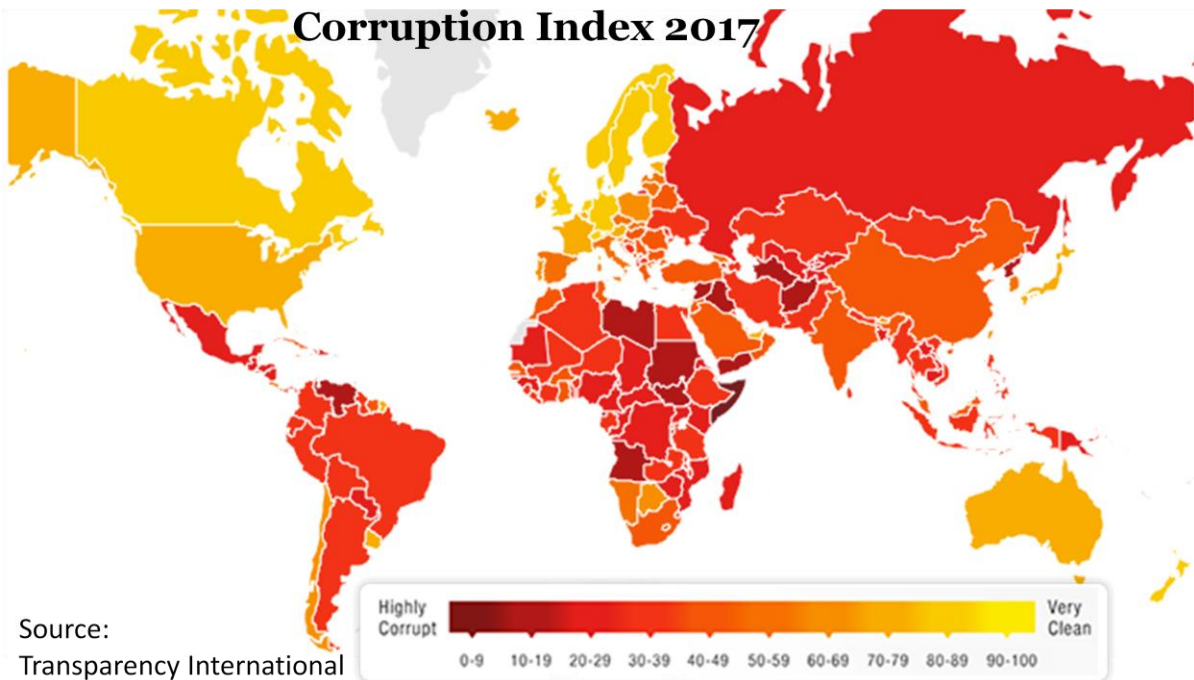
The Link Between Corruption, Fertility, & Education

Further, high levels of corruption are linked to despotic political systems which repress education and repel economic development. Compare the three charts below:

Global Education Levels

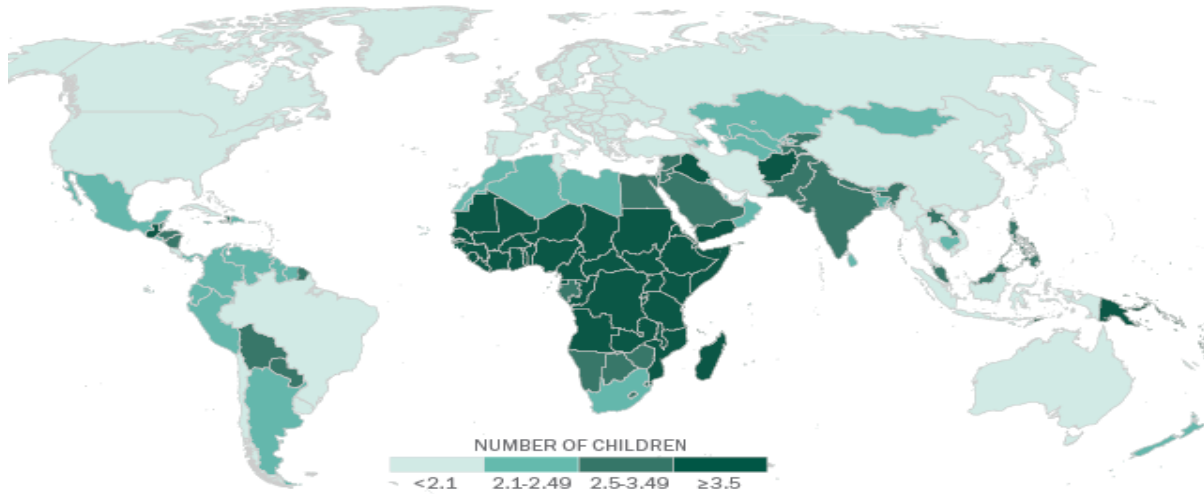


Corruption Index 2017



Total Fertility Rates of All Religions, by Country

Number of children per woman, 2010-2015 estimate



Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050

Note: Only countries for which there are sufficient data are shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The countries with the *highest fertility rates* tend to have the *highest corruption rates*, and the *lowest education rates*. I maintain this is neither coincidence nor random correlation – countries which have high corruption rates are oppressive, manipulative, and undermine the evolution of people (including women) and the creation of successful enterprise.

These are also the most economically depressed regions because, instead of creating value, people are fighting. Collaboration that generates economic enterprise is suppressed.

These regions are considered very high risk because of the of the corruption levels.

For example, the [International Private Investment Corporation](#) (OPIC) ties its investment insurance rate to the corruption and political turmoil levels of each nation. [OPIC does not insure countries such as Venezuela, Russia, or North Korea]. Investment from outside is discouraged because investors want the assurance their money will go toward value creation not value disintegration.

In the next section, we present the Conclusions,
then follow that section with the details to
support the conclusions.

In Conclusion:

To attain the lowest peak population of 8.4 billion people by 2070, (which will then continue to decrease), the education level of women needs to be raised in nations with high birth rates.

- ***To attain this objective, three key leverage points must be addressed (but not with the same old, traditional thinking):***
-



This is not as simple as it seems, mainly because of a long heritage of misguided strategies, missing linkages, and misconceptions about education, governance, and economics.

- 1. BALANCED EDUCATION:** *Education must be more than the simple transference of “knowledge” from one generation to the next. It must also embrace “wisdom” – the skills and abilities to work together without war.*
-

- *In a world filled with strife, the development of strong moral character and the creation of more trustworthy leaders is essential to build a socio-economic structure that’s just as intelligent as it is collaborative.*
-
- *This requires a Balanced Education with equal emphasis on imparting both knowledge (skills & expertise) with wisdom (character development & moral decision-making) to both girls and boys who need to cooperate effectively in community, business, and governance.*
 - *Education attains its real value when the economic environment has jobs available to enable graduates to enter the work world, achieving a wage that supports a stable family structure and affordable housing.*
-

2. *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Job Creation is essential for the Education Strategy to be effective.*

- *Thus efforts at improved Education must be directly coupled with Economic Development to produce the symbiosis necessary for success.*
 - *However, too much of Economic Development has focused on large corporate investment, whose profits are exported out of the country.*
 - *Evidence in both developed and developing countries points to the power of local, homegrown businesses that operate close to their consumers. Profits are recycled into the local economy, creating economic leverage.*
 - *Creating early aspirations and skills in teenagers in the Educational system is essential to create business entrepreneurs in their adult years that create jobs, generating a “virtuous circle.”*
 - *Entrepreneurship training is pivotal to success. However, traditional programs focus far too much on the individual business leader engaging in transactional exchange. This is outmoded into today’s interconnected world. We need to train in “Collaborative Entrepreneurship” – the strategies to build internal high performance teams, build value chains that produce innovation, and provide great value creation for customers.*
 - *Capitalism has proven, time and again, that it is the best means of creating financial strength. However, not all capitalism is created equal. Our in-depth analysis of capitalism identified a hybrid, high-performance strain that is ideally suited for developing countries, which we call Collaborative Capitalism. This is the model that should be used in target countries, not its more “adversarial” counterparts that are so loathed by workers and citizens alike*
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3. *TRUSTWORTHY GOVERNANCE: Corrupt governments and power hierarchies are the biggest obstacle to both expanded education and flourishing entrepreneurship.*

- *Corruption puts an onerous tax on every transaction in a country, siphoning off money into the hands of unethical power mongers, sustaining the vicious cycle.*
 - *Corruption means lawlessness. Corruption disillusiones the human spirit.*
 - *Corruption goes hand in hand with dictatorships and anti-democratic governance that is totally unsupportive of advancements in Education, Economic Development and Entrepreneurship.*
-

IN SUMMARY: The solution to the population problem is inextricably linked to advancements in Balanced Education, Collaborative Economics, and Trustworthy Governance – the 3 major leverage points.

This will require new thinking, more integrated strategies, and formation of powerful alliances to unite the many loosely connected organizations that are interested in furthering their specific expertise in these areas.

OUR ROLE: What the International Collaborative Leadership Institute can do:

- ***Education: Design and Deliver Curriculum for Wisdom (character development, etc.) and Collaborative Entrepreneurship.***
 - ***Economic Development: Train Entrepreneurs and Businesses in Collaborative Capitalism/Entrepreneurship. Develop policies & programs for Econ. Development.***
 - ***Trustworthy Governance: Work closely with international agencies to train trustworthy leaders who govern in the public and private sectors.***
 - ***Build Alliance Capability: Too many well-intended organizations around the globe that have great strengths to help in the three key leverage points are seldom united and delivering programs in each country in an aligned, synergistic manner. Our core strengths in strategic alliances formation and management should be used to help build these global alliances.***
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Part 4. Triple Strategies for Our Engagement

From the vantage point of the International Collaborative Leadership Institute, our skills and abilities can be focused in five areas:

Primary Strategies:

- Education Strategy
- Economic Development Strategy
- Combat Corruption Strategy

Maximizing Impact Strategies

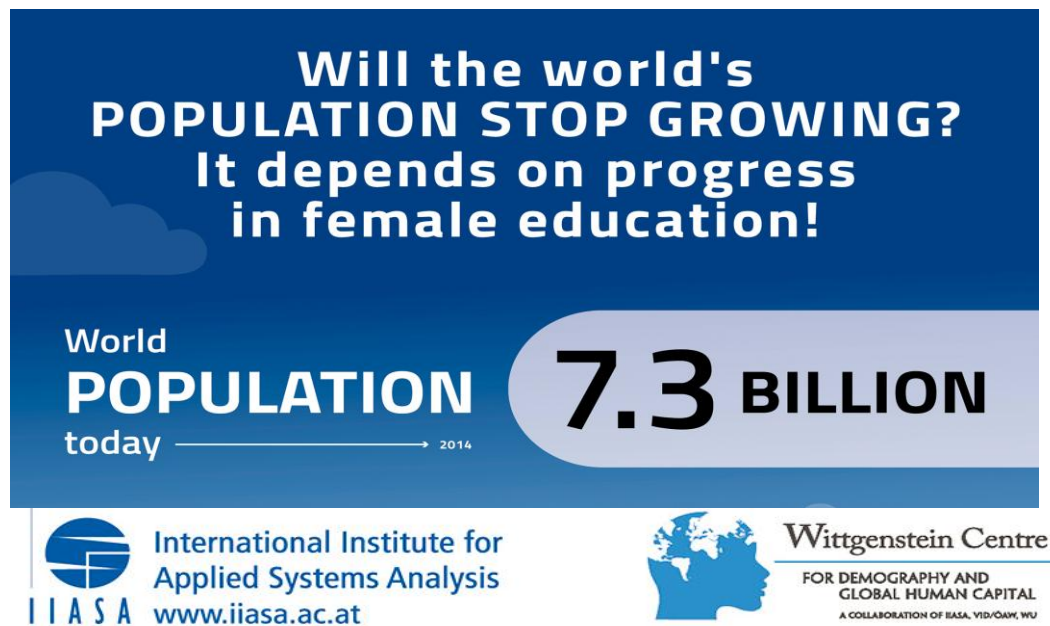
- Targeting Countries & Alliance Strategy
- Funding Strategy

These five strategies are symbiotic, synergistic and interwoven.

• Education Strategy

Impact of Woman's Education

Experts believe of all the factors that can lessen the world's population **Rate of Growth**, *woman's education* is the most influential. Education changes woman's aspirations, family choices, and brings many into the workforce during child bearing years.



The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis advocates:

“The projections emphasize the importance of education as a key demographic factor. Alternative scenarios for education improvement around the world show a strong effect on population growth: scenarios where education expands more quickly show world population increasing much more slowly, peaking and declining to 8 billion by 2100. In other scenarios where education improvements come more slowly, world population is projected to reach as much as 10 billion by 2100. As women become more educated, they gain more power over their reproductive decisions and family size, which almost always translates to having fewer children.”

Implications of Greater Education for Women

Figure 8 illustrates the impact of woman's education on population.

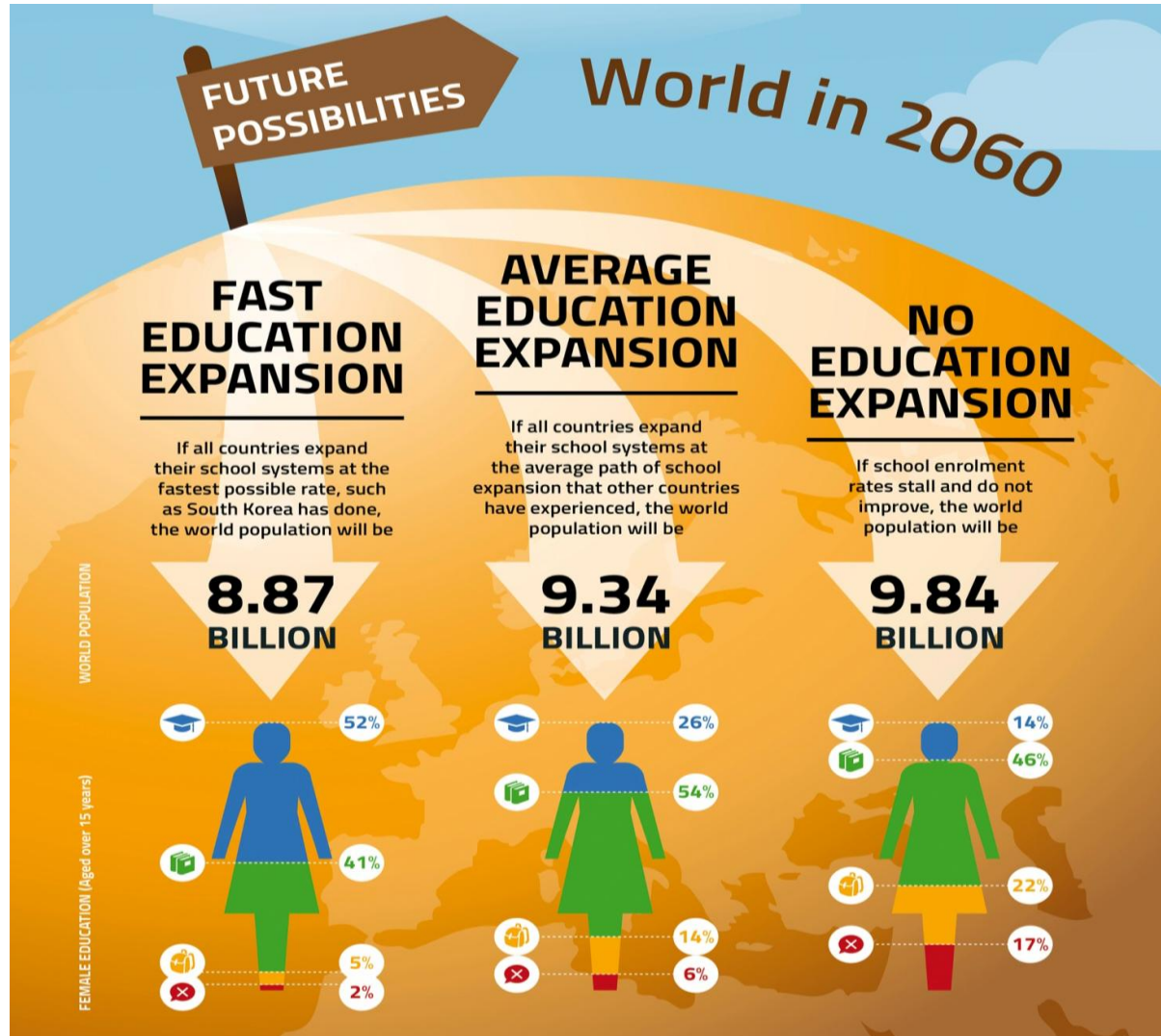


Figure 8: Impact of Rapid Education on Population

According to economics professor Mark Montgomery at Stony Brook University and a researcher at the Population Council: “We’ve seen some astonishing transitions, especially in the 1970s in what were then poor countries where fertility rates fell when levels of education went up.”³

However, it is too easy, and foolhardy to latch onto “education” without seeing its power to address the problem of corruption, oppression, subjugation, and economic development.

³ IIASA studies found that, on average, uneducated Malian women gave birth to almost 7 children. For the better-educated, the number was about 4. “Education leads to lower birth rates and slows population growth,” he says. “This makes it easier for countries to develop. A more-educated workforce also makes poverty eradication and economic growth easier to achieve.... environmental consciousness is linked to education.”

What is the “Right” Kind of Education?

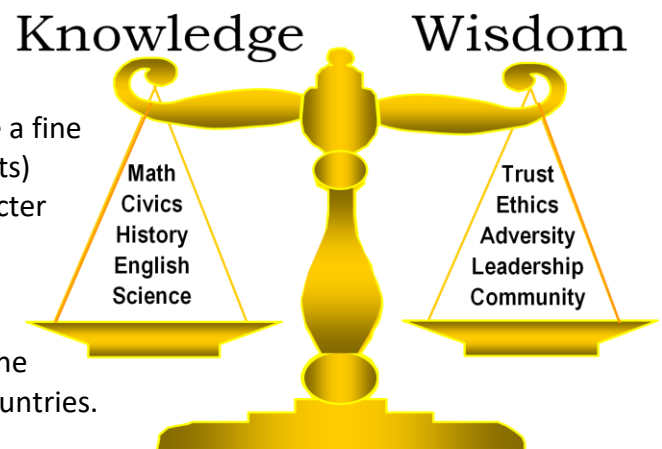
While the education of girls is of critical importance, it must be noted that girls should not have a different educational experience that pits them against boys. While educated girls may curb the population explosion, unless corruption is curbed, there will be insufficient jobs in the economy for them to be employed.

Educating girls and boys in the current Western tradition has massive pitfalls. Today in the U.S. we require students to be “future ready.” This means following the pathway of a common core of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (commonly referred to as STEM.) There is nothing “wrong” with this objective, except STEM is far too narrow and limiting for building a foundation for the future of developing countries. STEM focuses on “left brain” logical/analytic functions; it aims at learning “knowledge,” but diminishes the importance of “right brain” relational and creative thinking.

Education Must Balance Knowledge with Wisdom

The idea of education is highly intertwined with democracy. Thomas Jefferson was emphatic about the importance of a well educated electorate forming the foundation of a thriving democracy. However, only a rarified few grasp what he envisioned for education. Jefferson, and many other educational philosophers of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, advocated that a good education balances *knowledge* with *wisdom*. Wisdom includes building character and developing a moral compass in the student. This idea/ideal has sadly become obsolete with most educators today.⁴

Jefferson rightly recognized that education must be a fine blend of knowledge (reading, math, science, and arts) combined with wisdom (in the form of moral character development with the ability to collaborate in community.). He knew that without the development of a moral compass, there would be no way to create a sustainable, trusted civilization. This is the “philosophy of education” needed in developing countries.



Collaborative Leadership & Trust-Building

As an extension of Jefferson’s thinking, we need to create educational experiences for both men *and* women aimed at *building* trusted, collaborative, successful leaders who drive out the bad.

This is of vital importance in cultures that have had a long and arduous tradition of corrupt, authoritarian, and adversarial leaders who’ve controlled their people with a dirty fist.

⁴ For more ideas about a balanced education, please follow link on [Education on the Edge.](#))

Creating moral/ethical people is not enough to build a bulwark against corruption. What's needed is a more systematic approach to develop courageous, committed, collaborative leaders who will be trusted and engage teams and alliances to achieve high performance results. This must be a fundamental element of the educational process.

This approach to trusted leadership must be embedded in the schooling process as the student progresses from youth to adulthood.

We have developed a thoroughly new approach, through years of testing in collaborative environments that encourages leaders to create four “alignments” to engage people. (for more information, please see: [#1 Leadership as a System](#) – The Four Alignments, [#2 The Case for Collaborative Leadership](#) – 3 Leadership Types, and [#3 Qualities of Collaborative Leaders](#) – Key Characteristics)

Youth Leadership

Development of young, ethical, trustworthy, team-oriented leaders is very important to the future of the target countries with explosive populations. If effective leaders are not developed for the future, these countries will continue to default to adversarial dictatorships, thus undermining the efforts in education and economic development.

We see four key building blocks for success that develop the inner character that forms a young person's “Guidance System:” (see more ideas about [Youth Leadership](#))

1. Mission & Purpose in their lives to give direction and meaning to life itself
2. Positive Response to Adversity to enable them to rebound from difficulty
3. Life Long Learning to enable continual refinement to personal values & depth of understanding & wisdom
4. Building a world they can Trust by internal integrity and selection of the right friends & associates

In addition, as youth make the transition to adulthood, they should learn more about organizations, human behavior, and creating collaborative teamwork.



Collaborative Entrepreneurship

Creating jobs is essential if women are to graduate from school and enter the work world. Otherwise there is little or no incentive to get a good education, other than simply for “learning’s sake.”

The entrepreneurial spirit runs strong in many young people both male and female. Today's business needs a new version of entrepreneur who is highly creative and collaborative.

- **Combat Corruption Strategy**

Combating corruption has traditionally been a political and legal strategy. It needs to be much greater than that. Educating people about the dangers, discord, and economic depression brought about by corrupt, war-lording barbarians is essential.

We must also educate people on how to fight back in powerful, civilized ways.

Trusted Leaders are Needed to Change Cultures

The reason why nations are stuck in a maelstrom of strife is because their culture and their leaders are wrapped in a package of fear-based beliefs about authority.

I have written about this extensively in many documents, including: Strategic Alerts (see links):

- [#1 State of Trust in America](#) ,
- [#2 Beware the Authoritarian Dark Triad](#)
- [#3 Standards for Collaborative Excellence](#)
- [#4 Creating the Age of ReEnlightenment](#)

Culture is a massive influencer of human behavior. It forms the way we perceive our reality, what we value (or devalue), our fundamental belief systems, our words, and ultimately our actions. Culture is a more significant influencer of behavior than personality.

***Culture is the strongest determinant of human behavior;
Leaders have the largest influence on culture.***

Thus Leadership, specifically Collaborative, Trust-based Leadership is essential.

Trusted, collaborative leaders are essential at every level within a nation -- from the family, to the community and village, to the provincial government, to businesses – small and large. Whether we want to build good governments, lower the population, improve the economy, or create sustainable environments, we need the right kind of leaders to manifest and articulate the vision and align the actions collaboratively to create a world that works.

***Trust determines the Course of History,
the Destiny of Nations, and
the Fate of People***

Paul R. Lawrence, Professor of Organizational Behavior, Harvard Business School

To understand just how powerful culture is as a determinant of behavior, be sure to see:

[How Collaborative Leaders use Culture as a Force Field](#) and the “Union from Hell” story.

- **Economic Development Strategy**

Job Creation

Job Creation is the centerpiece of all economic development. While underdeveloped countries have typically attracted low wage jobs, when coupled with the right Education Strategy, skills levels can be raised to improve the impact on attracting and growing new businesses in a region. An upward mobility of better jobs is just as important as a job itself.

Thus efforts at improved Education must be directly coupled with Economic Development to produce the symbiosis necessary for success.

However, historically, too much of Economic Development has focused on attracting large corporate investment – the “big bang theory” of business development. While attracting global enterprises is helpful, their profits are cycled out of the country to investors, thus diminishing local economic multiplier leverage. In some industries, local supply chains can have a significant impact on the local economy, *if* the suppliers are honest. Corrupt supply chains siphon off capital, increasing costs and clogging flow of fulfillment of contracts. Efforts must be made to reinforce high integrity supply chains, composed of high trust businesses staffed by local employees.

Building a Foundation of Collaborative, Trustworthy Entrepreneurs

Creating early aspirations and skills in teenagers in the Educational system is essential to create business entrepreneurs in their adult years that create jobs, generating a “virtuous circle.”

Entrepreneurship training is pivotal to success. However, traditional programs focus far too much on the individual business leader engaging in transactional exchange. This is outmoded into today’s interconnected world. We need to train in “Collaborative Entrepreneurship” – the strategies to build internal high performance teams, build value chains that produce innovation, and provide great value creation for customers.

Implanting the “Best of Breed” of Capitalism

Capitalism has proven, time and again, that it is the best means of creating financial strength.

However, not all capitalism is created equal. Our in-depth analysis of capitalism identified a hybrid, high-performance strain that is ideally suited for developing countries, which we call [Collaborative Capitalism](#). This is the model that should be used in target countries, not its more “adversarial” counterparts that are so loathed by workers and citizens alike. But its collaborative power is not just “nice” for doing business. Our analysis shows it typically creates a 25% competitive advantage by eliminating non-value added work and harnessing the innovation power of employees. (to understand this better please see: [Collaborative Capitalism](#)) This approach will actually create a stronger capitalism that attracts investment.

Targeting Countries & Alliance Delivery Strategy

The Battle between Good & Evil

In combating corruption, the battle is really between bully dictatorships, corruption, and authoritarian regimes on the one side and collaboration, trustworthiness, and democratic governance on the other.

This is the battle, make no mistake.

The error so many have made before is to assume it is a legal battle or a military battle. History has proven:

*Ideas are mightier than the Sword,
Conscience is mightier than Greed,
Spirit is stronger than the Fist.*



Evil

Adversarial
Corrupt
Authoritarian

Good

Collaborative
Trustworthy
Democracy

Multi-Pronged Strategy

If we want to win the battle against corruption it must be waged not just by laws, nor by brute force, but by a multi-pronged strategy that creates a bold new future for nations:

1. **Strong Moral Character** development evolving from a more enlighten educational system (outlined above) coupled with:
2. **Strong Enforcement of Anti-Corruption Justice & Laws** providing equal opportunity for all to engage in the creation of better organizations, governments, and businesses.
3. **Transparency in Government and Business Projects and Programs** in each country to ensure justice, and fair play in contracts, elections, urban development, and a myriad of other and the establishment of a new economic future derived from
4. **Collaborative Capitalism** Our Leadership Institute has launched an initiative that conclusively demonstrates that trustworthy collaboration (internally, with customers, and with suppliers) in business produces a 25% competitive advantage. going that much better enforcement, but by demonstrating that doing the right thing actually creates prosperity, and that businesses and government working together builds strong prosperous societies.

Our [Collaborative Capitalism](#) is well underway and already attracting attention from economists in the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. We are ready to begin conducting programs in several African countries that are in the target zone.

Targeted Country Strategy through Strategic Alliances

As outlined above, no two countries are alike; and the problem cannot be solved alone by one organization.

For this reason a “targeted country” strategy must be designed and implemented through a series of strategic alliances with other institutions that have established bases of credibility and operations in each country. In some countries it may be alliances between religious groups, in another country it may mean partnering with United Nations programs. In still another it may be joining with a series of NGOs. While each country is strategy may be different, lessons learned and innovations in one country may be transferable to similar countries.

Our Leadership has a strong core capability in building alliances. We currently have an alliance with the World Institute for Leadership & Management in Africa, (www.wilma.us) which has asked for us to develop programs that are in line with this White Paper.



With support we will approach the a number of active religious and education oriented schools in Africa, including the Catholic Church (we have direct connections into the Papacy), the Evangelical Lutheran Church (we have strong connections here), the Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls in Africa, as well as multiple not-for-profits and several multi-national corporations.

Funding Strategy

In the big picture, there are numerous international organizations and that are available for delivery of programs. These include organizations affiliated with the World Bank, United Nations, Foreign Aid, Large Foundations, Not-for-Profits, and Religious Organizations.

In summation: The problem is not funding, the problem is getting an aligned, symbiotic strategy with highly functional strategic alliances that can turn:

Tragedy Into Triumph,
Adversity Into Advantage,
Fear Into Fortitude, and
Calamity Into Courage.

It is very possible to limit further population growth to the addition of only 1 billion more people, (have the growth actually diminish after that point), while creating a more sustainable system socially, politically, economically, and environmentally.



The International Collaborative Leadership Institute stands ready to contribute its wisdom and its commitment to achieve this worthy goal.