

# Book Review: Implementing Inequality: The Invisible Labor of International Development by Rebecca Warne-Peters

*In Implementing Inequality: The Invisible Labor of International Development, Rebecca Warne-Peters examines the inequalities at play within the development sector, focusing on a democratisation initiative in Angola to consider the social dynamics between in-country development professionals. The book emphasises the need for a thorough examination of the practices of development organisations if decolonisation initiatives are to be successful, writes Madiha Zeb Sadiq, and will be a useful read for students and development professionals.*

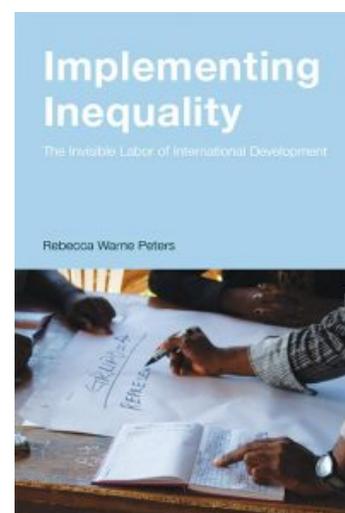
**Implementing Inequality: The Invisible Labor of International Development. Rebecca Warne-Peters. Rutgers University Press. 2020.**

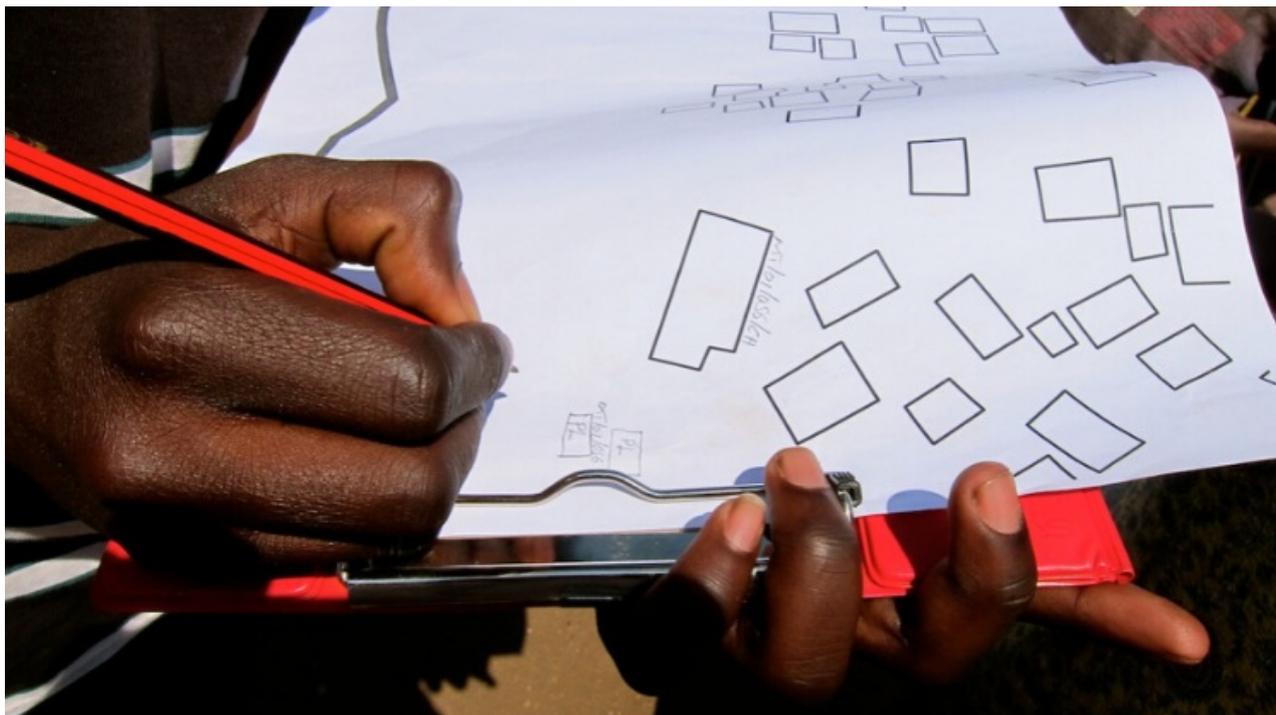
Central to development and humanitarian work is the goal to address inequalities and enable a dignified life for all. The terms ‘not-for-profit’, ‘for people’ and ‘leave no one behind’ inspire an image of selflessness often associated with the development sector. It is fascinating, then, to consider the inequalities that exist *within* the development paradigm despite these moralistic depictions of the field. I’m sure we have all heard one of the following questions:

1. *‘This famous INGO wants to eradicate poverty...But they want me to intern for free?’*
2. *‘It takes me two hours to commute to the office but this doesn’t qualify as work?’*
3. *‘Why is this charity charging an administrative fee? Shouldn’t 100% of my donation go to the beneficiary?’*

Inequalities surrounding race and nationality in the sector are known – foreign aid has long been considered a vehicle of imperialism, serving to perpetuate the [white saviour narrative](#). Alongside this, there are countless existing accounts of aid workers exposing the inequalities between development professionals, whether between men and women, white people and people of colour or expats and nationals. Accounts have surfaced of drastic differences in pay, which has a bearing on an individual’s standard of living, [‘\[determining\] where you will live, what type of car you use, how you are able to enhance your own security,’](#) as well as the unequal [level of risk](#) staff are exposed to.

In [Implementing Inequality](#), Rebecca Warne-Peters examines the hierarchical structures at play within a democratisation initiative in Angola – the Good Governance in Angola Programme (GGAP). Warne-Peters, a political anthropologist trained in public health and medical anthropology, assesses the social dynamics amongst in-country development professionals, whom she identifies as administrative and managerial field staff or frontline field staff.





Warne-Peters explains the hierarchies within international development in the Introduction and Chapter One to familiarise the reader with the context of the subject matter. She illustrates how on a global scale, inequality can be a case of authority being centralised in the Global North as compared to the Global South, down to the distinctions between policymakers within an organisation and implementation staff as well as the dynamics between expatriate staff and national staff within field offices.

In Chapter Two, Warne-Peters unveils the nature of the frontline field staff's work and their 'invisible labour'. The focus of managers on programmatic outputs renders the full extent of the day-to-day foundational duties performed by frontline staff unseen. Warne-Peters goes on to further illustrate the nature of staff relations in Chapter Three, 'Reinforcing Hierarchies'. In particular, the development of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the programme, designed by an inexperienced expatriate, demonstrates the earlier claims of the lack of consideration and devaluation of the field staff.

The scope of the latter half of the book widens and examines the donor-implementer relations that underpin development work. Anyone who has worked in the development sector will be all too familiar with the difficulty of striking a balance between donor preferences and beneficiaries' needs. Something of a catch-22, this can challenge the intentions behind development projects – without fulfilling the preferences of donors, there is no funding available for projects and without funding, there is no way to support beneficiaries. This often results in sacrificing the long-term goal of social justice in favour of [short-term results and value for money](#). Warne-Peters's approach to this issue entails examining the intentions behind the methods adopted for the GGAP and the influence of peer relations.

Warne-Peters's deconstruction and critique of the concepts associated with international development force the reader to reassess the framework within which they understand development work. The conceptualisation of community commonly accepted is either residential beneficiary communities, which are inclusive of national field staff, or international communities. The association of development work with the 'international community' often leads to national staff being wrongfully identified as beneficiaries rather than professionals. This conception of development work fails to recognise the internal borders within the sector and this over-simplification illustrates the detachment of development organisations from the subjects of their interventions.

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In examining the work of development professionals, Warne-Peters argues that it is crucial to examine industry practices, hierarchies and relations before the desired social impacts on beneficiaries can be achieved. The combination of theory and anecdotes in this book presents the evidence of inequalities in an easily digestible format for the reader. The book does an excellent job of highlighting the key underlying ideas that illustrate the nature of existing inequalities within the development sector. When Warne-Peters's scope is more refined and the focus is fixed on in-country relations, the devaluation of the work of implementation staff becomes clearer. Yet, when Warne-Peters's focus shifts to the international development sector as a whole, the role of the collective system in enabling these inequalities cannot be refuted.

Overall, *Implementing Inequality* brings to light the larger paradox that engulfs development work due to the internal perceptions as well as those of external stakeholders. The goal is to *leave no one behind*, except maybe the frontline, local field staff; *the contributions of the developing world to the global economy are vital*, but greater value is placed on delivering for donors and field-based expats; *localisation is the best way to maximise ethical and efficient development work*, but the senior management might not be locals and HQ will largely comprise of professionals from the Global North.

Warne-Peters emphasises the need for a thorough examination of the practices within development organisations if decolonisation initiatives are to be successful. *Implementing Inequality* is a useful read for both students and development professionals. It could serve as a trigger for self-reflection and urges better practices and greater understanding within the sector.

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*Note: This review gives the views of the author, and not the position of the LSE Review of Books blog, or of the London School of Economics.*

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