

**AFRICAN CENTER FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT/DIGITAL LEARNING  
INTERNATIONAL  
NAIROBI - KENYA**

**ASSIGNMENT 1  
DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**SUBMITTED BY**  
**ANGELO EMILIO KURI**  
**Tel: - +211 (0) 916 291 582**  
**Mob: - +211 (0) 925 693 588**  
**Email: [kangeloemilio@icrc.org](mailto:kangeloemilio@icrc.org)**  
**[www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org)**  
**Private email: [ae.kuri@gmail.com](mailto:ae.kuri@gmail.com)**

# INTRODUCTION

## 1- DEFINATION OF DEVELOPMENT

Alon Meidan (2018), defined development as a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment. Development is visible and useful, not necessarily immediately, and includes an aspect of quality change and the creation of conditions for a continuation of that change.

According to Alon, the international agenda began to focus on development beginning in the second half of the twentieth century. An understanding developed that economic growth did not necessarily lead to a rise in the level and quality of life for populations all over the world; there was a need to place an emphasis on specific policies that would channel resources and enable social and economic mobility for various layers of the population.

Through the years, professionals and various researchers developed a number of definitions and emphases for the term “development.” Amartya Sen, for example, developed the “capability approach,” which defined development as a tool enabling people to reach the highest level of their ability, through granting freedom of action, i.e., freedom of economic, social and family actions, etc. This approach became a basis for the measurement of development by the HDI (Human Development Index), which was developed by the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1990. Martha Nussbaum developed the abilities approach in the field of gender and emphasized the empowerment of women as a development tool.

In contrast, professionals like Jeffrey Sachs and Paul Collier focused on mechanisms that prevent or oppress development in various countries, and cause them to linger in abject poverty for dozens of years. These are the various poverty traps, including civil wars, natural resources and poverty itself. The identification of these traps enables relating to political – economic – social conditions in a country in an attempt to advance development.

One of the emphases in the work of Jeffrey Sachs was the promotion of sustainable development, which believes in growth and development in order to raise the standard of living for citizens of the world today, through relating to the needs of environmental resources and the coming generations of the citizens of the world (Alon Meidan (2018)).

*Looking at the various definitions provided above, I would refer to define development as a process of growing or causing something to grow or become bigger or more advanced over a period of time, and this could be both - be long and short term process.*

Before we proceed, it's crucial to define some key words including;

**System Development Circle** Is a multistep, iterative process, structured in a methodical way. This process provides a framework for technical and non-technical activities to deliver a quality system which meets or exceeds expectations or manages decision-making progression.

**Development Objectives** are typically designed to be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART).

**Development Process** refers to a system of defined steps and tasks such as strategy, organization, concept generation, marketing plan creation, evaluation, and commercialization of a new product. It is a cycle by means of which an innovative firm routinely converts ideas into commercially viable goods or services.

## **2- ANALYZING THE IMPORTANCE OF NGOS IN DEVELOPMENT, WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON SOUTH SUDAN.**

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) play an important role in the economic development of developing countries. They provide services to society through welfare works for community development, assistance in natural disasters, sustainable system development, and popular movements (Ishita Roy 2017). In South Sudan, the main work of the development organization is to organize the local people, create awareness in them and make them development oriented community. These organizations are also working based on the assessed need and demand of the grass root level farmers, women and youth. Involving the beneficiaries directly, they are working within the context of overall national planning for development.

## **What would development exactly mean to the people of South Sudanese?**

It's essential for us to find a realistic answer to the above vital question. According to most South Sudanese who are currently in refugees and IDPs camps, development would mean: there is no war, people can cultivate in their farms, have access to health care services, clean water, children getting education, good road, better incomes and good living conditions (*OXFAM Fact Sheet August 2015*). This means that, any organization claiming to be working on developmental activities in South Sudan should be responding to these essential needs and help the people of the of South Sudan realize their dreams and aspirations.

How does the NGOs then respond to these critical needs? For us to critically analyze the contribution of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with respect to development in South Sudan, we will take a closer look at the activities carried-out by some of developmental organizations and then assess the impact of their activities on the local populations.

### **a) United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)**

#### **Quick Impact Projects**

A series of special projects funded by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan are improving the lives of communities across the country by providing access to clean water, education and healthcare, safe houses for vulnerable women, and strengthening the justice system to hold perpetrators of sexual violence to account. UNMISS has invested at least \$7.5m in about 140 projects since 2011 to help protect civilians and build durable peace. These projects include drilling dozens of waterholes, renovating court houses and police stations to improve the rule of law, building infrastructure such as fish markets and youth sports complexes to encourage economic development and peace-building, as well as rehabilitating health and education centers so children can reach their full potential,” said David Shearer. An example of a successful project is the construction of a safe house in Torit for women suffering from domestic violence, which offers a full-time haven to women who either live there for a period of time or receive counselling and support on an out-patient basis. Similar projects have also improved security in the area, including the installation of security lighting, clearing of vegetation in high-crime areas and upgrading of detention facilities to ensure that those accused of crimes are held in humane conditions (*UNMISS 2018*).

### **b) Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA)**

Japan and other developed countries, along with international development cooperation agencies, have increased their efforts to address poverty reduction under the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) until 2015. While some goals are left unachieved, such as reduction of the under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, many developing countries have made remarkable progress in poverty reduction, as can be seen in the reduced poverty rate, and the higher Human Development Index. To follow up on these efforts, "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which sets forth "the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" as guidelines to realize sustainable society, was adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015. While SDGs play due efforts towards unfinished business of MDGs, it also calls for actions to tackle new issues that were not subject to the MDGs, such as economy and jobs, expansion of disparities, climate change and natural disasters.

JICA has been supporting the development of South Sudan since before its independence. After opening its office in Juba, JICA has worked in partnerships with the Government of South Sudan for the peace and development of the country. Toward development with trust for peace and unity, JICA is implementing variety of programs and activities, including: (a) construction of Freedom Bridge/The New Nile Bridge (b) capacity building on the water supply system (c) improvement of water supply systems (d) development of comprehensive agriculture master plan (e) recreational activities, including peace building, vocational trainings and (f) technical capacity build to the South Sudan Television and Radios. These activities are all aimed boosting the economic, political and social development of the people in South Sudan.

### **c) Anglican International Development (AID)**

Specifically, AID was created to respond to concerns surrounding the development of the global Anglican Church and the communities in which churches are located. AID partners with local churches of all denominations, taking close account of their circumstances and opinions in order to ensure that effective support is delivered in the most appropriate way. AID also builds the capacity of churches to develop themselves effectively and to look after the needs of the communities in which they are based. Current projects focus on: strengthening churches, healthcare, microfinance, agriculture and sanitation.

#### **4- WHAT ARE THE MAJOR PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT SOUTH SUDAN HAS PASSED?**

Really? I mean it's not because the question is funny, but I think it is important to be as much realistic as possible when answering this critical question.

First, South Sudan achieved independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011, marking the culmination of two civil wars that date back to 1955. The root causes of these conflicts can be interpreted from many different angles, including racial, religious, and post-colonial lenses, but the primary symptom of these afflictions is clear: the South was significantly underdeveloped and its people marginalized on social, political, and economic grounds compared to the North, where the various governments ruling Sudan have historically based their power.

The first thing one notices on the streets of Juba, the capital of South Sudan, is the abundance of white Toyota Land Cruisers. There are less than 100 km of tarmac roads in the entire country of 240,000 square miles; without a 4-wheel-drive vehicle, one cannot move around. A closer look at the Land Cruisers reveals that most have special number plates: UN, for United Nations vehicles, and GOSS for Government of South Sudan vehicles.

One can learn a lot about the economy of South Sudan just by watching the roads. Apart from the Land Cruisers, one notices a large number of water and fuel tankers on the road. Public electricity in Juba, a city of 1 million, is in very limited supply, and public water nonexistent. As a result, almost all workplaces and wealthier private residences rely on generator power and water delivered by truck. The roads also tell us how waste is managed in Juba. While some aid agencies and hotels do contract out to garbage collectors, the majority of waste is piled in the streets and then burned. As in many developing countries, driving in Juba is a daunting experience.

There is a complete absence of road signs and traffic lights, and only one road has streetlights. What's more, while traffic moves on the right-hand side of the road, most drivers also sit on the right-hand side of the car, as most vehicles are imported from Kenya. When we turn our attention to the actual people on these highly informative roads, other issues become apparent. There is no formal taxi network in Juba. Instead, a few enterprising Kenyans and Ugandans have established

themselves as private taxi drivers. Nor do foreigners dominate only in low-skilled service jobs. Most of the heavy machinery on the roads is also operated by foreigners, particularly Asians.

In Juba and major cities in the Country, most of the good business, including hotels, restaurants are all owned by foreigners. Surprisingly, if you are in Juba, you would also see Ugandans and other foreigner's ridding Boda Boda Boda (local transport means) in Juba. These facts tell someone not only about the level of development in the country, but it also exposes the very lack of policies that can protect local jobs for the unemployed South Sudanese youth.

## **Development Phases**

When we talk about development phases, there are so many things one would think about, and try to discuss. However, for the case of analyzing and trying to ascertain South Sudan's position in its struggles for development, we will only narrow the topic down to economic development, , which I think is a good way to start. The goal of economic development in its simplest form is to create the wealth of a nation. Prior to the 1970s, rapid economic growth has been considered a good proxy for other attributes of development. Economic performance is measured by an annual increase in gross national product (*Todaro and Smith 2009*).

### **Stages of Economic Development:**

#### **(1) The Traditional Society**

In a traditional society like South Sudan, modern science and technology are either not available or are not being systematically applied. However, there may be ad hoc application of innovations. Production can also increase due to increase in acreage. Domestic and foreign trade can change in composition. But the distinguishing feature of the traditional society is that there exists a ceiling to the level of the attainable per capita output. A large proportion of productive resources are devoted to agriculture.

#### **(2) The Pre-conditions to Take-off**

Covers a long period of a century or more during which the pre-conditions for take-off are established. These conditions mainly comprise fundamental changes in the social, political and economic fields; for example:

- (a) A change in society's attitudes towards science, risk-taking and profit-earning;
- (b) The adaptability of the labour force;
- (c) Political sovereignty;
- (d) Development of a centralized tax system and financial institutions; and
- (e) The construction of certain economic and social overheads like rail-roads and educational institutions.

### **(3) The "Take off" Period**

This is the crucial stage which covers a relatively brief period of two or three decades in which the economy transforms itself in such a way that economic growth subsequently takes place more or less automatically. "The take-off" is defined as "the interval during which the rate of investment increases in such a way that real output per capita rises and this initial increase carries with it radical changes in the techniques of production and the disposition of income flows which perpetuate the new scale of investment and perpetuate there by the rising trend in per capita output." The term "take-off" implies three things-, firstly the proportion of investment to national income must rise from 12% to 15%, definitely outstripping the likely population increase; secondly the period must be relatively short so that it should show the characteristics of an economic revolution; and thirdly, it must culminate in self-sustaining and self-generating economic growth.

### **(4) Drive to Maturity**

This is, of course, a long period of self-generating and self-propelling economic growth. 'The rates of savings and investment are of such a magnitude that economic development becomes automatic. Overall capital per head increases as the economy matures. The structure of the economy changes increasingly. The- initial key industries which sparked the take-off" decelerate as diminishing returns set in. But the average rate of growth is maintained by a succession of new rapidly-growing sectors with a new set of pioneering leaders; the proportion of the population engaged in rural pursuit's declines, and the structure of the country's foreign trade undergoes a radical change.



### **(5) The Age of High Mass Consumption**

During this stage, the per capita real income increases to the level at which a large number of people can afford consumption transcending the basic food, shelter and clothing requirements. There is tendency for the leading sectors to shift towards durable consumer goods and services. The present economies of the U.S.A., the U.K., Western Germany and Japan represent this stage. India seems to be yet in the second stage, i.e., pre-conditions to the take-off stage.

After looking critically at the above different stages of economic development, I think it makes sense for someone to say that South Sudan is still at its "**Pre-conditions to Take-off State**" because the society's attitudes towards science, risk-taking and profit-earning is still emerging, the adaptability of the labour force is being factored, political sovereignty is struggling to stand on its own, centralized tax system and financial institutions being developed and the construction of certain economic and social overheads like roads and educational institutions is as gearing up. Nevertheless, there is hope for development in South Sudan.

## **5- DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS AS USED IN DEVELOPMENT**

**Structural Adjustment** (SAP) is the name given to a set of "free market" economic policy reforms imposed on developing countries by the Bretton Woods Institutions (the World Bank and International Monetary fund (IMF)) as a condition for receipt of loans. SAPs were developed in the early 1980s as a means of gaining stronger influence over the economies of debt-strapped governments in the South. To ensure a continued inflow of funds, countries already devastated by debt obligations have little choice but to adhere to conditions mandated by the IMF and World Bank. Most donor countries, including Canada, condition their bilateral assistance upon a country's adoption of structural adjustment programmers.

**The Sustainable Development Goals** are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030 ((*United Nations 2030 SDGs Agenda – September 2015*)).

## **The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to transform our world:**

GOAL 1: No Poverty.

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger.

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being.

GOAL 4: Quality Education.

GOAL 5: Gender Equality.

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnership to achieve the Goals

**The Bretton Woods Institutions** are the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They were set up at a meeting of 43 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944. Their aims were to help rebuild the shattered postwar economy and to promote international economic cooperation (*The Bretton Woods* 23 AUGUST 2005 | FAQ).

## **6- THE ROLE OF UNDP IN DEVELOPMENT**

There is no development without peace, but neither lasting peace without development (*UNDP development report 2015*). The UNDP administers aid through five-year Country Programmes, which fund projects aimed at attracting investment capital, training skilled employees, and implementing modern technologies.

The UNDP also makes experts available to help developing countries increase their capacity for good governance—by building political and legal institutions that are equitable, responsive, and open to public participation—and to expand the private sector of their economies in order to provide more jobs. Recent UNDP programs have focused on reducing poverty, developing strategies to treat and combat the spread of HIV AIDS, promoting environmentally sound energy and economic policies, and expanding communications and technology infrastructure (*Karen Mingst – 2015*). UNDP is one of the United Nations (UN) specialized organization formed in 1965 to help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development, an approach to economic growth that emphasizes improving the quality life of all citizens while conserving the environment and natural resources for future generations.

## **Conclusion**

Following the South Sudan's independent in 2011, citizens hoped for development and prosperity. In same year, the government developed the plan to move on forward with the development the country. The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) was designed to drive the country's development for the first three years of independence (from July 2011 to 2013). It committed the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to deliver key policy goals and to allocate its resources accordingly. It provided an overarching initial framework for the building of a new nation, and to inspire all actors to work together to deliver shared developmental agenda for the benefit of the South Sudanese people. It is also provide a framework to guide the international community in targeting its support to the Government and people of the new public of South Sundan (South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013).

## ***Reference***

- 1- *Ishita Roy, Contribution of NGOs for Socio-Economic Development in Bangladesh. Science Journal of Business and Management. Vol. 5, No. 1, 2017).*
- 2- *The International Development Committee (Fifteenth Report of Session 2010–12) South Sudan: Prospects for Peace and Development.*
- 3- *Werker, Eric D., Kelly Wyatt, and Shannon Ding. "South Sudan: The Birth of an Economy." Innovations: Technology, Governance, Globalization (forth-coming).*