**Model 1 assignment –understanding development**

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**Course: International humanitarian and development studies.**

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**Admission/Student REG NO, CA/DIP/04/2019**

**30/6/2019**

**Qn1**. Development is a broader term of an idea by westerners and it has no specific definition as explained by many researchers and scholars such as Gore and Thomas.

However, to my own understanding, development is any positive change/growth or expansion and raising ones capacities to cope up with life. development makes people to serve economy and not economy to serve people as it put more efforts on production for export rather than imports

development study is not a faculty but field of studies because it encompasses all other disciplines with in itself.

However from many scholars development is a process of change aiming at structural social transformation on all aspects of life (economic growth, human capacity, health, education, agriculture, industrialization and technology development, infrastructural developments, political participations and policy formulations, gender equity and empowerment as well as productions and employment issues etc.)

Development can be long term developments or short team developments, however for a development to happen, then one has to go back to histories of that specific development to gain momentum in order to go forward.

Development can be positive(good) e.g. those projects that brings joy or negative (bad) development e. g those projects that course sorrow such wars or hazards. Development can also be sustainable or temporary one depending on the design of that specific project determined by time, capacity and resources available and its acceptance by the targeted population this is why development looks at outcomes of desirable targets and carries out regular monitoring and periodic evaluations to see if the initiated project is on right truck and is achieved as designed.

**Qn2**. Emergency of Non-governmental organizations is purely build on neo-liberalism policy and it started by activism led by trade union as a response to industrial revolutions and ending of slave trade paving way to the rise of NGOs after the world war 11 when UN called to differentiate between government and the private organizations after its establishment.

The rise of the NGOs started earlier in 1835 by anti-slavery society. You may realize that most of those NGOs are formed by such Unions and It is likely that there is common interest between the two as all of them are always calling for global action against an issue. Evidently Some of these NGOs are Red cross in 1850 after the Franco-Italian war, Save the children after the world war 1, Oxfam and Care after the world war 11 and among them Bill Melinda Foundation leads. However most of the recent NGOs are rising because of poor relationships between the market and the government.

In reality governments’ role is only to lay policies and allocate resources for development projects and then contract market to provide the needed services under their supervision but this is not the case in most of the developing countries such as Africa with high poverty level and corruption giving rise to more NGOs to provide the needed services directly to the affected communities.

Such governments that lost its roles have indefinitely lost legitimate by its citizens and with high critics giving more chances legitimacy and proudness to NGOs by the communities then the government

Hence conflict, restrictions, lack of trust and misunderstandings are common between the two

Therefore, NGOs importance and role in development of South Sudan is critical and un deniable among which includes provision of employment opportunities including voluntary works with at least recognizable incentives, allocation of resources and spending much money on development projects as encouraged by world bank, direct participation in enforcements and implementation of policies and Country plans , They different perspectives and approaches of an issue ,acts as voice of voiceless through lobbying and advocacy , transparency and accountability and they have no limitations as they have international status are not affected by local laws

**Q3.** South Sudan is one of under developed countries and suffers a lot of development phases, however it has still passed some developed stages as a struggle for better development and this includes

1. Surge of food commodities from Renk which is one of the newly created states and it has potential of agricultural production that supplies Khartoum with all the agricultural products. Renk is the largest and leading agricultural scheme in South Sudan by use of irrigation from Nile water
2. Another phases of development that the South Sudan is undergoing is the discovery of new oil filed in Pholoji and other areas in addition to Bentiu main oil production area now resulting to increased oil production of 350,000 barrels per day making it to be amongst those leading oil producing Countries and the world market.
3. Economically, South Sudan has its own currency and business in booming in all the parts of Country despite the war and this has not been the case before and this is expected a continues growth.
4. In capacity development, South Sudan have increased number of public and private universities, institutes, secondary schools and primary schools which graduates students every year now making labor market resourceful and competitive.
5. In political participation, women have been awarded 35+ percent in all the government positions including parliament and ministerial positions or constitutional posts in general this is a great move towards gender and development.
6. With the current peace agreement signed between the IO rebels and the government, there is freedom of movement, speech and socialization which is leading to social transformation in South Sudan if the agreement is maintained.
7. Other phases that South Sudan has gone through are encouraging vegetable garden in schools and the school feeding as a temporary solution , research on improved crops ,develop new varieties , support farmers irrespective of gender ,ensuring better farming methods to ensure food security in the Country including support to cooperatives

**Qn4.** The definition of the following terms as used in development are.

1. Structural adjustment programs are free market economic policies set by the world bank and the international monetary fund for under developed Countries to loan from and make debt repayments later. This is a dangerous policy because it allows Countries to devaluate their currencies against Dollar while lifting import and export restrictions and allows for free market economy it also leads to debt crisis situation if the annual interest on debt is high than earnings or services leading to mounting arrears and interest

This policy only benefit Countries with resources to pay back the loans in time otherwise it always leaves poor Countries with continues debt to be paid back. Devaluating values of currencies also devaluates values of good and this allows foreigners to buy more of good /raw materials from such Countries for their economic benefit and industrial development while hiking price up three to four times to locals or nationals as there is no price control , reducing access to public services by balancing government budgets and cutting off other government development programs which are not with in the objective of the loan and this deteriorates the living conditions of many as the poor goes poorer and the rich grows richer .

1. The Millennium meeting took place at the UN in September 2000 and it was considered the largest gathering of all world leaders in history ( 147 heads of states) .The leaders expressed concern over the continues most challenging issues inherited twenty centuries ago and agreed that poverty ,diseases, and environmental degradation could be alleviated where former UN secretary Kofi Annan presented the world with remarkable document ( we the people) and this document has become the basis of global document . the leaders debated and resolved /adopted eight goals as a Millennium development goals and eighteen targets for improving human conditions and committed themselves to implement in order to achieve sustainable development for the world’s poorest people and these goals are
2. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
3. Achieve universal primary education
4. Promote gender and empower women
5. Reduce child mortality
6. Improve maternal health
7. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
8. Ensure environmental sustainability
9. Develop global partnership for development

The discussion was majorly based on poverty, disparity, inequalities and leadership (accountability and democracy) as a common enemy and the leader vow to look at courses of the problems and effects in order to propose possible solutions for achieving the MDGs above

**c.** Breton woods institution is a combination of World Bank and the International Monetary fund formed in July 1944 by 43 Countries in Breton Woods with an aim of rebuilding the post-world war economy and promotion of international economic cooperation through international trades chaired by US Treasury Secretary Henry Morganthau, his chief economic advisor Harry Dexter White, and British economist John Maynard Keyne .

Currently you will witness this policy is working all over the Countries example of such international trade and corporations are the multinational corporations with head quarter in North and Western Countries such as IBM ( in USA), Toyota ( Japan), Royal Dutch( Uk) and with branches almost all over the world preferable in developing Countries which is with low level of taxation and availability of cheap labor and low competition . Multinational corporations contribute less in the development of developing Countries through pollutions, taking away productive lands, exploitations, suppressing/replacing indigenous technology or skill, creation of better position for their own national (expatriates)hence does less in poverty eradication

1. The role of UNDP in development is significant as ranging from poverty eradication through public policy interventions for social change and growth for return investment and these includes developing development programs and donating funds for implementing the design development project, support gender equity and women empowerment projects, conduct lobbying and advocacy for addressing an issue, research and designing of new and development approaches etc .

5) The development that were undertaken by South Sudan in the last decades were the struggle for South Sudan independence which started since 1955 during Anyanya 1 Movement and end up by SPLA/M movement resulting to the independence of South Sudan as a nation after the Comprehensive peace agreement sign in Kenya in 2005 However since the Country gained its independence there are still civil wars and conflict as due to poor leadership , corruption et c which is still leaving South Sudan behind the real development ( structural and social transformation ) the only son in South Sudan these day is STOP THE WAR AND CIVIL CONFLCITS , PROMOTE POLITICAL STABILITY AND ENSURE RESOURCES FOR PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS . instead of attacking poverty, inequality and economic crisis to end the marginalization