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Course Title: Diploma in international development studies

Date 1st July 2018

Admission No: **AIPMS/046/002/2018**

1**) In your own words define development and give the objectives of a development process**. The word development mean “the state of economic progress”. this word always means optimism and certainty. The word development is so broad that even famous personalities like Albert Einstein, Mahatma Gandhi, and former US President Barack Obama used it as part of their speech and make a development quotation. **Objectives of a development process:** the objectives of development process are the progressive realization of the abilities and talents of each individual for his/her own satisfaction and enhancement of the good of the community and the nation. This is what is meant by the concept of development process according to the follows objectives outline:

a) Rapid growth of incomes of the population in general.

b) Poverty alleviation/reduction (rapid growth of the incomes of the poor).

c) Satisfaction of basic social and economic needs.

d) Sustainment of a democratic and fully participatory society

1. **Are NGOs essential? Critically analyze their importance with respect to Development undertaking in your country.** NGOs are nationally and internationally indeed having a crucial role in helping and encouraging governments into taking the actions to which they have given endorsement in international for a. increasingly, NGOs are able to push around even the largest governments. NGOs are now essentially important actors before, during, and increasingly after, governmental decision-making sessions. NGOs are a basic element in the representation of the modern world, provide basic services to those who need them. Many NGOs have demonstrated an ability to reach poor people in hard-to reach areas.
2. **What are the Major phases of Development your Country passed?**

Our country passed through the following four phases: (1) System analysis, (2) system design, (3) system implementation and (4) system operation.

1. **Define the following terms as used in Development**
2. Structural Adjustments Programme:

Structural adjustment Programs, (SAP) aim to make national economies more efficient, more flexible and better able to use resources. Policy reforms include decreasing government controls on prices; reducing budget deficits; privatization; devaluating the local currency; and withdrawing controls on external trade

1. Millennium Development Goals

The MDGs have been described as “the world biggest promise” to end poverty (Hulme 2007). First set out in 2001, following the millennium declaration of the Unite Nations millennium assembly in September 2000, the MDGs are a global framework to shape the planning and monitoring of development efforts, particularly in low income and developing countries. They suggest that such countries should strive to achieve a number of quantified goals to reduce extreme poverty, disease and deprivation by 2015.

1. Briton Woods Institutions

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 original Bretton Woods agreement also included plans for an International Trade Organization (ITO) but these lay dormant until the World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in the early 1990s.

1. Role of UNDP in Development.

The UNDP describes itself as “the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.”. The UNDP has dual role at the national level. On the one hand, within the context of its mandate, it provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing countries to help achieve a range of national and international goals, such as most notably the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this context, it is often regarded as the largest single source of development funding and government technical assistance within the UN system. On the other hand, it supports the coordination of UN activities at national level through the Resident Coordinator system, which it manages, working closely with the government, agencies and other development partners.

1. Critique the development programme undertaken by your country in the last decade, highlighting the drawbacks and the achievements.

The first ever rural development programme in South Sudan was initiated by the Government of South Sudan in 2006. This was known as constituency development fund (CDF) pilot project. With the same basic philosophy, the National Extension Service was started in 2011 with the establishment of 550 community development projects across the states of South Sudan. By the year 2012, the community development programme was extended to cover the entire country by a network of 6420 community development blocks. In the Three Year Plan seeks to a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the village is envisaged. The Community Development Programme is the method and Rural Extension is the agency. The community development programme was the process by which the efforts of the people are to be united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions to integrate these communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress. The major focus of this programme was to induce people’s participation in rural development and is aimed at utilization of local available natural resources. The Government of South Sudan's poverty alleviation programmes are broadly of five categories; they are Self Employment Programmes, Wage –employment programmes, Area Development Programmes, Social Security Programmes and other programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme.