

PIA 2501

**Development Policy
and Management**

Course Participants: Student Introductions

- Introduction of Group-
 - Name
 - Background
 - Goals
 - Future Plans

Student Introductions

-
- **Next Week: Each Student should prepare a 1-2 page biography in the third person to be submitted to the instructors at the beginning of the second class. The bio should contain a picture, and a discussion of your past, your future goals and your concerns about the development process.**

Katherine Yoon Introduction

- **Role of Graduate School Assistant**
- **Access to Reading Materials (Library and on line)**
- **Assist with assessment of discussions, presentations and final exams.**
- **Coordinate Reading for discussion assignments**

PIA 2501: Issues in Development

AN OVERVIEW



Southern Sudan: Symbol of the Development Challenge

- **Capital- Juba: A town with no services**
- **Thirty Years of Civil War**
- **Referendum: January 21, 2011 and Independence, July 9, 2011**
- **86% illiterate**
- **Africa's 55th Independent Country**

Juba-1



Juba-2



South Sudan, 2009



The Republic of South Sudan Today?

**Josephine Kibe and Mwangi S. Kimenyi
| August 20, 2013 “Is South Sudan on
the Verge of Collapse?”**

Brookings Institution

<http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/08/20-south-sudan-kimenyi>

A View from the South



The Overall Thrust of the Course

Debates about Sustainable Development

The assumption that it is not possible to understand development policy and administration without a firm grasp of the social and political processes at the national and international levels that define that policy

Course Objectives and Purpose

- **Introduce students to the complexities of the development debate**
- **Introduce basic concepts of development theory, development management, and the planning and project cycle**
- **Provide students a forum to read and discuss issues impacting their choice of professional specialization and geographical area of expertise**

Eight Major Goals

- 1. Briefly Examine History of Development Debate**
- 2. Understand Development Concepts and the relationship between development management and planning and the political process;**
- 3. Discuss Government, NGO and Grassroots Approaches to Development and the nature of rural and urban development strategies and policies**
- 4. Introduce Program and Project Planning Processes**

The Planning Process



How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



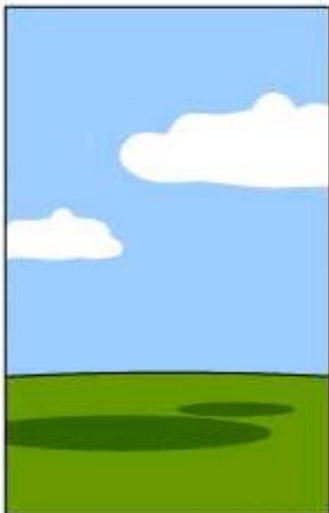
How the Analyst designed it



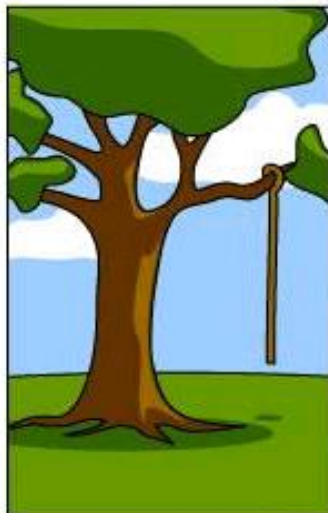
How the Programmer wrote it



How the Business Consultant described it



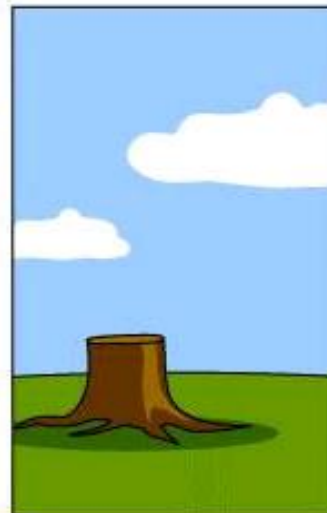
How the project was documented



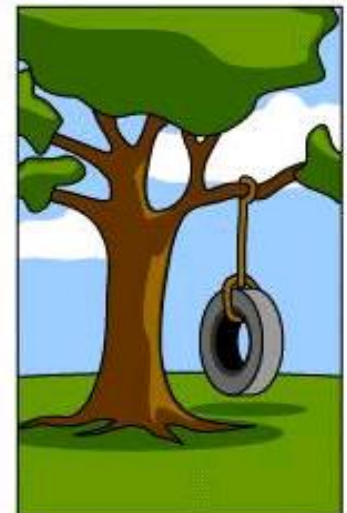
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed

Goals, Continued

5. Examine the demands for structural adjustment and public sector reform in a post-development administration age
6. Examine Human resource Development as a strategy for development and Debate Human Resource Development Approaches
7. The impact of international actors (including multilateral and bilateral donors, multinational corporations and non-governmental private voluntary organizations) and
8. Examine Consequences of Donor Fatigue, Structural Adjustment and September 11, 2001

The Ideal? From the Millennium Development Goals



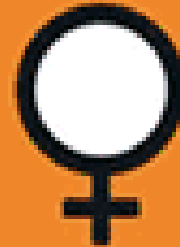
1

ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER



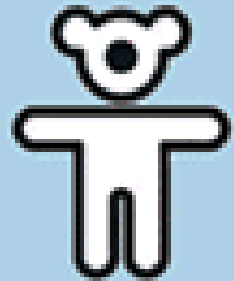
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ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION



3

PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN



4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY



5

IMPROVE
MATERNAL HEALTH



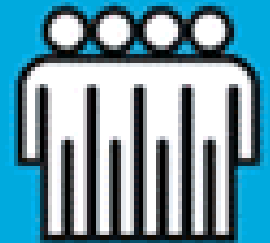
6

COMBAT HIV / AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES



7

ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



8

GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT

The Overall Context of the Course

1. Ambitious

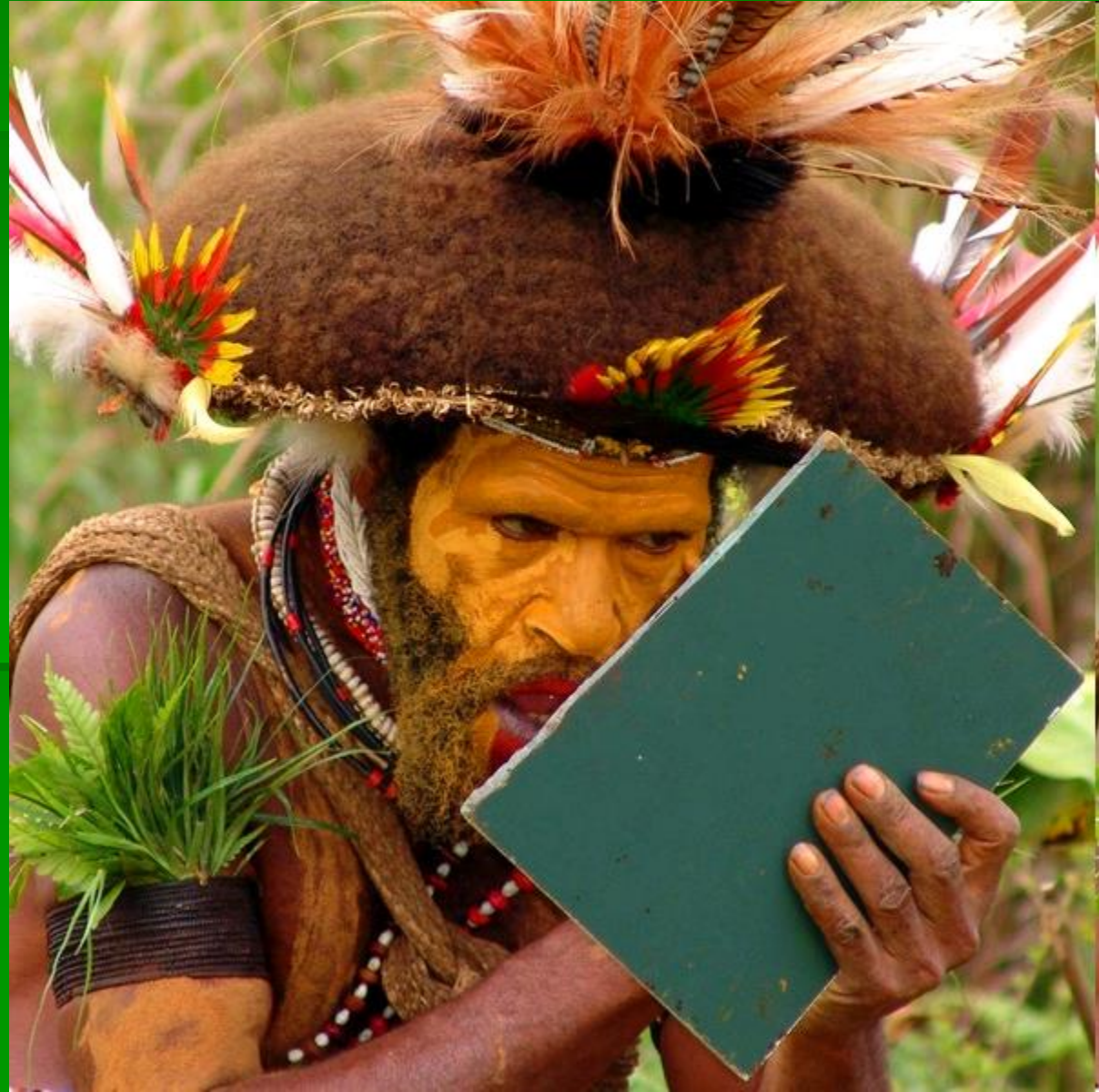
2. Flexible

3. Choice Based

Course Concerns

- The course will raise as many questions as it answers, and is designed to link development literature with cultural values and norms
- Provide students with an introduction to the theories and practice of development management and planning, and their relationship to political and party processes

Papua New Guinea



Course Components and Recurring Themes

- **Begin with a Historical evolution of development administration since World War II**
 - **Case studies of Africa, Middle East and Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America**
- **Contrast the case studies with contemporary development debates in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (Former Soviet Union)**
- **An Overview of major development theories**

1939-1945: The Origins of the Development Debate



Development Themes

The course will go forward to look at:

1. The Relationship between development management, planning and Governance processes
2. Limitations of development policy, planning and management
3. Human Resource Development as a Strategy



Development Themes:

4. Role of bilateral and multilateral donors in the development process and the Impact of other International Actors

5. The Role of NGOs (PVOs, CSOs, CSOs) in development

➤ **Multi-National Corporations**

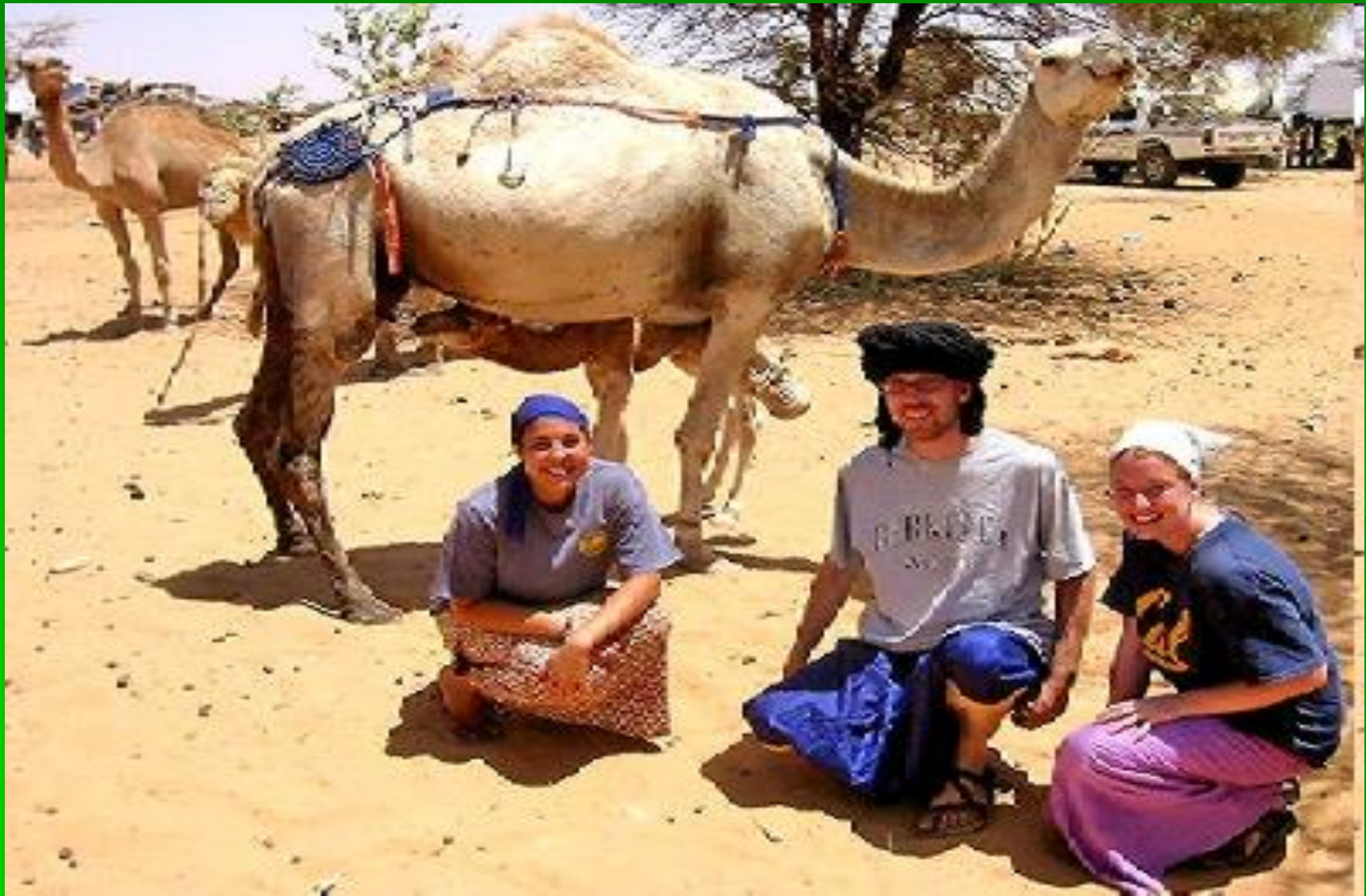
➤ **Transnational Organizations (Private and Non-Profit)**

End of Semester Development Questions For Those Working in International Arena

**1. The Use and Limits of
the almost universal
Project process in
transitional and lesser
developed “states”?**

**2. Prospects for
Development
Management in 21st
Century?**

Development Tourism?



Discussion of Syllabus: Note No Reading is Assigned- All Is Your Choice!

1. Recommended Books: Masters and PhD

2. Books of the Week

3. Course Requirements

-Discussion Reading (Masters and PhD)

-Golden Oldies

-Case Studies

-Area Book Lists



Course Assignments and Grading

1. Class Room Participation - 15% of Grade. Students will be expected to discuss the assigned reading during each class session and the four books that they have chosen to read when they come up for discussion. Given the size of the class no one will be down graded for lack of participation. However, those who do regularly participate will be noted.

Assignments: Note Full Discussion in Syllabus

2. Area Studies Work- 40% of Grade for each assignment. This work is based on an oral report and the group paper which is to be turned in at the end of the semester. Half of the area studies grade will be on the presentation and half will focus on the written paper. The topic for each group will be “What are the historical and cultural factors which have impacted upon the development debates in your region.”

Assignments

3. Final Exam - 45% of Grade. This will be an in class examination that will be based on the materials covered in the class. The exam will consist of 30 questions out of an available 35.

Development Education



Assignments

4. PhD Requirements- PhD students must read those reading materials marked “PhD Students” and read as much of the Masters level reading as possible. PhD students will participate in the area groups with Masters students, and assist in preparing both the oral and the written group presentations. In addition, each PhD student will present one 25 minute min-lecture during the course of the class and participate in a round table discussion late in the class. They will also be asked to write a ten page critical essay on the “PhD Students” literature that they have read. The material assigned to PhD students will be of use in the preparation of their comprehensive examinations.

Grading

- **B-** Lowest Grade. Will use only in extreme circumstances
- **B** Normal Grade. Shows Basic Understanding of Reading in class, paper and exam
- **B+** Shows evidence of reading beyond minimum level of effort
- **A-** Shows significant effort beyond minimum
- **A** Exceptional Performance

Sign Up On Board

Area Clusters: Reading Lists for these clusters will be provided on the Picard Web Site.

Region One: Central America and the Caribbean

Region Two: South America

Region Three: East and Southeast Asia

Region Four: South Asia and the Middle East

Region Five: Eastern and Southern Africa

Region Six: Western and Central Africa

Region Seven: Eastern Europe and Eurasia

READ AND DISCUSS SYLLABUS

An Irreverent Look at Empire **VIDEO**

Coffee Break

Ten Minutes

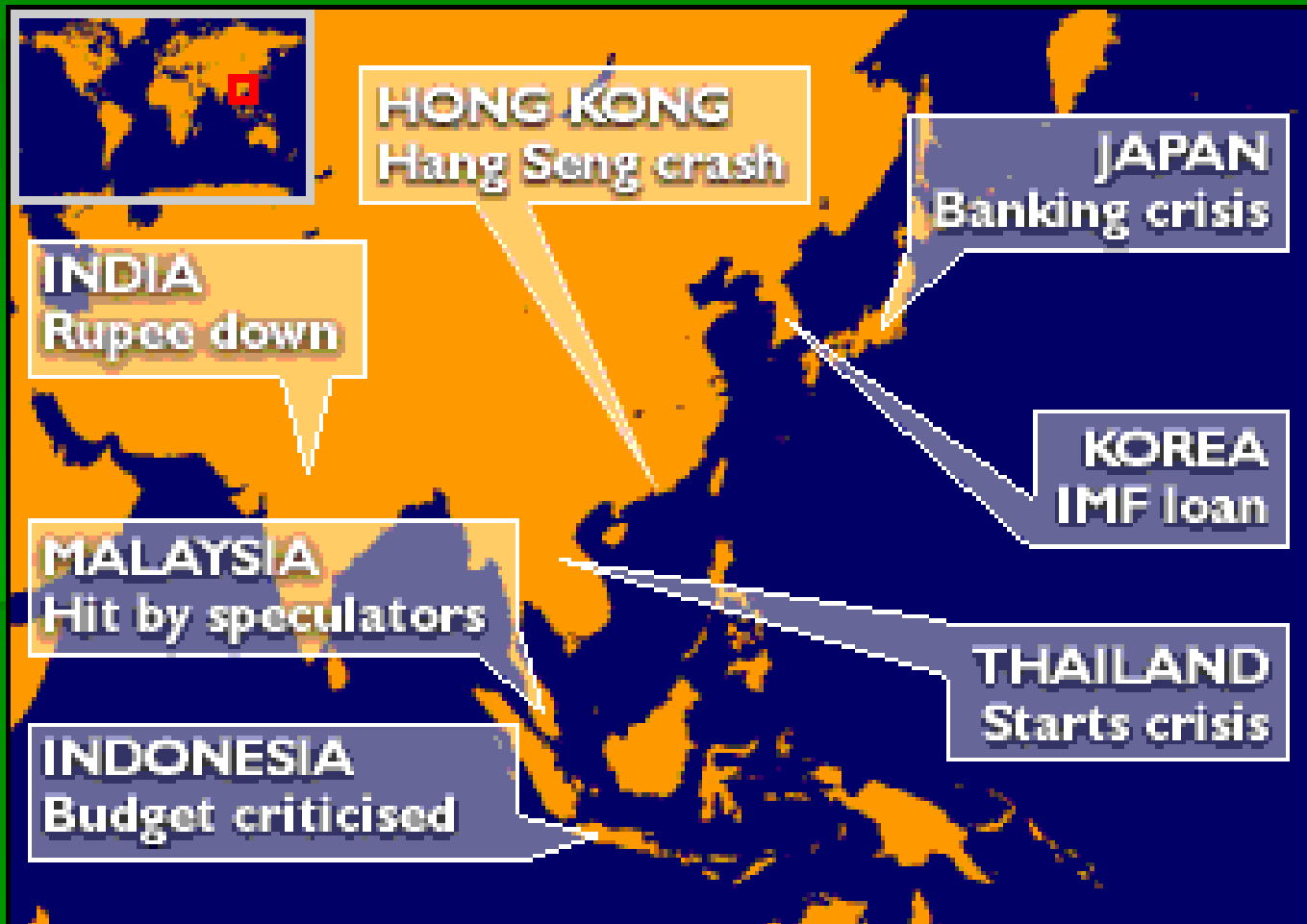
**“The
legacies of
some
forty
years of
“develop-
ment
administr-
ation and
manage-
ment”**



Development Policy: The Issues: Tigers vs. Kitties

- Half a dozen success stories: Brazil, Argentina, "Gang of Four," OPEC for a while
- Intermediate success- Malaysia, Thailand
- Asian Crisis at the end of the Millennium
- Dependent Development and Poverty Tails
China, India, Brazil and some Latin American countries, and South Africa (Middle Income Countries or Emerging Markets)
- The BRICS Countries (since 2010)

Tigers in Decline Since 1997



The Geographical Issues Since 1995

- **Africa**
 - civil war, drought, AIDS
- **Eastern Europe**
 - economic instability, ethnic conflict
- **Central and North of South America**
 - debt burdens, political weakness, structural change
- **Asia and Middle East**
 - economic downturns, “crony capitalism, Religious Fundamentalism”
- **North America, Western Europe, Japan**
 - “donor fatigue,” Impact of September 11

Development Policy: The Issues

- History of Patterns of Economic Decline much of Africa, parts of Asia, Central America and the Caribbean
- Disaster and collapsed states: Ethiopia, Somalia, Rwanda, Angola, Liberia, Afghanistan, Iraq, etc.
- The Rise of Fundamentalism in much of the Middle East and parts of Africa and South Asia
- European Union, Debt and/or civil strife in Central Europe and CIS

AFRICA?



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The Realities of the Other World

- **In the last fifteen years, civil war, human insecurity, drought and misdirected economic policies have devastated much of Africa and parts of the Middle East.**
- **Millions of people have died violently or from starvation and millions face a lifetime crippled by malnutrition and war. The AIDS pandemic threatens millions more.**

“Four
Million
People
Dead in
Central
Africa”
since 2001



**Congo: Largest loss of life
since World War Two**

The Realities of the Other World

- **The Soviet Union has collapsed and much of Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have joined the "transitional" or some would say the "underdeveloped world."**
- **The Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia have been plagued by ethnic conflict. The Russian Federation today stands on the brink of economic and political disaster.**

Chechnya



The Realities of the Other World

- Many of the so-called newly emerging markets of Asia have succumbed to economic instability and "crony capitalism" and the Asian Debt Crisis of the late 1990s.

- Maldives Cartoon



- **The Core Issue of a New Cold War?**

- **Much of the Middle East, parts of Asia, Europe and much of Africa, are gripped by religious fundamentalism and Puritanism and an often-violent reaction against Western social thought and economic theories.**

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
or **RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM?**

By BERT B. BEACH



ILLUSTRATIONS BY DAVID KLEIN

The Realities

Central America remains politically and economically weak and the dangers of conflict remain throughout much of the region. Haiti and Cuba remain on the brink of economic disaster and political change.

- South America fears new debt and yet more structural adjustment. Drug economies have come to dominate a number of countries in Central and South America and parts of Africa.

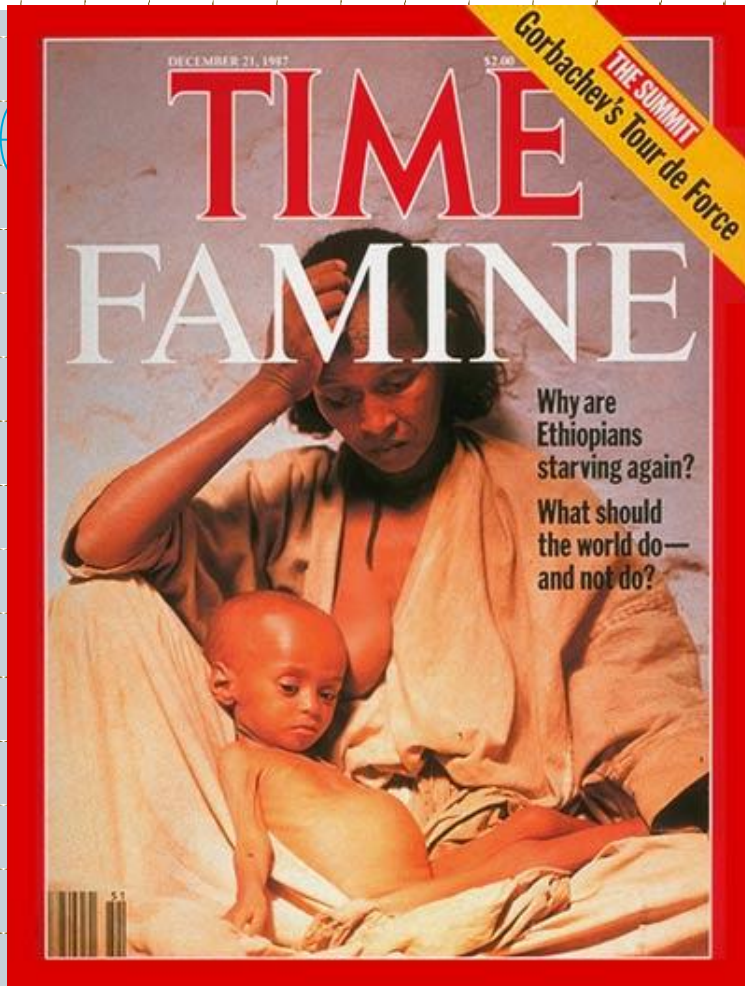
Drug Wars



The Realities

- North America, Western Europe and Japan suffer from debt and donor fatigue. (EC and Fiscal Cliff)
- The gap between the “rich and poor nations” has widened dramatically since Barbara Ward coined the term in the 1950s.

1987 and 2012



Nation Building and Armed Social Work

- The United States suffers specifically from a reaction to the events of September 11, 2001 and economic melt down of 2008.
- Now digesting the implications of being an occupying power in Iraq, Afghanistan, (and with its allies), Libya, Bosnia, and Kosovo.
- Other effectively occupied states include Liberia, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Southern Sudan and parts of Somalia and Sierra Leone
- Horn of Africa, North Africa and Sahel new zone of war
- West Africa and Islam/Christian divide

The Realities

- There continue to be almost universal demands from the West for structural adjustment, democratic governance and public sector reform in a post-development administration age.
- This Despite the Western Banking Crisis and Melt Down (U.S. exempt?)
- Since 2001, there has been a deepening suspicion of the “non-western World” in the U.S. and Europe

The Third World?



Some Terminology

Basic Development Terms

The Concept

- Development administration (the older term) grew out of the assumption in the 1950s and 1960s that, with the independence of countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Caribbean and with a resurgence of nationalism in Latin America.

Development Administration

- **It was assumed that the “state” would take a major role in managing and promoting economic and social development**



Development Administration vs. Development Management

- **“Development Administration,”** the older label, suggests a state role in the process of social and economic change.
- **An Older Term- Out of Date by 1979**

Development Management

- By 1980, the term “development management” had come to replace the term “development administration.”
- The 1980s brought a decline of faith in development theories while at the same time the end of the cold war created new developing states in Central and Eastern Europe and in the former Soviet Union.
- The term Development Management is associated with Structural Adjustment (debt) and Policy Reform

Another View from the South

THE I.M.F. SLIMMING PLAN:



-SEE THE WEIGHT DROP OFF..!

'SIZE ZERO'

Development Management

“Development Management,” as a term, is used by some and suggests a less state-centric view of development that incorporates privatization, public-private partnerships and the role of non-governmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of development policy.

“Put on a Happy Face”

Public - Private



Partnerships

Development Management: The Concept

- Development management refers to two administrative arrangements:
- The first is the complex of agencies, management systems, and processes that a government establishes to achieve developmental goals.
- Second, it refers to government planning and policies that foster economic growth, strengthen human and organizational capabilities, and promote equality in the distribution of opportunities, income and power.



DEVELOPMENT

POVERTY

WE SHOULD BE INVOLVED

GOV'T

STAKE-HOLDERS

Why a Loss of Faith?

- ❖ The 1980s saw a decline of faith in development management- Policy Reform
- ❖ Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)
- ❖ End of the Cold War created new developing states in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union
- ❖ Development Problems Continued to Plague the Underdeveloped World
- ❖ Post-September 11. Debate between Development and Security (Diplomacy, Development and/or Defense)



Development and Structural Adjustment: A Summary

- **Parts of Asia progressed rapidly towards "newly industrializing" status**
- **Some African and Latin American countries had positive economic growth**
- **Most countries came under Structural Adjustment because of massive debt**
- **Many LDC political leaders questioned the assumptions of structural adjustment and policy reform upon which that growth is based.**
- **A Central Core of States in Africa and Middle East Plagued by Poverty, War and Religious Fundamentalism**

BACK TO SOUTH SUDAN

VIDEO

Discussion

- What are our Challenges for this Course over the next several weeks?
- How do we balance the negative and the positive?
- Comments and Questions?