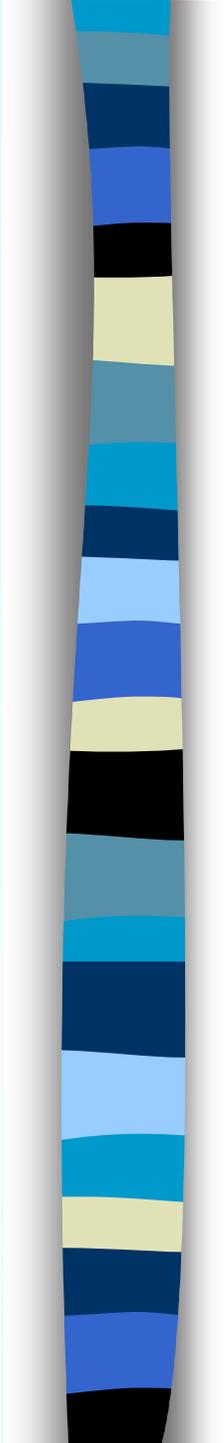
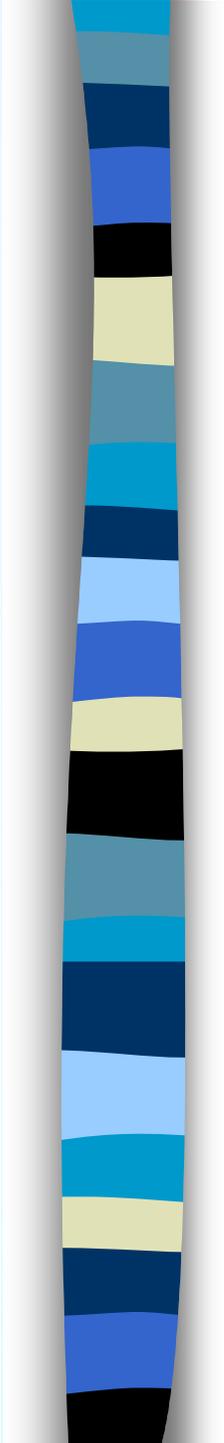


# Post War Development

3 June 2009  
Clingendael

- 
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# Agenda

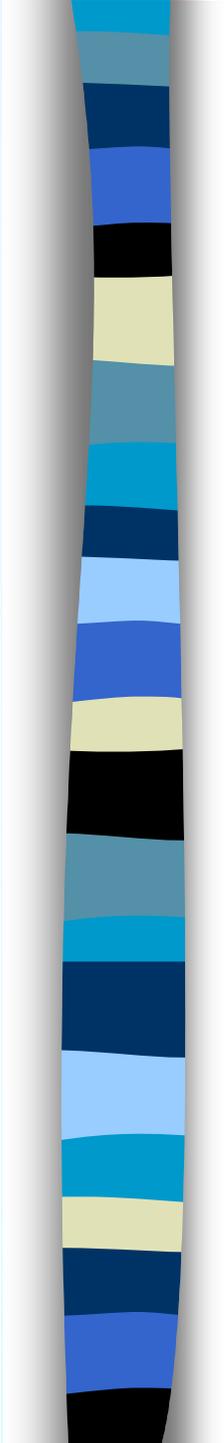
## ■ **Post-war development**

- Development - definitions, strategies, debates
- Post-war development & transition
- External actors

## ■ **Case – Bosnia**

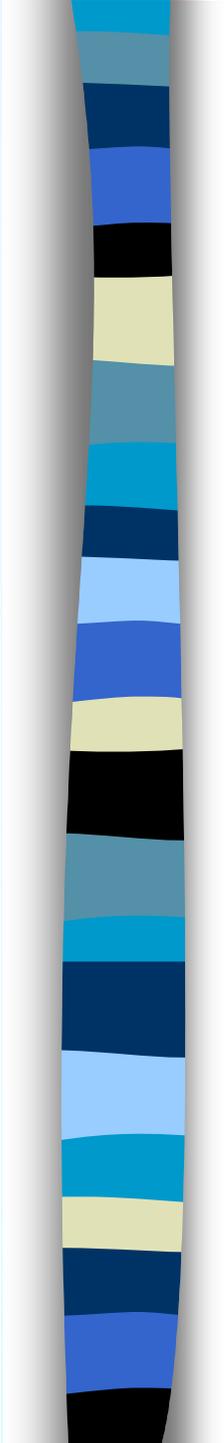
- Documentary ‘Buying Peace’
- Reflection on documentary

## ■ **Questions & discussion**



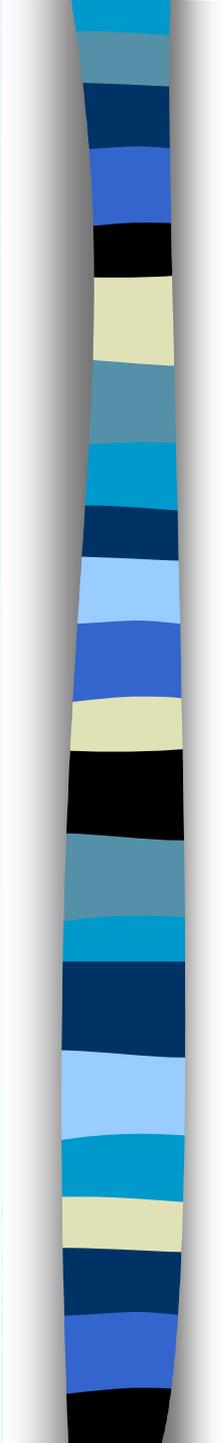
# Defining development

- Most definitions of development combine positive and normative elements



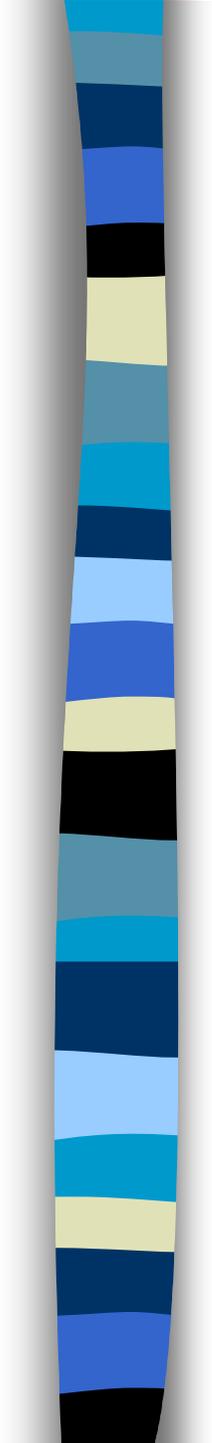
# Positive definition

- ‘the societal reproduction and transformation processes of the developing countries, in conjunction with the international factors that influence these processes’
- (Martinussen, 1997)



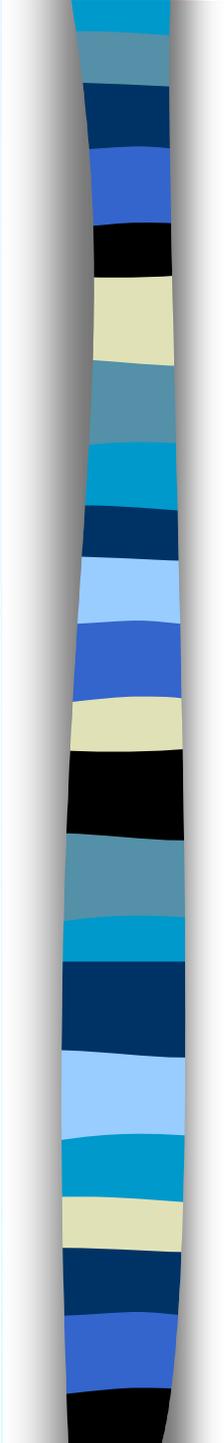
# Normative definition

- Goal of process is to raise living standards
- To repeat processes that have taken place in Europe and US
- To 'modernize'



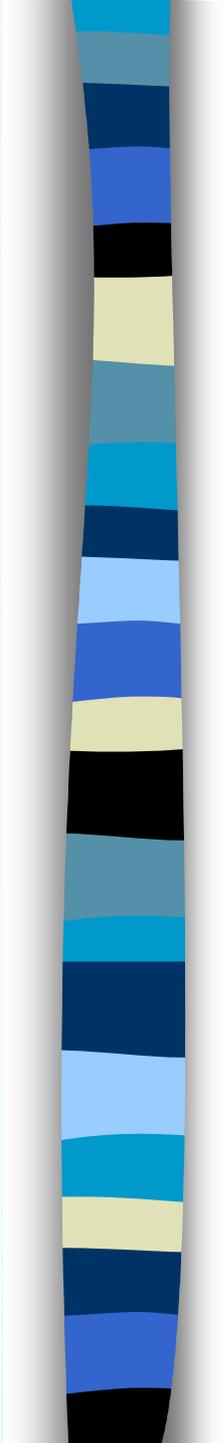
## President H. Truman (1949)

- ***‘We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. The old imperialism – exploitation for foreign profit – has no place in our plans. What we envisage is a program of development based on the concepts of democratic fair dealing.’***



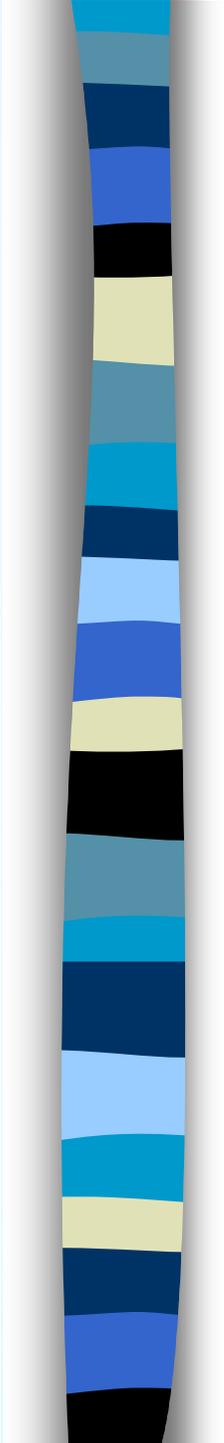
# Trends – Market or State led?

- 1950s –70s: Emphasis on nation-state promoting economic growth.
- Late 70s – *today*: Market-led economic development, mean and lean state.
- Late 1990s – *today*: The state back in?



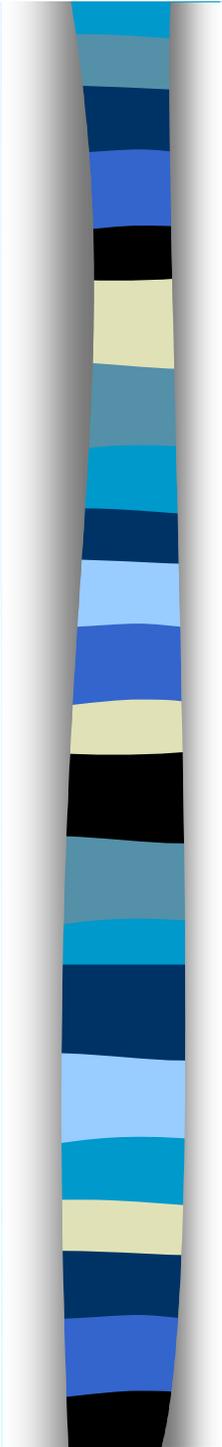
# Debate - Goals

- Consensus about idea that development is more than economic growth and includes access to services, employment and freedoms?
- Ongoing discussion about what are short-term and long-term goals.
- And how to do it...



# How to catch up? (1)

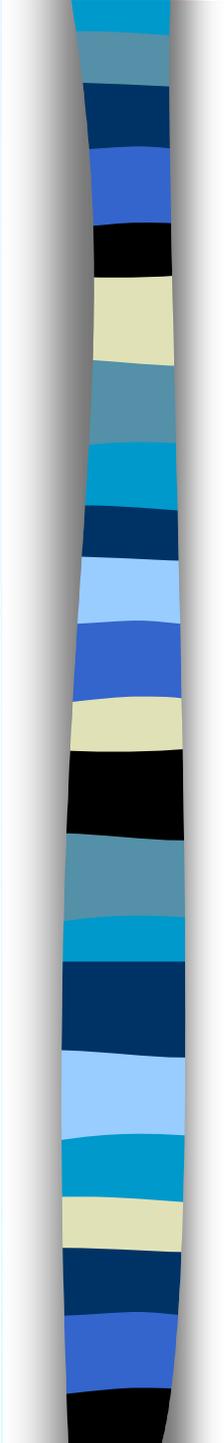
- Paul Collier, *The Bottom Billion*:
  - The poorest countries are enmeshed in a number of ‘traps’
  - Change in national leadership is needed (idea of a ‘turnaround’)
  - Global market is an opportunity, but some protection may be needed



## How to catch up? (2)

- Ha – Joon Chang

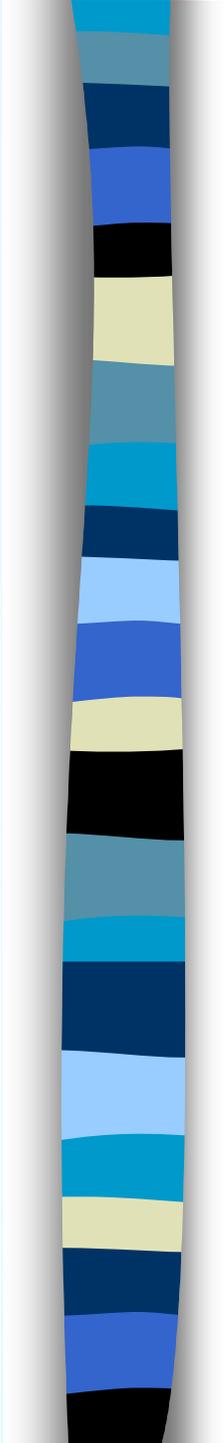
- The developed world did not follow its own recipes.
- The state is extremely important in development processes
- Protection can be necessary
- An international level playing field is needed (see also Stiglitz)



## How to catch up? (3)

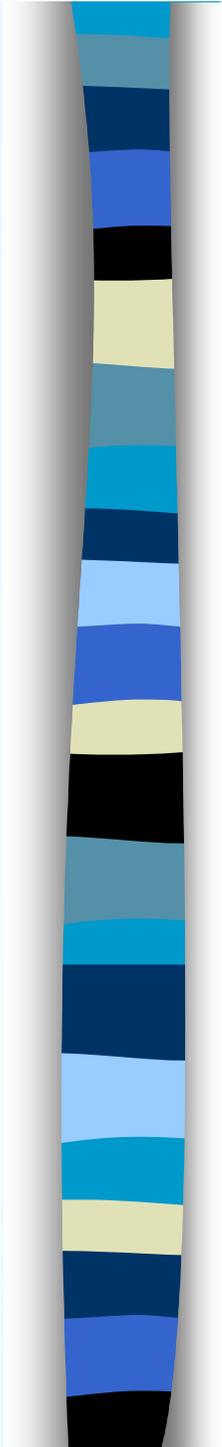
- Dani Rodrik

- Emphasises that countries need their own strategies
- Differentiates between ‘taking off’ and continuation of growth
- Emphasises the importance of institutions



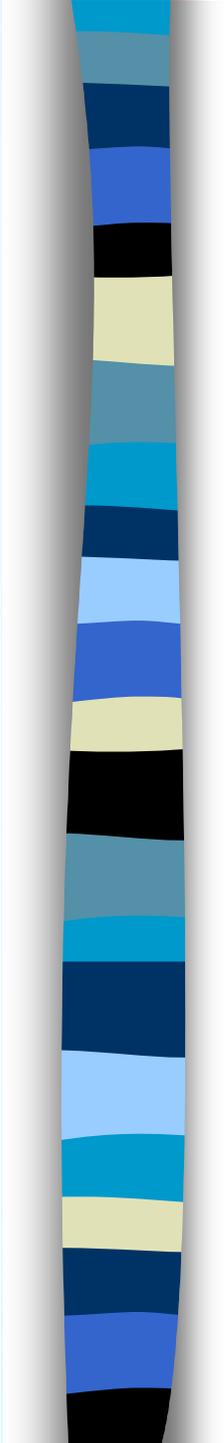
# Institutions (Dani Rodrik)

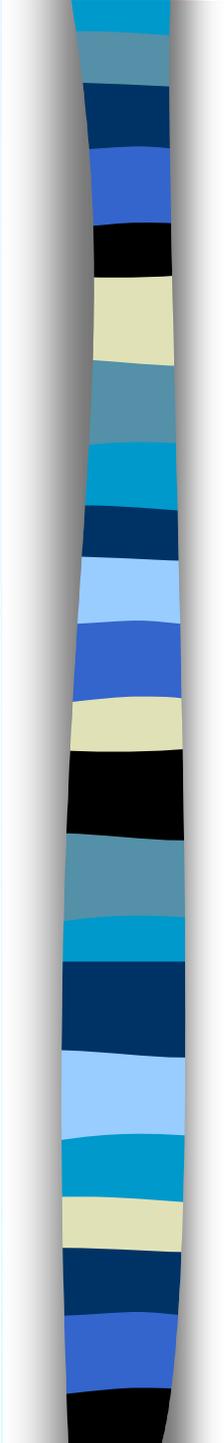
- 'A set of humanly devised behavioural rules that govern and shape the interactions of human beings in part by helping them to form expectations of what other people will do'
- **Institutions are structures and mechanisms of social order and cooepration governing the behaviour of a set of individuals (Wikipedia.. ).**



## Birdsall (2007)

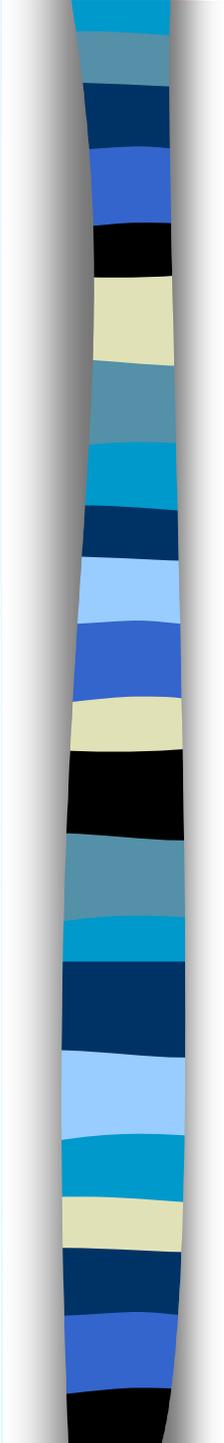
- Good institutions can take many forms – ‘the only generalization is that there is no general recipe; and outsiders are unlikely to help if they try to push institutional forms and norms that have worked for them, on one place and time, as the solution for others at another place and time’ (584).

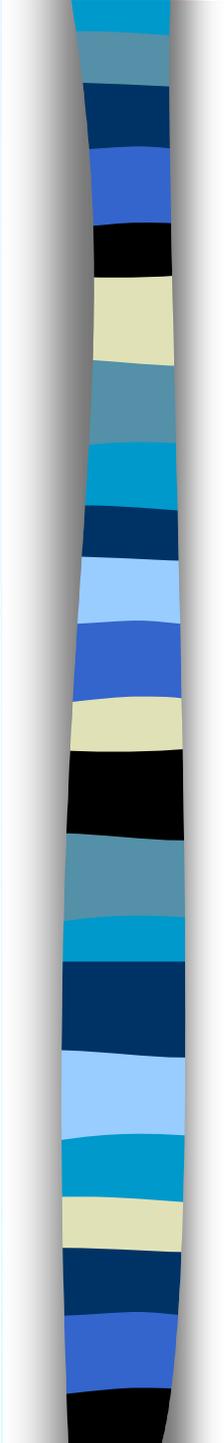
- 
- The idea of development – understood as raising living standards – is closely linked to:
    - The global context
    - National politics and security
    - State – society relations
    - Geographic characteristics and endowments



# Post-war development

- Security transition
  - Securing some degree of order
- Political transition
  - Establish authority and (eventually legitimacy)
- Socio-economic transition
  - Raise standards of living

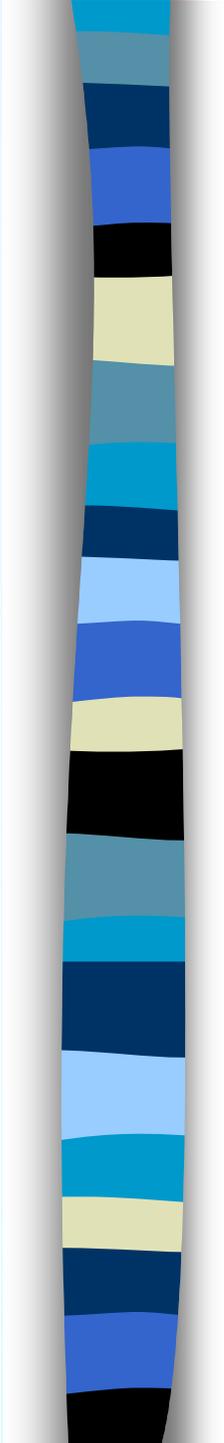
- 
- What are the obstacles to realise these ‘end goals’?
    - Think of (a) starting conditions in each of the sectors, (b) the political obstacles in a ‘post-war’ country.
  - Are these realistic end goals?
  - If not. What should the priorities be?



# Bosnia – Herzegovina

- Dayton Peace Agreement 14 December 1995 (signed in Paris)
- Political division of Bosnia – H: a (mostly Bosniak/Croat) entity called the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a (mostly Bosnian Serb) entity named Republika Srpska
- Bosniak 48%, Serb 37.1%, Croat 14.3%, other 0.6% (2000)

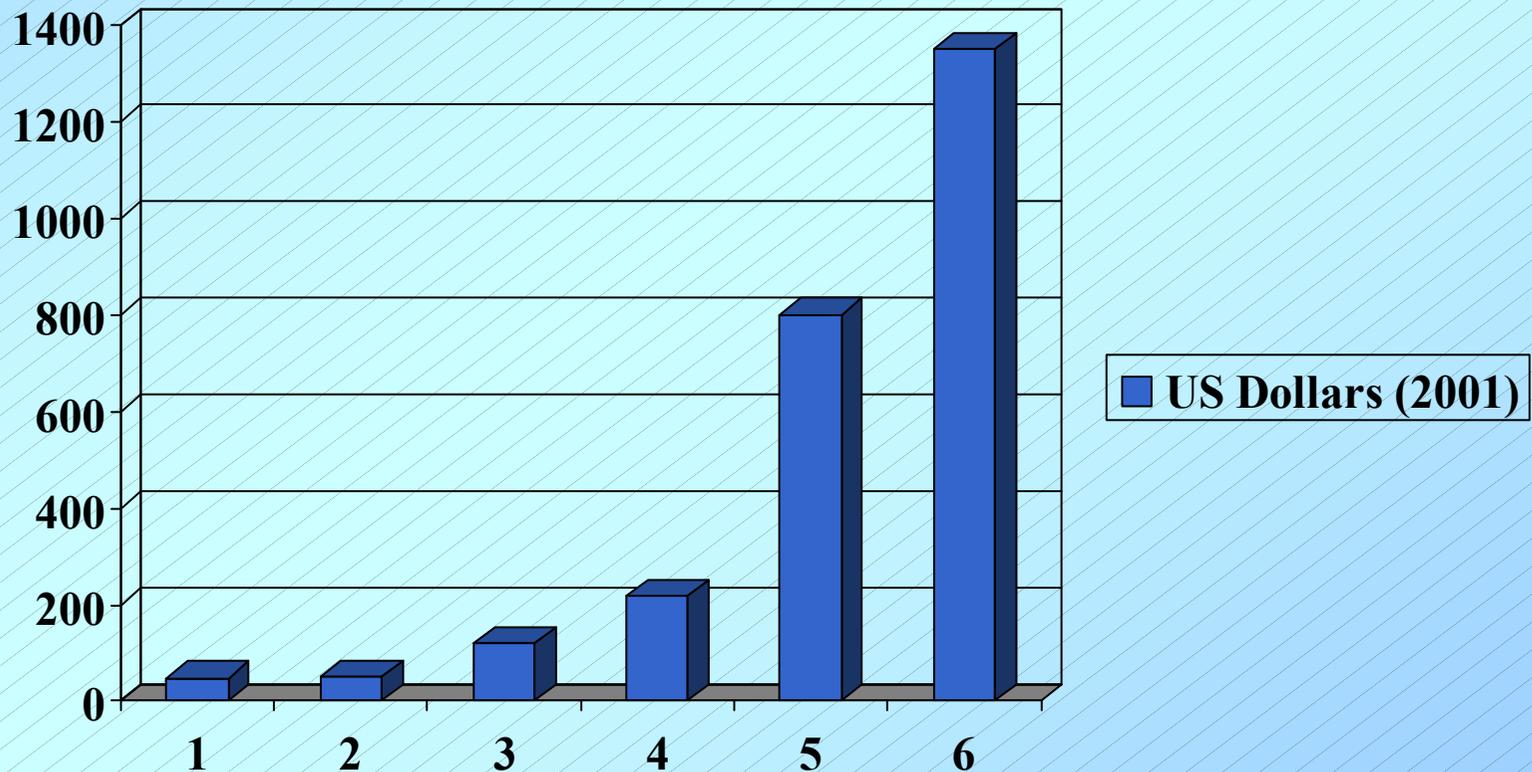


- 
- The agreement mandated a wide range of international organizations to monitor, oversee, and implement components of the agreement.



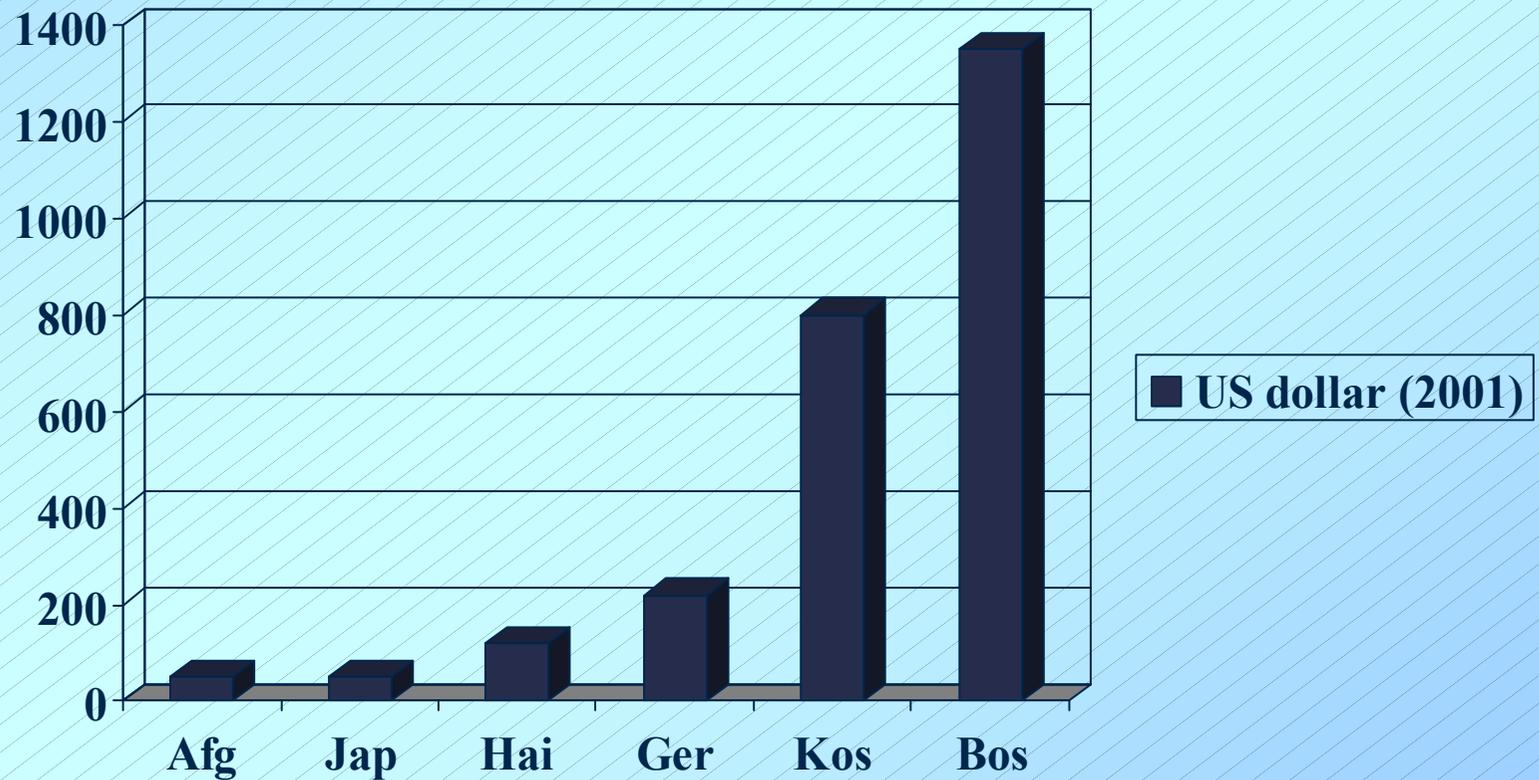
# International aid for Bosnia

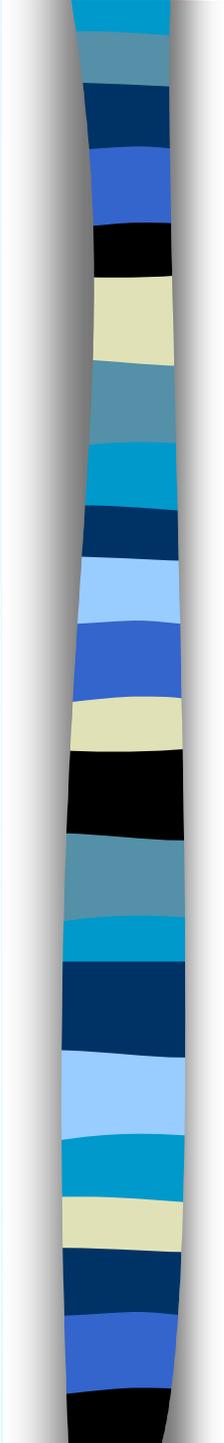
External Assistance (per Capita) **Germany (46/47), Japan (46/47), Haiti (95/96), Bosnia (96/97), Kosovo (00/01), Afghanistan (02)**



# External Assistance per Capita RAND

2003





# Documentary

- What are the main obstacles for development in Bosnia Herzegovina?
- What are linkages between the three transitions? What are tensions?