

Collegio Universitario Santa Caterina da Siena

**Progresso umano e sviluppo
sostenibile
a.a. 2018-2019**

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Seminars with international organizations

In collaboration with

Master in Cooperation and Development

UNIPV-IUSS

www.cdnpavia.net



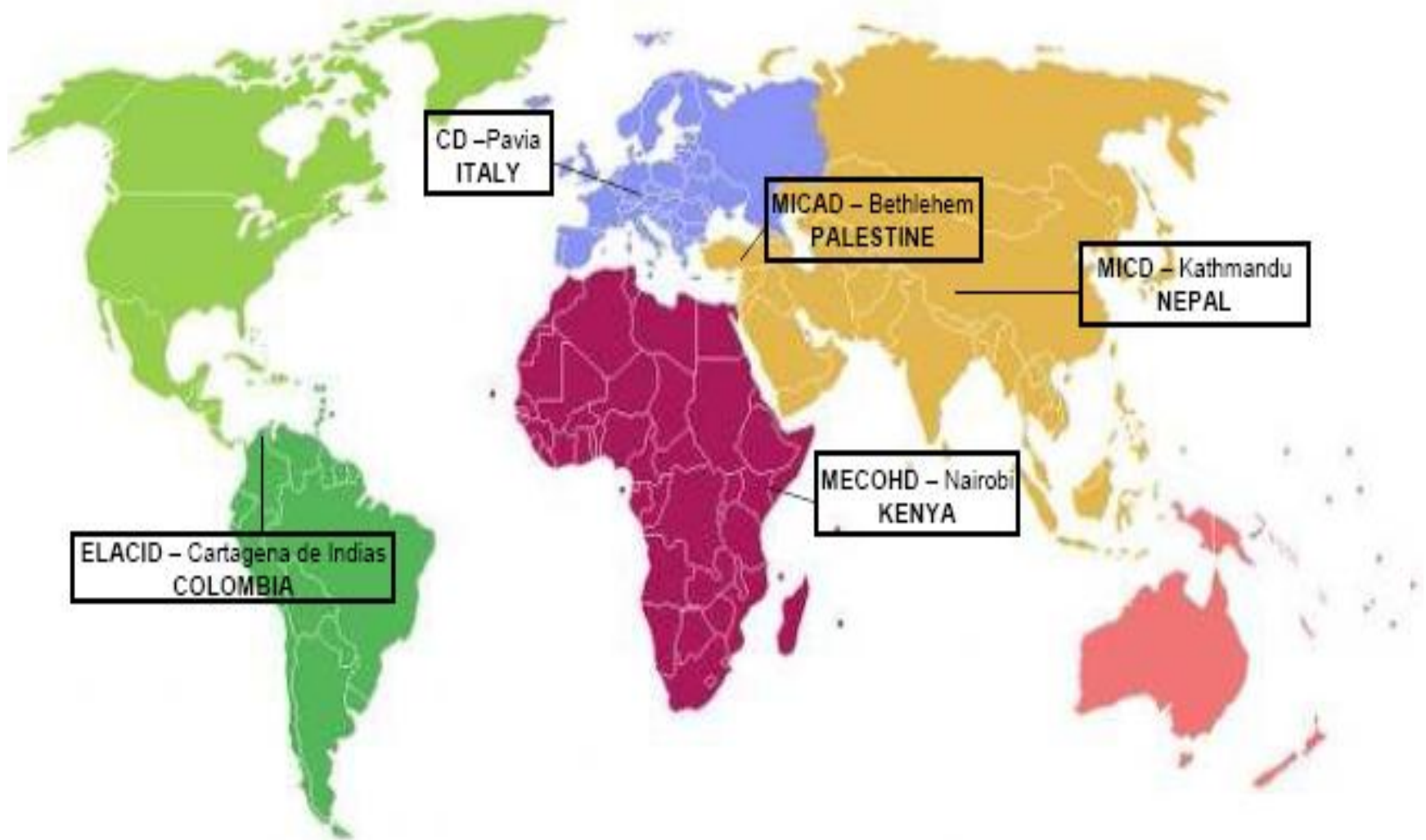
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



• Network on
• International Cooperation
• and Development



Cooperation and Development Network



Indice

Introduction

- 1. The evolution of the notion of development**
- 2. The evolution of the notion of cooperation**
- 3. Facts; the economy strikes back**
- 4. The road to the SDGs and the post-2015 debate**
- 5. Global partnership, SDG 17**
- 6. Peace and Justice, SDG 16**

Introduction; definitions and people

Regions of the world, as to 2015

Classified according to
World Bank analytical
grouping

The world by region

Low- and middle-income economies

- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean

- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

High-income economies

- OECD
- Other
- No data

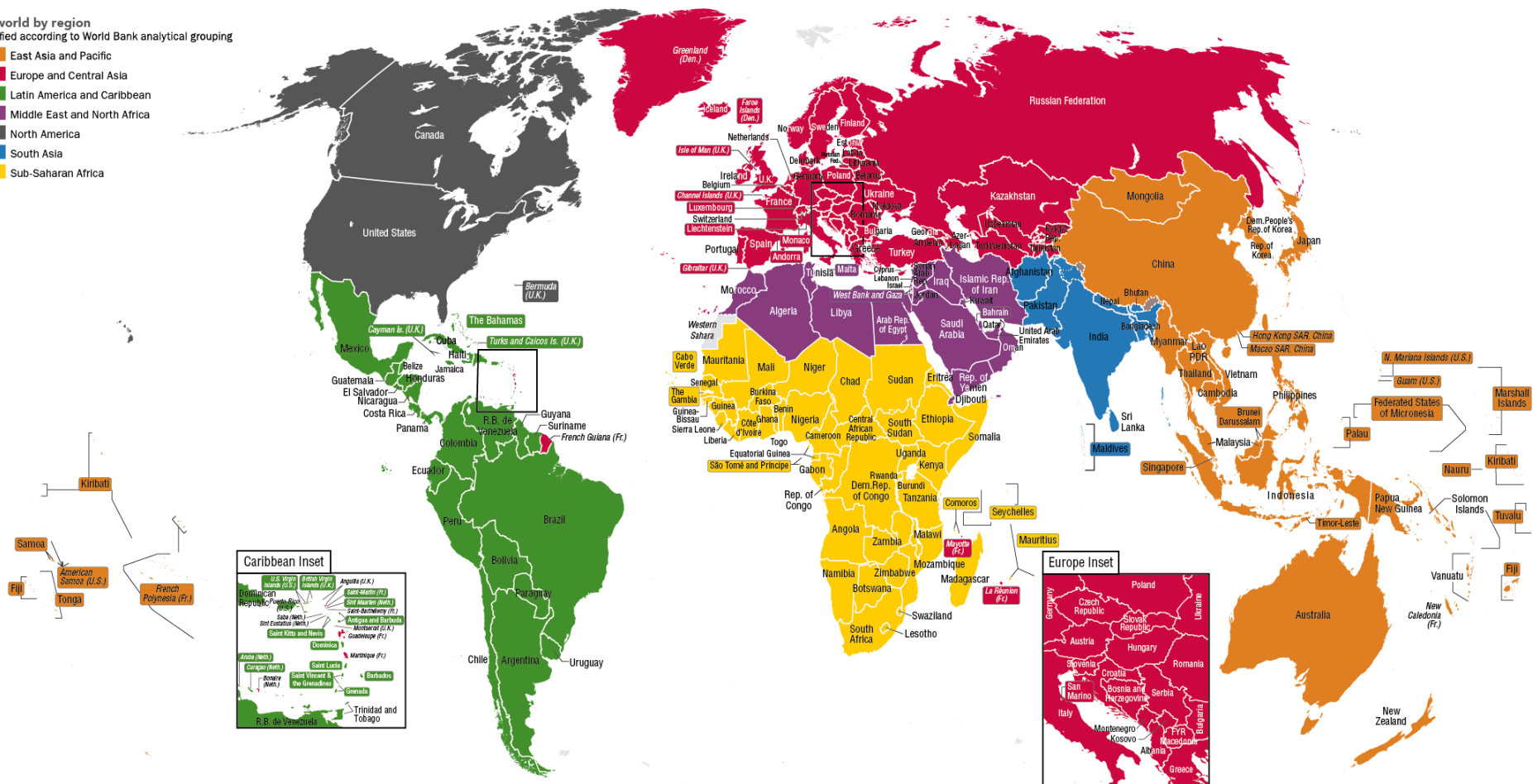


Regions of the world, as from 2016

The world by region

Classified according to World Bank analytical grouping

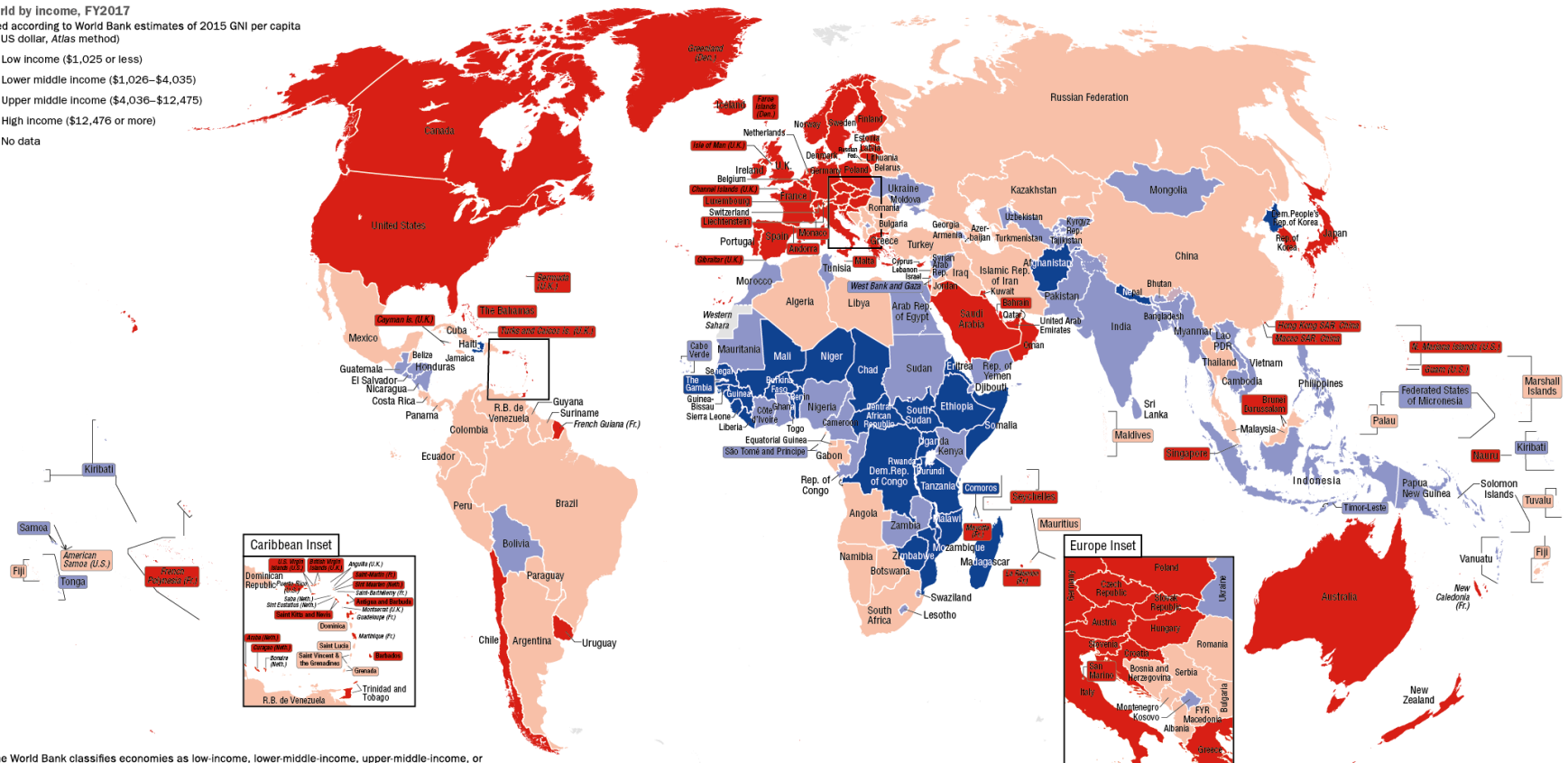
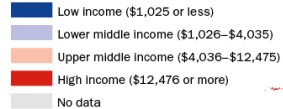
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- North America
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



The world by income per capita, 2015, World Bank WDI 2017

The world by income, FY2017

Classified according to World Bank estimates of 2015 GNI per capita
(current US dollar, Atlas method)



Note: The World Bank classifies economies as low-income, lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income, or high-income based on gross national income (GNI) per capita. For more information see <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

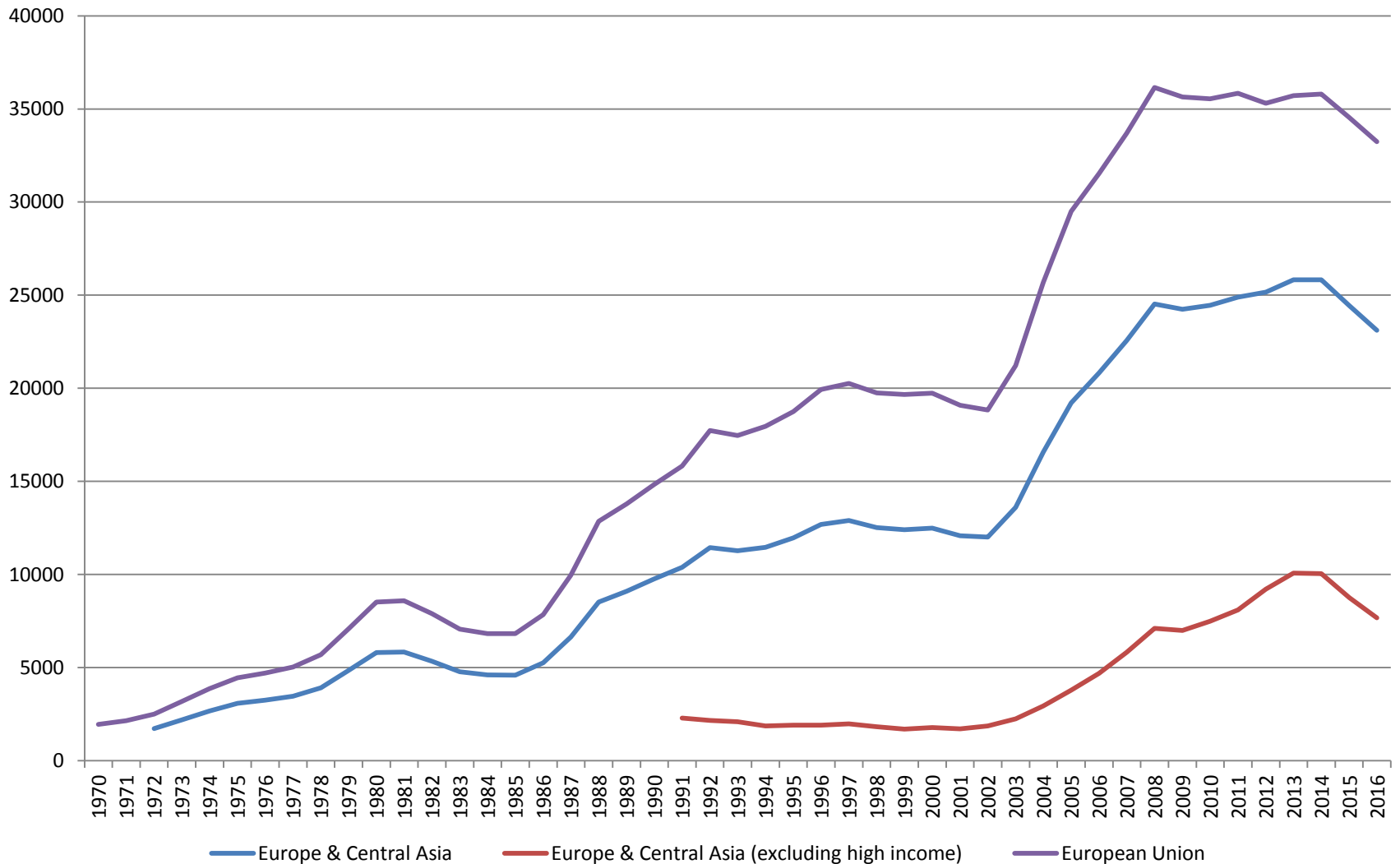
World Bank income groups

GNI per capita 2015, WDI 2017

Low	\$ 1,025 or less
Lower middle	\$ 1,026 – 4,035
Upper middle	\$ 4,036 – 12,475
High	\$ 12,476 or more

Europe and Central Asia

GNI per capita US Dollars Atlas method, 1970-2016



People Countries with more than 100 million people, 2017

(World Development Indicators September 2018)

China	1.386
India	1.339
United States	326
Indonesia	264
Brazil	209
Pakistan	197
Nigeria	191
Bangladesh	165
Russian Federation	144
Japan	127
Mexico	129
Philippines	105
and Ethiopia	105

Global Population, by geographic area

New world order

Asia North America Europe Latin America Africa

1950

2.5 Global population, bn

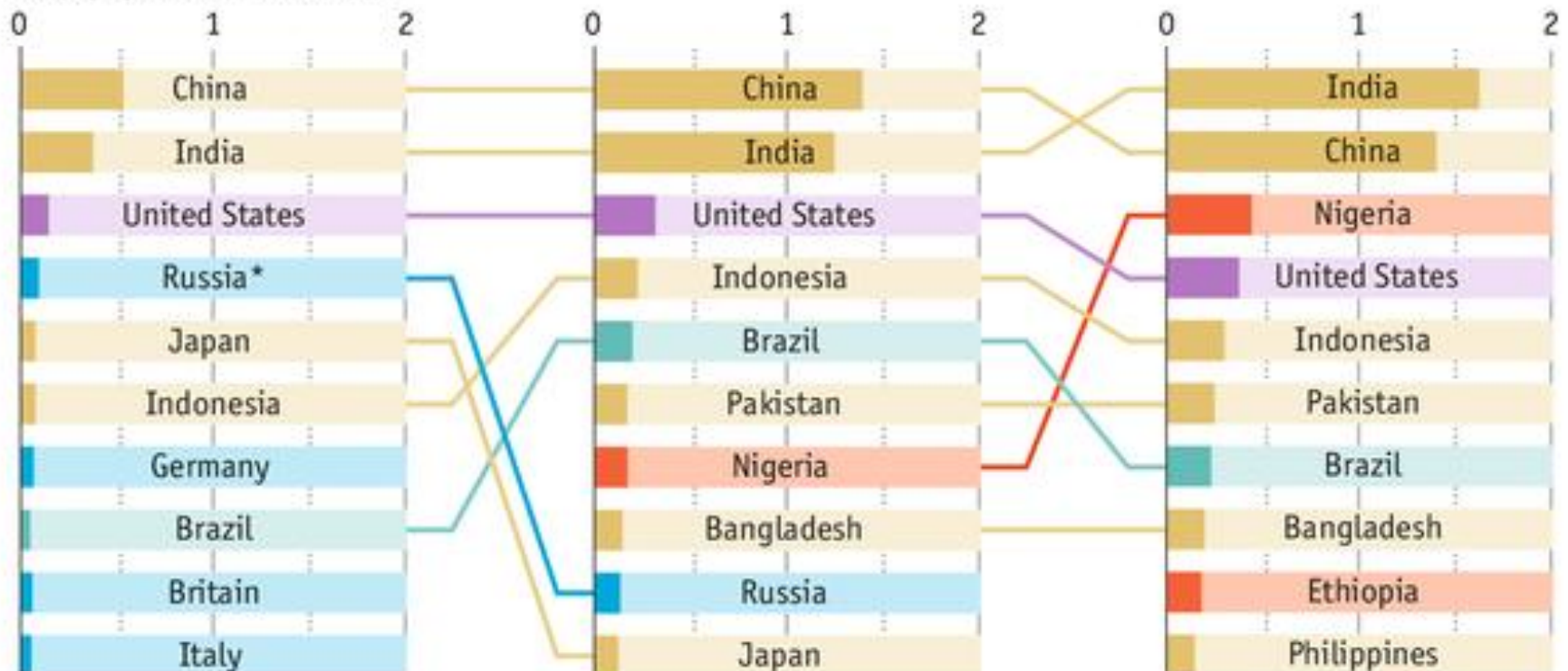
2013

7.2

2050 forecast

9.6

Most populous countries, bn



Source: UN

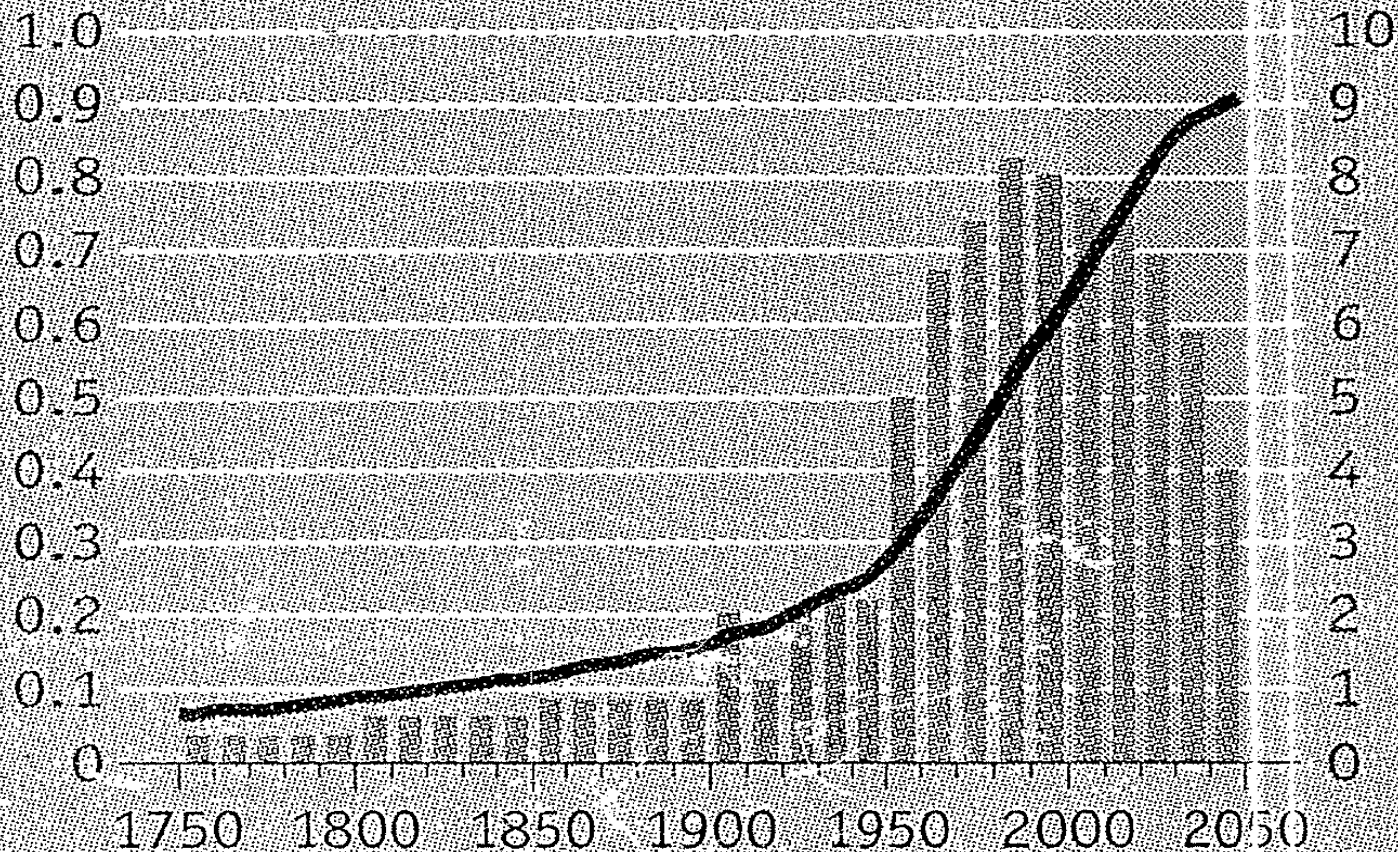
*Then part of Soviet Union (Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic)

World population

Ten-year
increments, bn

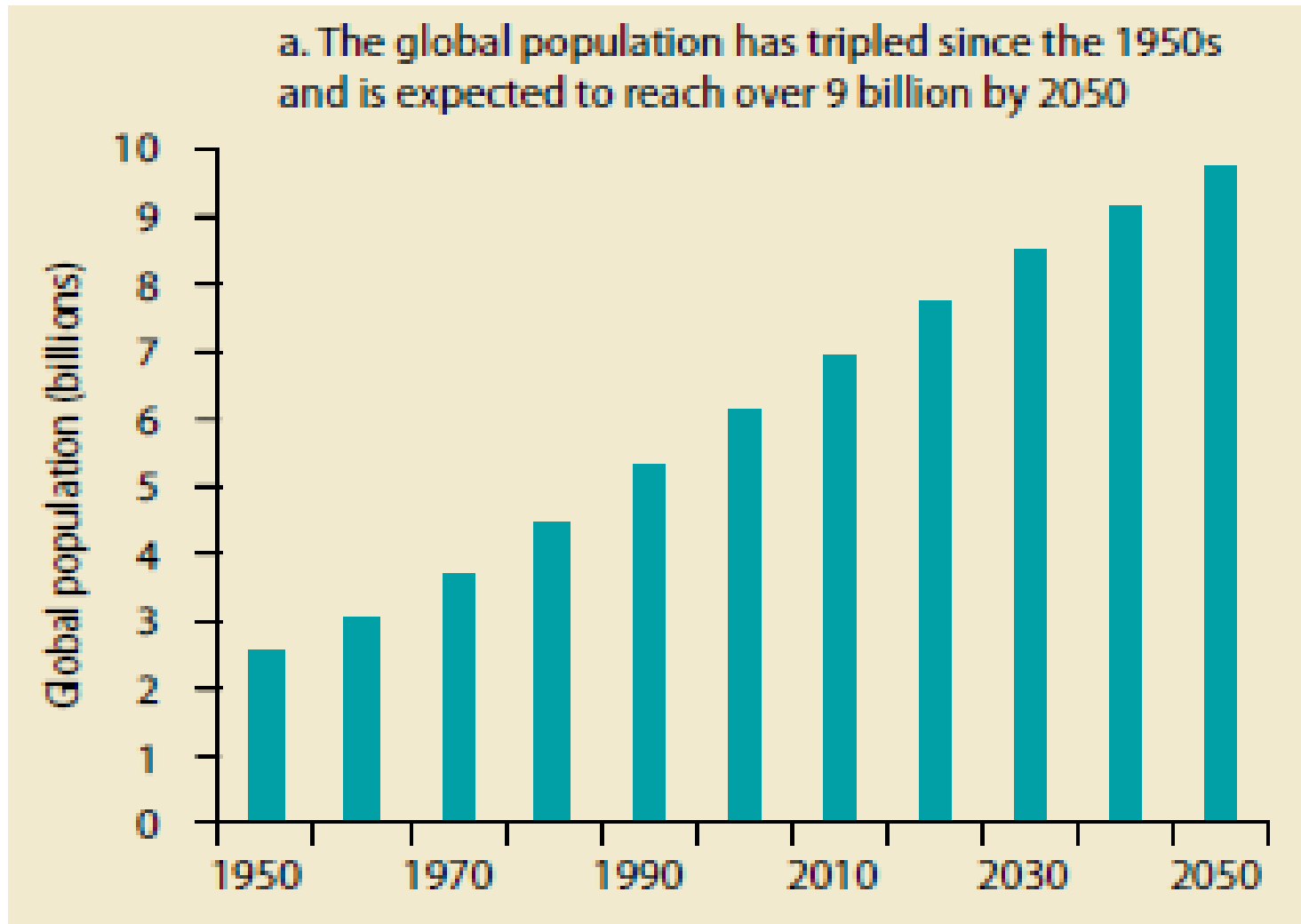
Total,
bn

FCAST



Source: UN Population Division

The post World War II demographic boom

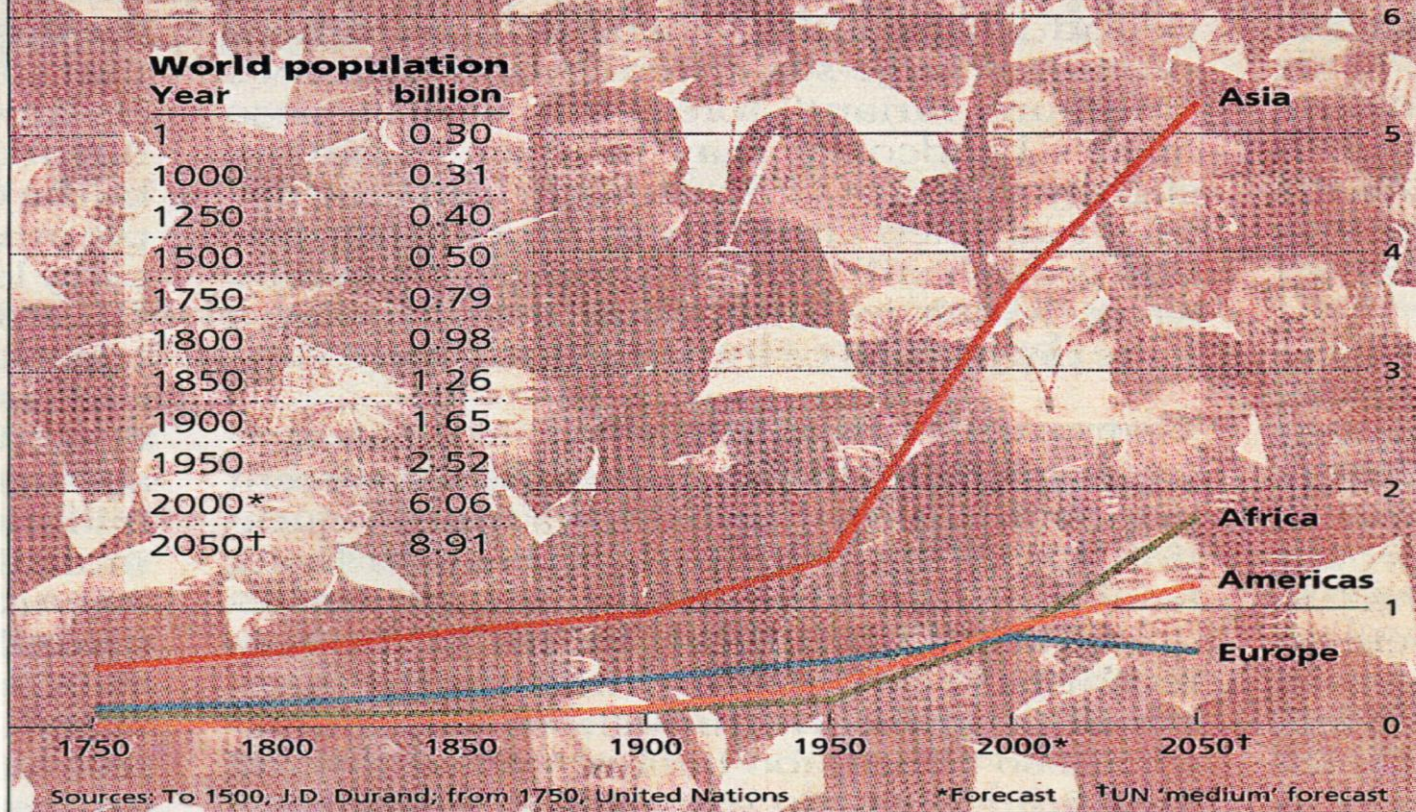


Exploding, but not so fast

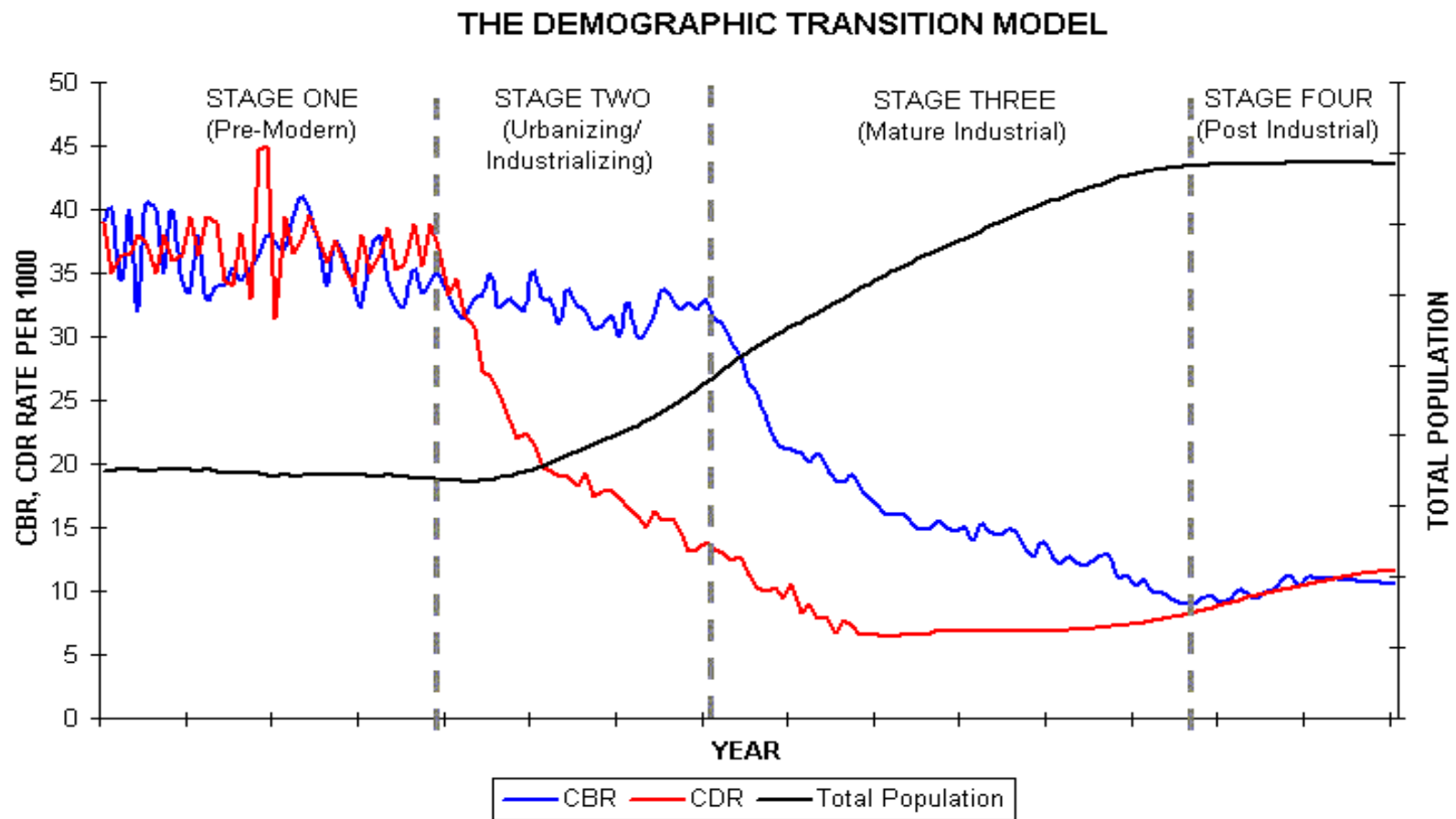
Population, bn

World population

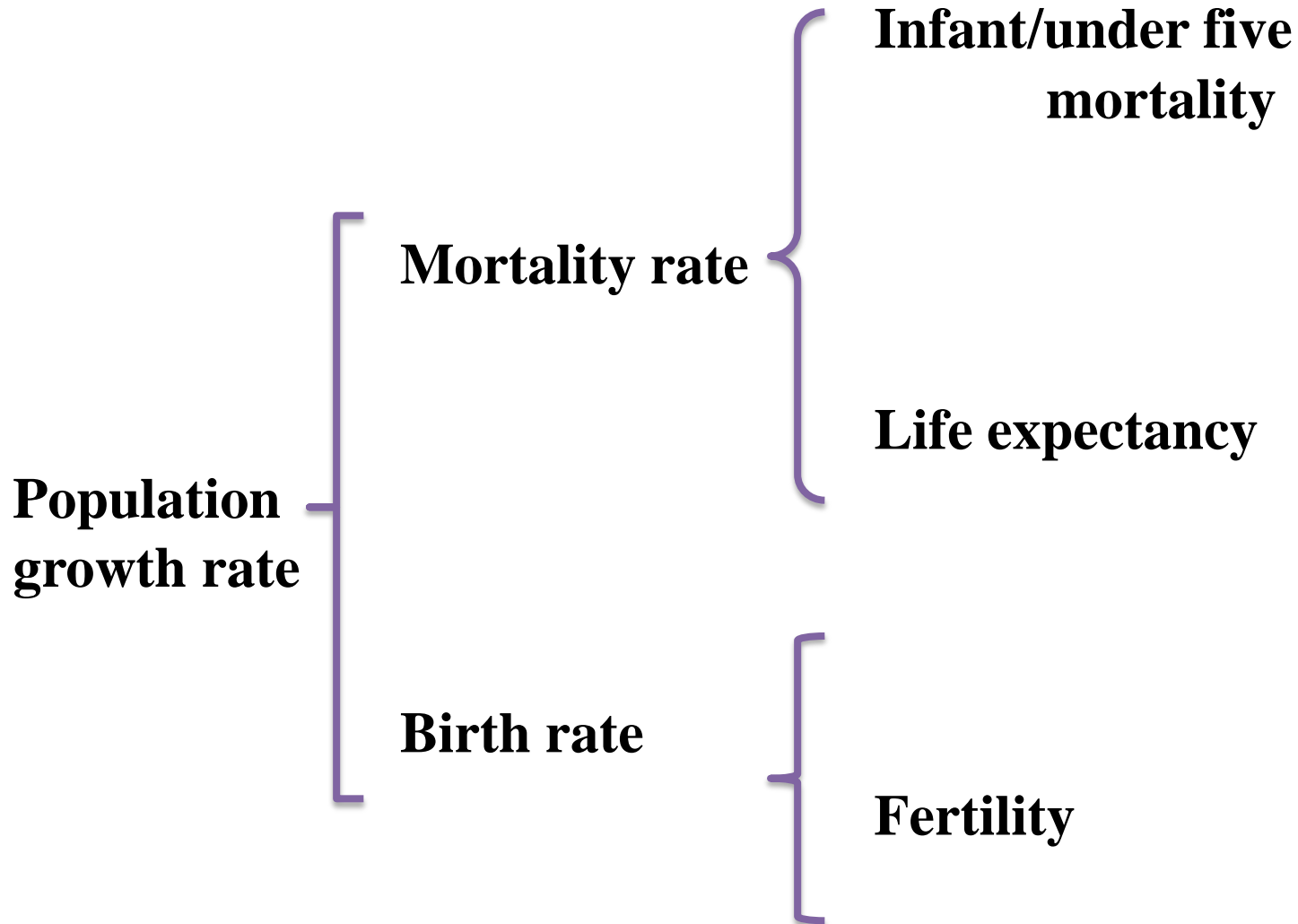
Year	billion
1	0.30
1000	0.31
1250	0.40
1500	0.50
1750	0.79
1800	0.98
1850	1.26
1900	1.65
1950	2.52
2000*	6.06
2050†	8.91



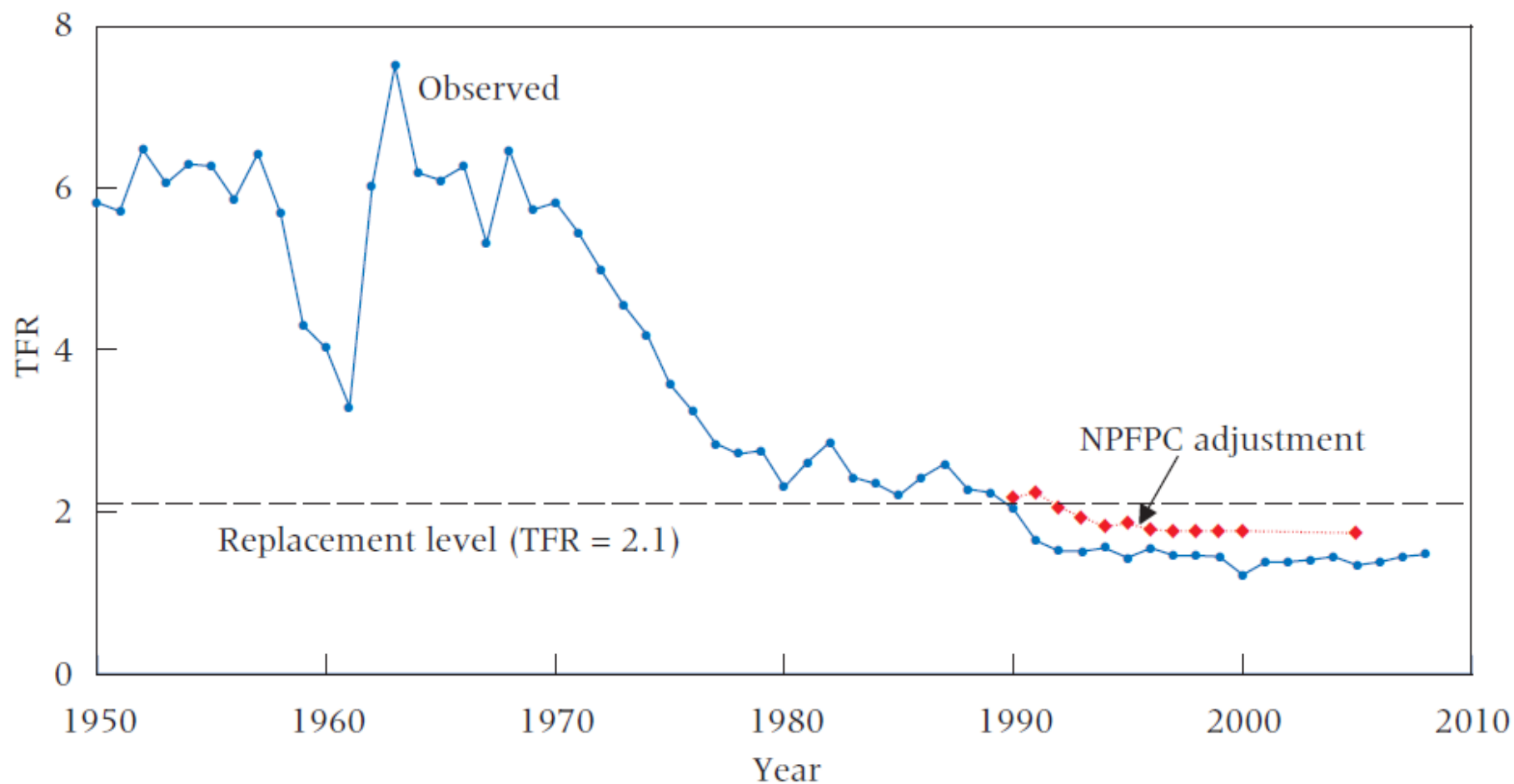
Demographic Transition



Population growth rate and its determinant

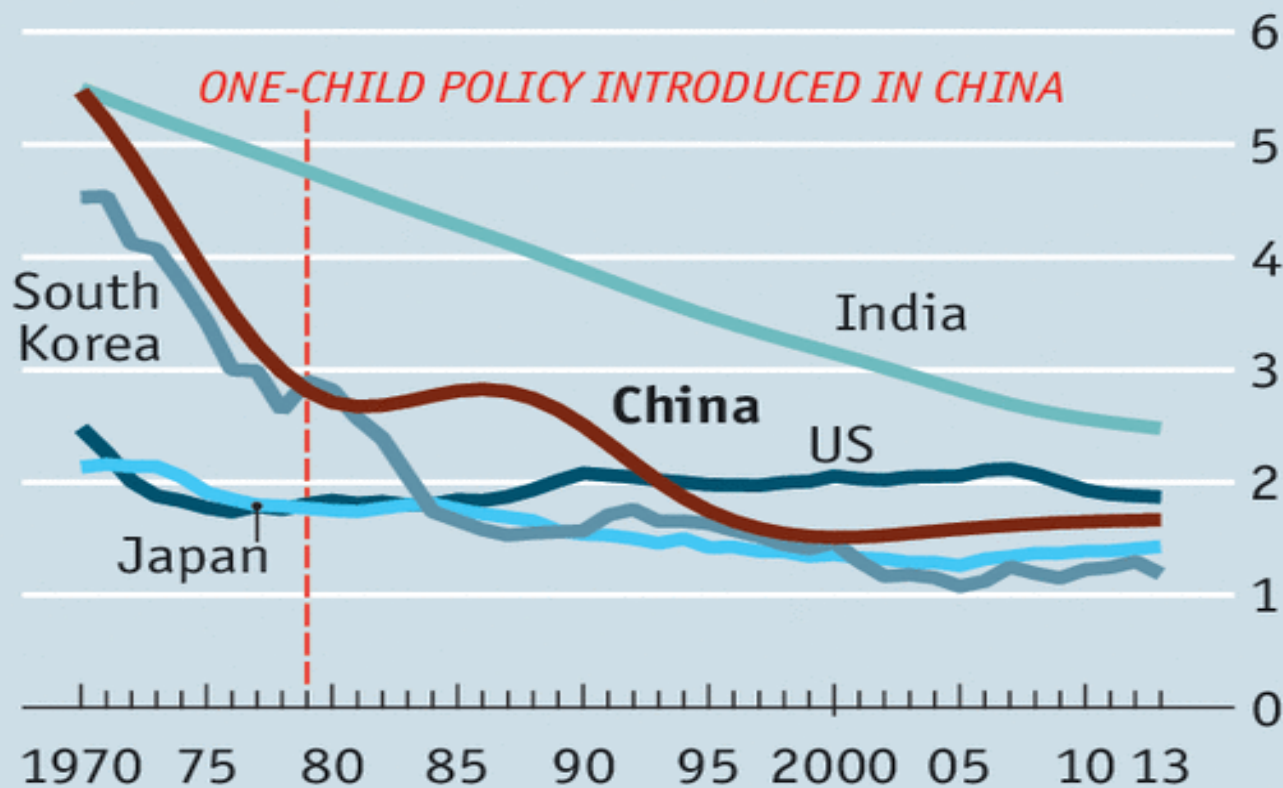


Total fertility rate in China



Unnecessary force

Fertility rate



Source: World Bank

China, Population growth rates, 1950-2013

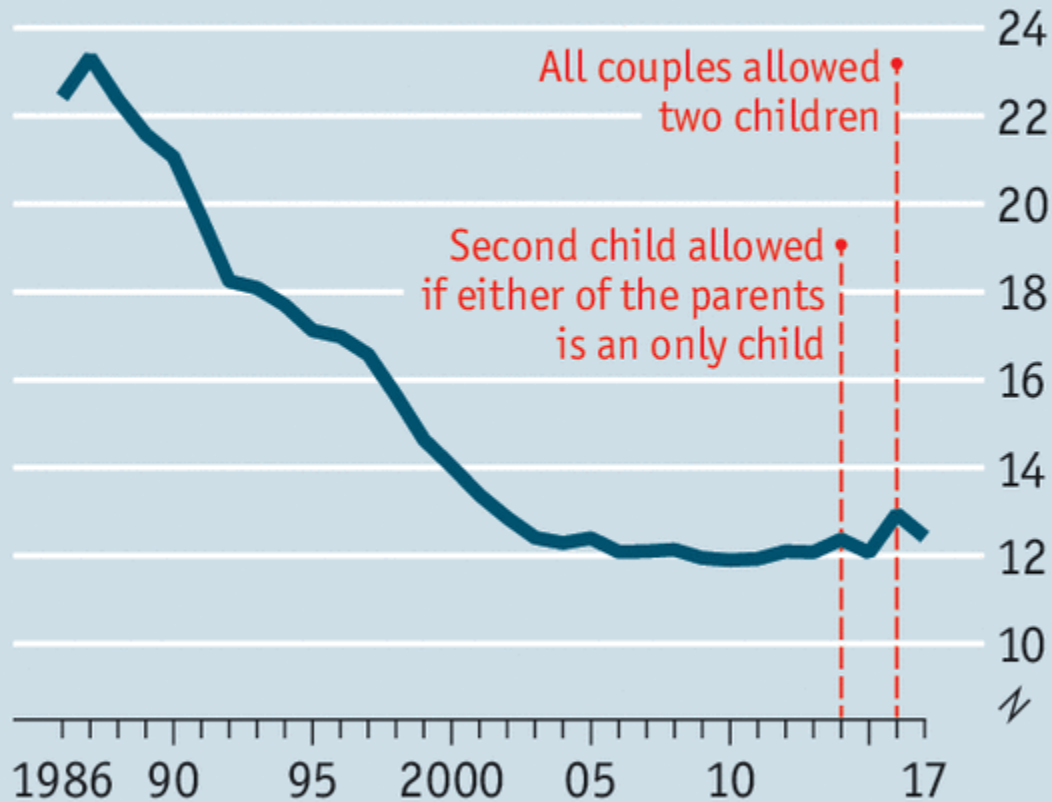
World Bank dataset

One child policy started 1978

1950- 1953	1953- 1958	1958- 1961	1961- 1966	1966- 1970	1970- 1978	1978- 1993	1993- 2013
2,1	2,4	0,3	2,2	2,7	1,8	1,4	0,7

Nappy valley

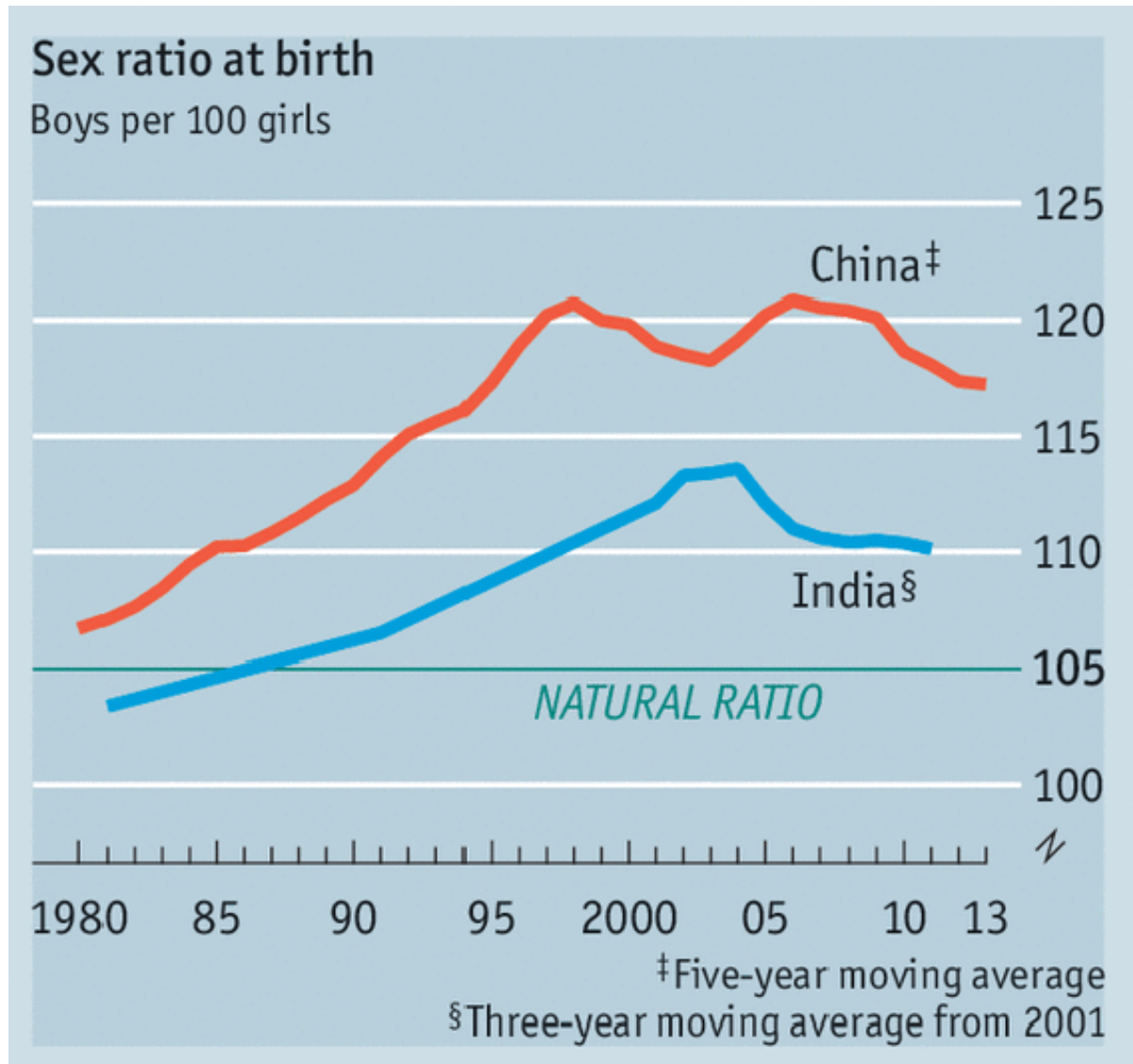
China, live births per 1,000 people

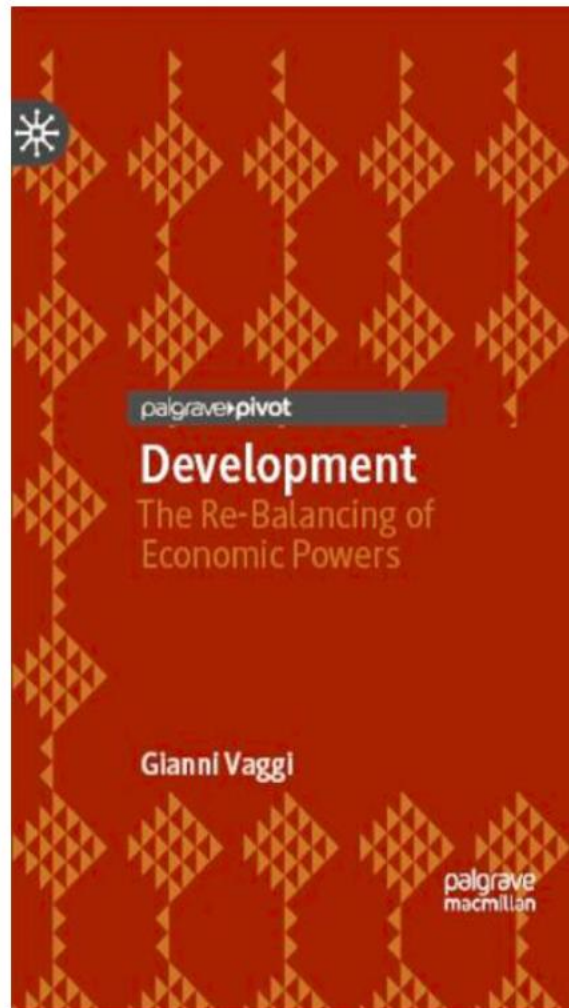


Source: Haver Analytics

Missing girls

C. Guilmoto, National Bureau of Statistics; Census of India





Development

The Re-Balancing of Economic Powers

Gianni Vaggi

Pages: XV, 172.
Palgrave Macmillan, 2018
Basingstoke

<https://www.palgrave.com/it/book/9783319548784>
DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-54879-1
eBook ISBN 978-3-319-54879-1

1. The evolution of the notion of development

70th UN-GA, September 25-27, 2015



-169 targets - March 2016, 241 indicators

**In the beginning it was economic growth:
increase in GDP/GNI per capita
The growth models 1939-1960**

- (Harrod 1939) **Post-great depression,**
- Fifties and sixties, **Reconstruction**
- Capital accumulation and growth** Solow 1956/57, Rostow 1960

Critical views

- Dualism Lewis 1954
- The structural approach Prebisch-Singer 1949/50
- Centre –periphery Samir Amin, Furtado
- Employment Dudley Seers 1969
- Basic needs, decent work ILO 1970 -1976

In the beginning it was economic growth

Development = economic growth

‘Trickle down growth’

Measured by **GDP per capita and its increase**

Heterodox views

Focus on economic, political and social structures and the international division of labour

The evolution of the notion of development

1987 **Brundtland Report**, *Our Common Future*, UN-World Commission on Environment and Development.

*Sustainable development is the kind of development that meets the **needs** of the present without compromising the ability of future **generations** to meet their own needs*

Sustainability and environment

1990 **Human Development Report, 1990**

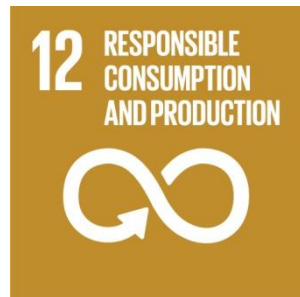
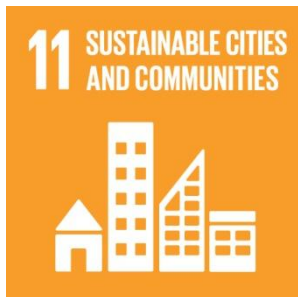
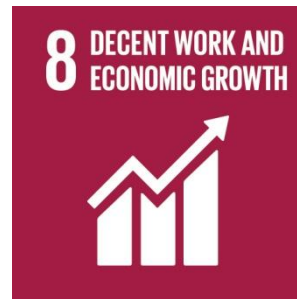
*Human development is a process of **enlarging people's choices**...along and **healthy** life, to be **educated** and to enjoy a decent standard of living*

Education and health

1992 **Earth Summit, Rio Declaration, Agenda 21**

2000 The Millenium Development Goals





-169 targets
-241 indicators

The five Ps

3 dimensions of sustainability	5 areas of critical importance
Social	People
Environmental	Planet
Economic	Prosperity
	Peace, inclusive societies, justice
	Partnership

Development as empowerment

Empowerment is an increase in people's freedom
which takes place inside a global and local
environment

With long-term sustainability: respect for the planet (nature)
throughout generations

Social, political and economic structures can be
either opportunities or constraints

2. The evolution of the notion of cooperation

**(from aid effectiveness to development
effectiveness and partnership)**

The evolution of the notion of cooperation

- 2003 **Rome** First High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
- 2005 **Paris Declaration** on Aid effectiveness
- 2008 **Accra Agenda for Action**
- 2011 **Busan** Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness - **Busan Partnership Agreement** Development effectiveness,
- 2014 **Mexico City**, First High-Level meeting of the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation**

The evolution of the notion of cooperation

- **2002** **Monterrey** International Conference on Financing for Development
- **2003** **Rome** First High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
- **2005** **Paris Declaration** on Aid effectiveness
- **2008** **Accra Agenda for Action**
- **2008** **Doha**, follow up on Monterrey
- **2011** **Busan** Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
- **2014** **Mexico City**, First High-Level meeting of the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation**

The evolution of the notion of cooperation

Inclusive partnership and
participatory approach

Empowerment

With

Ownership

3. Facts; the economy strikes back

The changing economic scenario, in particular since 2000

From G7 to G 20 to G2?

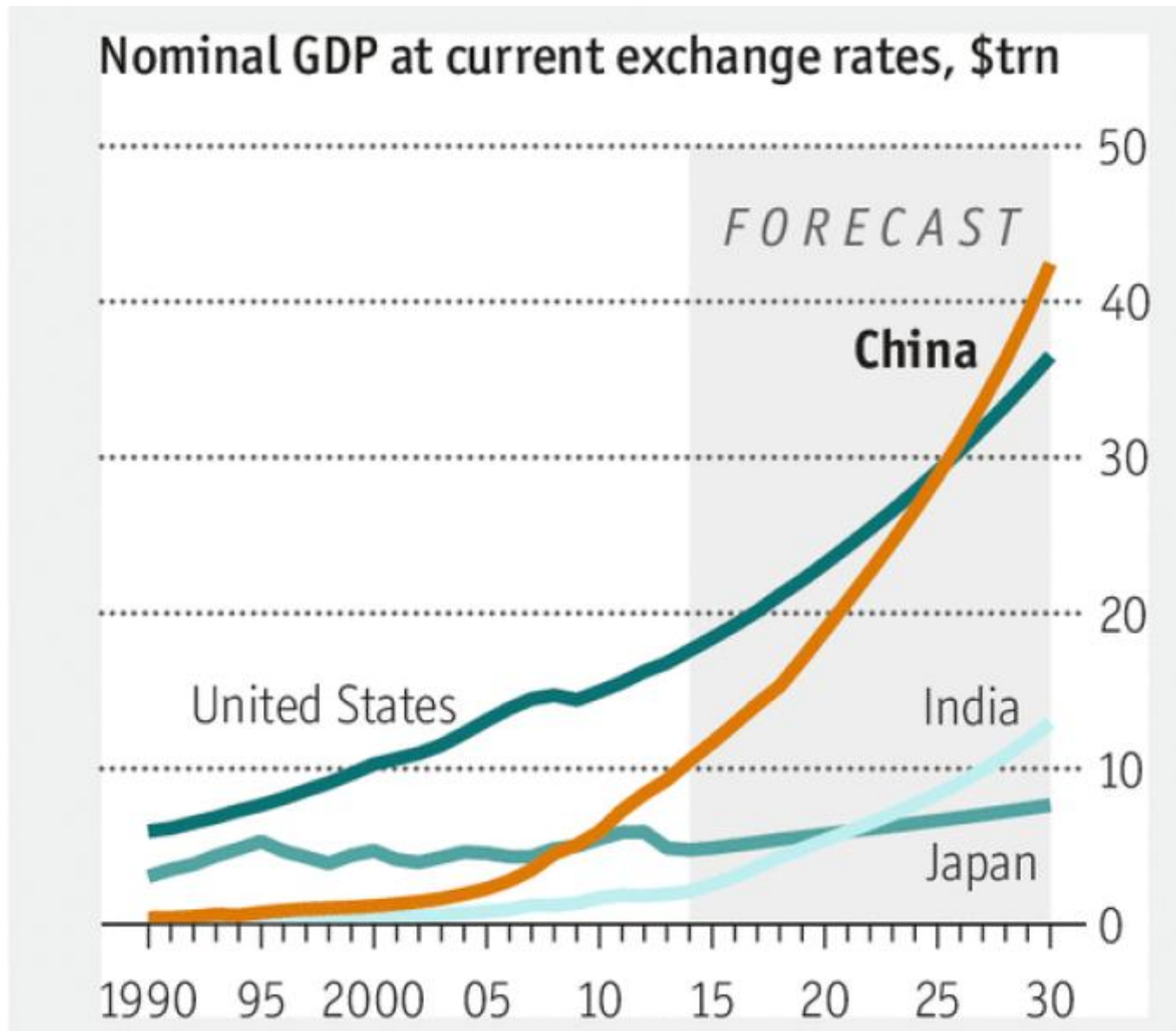
A changing economic scenario

2/4 (?) major (structural) novelties

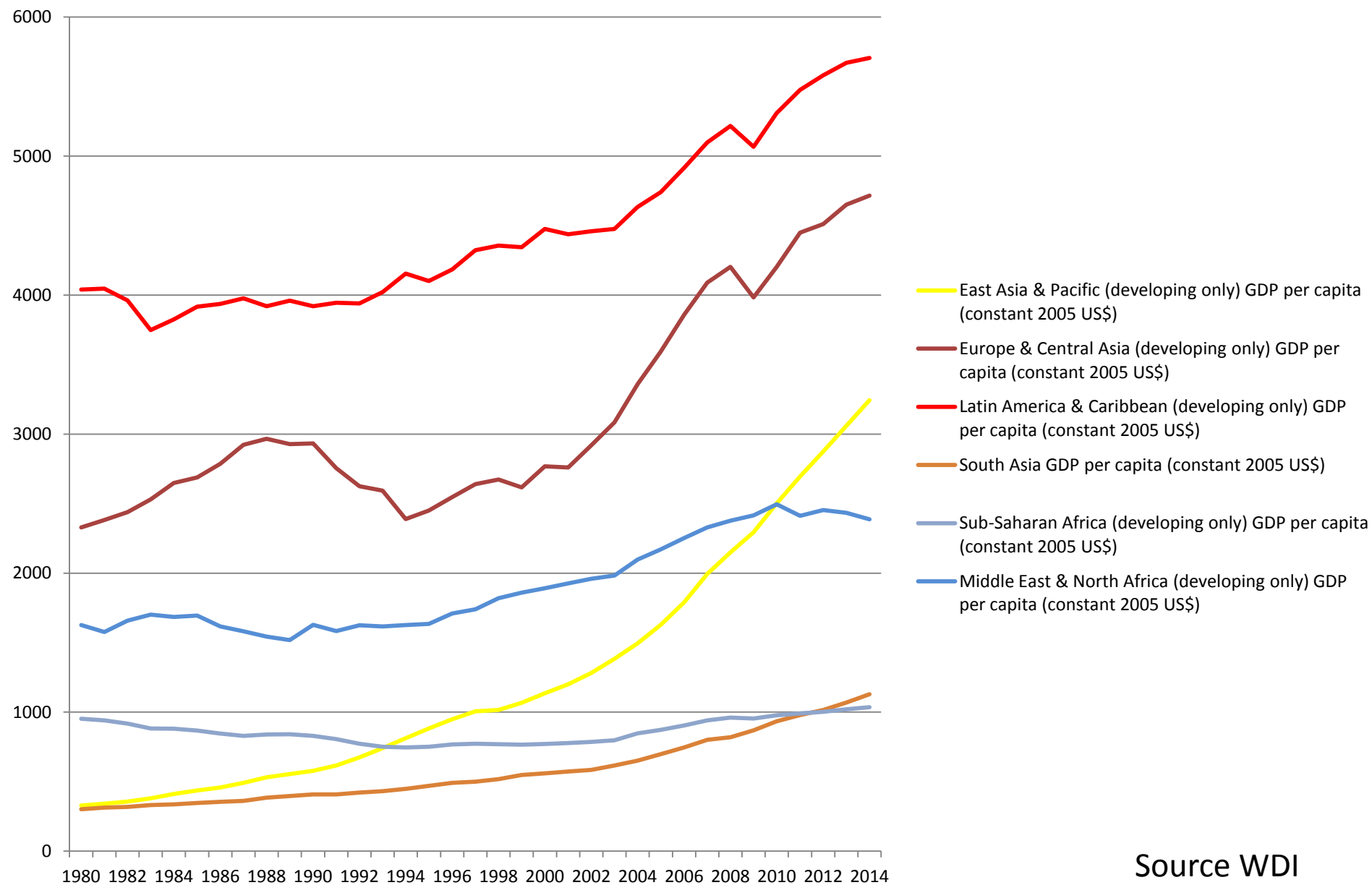
- **Economic growth in East Asia**
- **The expansion of international finance**
- **Worsening income distribution**
- **Migrations**

Economic growth in Asia

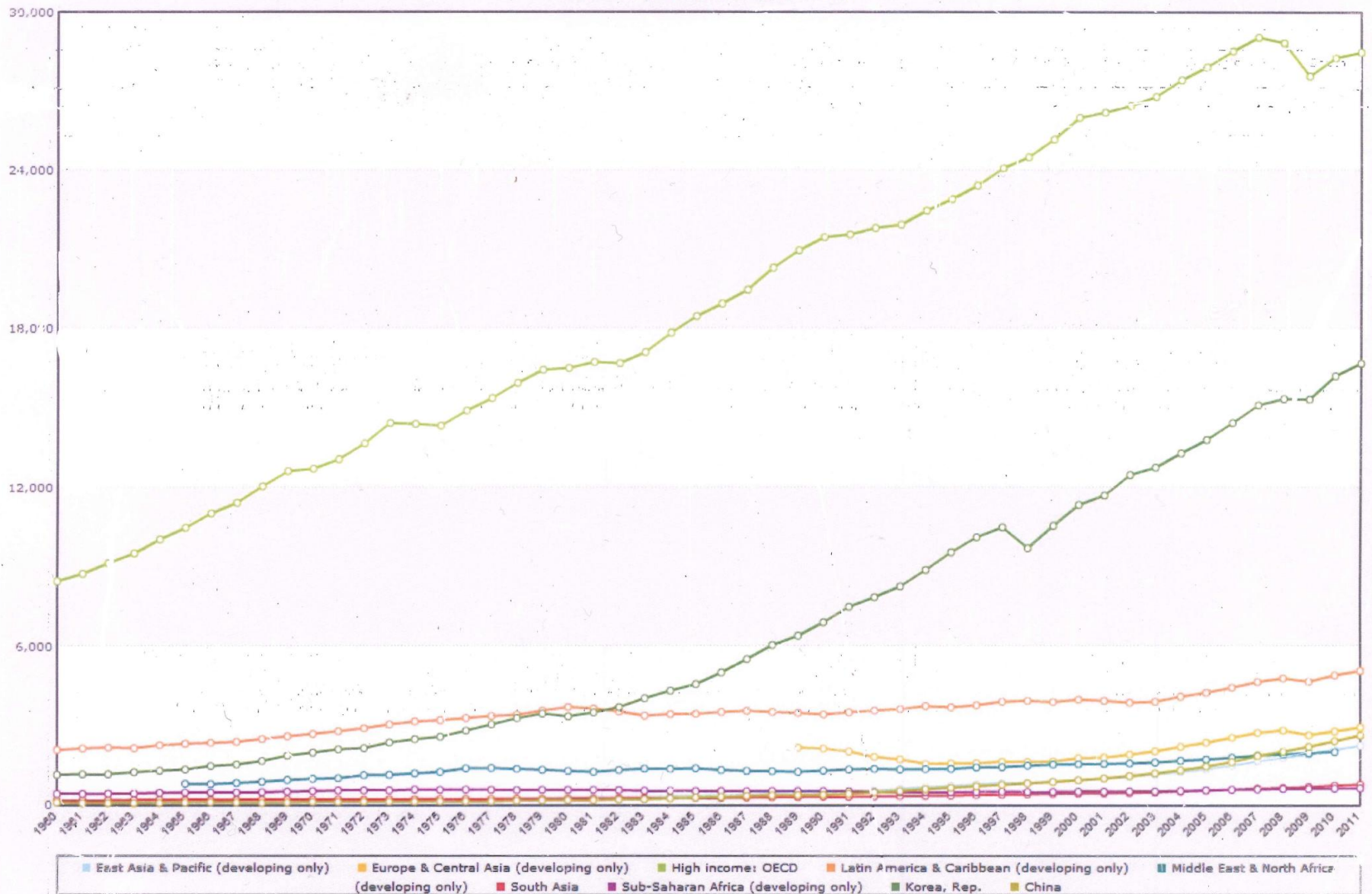
Growing China source: (The Economist)



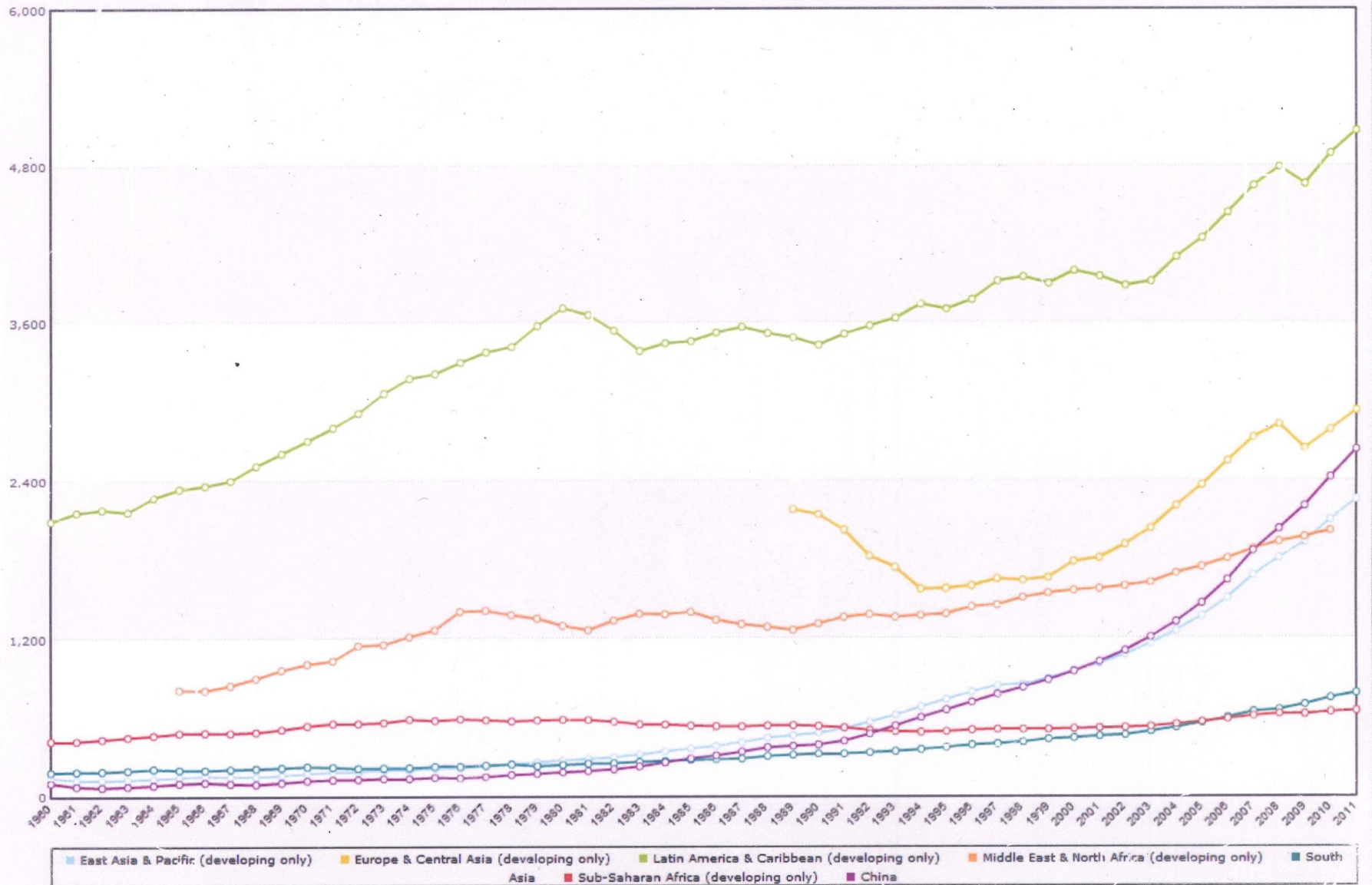
GDP per capita (constant US\$ 2005) 1980-2014



Series: GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)

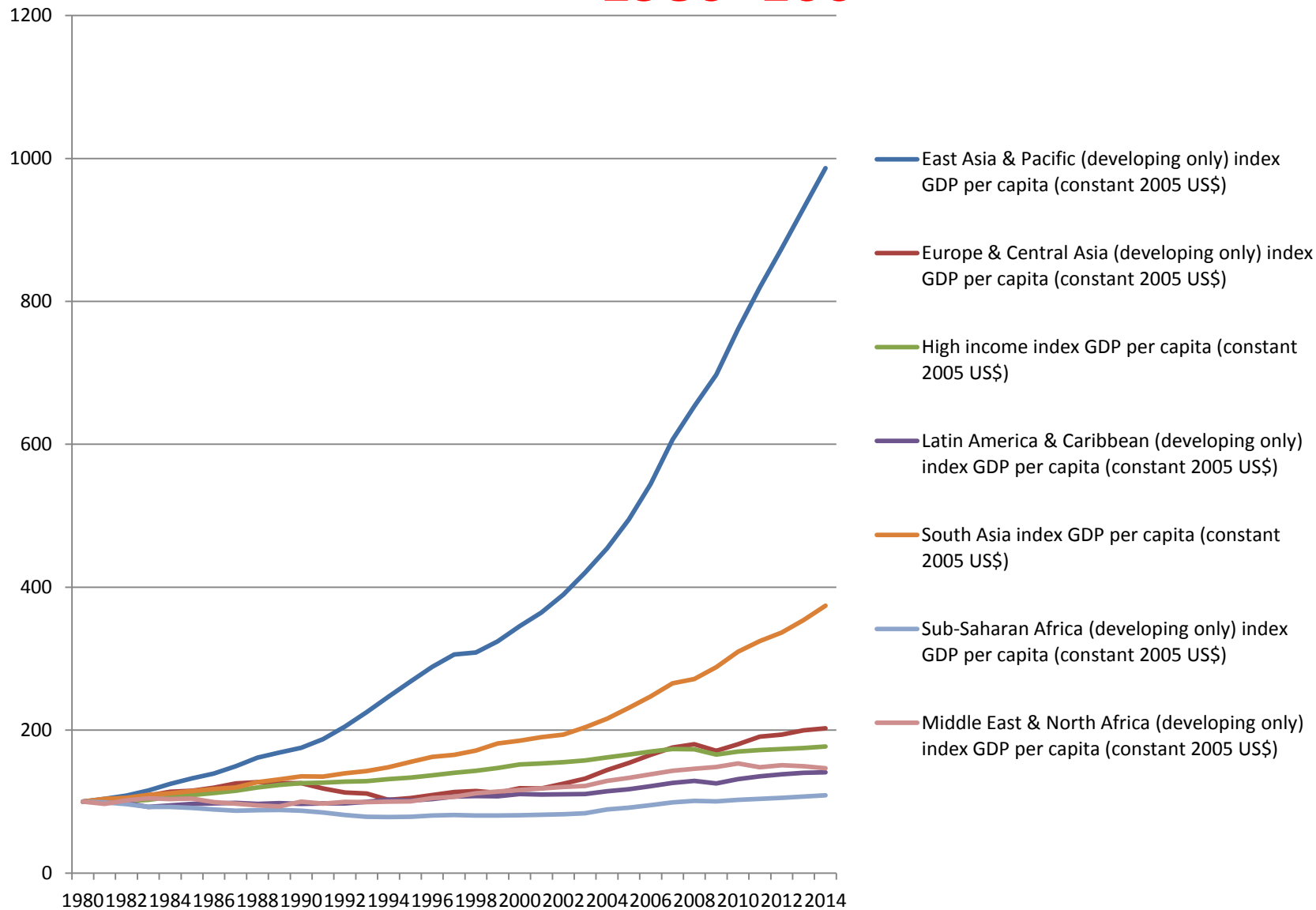


Series: GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)



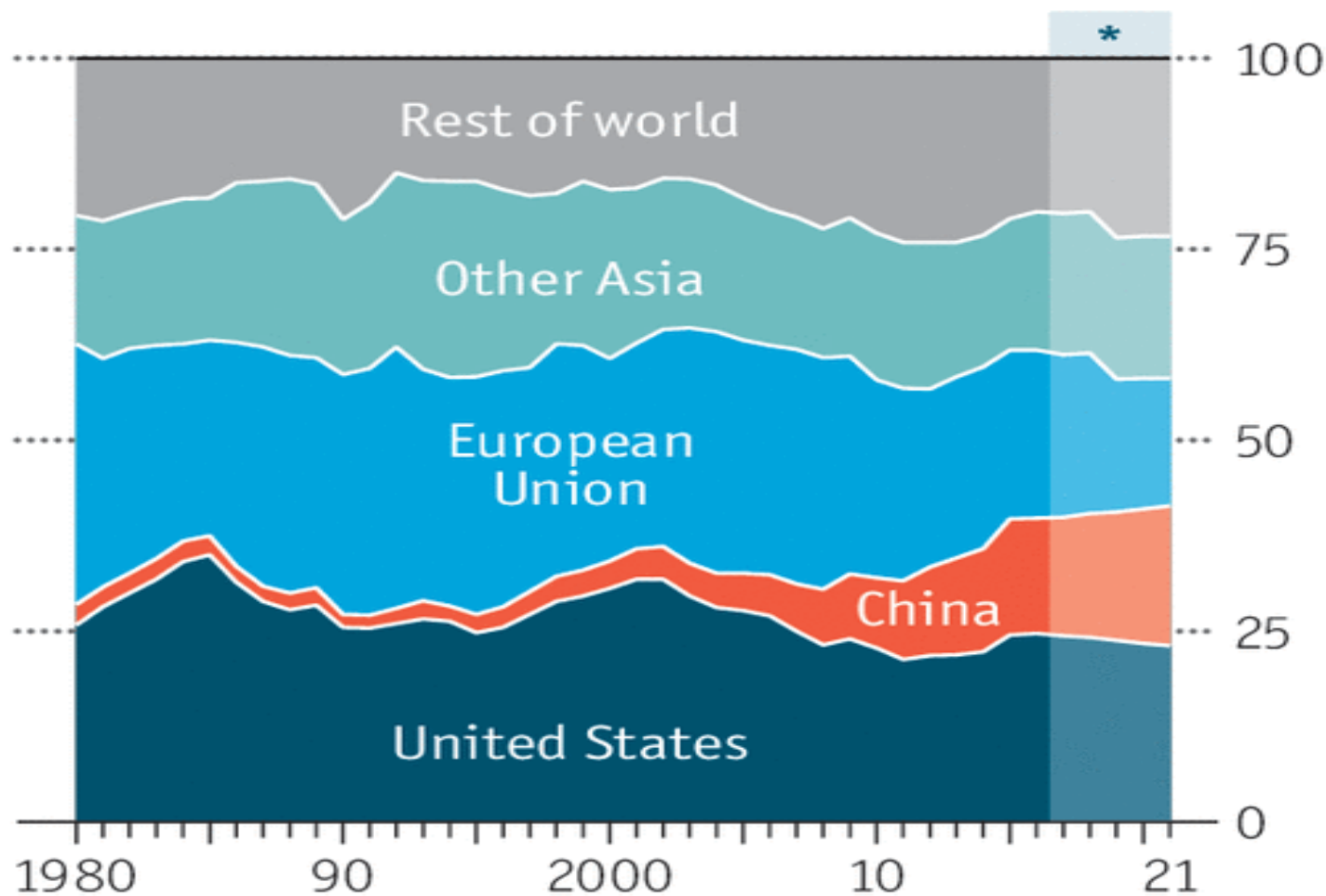
Index of GDP per capita 1980-2014

1980=100



No longer far apart

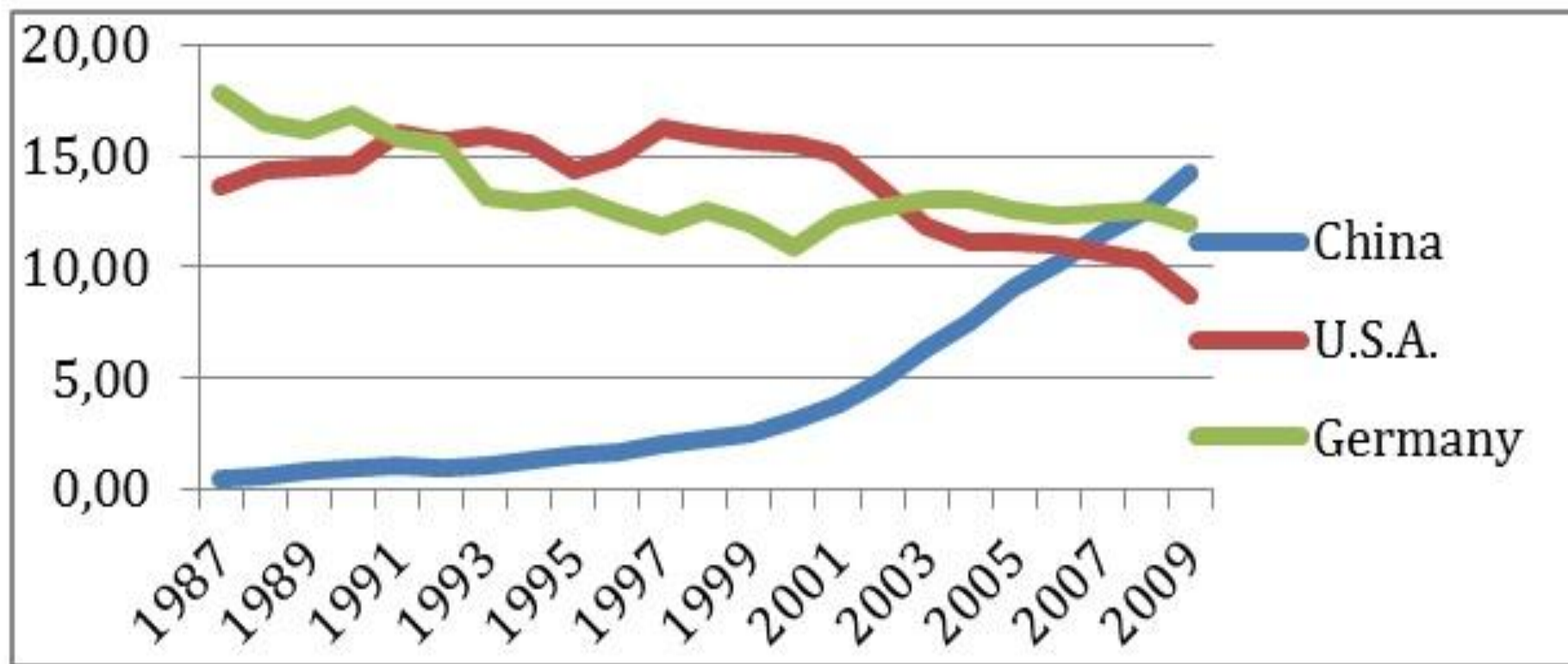
World GDP, % share of total
At market prices



Source: IMF

*Forecast

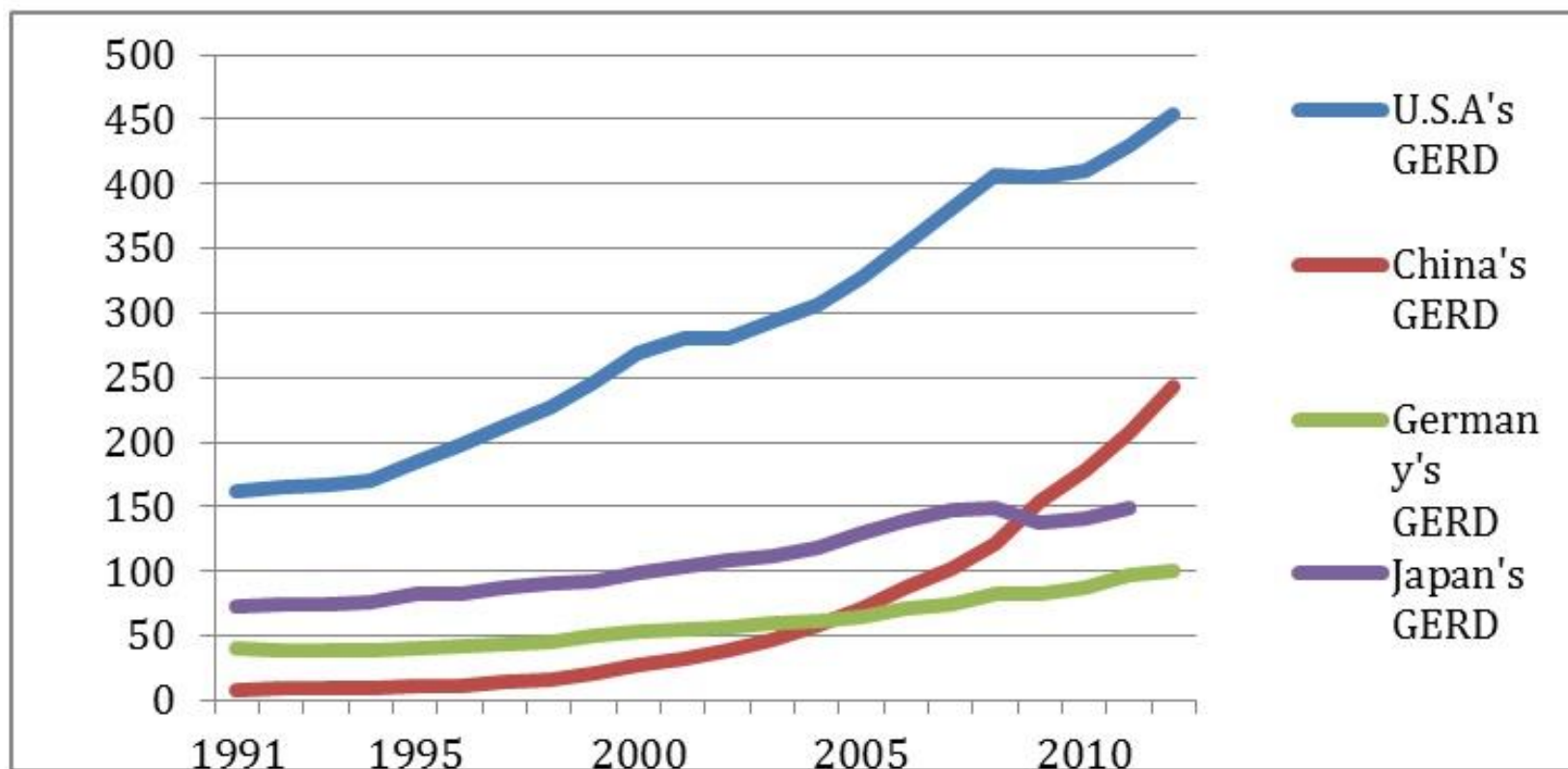
Output of Capital Goods (shares of world output)



Tendenze globali nella produzione di beni strumentali, 1987-2012

Fonte: OCSE.

GERD-Gross Expenditures on Research and Development (US Billion)



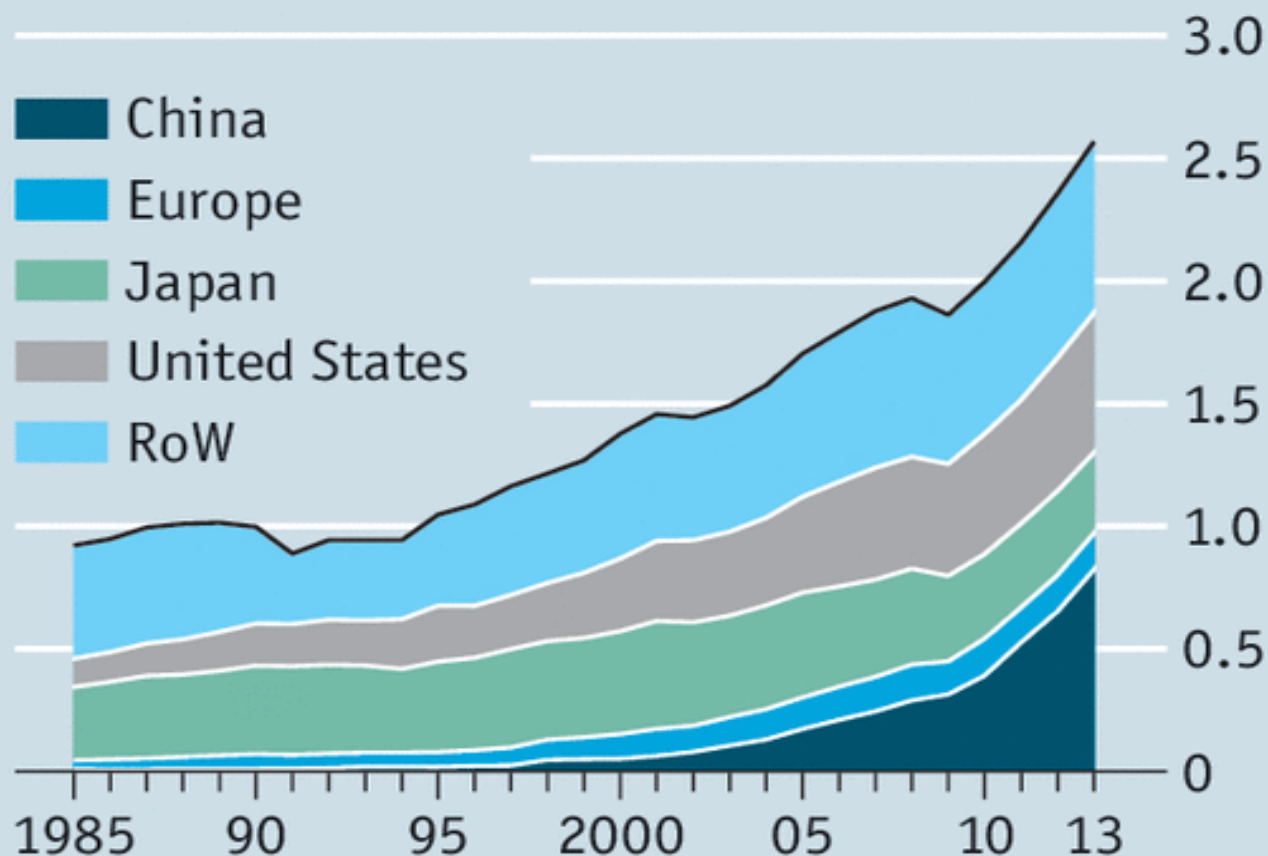
GERD: Stati Uniti, Giappone, Germania e Cina, 1991-2012 (miliardi di \$)

Fonte: OCSE.

Broadening out

1

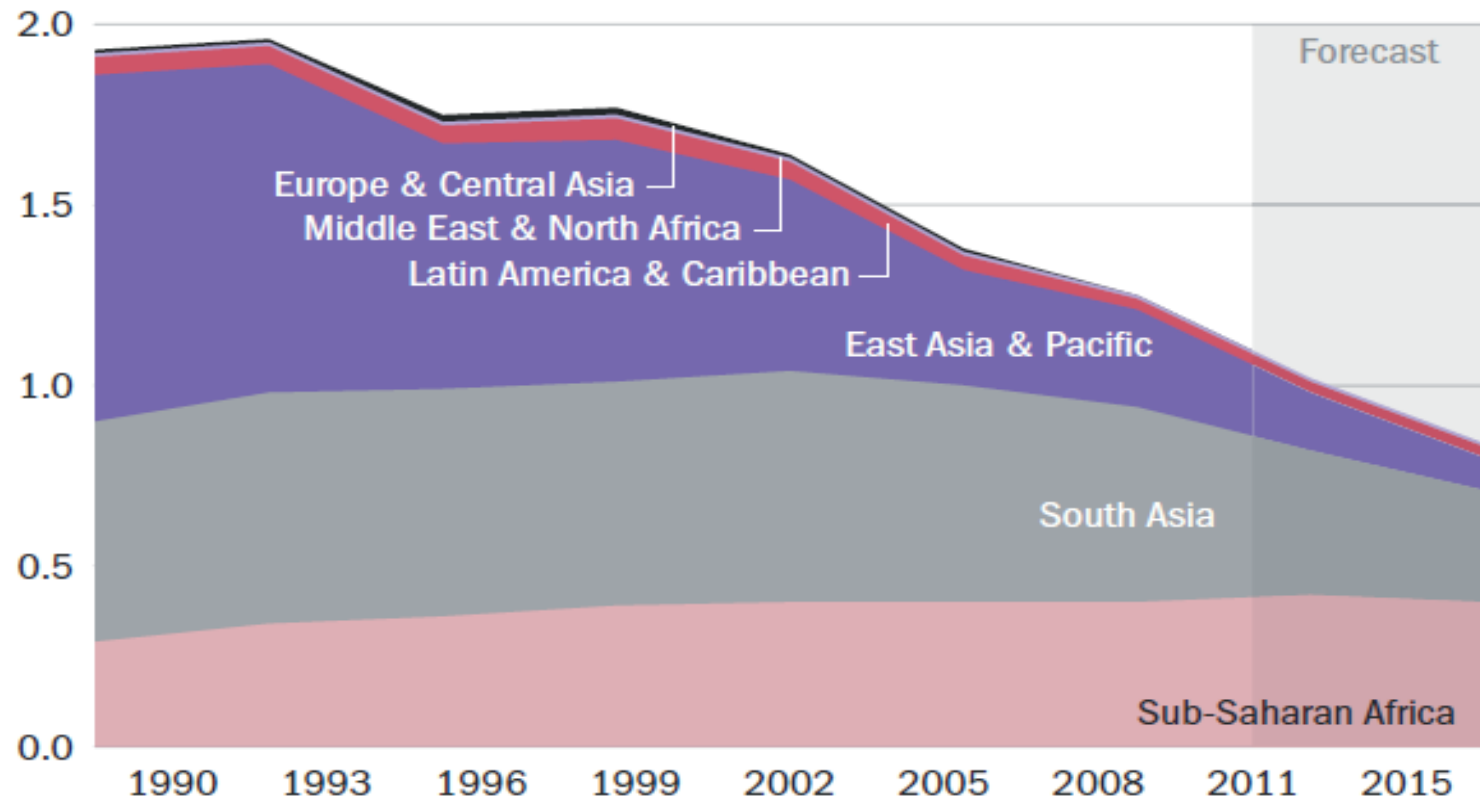
Patent applications by office, m



Source: World Intellectual Property Organisation

MDG 1 achieved billion people lifted out of poverty

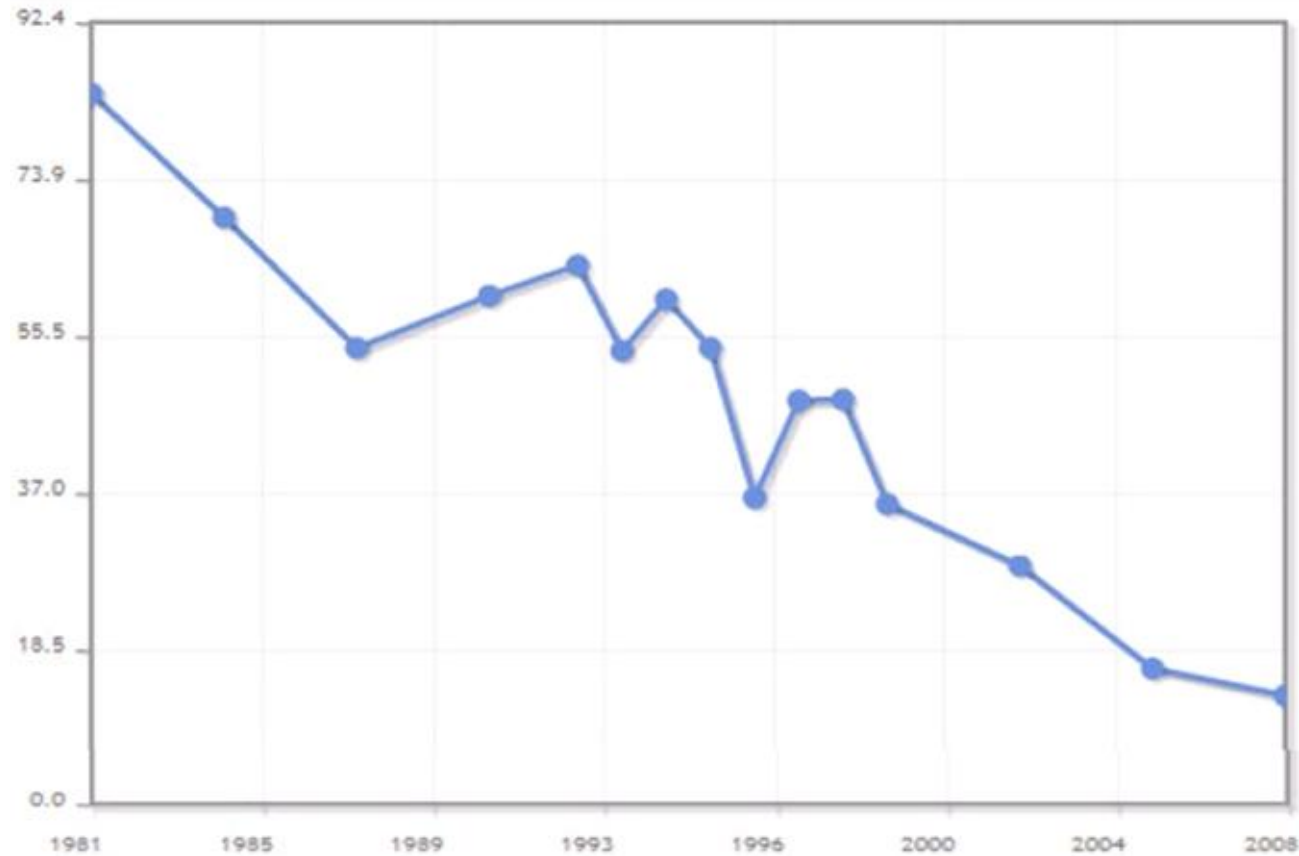
Number of people living on less than 2005 PPP \$1.25 a day (billions)



Source: World Bank PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/>).

CHINA'S POVERTY

\$1.25-a-day Poverty Line, Headcount Ratio



Source: WB Database

Globally there are 746 million people in extreme poverty (in 2013)

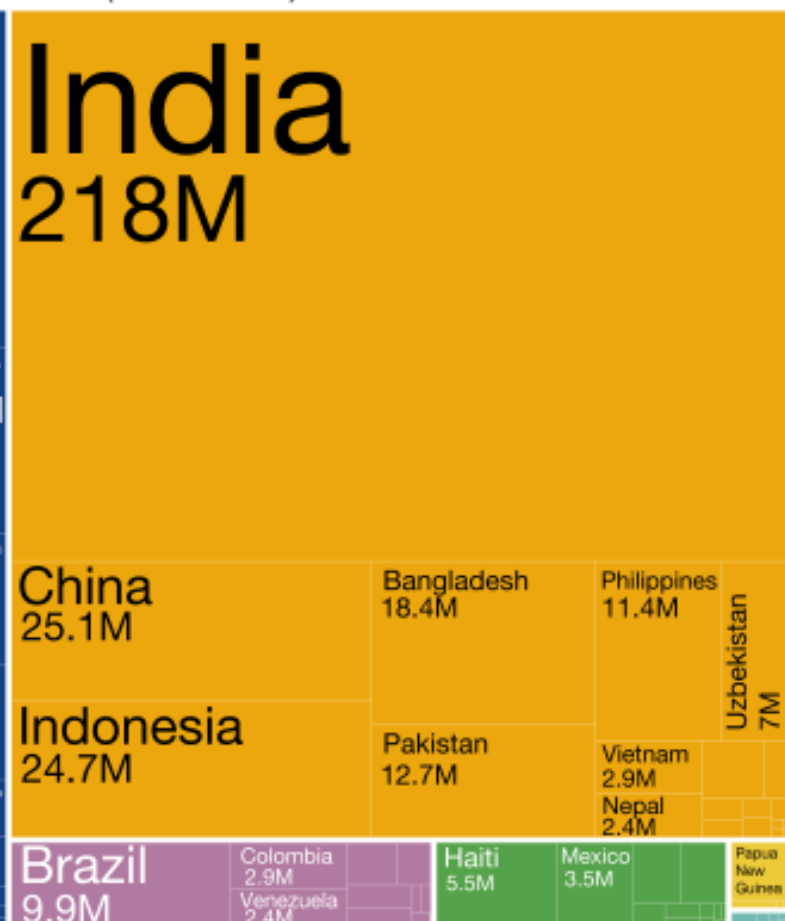
Extreme poverty is defined as living with less than \$1.90/day.

This is measured in international dollars (i.e. price differences between countries are taken into account).



Africa (383 million)

Asia (327 million)



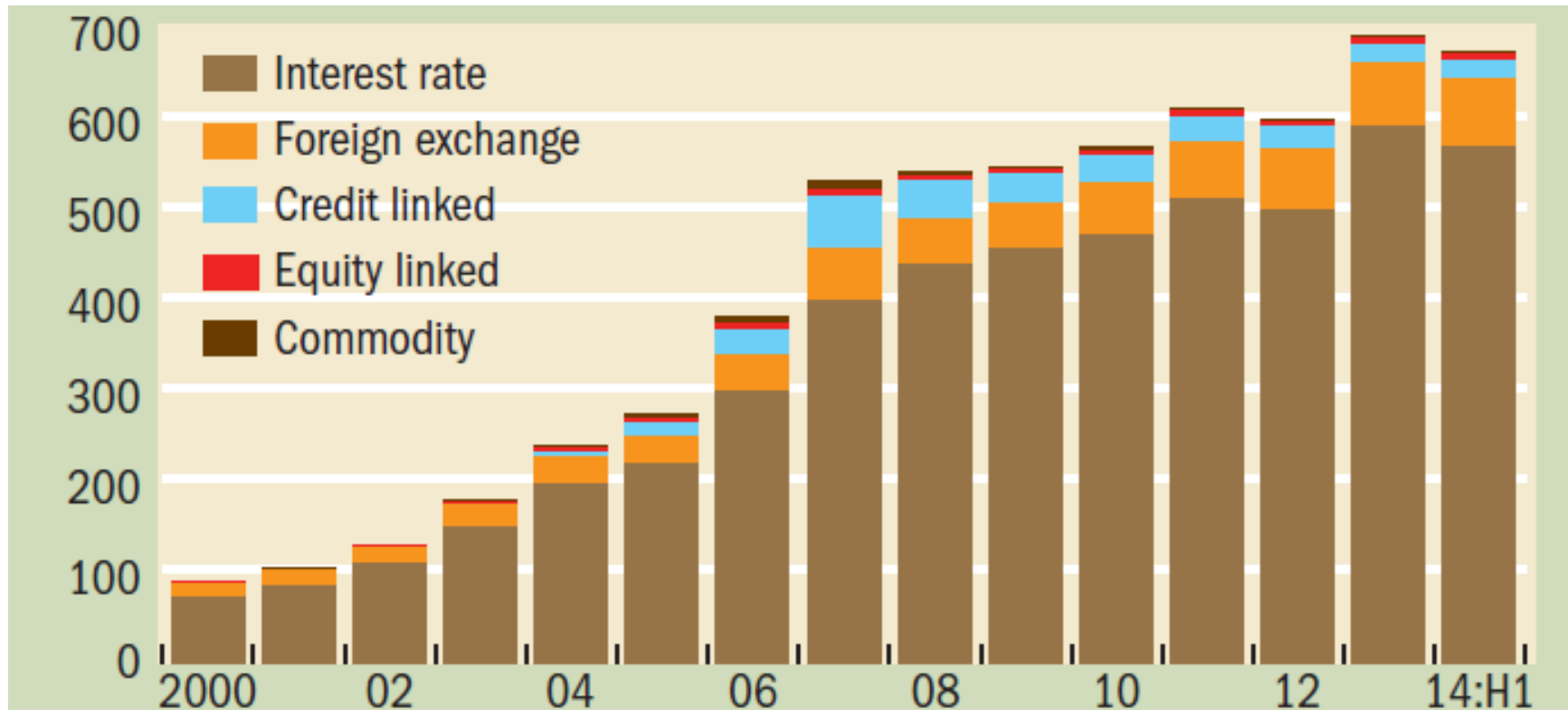
South America (19M)

North America (13M) Europe (0.7M)

International Financial Markets

Financial derivatives

Outstanding derivatives contracts, notional amounts, trillion dollars



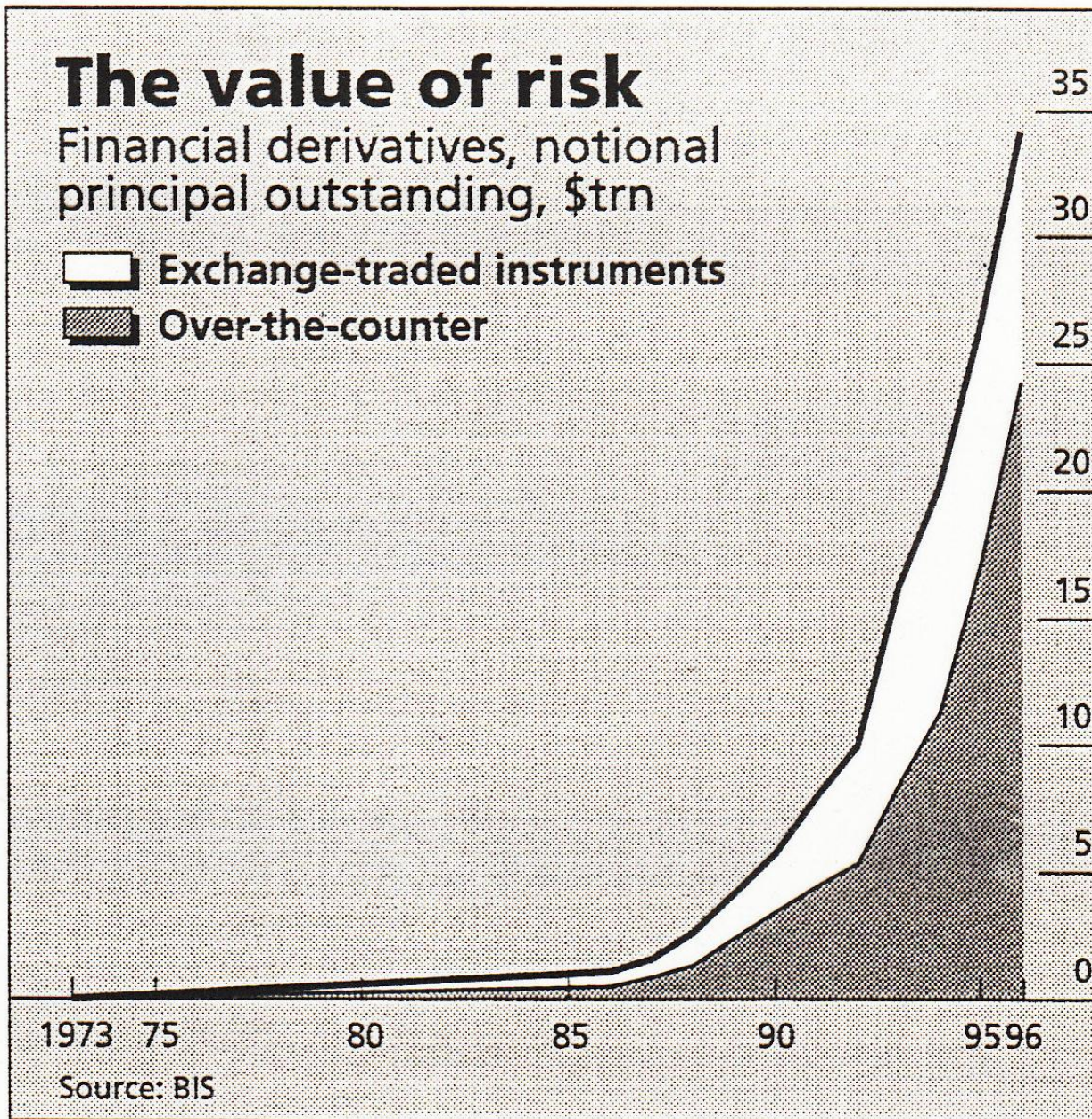
Source: BIS (2014).

Note: The notional amount is the total value of principal that underlies a derivative contract. Over-the-counter trades are bilateral between buyer and seller. Exchange trades take place in a formal setting, and usually a central clearing authority is interposed between buyer and seller.

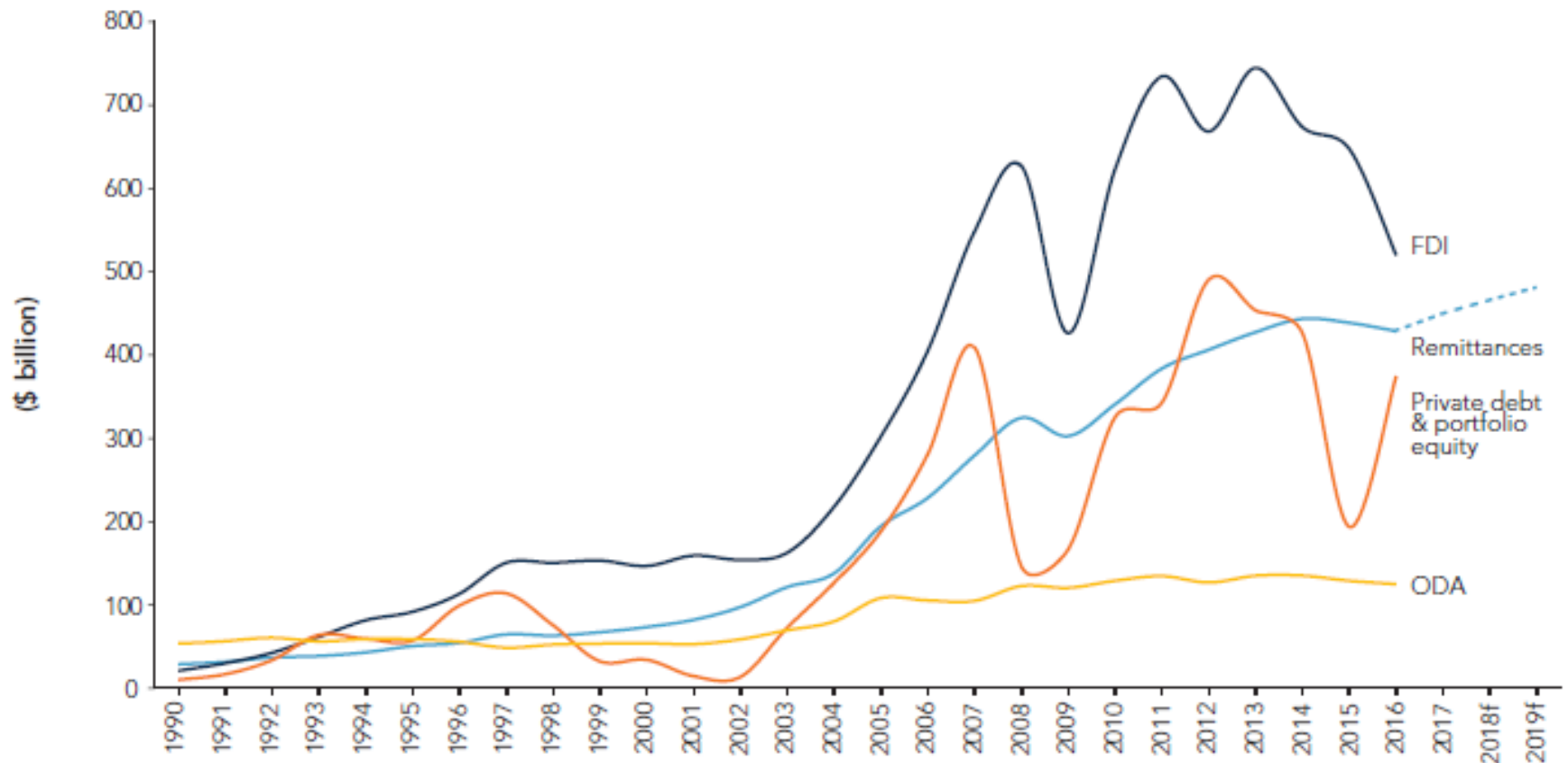
The value of risk

Financial derivatives, notional principal outstanding, \$trn

Exchange-traded instruments
Over-the-counter



Total net resource flows to developing countries, by type of flow, 1990-2019f (Billion of Dollars)



Sources: World Bank staff estimates; World Development Indicators. See appendix A for data and forecast methods.

Note: FDI = foreign direct investment; ODA = official development assistance.

Some financial crises since the eighties

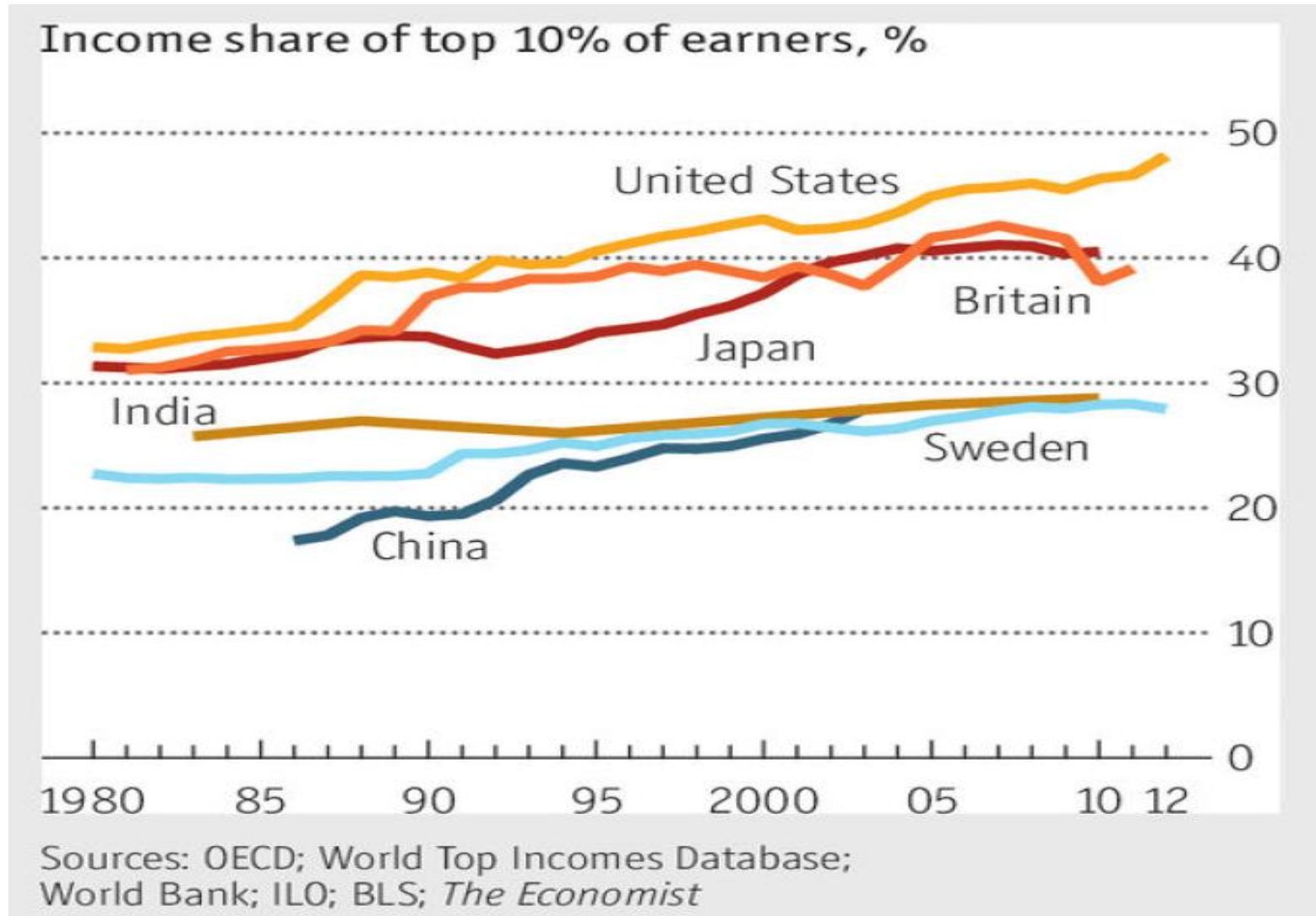
- **1982** **Mexico's default followed by almost 30 countries**
- **1992** **Italy, Spain and the UK**
- **1994** **Mexico's second default**
- **1997** **East Asia**
- **1998-99** **Russia, Turkey, S. Africa**
- **2001** **Argentina's default**
- **2007** **The US sub-prime market**
- **2008** **Lehman Brothers goes bankrupt**
- **2010-11** **The Euro-zone**
- **2015** **Puerto Rico**
- **2016** **Mozambique**

“On July 2014 a ‘vulture’ fund Themis Capital and Des Moines won a case against the Democratic Republic of Congo which should now repay 18 million dollars of an original debt plus 70 million as interest” (*The Financial Times*, 27th November, 2014)

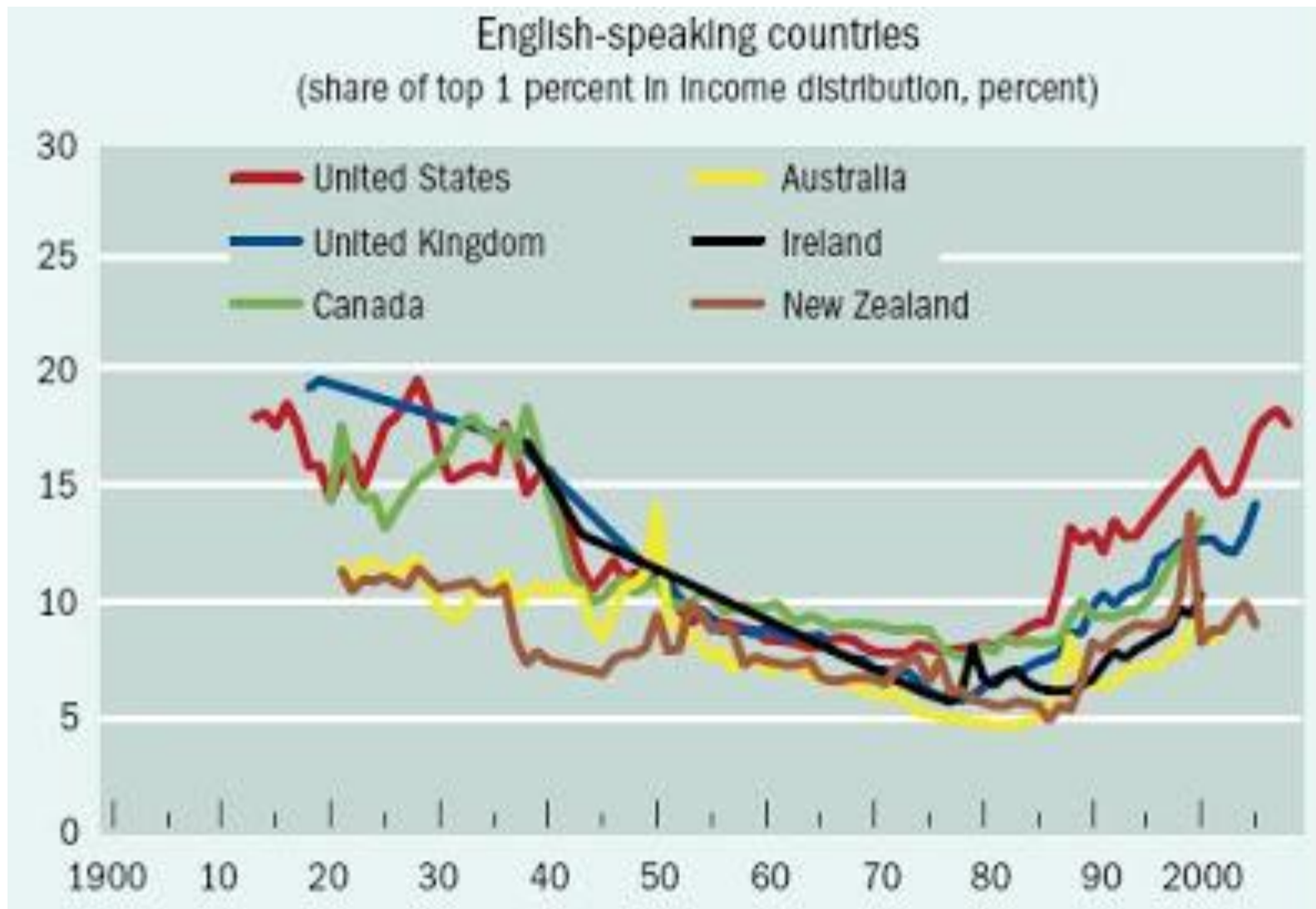
- Themis Capital was **not an original creditor**
- The debt was contracted by Mobutu Sese-Seko, a dictator, in the **mid-80s**
- When **more than 70% of today DRC people were not yet born**

Worsening income distribution

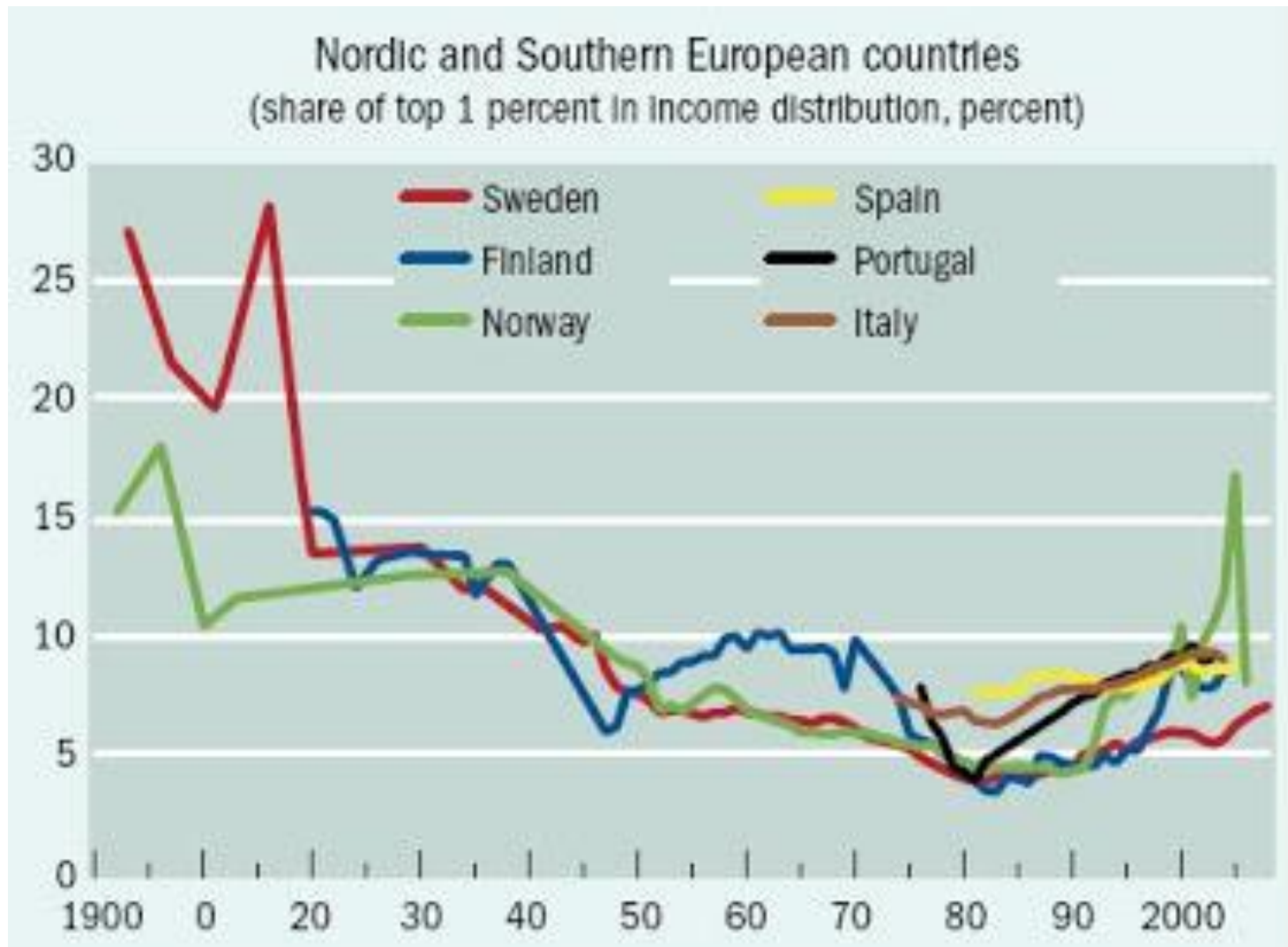
Top 10% earners, income shares



Top 1% earners, income shares



Top 1% earners, income shares

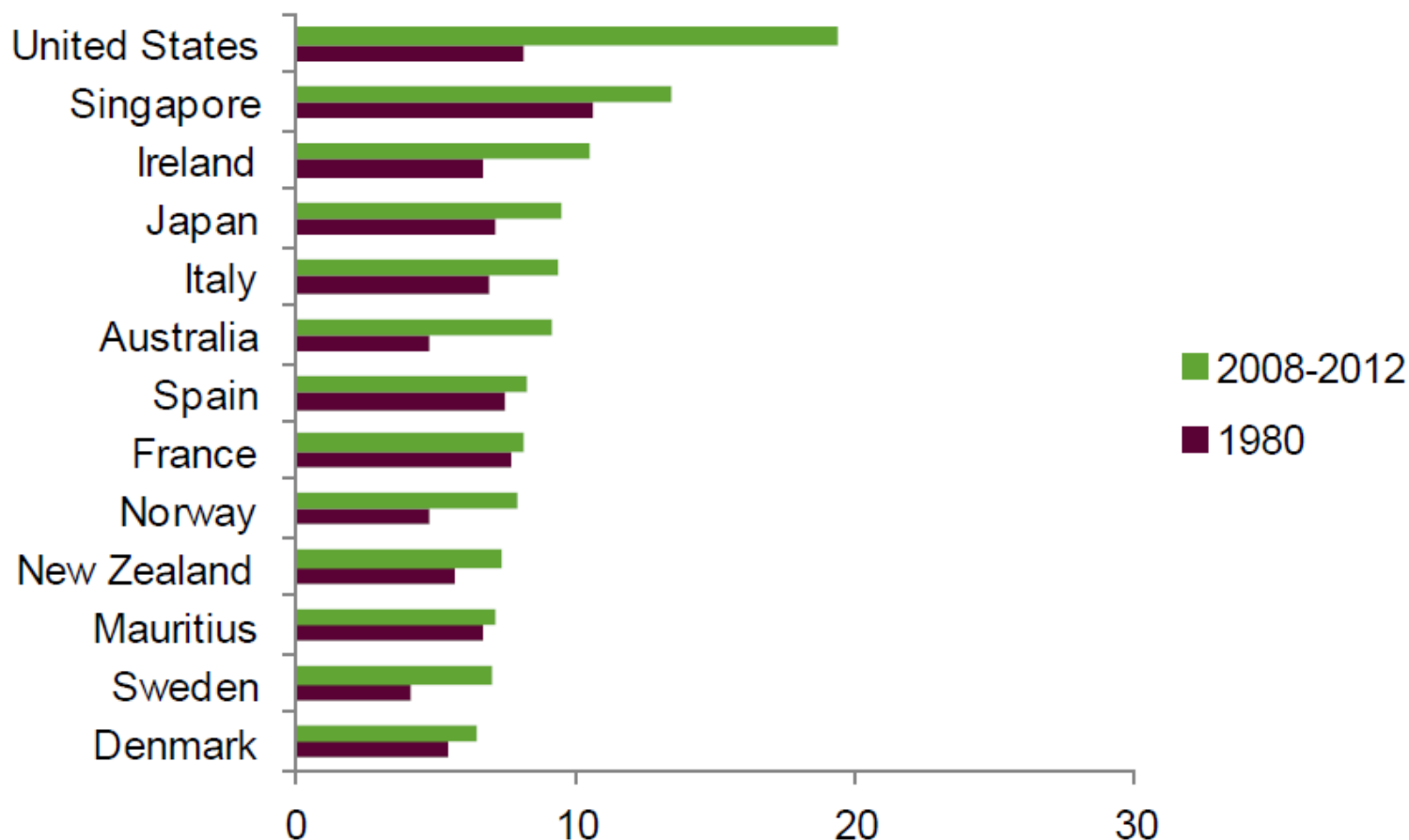


Top 1% earners, income shares



The very rich ones

The share of national income going to the richest one percent



Source: F. Alvaredo, A. B. Atkinson, T. Piketty and E. Saez, (2013) 'The World Top Incomes

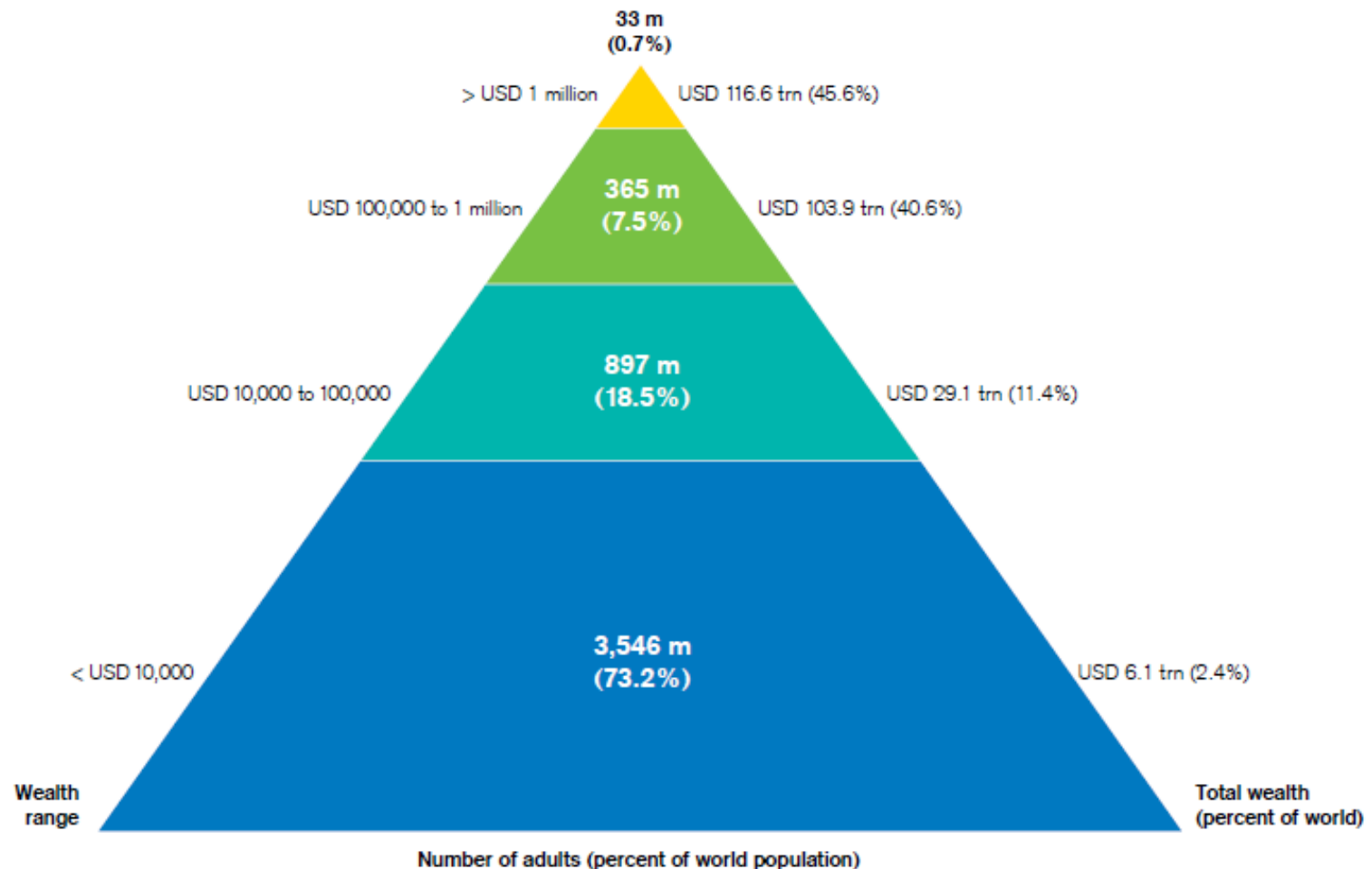
Distribution of wealth in the world

(source Credit Suisse)

(source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report 2016)

Figure 1

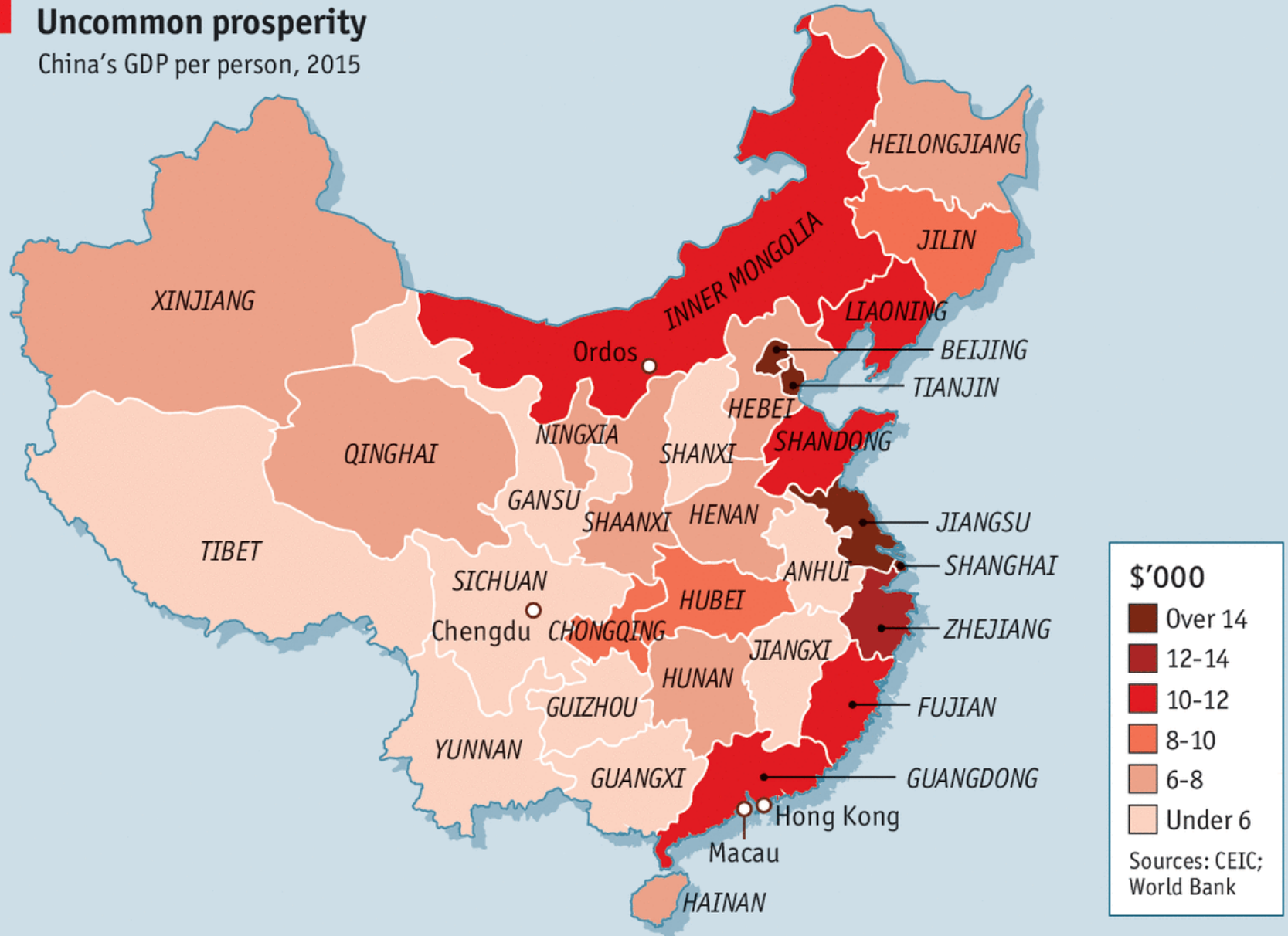
The global wealth pyramid



Source: James Davies, Rodrigo Lluberas and Anthony Shorrocks, Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2016

Uncommon prosperity

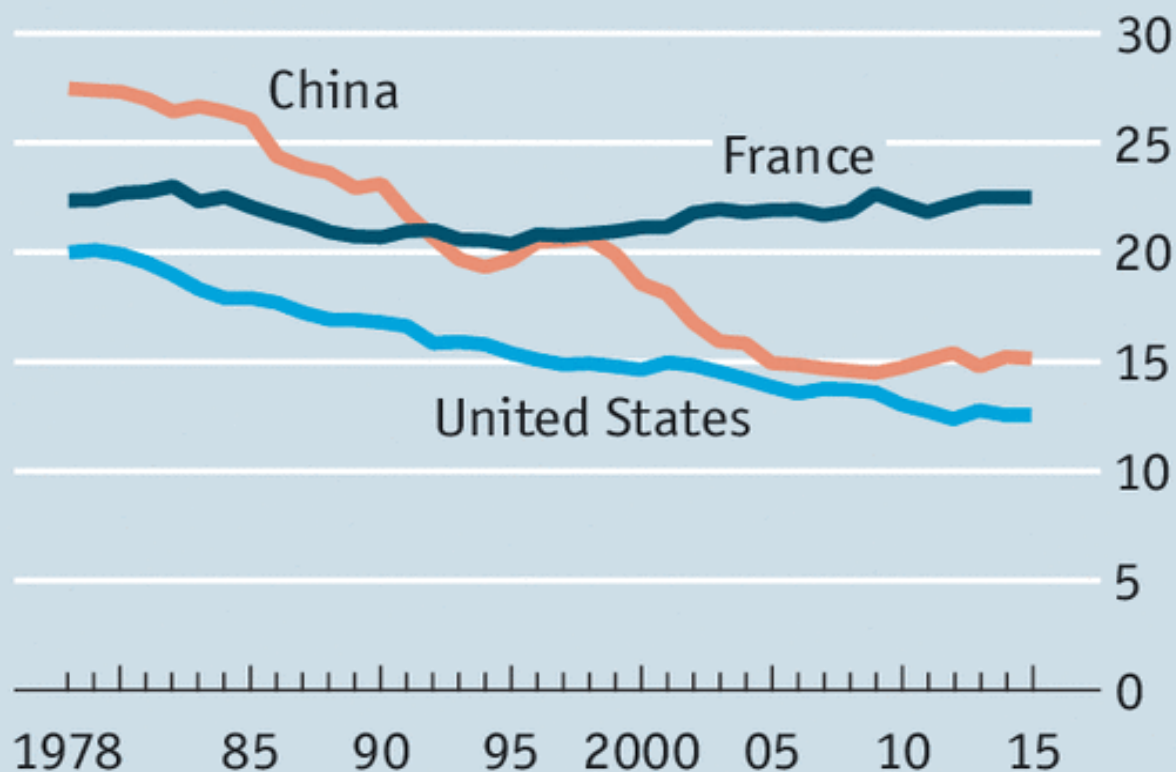
China's GDP per person, 2015



Less equal than others

Income share of bottom 50%

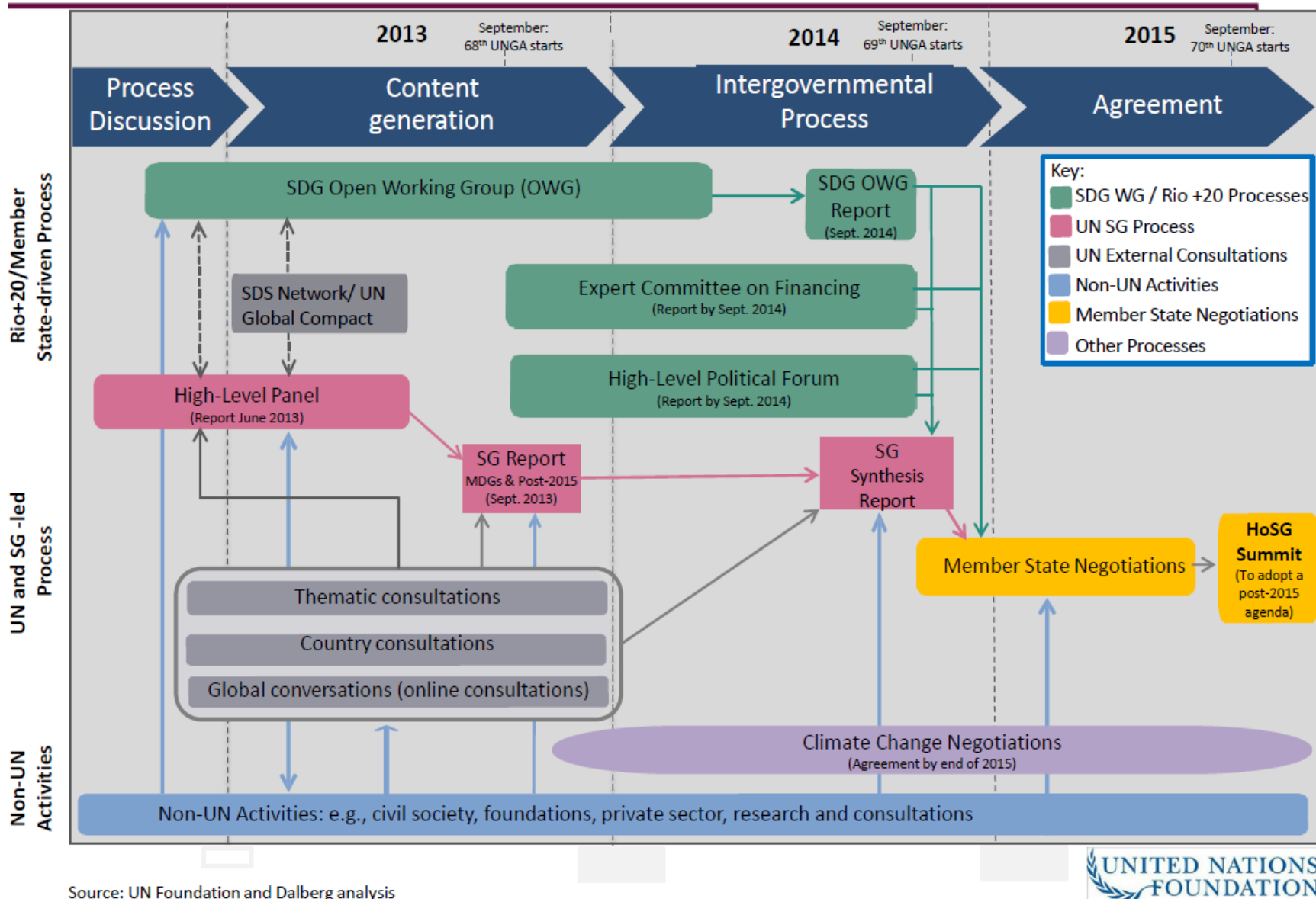
Pre-tax, adults, %



Source: Alvaredo *et al*, 2016

4. The road to the SDGs and the post 2015 debate

Processes feeding into the Post-2015 Development Agenda



High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on
the Post-2015 Development Agenda, **May 2013**

12 Goals and 5 transformative shifts

1. **Leave no one behind**
2. Put **sustainable** development at the core
3. Transform economies for **jobs** and **inclusive growth**
4. Build **peace** and effective, open and **accountable institutions**
5. Forge a new **global partnership**

Open Working Group on SDGs

July 2014



1. End poverty



2. End hunger, food security, sustainable agriculture



3. Healthy lives and well being



4. Inclusive quality education



5. Gender equality and empower women



6. Water and sanitation for all



7. Sustainable energy



8. Inclusive growth, full employment, decent work



9. Resilient infrastructures and sustainable industrialization



10. Reduce inequality within and among countries



11. Safe and sustainable cities



12. Sustainable consumption and production patterns



13. Combat climate change



14. Sustainability of marine resources



15. Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems



16. Peaceful societies, justice for all, inclusive institutions



17. Global partnership for sustainable development

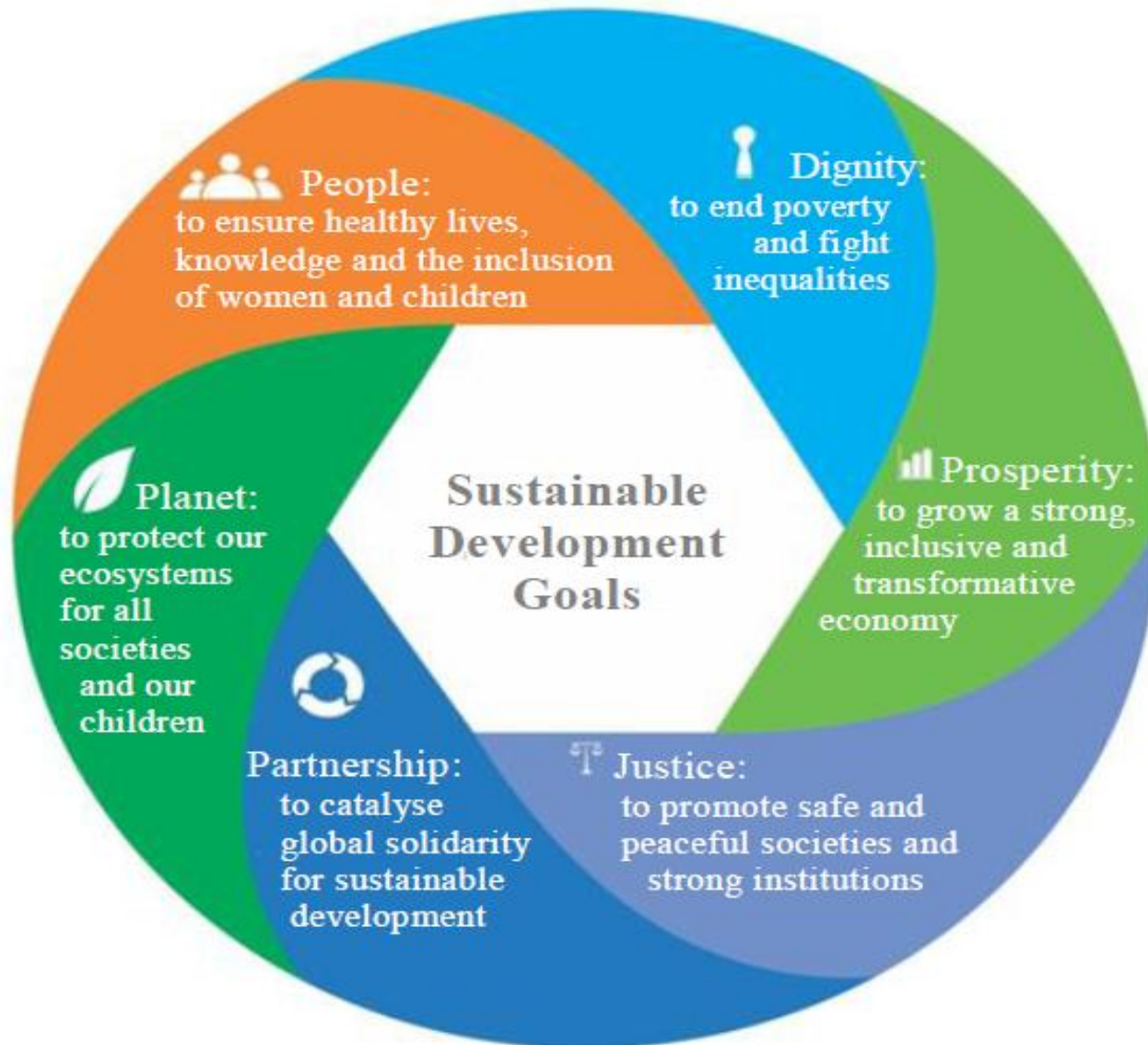
169 targets

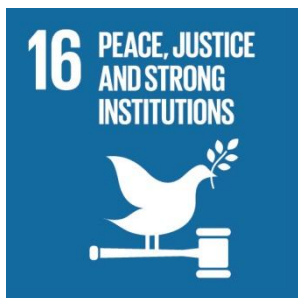
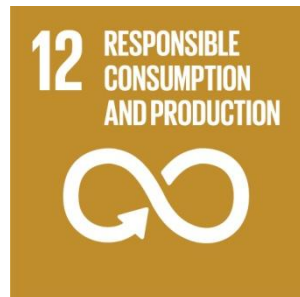
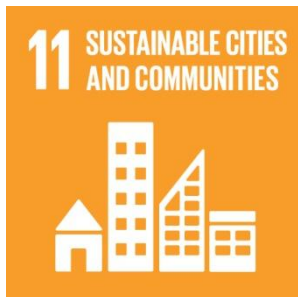
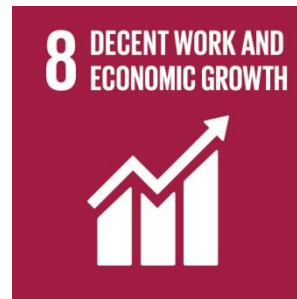
The Secretary General Synthesis Report, December 2014

Six essential elements

1. **Dignity**, end poverty, fight inequality
2. **People**, health, knowledge, gender
3. **Prosperity**, inclusive and transformative economy
4. **Planet** , protect ecosystems for all
5. **Justice**, safe and **peaceful** societies
6. **Partnership**, global solidarity for Sustain.
Develop.

Six essential elements for delivering the sustainable development goals - UN Secretary General 4 December 2014





-169 targets
-241 indicators

The five Ps

3 dimensions of sustainability	5 areas of critical importance
Social	People
Environmental	Planet
Economic	Prosperity
	Peace, inclusive societies, justice
	Partnership

Old and **new goals**

MDGs: Poverty, human development, basic needs



SDGs: **People** and **Planet, Sustainability**

- **Inequality**

- **Decent work, full employment**



Prosperity

➤ **Peace and Justice**

➤ **Global Partnership**

Old and new goals

MDGs	Area	SDGs
1- 6	People	1- 5
7	Planet	6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15
	Prosperity	8, 9,10,12
	Peace, inclusive societies, justice	16
8	Partnership	17

Planet



6. Water and sanitation for all



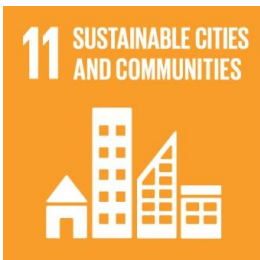
13. Combat climate change



7. Sustainable energy



14. Sustainability of marine resources



11. Safe and sustainable cities



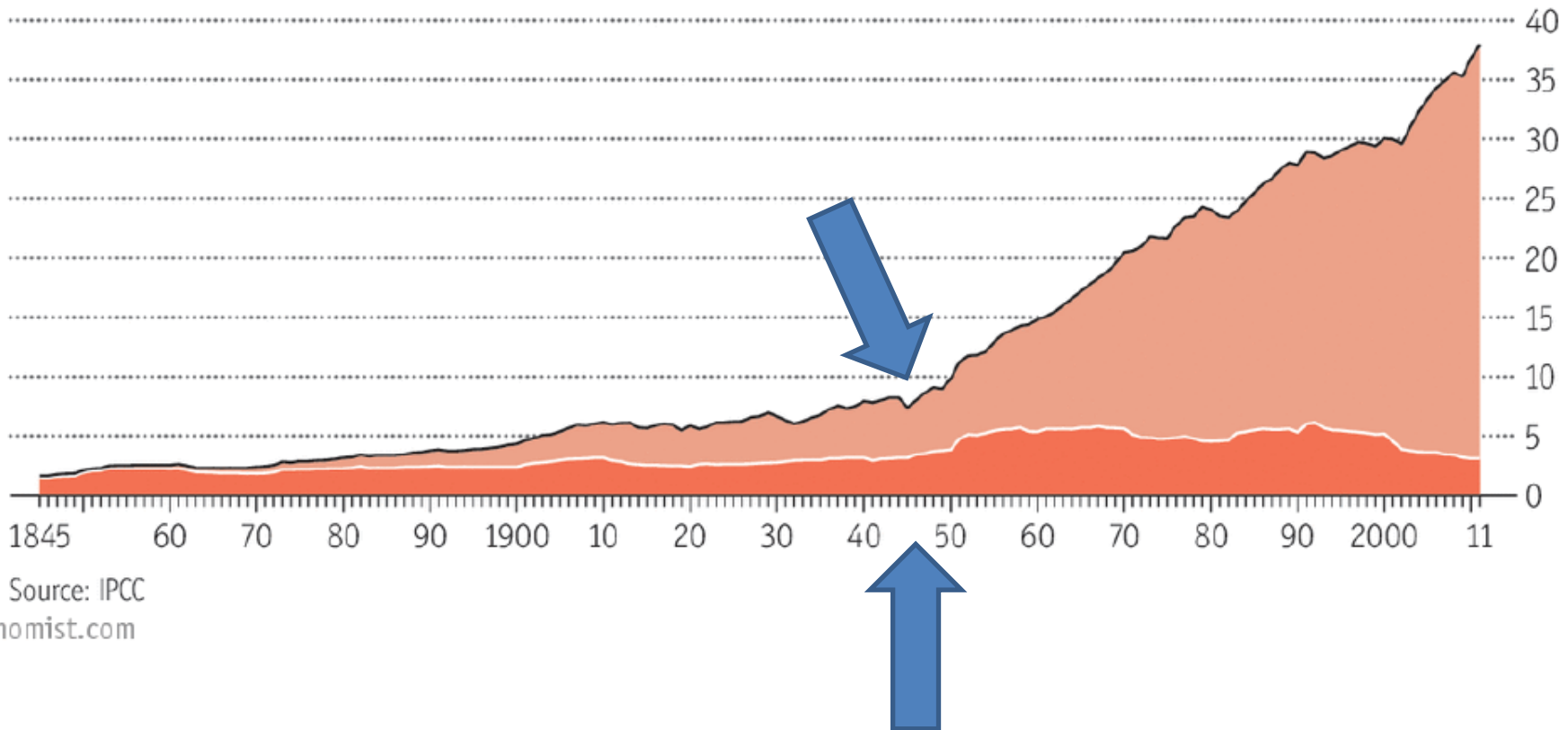
15. Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

Facts on the ground. The planet: a longer perspective

Global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions, gigatonnes per year

Fossil fuels, cement and flaring

Forestry and other land use

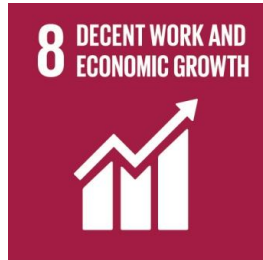


Source: IPCC

Economist.com

Prosperity.

The 'structural' SDGs



8. Inclusive growth, full employment, decent work



9. Resilient infrastructures and sustainable industrialization



10. Reduce inequalities within and among countries



12. Sustainable consumption and production patterns

5. Global partnership, SDG 17

Last but not least: SDG 17

**Strengthen the means of
implementation and revitalize the
global partnership for
sustainable development**



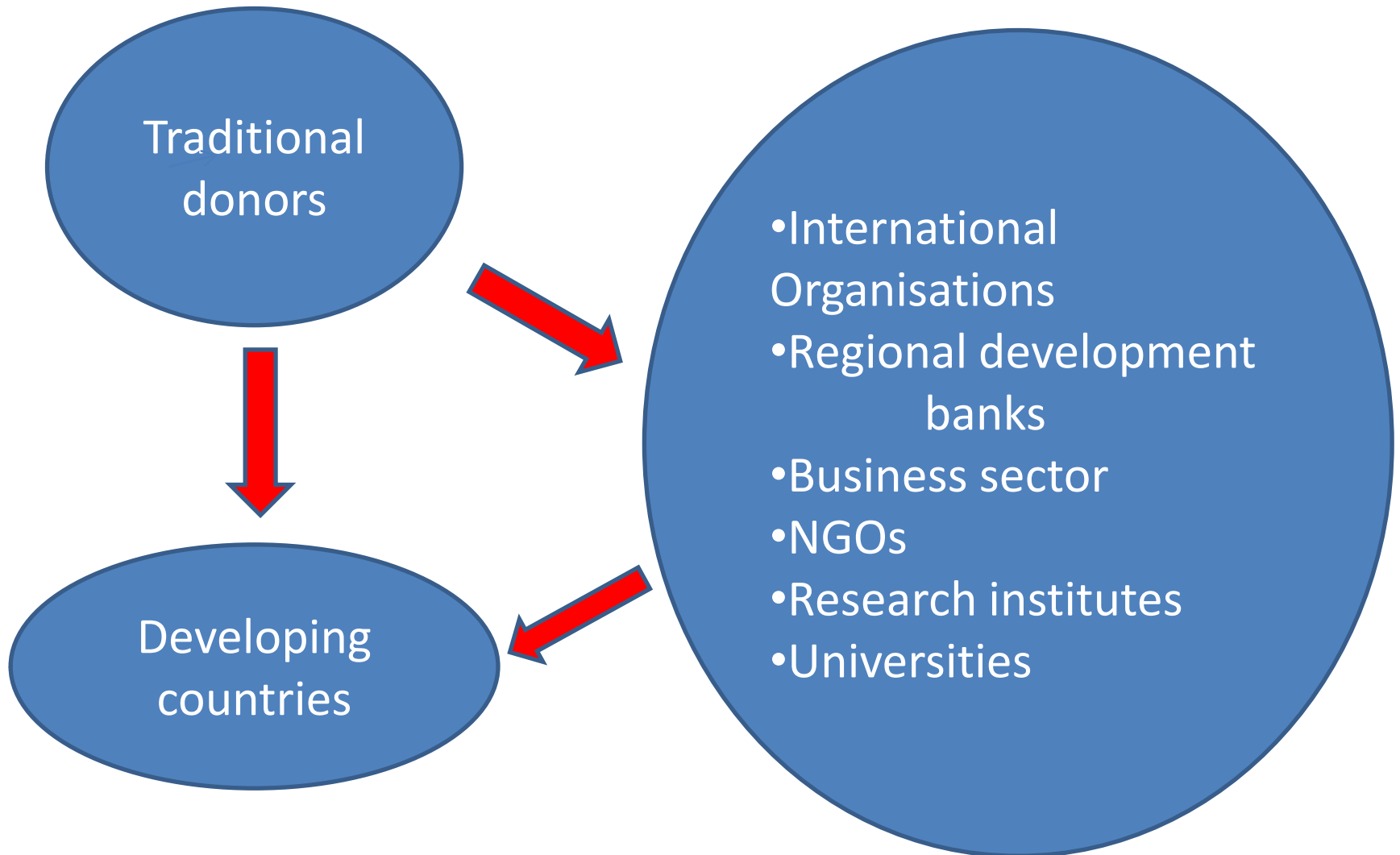
**19 targets
25 indicators**

Last but not least: SDG 17

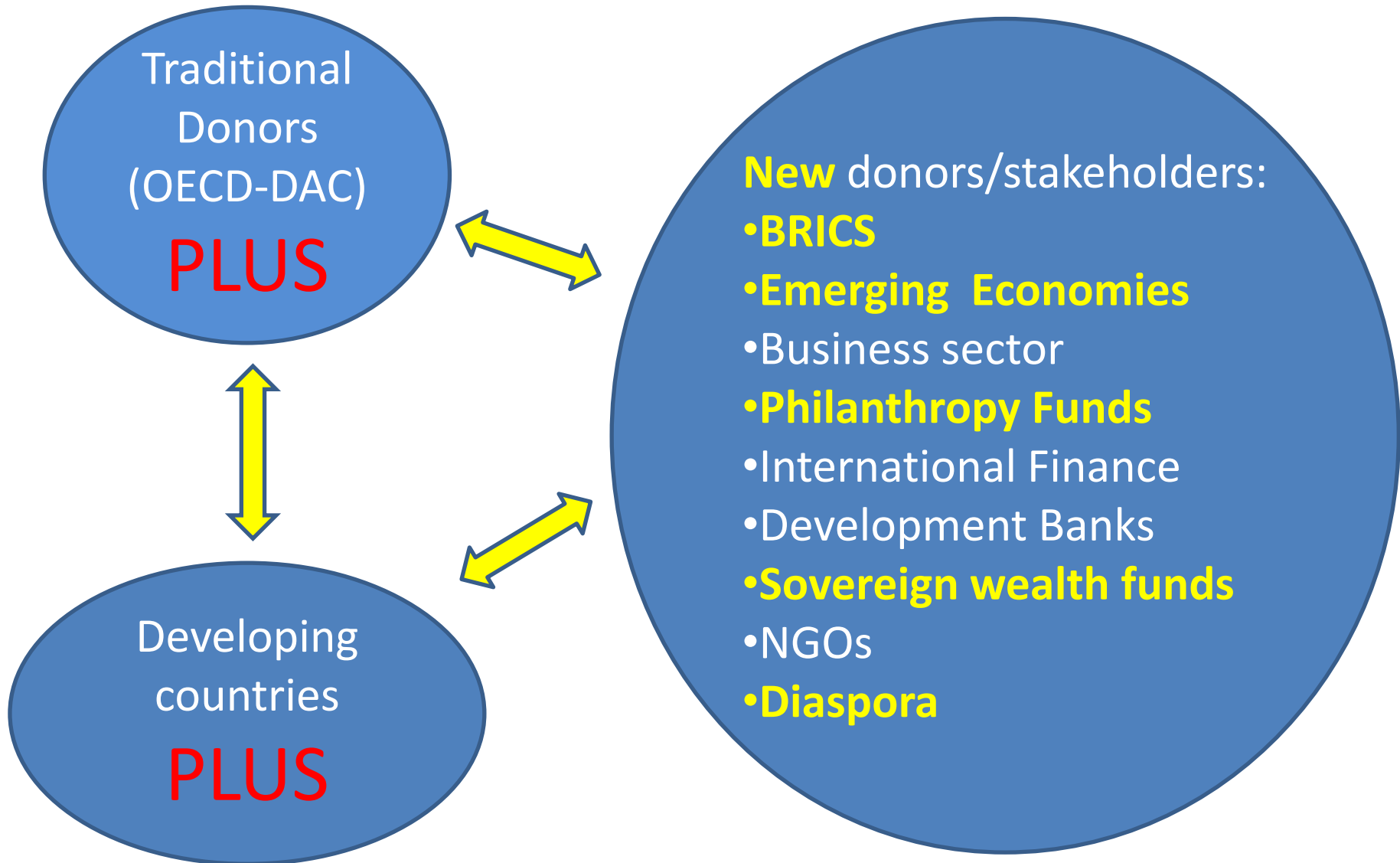
19 targets

- **Finance** **5**
- **Technology** **3**
- **Capacity building** **1**
- **Trade** **3**
- **Systemic issues**
 - Policy and institutional coherence **3**
 - Multi-stakeholder partnership **2**
 - Data monitoring and accountability **2**

Old cooperation: donors and recipients



Newcooperation: triangular policy dialogue, not only Private, Public, Partnership



Old, new partners and different roles

Old

- Northern countries
- Southern countries
- International organizations
- Regional Development Banks
- Business sector
- NGOs
- Universities

New

- BRICS
- Emerging Econ.
- Philanthropy Funds
- International Finance
- Sovereign wealth funds
- Diaspora
- Local communities

From 2016 to 2030... and beyond,

5.1 Procedures

Dialogue and negotiations

**General principle:
the re-balancing
of negotiating powers between the
stakeholders**

Triangular policy dialogue (17.6, 17.9)

Main areas:

- **Trade, Special and Differential Treatment (10.a)**
- **Industrial policies:** Export, Taxes, Investments, exchange rate
- **Decent work, Migrations (8.8, 10.7, 10.c)** labour laws, informal sector
- **Public finances** and budget: tax system, subsidies, income tax, accountability(to local people)

Triangular policy dialogue

- **Pro-poor growth**, national and regional strategies
- **Social protection (Welfare) systems (1.3)** better than floors or safety nets

This implies economic, social and environmental
policy space (17.15)
for developing countries

Country ownership

With a lot of goals and targets **each country** will have to decide its priorities

2030 National Sustainable Development Plan

Partners should accept, this is not so simple, no donors' driven programs at the country level, **17.15**

6. Peace and Justice, SDG 16

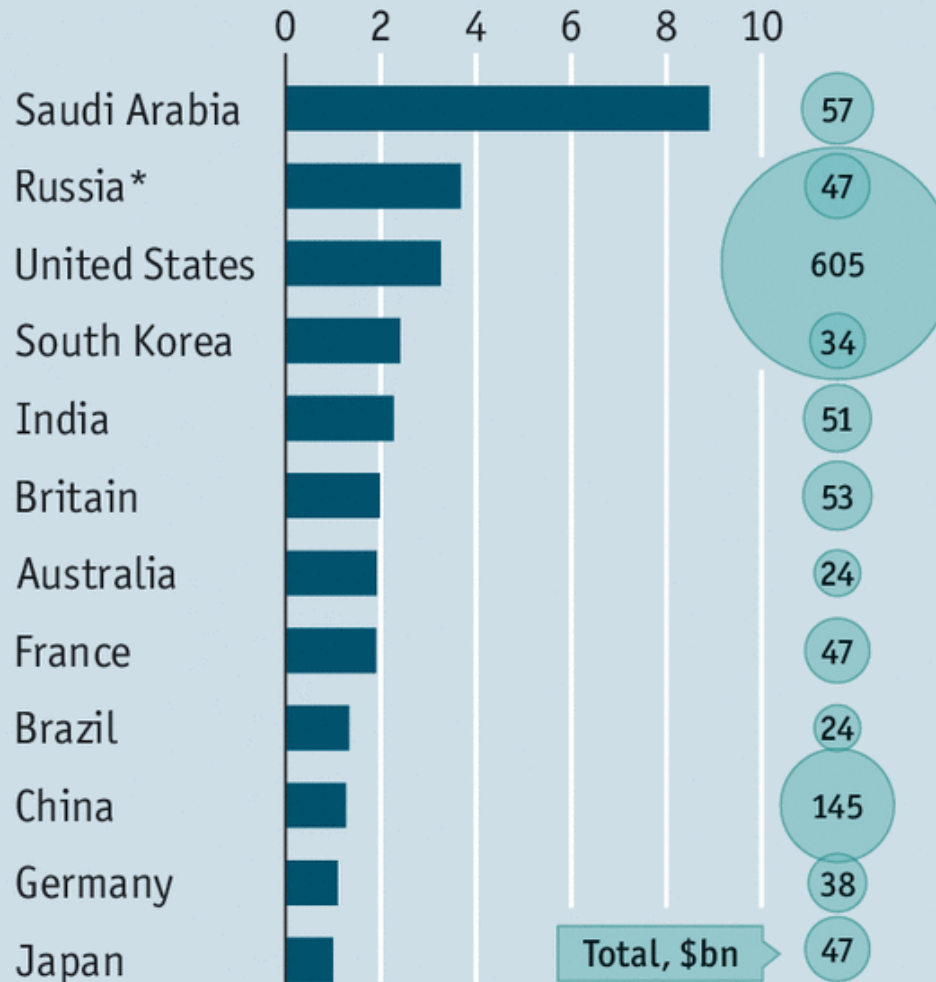
Peace and justice: SDG 16

Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide access to **justice for all** and build effective, accountable and **inclusive institutions** at all levels.

11 targets
23 indicators

Defence budgets

Defence spending, as % of GDP, 2016



Source: IISS

* Excludes some defence-related spending such as pensions

SDG 16: the content

SDG 16 is an

- **end in itself** and the
- **means for other goals**

Focus on:

- **Personal security**
- **Good governance**

People. **Beyond the *home oeconomicus***

Differences/Identities; Challenges/Conflicts

Gender

Age

National

Regional

Linguistic

Ethnic

Religious

Caste

Geographical

Colours

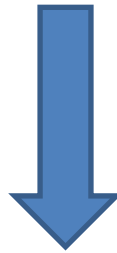
Identity and the strategies for dialogue

- **John Rawls** **A theory of justice 1971**
- **Amartya Sen** **Development as freedom 1999**
- **Amartya Sen** **Identity and violence; The Illusion of
Destiny, 2006**
- **Amartya Sen** **The idea of justice 2009**
- **Jonathan Sacks** **Not in God's name, 2015**
- **Martha Nussbaum** **Anger and Forgiveness:
Resentment, Generosity and Justice, 2016**

Strategies for Dialogue

Do **social, political and economic structures** facilitate the **meeting** of people and the **sharing** of experiences?

So that **Positive feed backs** help to build



Trust

Ancora su pace e giustizia

➤ **Giovanni XXIII Pacem in terris**, Aprile 1963

*la vera **pace** si può costruire soltanto nella vicendevole **fiducia**.*

➤ **Paolo VI, Populorum Progressio**, Marzo 1967

*lo **sviluppo** è il nuovo nome della **pace***

Prima Giornata mondiale della pace: 1 Gennaio 1967

➤ **Giovanni Paolo II, 1 Gennaio 2002**

*Non c'è **pace** senza **giustizia**, non c'è **giustizia** senza **perdono***

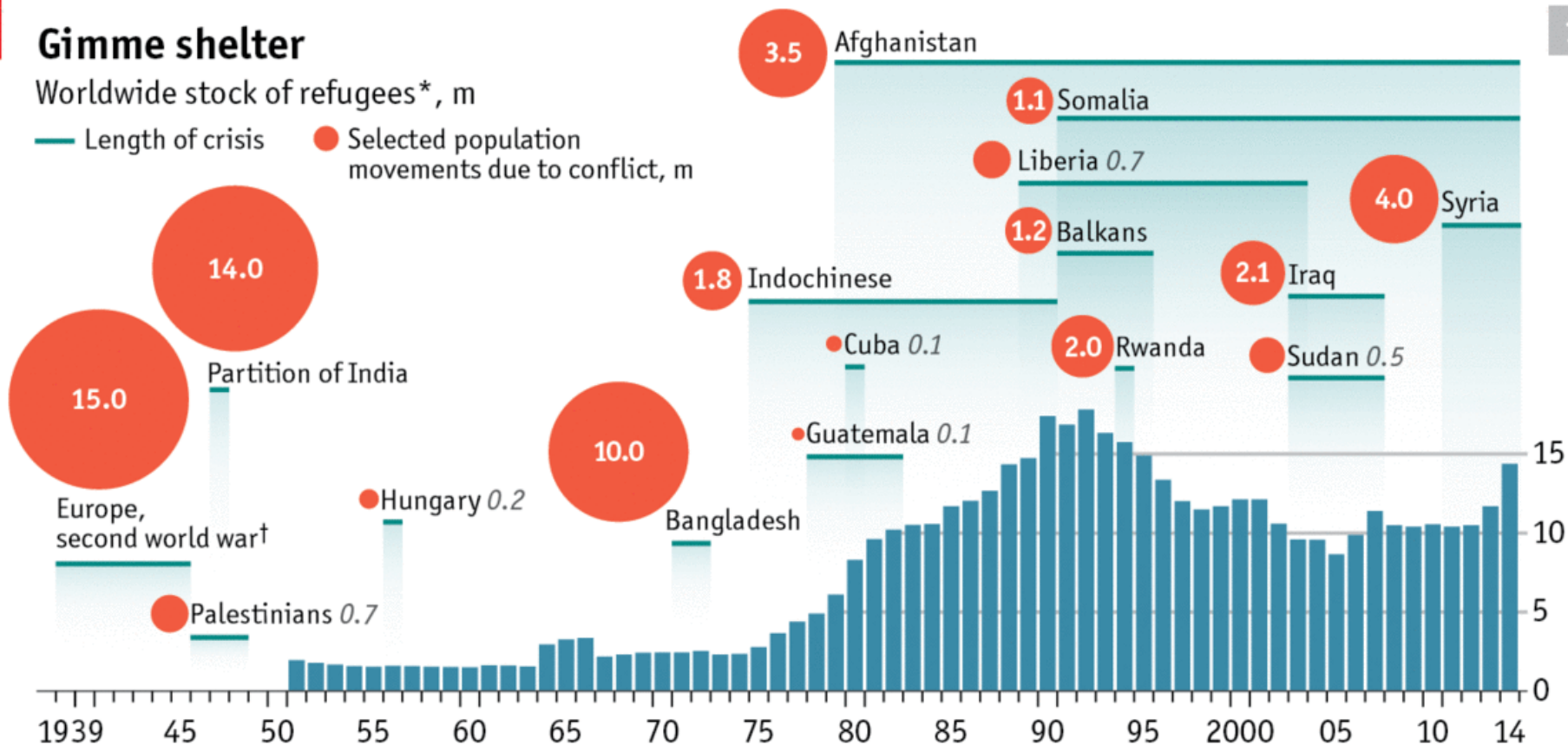
Migrations

Gimme shelter

Worldwide stock of refugees*, m

— Length of crisis

● Selected population movements due to conflict, m

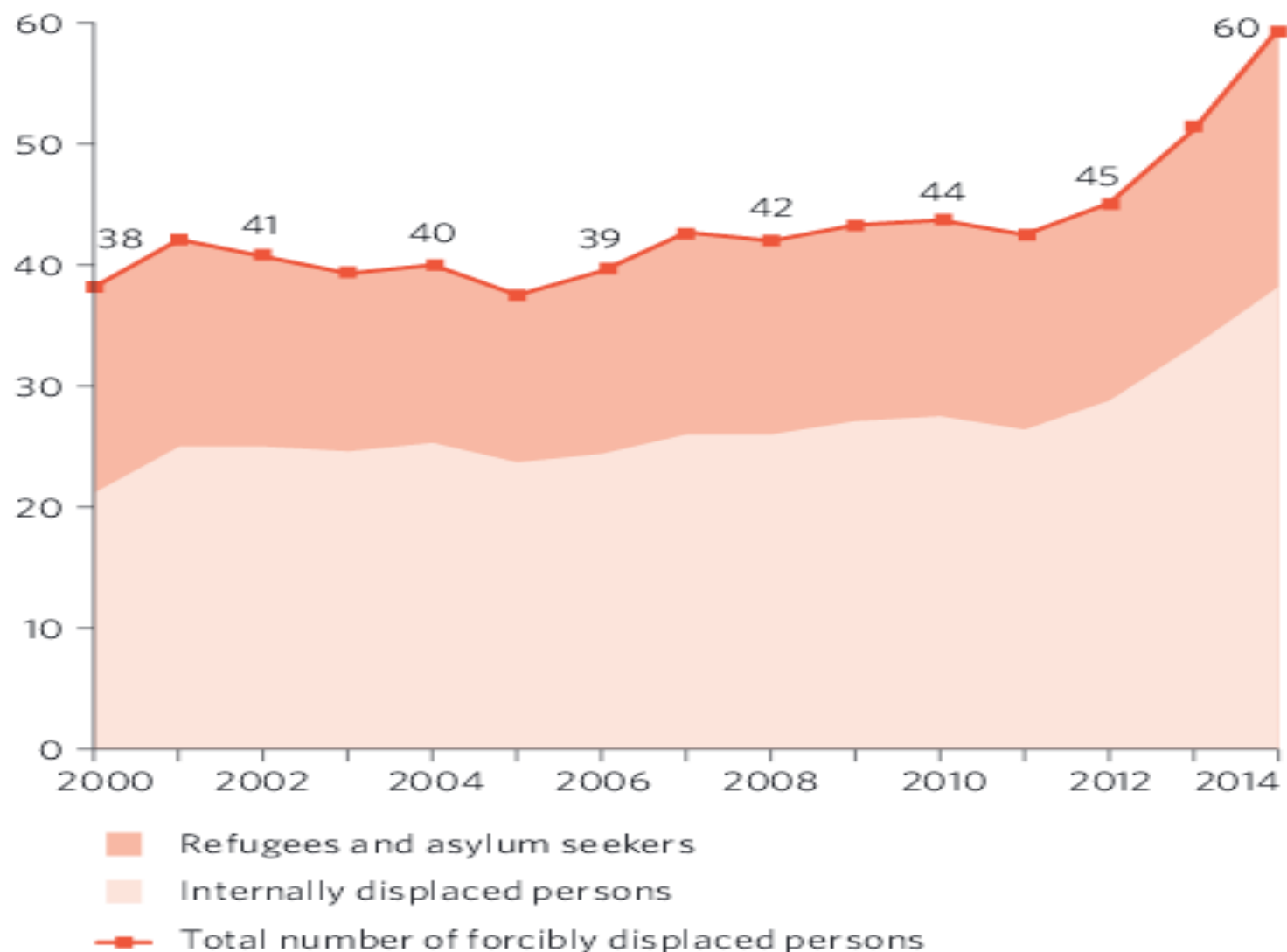


Sources: UNHCR; NATO; Migration Policy Institute; Refugees International; US State Department; press reports

*Data missing for some countries before 1990s

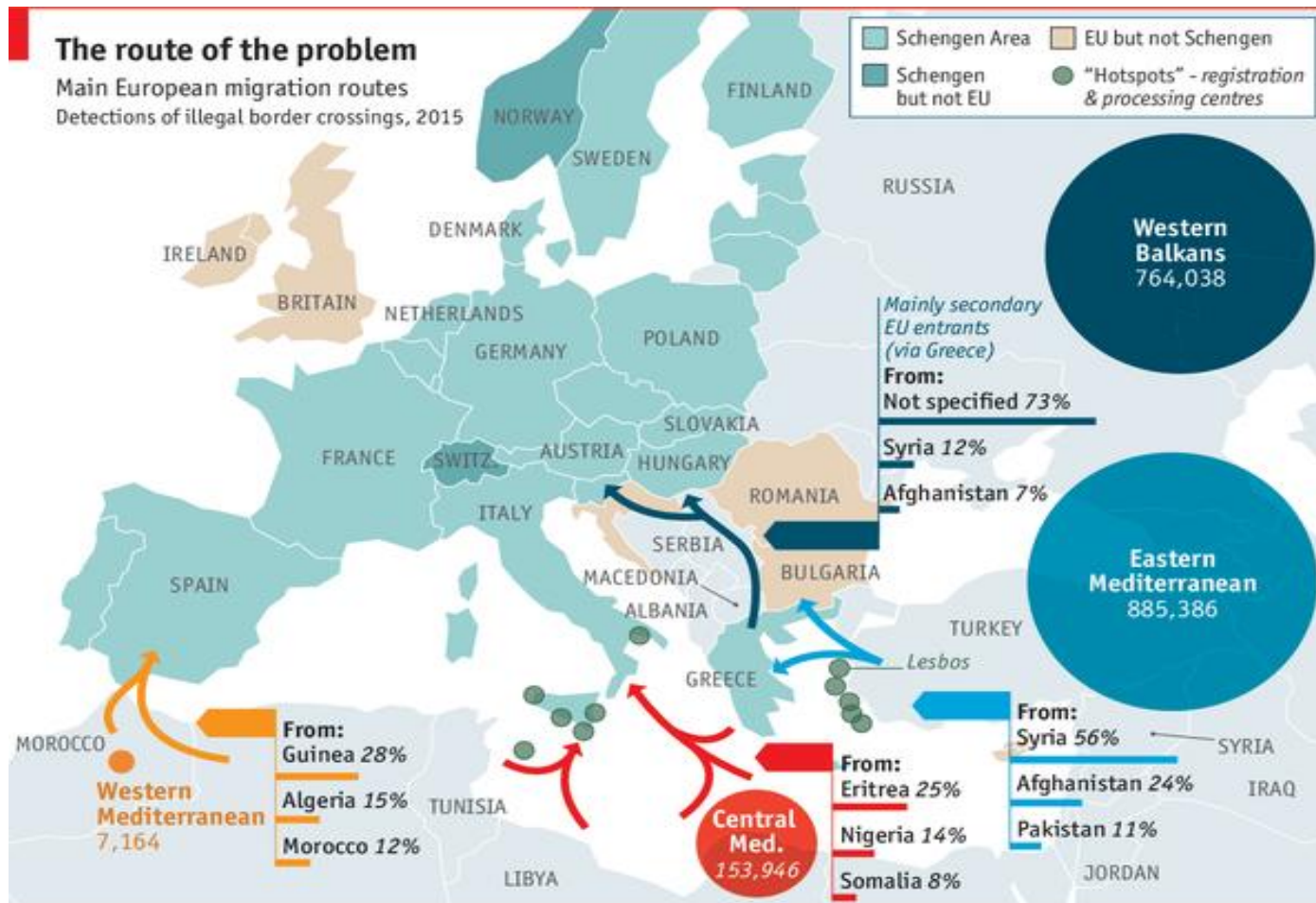
†Includes internally displaced people

**Number of forcibly displaced persons, 2000–2014
(millions)**



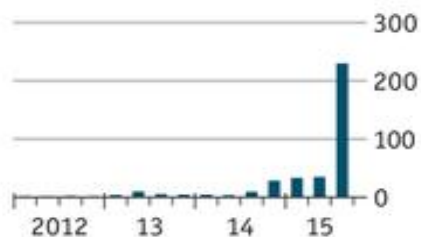
The route of the problem

Main European migration routes
Detections of illegal border crossings, 2015

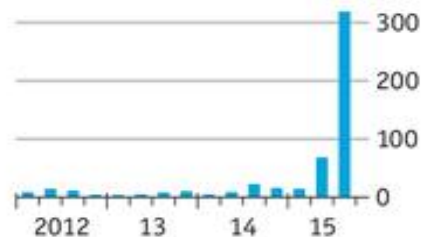


Detections by route, '000

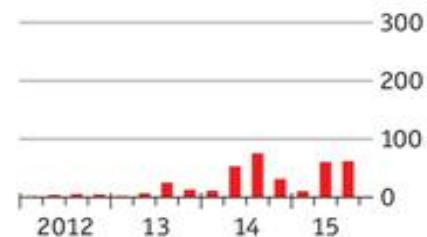
Western Balkans



Eastern Mediterranean

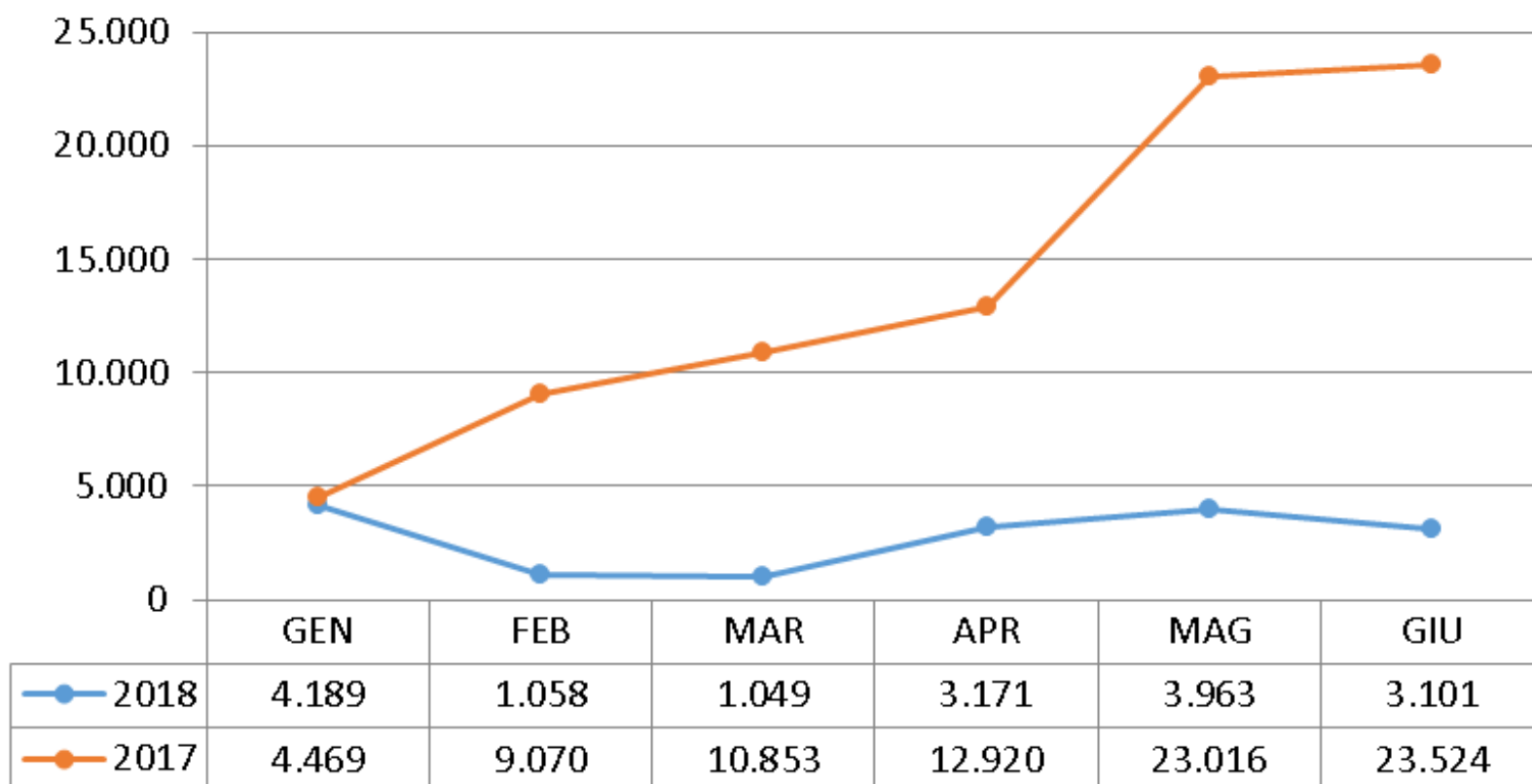


Central Mediterranean

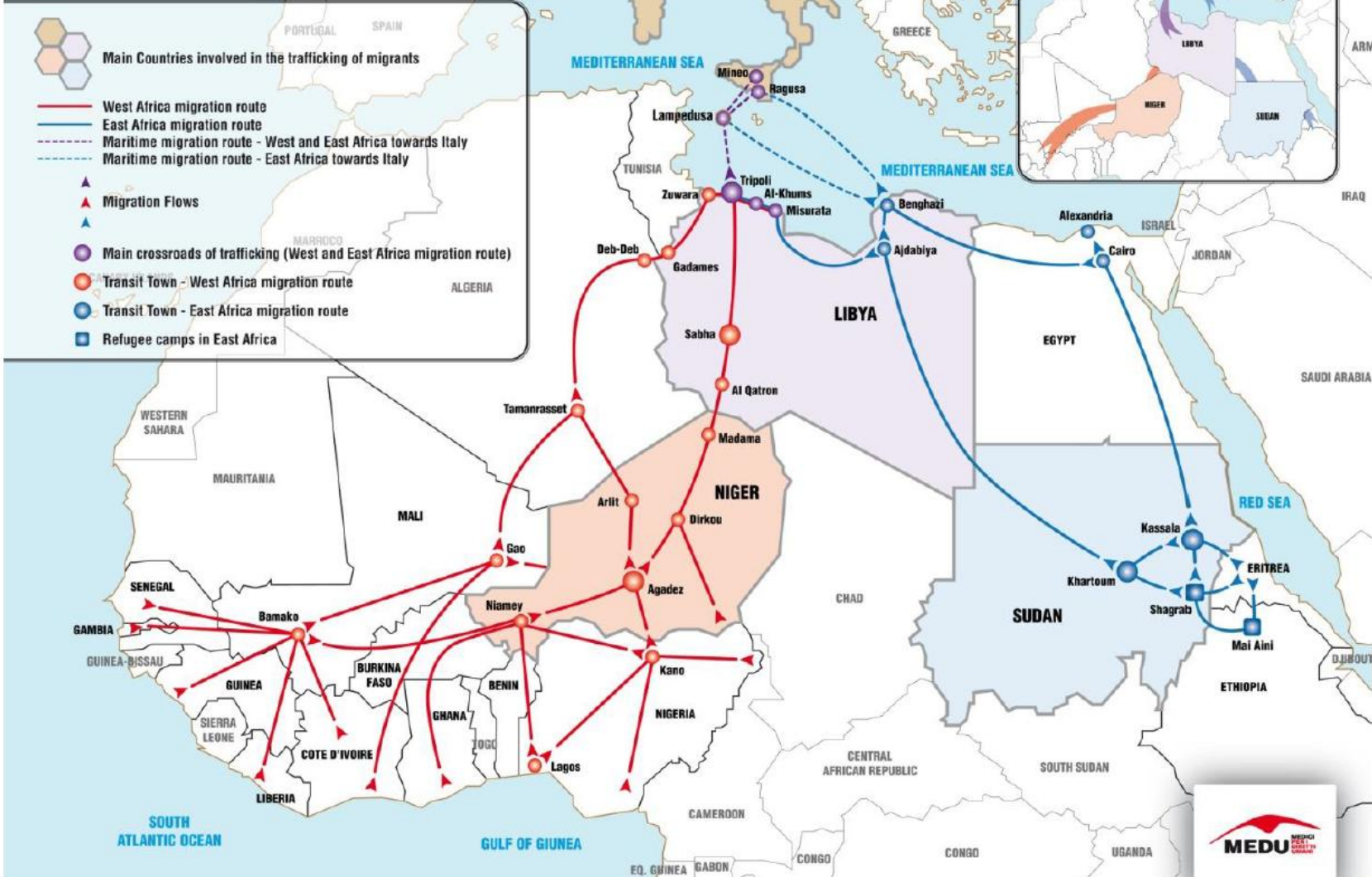


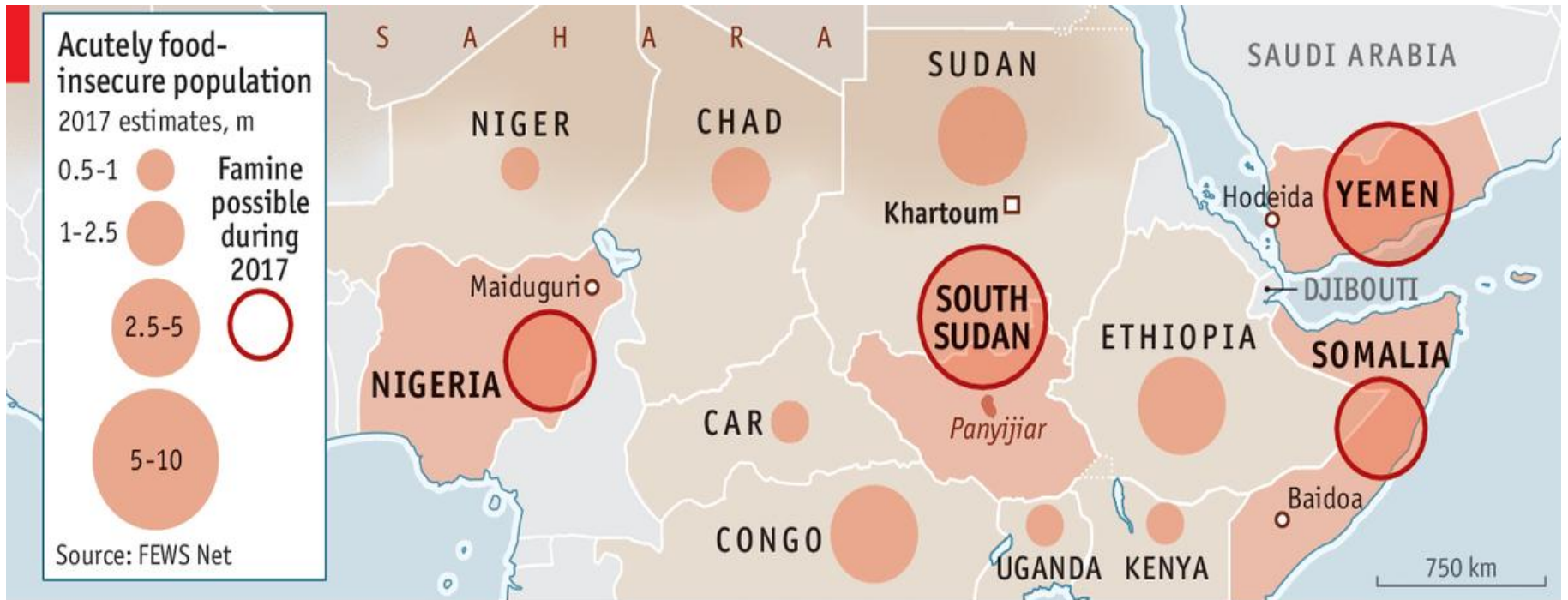
Sources: Frontex; The Economist

Italy arrivals by sea, 2017-2018



Migration Routes across Northern Africa towards Italy



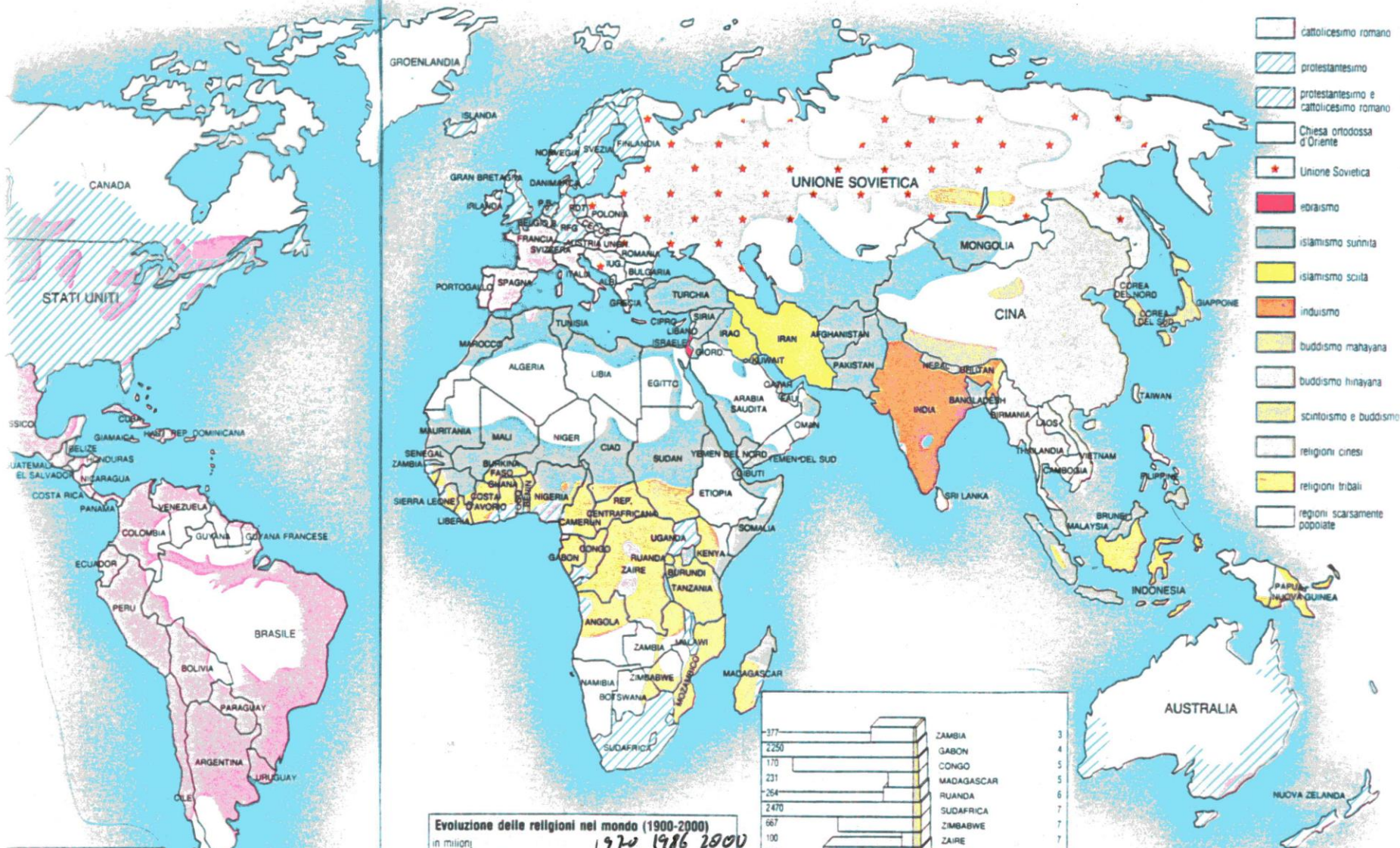




Islamist attacks, year to October 31st 2016

● AQIM and affiliates; ISIS; Unidentified/unaffiliated ● Boko Haram

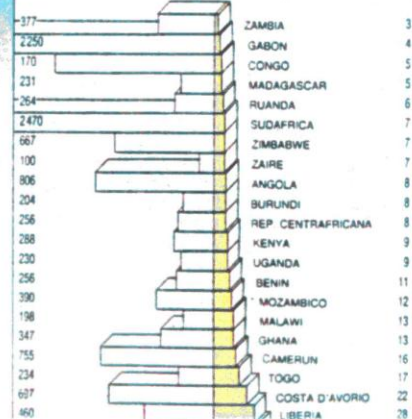
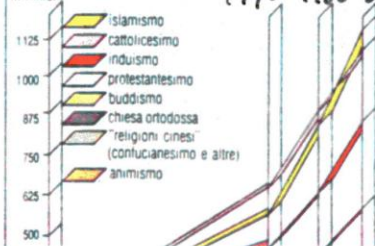
Source: Africa Centre for Strategic Studies



◀ Se gli Stati laici sono sempre più numerosi nel mondo ebraico-cristiano, a parte Israele, gli Stati religiosi - a dominante islamica in particolare - si moltiplicano e nel loro

Evoluzione delle religioni nel mondo (1900-2000)

in milioni



Islam e PNL nell'Africa nera

◀ L'islamismo africano è un caso a parte dato che la religione del Profeta si è sovrapposta, più che imposta, agli usi e costumi locali. Se è vero che oltre 100 milioni di neri africani si dichiarano musulmani, a sud del Sudan l'islamismo è ben lontano dall'essere omogeneo. Nondimeno, rispetto al cristianesimo, troppo complicato e legato al colonialismo, e alle religioni tribali, l'Islam non ha

