

TASK 2 - ARTICLE

Development has failed: the era of prosperity. ✓

There is inequality in the world. About 15% of the world population suffers from hunger, and over 3 billion ~~of~~ people live ^{collary} with less than \$ 2.5 per day.

Over the last century a single solution has been endorsed: development. Development is a biased idea. It relies on the assumptions that all resources and capabilities are located in developed countries, and that from there they should flow into developing countries. According to Professor Moore, head of the Institute for Global Prosperity at University College London, this idea of development has shaped actions in ~~part~~ developing world, but it has failed.

In fact, it has ~~distorted~~ distorted perceptions about how the world can be more ^{w-form} prosperous, by overstraining the need for maximising production and income. In several developing countries, such as Tanzania, Burkina Faso, or Mozambique, ~~local~~ local ~~farmers~~ farmers now firmly believe that their well-being depends on the access to the market. ~~●~~ Brazil, ^{part} largest producer of maize in 2013, utilises its crops to produce biofuels rather than nourish the population.

Development has failed. The era of prosperity has begun. Prosperity constitutes a new understanding of human well-being. It includes autonomy, social equity, sustainability.

This approach has been supported and ~~adopted~~ adopted by the United Nations. Recently, the Organisation has considered a list of 167 targets that would help assist least-developed countries. However, such a comprehensive approach is not realistic.

A think tank, the Copenhagen Consensus, asked a panel of experts, UN organisations and NGOs to evaluate these targets on the basis of the possible produced. ??

The result is a list of 19 "Smart Development targets", which range from health, to prosperity, to sustainability.

This constitutes a first signal that something is changing, that a "one-size-fits-all" approach is no longer ~~feasible~~.

~~feasible~~ In the next few weeks, the UN "High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development" will be held in New York.

The European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) firmly believes that states, international organisations, NGOs, companies and any other stakeholders involved in development cannot waste this opportunity. ✓

There are a few ~~subtle~~ ~~of~~ ideas already tested.

One is Agroecology. It is more and more evident that food security ~~will be~~ a crucial challenge in the next few decades. ✓

Agroecology constitutes a ~~flexible~~ solution which relies on a smart management of biodiversity, fertility, water and capabilities and is able to massively improve crops.

Another is incomplete learning. It assumes that any individual owns and develops unique capabilities which, if merged, can lead to ~~new~~ new models and alternative solutions to support development, such as South-South cooperation. ✓

The upcoming High Level Forum will be the place in which these ideas should become actions.

It would be ~~the~~ a relevant platform to examine existing capacity and commitment, as well as ~~to~~ ~~to~~ to draft operational plans. ✓

You identify the key points but they could be organized more effectively and efficiently

→ MODELS THAT COME FROM THE SOUTH

Not a key point.

• EXAMPLE OF CHILE → SUSTAINABLE CITIES

↓
key point
IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTATION

• MULTIPLE MODELS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INNOVATION VS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BASED ON GROWTH - already said this!

T7.5+ (0.67++

TOWARDS A NEW MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

2)

After almost a century of developmental assistance flowing from developed countries to the developing world, still billions of people live in extreme poverty. However, the economic dimension of development is not the only one worth mentioning. Poverty is increasingly damaging the fragile social fabric of developing countries, and pollution ^{or} ~~destroying~~ precious ecosystems, which are key for ^{the} future well-being of the whole ^{planet} humanity. That is the main reason why policy-makers should not focus on development only, but on SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. SUSTAINABLE development integrates in itself the 3 dimensions of development (economic, social and environmental) in order to ensure a sustainable future for everyone in the world. However, two main problems are reducing the effectiveness of foreign aid for development in developing countries, threatening a beneficial implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

First actors in the field of international cooperation and development tend to value the different dimensions of sustainable development only in terms of money. This has obviously clear advantages, providing agents with a simple ~~simple~~ framework for their decisions. An Expert Panel, including two Nobel Laureates, has just prioritised 19 development targets over a total of 169, ~~on the basis of~~ according to the amount of extra dollars that each dollar spent on these ^{objectives} generates. ~~The importance of~~ But how can this ~~basic~~ basic measure of ~~the~~ return on investment capture all the complex dimensions of development? ~~ECPT~~ ^{ECPT} strongly doubts that it is possible to measure ~~social and environmental~~ social and environmental improvements using more financial indicators. This model of development overemphasises the role of pure economic growth, at the expense of the ~~under~~ ^{over} perspective of the well-being of communities.

Second international cooperation is often based on models of growth typical of the global North which are simply imposed on developing countries without any ^{to FOMC} significant change. ~~the~~ ^{has} No one could doubt that agriculture is the key driver for development for Sub-Saharan Africa. But it is by no means certain that market- and export-oriented, industrial agriculture will be the best solution for Africa yielding the ~~same~~ ^{same} benefits it ~~yielded~~ ^{has yielded} in the developed world throughout the ~~19th~~ ^{19th and} century. Industrial cultivation of soybeans for biofuels production in Brazil ^{for example} led to soil ~~degradation~~ ^{degradation}, pollution and health problems for a large part of ~~the~~ ^{the} local population. Locally-developed models of development (economic, social and environmental) can ^{often} do a better job, maximising well-being without damaging or changing local social traditions.

and natural ecosystems. ✓

The "High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development", which will take place in New York from 26th June to 8th July, is surely a key step towards a more sustainable future for the developing world. Political leaders taking part in it should bear in mind the two main problems of international cooperation outlined in the ~~previous~~ ^{summary} sections of this article. Experts should develop an entirely new methodology ~~of measuring~~ to measure the value created by an investment in a specific development objective. Social and Environmental benefits should be assessed ~~independently~~ ~~from~~ without regarding ^{the overall} financial value of the investment. Moreover, more attention should be given to the local context in which the development project is ~~being~~ implemented. Policy-makers should try to strengthen local capabilities of developing and implementing ^{"indigenous"} models of growth, rather than imposing foreign models from above. ✓

^{GA} ECDFM hopes that its recommendations ^{would} would help policy-makers meeting in New York to change and improve the world agenda for sustainable development. Only ~~an~~ ~~is~~ a radically innovative approach to international cooperation can change the future of humanity and eradicate poverty worldwide. ✓

Well done! Despite your apparent 'disorganised' key points you have encompassed them in a very well-written, clearly focused and well-contextualized article.

T8-5 668 hex 8 - GA 8

ARTICLE

Social Innovation: the key to success. ✓

The European Centre for Development Policy Management has always played a central role in trying to find new solutions and different approaches in the fight against world poverty and, after a 60 year experiment with the concept of development, we reckon it's time for a change. As the German philosopher Max Weber said, Ideas can ~~change~~ ^{rule} the world, ~~yes~~ yes, but ideas can also change. And this is what development is, according to many scholars, nothing but an idea.

Professor Moore, who heads the Institute for Global Prosperity at University College London, has been ~~in~~ ^{on} the field and observed that not only is change possible but it's already happening. The next 15 years will be, indeed, time critical for new ideas and social innovation, and this is why, in view of the upcoming "High-level political Forum on Sustainable Development" organised by the UN from 26 June to 8 July in New York, it becomes fundamental that these alternatives are discussed. ✓

We need to abandon the belief that the global south has to follow the developed North. We need to erase from our minds the idea that development and economic maximization are the only ways for a country to grow. And, more importantly, we need to accept the fact that infinite growth in a finite world will never be ~~the~~ the solution, in particular if we consider the fact that by 2050, many countries will be water-short, and infinite growth is not possible in a water-short ~~country~~ world. ✓ ✓



T8H/85-6/08 hex 8-5 GA85.

However, conventional economic growth remains a primary goal of many countries, that refuse to acknowledge the existence of a diverse range of models coming from the global south, offering ways to face difficult situations. In 2020, there will be 5 billion people ~~walking on earth~~ and living in this world and 2 billion of them will be ~~under~~ below the poverty line; we won't ever solve the problem unless we use people's own capacities. In this perspective, collaborative experimentation is the key to success: prosperous societies of the future will be very diverse and growth will no longer be about money and development, but it will be about incomplete learning, experimentation and cooperation.

Experimentation, any kind of experimentation, will help us find new solutions and models that we have never thought of before but that represent valid alternatives to the economic growth intended as mere income. Agroecology sets a good example: it involves more than 500 million people worldwide and it can produce a lot more than conventional farming. By mimicking the functions of natural eco-systems, ~~forests are able~~ and with the joint work of farmers, scientists and social movements, the production of crops grows. **W develop further**

This is just one example that demonstrates that the diversity of approach is the key. The success of economic growth is an important part of our history, but not of our future. We need to find the strength to abandon old ideas and start using those we already have, those ~~who~~ that promote social collaboration and diversity of approaches. We must stop living in the past and start building our future.

well-done - A convincing article which

~~Task 2~~ Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030: A new approach for a flourishing world ✓

As we are approaching the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development organised by the United Nations (UN) from 26 June to 8 July in New York, it is important to outline the ^{emerging} ~~future~~ challenges ~~and commitments~~ that governments will face by 2030 and the necessary commitments in order to set an effective post-2015 agenda. ✓

The European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) wants to stress the importance of identifying the failures of the old approach to sustainable development in order to find ^a new, ~~idea~~ ^{effective way} to improve human lives. ✓

The old approach considered the method of development used ~~in the~~ by developed countries as the best possible ~~option~~ option and it consisted in a transfer of capital resources, technical skills and knowledge from the developed North to the poor South.

The old approach consisted also in helping developing countries through financial aid and loans.

However, this old approach proved not to work well as the method of development used by developed countries was not effective in developing countries and the system of financial aid and loans lacked ^{the} ~~an~~ appropriate institutional arrangements and mechanisms in the recipient countries ~~to~~ in order to effectively manage the resources from the donor countries. ✓

Wordy but a good overview!!



Another ~~this is the main~~ reason why there is a need for a new approach is ~~that~~ because of the emergence of ~~of these~~ new global challenges. The old challenges ~~must~~ must of course be addressed too and these include ensuring greater gender equality, increasing access to education, reducing malnutrition and tackling the problem of climate change. The most important challenge, perhaps, also for the 2015-agenda remains the ~~reduction of~~ elimination of extreme poverty that ~~increases~~ ^{with} most other development problems. However, ~~some~~ ^{new} new challenges must be added to the old ones. One of the most important is the implementation of agroecological farming which ~~imply~~ ^{require} collaboration between farmers and social movements, waste recycling and mixing different crops. Agroecological farming ~~has~~ ^{has} been supported by the UN Food and Agricultural organization since 2013. Another major challenge by 2030 ~~is~~ ^{consists} in building sustainable cities in order to solve ^{the} ~~the~~ problem of slums and favelas that ~~will~~ ^{could} risk to be even bigger in the future especially in Africa and Asia as the world population will grow ~~exponentially~~.

What can be done to face these new ^{con} important challenges? What are the steps that must be taken to set the ~~new~~ agenda and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals?

The most important step is to encourage ^a ~~a~~ diversity of approach for development and to



forget the one-size-fits-all approach. ~~of technical~~
New technologies are important, but they rarely
solve social problems. Only social innovation ✓
can do that. We must recognize that growth has
its limits and that "infinite growth on a finite
planet is not an option". Growth must play a ✓
different role in the future where the model of
development ~~is~~ will depend on prosperity that will
bring well-being and social connection. ^{we join}
To tackle the challenge of sustainable cities, ^{the}
anthropologist Henriette Moore is saying that there
is a need for collaborative experimentation: Cities
~~is~~ and houses ^s will be built half by the government
and half by the people who will inhabit them.
The future method of learning will ^{not} consist in a
mere transfer of knowledge, but in incomplete
learning and cooperation. **Explain!**

^{at} ECOPM ^{UN} calls on Member States to effectively review
the ^{UN} implementation of commitments for the ~~the~~ 2015-2030 Sustainable
Development Goals during the upcoming High-level
Political Forum. UN Member States should encourage
South-South cooperation and economic, social and
political experimentation and ~~not just~~ should not
^{no BOMI} ~~promoting~~ ^{del} just a model of development from the
North. The time is critical ~~concerning~~ ~~and~~ and
we need new ideas ~~and~~, social innovation and
diversity of approach for the world to flourish. →



action is needed now as

~~And we must remember that in the words of
Henriette Moore, "we don't have much time!"~~

Action is needed now as, Henriette Moore
reminds us, "we don't have much time!"

Well done, a thorough (if at times wordy)
piece of work.

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Task 02

The Road Ahead : Sustainable Development and Local Ownership

In light of the upcoming High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development organized by the United Nations from 26 June to 08 July in New York.

15-06-2015

2015 marks our arrival at a crossroad. It is the end of an era, the millennium Development Goals (MDG), and ~~we~~ the global community is tasked with finding the way forward. ~~It is the time for the next big~~ Growth led development was the ^{big} ~~high~~ idea of the 20th century. It is ~~the~~ time for the next big idea for the 21st century. The upcoming high level political forum organized by the United Nations is an indication that the next big idea is already at the doorstep, sustainable development. But the question remains: ~~?~~ ~~Does~~ the development agenda of the 21st century ~~going~~ to remain in the shadow of the 20th century model of growth, capital and technology? ~~?~~

I think the experience of the first two decades of the 21st century has time and again proven ^{clearly} us that we must change our path. Growth led development is



neither sustainable nor desirable. Sustainable development thus should break away from the mold of persistent thinking that capital investment and technological innovation can save the day. The idea of development itself must change, for it carries too much baggage of failure. ~~From the~~ Sustainable development should take the form of social innovation and local ownership.

~~The work of~~ Success stories from Africa to Asia to Latin America boast of bottom up use of traditional know-how, good governance and smart aid that shapes social innovation for sustainable development. Political leadership, as the high level form aims at, is not enough. The biggest challenges looming on our future such as Climate Change, Food Security, water scarcity are all problems that beg actions from a holistic approach. Answers to these lie in strengthening social safety nets, improving local connections, ensuring individual and community level autonomy - making the local communities ~~del.~~ the masters of their own fate. This requires much intricate actions than pouring money and technology from the Global North to the Global South. ^{Importance of} Local ownership is the main lesson learned through the many failures over the past years. Even creative approaches such as ~~The~~ Aid for Trade highlights the vital role local ownership plays in successful development interventions. This fits also well in line with the breakthrough idea of the 20th century that opened the global

community's eyes to the need for smart & holistic development - Amartya Sen's the capability approach. Local ownership ensures the community level and as a result, the individual level, capability building. It is not about technical teams from Scandinavia teaching farmers in Kenya to maximize their yield. Instead, it is about providing smart assistance in using locally driven, locally owned projects that address local issues. Professor Henrietta Moore's team's ~~case~~ studies in rural Kenya demonstrates how international aid & projects often fail to understand & contextualize development ~~sector~~ solutions to local realities. Had the NGO sought the know-how of the local community they would have understood the intricate complexities of farming that are intrinsically embedded in the local eco system. The project of irrigation in ^{rain} dry season would have been conceptualized differently. (For more listen to Professor Moore's talk at the Oxford University at <http://www...>)

Social innovation and local ownership is what the European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) strives at in our endeavors to strengthen international cooperation. We try to facilitate dialogue between Europe and the developing world, for it is the best method for strengthening our understanding of the intricate realities of the ^{aid} recipient countries. Every country has its own issues of development

thus requires ~~the~~ a different approach - not a one size fits all model. The financial turmoil in Europe has once again highlighted the weakness of building partnerships based purely on financial strength. Europe should thus take the lead at the upcoming high level forum in promoting social innovation and local ownership based sustainable development. This is the only way forward.

Kaushalya Ariyathilaka
European Center for Development Policy

Excellent!

Optimal use of source materials
Great style and tone
Task fulfilled in every aspect

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