

22 APRILE, VENERDÌ

14:00 - 15:30

SALA B

CENTRO CONGRESSI PARTENOPE

ECON-3

QUALI SONO LE CHIAVI DI UNO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE? E PERCHÉ NON SI TROVA LA PORTA...

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CONTRIBUTI

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G. Mottini, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma

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L. Pecchia, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma; A. Maccaro, Università di Warwick

Two questions under different categories: the keys to development and the door to open it

R. Ridolfi, Presidente di LINK2007

Sviluppo sostenibile per chi? Breve riflessione sulla "sociologia" degli attori della cooperazione allo sviluppo

A. Rocchi, M&E, Protection and Gender Issues Expert, Lecturer Master in International Cooperation and Development, University of Bethlehem

Il ruolo delle open innovation platforms nella crescita sostenibile del continente africano. Il programma Open Africa Power.

L. Spinosa, Enel Foundation

ABSTRACTS

IL RUOLO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NELLE STRATEGIE PER LO SVILUPPO UMANO

It is often stated, in all contexts in which international development cooperation is discussed, that education represents an area of fundamental importance for the growth and future of a country; and therefore, its priority is also underlined in the definition of any human development initiative that is intended to be planned and implemented. However, this recognized priority does not correspond to an equally active commitment in the development of wide-ranging educational projects aimed at developing countries, both from the point of view of the amount of economic investments allocated, and of an effective improvement in the quality of pedagogical models applied and the teaching contents transmitted.

Primary education (children between 5 and 10) is of essential importance to ensure the development of adequate cognitive tools for the optimal acquisition of future professional skills; but it continues to represent an education sector to which even the development project conceived by international agencies and institutions seem to devote less attention than to the acquisition of professional skills.

The construction of new school buildings seems to take precedence over the professional qualification of teachers. This leads to "doing more schools than school quality" and therefore to have a final result; that is, the actual scholastic preparation of the pupils, totally insufficient.

This deficit of intellectual and cognitive preparation has a heavy impact on the reasoning and the ideational dimension, and therefore also on the personal initiative to think and realize a role and a future for oneself within the social structure of one's country. The origin and the *vis a tergo* of migration towards Western countries lies precisely in these assumptions.

It is therefore necessary to promote a reflection and research initiative that starts from the university world, aimed at developing an increasingly authoritative and recognized current of thought and advocacy on the strategic priority of the educational dimension in the logic and dynamics of human development.

L' INADEGUATEZZA DEI QUADRI NORMATIVI SANITARI INTERNAZIONALI IN TEMPO DI CRISI ED IN PAESI A BASSO REDDITO

L. Pecchia, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma; A. Maccaro, Università di Warwick

La politica sanitaria internazionale si basa su standard e norme che si dicono "universali". Tali standard e norme sono scritti dai paesi a reddito elevato e rispondono ad una logica del profitto, tutelando gli interessi dei produttori e dei mercati. Evidentemente questi ultimi non sempre sono allineati con quelli degli utenti. Basti pensare che Europa, Stati Uniti e Giappone rappresentano meno del 10% della popolazione mondiale, eppure assorbono oltre l'80% del mercato globale dei dispositivi medici, creando degli standard de-facto che rispondono al particolarismo delle loro esigenze, risultando inadeguati a sopperire alle esigenze di salute e benessere della popolazione dei paesi a più basso reddito o persino pericolosi per la sicurezza e l'efficacia dei dispositivi in quei contesti. Di tal che sono messi in discussione i diritti fondamentali, come quello a ricevere delle cure adeguate o alla fruizione universale dei progressi della scienza. Infatti, tali norme non tengono conto delle realtà, necessità e possibilità dei contesti a risorse limitate, che esistono principalmente in paesi a basso e medio reddito, ma non

sono assenti in quelli ad alto reddito (ad es. in zone remote di paesi come l'Italia). Questa difficile negoziazione tra universalismo dei diritti, degli standard e delle norme, e particolarismo dei diversi contesti, diviene ancora più evidente in un periodo di crisi globale come quello dell'odierna pandemia di COVID-19 che, per la prima volta dal secondo dopoguerra, ha riportato in Europa uno scenario di risorse limitate. La pandemia ha dimostrato l'inadeguatezza delle normative Europee in materia di dispositivi medici e dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI), ovvero ha mostrato come la loro presunta universalità in effetti fosse fallace in un contesto di crisi e risorse limitate. A conferma di tale criticità, il 13 marzo 2020, la Commissione ha pubblicato la Raccomandazione UE 2020/403, consentendo ai produttori di andare in deroga alla normativa Europea in materia di dispositivi medici e DPI, e consentendo loro per la prima volta di ricorrere a documenti tecnici e procedure alternative atte a valutare la conformità e la vigilanza di tali dispositivi nell'ambito della pandemia. Questa raccomandazione ha dimostrato la resilienza della Commissione Europea e la sua eccezionale capacità di reagire alle crisi, confermando al contempo l'inadeguatezza dei regolamenti europei in scenari di crisi e scarse risorse. Il presente intervento proporrà i risultati di una serie di field studies a supporto della tesi secondo la quale la presunta universalità delle norme nei fatti è genericità incurante dei particolarismi contestuali, in specie dei paesi a basso reddito o di quelli in condizioni di crisi. Inoltre verranno proposte alcune riflessioni sulla possibilità di far partecipare esperti provenienti da paesi a basso reddito proattivamente alla definizione di standard, normative del settore sanitario, ma più in generale alle politiche internazionali affinché possano dirsi effettivamente universali.

TWO QUESTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES: THE KEYS TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE DOOR TO OPEN IT

R. Ridolfi, Presidente di LINK2007

We identify two functionally related but ethically distinct questions. The first is discovering the keys for sustainable development and the second is finding the localization of the door to development as a critical orientation skill in a turbulent and complex environment such as the world today. A nice bunch of keys for development today are offered by the 17 SDGs, their 169 targets (with metrics still to be built but hinted well by) their 244 indicators that we should interpret as KPIs of the company "Planet Earth". The "clerics" and "priests" of the SDGs in think tanks, UN agencies and Government boardrooms still have to help in translating for economic actors how (for example) to handle trade-offs between one target and another one. Not many ever talk about trade-offs as if there were no concrete cases in which one target goes to the detriment of the other: reality shows plenty of evidence against it. Finding the door where hopefully there will be one or more locks that could be opened by these SDGs keys is a philosophical different question altogether. This is the problem of problems in human development since the dawn of time, perhaps not sufficiently highlighted and marked in the SDGs: the asymmetries in growth typical of all the real dominant models of socio-economic practice currently at work on planet Earth create more inequality among humans every day. Here is a knot totally inextricable by a technical approach even though technological innovation could soften it (as opposed to what happens). It is a node of politics or rather needing a change of paradigm of current dominant economic theories. On these two tracks of

the Keys (SDGs) and the door (change of socio-economic paradigms) the presentation to the session in question is based on the speakers' experiences transversal to diplomacy, economic development, sustainable finance and business management.

SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE PER CHI? BREVE RIFLESSIONE SULLA “SOCIOLOGIA” DEGLI ATTORI DELLA COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO

A. Rocchi, M&E, Protection and Gender Issues Expert, Lecturer Master in International Cooperation and Development, University of Bethlehem

“The essence of neo-colonialism is that the state which is subject to it is, in theory, independent and has all the outward trappings of international sovereignty. In reality its economic system and thus its political policy is directed by outside. (Nkrumah, 1965)”

National sovereignty, geopolitics, international cooperation are all themes that intertwine in the search of a fitting definition for the contemporary concept of sustainable development. This presentation wants to contribute to the identification of the primary actors of international cooperation, and which might be the horizons within which these are delineated and move, affecting the strategies of intervention in various countries. In such a contest, the role of media and of their influence in defining the representations of dynamics and of contexts in relation to the strategies adopted will also be introduced.

Sovranità nazionale, geopolitica, cooperazione internazionale sono tutti temi che si intrecciano nella ricerca di una definizione calzante alla realtà attuale del concetto di sviluppo sostenibile. La presentazione vuole contribuire ad inquadrare quali siano attualmente gli attori principali della cooperazione internazionale e quali siano gli orizzonti entro i quali essi si delineano e si muovono condizionando le strategie di intervento nei vari paesi. In tale contesto, verrà anche introdotto il ruolo giocato dai media e la loro influenza nel definire le rappresentazioni di dinamiche e di contesti in relazione alle strategie adottate.

IL RUOLO DELLE OPEN INNOVATION PLATFORMS NELLA CRESCITA SOSTENIBILE DEL CONTINENTE AFRICANO. IL PROGRAMMA OPEN AFRICA POWER.

L. Spinosa, Enel Foundation

With reference to the call for abstract and after having reviewed the proposed thematic sessions, it will be our pleasure to participate in the meeting entitled "What are the real keys of a sustainable development?". In particular, we would like to focus our intervention on the concept of open education platform, an element that we believe is of fundamental importance to connect the demands of an increasingly sustainable future with the need to provide inclusive educational tools that are highly devoted to enhancing talents, allowing them precisely to

get a better understanding of sustainability issues. In this sense, we believe it is of utmost importance to build highly integrated cross-sectoral online platforms, also in a logic of collaboration between public realities and private companies. A common denominator in which we strongly believe is the approach that tends to create open and inclusive platforms, as evidenced by the Open Africa Power program that we have been pursuing with increasing success since 2018 and that we would like to present during the VII CUCS Congress in its main components and key features, highlighting also some notable testimonials of successful participants who advanced in their professional career thanks to the skills and acquired during their participation to Open Africa Power.

The ambition of the program is to empower and retain African talent in a crucial sector like energy, of paramount importance to unlock Africa's sustainable future. This initiative offers knowledge on all aspects of sustainable electricity production and distribution to the best and most motivated PhD, Master's, and MBA students and alumni. The program also aims to create a networking platform for participants in order to maximize impact.

One of the key aspects of the program is to focus on geographical, as well as gender diversity. With a high percentage of female participants (43% in 2020), the program is providing a concrete demonstration of African women's role in pushing forward a new generation of African leaders deeply engaged with their respective country's clean energy future.

In perfect continuation with this intention, Enel Foundation has announced a new partnership with Sustainable Energy for All related to the education venture Open Africa Power. The announcement was made at a webinar, "Empowering Women and Youth to Lead the Clean Energy Transition", held during COP26 in Glasgow at the SDG7 Pavilion.

The event discussed the opportunities available by expanding Open Africa Power to put women and youth at the forefront of the energy transition, and the efforts to close the energy access gaps. The New partnership between SEforALL and Enel Foundation was launched to accelerate the full professional participation of women and youth in the sustainable energy sector, building on the alignment of values of the two organizations and on the aim of SE4ALL to identify, support and champion the next generation of female energy leaders.