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### International development cooperation as an instrument of global security

#### Abstract

This conference tries to give us the chance to deep into the initiatives related with the human development. Nowadays, several governments and other international actors around the world are considering it more relevant than some years ago. In fact, it is considered as an instrument of global security, and for this reason we realize it could be worth to study in this summer course.

It is known that among the most important causes of current conflicts is underdevelopment. Armed conflicts constitute one of the main causes of aggravation of the situation of poverty and misery in the underdeveloped world. Peace and stability are not possible to reach if the majority of the population of the planet lives in misery.

For ages, different authors such as Aristotle, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, or even the Catholic Social Doctrine, have been concerned about the risk of a dehumanized progress. It exists an intimate bond between solidarity and peace in the world. Also, Economic Nobel Prize in Economics Amartya Sen gave us a revolutionary contribution to human development and social indicators proposing the concept of capability. He argued that governments should be measured against the concrete capabilities of their citizens.

In that way, sustainable development goal is not only a politically correct concept, it is something else, it is an old claim and we should be aware of it. Current International development cooperation started when decolonization process of Africa and Asia were occurred. New independent countries exceeded their colonial heritage and non-aligned movement grew up remembering us that the Third World had something else to say in this new society. This new voice in the international organizations became gradually stronger.

During the second half of the 20th Century we remind global discussions on the links between economic growth and development. By the early sixties it appeared calls to "dethrone" GDP. Economic growth had emerged as both a leading objective, and indicator, of national progress in many countries. In the 1970s and 80s it focuses to go beyond GDP, including putting greater emphasis on employment, followed by redistribution with growth, and then whether people had their basic needs met.

In the second part of the conference we talk about concept and measurements. The human development approach, developed by the economist Mahbub Ul Haq, is anchored in Amartya Sen's work on human capabilities, often framed in terms of whether people are able to "be" and "do" desirable things in life. It focuses on improving the lives people lead rather than assuming that economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater opportunities for all. Income growth is an important means to development, rather than an end in itself. Accordingly, the three foundations for human development are: a) to live a healthy and creative life, b) to be knowledgeable and c) to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Not economic growth alone.

Finally the third part of the conference tries to give an approach to the most important international commitments in human progress. The preamble of the Charter of the United Nations points to members are determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Later, the article 1 establishes that one of the purposes of this organization is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace. Many other initiatives were carried out by the UN like both International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966. The common article 1 establishes that all peoples freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. More recent commitments are Millennium Development Goals in 2000 and Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 that among other objectives apply to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Regarding the European Union, as the most important donor in the world, we highlight the aid agreements between the European Economic Community (EEC) and African, Caribbean, and Pacific ACP. Also we study other initiatives like the that establishes a new set of principles for development cooperation as part of the EU's response to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.