

# Master CoDe News



31 January 2019



Univerza v Ljubljani



Universität Regensburg



UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO - Italy

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**Erasmus Mundus Master Code Website**

**[www.erasmusmundus-code.eu/](http://www.erasmusmundus-code.eu/)**

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### The Dimensions of Local Development Workshop held at the University of Trento

16 November 2018

The workshop **Dimensions of Local Development** was organised by the Joint European Master in Comparative Local Development: the University of Trento in collaboration with the Corvinus University of Budapest, the University of Ljubljana, and the University of Regensburg.

Its focus was on the diverse aspects of **sustainable local development** in the various disciplinary frameworks.

The workshop took place on 16 November 2018 in the Department of Economics and Management of the University of Trento.

The opening welcome was given by Prof. Italo Trevisan (University of Trento).

This was followed by a short talk by Prof. Zoltán Szántó (Vice-Rector Corvinus University of Budapest, program coordinator) who also moderated the morning session.

The afternoon session was moderated by Szidonia Nagy, Executive Director of the Master CoDe program.



The speakers at the Workshop were:

**Fikadu AYANIE (Master CoDe 2017/19), University of Jimma (Ethiopia)**

Access to Justice as a Tool of Empowering the Poor: The Contribution of Jimma University Legal Aid Center in Perspective, Jimma, Ethiopia

**Nadezhda BOBCHEVA (Master CoDe 2004/5), Municipality of Silistra (Bulgaria)**

Local Culture in the Global Context: Can cultural events help local development? Evidence from Bulgaria

**Petrit DOLLANI, Sllavka KURTI, University of Tirana (Albania)**

Quest for revitalizing the remote Municipality of Kolonja – case study from Albania

**Geline Alfred FUKO (Master CoDe 2010/12), Founder: Tangible Initiative For Local Development (Tanzania)**

Towards Sustainable Development: what does Africa Need?

**Péter FUTO, Corvinus University of Budapest (Hungary)**

Some Methodological and Substantive Lessons Learnt from Editing the 'Handbook of Comparative Local Development'

**María Dolores SÁNCHEZ GALERA, University Carlos III, Madrid (Spain)**

What place for education in local administration under the premises of sustainability and the new 2030 Global Agenda?

**Italo TREVISAN, University of Trento (Italy)**

Entrepreneurial Characteristics among Small Business Owners and non-Business Owners in the Kumasi area

**Mitja ŽAGAR, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)**

Inclusion, integration and participation in local communities, regions and federal units



**Prof. Péter Futó, Academic Director of the program (centre) with students and speakers**

### Master CoDe 2017/2019 at the University of Trento

On 24, 25 and 26 October 2018 Prof. Dipak Pant returned to the University of Trento to meet with, and lecture, the Master CoDe students who are in Trento for the 3rd semester of the program.

These lectures are part of the Master CoDe Course **Local Sustainable Development**.



Prof. Pant (centre) and students

Prof. Pant gives us a brief summary of the three lectures:

#### **Sustainability in Practice: Durable and empowering local development strategy, the case of “extreme lands”**

The historically inhabited marginal terrains provide a unique opportunity for social scientists to study human adaptive strategies *vis-à-vis* adverse topographic and climatic conditions, as well as native management systems *vis-à-vis* resources scarcity and human vulnerability. The native communities and their traditions in the remote and marginal human habitats (the ‘extreme lands’ such as tundra, taiga, highlands, deserts, ...) may offer sources of scientific hypothesis for innovative approaches to sustainable local development.

#### **Planning with people: collaborative analysis of the context and co-generation of strategic foresight (scenario-based planning)**

For local development planning, the scenario-based collaborative (participatory) strategic foresight method has many advantages. Contrary to the number-led straight-line forecasting, the scenario-based collaborative (participatory) strategic foresight method serves a variety of purposes. It offers clarity of vision by providing a scenario of reference (best plausible scenario); minimalist long-range planning by comprehending the complexity and uncertainty of socio-economic dynamics; improvement in management decisions by generating versatility of local economic operators; and, people’s participation in local development process.

### Master CoDe 2017/2019 at the University of Trento

#### Civic activism of the entrepreneurs for sustainable local development: cases and experiences

The socio-economic backbone of Europe, including, Italy, is the complex multitude of small (and very small) and medium entrepreneurs; they have a visible presence in and a strong bond with their native territories, thus they are a major stakeholder of his/her territory's liveability and vulnerability. Some (many) local entrepreneurs cater to a variety of local necessities for their territories; they donate and support many small local social, environmental and cultural initiatives that enhance sustainability of their place and community.

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For the same course **Sustainable Local Development**, Mojeeb Stanikzai, graduate of the Master CoDe 2010/12 edition, was once more in Trento.

The titles of his two lectures, held on 5 and 6 November 2018, were:

- Sustainable Local Development in a Post Conflict Society - The power of the people
- Sustainable Local Development - Security as a pre-requisite for development

Mojeeb gives us a brief explanation of the contents of his lectures:

The **first lecture** explains Local Development in Times of Conflicts or in a society that is a post conflict society.

It explains how to maximize the benefit of local development by involving people in developing their localities.

This lecture emphasizes how three basic components of a society – state (institutions), market (economy), and civil society – should be linked by a strong and an equal relationship in a triangular, or three-legged, connection that strengthens and balances the same society as well as providing protection to the people living inside that society. The lecture further describes how, in a context of war or public unrest, the society loses its balance and becomes a fragile society marred by conflicts and unable to regain its stability because the three components are in disarray.

Conflict and post-conflict societies are extremely fragile, and one key factor for their development is to involve all the components of these societies. Approaches that are fully (or, at least, as much as possible) inclusive of components of societies are necessary, because only in this way will local people offer up their efforts to develop their localities.



### Master CoDe 2017/2019 at the University of Trento

The lecture also gives a few examples of conflict-sensitive approaches to local development.

It concludes by presenting some of the important sensitive cultural and social norms which need to be considered for working in any post-conflict society and for applying conflict-sensitive development approaches so that they have broader impact.



**Mojeeb and students**

The **second lecture** explains the hypothesis of “security as a pre-requisite for development”.

The lecture argues if security should come first or local development. It explains and concludes by a middle ground of areas where development can start while treats of securities still exist. The nature of such development programs are mostly stabilization type of development programs.

This approach is designed to use local development for expanding peace in those areas and help bring people closer to the government and government to the people.

### CHILDREN ON THE MOVE

Mamoon Ahmad (Master CoDe 2013/15) has recently taken part in a research project **“Children on the Move”** conducted in the cities of Lahore and Karachi.

The research was commissioned by Grass-root Organization for Human Development (GODH <http://godh.org.pk/>), Lahore and Initiator Human Development Foundation (IHDF <http://www.initiator.org/#/>), Karachi,

with the support of Save the Children <https://www.savethechildren.net/> and Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency <https://www.sida.se/English/>).

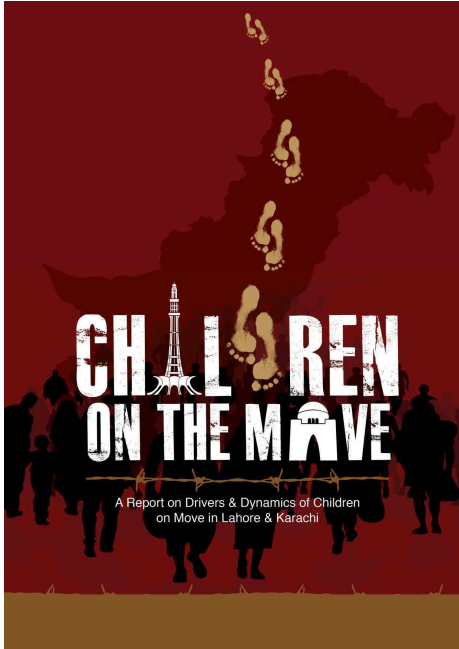
The following extract is from the Executive Summary of the report **“The Drivers and Dynamics of Children on Move (CoM) in Lahore & Karachi”**.

“Millions of children move within and between the countries and this mobility makes the phenomenon of child migration quite complex and multilayered. The extent may be understood by analyzing its causes; like a man-made or natural disaster; economic deprivation, persecution of the child and/or his/her family and trafficking may condition child migration. On the other hand, migration may also be viewed as an opportunity of a better future for children with or without their parents and as an escape from the social and economic discrimination and deprivation of basic rights.

It is claimed that there are 1.2 million children on the streets of Pakistan’s major cities and urban centers but reliable data explaining the magnitude and scope of Children on the Move (CoM) is still missing. (...)

In order to document children’s situation, needs, and coping mechanisms before, during and after moving to Lahore and Karachi, this study was commissioned by two of Save the Children – Pakistan partners, Grass-roots Organization for Human Development and Initiator Human Development Foundation from Lahore and Karachi, respectively. (...)

Among these children, various patterns were identified. For instance, children, who left their homes on their own accord were more relying on daily waging labor because they can do it without showing their identity and at the end of the day, they get cash-in-hand. They were more exposed to addictive substances.”



You can contact Mamoon on [mamoonahmed@gmail.com](mailto:mamoonahmed@gmail.com) or [mastercode.news@gmail.com](mailto:mastercode.news@gmail.com) for a copy of the report.

*Mamoon Ahmad is currently working as a Programme Manager at Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) Lahore, Pakistan; assisting the organization in modernizing governance techniques, enhancing digital literacy and promoting civic awareness through social transparency induced methods. One prominent example is his involvement in a recent project implemented across Punjab province in the government-run primary, middle, higher and higher secondary schools to ensure the provision of basic education and necessities to the school-going children.*

*Mamoon was part of the Master CoDe 2013-2015 cohort where he acquired detailed knowledge on the development models and received a hands-on experience on project evaluation during his thesis work, under the supervision of Dr. Péter Futó.*

*In addition, Mamoon has completed several project evaluations on the cross-cutting and over-arching issues, and has also conducted researches on social and need assessments, situation analysis and in-depth surveys in Pakistan.*



### **How 3R, circular economy and sharing economy trends are interrelated**

**by Maksym Koltunov, Master CoDe 2017/19**

3R stands for reduce, reuse and recycle. It is the best approach to deal with waste for meeting the sustainable development goals. An ideal outcome of the 3R system is the circular economy. Circular economy in turn implies a waste free economy, economy which generates no unrecyclable waste.

The first step, “reduce”, implies two objectives. The first is the reduction of materials needed for the production processes. In order to do it production should be efficient, resources should be used without leftovers. A very simple example is the leavings from the agricultural crop yields. Hay is extensively used as part of the resource in animal husbandry for feeding the animals. And reversely, animal dung from husbandry is a good organic fertilizer in crop growing. Through more efficient technological operations of the enterprises exploiting innovating equipment, leftovers could be reduced, hence decreasing the amount of resources needed for the production.

The second objective of the “reduce” is the decreasing of generated waste. Here, for instance, producers can decrease the amount of packaging they use in selling their product to the final consumer, and consumers can as well behave in a more responsible way by not purchasing the products they really do not need, or products which contain a higher quantity of non-usable materials compared to the competing option. Special policies should be implemented and the private sector by themselves must change their attitudes to meet the second objective of “reduce”. Good policy example could be a tool which was used in California: setting the minimum recycling content standard for plastic container production. This measure would reduce the volume of the raw new resources used in manufacturing. Changing consumers’ behavior to the purchasing of those goods which contain lesser quantities of non-usable materials requires a wide range of educational campaigns for adults and kids, both by formal and informal education methods.

Meeting the first objective of the “reduce”, reduction of materials needed for the production processes, is a process which is induced by the market nature of the economy. Reduction of resources needed for the production decreases costs therefore it is an efficient competition tool in any market economy. Nevertheless, an effective assistance of the public sector to the private helps business to adapt faster to the changing environment and resource saving practices. Here a good example could be the governmental support to the industrial companies for the transition to renewable energy sources, like provision of low rate loans or partial subsidizing of renewable installations, etc. Renewable energy saves the raw materials needed for the production of energy from fossil fuels. It eliminates the waste from the entire industrial sector of the fossil fuel-based energy production.

### How 3R, circular economy and sharing economy trends are interrelated

by Maksym Koltunov, Master CoDe 2017/19

The second step, “reuse”, includes three sub steps: resell, repair, share. The items which are not any longer needed by their owners should not be wasted but resold at a second hand market. A lot of things have been resold in the world already: from old garments to mobile phones. Duration of the product’s life is frequently long enough to have more than one owner throughout its lifecycle. The process of reselling is widespread for some types of products. Yet for some goods which initially were not resold but simply wasted, new markets could be established. The promising hope gives the fast growing online reselling platforms which match buyers and sellers much more efficiently than ever imagined before the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Some items for which we used to have only one application, can be reused with the different application/purpose. This involves more creativity in our daily lives, which can be fostered through education. For example, a used plastic bottle can be reused as a flower pot. Many more examples of such creativities at the household level can be invented and have already been invented.

Once the author had a chance to participate in a workshop on the construction of a solar collector from waste materials. The design scheme for such a collector was found in the Internet open source. That is why online open sources are extremely important for the distribution of innovative sustainable ideas. Repairing is the next measure of re-usage. A repaired item can either have a prolonged exploitation by the owner or could be sold again to the next consumer, providing the value added profits for the person who repaired it. “Repairing goods” market gives new “green” jobs as well as new business opportunities. Even a new term – sharing economy - recently emerged to describe the sharing practices in society. It implies the usage of the products which are not in the public ownership, but private. The owner rents his/her belonging to other consumers for temporary use. In other scenario the item was initially bought by the owner with the intention to lease it further. Examples of such practices are Airbnb and Uber. These are successful “sharing business” models at the same time. Still shared economy could be based not only on a profit making ground, but as well on the volunteering ground. Example of the “Couchsurfing” online platform shows us that people can share their accommodation with others even if they have never met before. Social business models could have the best win-win impact for this sector. A lot of things can be shared indeed. Look around your room: you will find dozen of items which are not needed every day, therefore you can share them with others, either having small financial rewards or for free.

Recycling rates for some materials are higher, and for others, much smaller. The reason for that is in the nature of the material. For instance, the world average paper recycling rate in 2013 was about 60%. Steel recycling rate in 2014 stood at 86%. Aluminum waste comes predominantly from the transport and construction applications industries, which is recycled at 90% from the total used aluminum from these industries.

### How 3R, circular economy and sharing economy trends are interrelated

by Maksym Koltunov, Master CoDe 2017/19

An important source of aluminum waste is packaging (13% of all aluminum waste). As at 2016, the world average aluminum beverage can collection rate is 69.1%, that point as well for the almost equal recycling rate. Available statistics for EU shows that the glass recycling rate reaches 73%. However, the situation in EU is the best among other world regions.

On the other hand, recycling of world plastic stands only at the rate of 10%. Such a small rate is due as well to the nature of plastic. It is a material produced where the basic resource is oil. Plastic production from oil is a very cheap process. Therefore the recycled analogue is more expensive than the new one. That is why investments in building plastic recycling plants are not economically profitable. Most plastic is buried in open dumps, or in landfills, or floats in the rivers and oceans. Some plastic has been incinerated. Developed countries mostly export their plastic waste to the developing, exporting the negative impacts of its disposal together. Major importers are China, Indonesia, Vietnam, etc. The imported waste is mostly incinerated or buried in landfills in these countries, except China where 85% of plastic waste has been recycled, according to The Economist.

A very good example is the online marketplace “Scrapo” which matches buyers with sellers of second-hand polymers. That lowers the transaction costs of the plastic recycling, making it cheaper and more competitive compared to the newly produced analogue. This marketplace brings more competition to this market which in turn positively influences the reduction of costs. The same start-ups are flourishing in the recovered metal industry and reused paper market. Moreover, at public level even some US states such as Ohio and Tennessee launched similar projects.

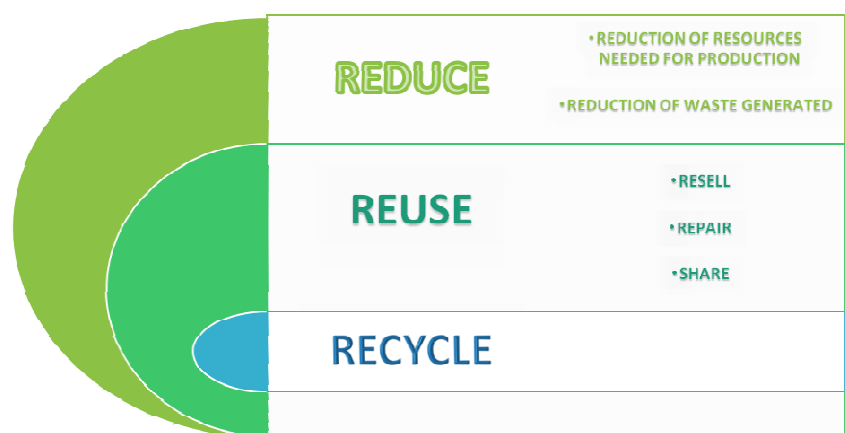
When **reduce, reuse, recycle** will reach an optimum level, the circular economy of waste free society will become true. Moreover, these processes should partially provide the transition of labor to the service based economy. Having the absence of waste will require more effort thus more job places would be created for people who lost them in manufacturing and agriculture. Pursuing 3R and circular economy requires strong cooperation among the stakeholders. NGOs, governments, businesses, and citizens should cooperate, because a single stakeholder cannot solve the issue. Stakeholders from the international, national, regional and local level should be involved.

### How 3R, circular economy and sharing economy trends are interrelated

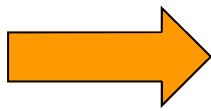
by Maksym Koltunov, Master CoDe 2017/19

However, strong cooperation among stakeholders is not enough: there should be as well strong cooperation among the shared items themselves, that's is why Internet-of-All-Things is a tool which would enable objects to communicate with each other without demanding human involvement. Smart homes and smart cities are widely discussed topics today. We can see that the Internet-of-All-Things plays a crucial role here. Waste management in future should also be based on the Internet-of-All-Things technologies, because collecting, hauling, disposal of garbage would be much more efficient and hence will pursue reduce, reuse, recycle practices as a consequence. Glasgow trash bins with sensors inside which indicate to the waste management company when it is full is just a start. Another example is the GPS tracking system installed inside the garbage trucks in Lahore, Pakistan. It sends the real time data to GIS application in the office of the waste management company, which enables the municipality to improve the logistics route of the vehicle or control the waste unloading at the right place.

The creation of a waste management system, outcome of which will be the absence of waste, is the future for all of us.



**3R-Circular Economy.**  
Source: own elaboration



# NOTICE BOARD

Genoa Chamber of Commerce

**Economia Internazionale / International Economics**

### **Among the Central and Eastern European Countries of the European Union, Who Gained and Who Lost?**

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The article can be downloaded on:

<http://www.iei1946.it/en/rivista-articolo.php?id=152>

and: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3225571>

### **HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH WORLD REPORT 2019**

Can be downloaded on:

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world\\_report\\_download/](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/hrw_world_report_2019.pdf)

[hrw\\_world\\_report\\_2019.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/hrw_world_report_2019.pdf)

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## Master CoDe News



# NOTICE BOARD

### **ILO - INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE**

#### **Sustainable Development Programme**

SDP is currently offering activities linked in different ways to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, aligned to the three areas of expertise listed below:

- Procurement Management,
- Project and Programme Cycle Management,
- Decent Work and Sustainable Development

For further information: <https://www.itcilo.org/en/the-centre/programmes/sdp>

### **20<sup>TH</sup> Annual IAABD Conference 2019**

#### **INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF AFRICAN BUSINESS & DEVELOPMENT**

The 2019 International Academy of African Business and Development (IAABD) annual conference will be hosted by the University of Dar es Salaam Business School, Tanzania from **8 to 11 May 2019**.

The conference aims at facilitating multidisciplinary research by stimulating collaborations between Africa based researchers and their counterparts around the world, by broadening and deepening global understanding of various issues relevant to Africa's business and development, as well as advancing possible solutions to some of her challenges.

#### **Conference Theme**

### **TOWARDS INDUSTRIALIZED AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

With particular attention to Track 13:

#### **The Path to Local and Community Development**

More information, and on how to register for the conference, can be found on:

<https://iaabd.org/2019-annual-iaabd-conference/>





## **Master CoDe News**

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**Master CoDe students and alumni have a Facebook group of their own:**

**Have a look at:**

**COMPARATIVE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT (CoDe)**

**Erasmus Mundus Master Code Website**

**[www.erasmusmundus-code.eu/](http://www.erasmusmundus-code.eu/)**

**Master CoDe Newsletter**

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