



A World in Balance: The Inclusive Development Project

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Focus:

- A Strategy for the Global Civil Society- “From Confrontation to Co-operation”
- A practical path for the contribution of the private sector to the common good
- Via the identification of bottlenecks and the path of “De-bottlenecking”

Description:

- Four Dimensions: Economic, ecological, social, ethical
- Empirical approach by assigning existing, well-known indices to each dimension

- Flexible approach, adapted to each country reality
- Transdisciplinary approach including application to business companies

Characteristics:

- Serious academic background, backed by important academic, business and political players
- Easy to explain
- Solid methodology (well-known international indices, method of de-bottlenecking)
- Combines empirical method and humanities
- A base for policy and scenario development
- On the path of anticipatory governance
- Non-hegemonial approach
- A common approach project from the political, the academic, and the business sphere

USP:

- Different from other projects, also Includes the ethical dimension of society
- The ethical dimension is featured by measuring “trust”, “corruption perception” and civil society participation
- Application centered, suitable for country studies as well as regional applications
- Combined with the method of the “Ethical Enterprise Evaluation”, suitable also for business companies including application use cases
- Can be positioned as a successor of the 17 SDG and as an application of Christian Social Doctrine

Further Project Development

- USIL university Lima (Peru)
- International Academic Board
- Entrepreneurial use cases (e.g. UNIAPAC and Coparmex, Mexico)
- Institute of Social Strategy

A World in Balance: The Inclusive Development Project- Short Description

In this world, we need more co-operation and less confrontation. We need a global strategy for inclusive, comprehensive development. Such a strategy should be flexible for all 193 UN countries and the whole of the global civil society.

The Inclusivity Index Project, started 2023 in Lima (Perú), features all countries world-wide. In a measurable, empirical way, it considers the economic, the ecological, the social and the ethical dimension of development.

This works by assigning existing indices to each of the dimensions. The index selection starts with international, long-term indices which are used as indicators for each of the four dimensions. Each dimension has two or three indices. For the economic dimension, the GDP and the central state debt are of pivotal importance. For the ecological dimension, the CO² footprint and a biodiversity index (EPI) are being used. The social dimension is featured by the Gini index of social inequality and the Human Development Index of the UN (HDI). Finally, the ethical dimension can be covered by the Trust Index, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and the Civil Society Participation Index (CSPI). In addition, the Fragile State Index (FSI) is being used.

In a traffic light visualization, the best 25% of States will be featured as “green”, the worst 25% as “red”, all others “yellow”. In such a way, it is easy to identify bottlenecks of development. In many States, the bottleneck is poverty, especially in Africa. In others, the bottleneck is trust and the fight against corruption e.g. in Latin America. Others have their bottleneck in the ecological dimension e.g. in Europe and in oil or gas producing States.

Each region and each country is different but the overall hypothesis consists in the approach that global development must start by overcoming local or regional bottlenecks. The method of “De-Bottlenecking” therefore, beyond diagnostics, includes the step of a political and practical scenario building where tangible steps for overcoming bottlenecks should be elaborated.

Experience shows that the bottleneck dimensions are top on mind in decision makers in each country. In a very poor country such as Haiti, the ecological footprint is low but the main concern is trust and security along with economic development. Cross-correlations show that the fight against corruption is correlated with an increase in welfare by 950 USD per one point improvement in the CPI index.

The inclusive development project includes the 17 SDG of the UN and bundles them in a more comprehensive and accessible way. It can be applied to countries as well as to companies. Within the framework of value-driven leadership, companies elaborate on their contribution to the common good, beyond the necessary profit they have to earn. In such a way, the private sector contributes to the realization of comprehensive development. It is seen as a part of the solution, not just part of the problem.

Finally, the project is suitable for flexible adaptation to different political systems. It is in line with humanistic thought and with the core principles of Christian social doctrine such as the centrality of the human person, the framework of solidarity and the right place of responsibility or subsidiarity.