

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Development Politics – Learning Journal

COURSE-
MATERIALS

Transforming our World – for a Sustainable Development

Imprint

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References

The learning journal for the course "Development Policy" contains information and pictures, that can serve as a basis for the seminar.

The Development Policy is a dynamic field. Thus weekly events may require a continuous updating, which, however, is not practicable. Therefore, we have decided to compile available information and sources with definitions and references to links, which can serve as reference documents and as a basis for deliberation and discussions within a group.

By linking together all words that are underlined with websites the handout will make it possible in its **digital version** to revert to further information.

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SQ-Portal

"SQ" stands for "Schlüsselqualifikationen für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / Key Qualifications for International Cooperation". This programme is implemented by GIZ's Academy for International Cooperation and commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ). For many years now, the Academy has been preparing people for their assignments abroad.

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- Irrespectively of whether you want to stay in contact with other course participants or seek exchange with other specialist personnel, the SQ Portal makes it easy for you to network along criteria such as assignment country, expertise, or organisations.
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Access

<https://sq-portal.de>

Introduction and terms

Terms

Development cooperation (similar terms: development aid, foreign aid, development assistance)

Unlike emergency aid, which may be provided at very short notice, most aid is planned out over a much longer timeframe, and is aimed at building long-term foundations for development rather than relieving short-term distress.

The focus is mainly on what's known as Official Development Assistance, or ODA, which in very basic terms is aid from governments in developed countries to developing countries. This is not the only form of support they provide, but it's by far the biggest single category.

Other forms of aid

ODA from developed countries is not the only form that aid takes. In broad terms, there are two other major sources:

- Private philanthropy, which includes charities, non-governmental and civil society organisations
- Assistance from countries that are not members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Source: Keeley, Brian (2012), "What is aid?", in *From Aid to Development: The Global Fight against Poverty*, OECD Publishing, Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264123571-4-en>

Development cooperation can be defined as an activity that meets the following four criteria:

- Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities
- Is not driven by profit
- Discriminates in favour of developing countries
- Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance developing country ownership

Source: Alonso, José Antonio and Jonathan Glennie (2015), "What is development cooperation?", in *2016 Development Cooperation Forum Policy Briefs*, ECOSOC (UN), Available online at: www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newjunct/pdf/15/2016_def_policy_brief_no.1.pdf

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (developing countries) and to multilateral agencies which are:

- undertaken by the official sector
- with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective
- at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent).

In addition to financial flows, technical co-operation is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

Source: *DAC Glossary*, Available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#ODA

Further information

- "Is it ODA?", OECD/DAC Factsheet – November 2008, Available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf
- "Official development assistance – definition and coverage", OECD/DAC, Available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm

Reflection



Should the following expenses be accepted as Official Development Assistance (ODA)?

- Supply for refugees in host countries (donor countries)
- Terror prevention, police training or general security measures in partner countries
- International climate financing

Country groups

There are several terms used to classify countries into rough levels of development. Classification of any given country differs across sources, and sometimes these classifications or the specific terminology used is considered disparaging. The World Bank for example made 2016 a decision to no longer distinguish between "developed" and "developing" countries in the presentation of its data, considering the two-category distinction outdated.

However, the UN resolution "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and the SDG progress reports are using the term developing countries.

Developing countries

Developing countries – generally referring to the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America – is a term that was inspired by Walt Whitman Rostow's classic work, *The Stages of Economic Growth*: (1960). Rostow argued that all countries go through a series of stages of economic development from "underdeveloped" to "developed" and that those countries that were not mature, developed capitalist countries were in the process of "developing" and moving through the required stages.

Source: International Encyclopedia of the Social Science: Developing Countries. Available online at: www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/sociology-general-terms-and-concepts/developing-countries

Old description of the World Bank:

A developing country is one in which the majority lives on far less money – with far fewer basic public services – than the population in highly industrialized countries.

A developing country may be one:

- That is largely rural or with a population that is migrating to poorly equipped cities, with a low-performing economy that is based primarily on agriculture and where non-agricultural jobs are scarce and low-paying;
- Where the populace is often hungry and sorely lacks education;
- Where health and education systems are poor and/or lacking and where transportation, potable water, power and communications infrastructure is also scarce;
- Where the amount of government debt is unsustainable;
- Where the land mass, population, and domestic markets are small and far disbursed, often on remote islands or in island groups, susceptible to natural disasters, with limited institutional capacity, limited economic diversification;
- Where government has collapsed and armed conflict has left a fragile state with weak institutions and policies, either unwilling or unable to provide basic social services, especially for the poor. It is estimated that a third of people living in absolute poverty around the world live in fragile states in a vicious cycle of poverty and conflict.

Source: World Bank 2012, No longer online available; Secondary literature: Marshal, Jennifer (2014): Introduction to Comparative and International Education, p.81ff. (chapter: What is a developing country?)

DAC List of ODA Recipients: The list of developing countries eligible for official development assistance. This list is revised every three years:

- **Least developed countries (LDCs):** a group established by the United Nations (UN). To be classified as an LDC, a country's income, economic diversification and social development must fall below established thresholds. The DAC List of ODA Recipients is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDCs group.
- **Other low-income countries (LICs):** includes all non-LDCs with per capita gross national income (GNI) of USD 1 005 or less in 2016 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **Lower middle-income countries (LMICs):** countries with GNI per capita (World Bank Atlas basis) between USD 1 006 and USD 3.955 in 2016. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs, not as LMICs.
- **Upper middle-income countries (UMICs):** countries with GNI per capita (World Bank Atlas basis) between USD 3.956 and USD 12.235 in 2016.

When a country is added to or removed from the LDCs group, totals for the income groups affected are adjusted retroactively to maximise comparability over time with reference to the current list.

Source:

- OECD/DAC: *Development Co-operation Report 2016, Glossary*, Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2016-47-en>
- DAC List of ODA Recipients effective as at 1 January 2018 for reporting on 2018, 2019 and 2020. Available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf

Further information

- For the current income classifications as defined by the World Bank, please see: <https://databelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>
- "How does the World Bank classify countries?", Available online at: <https://databelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378834-how-does-the-world-bank-classify-countries>
- DAC list of ODA Recipients, Available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacdist.htm

Emerging economies (similar terms: emerging markets, newly industrialized countries)

There is no internationally valid definition of "emerging economy". While most emerging economies are

still in the "developing country" category by international standards, they are typically characterised by a process of comprehensive transformation. For instance, over the past few years economic growth and the rise in per capita income have exceeded the international average in many of these countries. However, in many emerging economies, social development still lags behind economic growth.

In the last decade, a number of emerging economies have risen from among the developing countries to become important global players. They include, for instance, the economically and politically rising G-20 members Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa.

The protection of global public goods such as peace, security and an intact environment, and the attainment of global sustainable development will only be possible if these countries are part of the effort. They are therefore important partners for Germany and its development policy institutions.

Source: BMZ, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/countries-regions/emerging-economies/index.html

The capital markets of developing countries that have liberalized their financial systems to promote capital flows with nonresidents and are broadly accessible to foreign investors.

Source: IMF - Glossary of Selected Financial Terms, Available online at: www.imf.org/external/np/exr/glossary/showTerm.asp#E

Fragile states

Generally, countries are considered to be fragile if their government is unwilling or unable to provide basic public services in the areas of security, the rule of law and basic social services. Government institutions in fragile states are very weak or at risk of collapse; the people suffer under great poverty, violence, corruption and political despotism.

As there is no standard international definition of state fragility, there is no internationally recognised list of fragile states. Fragility can be measured on the basis of various indicators. The BMZ defines the group of fragile countries through an internal analysis it carries out every year.

Source: BMZ, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/issues/state-fragility

The OECD characterises fragility as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, system and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks. Fragility can lead to negative outcomes including violence, the breakdown of institutions, displacement, humanitarian crises or other emergencies.

As fragility is a multidimensional phenomenon. With this in mind, the OECD introduced a new multidimensional fragility framework in 2016 in order to better reflect fragility's complexity and to highlight those contexts that require differentiated attention.

- Economic fragility
- Environmental fragility
- Political fragility
- Security fragility
- Societal fragility

Source, OECD (2018): *States of Fragility 2018*, Available online at: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264302075-en>

Info



Glossaries

- OECD/DAC Glossary of aid effectiveness terms:
www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/aideffectivenessglossary.htm
- OECD/DAC Glossary of development terms:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2012-52-en>
- OECD/DAC Glossary of Key terms and concepts:
www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm

Reflection



- What do you think? Are terms such as developing countries or emerging economies appropriate? Do you prefer other terms?
- Where is your partner country listed?
 - Is your partner country seen as a fragile state? (e.g. World Bank, Fund for Peace, OECD/DAC)
 - Is your partner country a "Least developed countries"?
 - What is the income and lending group of your partner country (World Bank)?

[illegible]

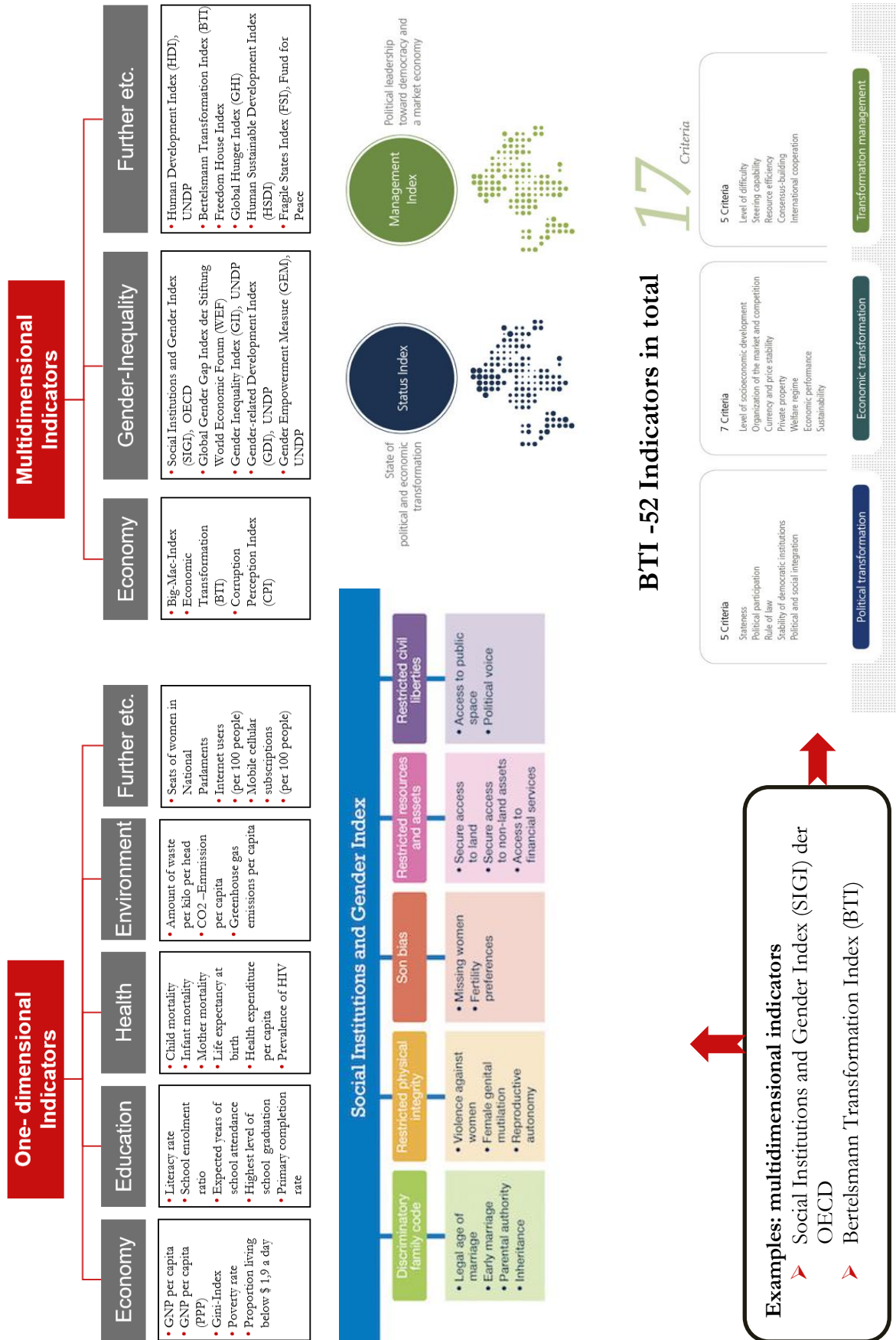


Your work in the context of the MDGs & SDGs

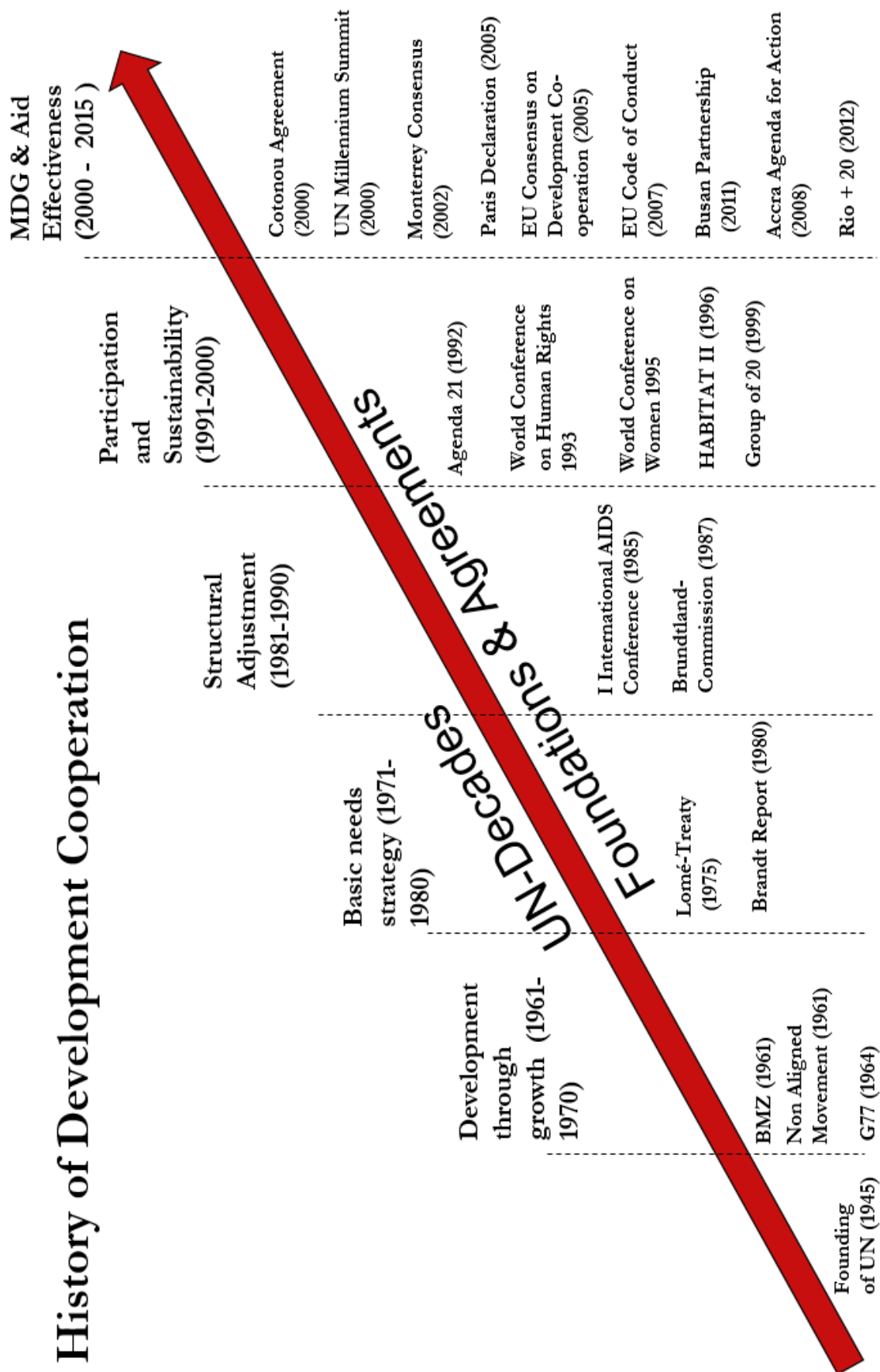
Which goals are addressed through your project? Highlight the relevant goals and add the relevant targets of the Agenda 2030? (see [UN Resolution](#)).



How to measure development?
Indicators show in a simplified manner the condition or situation of a complex relationship. They are also used to classify groups of countries.



History of Development Cooperation



International Cooperation

International commitments and agreements

The history of the development cooperation is strongly influenced by its continuous change of approaches, theories and forms of cooperation. While the discussion on development politics of the 60s, 70s and 80s was characterised by paradigms like the theories of modernization and dependency, one slowly dropped later more and more the so-called “great theories”. In addition, the collapse of the Eastern Bloc countries changed the landscape of development politics.

Besides the different motives of the stakeholders the actions today are determined by the question of aid effectiveness and orientate themselves according to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2016 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



Millennium Development Goals, MDGs:

- MDG 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 2: To achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: To promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: To reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: To improve maternal health
- MDG 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- MDG 7: To ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8: To develop a global partnership for development

These eight goals were subsequently derived from the Millennium Declaration (2000), which were to be achieved by 2015.

They include 21 targets and 60 measurable indicators.

All targets and indicators:

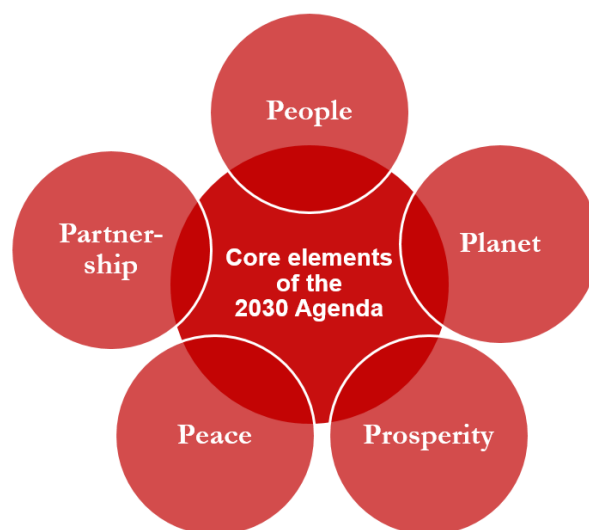
- <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/MDGsOfficialList2008.pdf>



On 25 September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the UN summit in New York. The agenda was built on the previous goals and the outcomes of the Rio+20 Summit in 2012. The 17 development goals in the agenda link the principle of sustainability with economic, ecological and social development.

All countries are equally called upon to further the 2030 Agenda and work actively on improving the situation of people and of the environment in many important areas by 2030.

The "five Ps" people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership – capture the broad scope of the agenda.



Monitoring takes place regularly within the UN high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF). Here governments report on a voluntary basis on the progress they have achieved. In 2016 Germany was among the first countries to report on the first steps taken by its government to implement the Agenda. Around 100 countries presented their reports for the HLPF 2018.

A framework of over 230 indicators has been produced, which will help countries monitor progress across each of the 17 goals and 169 targets.

Sources:

- BMZ Online, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/principles/2030_agenda/index.html
- UN Knowledge Platform, Available online at: <https://sustainable-development.un.org>

Aid effectiveness

The Paris Declaration outlines five fundamental principles for making aid more effective. It lays out 12 indicators to provide a measurable and evidence-based way to track progress.



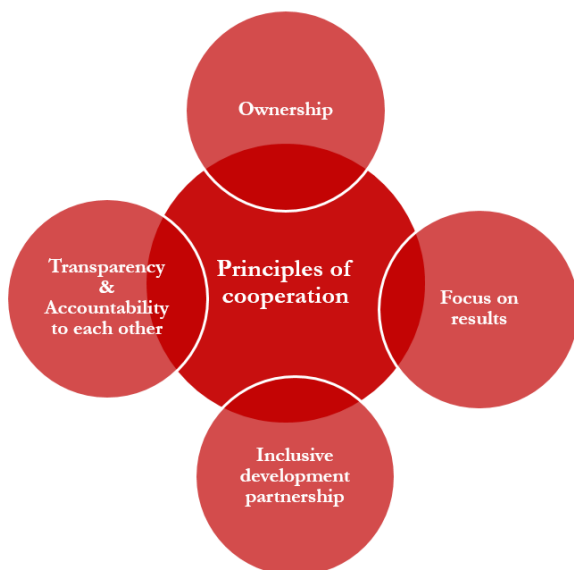
Designed to strengthen and deepen implementation of the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA, 2008) takes stock of progress and sets the agenda for accelerated advancement towards the Paris targets.



In 2011, the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. In the final document, a new partnership for development was forged. Industrialised and developing countries and emerging economies are to act in concert with international development organisations, the private sector and civil society to achieve measurable progress on poverty reduction and sustainable development. In line with the five principles of the Paris Declaration, the Busan partnership expresses four principles for the foundation of an effective co-operation (see figure).



The framework consists of a set of 10 indicators.



The Global Partnership was created at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 and came into effect in 2012. It brings together governments, bilateral and multi-lateral organisations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector all committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their development co-operation. The Global Partnerships replaces the "Working Party on Aid Effectiveness".



The first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation took place 2014 in Mexico. The second meeting was hosted by the government of Kenya in 2016.

Further information

- www.bmz.de/en/ministry/principles/parisagenda/index.html
- www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/global-partnership.htm
- www.die-gdi.de/en/the-current-column/article/linking-aid-effectiveness-with-the-2030-agenda-three-steps
- <http://effectivecooperation.org>

Conclusion: international agreements

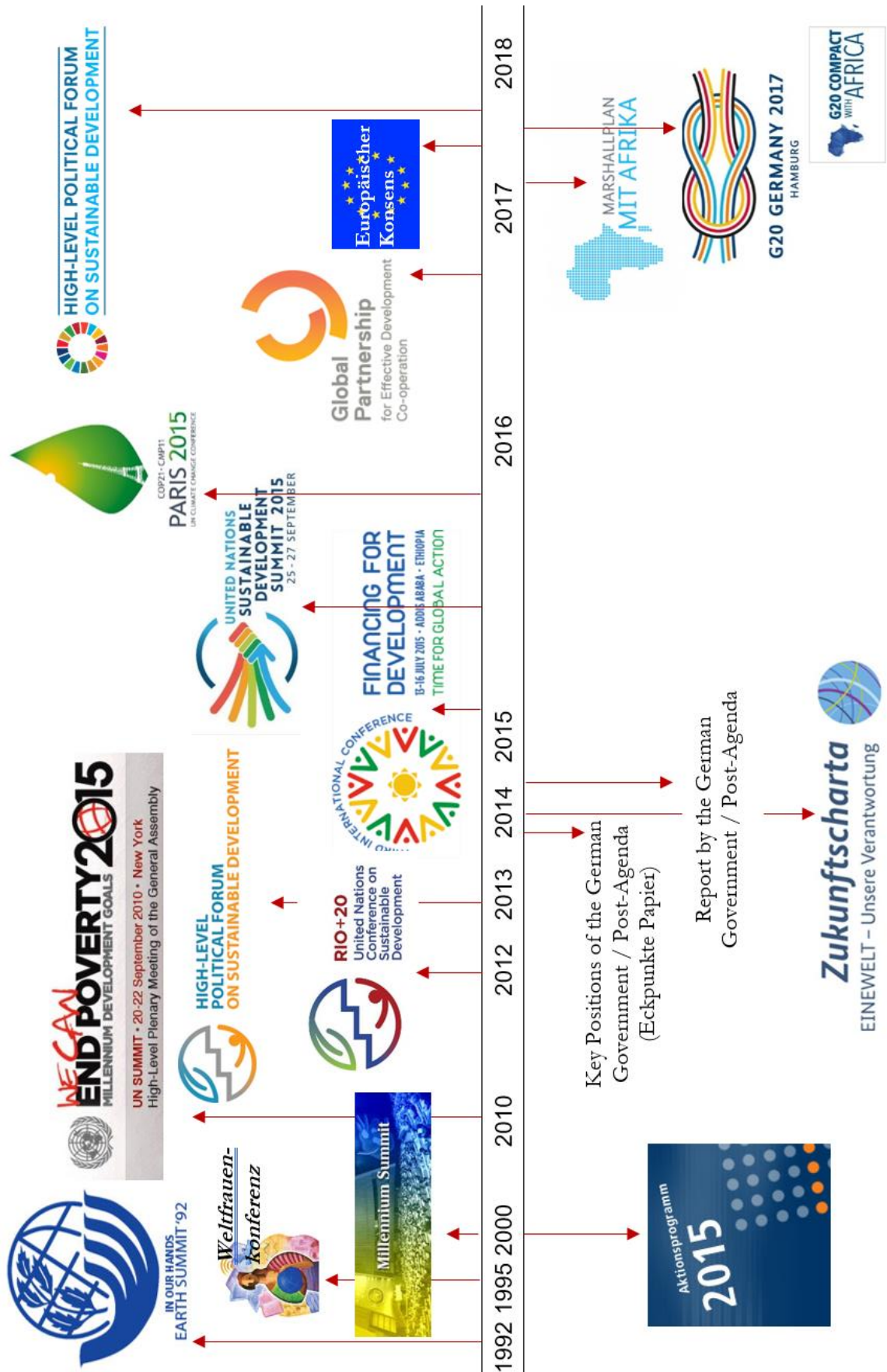
The international community has defined individual stages to combat poverty in various agreements and contracts. Primarily three agreements are currently applied as milestones and form the present architecture of the international cooperation.

- => 2030 Agenda (SDGs)
- => Financing for Development (Addis Abeba)
- => Busan Partnership



A few milestones ... International conference and agreement as well as German development policy (a selection)

Comment and complete the time line



What are the advantages and disadvantages of multilateral organisations in comparison to bilateral organisations?



What are the positive and negative changes in the development cooperation and policy?



International stakeholders

Consultation and coordination within the individual organisations is a demanding task. The divergent interests of industrialised and developing countries must be reconciled. The members of the organisations must agree on guidelines governing their work and the use of funds. All organisations have internal control mechanisms in order to verify the use of funds, and to review the efficiency and sustainability of their measures. The Federal Republic of Germany has permanent representatives with all major international organisations, which act as intermediaries between German and international policies.

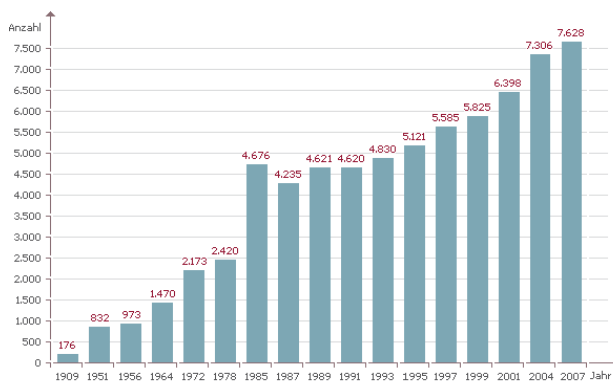
The number of donors has increased over time. In recent years, some emerging powers such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa have entered the scene. (Source: *BMZ Online*)

Since many decades the number of international organisations (IOs) is growing. The "Union of International Associations" (UIA) listed 2001 in total 232 IOs and in 2018 already 285. But it is also worth noting, that with regards to power and budget the IOs differ significantly. According to the OECD/DAC, around 40% of the total ODA is received by multilateral organisations. From these flows, around 70% are received by the following organisations:

- European Union
- World Bank Group
- UN-Funds and -Programms

Especially the number of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) increased to a vast number. The UIA listed for 2018 in total 9404 INGOs.

Number of INGOs worldwide



Quelle: Union of International Associations (UIA), Yearbook of Intern. Organizations: Statistics on international organizations Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2009, www.bpb.de

Further information:

- www.die-gdi.de/en/research/bi-and-multilateral-development-cooperation/actors-bilateral-multilateral-traditional-and-new
- www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/multilateral_cooperation/players/index.html
- www.un.org/en/about-un/index.html
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/general_en
- <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ESSDNETWORK/Re-sources/481106-1129303936381/1777397-1129303967165/chapter1.html>
- www.imf.org/en/About
- www.uia.org/ybio

Your notes & additions, e.g. additional global stakeholders



EU development policy

The European Union (EU) is the world's largest donor in international development cooperation, contributing a share of around 60 per cent. As the largest single market in the world it is also an important trading partner for many developing countries and has a major influence on world trade regimes.

The Treaty of Nice, which came into force on 1 February 2003, currently provides the legal basis for the development cooperation of the European Union. In December 2007 the EU heads of state and government signed the Treaty of Lisbon. It expressly makes poverty reduction the general objective of the EU.

Financial instruments

The Community's development cooperation is financed from two distinct sources: the European Development Fund (EDF) and the general EU budget. This twin-track approach has its roots in the history of the community.

Created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome and launched in 1959, the **European Development Fund** (EDF) is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and to overseas countries and territories (OCTs). It is financed by direct contributions from EU Member States according to a contribution key and is covered by its own financial rules. The volume of the subsequent 11th EDF (for the period 2014 to 2020) is 30.5 billion euros, with Germany's share of 20.58 per cent making it the largest donor.

Development cooperation with all other countries and regions is financed from the general EU budget. Since 1 January 2007 three new financing instruments have been in place for this purpose.

- The new **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)** is designed to finance the European Neighbourhood Policy with the EU's Mediterranean and Eastern European neighbours.
- The **Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)** finances cooperation with Asia, Latin America, South Africa and other states.

- The new **Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)** amalgamates all previous instruments for EU accession.

Food aid, humanitarian aid and grants for the work of non-governmental organisations are also financed from the EU budget.

Organisations

The European Commission forms the "executive" within the political system of the EU. The EU's development cooperation is implemented by the Commission (located in Brussels) and its in-country "delegations" (located in the capital cities of the respective developing countries). The key institutions for implementation within the Commission are:



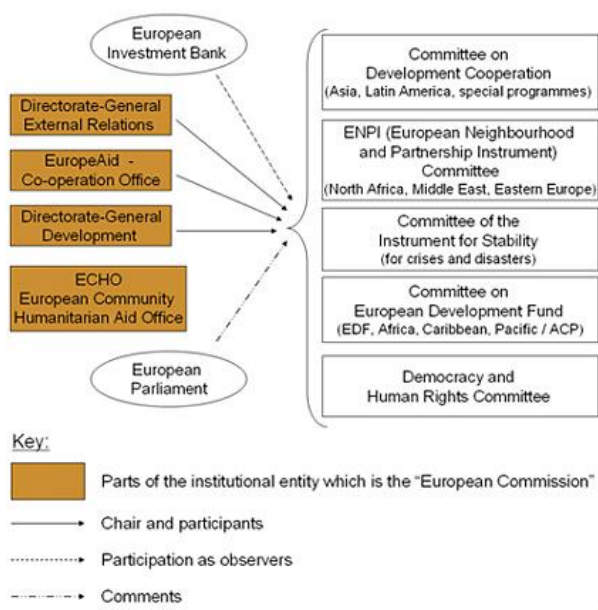
The **Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development – EuropeAid** manages programmes and projects in all developing countries. EuropeAid is responsible for all phases of the project cycle required in order to reach the programme objectives laid down by the Directorates-General and adopted by the Commission.

The aim in setting up the cooperation office was to bundle responsibility to the extent practicable, without centralising all decisions.

Everything that can better be settled at local level should be decided at this level rather than in Brussels. This is the basic idea underlying deconcentration moves. Programme management duties are increasingly being performed directly by the EU delegations in country.

The **European Investment Bank (EIB)**, based in Luxembourg, was founded in 1958 as the financing institution of the European Community. Its main responsibility is to finance investments that will promote European integration and help achieve the goals of the Community. Outside the EU it extends loans within the framework of the development and cooperation policy of the EU.





N.B.: The term "committee" is used to refer to the respective committees on which the member country governments hold seats and various voting rights.

Source: BMZ Online, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/european_development_cooperation/players/cooperation/index.html

European Consensus on Development

The New European Consensus on Development was signed in 2017 and is a shared vision and framework for development cooperation for the EU and its Member States. It is a blueprint which aligns the Union's development policy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The new Consensus contributes to the objectives and principles of EU external action as laid down in the Lisbon Treaty, and supports the Global Strategy on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy presented in June 2016 by the High Representative.

Sources and further information:

- European Commission Online, Available online at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en and https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments_en
- BMZ Online, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/european_development_cooperation/index.html

Critical voices, e.g.

- www.euractiv.com/section/freedom-of-thought/news/tues-acc-states-push-back-at-new-consensus-on-development-over-democracy-deficit
- www.suedwind-institut.de/fileadmin/fuerSuedwind/Publikationen/2016/2016-32_Zum_europaeischen_Konsens_Entwicklungspolitik.pdf
- www.oscfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/new-eu-development-framework-self-interest-trumps-solidarity

Reflecion

How should the EU fulfill its role as a global player?

What do you think: more EU projects and less bilateral engagement?

Your notes & additions



The German development cooperation

Since 1952 Germany is engaged in development cooperation. The Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) was founded 1961. The BMZ develops the guidelines and the fundamental concepts on which German development policy is based. It devises long-term strategies for cooperation with the various players concerned and defines the rules for implementing that cooperation.

Present political focuses

Eco- nomy	Sustainable economic growth, e.g. <u>cotton production</u> , <u>textile industry</u>
Dis- place- ment	Tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees (Special initiative)
Hunger	Food security, rural development, support small farmers (Special initiative)
Climate	Protect climate, mitigate impact of climate change, secure resources

Motives and interests

Dudley and Montmarquette (1976) identify three donor motives. First, donors expect recipient nations to express gratitude in the form of support for donors' interests, perhaps in the sphere of international politics. Second, recipients may trade more with donors, furthering the donors' economic interests. [...] More recently, aid has focused substantially on security concerns, marked especially by the watershed event of September 2001. (Bandyopadhyay 2013)

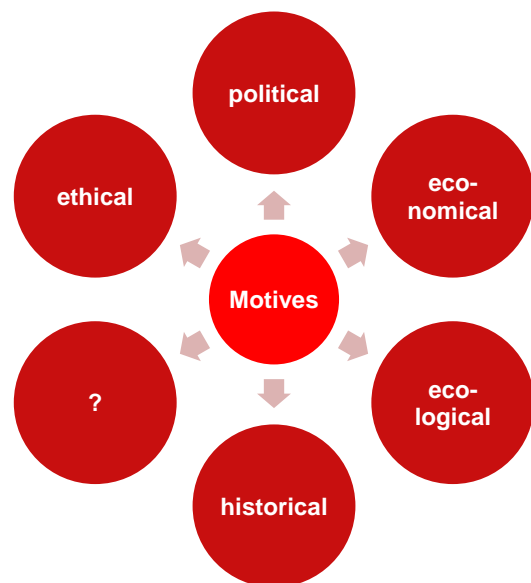
BMZ argues: 'Today's problems do not stop at national borders. Terrorism, war and civil war have an impact across borders. Those who want security have to do something to establish peace in the world. Development cooperation helps to prevent crises and overcome conflicts.'

Environmental degradation and climate change are other global challenges. Development cooperation,

which promotes environmental protection, environmentally friendly production methods and the use of renewable resources, contributes to global environmental protection.

Development cooperation, which is geared to stabilising national economies in partner countries, also gives a boost to donor countries' economies.

Source: BMZ, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/principles/principles-of-development-policy/index.html



Reflection

What are the motives and interests of your partner country?

Your notes & additions, e.g. motives



Stakeholders


German development cooperation with partner countries rests on two pillars: it is either initiated and organised by the German government, or devised and implemented independently by non-governmental organisations.

Source: BMZ, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/ap-proaches/bilateral_development_cooperation/players/index.html

Governmental stakeholders / Implementing organisations

Official Development Assistance (ODA) embraces all Technical and Financial Cooperation projects and programmes which are agreed on in contracts entered into directly with the governments of partner countries. The BMZ contracts the so-called implementing organisation to realise the projects.




 **kfw**
ENTWICKLUNGSBANK

KfW Entwicklungsbank and the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG), a subsidiary of the KfW Group, are responsible for Financial Cooperation.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is responsible for technical cooperation with Germany's partner countries, for preparing and sending out development workers, and for human resources development and further training.



 There are other, specialised implementing organisations of Technical Cooperation, such as the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) or the National Metrology Institute (PTB).

Furthermore, the German Federal States and the communities are also engaged. The current development policy guidelines applicable to the Länder were established in October 2008 by means of a resolution adopted by the Conference of Minister-Presidents, the body responsible for coordinating the policies of the Länder.

Non-governmental stakeholders

The second pillar consists of the activities proposed by non-governmental organisations and carried out in the partner countries – for example by the

churches, political foundations and a very large number of other non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Government funding also goes to support this form of German development cooperation with partner countries. Responsibility for the implementation of the projects, however, lies in the hands of the non-governmental organisations. Despite the government grants, they remain fully independent.



VENRO
VERBAND ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK
UND HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Numerous (138, June 2019) German development policy-oriented NGOs are currently members of the umbrella organisation VENRO, the Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs.

**Your notes & additions, e.g.
further German stakeholders**

[illegible]

Planning and implementation of programmes



Source: BMZ, Available online at: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/bilateral_development_cooperation/approaches/index.html

Present debates

DAC-Peer review: Germany & 2030 Agenda

Peer reviews provide in-depth examinations of development systems and policies in all DAC member countries. Each DAC member country is peer reviewed roughly every four years.

„The Review finds that Germany’s stated aim to focus on the poorest countries is not well reflected in its aid flows.“ OECD

Source: www.oecd.org/newsroom/germany-should-work-to-meet-its-aid-goal-and-its-geographic-priorities.htm

Reflection

Is Germany ready for the 2030 Agenda?
Is there today a stronger focus on poorer countries?

Displacement and development policy

Worldwide, there are around 70 million displaced people (UNHCR). Around 85 per cent of all refugees remain in their region of the world and are hosted by developing countries. A number of those countries are partner countries of the German Development cooperation. But the present public and political perception in Europe also has an impact on development policy and requires action.

Reflection

How should development policy react towards the displacement issue?

Further information:

- www.die-gdi.de/en/research/bi-and-multilateral-development-cooperation/actors-bilateral-multilateral-traditional-and-new
- www.die-gdi.de/en/refugee/
- www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_2.2016.pdf
- <https://skew.engagement-global.de/migration-and-development.html>
- www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/sustainable-development/development-planning-and-inclusive-sustainable-growth/migration-refugees-and-displacement.html

Africa strategy: Compact with Africa, Marshallplan with Africa, Investment funds AATIF

The Marshall Plan with Africa states: „We need a paradigm shift in the cooperation with our African partners. We must move away from the concept of donor and recipient countries, and focus more on joint economic cooperation instead.“

Reflection

What is the new partnership and what do you think of it?

BMZ Info

- www.bmz.de/en/countries_regions/marshall_plan_with_africa/index.html
- www.bmz.de/en/issues/wirtschaft/nachhaltige_wirtschaftsentwicklung/privatwirtschaftsfoerderung/index.html
- www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home.html
- www.aatif.lu/home.html

Critical voices, e.g.

- www.die-gdi.de/en/the-current-column/article/the-marshall-plan-with-africa-looking-ahead-to-the-principles-of-development-effectiveness
- www.die-gdi.de/en/the-current-column/article/the-g20-and-africa-an-alliance-for-sustainability

Fragile states

In its 2003 European Security Strategy entitled "A Secure Europe in a Better World", the **EU** emphasized the importance of good governance. The new European Consensus on Development (2017) emphasizes to place a stronger focus on supporting sustainable development in fragile and conflict-affected countries. The **OECD** has been producing reports that look at fragility since 2005 and has formulated principles for the engagement in fragile states and situations. The International Network on Conflict and Fragility (**INCAF**) is a network of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and key multilateral agencies working in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, hosted by the OECD, is a forum for political dialogue to bring together countries affected by conflict and fragility, development partners, and civil society.

In June 2017, **German government** adopted new guidelines entitled "Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace".

Since 2001, the BMZ has been defining the group of fragile, conflict-affected and violence-affected countries based on an annual assessment through a crisis early warning system. In 2018, 40 of 94 evaluated countries were deemed to have an "acute potential for escalation" (the most serious category).

The Civil Peace Service (CPS) is a key instrument for German peace policy when Germany works together with fragile states. One focus of German peace experts is cooperation with local civil society.

Reflection

How strong do you estimate the influence of development cooperation on fragile states? Which instruments are effective and which are not?

Sources and further information:

- www.bmgz.de/en/issues/state_fragility/index.html
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management_en
- www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience
- www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/states-of-fragility-2018_9789264302075-en
- [Link collection: www.bmgz.de/en/issues/state_fragility/dokumente/index.html](http://link.collection.www.bmgz.de/en/issues/state_fragility/dokumente/index.html)

Your notes & additions

[illegible]

ODA-Statistics

German Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2016-2017)

Germany

Gross bilateral ODA, 2016-2017 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA

	2016	2017	Change 2016/17 %
Current (USD m)	24'735.7	25'005.1	1.1
Constant (2016 USD m)	24'735.7	24'157.0	-2.3
National Currency * (million)	22'368.5	22'182.0	-0.8
ODA/GNI (%)	0.70	0.67	
Bilateral share (%)	79	79	

* Euro

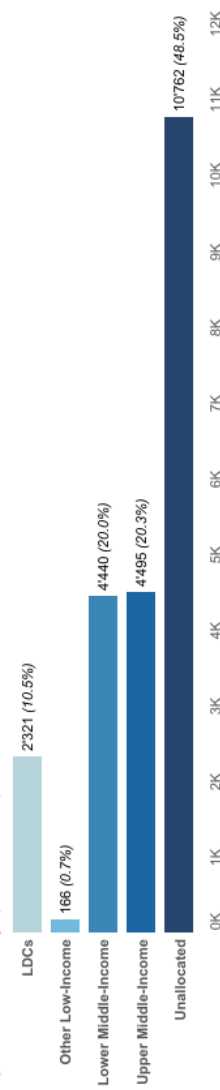
Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA (USD million)

1	India	900
2	Syrian Arab Republic	852
3	China (People's Republic of)	773
4	Morocco	513
5	Turkey	510
6	Afghanistan	491
7	Indonesia	453
8	Iraq	450
9	Mexico	333
10	Jordan	269

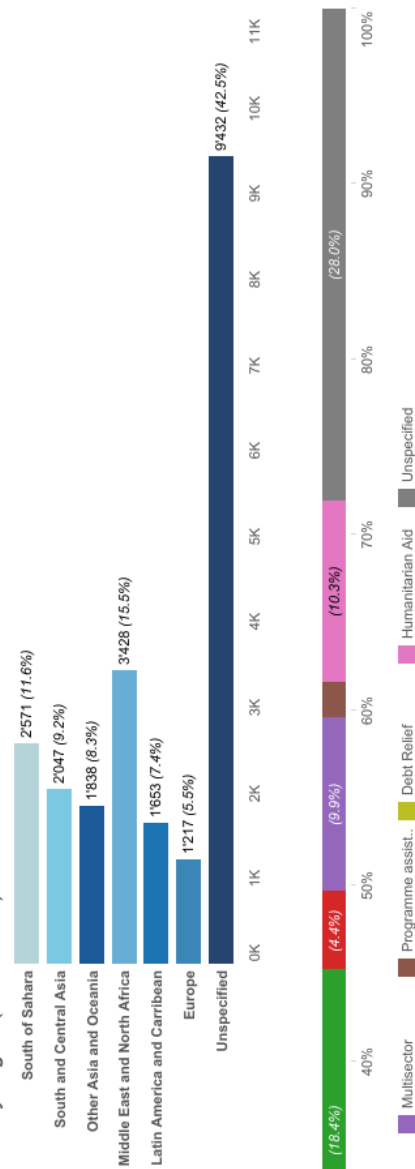
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	16%
Top 10 recipients	25%
Top 20 recipients	35%

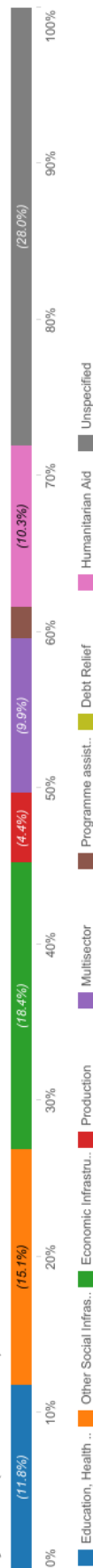
By Income Group (USD million)



By Region (USD million)



By Sector (commitments)



Source: OECD - DAC ; <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

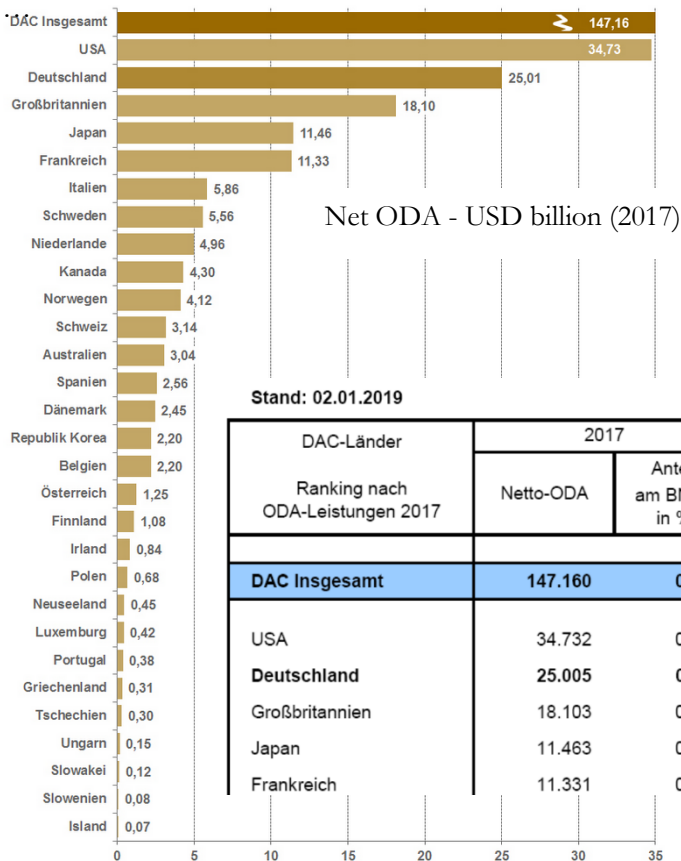
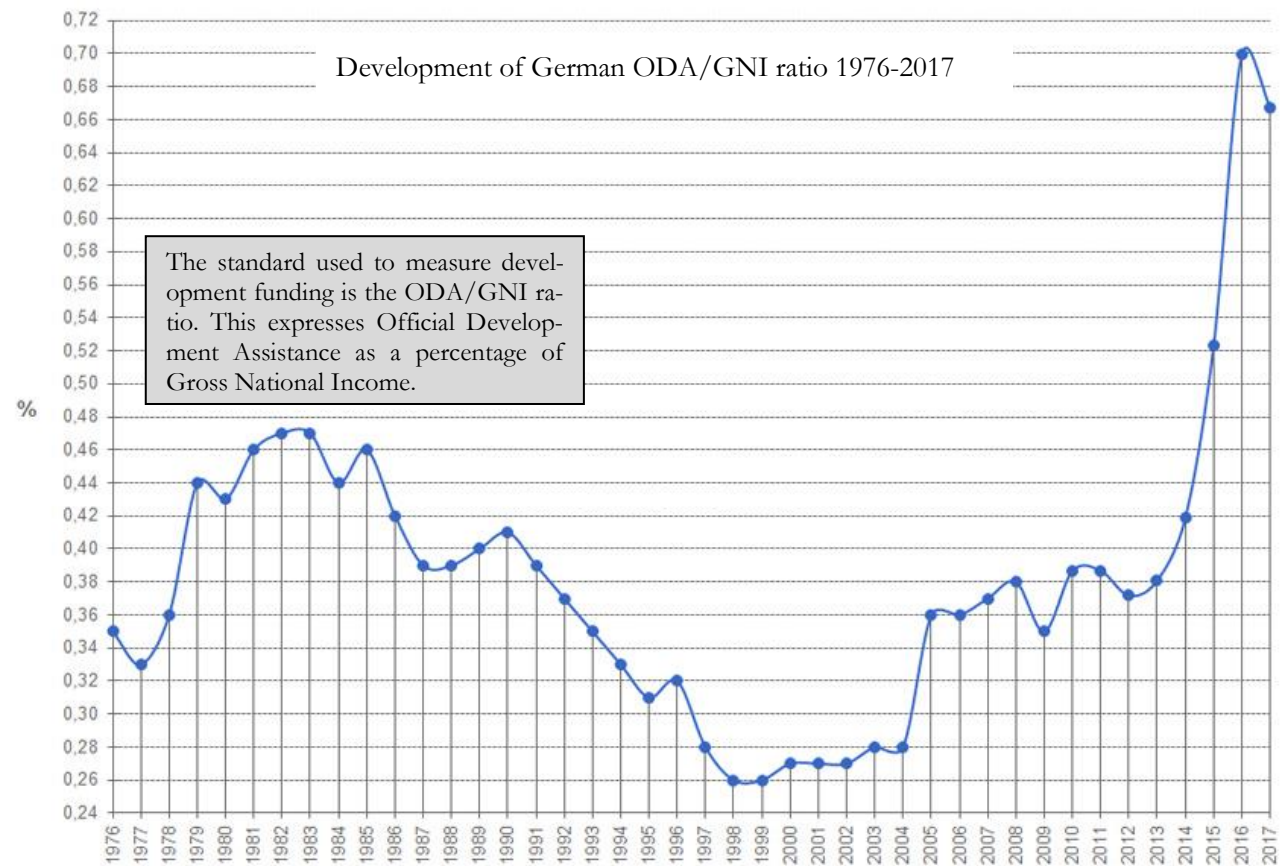
Info

Are you interested in other bilateral donors?

Have a look at the OECD /DAC Development Co-operation Reports or the Development Co-operation Peer Reviews.

- www.oecd.org/dac/development-co-operation-report-2014-2017.htm
- www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews_230971132;jsessionid=7d0b4d0p0kjs;ss-nod-live-03
- www.oecd.org/dac/stats/aid-at-a-glance.htm#donors





Comparing donors

Stand: 02.01.2019

DAC-Länder Ranking nach ODA-Leistungen 2017	2017		2016		Veränderung gegenüber 2016	
	Netto-ODA	Anteil am BNE ²⁾ in %	Netto-ODA	Anteil am BNE ²⁾ in %	absolut	in %
DAC Insgesamt	147.160	0,31	144.921	0,32	2.240	1,55
USA	34.732	0,18	34.421	0,19	311	0,90
Deutschland	25.005	0,67	24.736	0,70	269	1,09
Großbritannien	18.103	0,70	18.053	0,70	51	0,28
Japan	11.463	0,23	10.417	0,20	1.046	10,04
Frankreich	11.331	0,43	9.622	0,38	1.709	17,76

Source and copyright: BMZ 02.01.2019

Small toolbox



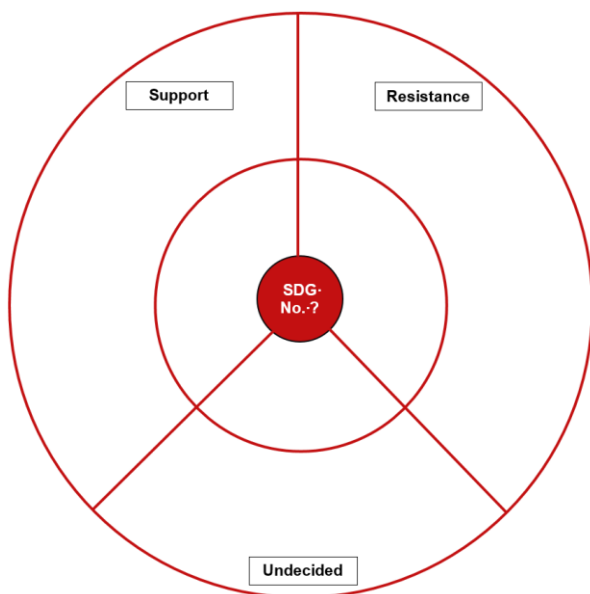
Circle of influence

The 17 development goals are addressed towards all countries in the international community.

What are the roles and position of various stakeholders in Germany and how strong is their influence?

Task:

1. The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 goals. Choose one goal for a stakeholder analysis.
2. Which key figures (stakeholders) from politics, science, business and society are relevant for the subject area of your chosen goal?
3. Sort the stakeholders into three groups. Who supports the goal and who hinders the achievement of the development goal? Are there undecided stakeholders or stakeholders who are currently behaving quite neutrally?
4. In the final step, you can estimate the influence of the stakeholders. The more you move the stakeholder into the centre the greater is his influence.



How does the landscape of the stakeholders in your project environment look like?

Force field analysis

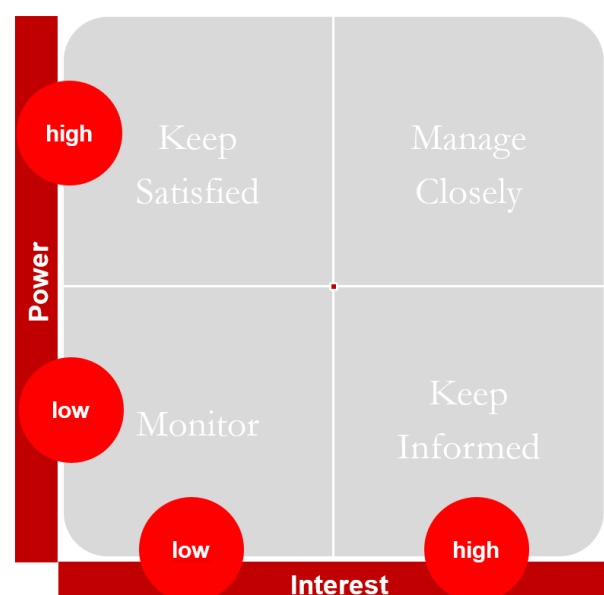
1. Name important (key) stakeholders regarding the achievement of a selected goal of the 2030 Agenda. Write down these stakeholders in the centre of the table.

2. Consider and discuss what position, pattern of behavior or arguments the respective stakeholder has that may have a positive or negative effect on the aim to be reached. Write down the points into the table.
3. What is the overall concluding picture to be seen from table?

Arguments and pattern of behaviour, that have a positive effect on an objective (Forces for change)	Key stakeholders	Arguments and pattern of behaviour that direct against the objective (Forces against change)
++	+	--

Power and Interest (Mendelow)

- *High power, interested people:* these are the people you must fully engage and make the greatest efforts to satisfy.
- *High power, less interested people:* put enough work in with these people to keep them satisfied, but not so much that they become bored with your message.
- *Low power, interested people:* keep these people adequately informed, and talk to them to ensure that no major issues are arising. These people can often be very helpful with the detail of your project.
- *Low power, less interested people:* again, monitor these people, but do not bore them with excessive communication.



Interests of the partner countries

Alignment & national development plans & ownership

In the international debate on aid effectiveness, programme-based approaches (PBAs) have become crucially important. PBAs are defined by the OECD-DAC as a way of engaging in development cooperation based on the principles of coordinated support for a locally owned programme of development. The term PBA is applied where the various donor contributions are an integral part of the national, sectoral or regional programmes of the partner countries concerned.

Programme-based approaches may encompass budget support or basket funding. In German development cooperation, these forms of funding are termed programme-oriented joint financing (PJF). PJF measures are, however, only one – albeit an important – component of PBAs. In addition to PJF projects, "traditional" projects may also fulfil PBA criteria and be implemented as integrated projects, provided that they are coordinated and harmonised within an overarching partner-owned programme.

PBAs must meet all of the following four criteria:

1. The host country or organisation is exercising leadership over the programme supported by donors;
2. A single comprehensive programme and budget framework is used;
3. There is a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonization of donor procedures for at least two of the following systems: (i) reporting, (ii) budgeting, (iii) financial management and (iv) procurement; and
4. the support to the programme uses at least two of the following local systems: (i) programme design, (ii) programme implementation, (iii) financial management and (iv) monitoring and evaluation.

Source GIZ (PBA Glossary)

Today, the demand for alignment of aid with partner countries – which always goes hand in hand with the demand for ownership – is still up-to-date. The first principle of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation refers to ownership and alignment:

„Ownership of Development Priorities by Partner Countries Receiving Support”

The Global Partnership monitoring framework includes also measurable indicators, e.g. „alignment of the intervention’s objectives / focus with existing government-owned results frameworks and planning tools”.

Reflection



How does alignment and ownership look like in your project?
Is your contribution for example part of a PBA?
Which criteria are covered?

Reflection



How does the implementation of the Global Partnership look like in your partner country?
Check your country:

<http://effectivecooperation.org/monitoring-country-progress/country-and-territory-monitoring-profiles>

Donor coordination and harmonisation

Harmonisation involves the improved coordination and dovetailing of procedures within the donor community. Its primary aim is to reduce transaction costs, first and foremost for partner countries. In the monitoring of the Paris Declaration, progress with harmonisation is measured by donor use of joint arrangements and procedures, and by the extent of shared analysis.

Even if donor coordination and harmonization not appear any more in the Global Partnership monitoring framework, it remains a challenge.

Harmonisation takes place at several levels, including in bilateral consultations (e.g. with other donor countries or multilateral donors) and in coordinating bodies. Various forms of cooperation exist.

Forms of cooperation

The various forms of cooperation differ in terms of the type of cooperation and the financing modalities. forms of cooperation

Example: Basket funding

Joint multi-donor funding of a specific package of measures, e.g. specific budget lines. The funds are earmarked for agreed measures. Decisions on the use of these resources are usually taken jointly. The basket may be managed either by the partner or externally (e.g. by mandated donors). Basket funding differs from sector budget support in that the monies provided are earmarked for specific purposes, are managed through separate accounts and may also be externally managed.

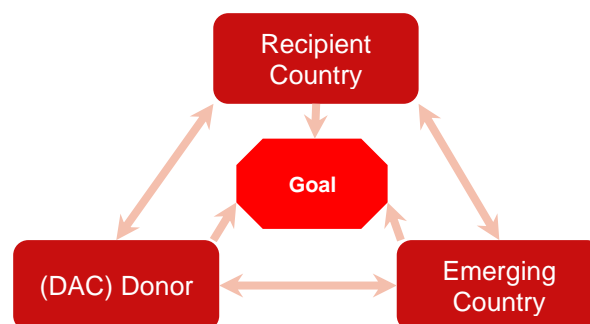


Example: triangular Cooperation

Emerging economies are playing an increasingly active and important role as a result of their growing political and economic significance. Even though many emerging economies are still developing countries and are receiving assistance from industrialised countries, they are gradually beginning to share their own knowledge with other developing countries and assist them with financial and human resources. Such emerging economies include, for instance, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa. The BMZ calls these countries its Global Development Partners.

The increased aid activities of a number of emerging economies are facilitating a new form of development cooperation: triangular cooperation. Germany's involvement in this type of development cooperation works as follows: Germany, as a traditional donor, works with an emerging economy that acts as a second donor. Together, they mobilise knowledge, experience and funding to jointly support a developing country (the recipient).

Source: www.bmz.de/en/ministry/approaches/triangular_cooperation



Conflict of interest among stakeholders in Germany and partner country in the field of 'Gender Equality'

The following applies for the BMZ and its implementing organisations:

Gender equality and the implementation of women's rights are of crucial importance for human rights-based, socially equitable, sustainable development of societies. Promoting gender equality is therefore a cross-cutting task and an attribute that touches all areas of German development cooperation. Germany's policy is based on international agreements on women's rights.

Reflection

Do our partner countries share our principles?

- How is the situation of women in your partner country? (see e.g. www.genderindex.org/countries)
- What is the official gender policy?
- How is the government engaged?

Info

BMZ - Info:

- Strategy Paper: Gender equality in development policy (2014)
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier340_02_2014.pdf
- Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier363a_03_2016.pdf
- Road Map 2018: Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier450_08_2018.pdf
- BMZ Online: www.bmz.de/en/issues/frauenrechte/deutschepolitik/index.html

Online-Resources

2030 Agenda

Primary sources

- BMZ-Online (web site)
www.bmz.de/en/ministry/principles/2030_agenda/index.html
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN resolution). Available online at
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>
- Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (web site)
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Documents

- OECD: States of Fragility 2015. Meeting Post-2015 Ambitions. Available online at
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-2015-9789264227699-en.htm>
- EU: European Consensus on Development (2017). Available online at
https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/european-consensus-on-development-final-20170626_en.pdf
- UN: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018>

Web sites

- Global Goals campaign
www.globalgoals.org
- Sustainable Development Solutions Network
<http://unsdsn.org>
- European Commission – International Cooperation and Development
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/2030-agenda-sustainable-development_en
- OECD - DAC
<http://unsdsn.org/www.oecd.org/dac/sustainable-development-goals.htm>

History

- Historical overview of EU cooperation and aid (web website)
https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/historical-overview-eu-cooperation-and-aid_en
- History of the United Nations (web site)
www.un.org/en/sections/history/history-united-nations/

German development policy

- BMZ (web site)
www.bmz.de/en/index.html
- BMZ (2019): A sustainable path to the future. Available online at
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materialie355_sustainable_path.pdf
- BMZ (2017): The German Government's 15th Development Policy Report. Available online at
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materialie305_development_policy.pdf
- BMZ (2017): Africa and Europe – A new partnership for development, peace and a better future. Available online at
www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materialie270_africa_marshallplan.pdf
- The Federal Government (2018): German sustainable development strategy. Available online at
www.bundesregierung.de/re-source/blob/975274/1588964/1b24acbed2b731744c2ffa4ca9f3a6fc/2019-03-13-dns-aktualisierung-2018-englisch-data.pdf?download=1
- DEval (2018): Meta-evaluation of sustainability in German development cooperation. Available online at
www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2018/DE-val_NH_Meta-Evaluierung_EN_web.pdf
BMZ response: www.bmz.de/en/zentrales_downloadarchiv/erfolg/BMZ_Stellungnahme_zum_DEval_Evaluierungsbericht_Nachhaltigkeit_en.pdf
- Deval (2016): German Aid from a Partner Perspective. Experience-based Perceptions from AidData's 2014 Reform Efforts Survey. Available online at
www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2016_DEval_AidData_Final_WEB.pdf
- Germany (2015) DAC Peer Review. Available online at
www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/peer-review-germany.htm
- Deutsche Institut für Menschenrechte: Sustainable Development Goals. An opportunity for the realisation of human rights in and by Germany. (2015). Available online at
www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/aktuell/aktuell_3_2015_Sustainable_Development_Goals.pdf
- Report of the German Federal Government to the High - Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016. Available online at
www.bmz.de/en/zentrales_downloadarchiv/Presse/HLPF-Bericht_financial_EN.pdf or summary <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016/germany>

International Cooperation

- OECD/DAC: Development Co-operation Report 2018. Available online at www.oecd.org/dac/development-co-operation-report-2018/7721.htm
- World Bank Reports (web site) www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr/wdr-archive

Development effectiveness

- Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. (web site) <http://effectivecooperation.org/monitoring-country-progress/explore-monitoring-data>
- OECD/DAC, High Level Forms, a history (web site) www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/thehighlevelformsonaideffectivenessahistory.htm
- EU approach to development effectiveness (web site) https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/en-approach-aid-effectiveness_en
- OECD/DAC, Effective development co-operation effectiveness (web site) www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness

Capacity Development

- UNDP Capacity Development (web site) www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/capacity-building/capacity-development-a-undp-primer.html
- LenCD - Learning Network on Capacity Development (web site) www.len.cd.org
- Capacity 4 Development (web site) <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev>

Further

- Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), various publications (web site) www.die-gdi.de/en/publications/
- GIGA - Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien. various publications (web site) www.giga-hamburg.de/en
- Global Policy Forum, various publications (web site) www.globalpolicy.org/publications

YouTube channels

- GIZ www.youtube.com/channel/UCJLVqXctUDpmTmfMERGm25g
- DIE www.youtube.com/user/DIEnewsflash

- DEG www.youtube.com/channel/UC46w63wZKADIOzGrG3b9QA
- United Nations www.youtube.com/user/unitednations

Glossaries

- OECD/DAC Glossary of Aid Effectiveness (web site): www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/aideffectivenessglossary.htm
- OECD/DAC Glossary of Key terms (web site) www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm

Development policy of the EU

- Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) (web site) <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>
- Ministries of all EU countries www.bmg.de/de/ministerium/wege/ez_eu/praxis_der_eu_zusammenarbeit/entwicklungsministerien.html
- OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: European Union 2018 https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-european-union-2018_9789264309494-en

Your notes & additions



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