

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Development Politics – Learning Journal

COURSE-
MATERIALS

Transforming our World – for a Sustainable Development

Imprint

Editor:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Akademie für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (AIZ)
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
D-53113 Bonn

T: + 49 228 44 60-33 33
F: + 49 228 44 60-17 66
I: www.giz.de/akademie

Editorial: Dr. Peter Böxkes (Consultant) und Michael Schneider (GIZ)

Cover photo: United Nations

As at July 2021 (revised and completed version, 2017)

Content

References	4
Introduction and terms.....	5
Terms.....	5
Country groups	6
How to measure development?	10
International Cooperation	12
International commitments and agreements	12
International stakeholders.....	16
EU development policy	17
Financial instruments	17
Organisations.....	17
European Consensus on Development.....	18
The German development cooperation	19
Motives and interests.....	19
Stakeholders	20
Present debates.....	21
Implementation principles for the 2030 Agenda	22
ODA-Statistics	23
Small toolbox	25
Interests of the partner countries	26
Alignment & national development plans & ownership	26
Donor coordination and harmonisation.....	26
Online-Resources	28

References



Learning journal

The learning journal "Development Policy" contains information and illustrations, 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.

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.

After registering for the course programme, the "SQ Portal" is directly at your disposal: A community of people who are about to depart or are already in their mission country. The SQ Portal gives you the space to network, to get information, and to undertake further learning – and all this prior to, during, and after your preparation for departure. Especially for networking, there are a lot of functions:

- 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.
- Join a growing number of communities in line with criteria such as country, languages, or specialist themes, or establish a new group yourself.
- Personal and from everyday life – in their stories, departed personnel can share interesting experiences and impressions regarding departure and/or time abroad.



Access

<https://sq-portal.de>

Introduction and terms

Terms

Development policy (or politics)

Development policy includes all political activities and government measures that promote the technical and social development of so-called developing countries. In principle, development policy aims to improve the living conditions of the people in these countries.

Own translation, Source: Schneider, G. and Toyka-Seid, C (2017): Das junge Politik-Lexikon, Bonn: BpB.

www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/lexika/das-junge-politik-lexikon/320219/entwicklungspolitik

European Commission: European development policy fosters sustainable development and stability in developing countries, with the ultimate goal of eradicating extreme poverty.

Source: European Commission,

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-development-policy_en

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

European Commission: Development assistance is one of the pillars of the EU's external action, alongside foreign, security, and trade policies. It is based on the fundamental principles laid out in European treaties, agreements, and strategies.

Source: European Commission,

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-development-policy_en

Unlike emergency aid, which may be provided at very short notice, most development cooperation is planned out over a much longer time frame 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.

Source: Keeley, B. (2012), "What is aid?", in From Aid to Development: The Global Fight against Poverty, OECD Publishing, <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, J. A. and Glennie, J. (2015), "What is development cooperation?", in 2016 Development Cooperation Forum Policy Briefs, ECOSOC (UN), www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfund/pdf15/2016_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, www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#ODA

Further information

- "Official development assistance – definition and coverage", OECD/DAC, www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm

Reflection



Terms like development cooperation are controversial.

- What do you think?
- Do you know or favour other terms?

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. www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/sociology-general-terms-and-concepts/developing-countries

There is no uniform definition for the term "developing countries", which has been used in Germany since the 1950s. However, the majority of these states share some of these common characteristics:

- a poor supply of food for large groups of the population, resulting in malnutrition and hunger
- a low per capita income, poverty
- no or poor health care, a high infant mortality rate and a low average life expectancy
- inadequate educational opportunities, a high illiteracy rate
- high unemployment, a generally low standard of living, often extremely unequal distribution of available goods.

The economy of most developing countries is characterised by a structure in which traditional modes of production – predominantly in agriculture

– are contrasted with a modern dynamic sector – mostly in industry. As many developing countries are highly indebted, their economies often suffer from a lack of capital and external economic difficulties.

The list of developing countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is generally used internationally. It divides countries into four categories according to per capita income and is updated every three years. Payments made by donor countries to countries on this list are considered as official development assistance (ODA).

Own translation, source: BMZ-Lexikon der Entwicklungspolitik. www.bmz.de/de/service/lexikon

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 no more than round USD 1000.
- **Lower middle-income countries (LMICs):** countries with GNI per capita (World Bank Atlas basis) between USD 1 000 and USD 4000. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs, not as LMICs.
- **Upper middle-income countries (UMICs):** countries with GNI per capita between USD 4000 and USD 12.500.

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.

Sources:

- *OECD/DAC: Development Co-operation Report 2016, Glossary, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2016-47-en>*
- *DAC List of ODA Recipients. www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm*

The **World Bank** also divides countries into four country groups based on per capita income.

- For the current income classifications as defined by the World Bank, please see:
<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>
- "How does the World Bank classify countries?":
<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378834-how-does-the-world-bank-classify-countries>

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.

Source: BMZ, www.bmz.de/de/service/lexikon/schwellenland-14810

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, 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, www.bmz.de/en/development-policy

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.

Fragility is a multidimensional phenomenon. 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 (2020): *States of Fragility 2020*, www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/states-of-fragility_fa5a6770-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]



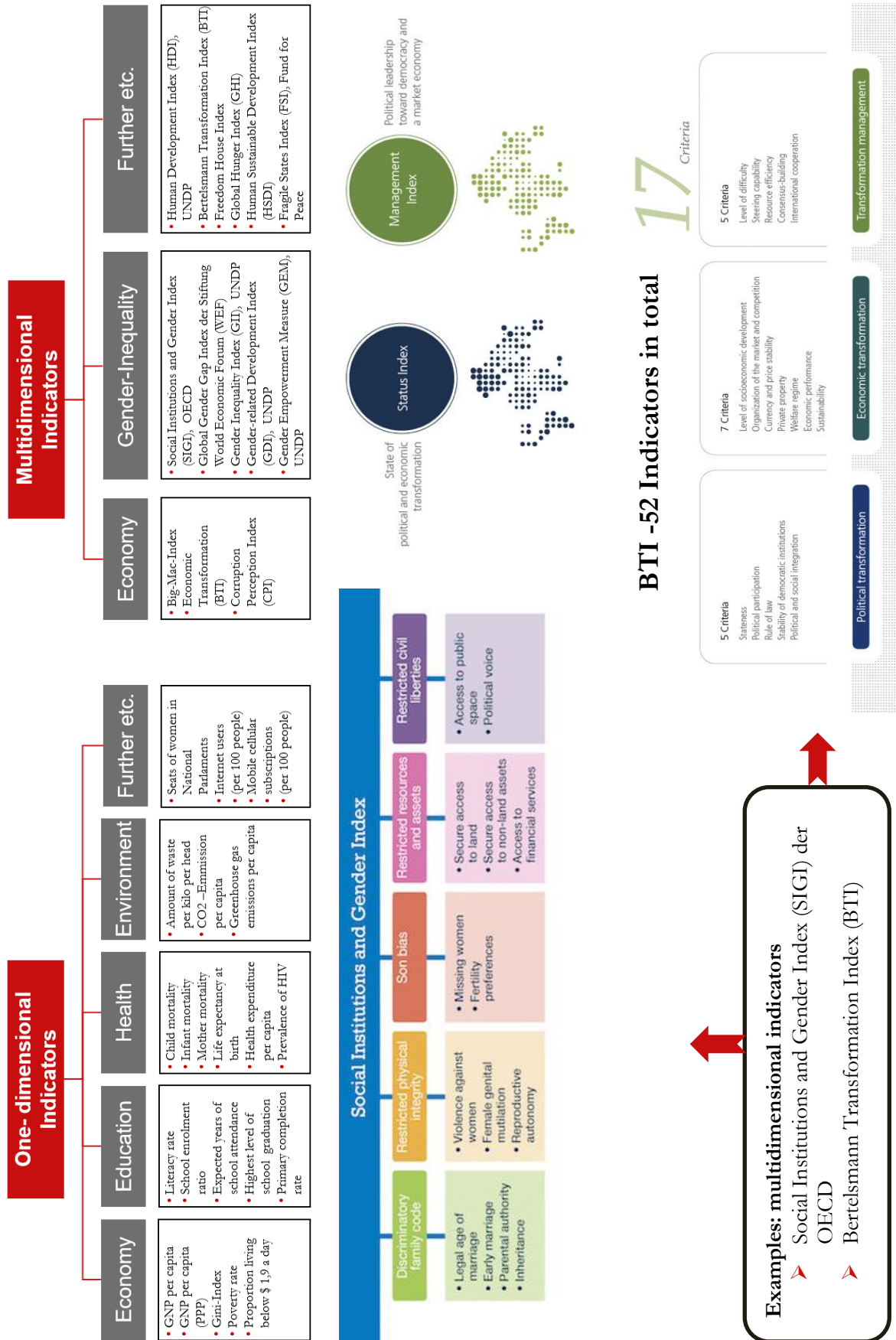
Your work in the context of the MDGs & SDGs

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

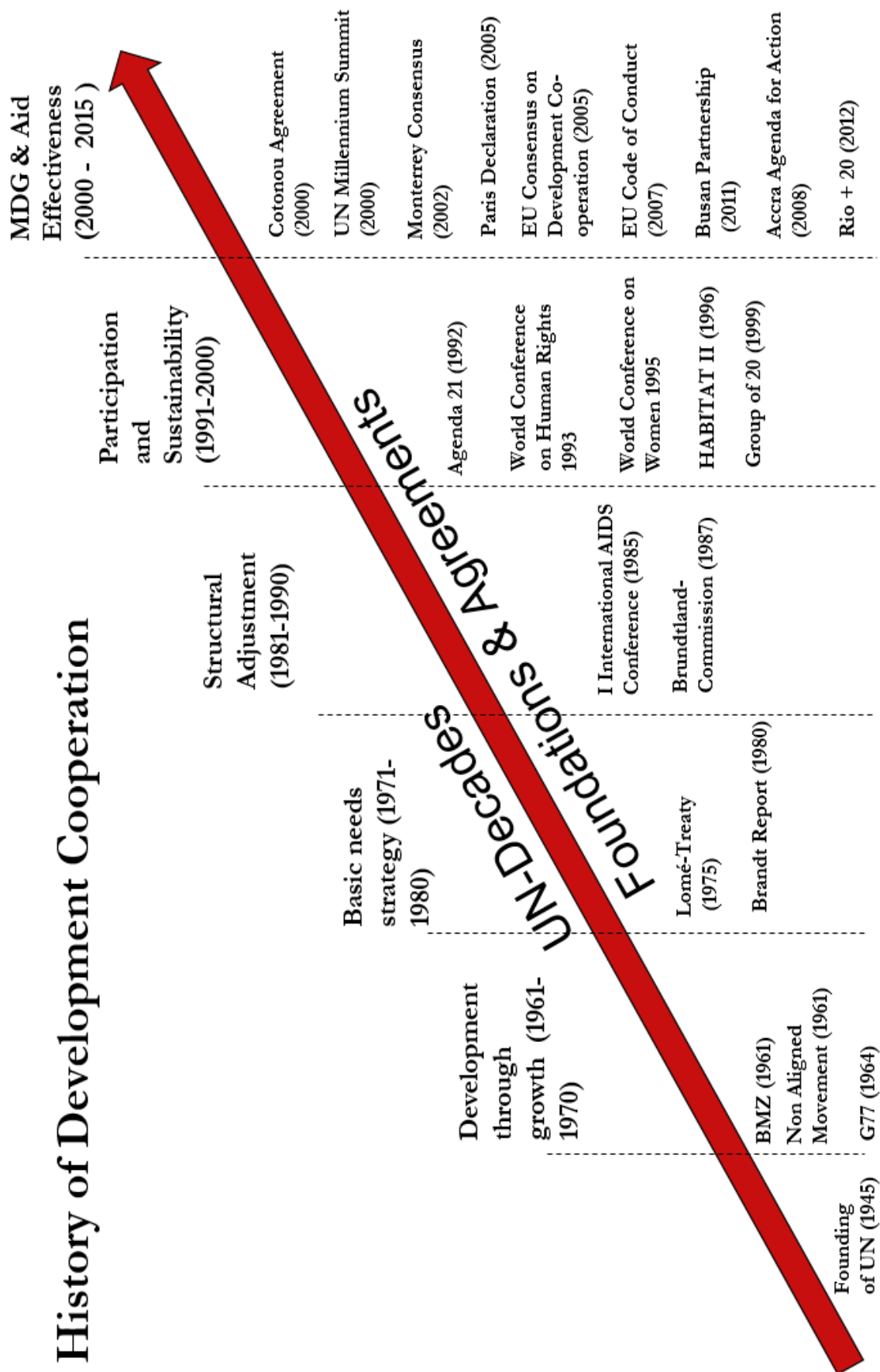


How to measure development?

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.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

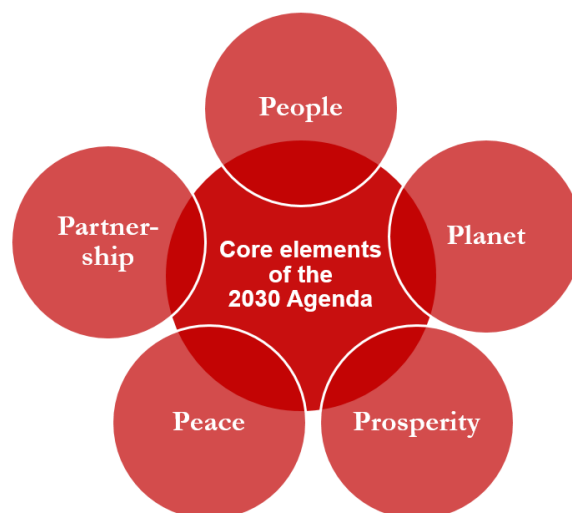


THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

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:

- UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- UN Knowledge Platform, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Aid effectiveness

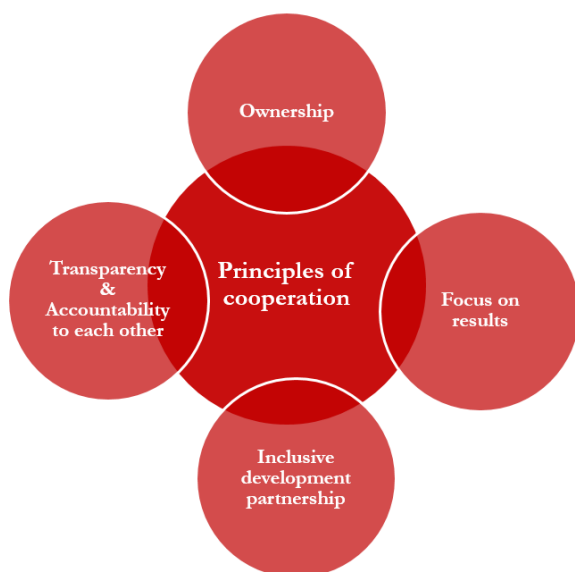
The Paris Declaration outlines five fundamental principles for making aid more effective. It lays out 12 indicators to provide a measurable and evidence-based way to track progress.



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 cooperation (see figure).



The framework consists of a set of 10 indicators.

The Global Partnership was created at the Fourth High-Level Forum in Busan in 2011. The Global Partnerships replaces the "Working Party on Aid Effectiveness".



The first High-Level Meeting of the **Global Partnership** for Effective Development Co-operation (the Global Partnership or GPEDC) took place 2014 in Mexico.

The Global Partnership is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness, to "maximize the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace." It brings together governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector and representatives from parliaments and trade unions among others, who are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their partnerships for development and the 2030 Agenda.

Further information

- www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/global-partnership.htm
- www.die-gdi.de/en/the-global-partnership-on-effective-development-cooperation
- <http://effectivecooperation.org>

Conclusion: international agreements

Three agreements are currently applied as milestones and form the present architecture of the international cooperation.

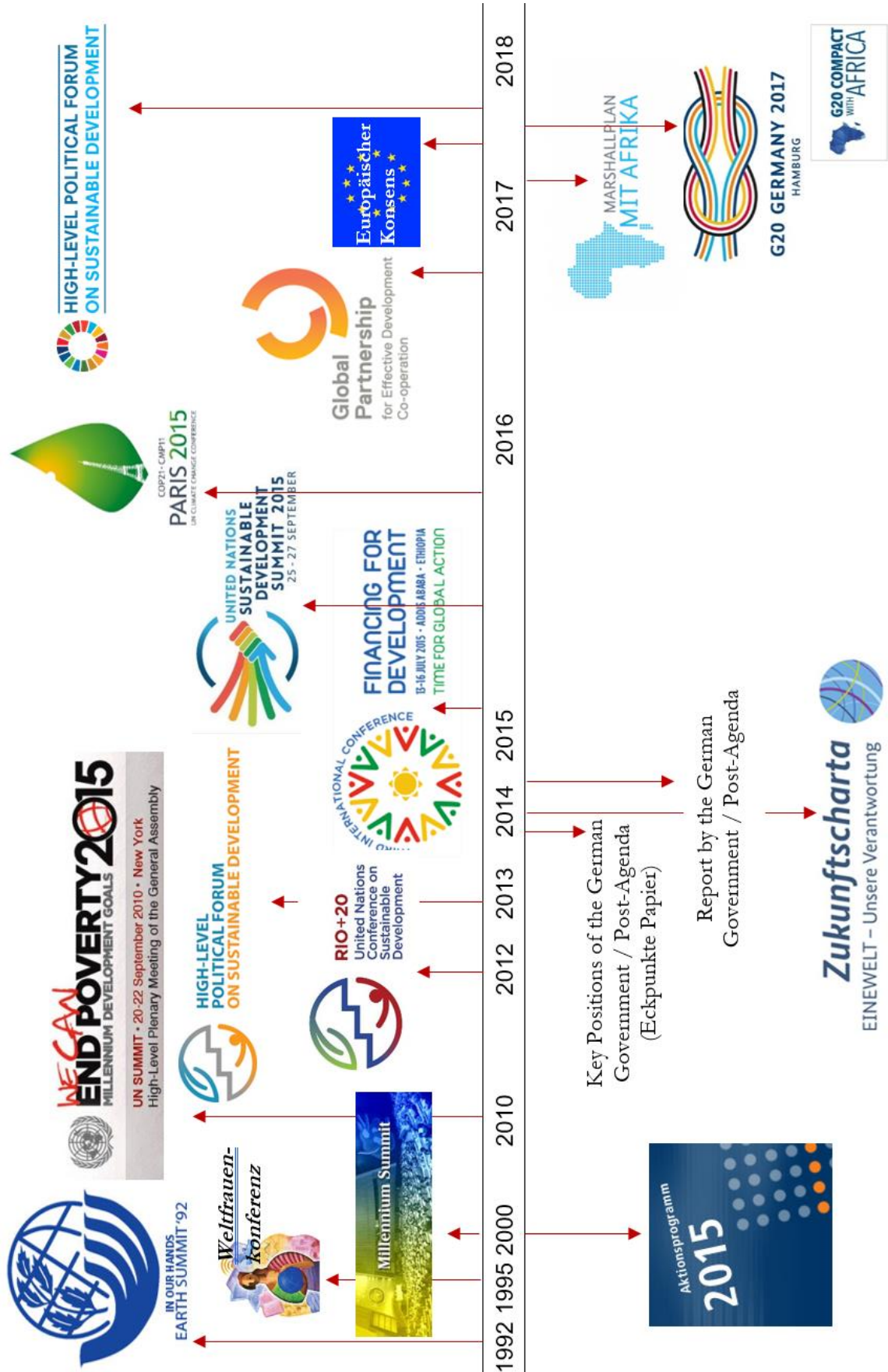
- => 2030 Agenda (SDGs)
- => Financing for Development (Addis Abeba)
- => Global Partnership (Busan Partnership)



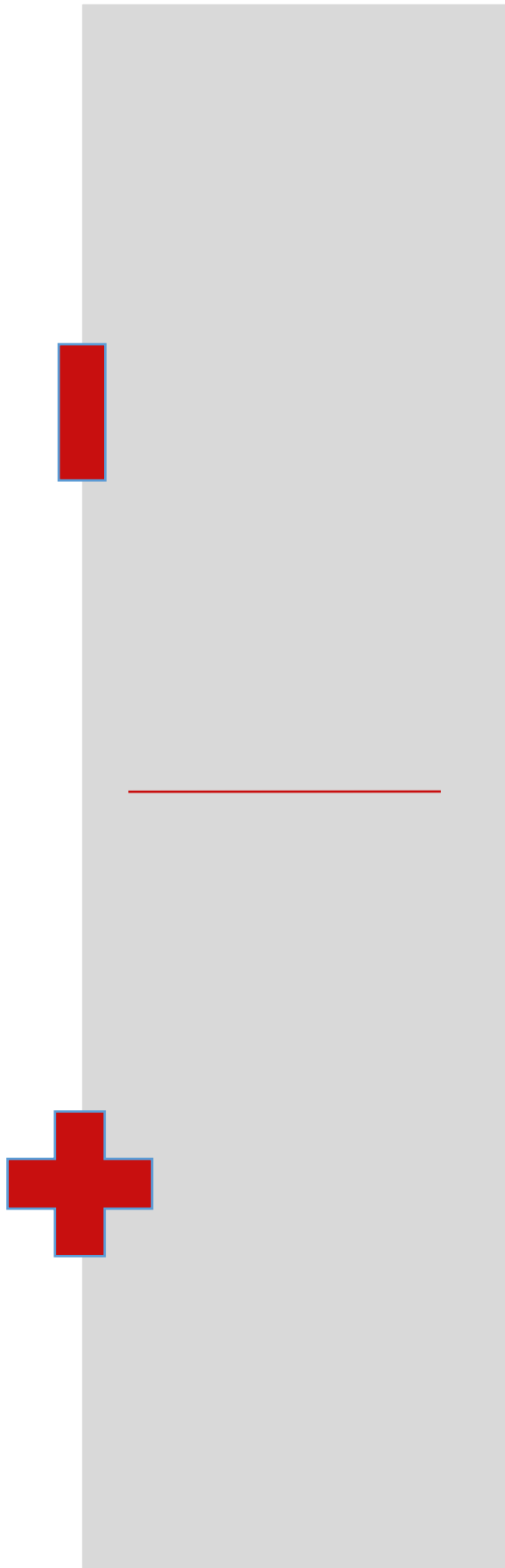
There are other international agreements that are also relevant to development policy. The Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, for example, explicitly refers to the 2030 Agenda.

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

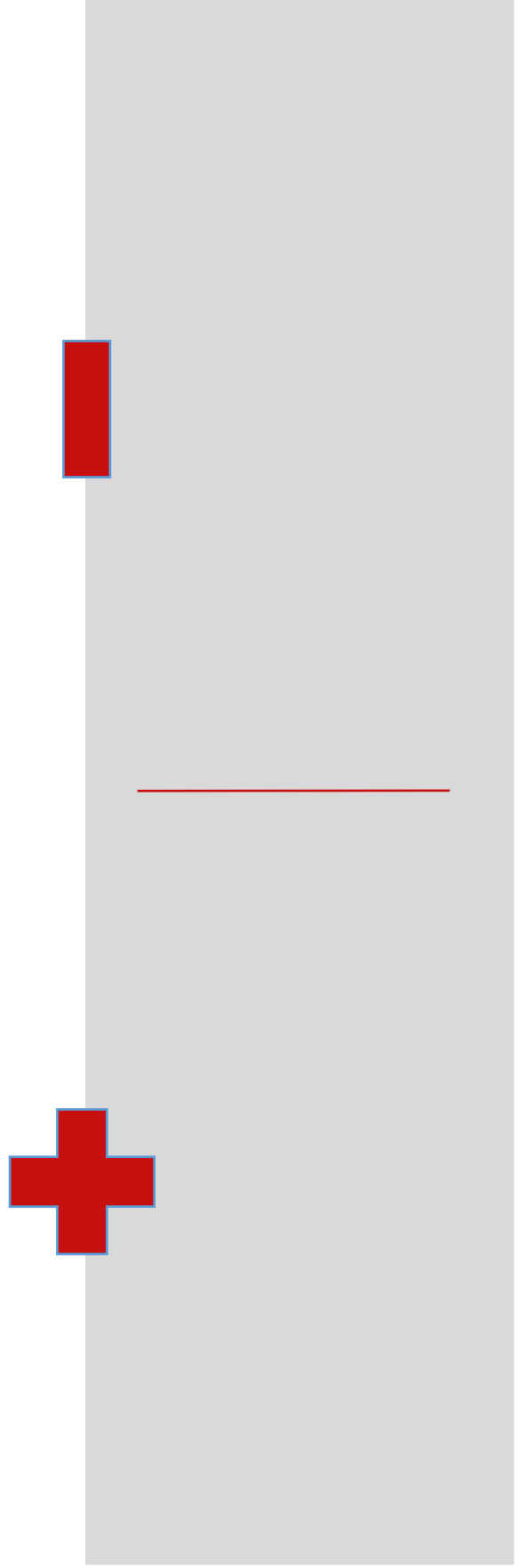
Comment and complete the time line



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 all 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.

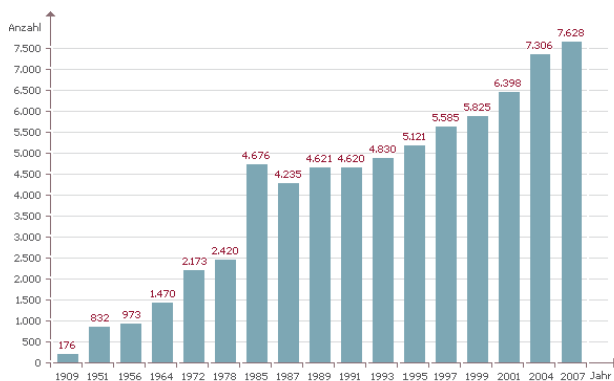
The number of donors has increased over time. In recent years, some emerging powers such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa have entered the scene. (Source: BMZ Online)

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). 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/studies/article/earmarking-in-the-multilateral-development-system-many-shades-of-grey
- www.un.org/en/about-us
- https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-cooperation-fundamental-rights_en
- www.imf.org/en/About
- www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are
- www.uia.org/ybio

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



EU development policy

The European Union (EU) and its 27 member states together account for over 50 percent of international development cooperation. The EU's development programmes reach around 150 partner countries.

Financial instruments

As part of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), on 14 June 2018 the European Commission presented its proposal for the Regulation on **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument** (NDICI – Global Europe). The instrument was adopted on 11 June 2021.

The overall allocation for the NDICI – Global Europe over the 2021-2027 period is around EUR 80 billion. This new instrument is structured around three pillars:

- A programmed geographic pillar of around EUR 60 billion that will serve the Union's external cooperation in four geographical areas: the Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Americas and the Caribbean.
- A programmed thematic pillar of around EUR 6 billion that will complement the geographic pillar through support for human rights and democracy, civil society organisations, peace, stability and conflict prevention, as well as global challenges.
- A non-programmable rapid response pillar of EUR 3 billion that will allow the EU to swiftly respond to crises, contribute to peace, stability and conflict prevention, strengthen the resilience of states, societies, communities and individuals, linking humanitarian aid and development action.

In addition, an "emerging challenges and priorities cushion" of around EUR 10 billion will cater for new and unforeseen needs and priorities, where most needed and duly justified.

This instrument (NDICI) aims to combine funding for programmes in different fields of EU external action into one single instrument. In the previous MFF, finances could be drawn from the European Development Fund (EDF) as well as from in total ten different external means of financing (e.g. Development Cooperation Instrument, DCI; European Neighbourhood Instrument, ENI).

Sources and further information:

- https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/global-europe_en
- <https://89initiative.com/a-global-europe-the-neighbourhood-development-and-international-cooperation-instrument/>
- <https://enfundingoverview.be/funding/neighbourhood-development-and-international-cooperation-instrument-ndici>
- www.cgdev.org/blog/redesigning-global-europe-eus-neighbourhood-development-and-international-cooperation
- https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/factsheet-global-europe-ndici-june-2021_en.pdf

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).

Within the Commission, the key implementing bodies are the following three Directorates-General:

- Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO): ensures rapid and effective delivery of EU relief assistance.
- Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR): supports reform and democratic consolidation, and strengthens the prosperity, stability and security around Europe.
- Directorate-General for International Partnerships: The DG is the central agency for the practical implementation of European development policy. It is headed by the Commissioner for Development. The DG is responsible for formulating European development strategies and manages EU programmes and projects in all partner countries. Together with the European External Action Service (EEAS), it is responsible for all phases of the project cycle in order to achieve the programme objectives decided by the Commission. What can be better managed locally should not be decided from Brussels. Programme management tasks are therefore increasingly taken over directly by the EU delegations on the ground.

In addition, the European Investment Bank acts as a lender to partner countries.

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.



Your notes & additions



European Consensus on Development

The 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 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, https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en
- European Council, www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/06/07/european-consensus-development
- BMZ Online, www.bmz.de/en/ministry/working-approach/european-cooperation-56642

Critical voices, e.g.

- www.euractiv.com/section/freedom-of-thought/news/tues-aqp-states-push-back-at-new-consensus-on-development-over-democracy-deficit
- www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/new-eu-development-framework-self-interest-trumps-solidarity

Reflection



- How should the EU fulfil its role as a global player?
- What do you think: more EU projects and less bilateral engagement?

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

Economy	Sustainable economic growth, e.g. <u>textil sector</u> , <u>supply chains</u>
Displacement	Tackling the root <u>causes</u> of displacement, reintegrating refugees (Special initiative)
Hunger	Food security, rural development, support small farmers (Special initiative)
Climate	<u>Protect climate</u> , <u>mitigate impact of climate change</u> , <u>energy</u> , secure resources

Motives and interests

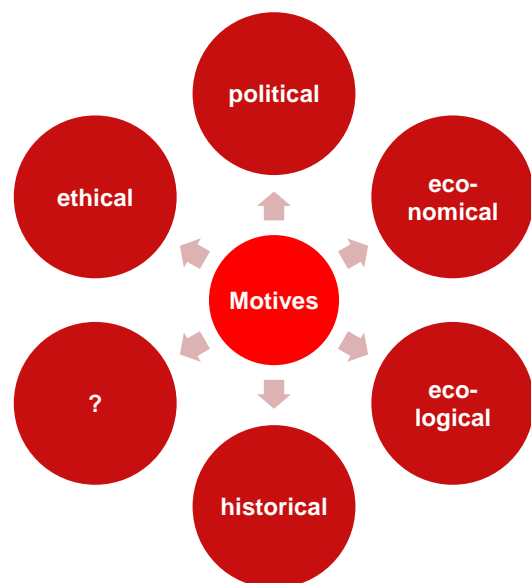
Dudley and Montmarquette (1976) identify three donor motives. First, donors expect recipient nations to express gratitude in the form of support for donors' interests, perhaps in the sphere of international politics. Second, recipients may trade more with donors, furthering the donors' economic interests. [...] 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.



Reflection

What are the motives and interests of your partner country?

Your notes & additions, e.g. motives

Present debates

BMZ 2030 reform strategy

At the end of April 2020, the BMZ presented a concept for future cooperation. Among other things, the reduction of partner countries for bilateral cooperation is planned.

Source: www.bmz.de/en/development-policy/reform-strategy-bmz-2030

Reflection



Where does your partner country and your field of work appear in the concept?

Displacement and development policy

Worldwide, there are around 80 million displaced people ([UNHCR](https://www.unhcr.org/)). Around 85 per cent of all refugees remain in their region of the world. 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/refugee
- www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/BP_2.2016.pdf
- <https://skew.engagement-global.de/migration-and-development.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/marshall-plan-with-africa
- www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home.html
- www.aatf.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

Since the mid-1990s, more and more intra-state conflicts have been escalating worldwide. More than half of the partner and cooperation countries of German development policy are affected by conflict, fragility or violence at least in parts of their national territory. The importance of crisis prevention and conflict transformation has become firmly established in development cooperation.

In June 2017, German government adopted new guidelines entitled "Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace". A new strategy on transitional development assistance was published 2020.

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. Around the half of the evaluated countries are 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.



Ziviler Friedensdienst

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.bmz.de/en/development-policy/transitional-development-assistance
- <https://www.plsbdialogue.org/en/>
- www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience
- www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/incaf-network.htm

Implementation principles for the 2030 Agenda

GIZ has formulated five principles for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They are derived from the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements such as the principles of the Global Partnership.



Integrated approach and three dimensions of sustainability

Firstly, for the first time, the 2030 Agenda gives equal consideration to the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability as causally interdependent factors. Poverty reduction is addressed in one guiding document together with sustainable development, resource conservation and climate change mitigation.

Secondly, the 2030 Agenda recognises the fact that global challenges are closely interrelated. It underlines the fact that the 17 SDGs are integrated and indivisible.



Shared responsibility of all actors

Responsibility for implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs is not merely a matter for the governments of the nation states but is a task that concerns everyone: civil society, the private sector, the academic and research community and governments.

New partnerships are intended to help overcome existing static donor-recipient patterns. They unite governments, civil society, the private sector, the UN system and other actors, for example within multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs). SDG 17, Partnerships for the goals, clearly highlights the importance of MSPs.



Leave No One Behind

This demand is an overarching principle that runs through the entire 2030 Agenda and applies equally to particularly low-income and/or fragile countries

affected by violence and conflict, and to marginalised people. The basic assumption is that sustainable development can only be achieved if no one is left behind. The goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda must be met for all sections of society – and first and foremost for those groups who have hitherto been ‘left farthest behind’.



Accountability (follow-up & review)

Although the UN has no authority to impose sanctions for non-implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the review mechanism is intended to ensure a ‘soft’ form of accountability. All countries are required to report on their efforts and progress at national, regional and global level. Regular and inclusive reviews are performed concerning the implementation status of the 2030 Agenda at all three levels. The findings of the review at national level form the basis for the regional and global level. The review mechanism serves to strengthen accountability, especially towards a country’s own population.



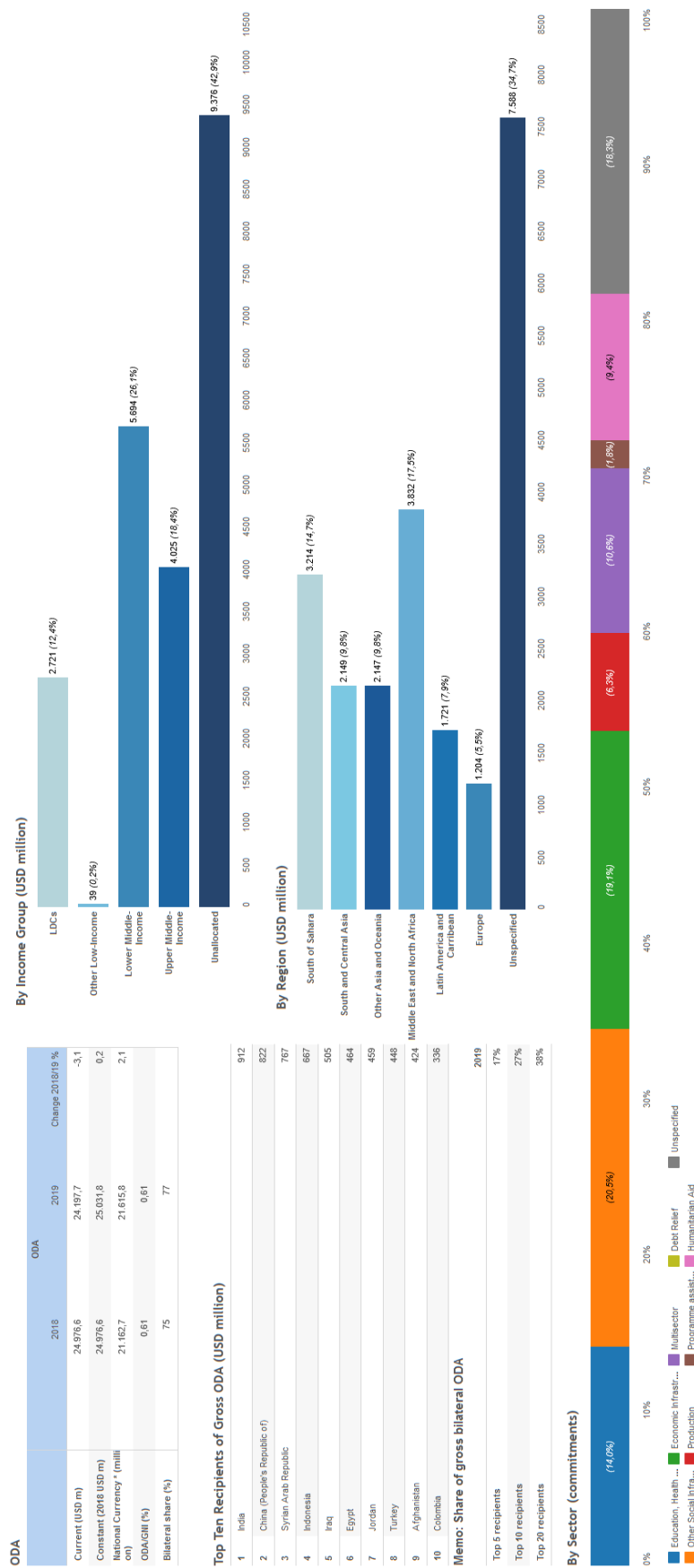
Universality

To achieve sustainable development, every country needs to develop or change. Consumer behaviour, production and climate change not only have an impact in a given country, they trigger global changes. The 2030 Agenda therefore applies universally to all countries of the world – developing countries, emerging economies and industrialised nations alike. Everyone is called on in equal measure to question the impact of their own actions on global issues, such as illegal arms trading, illegal financial flows, human trafficking, pollution of the oceans and climate change, and to seek solutions at both the national and the international, global level and implement these solutions within partnerships. Each country bears responsibility for defining its contributions to achievement of the 2030 Agenda in light of national policies and conditions, and for defining its global commitment.

Source: <https://agenda2030giz-guide.de/principles-1.html>

ODA-Statistics

German Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2018-2019)

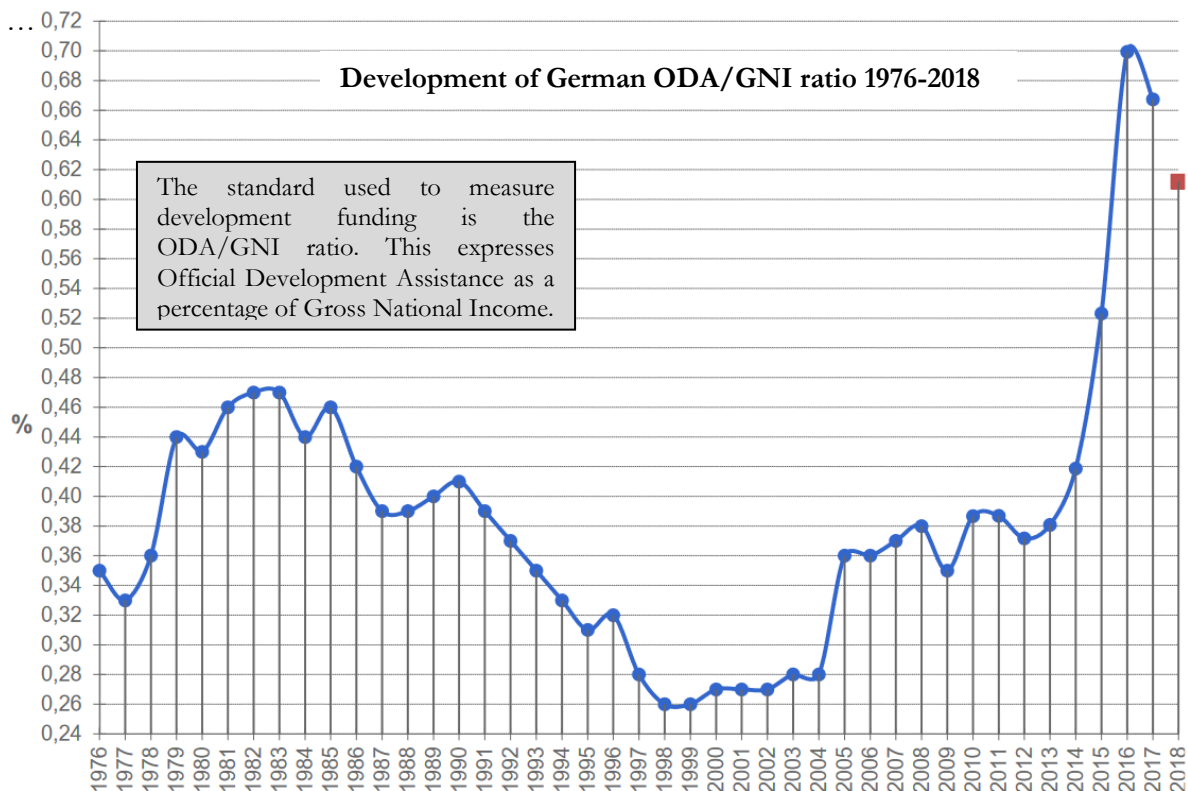


Info

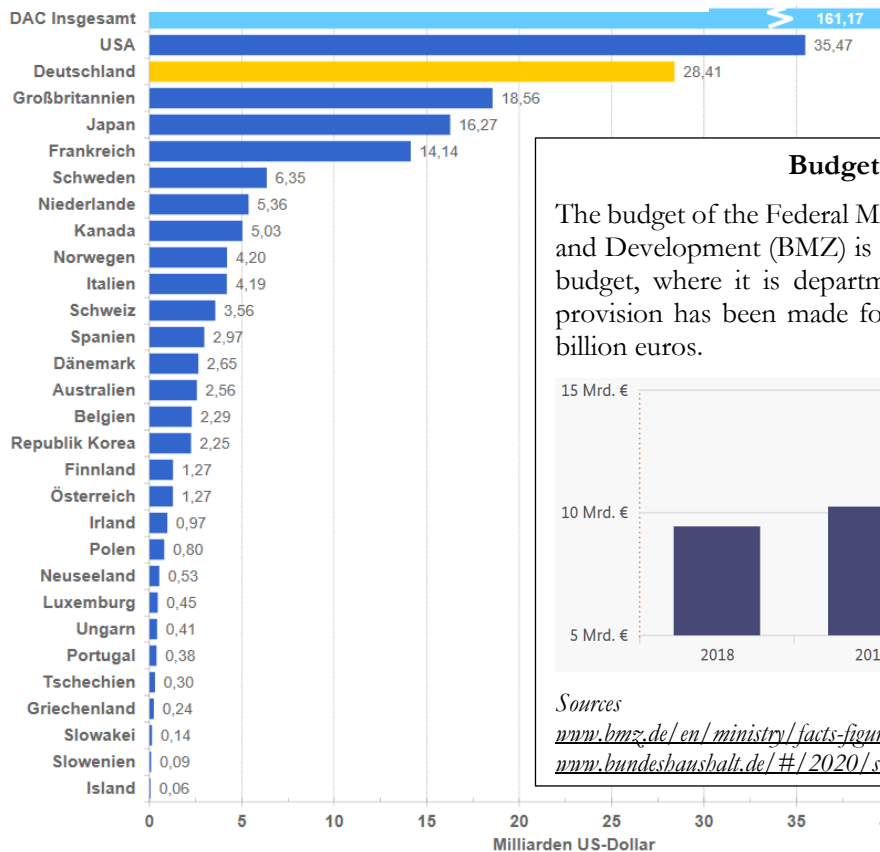
Are you interested in other bilateral donors?

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-20147721.htm
- www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews_23097132?sessionid=7e0tcdp0akjx-oecd-live-03
- www.oecd.org/dac/stats/aid-at-a-glance.htm#donors

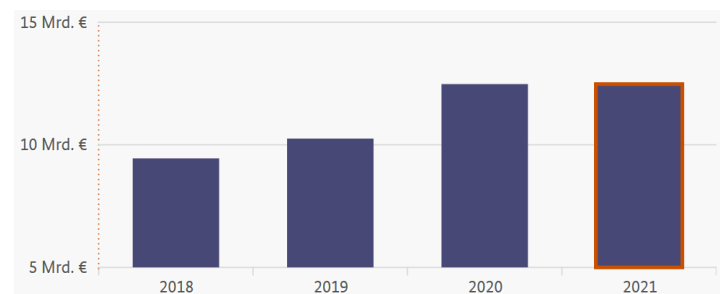


Comparing donors: ODA – USD billion (2020)



Budget of the BMZ

The budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is contained in the German national budget, where it is departmental budget 23. In fiscal 2021, provision has been made for spending in the order of 12.43 billion euros.



Sources

www.bmz.de/en/ministry/facts-figures

www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2020/soll/ausgaben/einzelplan/23.html

Source and copyright: BMZ

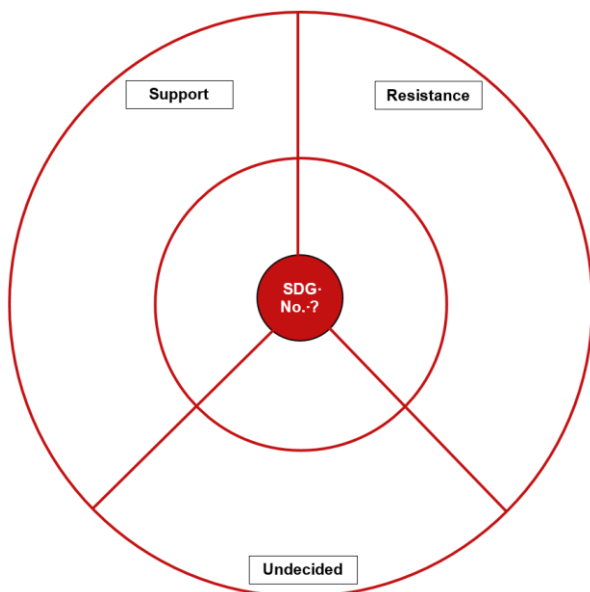
Small toolbox



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

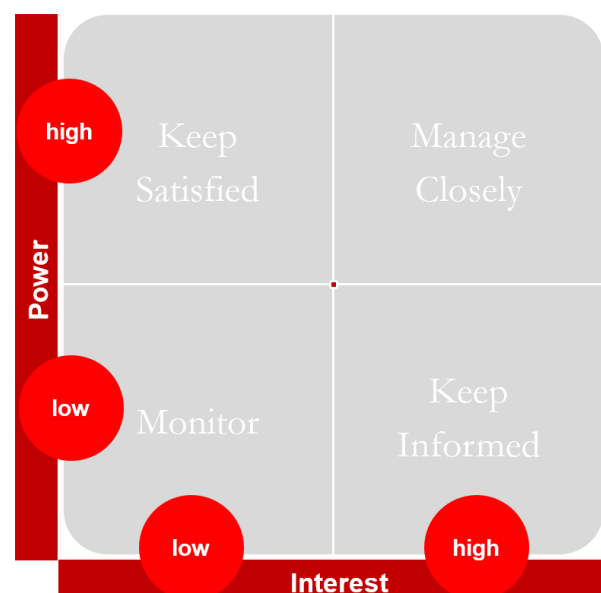
1. Name important (key) stakeholders regarding the achievement of a selected goal of the 2030 Agenda. Write down these stakeholders in the centre of the table.

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:
www.effectivecooperation.org/landing-page/gpedc-country-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.

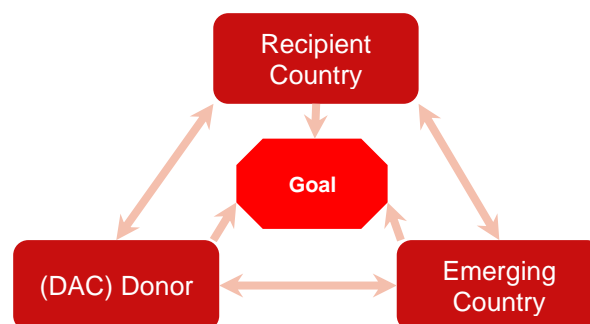


Example: triangular Cooperation

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/working-approach/triangular-cooperation-56656



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/resource/blob/23718/71cc343/4fjd0bd51298/bb6f6dc2b4a/Strategiepapier340_Gender%20Equality%20in%20German%20Development%20Policy
- Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020
www.bmz.de/resource/blob/23742/753ec81d6b57da695b1fe4550ac521d8/Strategiepapier363a_Development%20Policy%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Gender%20Equality%202016%E2%80%932020
- Road Map 2019: Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020
www.bmz.de/resource/blob/29118/4f12c5aba9c459235c23c98300649570/Strategiepapier520_roadmap%202019

Online-Resources

2030 Agenda

Primary sources

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN resolution).
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>
- Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (web site)
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

Documents

- UN: Sustainable Development Goals Reports
www.un-ilibrary.org/content/periodicals/25183958

Web sites

- Global Goals campaign
www.globalgoals.org
- Sustainable Development Solutions Network
<http://unsdsn.org>
- SDG Dashboard
<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map>
- OECD - DAC
www.oecd.org/development

History

- Worldbank, Historical overview
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/pt/730151468294971645/pdf/763150ESW0P12800Box374367B00PUBLIC0.pdf>
- History of the United Nations
www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un

German development policy

- BMZ
www.bmz.de/en
- Germany (2021) DAC Peer Review
www.oecd.org/dac/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-germany-2021-bb32a97d-en.htm
- BMZ (2020): Strategy on Transitional Development Assistance.
www.bmz.de/resource/blob/30738/a203f08e4f796c1d9442b93bde3ed868/Strategiepapier505_transitional%20development%20assistance

- DEval (2018): Meta-evaluation of sustainability in German development cooperation.
www.deval.org/en/evaluations/our-evaluations/sustainability-in-german-development-cooperation
- Deval (2016 2020): Development Cooperation from a Partner Perspective
www.deval.org/en/evaluations/our-evaluations/development-cooperation-from-a-partner-perspective-with-a-focus-on-germanys-official-development-cooperation
- Deutsche Institut für Menschenrechte: Sustainable Development Goals. An opportunity for the realisation of human rights in and by Germany. (2015).
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.
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/bfp/2016/germany>
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP)
www.partnerschaften2030.de/en

International Cooperation

- OECD/DAC: Development Co-operation Reports.
www.oecd.org/dac/development-co-operation-report-20747721.htm
- World Bank Reports
www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr/wdr-archive

Development effectiveness

- Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.
<http://effectivecooperation.org>
- OECD/DAC, High Level Forum, a history
www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/thehighlevelforumaideffectivenessahistory.htm
- OECD/DAC, Effective development co-operation effectiveness
www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness

Capacity Development

- UNDP Capacity Development
www.undp-capacitydevelopment-health.org/en/about-us/capacity-development
- LenCD - Learning Network on Capacity Development
www.len.cd.org
- Capacity 4 Development
<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev>



Further

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

YouTube channels

- GIZ www.youtube.com/channel/UCJL_VqXctUDpmTmfMERGm25g
- DIE www.youtube.com/user/DIEnewsflash
- DEG www.youtube.com/channel/UC46w63wZKADIOzGrG3b9QAu
- United Nations www.youtube.com/user/unitednations

Glossaries

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

Development policy of the EU

- Humanitarian and development aid
https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-cooperation-fundamental-rights_en
- European Commission's department for International Partnerships
https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/home_de
- OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: European Union 2018
www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-european-union-2018_9789264309494-en
- EU: European Consensus on Development (2017).
https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Akademie für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (AIZ)

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn

T +49 228 44 60 - 33 33
F +49 228 44 60 - 17 66
E aiz-kundenservice@giz.de

I www.giz.de
I www.giz.de/akademie