



German Development  
Institute

**Deutsches Institut für  
Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)**

Annual Report 2015 – 2016

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**Annual Report 2015 – 2016**

*Building bridges between  
research and practice*



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**The year of global development and international centrifugal forces**

2015 was a good year for multilateralism and global development. The ambitious universal Sustainable Development Goals adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement, which commits the international community to a climate-neutral development pathway, and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa all constituted ground-breaking accords within the international community. If their implementation is taken seriously, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement could become historical milestones on a par with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They have the potential to become a global social contract for sustainable development in a civilisation which will soon encompass 10 billion people.

The global development accords of 2015 represent a shift in direction. First, they recognise that fighting poverty and inequality in developing countries, emerging economies and industrialised nations is important if we are to bring about equitable welfare and social stability. Second, they document that this can only be achieved if we recognise the planetary guard

rails of the Earth Systems. Environmental protection and climate change mitigation, the stability of our planet, and human welfare are mutually dependent and must not be played off against one another. Third, there is a need to align institutions and governance mechanisms with these new goals. Fourth, we must invest in a global culture of cooperation, otherwise it will be impossible to implement the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement and the decisions made in Addis.

2015 was also an unsettling year, with virtually all emerging economies having to navigate turbulent economic waters. This also deeply affected the African commodity-based economies whose exports to Asia are slowing down. As such, it is time to address the middle-income traps once more. We cannot simply assume that emerging economies will transition into a state of stable development, welfare and democracy. The global economy as a whole is going through a turbulent period; the OECD countries have by no means ridden out their financial crises. The zero-interest rate policy indicates that there is currently no business model able to support the next phase of global development. The priority should now be to push ahead

*left:*

**Dirk Messner**

Director

*right:*

**Imme Scholz**

Deputy Director

with economic development and to do so in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement. The axes of the new business model would be decarbonisation, resource efficiency and a circular economy on the one hand, and distributive justice and international cooperation on the other hand, thus ensuring that globalisation is managed equitably.

2015 was also a horrific year, characterised by an intensification in dangerous global crises. The Ukraine conflict brought about a renaissance of the Cold War, or at least a Cold Peace, between the West and Russia. Our immediate neighbours in the Middle East are falling apart. Wars have engulfed the entire region, claiming many human lives. State and jihadist terrorism are demoralising societies. Islamic terrorism is also spilling over into Europe. At the same time, millions of people are on the run between Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Libya and Turkey. A small proportion of them has made their way to Europe and appears to be overstraining the capacity of our affluent society to show solidarity – what a shame. Global interdependencies are growing stronger and are becoming tangible to regular citizens. There is now an urgent need for more global cooperation. And yet Chairman of the Munich

Security Conference and Former State Secretary of the German Federal Foreign Office Wolfgang Ischinger is unfortunately correct when he states that we may currently be in a phase of world order collapse.

After all, 2015/2016 was an incredibly crisis-heavy year for Europe and the West as a whole. Take, for example, Brexit, the EU's near existential crisis, the momentum of authoritarian, nationalistic and xenophobic movements, Le Pen and Orban in Europe. And the US elected a President that polarises society and the international community. The foundations of our democracies are being shaken by centrifugal forces within society. The West is not in a good state, and this will not be without consequences for international (development) cooperation.

We live in tumultuous times, characterised by simultaneous inequalities. The 2030 Agenda and the ambitious Paris Climate Agreement are being pursued while global crises unfold and countries and regions relapse into nationalistic behaviour. This could mark a turning point: democracy, equitable wealth distribution and global cooperation do not simply appear out of nowhere in the emerging international community. We need to work to promote them, build partnerships, develop common interests, devise solutions, focus national and international policy on the common good and align markets accordingly, and ensure that our world views and visions are committed to combating national egoism and short-term, self-serving policies. We have the privilege at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) of working with our global partners to devise solutions to the development challenges of humanity who is growing closer together and yet risks drifting apart. This is what spurs us on. 2017 could be a significant year. It is the year when the German Government will take on the Presidency of the G20 at a difficult, yet key time in history. The 2030 Agenda provides us with bearings for a modern global policy.



**When this annual report appears**, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, will have been in existence for 55 years and the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) for 52 years. Never in the history of the BMZ and the DIE have expectations vis-à-vis the field of policy that we have in common – international development – been so high. Today, more than ever, we are conscious of the fact that we cannot hope to address the issues affecting humankind's very survival without the help of development policy. It is development policy that is helping to realise the right to food for a growing global population, development policy that is helping to fight terror and human rights violations and lessen other causes of displacement.

What is more, development policy is also needed when it comes to adapting agriculture to the already noticeable effects of climate change and reducing harmful new emissions. A further concern is the creation of value and trading chains that are equitable, and urbanisation (one of the mega-trends of the 21st century) that is sustainable. Rural exodus also remains a major challenge that we have to address.

We all know that with greater resources comes

greater responsibility. And that more money isn't everything. Rather, it is how those resources are used that matters. This is where research and science can make a vital contribution. That is why I am pleased that the DIE is supporting the BMZ's work in all important areas with scientific data every step of the way. For instance, our "Cash for Work" programme, with which we are improving employment opportunities in Syria's neighbouring countries, grew to some extent out of the research work and advice provided by the DIE.

In its work, the DIE benefits from the close ties it has with partner organisations in emerging economies, which in turn receive funding from the BMZ through its "Managing Global Governance" programme. This is a long-standing programme in which we work in partnership with young professionals from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa to distil shared viewpoints and approaches to the global issues of the future – for example on equitable environmental and social safeguards in the global economy.

There is one thing I consider particularly important: in international research projects relevant to our global future, "value creation through scientific data" must from now on take place to a greater extent



“Today, more than ever, we are conscious of the fact that we cannot hope to address the issues affecting humankind's very survival without the help of development policy.”

**Dr. Gerd Müller MdB**

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

in our developing partner countries. Consequently, we want the BMZ's support for development research to embrace the idea of “doing research *with* the developing countries rather than *on* them” even more strongly in the future than it does now – and to do so in intelligent collaboration and division of labour with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and other government ministries with related responsibilities.

For us all, it is clear: scientific excellence is not an end in itself. Rather, it serves our shared goal of making possible a world without hunger, poverty or war by the

year 2030 or, in other words, within a generation – *our* generation. I am convinced we can reach this goal if we – and by “we” I mean the scientific community, policymakers, businessmen and women, and society – all make our very own und indispensable contribution to that end. The people working for the DIE have demonstrated most impressively that they are willing to do so. I thank them most sincerely for that.

*Yours,*

*Dr. Gerd Müller, Member of the German Parliament*



**2016, Earth Overshoot Day was on 8 August.**

On this day all the resources of food, water and energy that the earth can regenerate in one year had been exhausted. For the rest of the year we have been and are living on the earth's reserves.

In order to supply our needs worldwide, we would need more than one earth; we would need a calculated 1.6. We are therefore living well beyond our means – and this is to the detriment of future generations and the poor in this world. The fact that this situation cannot work in the long term is demonstrated by the consequences of global warming: The glaciers are in retreat, sea levels are rising, the oceans are becoming acidic, weather conditions are becoming more and more extreme, wars and conflicts are breaking out as a result of disputes over resources, and more and more people are fleeing from their home country or area because it no longer provides adequate living conditions.

The message is clear: We cannot go on living as we have done up to now. What we need is a rethink, and we must find solutions to the problem of maintaining our living standards without stretching to the limits the burden we place on our planet.

This question of how we can achieve a sustainable and at the same time socially caring society can only be answered with the help of science and research. Society is dependent on advances in science in order to meet challenges such as climate change and scarcity of natural resources.

However, the following is also true: Science needs the insights and practical knowledge that society can offer. It is only in this way that science can develop solutions that influence the everyday world of people and bring real improvements to their lives.

In order to overcome global challenges we need the help of all the parties involved – and the efforts must not be restricted by the boundaries of countries, disciplines and social structures. There are no longer any issues that are purely a matter of environmental policy, development policy, foreign policy or economic policy. All these challenges are interdependent and cannot be viewed singly and in isolation.

This principle is also an important component of our research strategy in North Rhine-Westphalia called "Progress NRW" (*Fortschritt NRW*), which has a very clear focus: on the great challenges facing society and on inter- and transdisciplinary research that

“The State of North Rhine-Westphalia is very proud to be the home of this internationally renowned Think Tank.”

**Svenja Schulze**

Minister for Innovation, Science and Research of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

makes a difference to people’s lives, research that goes beyond purely technological innovations and recognizes and takes into consideration the special status and value of the humanities and the social sciences.

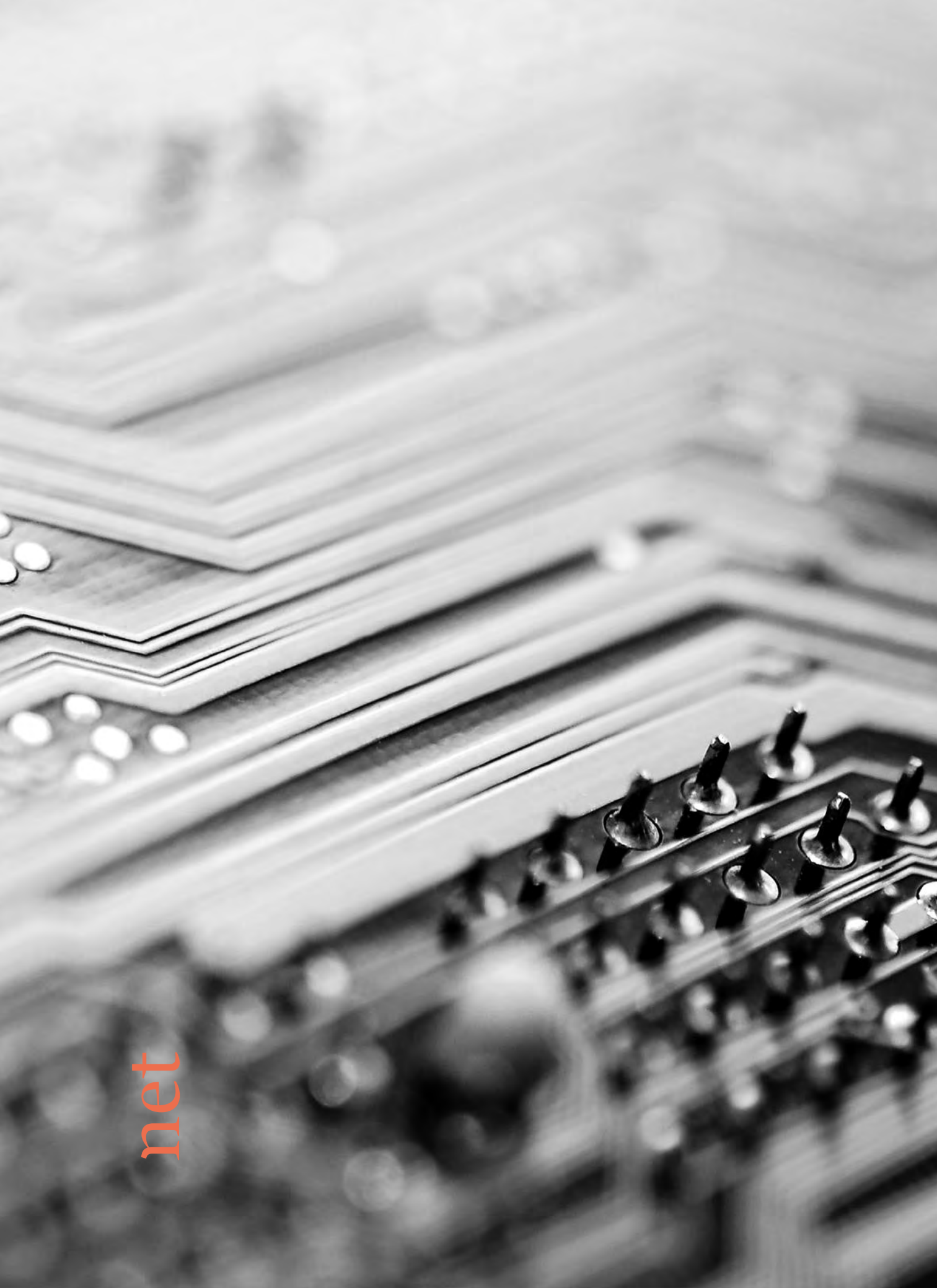
Research of this kind is done here at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE). The DIE has been operating for more than half a century as a reliable and competent partner. Its outstanding scientists produce important findings on global issues. They open up networks, initiate debates on matters relating to society, and they seek dialogue with the fields of politics, the economy and civil society. As well as doing research, their extensive range of services includes work in the fields of policy advice and training.

And in this way they change step by step our awareness of the world and our global responsibility – and contribute to our aim of moving Earth Overshoot Day closer and closer to the end of the year.

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia is very proud to be the home of this internationally renowned Think Tank. And we are pleased that for two years now you have been a member of the *Johannes-Rau-Forschungsgemeinschaft* and as a member of this organization initiate intensive discussions on topics of today that are relevant to society.

I should like to thank all those who work within the framework of the DIE for their efforts, and I wish you all the best and much continued success.

Yours,  
Svenja Schulze



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# work



# Paris Climate Agreement, 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda: the future of transformative policies

The adoption of a new climate agreement by the 196 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in December 2015 was hailed around the world as a historic achievement. If the Paris Agreement is implemented consistently, then it will truly mark the beginning of the end for the fossil fuel era, ushering in a radical transformation in the global economy and society.

As part of “Klimalog”, a research and dialogue project, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) is promoting research-based, action-oriented exchange between decision-makers and opinion-leaders from the spheres of academia, policy-making, civil society and business in different country groups on the key flashpoints in future global climate policy and how this policy should be shaped in international cooperation with developing countries and emerging economies. At the same time, DIE is researching policies for decoupling the global

economy from fossil fuels (decarbonisation) and for mitigating the consequences of climate change (climate resilience).

## **Transformative designs of climate policy**

By the time the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was published in 2014 there was international consensus that a business as usual approach was no longer viable, if humankind were still to avert or significantly mitigate the most serious consequences of anthropogenic climate change. Accordingly, climate policy needs to be transformative in nature. Transformative climate policy in turn has far-reaching implications which affect virtually all areas of human development.

Hence, the Paris Agreement has far-reaching significance in terms of development policy. It finally mainstreams climate change adaptation as an area of action within international cooperation, especially



with regard to particularly vulnerable developing countries. Concomitant decisions on financing needs and technology transfer will shape development cooperation over the next few years and decades.

At the same time it is necessary to integrate pertinent measures with the goals and targets of 2030 Agenda in a forward-looking and intelligent manner. This is paramount to address the lack of adaptation capacities inter alia in the area of water supply (SDG 6), infrastructure (SDG 9) and the conservation of ecosystem services (SDG 15), which is hindering achievement of the SDGs. In the context of two country working groups of its postgraduate training programme, DIE is researching and advising on ways to achieve such policy alignment and coherent integration with regard to implementing the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda in Vietnam and Kenya respectively.

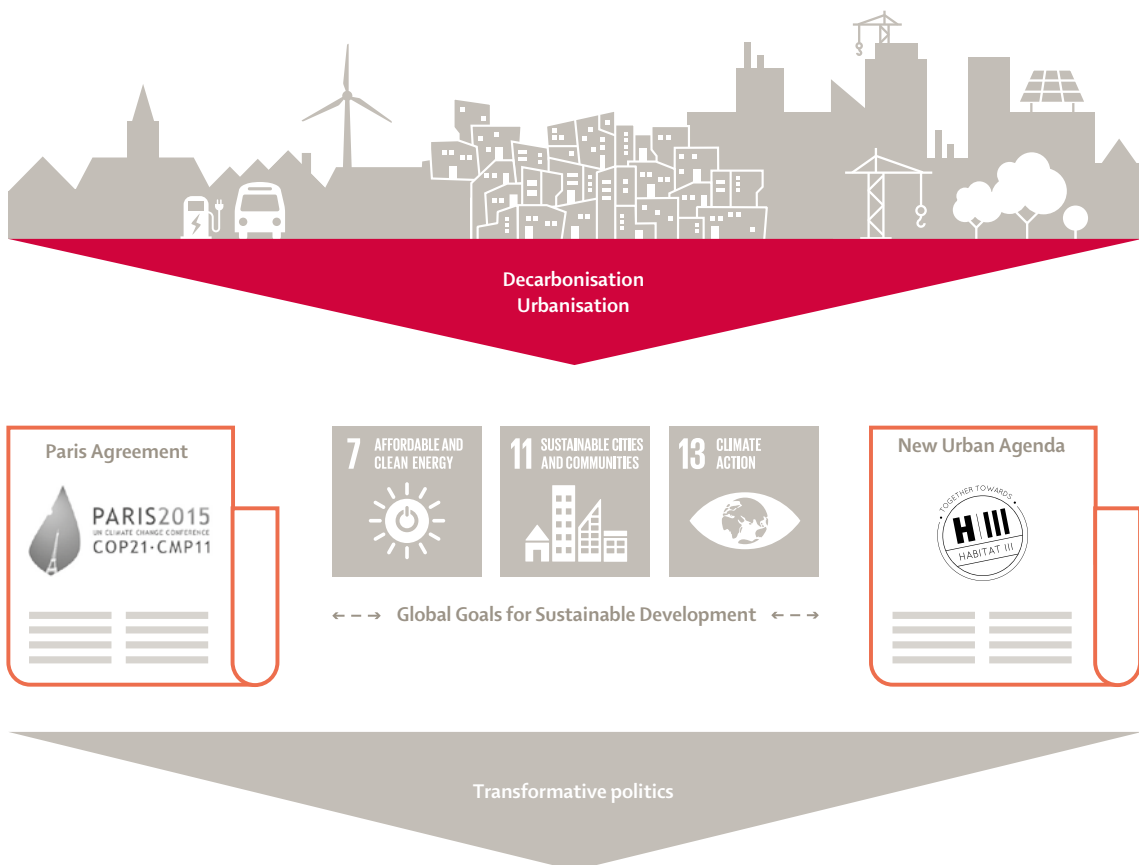
### **Particular relevance of urbanisation in terms of climate and development policy**

Also of particular relevance to the prospective success of the SDGs and sustainable global development as a whole is the global urbanisation trend, as underscored by the 2016 flagship report published of the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU).

With over 70 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions generated by towns and cities, urbanisation is becoming extremely relevant in a climate policy context. The dynamism and speed of global urbanisation and the associated implications for climate change mitigation and resource consumption can hardly be underestimated. The development of new infrastructure in emerging economies and developing countries already accounts for around one third of the total remaining carbon budget if global temperature rise were to be limited to less than 2°C, and over three quarters of the budget if it were to be limited to 1.5°C.

Climate policy notwithstanding, both the potential and challenges of sustainable global development are becoming increasingly concentrated in cities as a consequence of urbanisation. Two thirds of the world's population will already live in urban areas by 2050, with 90 percent of this urban growth taking place in emerging economies and developing countries. While urbanisation can be managed sustainably in line with 2030 Agenda, relevant precautions need to be taken now to ensure that cities evolve sustainably. For instance, urban mobility offers considerable potential, as urban transport systems are a major driver of carbon emissions. Transport systems should be

fully decarbonised by 2070 at the latest, for example, by means of a properly functioning and well developed local public transport system, and a facilitative infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists. At the same time, mobility should be made inclusive so that individuals from all income groups can travel around cities easily and at low cost. Consequently, Habitat III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development taking place in October 2016, and the New Urban Agenda that is set to be adopted there, represent a key step towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



### The future of transformative policies

In the interests of shared, yet different responsibilities for global climate change mitigation and sustainable development in global, national and local contexts, each country must ultimately decide on how best to combine policies and technology. This not only requires sound calculation and realistic planning. It is also a deeply political process which requires cool-headed moderation of substantial conflicts in goals and priorities.

Even if the Paris Agreement, 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda do not bring about a sustainable transformation in and of themselves, they provide major, internationally binding points of reference which can and must serve to catalyse transformative policies at all levels of action. In order to integrate climate, sustainability and urbanisation agendas in a targeted way to this end, it is pivotal for each of the multilateral pledges to develop an impact at national and local levels.

This is universally applicable, but a matter of particular urgency in energy-hungry developing countries and emerging economies with their rapidly growing urban middle classes and cities. Without commensurate investment and the relevant technical, institutional and, above all, political support, the transformative ambitions of the multilateral declarations will easily vanish amidst day to day “business as usual” at national level.

The goal should be to gradually implement the Paris Agreement and operationalise the UN Sustainable Development Goals in a climate-friendly manner as a means of promoting a radical structural transformation at the global level. The scope for creativity resulting from the dynamics of urbanisation must also be leveraged in a systematic manner. Then 2030 Agenda could really mark the end of the fossil fuel age and drive decarbonisation of the world economy in the interests of sustainable global development.



#### Clara Brandi

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#### Steffen Bauer

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#### Anna Pegels

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# We can have a world without hunger

There are still almost 800 million people going hungry worldwide, a figure which equates to around 11 percent of the world's population and 13 percent of people in developing countries. Extreme hunger is characterised by a lack of energy and calories. There are also a further two billion people suffering from the "hidden hunger" of malnutrition, that is, having insufficient proteins, vitamins, minerals and trace elements in their diet. Poverty and a lack of access to food are currently the main causes of food insecurity. Women, children, minorities and people in crisis-hit regions are particularly affected. Paradoxically, smallholders account for the largest group of those suffering from extreme hunger.

The issue of food and nutrition plays a key role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. For instance, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 requires that hunger be ended, food security be achieved, nutrition be improved, and

sustainable agriculture be promoted by 2030.

While the challenges facing global food security in future are great, they are not insurmountable. The world's population will grow by between two and three billion people by 2100, with the largest increase in sub-Saharan Africa. Growing urbanisation, especially in developing countries, will lead to higher market demand and to a change in the nature of products – uniform, packed, processed, safe. Increasing incomes bring with them greater demand for high-quality products, especially animal ones. The bio-economy will further boost demand for agricultural products if fossil fuels are increasingly replaced by biomass. There is only limited scope for more expansion of agricultural fields, which are already in heavy use. Permanently, some agricultural area is being lost as a result of urbanisation and soil degradation. Climate change, accompanied by an increase in drought and flooding, is leading to an

## Selected work on food security by the DIE



Conference on **“Knowledge Platform: Agricultural Finance in Practice: AgriFip”**  
23 March 2016 at DIE, Bonn

Ninth International Dialogue on Water in Agriculture **“Public Private Partnerships in Irrigation”**, 1 till 2 June 2016, Bonn

**Panel on Drought, Food Security and Migration at the World Water Week with UNCCD, IFAD and SIWI**, 28 August till 2 September 2016, Stockholm



**Policies and institutions for assuring pro-poor rural development and food security through bioenergy production: case studies on bush-to-energy and Jatropha in Namibia**, Brüntrup, Michael / Katharina Becker / Martina Gaebler / Raoul Herrmann / Silja Ostermann / Jan Prothmann (2016), DIE Studies 90



**Large-scale agro-industrial investments and rural poverty: evidence from sugarcane in Malawi** Herrmann, Raoul / Ulrike Grote (2015) in: *Journal of African Economies* 24 (5), 645-676

overall decrease in production potential. A significant increase in food production is inevitable. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that food requirements will increase by 70 percent by 2050. This demand can be reduced by reducing meat consumption or slowing the increase in its consumption, as well as by cutting food waste and loss, but it cannot be offset by these means. The largest proportion of additional food needs to be provided by increasing the productivity of agricultural land. The additional demand actually presents a great opportunity for agriculture and farmers, provided they are able to respond to it. Smallholders are key in this process. If they seize this opportunity, we will see simultaneous improvement in food availability and economic access (from sales revenue). However, smallholders are particularly reliant on outside support. They lack security, risk capacity, up-to-date production and sales knowledge, access to

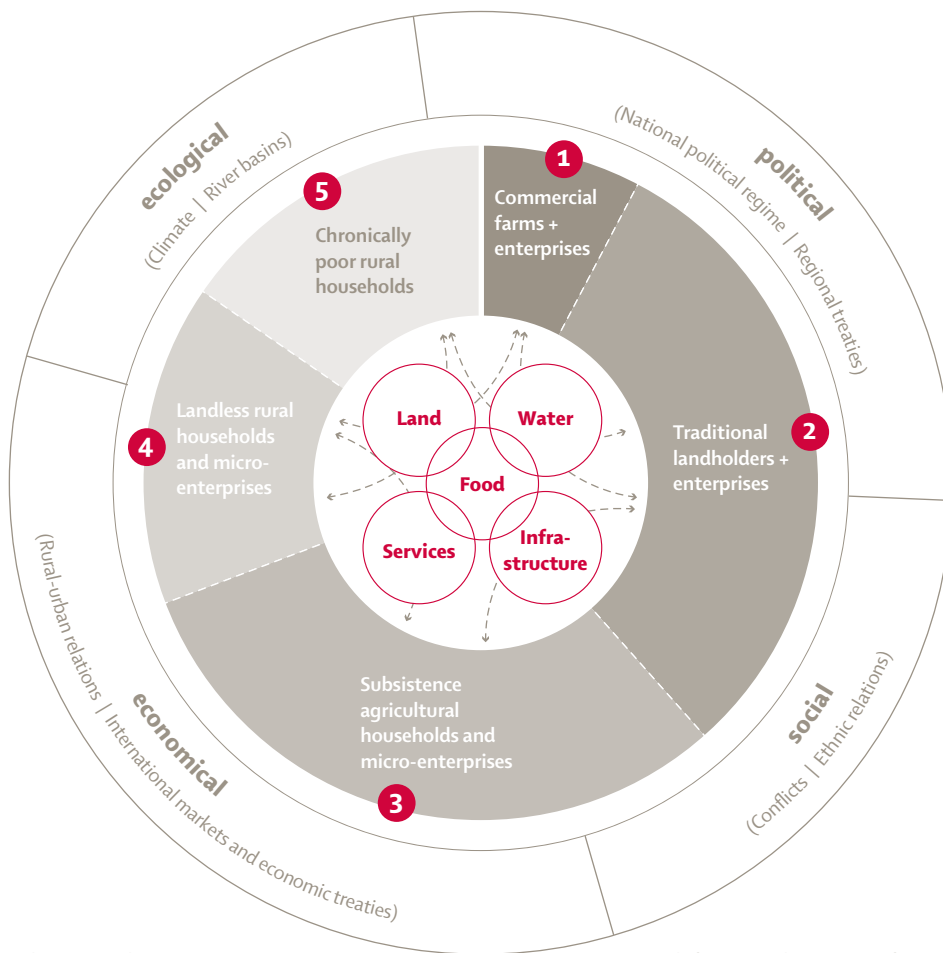
technology, inputs, capital and loans, the necessary organisation and market power, and, in some cases, legal security with regard to accessing land and water. If conventional measures for promoting agricultural production are insufficient, then it may be necessary to consider more drastic options such as meat rationing, green genetic engineering and industrial urban food production.

From a longer term perspective, there is a need to create options for non-agricultural employment in order to secure incomes for the world's poorest and facilitate the structural transformation. Many jobs can be created by promoting labour-intensive agricultural value chains. In general situations of crisis, larger swathes of the population become needy in addition to existing poor households. In such cases, we must have social security systems in place which are developed even before a crisis occurs. There is also a need for improvements in food use.



Intervention areas such as Innovation in food value chains structured around smallholders, agricultural finance, the mainstreaming of nutritional knowledge and eating habits, soil governance and degradation, and rural transformation are all key steps in the right direction – pursued by German development cooperation through the establishment of the German Federal

Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)’s special initiative “One World, No Hunger”. The portfolio should be expanded to include initiatives to promote sustainable irrigation. Non-agrarian economic promotion programmes should create incomes for the poorest households in a targeted manner, climate-change-mitigation and resource-conservation



DIE works with a comprehensive actor-centred model of the rural space; following an OECD concept it segments rural households into five rural worlds according to their economic situation. These have different needs and potentials. Food insecure households are particularly emphasised. The model supports the systematic analysis of

differentiated impacts of general policies and interventions such as land policy, irrigation or corridors, but also the development of target group specific interventions such as social security or capital extensive agro ecological approaches and their repercussions on the other rural worlds and the rural space as a whole.



measures should be as production oriented and poverty reducing as possible, and social security systems should systematically include households with poor food security and nutritional measures. Emergency and transitional aid needs to be consistently linked to development cooperation.

It is essential to avoid getting stuck at the micro and meso levels, and instead to document experiences and introduce them into national policy. This also includes promoting interest groups such as farmers' and business associations.

Additionally, the DIE is running a project as part of the special initiative "One World, No Hunger". We are using the Five World Model, which splits the rural population into five groups with different poverty and nutritional situations, resources, development potential and (support) needs. Research results show that there is no standard way of improving the food situation in rural areas, but rather that this goal can

only be achieved by means of pooled measures, taking into account the interaction between the different "worlds".

In order to integrate solution-based approaches to world nutrition, there is an overall need to coordinate policy areas such as agriculture, trade and investment, (bio-)energy, climate change mitigation, biodiversity, health, education, research, and business more effectively with each other in future. Some policy areas influence the food situation in Germany, while others have an impact on international markets, developing countries and, directly, on individuals at risk of starvation. It would be advisable to conduct a systematic review of policy measures in terms of their coherence with nutritional goals both a priori and on an accompanying basis, even if it is highly unlikely that it will be possible to avoid all conflicts of interest. 2030 Agenda supports this recommendation, explicitly linking policies at national and international level.



### **Michael Brüntrup**

Dr. Michael Brüntrup is a researcher with the department Sustainable Economic and Social Development. He is an agricultural economist. He researches and consults on issues of agricultural development, rural development and food security. His geographical focus is Sub-Saharan Africa.

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### **Aimée Hampel-Milagrosa**

Dr. Aimée Hampel-Milagrosa is a researcher with the Sustainable Economic and Social Development department. She is an institutional and agricultural economist working on private sector development and food security.

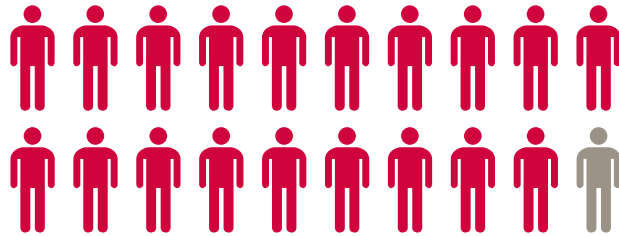
[die-gdi.de/en/aimée-hampel-milagrosa/](https://die-gdi.de/en/aimée-hampel-milagrosa/)

# Refugee movements and internal displacement – a development policy challenge: flashpoint in the MENA region

There were 65 million people worldwide fleeing their homes in late 2015, a figure unprecedented in human history. Despite a marked rise in refugee numbers in Germany and Europe and the fundamental change in public perception as a result, the global refugee crisis continues to be primarily a crisis in developing countries and emerging economies. Not only do the majority of the world's refugees come from these nations, but also most of them do not leave their country or region of origin. Around one quarter of refugees and internally displaced persons are found in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. And we are not only talking about people from states currently falling apart, such as Syria, Iraq and Yemen; individuals whose nationality is yet to be recognised, such as Palestinian refugees and refugees from Western Sahara, some of whom have lived in camps for decades, are often forgotten today.

As well as terrorism, repression, hunger and natural disasters, armed conflicts are one of the primary

reasons for the sharp increase in refugee numbers around the world. The intensity of these conflicts in particular has increased dramatically, and they have also risen in number in recent years. Consequently, the refugee crisis is in the first instance a crisis of international peace and security policy. There is frequently a cataclysmic interplay between the struggle within societies for power, status and opportunities on the one hand, and the outside world which enables aggressors to access weapons and money on the other. Attempting to explain conflicts and wars such as those in Syria and Yemen as the sole result of Western lifestyles and their impact on developing countries, of the geopolitics and Middle-East policy of the United States, or of international arms exports is insufficient. Wars and civil wars are often the combined result of a whole host of factors, which may be economic, social, historical, environmental, ethnic and even (geo-) political in nature.




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19 in 20 refugees and displaced people originated from one of three countries: Syria, Iraq and Yemen

Development policy can play a key advocacy role for the affected civilian populations and push for the prevention of violent conflict to be made into a political maxim. However, this requires that the defusing of (potential) conflict also be a goal of development policy. It is wrong to assume that development policy can have a rapid and straight-forward impact in terms of tackling the causes of displacement and refugee movements; it works on a long-term basis, even where suffering can be alleviated and escalation prevented in the short term. Refugees must be given better prospects in the main host countries. This requires that local administrations be involved and supported and that individuals in refugee camps be not simply “managed”. Where political and social conditions in host countries permit, refugees should also be actively integrated into economic and social life. This prevents potential conflict between the new arrivals and the host communities and applies

to real conflicts, for instance with regard to crowding out on the job market, as well as merely “perceived” conflicts.

Political crises often have their origins in situations in which refugees already account for a high proportion of the total population or are expected to do so for the foreseeable future, as is the case in Lebanon and Jordan, for example. If this is compounded by deterioration in the socio-economic situation in the host country and individual status and/or collective identity is felt to be at risk, then a political crisis is also likely in this context. Additionally, state fragility may increase in host countries if criticism of refugee policy in those nations is suppressed due to a lack of inclusive governance. Overarching social and political conflicts, i.e. not only those between refugees and host communities, will be handled increasingly violently under such conditions. These conflicts themselves then have the potential to trigger additional refugee movements

and displacement in the former host country. Consequently, short and medium-term crisis management is very much in the interest of development policy actors in order to ensure that refugee movements, displacement and refugee admission do not give rise to/contribute to the emergence of subsequent generations of refugees. In crisis-hit, to the extent of even "failing", states such as Syria, Iraq and Yemen, sustainable development and development cooperation activities can only be enabled through as part of crisis management initiatives.

However, international development cooperation actors must focus on counteracting the primary, long-term and future causes of conflict and displacement by placing greater emphasis on the creation of inclusive and resilient political structures in addition to tackling poverty, hunger and climate change. Consequently, peace-building, crisis prevention and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law should be strengthened as priority topics of development

policy. While, globally speaking, democracy appears to have been on the wane as a form of governance for many years now, while civil war and violence have been on the rise, one thing is certain: wherever there is a lack of democratic participation, conflicts can escalate very quickly and states can become unstable and even collapse. Unfortunately, Western donor countries have supported authoritarian regimes in the MENA region in particular as a means of creating short-term political "stability". In future, donor countries will have to carry out an intricate balancing act in authoritarian states, focusing on improving the welfare and participation of citizens in these countries, but without further strengthening or legitimising the ruling regimes. This will also require development policy actors to work more closely with civil society. All of this makes for a tenacious and lengthy process and provides no guarantee that crises, wars and mass refugee movements can be prevented. However, there is no better way available to us.



### **Benjamin Schraven**

Dr. Benjamin Schraven is a researcher at the department Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Management. He is a social scientist and works on questions of migration (especially environmental migration), causes of flight and displacement as well as rural development.

[die-gdi.de/en/benjamin-schraven/](https://die-gdi.de/en/benjamin-schraven/)

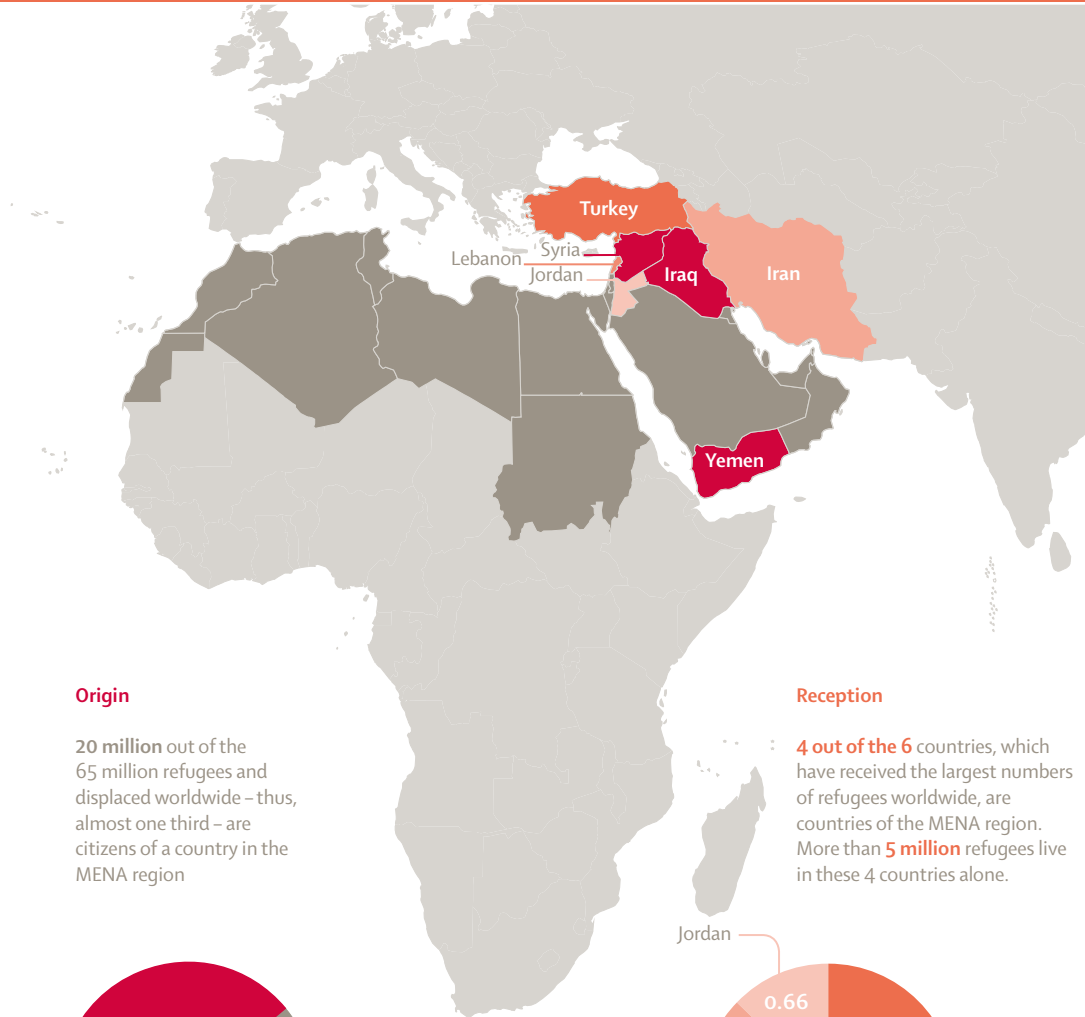


### **Bernhard Trautner**

Prof. Dr. Bernhard Trautner is a researcher with the Governance, Statehood, Security department. He is Honorary Professor for comparative politics at the University of Tübingen and advises the German Federal Government on question pertaining to development and stability in the Middle East.

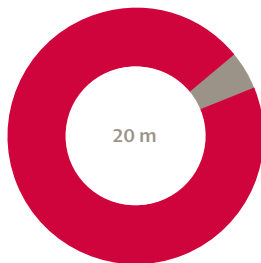
[die-gdi.de/en/bernhard-trautner/](https://die-gdi.de/en/bernhard-trautner/)

The MENA region and especially the Middle East are at the center of the global refugee crisis.



**Origin**

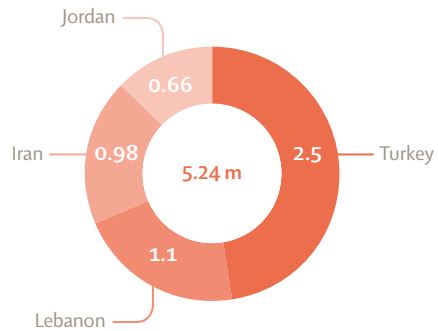
20 million out of the 65 million refugees and displaced worldwide – thus, almost one third – are citizens of a country in the MENA region



**19 million refugees** (out of these 20 million) come from only three countries of the region: Syria, Iraq and Yemen

**Reception**

4 out of the 6 countries, which have received the largest numbers of refugees worldwide, are countries of the MENA region. More than 5 million refugees live in these 4 countries alone.



guiding





concept



# Governance of connected supply risks: the nexus between water, energy, and food

The United Nations has put together an ambitious programme with its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. If the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 on food security, SDG 6 on water security, SDG 7 on energy security, SDG 13 on combating climate change and SDG 15 on protecting rural ecosystems, are achieved, this will combine with the impact of global trends such as climate change to intensify competition for the use of water resources, energy sources and land. There is a need for large-scale investment and significant improvements in services in order to remedy supply shortages and increase general welfare. After all, there are 1.8 billion people worldwide with no access to clean drinking water, just under two billion malnourished individuals, 2.6 billion people with no access to modern energy sources, and another 2.4 billion living without adequate sanitation facilities.

Isolated sector policies competing with one another for resources do not offer any viable solu-

tions to tackling these connected supply risks. The nexus approach works to counteract silo policies by promoting a connected means of resolving issues, co-ordinated management and appropriate governance mechanisms. A BMZ-financed nexus research project is examining what this could look like.

Examples of the negative impact of uncoordinated policies and activities are all too familiar. If we promote the intensive use of land and forest in the upper reaches of rivers, thereby causing soil erosion, this has negative consequences not only for food crop cultivation, but also for flood protection and the production of drinking water from reservoirs. If fish stocks are decimated through the operation of drinking water reservoirs and hydropower plants, then this can have a detrimental effect on the food situation for people living downstream. The inflow of untreated domestic sewage and industrial waste water, and return flows from agriculture into reservoirs can also lead to



Case studies	Nexus perspective	Instruments and mechanisms
Treatment and energy generation in urban sewerage systems (India)	Water-energy	Pricing policy, statutory requirements
Treatment and recycling of urban sewerage (Brazil)	Water-energy	Pricing policy, statutory requirements
Reduction of agricultural inflows into water bodies (Germany)	Water-energy-food	Cooperation agreements in watersheds
Payments by hydropower plants to farmers for ecosystem services (Colombia)	Water-energy-food	Payments for ecosystem services
Coordinating the irrigation strategy with water management (Zambia)	Water-food-environment	Inter-ministerial committees, permits, planning instruments
Nexus management of hydropower in international river basins	Water-energy-environment	International river basin and regional energy organisations

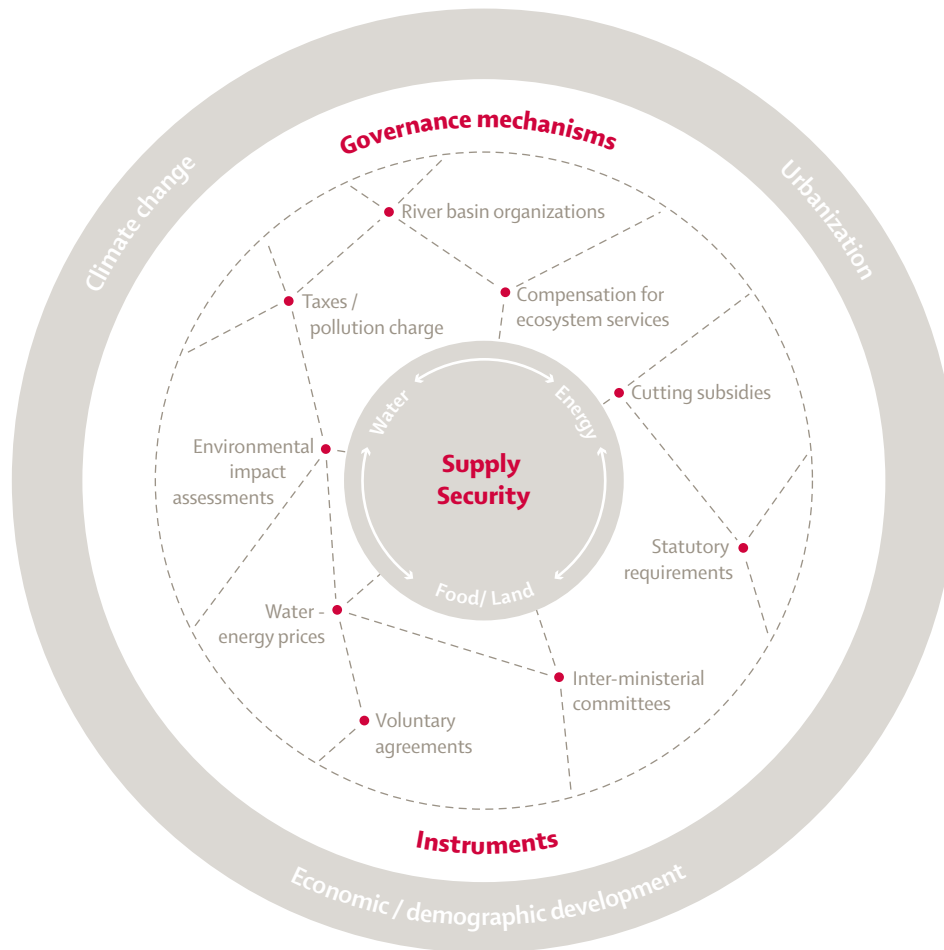
heightened health risks and water shortages. Climate change mitigation measures can increase pressure on water and land resources if they involve activities such as the production of bioenergy crops, which consumes large volumes of water and thereby stands in competition with food production.

Indeed, there is very little research into ways of improving the governance of inter-sectoral interdependencies in the use of water, energy and land. In several countries (see box), we are looking into which incentive structures, governance mechanisms (such as interministerial committees and river basin organisations) and instruments (such as taxation, licences, voluntary agreements) give rise to or potentially reduce negative intersectoral effects, and ways to leverage synergies. Initial results from the country studies show:

### **Governance mechanisms and instruments play a key role in dealing with intersectoral interdependencies**

Voluntary agreements between waterworks and farmers in Germany have significantly reduced nitrogen input into drinking water reservoirs through the financing of technical cultivation measures, and have done so without negatively affecting farmers' crop yields. The waterworks are using the water extraction levy to finance the farmers' measures and at the same time save on costs for the complex drinking water treatment process. The voluntary agreements between waterworks and farmers have received a significant boost as a result of the introduction of a European threshold limit for nitrates in drinking water.

In Colombia, hydropower plant operators pay for the upkeep of forests in order to minimise sediment deposits in reservoirs, as well as for fields to be left fallow in order to defend water protection areas.



Source: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

And river basin organisations have helped ensure in international river basins that account is taken in the project planning process of the negative impact of hydropower projects on neighbouring states, as in the case of the East-African Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project.

**The governance mechanism and the instrument need to be embedded in an adequate and implementable combination of instruments.**

Water and energy prices need to be adjusted to incentivise the recycling of treated waste water and the realisation of energy savings in treatment works. As

seen in the example of India, it is equally important to close regulatory loopholes, which in this case includes the development of operational guidelines for the use of sludge.

Another example is the introduction of two instruments in Zambia's Water Resources Management Act (2011): an approval procedure and a water extraction tax designed to regulate competition, and manage resource consumption. Whether or not the water authorities are able to use these instruments is also likely to depend upon whether other measures can be used to provide positive incentives for the two large user groups (energy utilities and agricultural enterprises).



**Interests and power imbalances lead to a failure to take sufficient account of intersectoral interdependencies.**

While power plant operators in Colombia have worked in their own interests to reduce negative effects of land use in the upper reaches on the power plant, they have so far ignored the fact that the power plant is causing a reduction in fish stocks, thereby affecting the livelihoods of fishermen downstream.

In the case of the Mekong, China has to date declined membership of the Mekong River Commission, allowing it to avoid any commitment to pay for the negative consequences of the dams it has built in the river's upper reaches. By contrast, the four member states of the Mekong River Commission have committed to providing each other with prior notification of investment projects and created Guidelines for Sustainable Hydropower. At the same time, the conflicts surrounding the Xayaburi Dam in Laos show just how controversial the process of interpreting these regulations can be among the countries involved.



**Ines Dombrowsky**

Dr. Ines Dombrowsky is head of the department Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Management. She is an institutional economist and environmental engineer researching Multi-level Environmental Governance with a focus on water and the Water-Energy-Land-Climate-Nexus.

[die-gdi.de/en/ines-dombrowsky/](http://die-gdi.de/en/ines-dombrowsky/)

**Nexus governance must also be designed as a multi-level system.**

Material interdependencies do not always coincide with local administrative borders. Consequently, a multi-level governance approach, such as in the case of hydropower projects on cross-border rivers or in watersheds requires coordination between the local, state and inter-state levels. At the same time, instruments generally apply to entire local authorities and are not designed to manage individual problems and projects. As such, there is a need to strive to ensure coherence that goes beyond setting objectives and defining standards for sector policies.

DIE's research into nexus governance shows that it is not so much a case of setting up new nexus institutions, but rather of adequately combining a range of existing governance mechanisms and instruments across various levels and policy arenas.



**Waltina Scheumann**

Dr. Waltina Scheumann is a researcher at the department Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Management. She is a political scientist and received her doctorate in engineering. She researches water governance and the Water-Energy-Land-Climate-Nexus.

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# New challenges for European foreign and development policy

The lines between European domestic and foreign policy are becoming increasingly blurred. The refugee crisis facing Europe since 2015 shows that a lack of sustainable development in other parts of the world poses a direct challenge to the continent. At the same time, the size of the European economy means that Europe has a significant impact on sustainable development in other regions. Consequently, it is in the EU's own interest, and more urgent than ever, to focus its policy on the global common good.

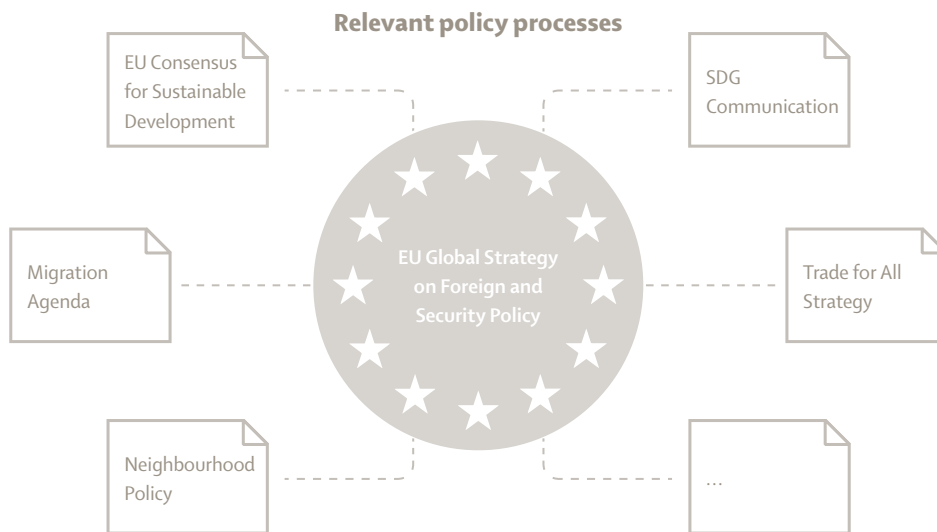
Europe is currently not very well geared up to promoting global sustainable development. The EU is facing some major challenges, whether it is the UK referendum, in which a slim majority of 52 percent voted for Brexit in summer 2016, the Eurozone crisis, the structural crisis in the Middle East and North Africa, terrorist attacks or the growing significance of populist movements in many member states. Despite the fact that some member states are progressively

losing individual global influence, many governments are prioritising national solutions over European ones.

With the appointment of European Commission Vice-President and High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini in autumn 2014, the European Union has begun to define new shared visions and strategies for Europe's activities abroad. These strategy processes are designed to produce a common, sustainable response to the political and economic crises in Europe.

In June 2016, immediately following the referendum in the UK, Federica Mogherini published the new EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy. In doing so, she sent out a positive signal that, despite the political crisis, the EU and its member states intend to work more closely together on foreign and security policy. Mogherini consulted closely in advance with member states and representatives from civil society and the world of research in order to produce

## More coherence in the EU's external action for promoting global sustainable development?



Source: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

the EU Global Strategy. The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) worked with the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) to issue recommendations for action for this process in the context of publications and events.

Through its new foreign policy strategy, the EU intends to promote security, prosperity and democracy around the world. In this way, it is also putting emphasis on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a topic in which DIE and the ETTG had invested a particular amount of time and effort. The strategy places a clear focus on Europe's eastern and southern neighbours. While it strengthens cooperation with regions, it unfortunately gives no attention to cooperation with strategic partners such as China, India, Brazil and South Africa. It attempts to bridge the gap between domestic and foreign policy on security matters. The EU also wishes to give more weight to global governance and the promotion of multilateral solu-

tions to common problems. The strategy envisages member states and EU institutions pulling to a greater extent in the same direction (joined-up approaches). In particular, they should work more closely together on security, defence, development, trade and energy policy and in humanitarian assistance matters. To this end, development policy needs to be more strongly linked to the EU's strategic policies and made more flexible.

While the EU Global Strategy was being drafted, European development policy actors began work on revising the European Consensus on Development. The Consensus, which saw the European Commission, the European Parliament and the member states agree for the first time on a common vision on European development policy in 2005, is set to be fundamentally overhauled. The research community also has a role to play here in actively supporting the process. Researchers from DIE argue that the new

## Cooperation between DIE and the European Think Tanks Group on the EU Global Strategy



**ETTg conference** in Berlin on 1 and 2 March 2016 with high-profile representatives from the EU institutions, EU member states and think tanks. Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger delivered the opening speech.

**Informal discussion sessions and lunchtime meetings** with representatives of the EU institutions and member states in Brussels and Berlin in 2015 and 2016



**The European Union's Global Strategy: putting sustainable development at the heart of EU external action** Gavas, Mikaela / Christine Hackenesch / Svea Koch / James Mackie / Simon Maxwell (2016) European Think Tanks Group

**The European Union's Global Strategy: making support for democracy and human rights a key priority** Hackenesch, Christine / Clare Castillejo (2016) European Think Tanks Group



**Connected, contested and complex – Why Europe needs a global strategy** Messner, Dirk / Ewald Wermuth / Giovanni Grevi / Teresa Ribera / Kevin Watkins The Current Column, 3 July 2015



**Towards a "Sustainable Development Union": why the EU must do more to implement the Agenda 2030** Hackenesch, Christine / Adolf Kloeke-Lesch / Svea Koch / Ingeborg Niestroy / Imme Scholz (2016) Briefing Paper 6/2016

The ETTg brings together four leading European think tanks (DIE, ECPDM, Iddri, ODI) which deal with international development. [www.ettg.eu](http://www.ettg.eu)

Consensus needs to make significant progress with regard to the development cooperation activities of the EU and its member states. At the same time, the Consensus must send out a strong signal that the EU is prepared to implement the mandate for action of the Global Strategy and the 2030 Agenda, and to strengthen the link between development policy and other policy areas, especially security, migration, humanitarian assistance, trade, environment and climate.

There is a risk with the Brexit discussion that the EU could become concerned primarily with itself in the short to medium term at a time when there is a greater need than ever for Europe to play a strong global role. Only by engaging in closer cooperation and leveraging the comparative advantages of individual actors will Europe be able to make a difference at international level. Given the great advance of globalisation and the close interconnections within the international community, it is increasingly difficult for individual member states (including the big three – the UK, Germany and France) to act alone on the international stage. Last but not least, President Obama had, to no avail, reminded the Brits ahead of their referendum that they would have significantly more international influence as part of the EU than if they had to look for changing coalitions.

The EU showed in 2015 that it can play a significant and constructive role by acting together, for example with the adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement in December 2015 and the negotiations on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in New York in September 2015. The success of this accord and the related opportunity to positively influence global challenges also depend on whether Europe sets a good example itself in the way it implements the 2030 Agenda within its own borders, for example, by changing production and consumption patterns, shaping agricultural and energy policy to make it more sustainable, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

It can only be hoped that the EU makes a virtue out of necessity and sees Brexit as an opportunity to place its foreign and development policy on a better footing and work more closely together. The Treaty of Lisbon sought in 2009 to equip the EU to act more effectively on the international stage. It strengthened European foreign policy at institutional level, but left many operational questions unanswered. EU citizens also expect the EU to work more closely and effectively together globally. According to a survey by the Pew Research Center dated 13 June 2015, almost 75 per cent of respondents from ten European countries indicated that they wanted the EU to play a more active role as a global actor. The EU needs to complement its ambitious rhetoric with dedicated action in order to make clear that it can play a more positive and sustainable role in helping to resolve a whole range of crises and conflicts in neighbouring countries and tackle global challenges, and thereby move closer to fulfilling the expectations of its citizens.



### Christine Hackenesch

Dr. Christine Hackenesch is a researcher with the department for Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation. She is a political scientist researching the role of the EU as an actor in global development as well as China's policy towards Africa.

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### Niels Keijzer

Niels Heijzer is a researcher at the Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation department. He is a social scientist and researches the role of the EU as an actor in global development.

[die-gdi.de/en/niels-keijzer/](http://die-gdi.de/en/niels-keijzer/)

## DIE's work on the European Consensus for Development



**Discussion input** at the European Parliament during the first debate by the Committee on Development on the European Consensus on 20 April 2016.

**ETTG side event** on reforming the consensus organised in Brussels on 16 June 2016 in collaboration with the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development at the European Development Days

**Expert discussion** with representatives of civil society, the EU institutions and BMZ in Bonn on 29 June 2016



**The future of the "European Consensus on Development"** Henökl, Thomas / Niels Keijzer (2016) Briefing Paper 5/2016



**Contribution to the EU public consultation on the European Consensus on Development**, Henökl, Thomas / Niels Keijzer / Christine Hackenesch et al 2016

# G20 – a new role for research and policy advice

The G20 was established in 2008 as a forum for coordination between the heads of state and government of the leading economic powers. During the international financial crisis in 2008/2009, the G20 averted a global economic depression through its coordinated policies. The need for an economic coordination forum at global level became immediately clear at that time. The emerging economies in the G20 helped to sustain global economic growth and worked with industrialised nations to form a stabilising anchor in their own interests and in those of the global community.

Since then the focus has shifted away from tackling immediate economic crises. The global economy has now transitioned into a period of relative stagnation, with no clearly identifiable way forward. Low economic growth and regressive world trade have become the new normal in the global economy. Is this the result of a slow-down in innovation or are there ways of counteracting the relative stagnation and de-

globalisation trends by means of monetary and fiscal stimulation and coordinated structural policies? Under the Chinese Presidency in 2016, the G20 attempted to respond to these questions by agreeing coordinated steps in all areas.

The deglobalisation trend is being strengthened by recent political developments. Geopolitical conflicts have arisen once again; nationalist tendencies are increasing globally, alongside a return to identity politics; and refugee movements, Brexit and the dysfunctionality of European monetary union have plunged Europe into an existential crisis. Against the backdrop of stagnating incomes for the middle classes in developed countries, globalisation and trade liberalisation, which many developing countries have always considered unfair, have lost their legitimacy globally. It would seem that the balance between national democratic legitimacy and a rule-based global order is being fundamentally called into question.





Nevertheless, in this critical situation, the international community adopted some pioneering resolutions in 2015 which require a greater degree of international cooperation: the Paris Climate Agreement and the global Sustainable Development Goals, which were adopted in New York. Against this backdrop, the G20 is being given a brand new task. It must work within the complexities of the global situation to ensure a minimum level of international cooperation, thereby preventing a further downturn in the global economy. At the same time, it needs to find cross-border solutions to prevent the agreements of 2015 fading into nothing.

The G20 has a dual responsibility in this difficult situation. On the one hand, it has to work together as a collective, but on the other the heads of state and government in its member countries must credibly communicate that there is a need for compromise between national sovereignty and international coop-

eration if we are to tackle cross-border challenges that individual countries are unable to resolve on their own. For political communication to be credible, it needs to be accompanied by visible political initiatives. The issue here is fundamental reform of business practices at national and global level. The ability of the international financial system to function properly has been called into question ever since the financial crisis. There is a need to further correct unhelpful incentives for banks and capital markets in order to give greater weight to the real economy, environmental sustainability and social equity. The growing gap between capital income and labour income needs to be addressed through new ways of taxing global enterprises. Both of these things are only achievable through close international cooperation and binding international agreements. The G20 is the institution which can send the decisive signal for initiating corresponding processes involving all countries and the international organisations.

With Germany set to take over the Presidency of the G20 in 2017, DIE has been taking an even closer look at the role of the G20 as a global governance actor. The complexities of the international challenges may have contributed to the G20 showing a greater openness to the research community. For the first time, the T20 (Think 20), a group of research institutions and think tanks from the G20 countries, has been systematically integrated as an actor into the discourse of the G20 working groups and sherpas. During the preparation stage for this intensive academic dialogue process, DIE was able to build on the long-standing working relationships within its Managing Global Governance network with institutes and think tanks from the G20 emerging economies. In partnership with the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW), ten thematic task forces were formed with institutes from the G20 countries. These task forces create joint perspectives to transnational problems and pool the best available knowledge in order to de-

velop viable solutions to reforming the international financial system, international cooperation on taxation matters and other topics. The T20Germany website and the online platform of the thematic working groups have become key media for the international research and policy dialogue on these matters.

The research community is gaining a new role when it comes to tackling these global challenges. This became apparent not least in the United Nations process for implementing 2030 Agenda. Tackling global challenges and resolving the trade-off between the different dimensions of sustainability requires that different academic disciplines work together, a new understanding of transformational research be developed and, above all, a change in perspective be brought about, which is based on joint knowledge production with the countries of the South. DIE is one of the pioneers in this field in Germany and is consequently also playing a leading role in the T20 during the German G20 Presidency.



### **Peter Wolff**

Dr. Peter Wolff is head of the department World Economy and Development Financing. He is an economist researching on Global Economic Governance and international financing.

[die-gdi.de/en/peter-wolff/](http://die-gdi.de/en/peter-wolff/)



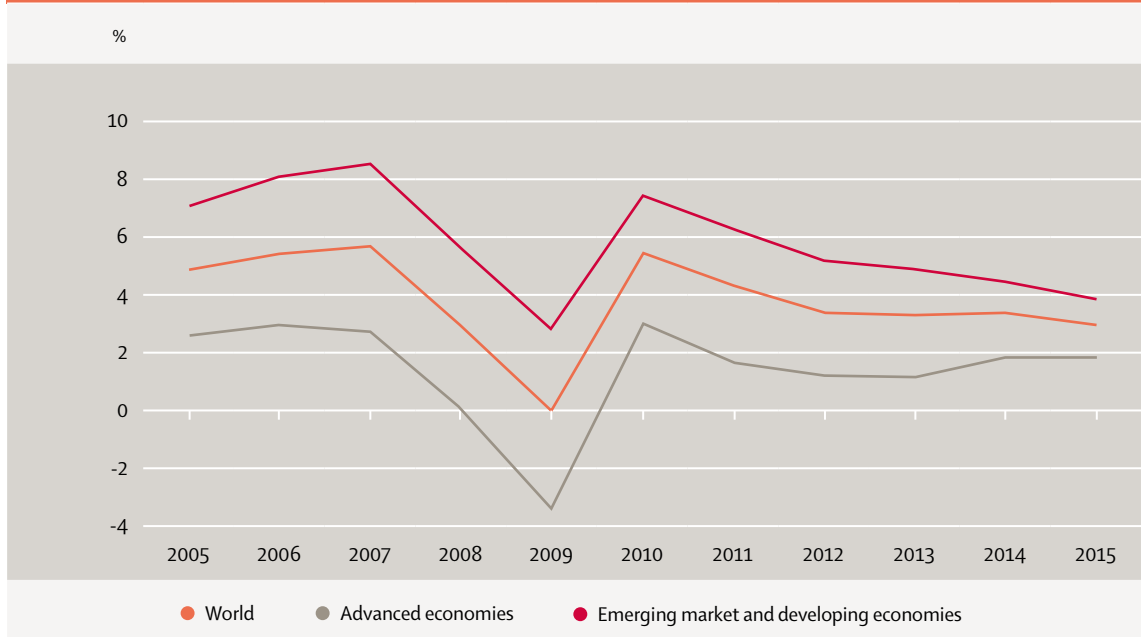
### **Thomas Fues**

Dr. Thomas Fues is head of the Training department at DIE. He is an economist working on questions of Global Governance.

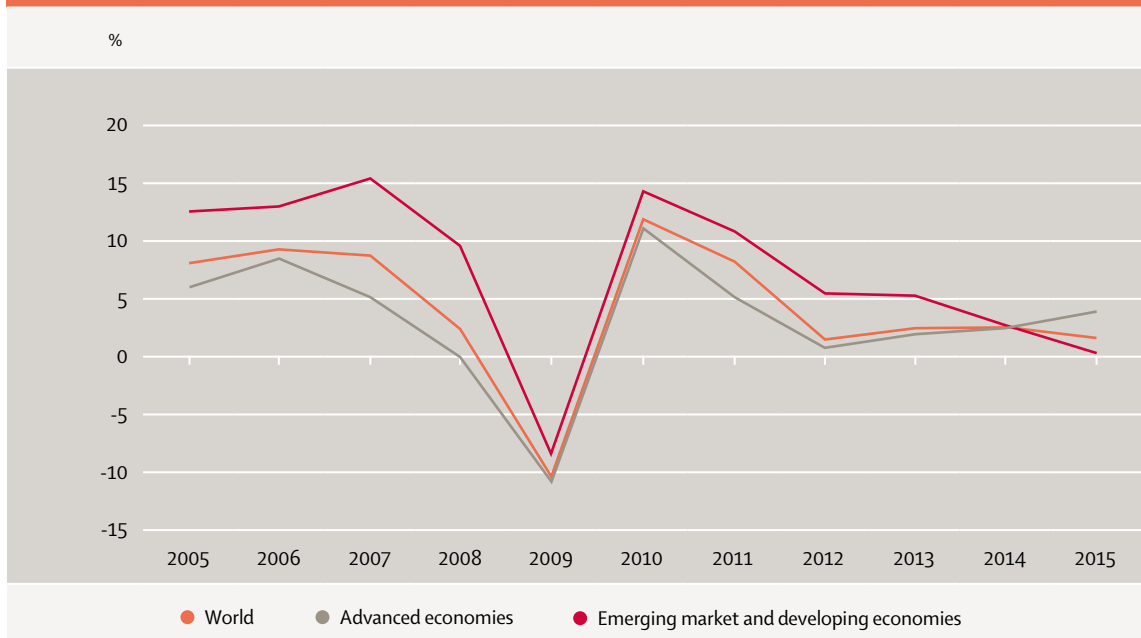
[die-gdi.de/en/thomas-fues/](http://die-gdi.de/en/thomas-fues/)



### GDP growth



### Volume of imports of goods and services



Source of data: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016



new





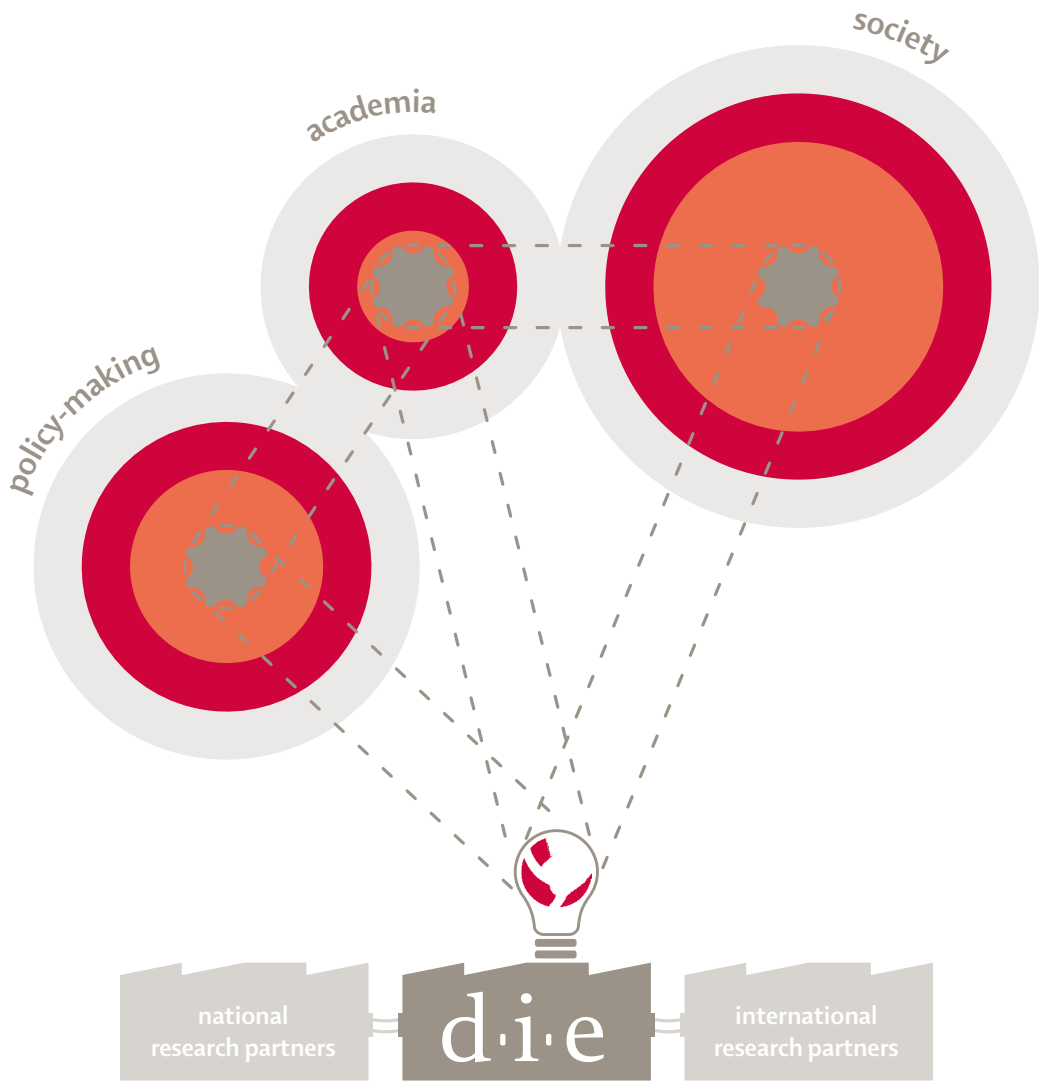
perspective



# Academic policy advice ...

... is one of DIE's key activities. The growing complexity of political issues is leading to changes in research-based policy advice, which is increasingly being delivered in global contexts. Rising powers are becoming more significant, as are private actors and organisations. Working in global networks, DIE researchers are developing policy recommendations on sustainable development and international co-operation. DIE provides advice to its target groups in the spheres of policy-making, society and academia at German, European and international level. The researchers address global trends at an early stage in their research activities, pool discourses and use the findings to derive options for action and policy-related strategies for a range of actors. In so doing, DIE is increasingly mainstreaming development-related topics in adjacent communities, for example, in the fields of foreign, security, environmental, climate and research policy.

**Academic policy advice is designed to have an impact.** Measurable aspects of impact include output (e.g. number of publications), which provides the basis for communication, which in turn enables a result to be achieved. In the world of *academia*, this includes visible, high-profile discussion input, measured e.g. by citations, links with research partners, and memberships of academic advisory councils. DIE helps to shape *societal discussions* through its dialogue projects, events and media publications, reflected in its website readership and its followers on social networks. In the world of *policy-making*, third-party commissions are a key criterion, as is access to decision-makers at BMZ, in other German Government ministries, in the EU and within international organisations. The excellent ratings that DIE has received in a range of policy areas during the reporting period, e.g. in the think tank rankings list of Pennsylvania University, bear testimony to the Institute's international reputation.



Levels of academic policy advice  
● global ● European ● national





# Communication and public relations

DIE utilises an integrated method of communicating its research findings, combining media and public relations work with science communication. To this end, it uses online and offline instruments to reach specific target groups, works within networks, and collaborates with national and international partners. DIE's external communication activities are aimed at political actors, development policy experts from the worlds of research and practice, decision-makers in developing countries and rising powers, funding institutions, the press and the media, and an international audience interested in development policy issues. DIE uses a cross-media approach to place its topics in the public eye and in the media for the purposes of disseminating knowledge (agenda setting) and to enter into dialogue with its target groups. Its communication and event platforms are designed to establish and build upon a relationship of trust with research and cooperation partners and to increase the visibil-

ity of its research expertise among decision-makers and facilitators. Priority areas of communication, which is becoming increasingly digital, comprise the Institution's website, micro-sites of its individual projects (e.g. [klimalog.info](http://klimalog.info) and [t20germany.org](http://t20germany.org)), and measures to increase its social media presence. DIE is active on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Flickr, Storify, Periscope and YouTube, and runs its own blog. It drives the knowledge visualisation process by means of (interactive) diagrams, such as the NDC Explorer. A newsletter and traditional public relations work round off the Institute's profile. Media partnerships, such as those with ZEITonline, euractiv, Diplomatiches Magazin and the Frankfurter Rundschau, also help to raise the profile of DIE's topics and expertise outside of the research and development community.



9,182

Facebook likes\*



8,307

Storify views\*



Newsletter subscribers\*



3,155

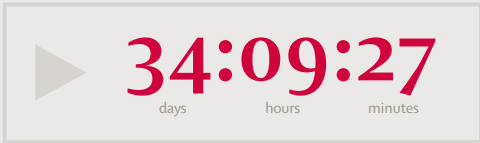
LinkedIn followers\*

1,574,944

Number of visits to the website\*



Contributions to print, online and broadcast media by DIE researchers\*



Total watch time on YouTube\*

\*For the period between January 2015 and October 2016

## Changing the way of publishing

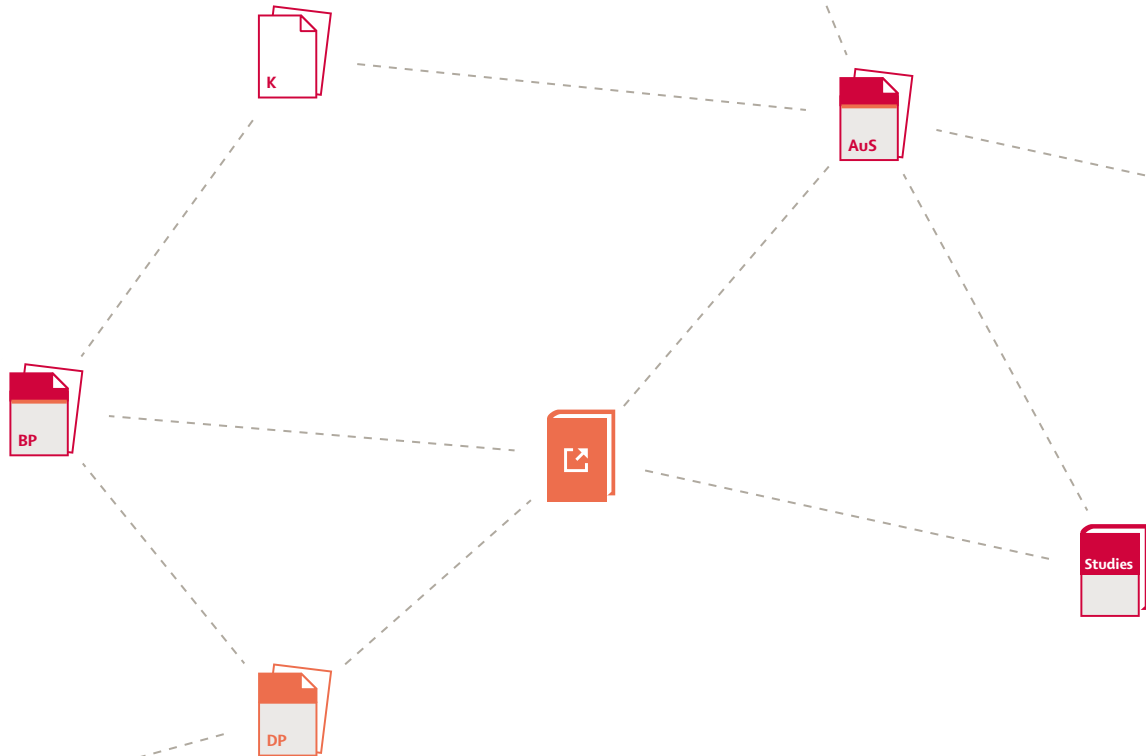
Researchers at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) publish their research findings very successfully in external journals and with external publishing houses, as well as in DIE's own series. The latter comprise the *Briefing Papers*, the *Discussion Papers* and *Studies*. In order to support its research staff and ensure the quality of its publications, the Institute has always had its own German-language copy-editing service for academic texts.

However, changes and developments in research, policy advice and training strategies have shaped more than just the research work itself. The considerable expansion in cooperation within international networks has also brought about long-term changes with regard to the publishing activities of research staff. As a result, Service Facilities also faced the challenge of adapting this service area accordingly.

Consequently, DIE decided in 2013 to disband its traditional, in-house German-language copy-editing

service and set up a publication office to deal exclusively with the organisational, legal and contractual aspects of the publishing process. It became increasingly clear that carrying out publishing in a national and international context with effective administrative support, including the use of external translators and copy-editors, significantly reduces the workload for our research staff and the Institute itself, and bring about greater legal certainty in our in-house publishing activities, in our dealings with internal and external authors, and in our cooperation activities with other publishing houses.

One of the primary goals was to speed up the process for publishing research findings, policy recommendations and training results, but without compromising on quality. Consequently, the publication office invests a great deal of time and attention in providing guidance to external service providers, implementing quality assurance measures, carrying out



standardisation processes, and ensuring transparency in work flows. This also enables DIE to assign a clearer profile to the series it produces itself and to establish an effective marketing strategy for these publications in coordination with the Communications Team. At the same time, the technical production process for our own series and other printed materials has undergone quality improvements and been made more cost effective. This has resulted in a sophisticated system of in-house production, semi-finished production in cooperation with external print shops, and the issuing of print orders to print shops with which we have concluded full production agreements.

Converting our former copy-editing service into a modern service area has paid off, allowing us to significantly shorten the publication process and respond quickly and flexibly to the requirements of the research sector, doing so with a clear corporate design.

In establishing the publication office, DIE has

responded to developments in research, policy advice provision and training, and now offers its research staff an environment which facilitates the Institute's publishing process, whether involving external publishing houses or in-house series.



### **Gabriele Kahnert**

Gabriele Kahnert has been head of Service Facilities since October 2000. She is part of the management team and in charge of all financial and administrative business of the institute.

[die-gdi.de/en/gabriele-kahnert/](http://die-gdi.de/en/gabriele-kahnert/)

# Annual Financial Statement

## 2015

### **Extract from the Management Report 2015**

The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, referred to below as the DIE, provides policy advice and training assignments on the basis of independent research.

The shareholders of the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik gGmbH are the Federal Republic of Germany and the federal state of North Rhine Westphalia (referred to below as NRW), with an institutional funding and project financing in the form of grants.

The institute is financed primarily by institutional grants from the German federal government and the federal state of NRW.

For the fulfilment of its tasks in the past year, DIE claimed net funding to the amount of T€ 5,348.6 (previous year: T€ 5,164.2) from the two shareholders in the scope of institutional funding.

At the same time, the project funding received from the BMZ, the BMBF (German Federal Ministry of

Education and Research), the BMUB (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) and the federal state of NRW amounted to T€ 4,464.9 (previous year T€ 3,547.2). In addition to this funding, the DIE generated income from policy advice and training services as well as research funded by third parties in total of T€ 310.7 (previous year T€ 845.5).

The inventory of projects funded by third parties in progress increased by T€ 1,444.7 to T€ 3,342.5.

Due to the increase in its project funding, the institute proved able to further expand its research and policy advice in comparison with the previous years.

In the financial year under review, the education and training work of the DIE encompassed the final training modules in the 50th training course and the initial months of study in the 51st training course starting in September 2015, with 18 participants in each course.

<b>Income Statement</b>		
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	Euro	previous year Euro
<b>Income Statement</b>		
Income from Payments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,391,107.62	5,093,180.93
Income from Project business	4,775,601.53	4,392,718.97
Inventory variance of projects in progress from third-party funds	1,444,733.60	411,774.30
Other operating income	300,213.01	275,505.02
Personnel Expenses	-7,024,958.15	-6,259,323.94
Depreciation of intangible and tangible Assets	-192,466.61	-169,147.84
Administration expenses	-3,762,555.30	-2,690,599.56
Operating Costs	-605,715.45	-722,630.67
Special Items for Grants toward Fixed Assets	-326,305.38	-331,822.34
Income from other Securities	345.13	345.13
<b>Annual Net Profit</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Those attending the 50th training course completed their research in May 2015 in the host countries of the Philippines, Tanzania and Rwanda before compiling their final reports.

In addition, the Managing Global Governance Academy 2015 was held in the context of the Managing Global Governance dialogue and further training

programme, which is organised jointly between DIE and GIZ.

At the end of the year under review, the DIE employed 127 members of staff of whom 81 were working as scientific staff members, 39 in the service facilities, six worked in Communications and one as an apprentice clerk for office management.

<b>Assets</b>		
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	Euro	previous year Euro
<b>A. Fixed Assets</b>	<b>1,017,506.27</b>	<b>970,595.61</b>
I. Intangible Assets	45,397.50	76,637.50
II. Tangible Assets	609,005.97	522,563.50
III. Financial Assets	363,102.80	371,394.61
<b>B. Current Assets</b>	<b>1,632,497.56</b>	<b>1,968,857.24</b>
I. Inventories	2,242.11	64,927.04
II. Receivables an other Assets	867,111.71	765,448.96
III. Cash in hand, Bank Balances	763,143.74	1,138,481.24
<b>C. Prepaid Expenses</b>	<b>67,274.63</b>	<b>51,499.40</b>
I. Prepaid Expenses	67,274.63	51,499.40
<b>Balance Sheet Total</b>	<b>2,717,278.46</b>	<b>2,990,952.25</b>



<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	Euro	previous year Euro
<b>A. Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>25,564.59</b>	<b>25,564.59</b>
I. Subscribed Capital	25,564.59	25,564.59
<b>B. Special Reserve from Grants and Allowances for the Funding of Fixed Assets</b>	<b>991,941.27</b>	<b>945,030.61</b>
I. Intangible Assets	45,397.50	76,637.50
II. Tangible Assets	609,005.97	522,563.50
III. Financial Assets	337,537.80	345,829.61
<b>C. Accruals</b>	<b>661,361.00</b>	<b>616,747.00</b>
I. Accruals	661,361.00	616,747.00
<b>D. Liabilities</b>	<b>1,038,411.60</b>	<b>1,403,610.05</b>
I. Advances Received	653,127.73	859,662.50
II. Accounts Payable	65,534.30	133,885.87
III. Other Liabilities	141,901.06	114,749.75
IV. amounts due to Shareholders	177,848.51	295,311.93
<b>E. Annual Net Profit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Profit and Loss	0	0.00
<b>Balance Sheet Total</b>	<b>2,717,278.46</b>	<b>2,990,952.25</b>

*We*  
build bridges

*between research  
and practice*



Christine Aigner



Tilman Altenburg



Steffen Bauer



Max-Otto Baumann



Christine Hackenesch



Maria-Theres Haase



Alejandro Guarin



Sven Grimm



Amriah El-Haddad



Christian von Haldenwang



Aimée Hampel-Milagrosa



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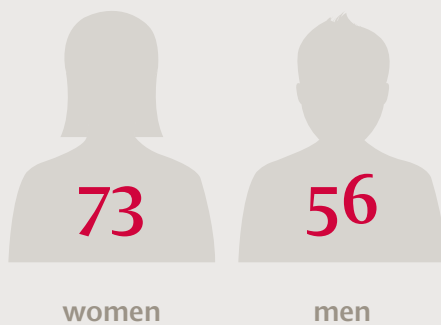
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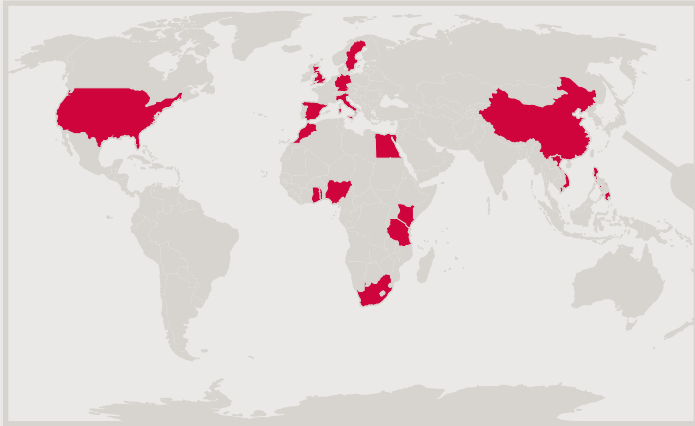
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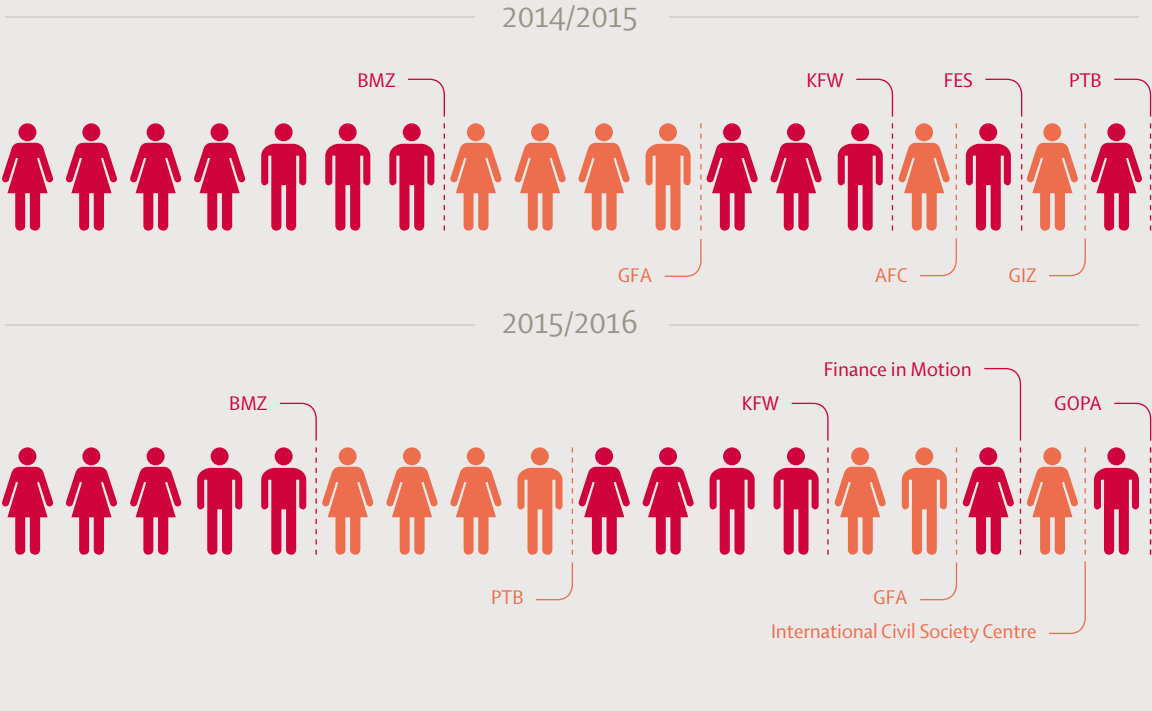
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**Ashoff, Guido**

Die Global Governance-Qualität der internationalen Aid Effectiveness Agenda: eine theoretische Analyse und Bewertung der Systemreform der internationalen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit  
Studies 87



## Books

2016

**Altenburg, Tilman (ed.)**

Sustainability-oriented innovation systems in China and India  
London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

**Brown, Stephen / Jörn Grävingholt (eds.)**

The securitization of foreign aid, (Rethinking International Development Series)  
Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

**Dick, Eva / Karin Gaesing / Dan Inkoom / Theo Kausel (eds.)**

Decentralisation and regional development: experiences and lessons from four continents over three decades  
Heidelberg: Springer

**Hein, Jonas**

Rescaling conflictive access and property relations in the context of REDD+ in Jambi, Indonesia  
Göttingen, Georg-August-Univ., eDis

**Klingebiel, Stephan / Timo Mahn / Mario Negre (eds.)**

The fragmentation of aid: concepts, measurements and implications for development cooperation (ebook)  
Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Kraas, Frauke / Claus Leggewie / Peter Lemke / Ellen Matthies / Dirk Messner / Nebojsa Nakicenovic / Hans Joachim Schellnhuber / Sabine Schlacke / Uwe Schneidewind / unter Mitarbeit von Clara Brandi, Anna Schwachula et al.**

Humanity on the move: unlocking the transformative power of cities  
Berlin: German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU)

**Messner, Dirk / Silke Weinlich (Hrsg.)**

Global cooperation and the human factor in international relations  
London: Routledge Global Cooperation Series

**Milan, Andrea / Benjamin Schraven / Koko Warner / Noemi Cascone (Hrsg.)**

Migration, risk management and climate change: evidence and policy responses (Global Migration Issues)  
Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer

**Müngersdorff, Maximilian**

Der Einfluss von Demokratiequalität auf die europäische Klimapolitik: eine Prozessanalyse der Erneuerbaren Energien Richtlinie  
Duisburg-Essen, DuEPublico, Univ., Diss.

**2015**

**Altenburg, Tilman / Ambui Sagar / Hubert Schmitz / Xue Lan (Hrsg.)**

Comparing low carbon innovation paths in Asia and Europe  
Oxford: Science and Public Policy 43 (Special Issue)

**Altenburg, Tilman / Wilfried Lütkenhorst**

Industrial policy in developing countries: failing markets, weak states  
Cheltenham: Elgar.

**Bhaduri, Anik / Claudia Ringler / Ines Dombrowsky / Rabi Mohtar / Waltina Scheumann (eds.)**

Sustainability in the water-energy-food nexus, Water International: Sustainability in the water-energy-food nexus (Special Issue)

**Henökl, Thomas**

Inside the External Action Service: unpacking the EU foreign policy bureaucracy  
Faculty of the Social Sciences at University of Agder; Currently being revised and forthcoming  
2015/2016, Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan

**Hinnebusch, Raymond / Tina Zintl (Hrsg.)**

Syria from reform to revolt  
New York: Syracuse University Press

**Jolliffe, Dean / Peter Lanjouw / Shaohua Chen / Aart Kraay / Christian Meyer / Mario Negre / Espen Prydz / Renos Vakis / Kyla Wethli**

A measured approach to ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity: concepts, data, and the twin goals  
Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group

**Kreibaum, Merle**

Microeconomic analyses of the causes and consequences of political violence  
Göttingen, Georg-August Univ., eDiss.

**Pegels, Anna / Aurelia Figueroa / Babette Never**

The human factor in energy efficiency: lessons from developing countries  
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) / Pretoria: National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa (NCPC-SA)

**Rudolph, Alexandra**

Challenges of globalization for international mobility, social security and environmental sustainability  
Heidelberg: Ruprecht-Karls Univ., eDiss.

**Scholz, Imme et al.:**

"... damit sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen": ein Beitrag zur Debatte über neue Leitbilder für eine zukunftsfähige Entwicklung; eine Studie der Kammer der EKD für nachhaltige Entwicklung.  
Hannover: Kirchenamt der EKD (EKD Texte 122)

**Sidiropoulos, Elizabeth / Jorge A. Pérez Pineda / Sachin Chaturvedi / Thomas Fues (eds.)**

Institutional architecture and development: responses from emerging powers  
Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)

**Volz, Ulrich / Judith Böhnke / Laura Knierim / Katharina Richert / Greta-Maria Röber / Vanessa Eidt**

Financing the green transformation: how to make green finance work in Indonesia  
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan



## Selected Events

### 2016

International Conference

#### **A new Social Contract for MENA**

Co-organiser: EADI, University of Bath

Bonn, 5 till 6 December 2016

T20 Kick off Conference

#### **Cohesion in Diversity – Accompanying the German G20 Presidency**

Co-organiser: IfW

Berlin, 1 till 2 December 2016

Launch Event

#### **The NDC Explorer**

UNFCCC COP 22

Marrakesh, 15 November 2016

Member and Partner Assembly

#### **Third German SDSN-Assembly**

Co-organiser: SDSN Germany

Berlin, 3 November 2016

Lecture Series

#### **The Agenda 2030 – Dealing with Grand Challenges for Mankind**

Co-organiser: University of Bonn

Bonn, 20 October 2016 till 26 January 2017

Public Lecture

#### **The Future we want – the UN we need**

Bonn, 24 October 2016

ETTG Public Conference

#### **The Future of EU Development Policy**

Co-organiser: ETTG Group

Paris, 24 October 2016

Stakeholder Launch

#### **Voluntary Sustainability Standards and the Role of the Government**

Co-organiser: BDI, UNFSS

Berlin, 21 October 2016

Parliamentary Evening

#### **Achieving Climate and Sustainable Development Goals**

Co-organiser: French Embassy

Berlin, 18 October 2016

Urban Library

#### **Transformative Strategies for the Century of Cities**

Co-organiser: WBGU, WRI

UN Habitat III

Quito, 20 October 2016

Bonner Impulse

#### **Climate Policy in the Context of 2030 Agenda**

Co-organiser: EADI, VENRO

Bonn, 28 September 2016

Workshop

#### **Implementing the 2030 Agenda – the Role of Subnational Taxation**

Bonn, 13 till 14 September 2016

Science Lab

#### **Our World 2030**

Co-organiser: BMZ, Club of Rome, Managing Global

Governance, SDSN Germany

BMZ-Zukunftskongress

Munich, 14 September 2016

Alumni-Conference of the Postgraduate Training Programme

#### **Challenges and Solutions: The 2030 Agenda as an Imperative for a Sustainable Future**

Bonn, 9 September 2016

Public Discussion

#### **Flight, Migration, Integration – Challenges and Chances from a Research Perspective**

Co-organiser: BICC, ILS, ZfTI

Johannes-Rau-Forschungsgemeinschaft

Düsseldorf, 17 June 2016

Public Panel Discussion

#### **Climate and Development: Getting to zero Poverty and zero Emissions**

Co-organiser: ECDPM, European Commission, Iddri, ODI

European Development Days

Brussels, 15 June 2016

German Habitat Forum

**Urban Solutions**

Co-organiser: beBerlin, BMZ, GIZ  
Berlin, 1 till 2 June 2016

Ninth International Dialogue on Water in Agriculture

**Public-Private Partnerships in Irrigation**

Co-organiser: IFAD  
Bonn, 1 till 2 June 2016

Conference

**2016 Berlin Conference on Global Environmental Change**

Co-organiser: Free University of Berlin  
Berlin, 23 till 24 May 2016

T20-Conference

**Implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

Co-organiser: FES, SIIS  
Berlin, 12 till 13 May 2016

Workshop

**Disruptive Structural Change**

Co-organiser: ECLAC  
Bonn, 26 till 27 April 2016

Presentation

**World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends**

Co-organiser: World Bank Group  
Bonn, 6 April 2016

Conference

**Knowledge Platform: Agricultural Finance in Practice**

Co-organiser: BMZ, GIZ  
Bonn, 23 March 2016

Public Lecture - JRF vor Ort

**Peaceland: Effectiveness of Peace Missions**

Co-organiser: BICC  
Bonn, 2 March 2016

ETTG-Conference

**The Future of EU External Action**

Co-organiser: ECDPM, Iddri, ODI  
Berlin, 1 till 2 March 2016

## Network

### MGG

Managing Global Governance (MGG) is a training programme at DIE. It provides an innovative platform for training, knowledge cooperation and policy dialogue of government and non-governmental actors from important rising powers and Germany / Europe. The alumni of the MGG Academy form the global **#MGNetwork**.

### SDSN Germany

Founded in 2014, the German branch of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network pools knowledge, experience and capacities of German academic, corporate and civil society organisations in order to contribute to the sustainable development of Germany as well as to German efforts for sustainable development across the globe. The secretariat is hosted by DIE.

[www.sdsngermany.de](http://www.sdsngermany.de)

### KHK / GCR21

The Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research is an interdisciplinary research institute. The partners are: The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), the University of Duisburg-Essen, the Institute for Development and Peace/Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden (INEF) and the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities/Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut (KWI).

[www.gcr21.org](http://www.gcr21.org)

### WBGU

The German federal government set up the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) as an independent, scientific advisory body in 1992. It analyses global environment and development problems and report on these. Dirk Messner, director of the DIE, is Co-Chair of the Council. [www.wbgu.de](http://www.wbgu.de)

### ETTG

The European Think Tanks Group brings together four leading European think tanks: the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales (Iddri). [www.ettg.eu](http://www.ettg.eu)



## Selected Events

### 2015

Discussion

#### **How to save the Arab Spring?**

Berlin, 11 December 2015

Public Panel Discussion

#### **Development Policy put to test**

Berlin, 9 December 2015

Parliamentary Breakfast

#### **Influencing Dynamics of Flight – what are Development Policy, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Prevention able to do?**

Co-organiser: VENRO

Berlin, 7 December 2015

Panel Discussion

#### **Accelerating the Great Transformation: the Post-Paris Script**

Co-organiser: WBGU, WRI

UNFCCC COP21

Paris, 8 December 2015

Public Lecture & Discussion

#### **Foreign Policy live: German Foreign Policy in East Africa**

Co-organiser: ifa

Bonn, 30 November 2015

Workshop

#### **Rethinking German Africa Policy**

Co-organiser: GIGA, KAS, SWP

Cadenabbia, 15 till 17 November 2015

Conference

#### **Financing Sustainable Development**

Co-organiser: UNEP

Berlin, 9 November 2015

Parliamentary Evening

#### **Dialogue on a climate just Transformation**

Co-organiser: French Embassy

Berlin, 4 November 2015

Bonner Impulse

#### **The Goals of Sustainable Development**

Co-organiser: EADI, VENRO

Bonn, 2 November 2015

Lecture Series

#### **How Sustainable is the German Foreign Policy?**

Co-organiser: University of Bonn

Bonn, 29 October 2015 till 28 January 2016

Film Presentation & Panel Discussion

#### **One Point Five – Stay Alive**

Co-organiser: GIZ

Berlin, 13 October 2015

Public Panel Discussion

#### **TTIP Free Trade – Fair Trade?**

Co-organiser: State of North Rhine-Westphalia

Berlin, 12 October 2015

Governance Sector Days 2015

#### **Supporting Governance in a World without Borders**

Co-organiser: GIZ

Berlin, 6 till 7 October 2015

MGG Public Lecture

#### **Global Justice through Global Goals?**

Bonn, 5 October 2015

SDSN Germany Symposium

#### **DNWE Business Ethics Summit 2015**

Co-organiser: DNWE, SDSN Germany

Frankfurt a.M., 02.10.2015

Workshop

#### **Linking climate-smart Development, latecomer Industrialization and Social Inclusion**

Co-organiser: UNEP, UNIDO

Wien, 10 till 11 September 2015

Klimalog Workshop

#### **What counts? Addressing Non-Economic Loss and Damage in the Context of the UNFCCC**

Co-organiser: UNU-EHS

Bonn, 26 till 27 August 2015

Midterm Conference

#### **Global Cooperation: Can we build on it? Findings and Perspectives**

Co-organiser: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research

Duisburg, 1 till 3 July 2015



Symposium

**Breakpoint Addis**

Co-organiser: DVG, SDSN Germany  
Berlin, 30 June till 1 July 2015

Public Panel Discussion

**Global Goals for Sustainable Development**

Co-organiser: DVG, SDSN Germany  
Berlin, 30 June 2015

Report Launch

**Poverty and Shared Prosperity**

Bonn, 22 June 2015

Lunchtime Debate

**TTIP: Chances and Risks**

Co-organiser: Minister for Federal Affairs, Europe and  
Media NRW, One World Net NRW  
Brussels, 18 June 2015

Bonn Groundswell Dialogue at the Climate Action Fair

**Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Action for  
Success at Paris and Beyond**

Co-organiser: FORES, GGCA, IVM-VU, OECD, TERI, UNFCCC  
Secretariat  
Bonn, 6 June 2015

Lab

**Our Collective Interest? Towards a European Strategy  
for a Changing World**

Co-organiser: ECDPM, Iddri, ODI, ETTG  
Brussels, 3 June 2015

Bonner Dialogforum Zukunftscharta

**One World – Our Responsibility**

Co-organiser: City of Bonn, Engagement Global  
Bonn, 21 May 2015

Workshop

**Realities of Decarbonization: Lessons from ongoing  
Economic Transformations**

Co-organiser: GIZ, state of North Rhine-Westphalia, SDSN,  
University of Kapstadt  
Bonn, 12 till 13 May 2015

MGG-Research Workshop

**Social and Environmental Standards for a Global  
Economy**

Bonn, 5 till 7 May 2015

Lecture Series in the UN City of Bonn

**The United Nations at 70: Fit for “The Future We Want”?**

Co-organiser: FIW, Liaison Office Internationale  
Wissenschaft, City of Bonn, University of Bonn  
Bonn, 16 April till 5 November 2015

Expert Discussion

**Evaluations of Civil Engagement in Crisis**

Co-organiser: DEval, ZIF  
Berlin, 27 April 2015

Workshop

**Measuring the Social, Economic and Political Effects of  
Social Protection**

Co-organiser: GIZ, IZNE Hochschule Bonn Rhein-Sieg  
Bonn, 15 till 17 April 2015

Käte Hamburger Dialogue

**Engaging Crimea: Prospects for Conflict and  
Cooperation**

Co-organiser: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / GCR21  
Bonn, 9 April 2015

Workshop

**Interaction Between Internal and External Actors in  
Democracy Promotion**

Bonn, 25 till 27 March 2015

Eighth International Dialogue on Water in Agriculture

**Water-Land-Nexus**

Bonn, 19 till 20 March 2015

Presentation

**World Development Report 2015: Mind, Society and  
Behavior**

Co-organiser: World Bank Group  
Bonn, 12 March 2015

International Workshop

**ENCoRe Meeting 2015**

Co-organiser: Universities of Heidelberg und Mannheim  
Bonn, 5 till 7 March 2015

change





# process





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