Conference Summary

Rethinking Development Cooperation

18 – 19 September 2018
Bonn, Germany

German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
and Exceed – Excellence Centers for Exchange and Development

Inhalt

Rethinking Development Cooperation

Sustainable development is increasingly recognised as a global, multi-sectoral endeavour and involves a growing variety of actors and their respective approaches. An ambivalent history of success, new modes of cooperation, such as South-South cooperation, and the need for transformation in developed countries challenge conventional development cooperation's goals, strategies and instruments. Critics from civil society and academia also raise concerns that are more fundamental. For instance, the Post-Development debate problematizes development cooperation as an 'anti-politics machine' that conceals power relations and conflicts and that evades ownership of, and accountability to, beneficiaries and the public. In light of previous experience, critique, and current dynamics, new understandings of which role development cooperation could or should have are still in the making. Research and higher education institutions have an important part to play in this. Their dialogue across countries, disciplines and with actors of development cooperation is essential.

The conference "Rethinking Development Cooperation" offers a multi-faceted platform for this much-needed exchange and critical reconsideration of the challenges and prospects of development cooperation. Its program combines keynote lectures from research and policy, high-level panel discussions on the future of development cooperation and on the role of development research, parallel working groups on a broad range of topics and a comprehensive open-space process for developing new ideas and collaborations. Participants represent universities and think tanks as well as governmental, civil society and philanthropic organisations that are part of and shape development cooperation, including many researchers and young professionals from the Global South.

The conference is organised jointly by German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) and the DAAD-funded program "Higher Education Excellence in Development Cooperation – exceed". DIE is one of the leading think tanks for global development and international cooperation worldwide. Its work is based on the interplay between research, policy advice and training. The exceed program supports the development of competence centres by German universities and their partners in developing countries. It aims to strengthen these higher education institutions' teaching, research, and services, such that they can contribute more effectively to the development goals of the United Nations.

Conference Programme

Tuesday, 18 September 2018

08:30	Registration
09:00	**Welcome and introduction**
	Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Aram Ziai, International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at University of Kassel Lars Gerold, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
	Keynote "Rethinking development cooperation" Maria Eriksson Baaz, University of Gothenburg
	Jenny Kopsch-Xhema, Food Security Center (FSC) at University of Hohenheim and Silke Weinlich, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE): Brief overview on exceed and DIE
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	**Parallel Sessions**
	Research panel: SDGs and the future of development cooperation
	Research panel: Successes, failures and learning in development cooperation (Session 1)
	Discussion panel: Rethinking the why and how of democracy promotion
	Research panel: Development initiatives in the global south?
	Discussion panel: Data for development
12:30	Lunch
13:30	**Parallel Sessions**
	Discussion panel: Rethinking development cooperation within ecological boundaries: interdependencies, synergies and trade-offs
	Research panel: Successes, failures and learning in development cooperation (Session 2)
	Discussion panel: Science cooperation for development?
	Discussion panel: The future of development research - Emerging voices of the global south?
	Discussion panel: The opportunities of digitalization for sustainable development - Contrasting perspectives from rising power
15:00	Coffee Break
15:30	**Parallel Sessions**
	Research panel: SDGs
	Discussion panel: Learning for effectiveness in development cooperation
	Research panel: Cooperation in higher education
	Research panel: How post-development matters in practice
	Research panel: Political economy and governance
17:00	Dinner and get together
19:00	Evening Panel "Rethinking development cooperation"

Wednesday, 19 September 2018

08:30   Registration

09:00   **Rethinking development cooperation: Examples from best practice**
Constanze von Oppeln, Welthungerhilfe
Manuel Parra, Center for International Health (CIH), Chile
Carsten Hellpap, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Christoph Grammer, Staatsministerium Baden-Württemberg

10:30   **Open space**
This interactive process serves for networking and the development of new initiatives, research questions and partnerships.
Facilitation: Petra Eickhoff and Stephan G. Geffers (parto gUG Köln)

15:30   **Panel discussion: The role of Research, Higher Education Institutions (HEI) and Think Tanks in changing development cooperation**
Mariano Laplane, University of Campinas, Brazil
Denisse Dali Barragán Sanchez, Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, Mexico (tbc)
Katja Radon, Center for International Health (CIH) at the hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University
Stefan Bienefeld, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
Peter Krahl, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Chair: Wulf Reiners, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

16:30   **Closing remarks**
Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
Aram Ziai, International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at University of Kassel

Summary of Panel Sessions

1. Research Panel: SDGs and the future of development cooperation

Labour surplus is here to stay: Why "Decent Work for all" will remain elusive
Christopher Scherrer, International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at University of Kassel

The mainstream answer on how to tackle problems of vulnerable employment focuses on good governance. However, the development discourse is silent on history and power asymmetry. There are several differences among countries of the Global South, such as the level of development before colonization and the mode of colonization. Resulting from this, systemic limits exist for widespread catching up, including competition in the lower market segments, limits to export strategies and increasing environmental resource limitationsHowever, there is little discussed about the behavior of rich countries and the elite corporations that are driving the agenda.

Problem: The SDGs pursue a One World approach at the cost of silencing differences between countries.

Conclusion: To address power asymmetry, conflictual collective action is required (e.g. against protectionism of the rich, power of lead firms in supply chains or against repressive governments).

Integrating sustainability into the labour agenda of the ILO (SDGs)
Eva Senghas-Knobloch, University of Bremen

The SDGs are influenced and linked by and with the ILO decent work concept (Goal 8).

Four pillars make up the decent work agenda:
1. International labor standards (ILS) for a rights based policy
2. Employment: building new green jobs and improving working conditions
3. Social protection (of those most vulnerable)
4. Social dialogue: governments, employers and workers are actors and agents of change

Conclusion: Several institutional challenges must be addressed to implement the decent work agenda, such as the power of multinational enterprises, deficient policy coherence of international organisations and the lack of representation regarding the informal economy.

A future agenda on development effectiveness: multiple policy solutions for effective cooperation
Heiner Janus, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Kingdon's (1984) theory about "windows of opportunity" and "multiple stream model" says that policy change usually only happens when three streams – problem, solution and politics – are aligned and policy entrepreneurs are able to connect the streams to each other. When applying this theory to the effectiveness of development cooperation, we observe important differences between two periods in the recent past. The period of the aid effectiveness agenda (1996-2011) was characterized by a clear problem defined around multidimensional poverty. Along with it came a matching policy solution in the form of effective aid and an amenable political context of a homogenous group of donors in the OECD, often coming from social democratic governments seeking to collaborate in a post-Cold War spirit of global cooperation. The current discussions on development effectiveness (2011-today), on the other hand, is characterized by a broad and unclear problem definition around the SDGs. There are no single matching policy solutions and a fragmented landscape of aid policies, in a global political context that is characterized by nationalism and isolationism. We highlight the need of a future policy agenda on development effectiveness characterized by clearer thematic and geographic problem description under the roof

of the SDGs, linking to a number of tailored policy solutions that emphasize effectiveness of specific forms of cooperation in a global context that offers multiple "pockets of effective cooperation".

A new typology for global development: Moving beyond the dichotomy of rich and poor countries

Svea Koch, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

In the first decades of the 21st century, the international community is struggling with three major global development challenges: poverty and inequality, conflict and state fragility, and climate change and environmental degradation. These three challenges are closely interlinked; one cannot be tackled without the other. Individual countries' contributions to these three global development challenges vary widely, cutting across traditional dichotomies of rich and poor countries. Moreover, individual countries' capacities to address these challenges domestically and thereby contribute to global development also vary widely, cutting across differentiations of developed and developing countries. This paper therefore proposes a new typology to classify individual countries' contributions to global development. The typology shall contribute to debates in the European Union and beyond how to cooperate with different country groupings on global development.

2. Research Panel: Successes, failures and learning in development cooperation (Session I)

Gender dynamics of public works in the Wa West District of Ghana

John Oti Amoah, University of Cape Coast

Abstract: A major challenge to agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa is the fact that rural households remain vulnerable to shocks and risks. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 promise to build the resilience of the poor rural households and reduce their exposure to vulnerability using social protection. Designing transformative social protection interventions that address the needs of women as well as men requires a careful understanding of the different vulnerabilities of both sexes and how these in turn affect intervention design and outcomes. However, mainstream social protection intervention design and evaluations have only rarely been informed by a gendered vulnerability. This paper focuses on the Labour Intensive Public Works Programme in Ghana to discuss the gender dynamics of the programme design and implementation. The study employs individual interviews and focuses on group discussions from two selected communities in the Wa West District of Ghana. The study finds that though the programme implementers acknowledge differential capacities among women and men in terms of the labour demands, it appears to be carried out in a manner that reinforces the traditional gender order, which suggests that women are weak and men are strong. This paper explains why and how this new knowledge can be used to inform theoretical debates, future policy and initiatives on social protection.

Challenges of introducing technology through development cooperation. Report of 3 years on-field experience in implementing a small-scale solar milk cooling solution in Kenya, Colombia and Tunisia

Victor Torres Toledo, University of Hohenheim

The University of Hohenheim has developed a milk cooling solution to overcome challenges in transporting raw milk in isolated rural areas. It consists of a modified solar freezer and two insulated milk-cans with a 30L capacity each. 2L plastic containers are placed inside the freezer to form ice blocks. When solar energy is available, the freezer works at maximal power and goes into a "sleep mode" at night. With this it can store a maximum of 50 kg ice. 12 kg ice are used daily to preserve 60L milk in special designed milk-cans with integrated ice compartments.

The research was carried out with the financial support of BMZ within three initiatives:

2015- 2017: 10 Solar milk cooling systems were assessed on 7 farms in Tunisia within a GIZ project in cooperation with ICARDA and INRAT.

2016 - 2017: The technology was further developed and 3 more systems were introduced in Kenya with funds of the Program of Accompanying Research for Agricultural Innovation (PARI) coordinated by ZEF.

2017 - 2018: Powering Agriculture (GIZ) financed a further assessment of business opportunities. In Colombia, 3 systems were introduced and an additional system was produced locally. In Kenya, 2 more systems were introduced through a local distributor to promote local availability and assure maintenance.

Overall, the technology has been evaluated under real farm conditions along different stages of the dairy value chain, e.g. morning and evening milk, cooling at the farm and cooperative level, while at the same time assessing milk quality and business models. However, the local adoption of the technology faces many challenges related to the marketing, distribution and maintenance. We would like to share our new vision to overcome those challenges through an innovative approach with the private sector.

From gender sensitive to gender transformative approaches in extension - The gender model family approach in Sierra Leone

Andrea Fongar, Georg-August University, Göttingen

For decades, development organizations have tried to improve on food & nutrition security in Sierra Leone like in many other developing countries. Yet we still see high rates of malnutrition, poor sanitation and hygiene, low dietary diversity and gender inequalities. For decades, we used the health services for any kind of nutrition and WASH education, and perhaps as well, to talk about family planning – but we addressed mainly women, as they are the ones bringing their children for immunization. The notion was, that we need to empower women – as we felt, that they need our support – however, we tried to strengthen them in their traditional gender roles (childcare, cooking etc. like in the 70s in Europe).

In a next step, the development community tried to include women in agricultural extension programs without changing their workload at home. After all, the development community became more gender sensitive – recognizing the workload of women and their access to resources, one of the many unequal opportunities' or something along those lines.

The need to move from gender sensitive towards gender transformative approaches has been well recognized by the West African NGO SEND they have been approached by men in the community wondering why they are (for example) only giving loans and advice to women. On the other side, the same women reported, that their husbands borrowed this loan from them but never paid back.

Thus, gender transformative approaches were developed with the objective to:
- sensitize and mobilize husbands to live equitably with their wives
- ensure that their boys and girls will be given the same opportunities.

Through training and follow-up support, men and women are equipped with knowledge and skills to make the transition from the traditional family to a "Gender Model Family". The mid-term review from a project in Sierra Leone shows astonishing results:

- 98% (256) of husbands assist in food preparation (fetching water, firewood or cooking)
- 81% (208) report about joint decision making in the household
- 48% (124)) of husbands will give the better part of the meal to wives or children
- 33% (85)) of husbands will feed the children
- 27% (69) of husbands will do household chores whilst the wife is breastfeeding

3. Discussion Panel: Rethinking the why and how of democracy promotion

Daniel Nowack, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
Katherina (Hao-Fei) Xiong, Governance Support Programme, GIZ in South Africa
Noory Okthariza, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia
Chair: Jörn Grävingholt, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Daniel Nowack gave an introduction about a (non-)shared meaning of "democracy" in democracy support, focusing on the quantitative as well as the qualitative results. Quantitative results show that in a society, hierarchy is negatively correlated with the participative dimension of democracy. The less hierarchy a society encompasses, the more noticeable the participative dimension in a democracy is. Qualitative results show compatible outcomes, in which external democracy promoters use a different, or "institutional", narrative. On the other side, there are Burmese activists who use a "moral" or "equal" narrative for democracy. The question, which remained in such a context, was: what are the problems and challenges that arise from such different narratives?

In her short presentation, Katherine Xiong underlined that the focus should not lie on promoting democracy but rather on strengthening democratic institutions. In practice, donors try to pursue very specific indicators, while governments do not identify themselves with such a technical related approach. It poses the question, are donors limited to totally understand the work on the ground by their perspective?

Noory Okthariza focused on three main arguments:

1) He pointed out that rather than as a product of an external democracy promotion, the democracy in Indonesia happened by "accident" in the wake of an economic crisis.

2) In the light of power sharing and consensus building framework, politics in Indonesia are perceived as a consensus building process among members and not as a process of competition. Such a strategy could be problematic because in practice the leading party becomes very powerful through not facing a counterpart opposition.

3) Opposition parties use moral based arguments (e.g. "the government does not care") instead of referring to more objective argumentation base lines such as e.g. accountability. As a result, the language used might support the popular rise of Islam.

The discussion ended by creating further questions rather than answers:

- The different understandings of "democracy": Shouldn't such different understandings be part of the discussion in the democracy (promotion) itself? Democracy promotion as a cultural change?
- Differences can already be seen in different democracy types in the EU, e.g. consensus democracy (NL, GER) vs. "the winner takes is all"democracy model (GB).
  Problem: many countries just do not have the "right" democracy for themselves, rather they have to create their individual model instead of the "the winner takes it all"model.
- Is it possible, or even necessary, to a have a democracy concept which is not interpreted as a Western concept? Could it also be possible that democracy promotion is not perceived as a Western concept but rather a basic "idea"? For such an idea, we need some basic values which we can refer to, in order to act and collaborate together.

4. Research Panel: Development initiatives in the Global South?

The United Nations as the preferred space for the south?
Silke Weinlich, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

The international order has been challenged by the rise of the Global South. While most of the attention has been directed at China, India and Brazil, the 2013 UNDP human development report stressed that many more developing countries have fared exceptionally well in the last decade and aspire to become leading actors on the world stage. The United Nations is arguably at the heart of today's international order and has traditionally been a preferred organisation for developing countries. How and to what extent does the rise of the Global South affect the United Nations (UN), in particular development cooperation?

The paper briefly sketches out the historic entanglement of the Global South and the UN and then analyses the different facets of the organisations policies and politics, touching on questions of representation, control, financial contribution,South-South cooperation, staff representation, and the overall direction of the organisation. It will show that the rise of the Global South is by no means unidimensional at the UN.

Belt and road initiative as a development concept
Christa Wichterich, University of Kassel

The Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a superlative in every aspect. Aiming to consist of 1000 projects in more than 100 countries of the Global South, BRI can comfortably be called the largest infrastructure investment project of all time. While Chinese authorities prefer to call BRI an initiative as opposed to a strategy, it is clear that Beijing has strong steering and control capacities over the form and impact BRI will ultimately have in the world of development cooperation and global economic relations. Many partner countries such as Pakistan, Cambodia, and Ghana have welcomed BRI investments, not only because they provide much-needed infrastructure investments but also because they are not tied to foreign interference with domestic affairs. However, while the BRI does address the massive infrastructure gap that exists in many countries along the planned New Silk Road, there are also inherent risks posed by this new Chinese development model, notably that of "infrastructure colonization". This would leave developing countries deeply indebted to the Chinese state or its companies – Christa mentioned that the Sri Lankan deep-sea port of Hambantota as just one example of many. Besides this, large-scale infrastructure projects tend to be connected to human rights abuses, land grabs, and corruption; ultimately not benefitting those segments of society in dire need for development. The BRI has also been eyed with concerns by environmentalists who fear that China is externalizing its "brown development model" while domestically reforming its energy system, and thereby creating new energy value chains that are unsustainable.

Conclusion: Considering the mentioned risks, it is important that the international development community assess the potential impacts of the BRI while critically reflecting on its own role within development cooperation.

Africa beyond Aid: Prospects and challenges of the Ghanaian experiment
Abdallah Tahiru, University of Ghana

This paper explores emerging perspectives on 'Ghana Beyond Aid', Ghana's current broad policy framework and its synergies with collective action and citizen participation. It draws insights from these themes to understand the nature, prospects and challenges of the current policy direction of the country. The 'Ghana Beyond Aid' agenda is the country's attempt to achieve self-sufficiency, and to develop the country using local resources instead of dependence on foreign aid. The policy rests on five key pillars, which echo good governance. These are to improve domestic revenue, pursue transparent, prudent and accountable management and use of public resources, encourage higher private savings, pursue a more transparent, prudent and accountable use and management of public resources, and leverage resources in more innovative ways than the conventional model of royalty, tax regimes and dependence on external resources.

The paper finds that 'Ghana Beyond Aid' will remain a wish list just like preceding policies, unless the country re-positions its institutions to creatively and efficiently leverage local resources for rapid economic and social transformation. More importantly, 'Ghana Beyond Aid' requires a deliberate, qualitative change in all aspects of the lives of the people; especially in the structure of the economy, the nature of the infrastructure, the focus of education, and a recalibration of the attitudes and values that have tied the country to aid in the past.

Conclusion: these interventions must be pursued in a good governance framework that emphasizes transparency, accountability and full participation by the citizenry.

Ownership in a "post-aid effectiveness' world? Evidence from two post-conflict states

Niels Keijzer, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Following a great surge in the period 2005-2010, both policy debates and scholarly research on aid effectiveness principles saw a sharp decline. This includes the attention devoted to ownership both as a fundamental aspect of the relationship of development partners and governments and as a key factor for the effectiveness of development cooperation. The turn in the policy debate could be largely explained by the start of the economic and financial crisis in 2008, but also by evidence that those approaches, while considered more effective, tended to not generate much public support and thus encountered political opposition.

This led to a return to projects, a stronger focus on the private sector and a surge in blended finance. Another trend concerned the increasing number of development partners, including those from independent foundations and non-OECD states. Drawing on semi-structured interviews conducted in Liberia and Rwanda, two aid-dependent post-conflict states, this paper presents new evidence about the nature of discussions on ownership in this setting. They represent cases of countries that have been uniquely successful in mobilising post-conflict narratives to attract substantial amounts of foreign aid, while having highly distinct approaches to, and success in, managing this aid and promoting ownership. The paper identifies some key insights on challenges and opportunities for promoting ownership in this new setting, while also setting out elements of a research agenda on ownership in a post-aid effectiveness world.

5. Discussion Panel: Data for development

Sarah Holzapfel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Johannes Jütting, Paris21

Ujjwal Kumar, Leveraging Evidence for Access and Development (IFMR LEAD), India

Chair: Claudia Schwegmann, Open Knowledge Foundation Germany

The discussion focused on why data is a topic at all in development cooperation (DC), what data there is, how this data is used in development cooperation, and the potentials of the general use of data.

The consensus of the debate was that - despite the increasing emphasis on data following, the agreement on the MDGs - there is still a high need for data, especially in the context of the SDGs.

Ujjwal Kumar highlighted the importance of data privacy and ownership and the need for "data infrastructure", which is an important prerequisite to ensure that challenges are met regarding legal and privacy issues of data.

Sarah Holzapfel underlined the fact that especially donors demand data on aid today, as they have indicators they need to report on to justify development projects. In many countries, it is still not possible to have the data that is needed for a comprehensive picture, due to limited capacities. Harmonized efforts are needed to set up and strengthen statistical capacities. The national statistics bureaus play a crucial role here. They need to have the independence and integrity to produce data, independent of governments and regimes that sometimes do not want to be seen in a bad light. For this, coherent and independent funding is needed, along with a learning process that, for example, the DIE can provide.

Overall, improved research data management and data strategy is needed. In academia, this is partially in place but so far not within implementing organizations in the development cooperation. Universities and research institutions can play a key role here via cooperation with universities in the Global South. This can strengthen the interaction between policy and science. Johannes Jütting underlined the value of statistics as a public good, which implies open access to them. Until now, this open access has not been acknowledged; a change in mind set is necessary to recognize the value of this available and accessible information. Data partnerships have been discussed in this context, but also more coordination and constant funding.

6. Discussion Panel: Rethinking development cooperation within ecological boundaries: interdependencies, synergies and trade-offs

Mukand S. Babel, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Ulrike Pokorski da Cunha, Deutsche Gesellschaft für international Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Vinicius Scolfield Siqueira, Ministry of Environment, Brazil

Chair: Elke Herrfahrdt-Pähle, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

The world is changing. More and more scientists have declared that the Holocene-Epoch has ended and announced a transition to a new epoch, the so-called Anthropocene. Human activities led to this shift. Due to this, humanity bears a responsibility for the well-being of the planet and faces quite a big challenge, which is nothing less than avoiding the collapse of the earth system. Therefore, an alignment of social aspirations, economic goals and ecological aspects is needed. The Agenda 2030 and the SDGs reflect this challenge. The different SDGs reveal synergies and trade-offs. Therefore, holistic and cross-sectoral thinking is crucial for development policies.

Along this logic, Mukand S. Babel introduced the Framework for Water Security Systems. This showed how interlinked water security and other areas like energy, food and national security are. Ulrike Pokorski da Cunha argued for a decoupling of economic growth and resource consumption. So far, we have failed. Hence, she stressed that a paradigm shift is needed. Finally, Vinicius Scofield Siqueira outlined the current situation in Brazil regarding fishery. He pointed out that there is still a lack of basic data to enable accurate diagnosis and political decision-making. According to him, there is an increasing need for policies which are less dependent on the use of natural resources. Due to a lack of data, however, policies are less likely to include the most recent research results from the field of water security.

All panelists agreed on the challenge of how scientists can reach politicians with research results to foster evidence-based policy decisions. Some even argued that evidence-based decisions are an illusion. The missing reaction to climate change was mentioned as one example. People seem to driven to act based on catastrophes rather than be driven by than rational and reason.

How to tackle these challenges? Regarding the communication problems between scientists and politicians, a new discourse and a simplified language is needed. Another challenge is the sensitization of the population. A strengthened social media use, more investment in education and, of course, a simplified language is necessary to be successful in reaching people. If we do not want to lose the (already only partly) existing biodiversity, a change of mindset and a rethinking of the economic growth paradigm is mandatory. Even if a turning away from growth-oriented policies seems to be unrealistic, development cooperation can contribute at different points.

Holistic thinking, acting and consulting, the empowerment of governments and, particularly, capacity building with regard to ecological issues should be strengthened. At this point, it is important to tackle things on the local level but also to bring learning to a more global level. Furthermore, holistic thinking and cross-sectoral approaches have to gain the upper hand in politics. The SDGs are - in this regard - providing a useful instrument.

7. Research Panel: Successes, failures and learning in development cooperation (Session II)

What about evidence? Perspectives of Germany's development cooperation
Paul Marschall, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Background: "Evidence" is a term with many meanings and connotations. The use of more evidence as an instrument for achieving higher impact in development cooperation (DC) is a major topic in current discussions. This paper provides an analysis of the current use of evidence and its potential for Germany's DC policy-making on different issues.

Methods: A comprehensive conceptual approach was developed for understanding scope, value and relevance of evidence in policy-making. Expert interviews conducted with relevant representatives at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), implementing organizations, and NGOs are used to get an understanding of the perception and the current use of evidence and existing barriers. Recommendations are given on how the use of evidence in policymaking can be improved.

Results: Policy-makers often only have a limited view of evidence. In policy-making, evidence is mostly only one of several inputs. However, evidence is used both symbolically, for increasing the credibility, and instrumentally, to adjust knowledge and improve decision-making. Beside academic evidence, monitoring and evaluation data from DC providers are used. Evidence-oriented policy-making is much more common in the health sector. Policy-makers often do not have access to the evidence they need. Whether or not policy-makers consider evidence depends on the perception of whether the provided knowledge is perceived as a solution to an existing problem or not.

Conclusions: Policy-makers must be sensitised to the relevance of evidence. In addition to establishing evidence-oriented culture in donor countries, capacity building on evidence must be provided in partner countries. Translating evidence to policy-makers is critical. Pathways to success are based on ongoing policy-advice and an understanding of a joint production of evidence. This can help identify missing evidence, provide available pieces in an appropriate strength and contribute by considering evidence in a reasonable way.

Bridging the in equal partners: North-South and South-North
Andreas Bürkert, University of Kassel

Teaching interventions - an effective approach to empower health professionals in developing countries
Lena Kurtz, Center for International Health (CIH) at the hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University

Background: Interventions through education and training are quite common. Yet, the lack of knowledge about what makes these trainings effective is still a significant challenge. Which teaching structure and methods can be used in order to ensure good learning outcomes? How can we make sure to initiate behavior changes? In order to approach this issue, a training program has been offered at the Center for International Health since 2014. It aims at developing "Effective, Participatory Teaching Interventions" for health problems in developing countries by applying effective educational techniques.

Methods: In this one-week course, health professionals from all over the world choose a real health problem from their home country, upon which they developed a teaching intervention. This included setting up SMART learning objectives and structuring the training according to the ARIPE-teaching with modern teaching methods. At the end, participants fill out an evaluation questionnaire. After the course, the participants implemented their teaching concept back in their home countries with their target group.

Results: Up to now, participants from 25 different countries have developed more than 90 teachings interventions. The overall evaluation of the course was 9.0 on a 10-point Likert scale ranging from poor to excellent. Various projects have proven to be successful approaches to health issues in developing countries. For example, an intervention on the political level in Nigeria contributed significantly towards the introduction of global health coverage for the whole country.

Conclusion: The teaching interventions course has proven to be a useful, cost- and time-effective way of dealing with health problems in developing countries by empowering local health professionals. They can be applied to different target groups, settings, health and social challenges without the further support of development organizations. Challenges can still be seen in the long-term evaluation of the interventions.

8. Discussion Panel: Science cooperation for development?

Peter Krahl, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Sintayehu Yigrem Mersha, Hawassa University

Heike Bauer, DLR Project Management Agency

Ana Margarita Martínez Mendoza, Centro de Estudios Internacionales Gilberto Bosques, Mexico

Chair: Johanna Vogel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

The discussion focused on science cooperation between Germany and developing countries. The particular question discussed was how research can take place at eye level.

Heike Bauer, responsible for science cooperation at DLR, argued that an interface between science and development is needed and that people acknowledge that not one group of people knows more than the other, but that they know "different things". Furthermore, scientists and practitioners often do not "speak the same language" in a figurative sense. This was also underlined by Ana Margarita Martínez Mendoza, who pointed out that also for politicians it is sometimes hard to understand what the practitioners want from them. Patience and partnership are needed for that.

A good case example for science cooperation in Ethiopia was presented by Sintayehu Yigrem Mersha. He is the coordinator of CLIFOOD, a SDG graduate school, working on SDGs 1-5, 13, 15 and 17 with an interdisciplinary approach. Regarding climate change and food security as main challenges of Ethiopia's future, the SDG graduate school was especially designed for those concerns. The study program focuses on the four pillars of food security: food availability, food access, food utilization and stability. CLIFOOD is a joint initiative (by the Food Security Center at the University of Hohenheim in Germany and the Hawassa University in Ethiopia) which combines knowledge from South and North. Mr. Mersha also underlined that knowledge transfer from South to North needs to take place and not only the other way round. The institution is aimed at expanding within the East African Region or even Latin America.

In the discussion, it became clear that there is a big gap between development and science cooperation. Therefore, an interface needs to be created and facilitated. In parts, this is supported already by the DAAD, via a kind of match making. To enhance this, all stakeholders need to get involved in the process early on – especially people in charge of planning and implementing.

What makes science cooperation also difficult is the way academia functions. Impact factors, grants given and articles published are the "currency" of academia. On the other hand, researchers investing time in science cooperation or practical tools for development do not get the same recognition from their boss and often also peers; as a result, they are sometimes not as direct and cannot be published in well-known journals. For better science cooperation, the incentives need to be changed.

9. Discussion Panel: The future of development research - Emerging voices of the Global South?

Susanne von Itter, European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)

Bei Zhang, China Institute of International Studies Beijing

Mariano Laplane, University of Campinas-Unicamp, Brazil

Rory Horner, University of Manchester

Chair: Fabian Scholtes, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

The session started with three questions and these are the answers given:

Development research from the Global South…

1. Where do we stand and why?
   - The recognition of research studies from the Global South is still limited.
   - Development research is the fastest growing part of the Brazilian academia, while in China it is still marginalized and mostly focuses on China's activities itself (with a strong emphasis on its development projects Africa).
   - Although the major deprivations can be found in the Global South, the Global North also faces some. Nevertheless, development studies are predominantly south-centric.
   - Strong market forces in Latin America often hinder researchers to focus on development issues.

2. What can we expect from it?
   - Effectiveness, legitimacy and justice
   - A southern definition of development
   - The inclusion of a new epistemological approach, including indigenous and de-colonized knowledge.
   - Decolonization of knowledge

3. How can we improve it?
   - Development research must be conducted and used by both scientists and practitioners. Hence, it is crucial that knowledge is being co-produced and shared within research partnerships involving equally the Global North and the Global South.
   - Most studies are donor-driven which is why there is a need for a stronger integration of local institutions and/or researchers.
   - Research has to do with the understanding of social change trajectories: "Where from, where to?" There is more than only one trajectory of change, hence, development studies shouldn't only offer eurocentric solutions and focus also on the role of the Global North.
   - There is a need for guidelines to ensure research quality and to foster research partnerships.
   - There is a strong demand for more recognition and inclusion of development studies from the Global South and its integration into the mainstream development research.

10. Discussion Panel: The opportunities of digitalization for sustainable development - Contrasting perspectives from rising power

International participants from the Managing Global Governance (MGG) Programme

Chair: Wulf Reiners, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Do you agree that digital transformation is the most promising way to address international inequalities? Should it therefore be the primary focus in international development cooperation?

Can the potential of digital transformation for economic and environmental development outweigh potential costs for the society? Should it therefore be considered the backbone of sustainable development?

When these questions were asked to the audience of the session, they did not find approval by the majority. However, the participants of the MGG academy, who split up in teams, presented the arguments in favor and against the potential of digitalization in a lively and stimulating debate. Speakers arguing in favor pointed out the potentials of data analysis, the possibilities to make society more inclusive, even for those who are left behind, and that digitalization creates (jobs) opportunities and that it has the potential to reshape the area of industrialization.

On the other side, the speaker arguing against digitalization as the backbone or a priority instrument for development pointed out the risks in data protection. They argued that digitalization can even lead to greater social inequality as its effect on society are still too obscure; that the production of hardware leads to very high energy costs and that- in light of the limited financial resources- it should not (yet) become a priority measure for development actors.

As a conclusion to the debate, all speakers agreed that the question is not about the "if" of digitalization but about its potentials, its risks and how it can and/or should be monitored.

11. Research Panel: SDGs

The SDGs – Latest steps in a long line of international cooperation of development
Michael Krawinkel, Justus-Liebig-University Gießen

In contrast to the Millenium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals address the various challenges of development towards a safe and life-supporting future everywhere. The scope of these goals is two faced: it has to take up the challenges of global environmental and societal changes, and it requires building on local and national physical and historical environments.

In the field of health, 2018 marks the 40th anniversary of the Primary Health Care Program (PHCP) decided upon during the World Health Assembly of 1978 in Alma Ata. PHC aimed for 'Health for all by the year 2000'. It addressed not only medicine and health, but also the underlying determinants of health, such as hygiene, education, nutrition, habitat, and societies with a high degree of equity. One challenge of PHC was the political dimension as less affluent people became aware of un-equality. They demanded full participation and access to all kinds of public services. Therefore, the broad program was narrowed to single interventions, termed 'GOBI-FFF' (Growth monitoring, Oral rehydration, Breastfeeding, Immunization - Family Spacing, Female Education, Food Supplements). Different from the horizontal PHC-approach, vertical programs were implemented with multi- and bilateral funding. During the following three decades it turned out that the concentration on specific interventions lead to progress and success in many areas – the tip being the eradication of smallpox and the almost-eradication of polio – but access to full-range health services everywhere remained an unmet goal. The occurrence of the HIV-pandemic did not lead to a change: the successes of providing access to drug treatment and prevention of mother-to-child-transmission of the virus (PMTCT) are great in some regions, e.g. 66% treatment coverage in East & Southern Africa, and weak in others, e.g. 22% access to PMTCT in the Middle East and North Africa. Equal access remains a challenge taken up again with the present Universal Health Coverage (UHC)-campaign.

Over time, austerity policies implemented by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the governments of Germany, the US, Great Britain, and others became major obstacles for the development of public services as they forced the governments receiving financial support to reduce public spending.

The period following the year 2000 has seen the advent of big private foundations entering the field of cooperation development. Prominent to mention is the Gates-Foundation who spent over 40 million. US-Dollars for international projects, programs, and initiatives in 2018 alone. Those private agencies get increasing influence on policy implementation as public spending for overseas development aid is redirected towards humanitarian emergency aid to a greater extent.

Even the UN-organizations are dependent on external funding from these private sponsors. Questions about conflicts of interest are increasingly asked to experts and consultants, but rarely to the organization about this kind of funding. Nowadays, conflict of interest statements are to be requested even from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who are involved in the implementation of governmental programs and projects and receive financial funding from governments and UN-organizations.

Despite different announcements the SDGs take a slow start in most countries. To work under targets which are not oriented on business models for short-term profits is a profound challenge for societies where private benefits from all undertakings are regarded as socially desirable and prestigious. However, the SDGs orientation on creating environments which support healthy and happy lives for the earth's population has great potential to mobilize people. Nowadays, revolutions are not fought on streets. They are fought through convincing people to challenge their governments by valuing their personal interests of good education for children, good food, health, peace and freedom – all being achieved in sustainable ways.

Overcoming the authoritarian knowledge transfer

Veronica Encina, Center for International Health (CIH), Chile

Community participation in occupational safety and health is a promising tool, especially in rural areas where most of the population work as self-employed / informal workers and where the family forms part of the work process (ILO 2013). Training of trainers for rural healthcare providers on participatory diagnosis of the occupational health status of a community and the implementation of teaching interventions based on the findings could be one way to improve rural occupational safety and health.

We therefore aimed to develop an occupational health-training program, focusing on trainers of professionals and technicians working in rural areas of Latin America, students of health careers conducting their rural internship and related teachers of collaborating universities. The program is currently piloted at four sites (South of Chile, Central Chile, Puno Region, North of Peru). The sites were selected to cover a range of typical rural occupational activities and to cover different cultural characteristics (indigenous population, migrant seasonal workers). Training occurs in two phases: 1. Participatory identification of risks and 2. Development of interactive teaching interventions. Each course will be evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick's Four-Level Training Evaluation Model.

The development of this pilot course, by CIH alumni and Latin American partners, is the first step in order to launch a new line of work and collaboration within the CIH in Latin America focusing on workers involvement.

Universities as agents for development

Lars Ribbe, Center for Natural Resources and Development (CNRD) at TH Köln – University of Applied Science

Localized knowledge and capacity are relevant and necessary for development. Universities are a good contributor here: they educate society and provide knowledge. Generally, they have a long-term focus and should be neutral. Thus, they are a good partner for development.

The question is therefore how academia and stakeholders can be connected: this is done via a Knowledge Platform that is a kind of network connecting local universities, enterprises, civil society, NGOs, governments etc.

Development agenda and accomplishment in the light of SDG interactions

Andreas Haarstrick, Center for Sustainable Water Management (SWINDON) at Technische Universität Braunschweig

Are we on the right track with the SDGs?

SDGs in general need to be seen as a bridge to the future, but that similar goals have emerged at different points in human history.

The SDGs themselves can only be accomplished with awareness, responsibility and political will, with the latter being particularly difficult to achieve.

In the presented study, a correlation analysis was undertaken between different indicators and the SDGs, leading to the conclusion that the SDGs should not be seen as additive but as having synergies and trade-offs among them.

12. Discussion Panel: Learning for effectiveness in development cooperation

Dorothee Mack, Bischöfliches Hilfswerk MISEREOR e. V.

Jörg Faust, Deval - German Institute for Development Evaluation

Mayukh Hajra, Development Alternatives, India

Frank Hofmann, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Chair: Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Why is it so difficult to learn and to achieve effectiveness in development cooperation?

Trying to give an answer to this question, the four panelists presented and discussed their views on how their institutions learn. Dorothee Mack stated that motivated people who are convinced of an idea are the central driver of change in her institution. Unfortunately, too much time was spent on proving the effectiveness of certain projects, which left little time for new and innovative thought. Jörg Faust emphasized five factors, which he regards as most important in influencing the learning process of institutions: 1) timing – window of opportunity 2) consultation – process of learning 3) needs – of the actors 4) formats – e.g. social media/policy paper and 5) institutional independence. Mayukh Hakra criticized in his intervention a lack of process cooperation and a deficit of capacities. Consequently, there was only little space for critical assessment. Finally yet importantly, Frank Hofmann emphasized the importance of political economy: In Germany, there were many different interests and ministries engaged in development cooperation. Accordingly, a focus on fewer countries and certain projects was recommended.

Within the discussion, the above-mentioned points of criticism and further obstacles to an effective learning were highlighted:

- A discrepancy between theory and practice was mentioned: While ownership and the needs of developing countries should be guiding principles in development cooperation, in reality, a hybrid between national and southern interests could be observed. A point of critique was also that German development policies were largely decided in Berlin. A rather decentralized approach with problems being decided and solved in the respective countries was described as beneficial.

- The development system was (again) criticized for being too fragmented. In this regard, it was emphasized that development cooperation should focus on fewer countries, certain projects and strengthening the cooperation with partners.

- The importance of evidence for learning was discussed: On one hand, it was argued that evidence was needed to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation. However, on the other hand, evidence was criticized for "coming from the past" and, thus, for not being innovative. In this sense, motivated people, who were "agents of change", were characterized as particularly important.

- As one example of effectiveness, a Deval evaluation suggested that budget support (with certain modifications) can be seen as an effective and useful tool in development cooperation.

13. Research Panel: Cooperation in higher education

Reflections on cooperation among universities in North and South
Mariano Laplane, University of Campinas, Brazil

Cooperation between universities is not a new phenomenon, but they have undergone significant changes in quality.

According to Laplane, today's cooperation is facing challenging difficulties. As a major challenge for universities located in the north, Laplane identifies the pressure to increase outcomes, in the form of an augmenting number of publications. Additionally, northern universities are challenged with increasing budget constraints. In contrast, southern universities are requested to contribute to the national development of their countries. As common challenges, Laplane identifies the pressure to increase support to 'innovations'. He points out that universities struggle with these challenges because to fulfil these expectations they need to restructure their organisational structure.

Laplane argues that today's challenges can only be overcome through joining forces and combining approaches based on previous experiences. An approach of co-creation of knowledge is required. According to Laplane this can only be achieved through leaving behind the donor-recipient-paradigm and through the elaboration of new divisions of labour between the south and north. Furthermore, an ethical-epistemic justice is required and knowledge created in different epistemic systems needs to be valued. University structures needs to be re-organized and also made accessible for different social groups. Laplane argues that universities have to set more ambitious goals than before.

Triangular cooperation for worker's education: Reinforcing collaboration among state and non-state actors
Padmini Sharma, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

In an era where globalization knows no boundary, free flow of information, skills, technology and people, educational and knowledge sharing across the globe will lead towards holistic development of the nations. In development thinking, the debate for a long time was caught in Western hegemony over the less developing nations. However recently, power dynamics have assumed new dimensions among the Global South and Global North (Keet, 2006; Fordelone, 2009 Amorim et al., 2014; Amorim, 2016). There have been numerous initiatives of such cooperation in areas of labour standards, social security, human rights, social dialogue, education, energy, environment and so on through different kinds of methods (Amorim, et al., 2014). This paper will look into initiatives for collaboration among universities that can create dynamic group of scholars in respective fields through principles of 'interactive coupling' or 'distributed networks' and so on.

This paper is set against a backdrop of changing global power dynamics in the field of international development cooperation. In triangular cooperation, Fordelone (2009) has remarked that there should be 'adaptation' rather than 'imposition' of foreign practices. Similarly, this paper makes an effort to propose a vice versa situation, where educational institutions from Global North can collaborate and adopt a southern perspective to look into the issues confronting the latter. It can challenge traditional discourse and bring about massive transformation in academia as well as practical domains across the globe and even alter the growing precarization of academic labour as highlighted by Gallas (2018).

The paper seeks to focus specifically on promoting collaboration among Universities for labour and worker related education.

Using the Qualitative Research Synthesis method combined with practical experiences of working on Global Labour University (GLU) Online Courses in India, this paper will seek to analyze the following:

- How universities of the Global North and Global South can collaborate through, say, global online networking for promoting education among scholars, activists and unionists.
- How trade unions and non-state actors in both the Global North and Global South can be made aware of the various labour rights and issues through collaboration among universities to build global solidarity.

Higher education for development: A new format for cooperation with regional "Academic Hubs"
Bettina Schorr, Freie Universität Berlin

The provision of "Quality Education" is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) ratified by the United Nations in 2015 (SDG 4) and, for the first time, explicitly integrates qualitative and inclusive tertiary education as a sub-goal. However, education is not only an independent goal in the set but a transversal force that shapes the opportunities for achieving many of the other SDGs. Moreover, partnerships in higher education can be powerful instruments for promoting the SDGs. Through research, teaching/capacity-building and networking, universities create and disseminate knowledge and form specialists with technical knowledge and/or able to intervene critically into processes which aim at providing "development".

Regarding the latter, there is an important role for the social sciences to contribute to the improvement of peoples' lives, be it through politico-institutional analysis or the examination of the social and cultural foundations of "(under)development". Because of personal and material deficiencies as well as difficult social or political contexts, academic partnerships with developing countries have faced many constraints in the past. Based on the experience of a DAAD sponsored program ("Bilateral SDG Graduate Schools"), we will present a new format of academic "development cooperation": A partnership between a German University (FU Berlin) with an excellent university in a "developing region" (the Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) in Lima). While the bulk of the formation activities take place in Lima, the PUCP is used as an academic hub able to irradiate into the whole Andean region (e. g. Ecuador or Bolivia) by granting stipends to students and postdocs stemming from nearby countries and by organizing academic events with scholars from the region. Moreover, the network-component of the project allows for the realization of academic activities in other places beyond Lima, thereby spreading and exchanging research results and experiences.

Institution building in higher education and its role in the development cooperation
Lars Gerold, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

Gerold explained the unique structure of DAAD and highlighted that, among other features, that it consists of more than 100 student bodies. According to his point of view, the guiding aim of higher education is to contribute to the needs of a society, namely, to invest in quality of human resources. The DAAD uses the following instruments to reach this goal: 1) providing access to higher education through scholarships 2) increasing the quality through trainings 3) fostering partnerships and 4) promoting alumni-networks.

14. Research Panel: How post-development matters in practice

Accountability vs. depoliticization: Revisiting the anti-politics machine in the light of the World Bank inspection Panel
Aram Ziai, International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at University of Kassel.

Professor Ziai introduced the World Bank Inspection Panel as an additional case study. It consists of three members who serve non-renewable five-year terms and report directly to the Board of Directors. Persons found guilty by this technical instrument that investigates non-compliance with social and environmental standards can never be employed at World Bank again. Although this constitutes an effective tool in theory, only 127 complaints have been registered since 1994 and even fewer World Bank projects were stopped. Furthermore, a weakening of the safeguards is underway which proves that the project was rather a conflict-mediating mechanism than an institution aiming for real change.

Acknowledging development alternatives and local knowledge. The key for revitalising Global Partnerships (SDG 17)? Reflections on cooperation reform
Nina van der Puije, University of Kassel

As stated in SDG 17, Agenda 2030 can only be realized with strong commitment to global partnerships and cooperation.

Functioning partnerships are the foundation for successful development operations. Considering this statement, a critical evaluation of the current conditions and prospects of the partnerships advocated in SDG 17 appears inevitable. At a time when development cooperation is fighting migration flows caused by poverty and war, there is an increasingly urgent need to rethink crucial factors for successful partnerships.

The failure of the OECD-initiated Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) Conference in 2014 gives us a hint of the challenges we face in developing effective collaboration. OECD efforts to create a platform for cooperation with greater inclusion of the Global South could not be realized. Many have seen GPEDC as an OECD-DAC-dominated process that lacks openness for shared learning processes. Key stakeholders such as Brazil, India, and China abandoned negotiations.

Are common practices and structures of Western development policy ill-suited for inclusive cooperation?

According to postcolonial theory, Western imperialism of former colonies continues to exist today. Even though present states are officially liberated and sovereign, in practice they are still dominated by Western views and economic and political dependencies.

Critical perspectives on development cooperation models are increasingly popular among academics of the beneficiary countries, who criticise Eurocentrism in development policy and the marginalization of non-Western worldviews in development cooperation.

"Mete tèt ansanm (Let's put our heads together)" - Explorations of the political potential of Haitian peasant and solidarity groups to shape alternatives to development
Julia Schöneberg, University of Kassel

Post-Development theorists argue that civil society groups, grassroots organisations and all groups subsumed to the term social movement have the greatest potential to shape development alternatives. Escobar envisions these groups, in response to the failings of mainstream development, can build new social structures through social action. These actions are based on alternative perceptions of the "economy (solidarity and reciprocity instead of Homo Oeconomicus and the world market), of politics (direct democracy instead of centralized authorities) and of knowledge (traditional knowledge systems instead of modern science)" (Ziai 2007).

There are a variety of social organisations and collective actions in Haitian society. In contrast to so-called briefcase organisations, which are exclusively set up to access international development structures, these groups are based on historical cultures and traditions of cooperation and solidarity (Smith 2001, Schöneberg 2016). However, these groups are often not recognized or are neglected and even weakened considerably by external intervention.

The question remains how international NGOs seeking to imagine and practice alternatives can legitimately engage. This paper focuses on structures in rural Haiti and considers peasants and their potential to engage in processes of contentious politics and resistance. It analyses the engagement of NGOs and explores how they manage to negotiate the contradicting positions in processes of contestation and struggle.

The paper draws on case studies of the two national peasant associations and several local peasant and protest groups and their collaboration with international NGOs that were carried out in Haiti between 2012 and 2017. Aligning with Escobar, the paper explores "alternative practices in the resistance of grassroots groups present to dominant interventions" (Escobar 1995) by specifically analysing alternative conceptions of the economy, politics and knowledge that are present and continue to be alive and thriving.

Structural answers to authoritarian knowledge transfer: Experiences from eight years of a PhD sandwich program

Günter Fröschl, Center for International Health (CIH) at the hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University

In 2009 the CIHLMU Center for International Health was founded at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München as a networking and collaborative platform at LMU for capacity development strategies in low- and middle-income countries. The PhD Program Medical Research - International Health was set up and started recruiting candidates in 2010 by applying a curricular sandwich strategy. Candidates are required to apply with their own research ideas, and once admitted to the program, a thesis advisory committee is matched between LMU staff and local supervisors from the country of origin of the candidates. Curricular seminars are held for a duration of a few weeks in Munich. In the research periods in between these module blocks, candidates are returning to their home countries to conduct their research projects. This sandwich strategy has allowed researchers from more than 20 low- and middle-income countries to set their own local research agenda, and to conduct projects based on locally perceived needs. In addition, the retention of researchers in their local research environments is strengthened by this approach.

To date, more than 80 candidates have been enrolled into the program and almost 40 have successfully graduated. The PhD program has been able to follow-up on a large majority of the graduates. They have also been able to further assist the alumni by helping them apply for post-doc grants and helping them engage in further international research network activities. Numerous graduates are by now multiplying their educational assets as deans, directors and ministry representatives

15. Research Panel: Political economy and governance

The political economy of pension reforms in Nigeria: evaluating its institutional trajectory and roles of international policy advisors

Olusegun Oladeinde, Bells University of Technology, Nigeria

In the context of entrenched "market-driven" globalization dynamics, pension systems generally remain one of the critical dimensions of social policy reforms, both in developed and developing countries. While in the 1990s many of the developed countries such as Germany, Sweden, Norway, Canada and Italy have introduced and implemented many pension reforms, some transition and developing countries in Latin America and Africa have also embarked upon the process, to "radically" transform their public pension systems (Hujo,2014). Based on the concept of "individual capitalization", new pension reforms in developing countries represent a response to "market-driven" globalization process. Even in a context of "fiscal contraction" and "states' retrenchment" of public policy provisioning, demographic ageing, income guarantee and security through pension system for the workers and pensioners remain an important social policy direction for governments in developing countries.

This paper takes this further to evaluate the historical and institutional trajectory of pension reforms in Nigeria; providing an empirical and political economy analysis of "technical" and "ideological" assumptions that guide the "ideational processes". The paper evaluates the roles of international policy advisors in "policy diffusion" to developing countries, on pension policy. The implications of policy transfers on pension reforms in Nigeria are evaluated.

Power and resistance: Examining the politics of social protection policymaking in Kenya

Marion Ouma, University of South Africa

Recent research on the study of social protection pays attention to the politics and processes of adoption of the policies in developing countries. Explanatory variables to the adoption process vary from political settlement to ideational approaches with reference to national politics and the role of international actors. However, these approaches represent only a partial view of the dynamics that characterize the transfer and uptake of the policies. Policy-making arenas are sites of power and resistance, which are mutually constituted and exhibited through various forms. Drawing from the nexus of policy transfer and power as the theoretical framework, this paper seeks to investigate the forms of resistance and agency within the social protection policy- making space. To do this, we examine the process of transfer and adoption of social protection policies and programmes in Kenya as a case study. The methodology involves a qualitative research design based on in-depth interviews, a review of relevant documents and participant observation. Findings indicate that in response to international action, national actors resisted the exercise of power by suppressing the action of others through their own action, and by acting on their own capacity to influence the policy process. The findings suggest that even in asymmetrical social relations, "subordinate" actors in policy development arenas find space to exercise power through resistance, and exhibit capacity to influence processes.

Governance of social security in a democratic South Africa: National centralism vis-a-vis local devolution

Edwin Mutyenyoka, University of Limpopo, South Africa

South Africa's liberationist-democratic experimentation legitimized adoption of state social welfarism, leading to a raft of interventions such as child grant, foster care, old age, disability and so on. The impact of these social security interventions on poverty has been evident in terms of the drop in the headcount of households living below the poverty line as the proportion of the national population dependent on grants rose sharply to exceed 16 million by 2015 (30% of the population). Be that as it may, governance of social security through a nationally centralized system has been fraught with intractable challenges that include poor eligibility profiles, covert

discrimination, ghost beneficiaries, abuse of public offices and so on. Therefore, the conceptual paper is anchored on two docks. Firstly, relocating social security initiatives, as non-contributory products and services of a welfare state, to be considered as one of the prongs of service delivery which is supposed to be provisioned by developmental local governments. Secondly, expounding that, not only is prising away social grant disbursement from local governments constitutionally incoherent, corruption and maladministration, which have bedeviled the programme, can be easily attributed to the centralization of the system in a manner that leaks resources, compromises the efficacy of the grants and under-exploits a functional developmental structure of local governments in Post-Apartheid South Africa.

Export-led development and its impact on the heath and labour conditions of workers: A reflection on the apparel industry in El Salvador and palm oil in Colombia

Daniel Hawkins, Escuela Nacional Sindical, Colombia

The most recent phase of "Developmentalism", from the 1980s onwards, is grounded in a discourse of global competition, good governance, poverty-reduction, and more recently, corporate social responsibility. It has promoted a form of economic development in which economic liberalization, foreign direct investments (FDI), Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), export-led growth, and more recently, insertion into global value chains, are considered priorities for the Global South. Pressure for these "developing" nations to transform their economies in line with such one-size-fits-all "recipes" for success have been legitimated by development cooperation based on a tit-for-tat approach, widely known as structural-adjustment lending. The economic and political effects in the South have been widely documented and debated and numerous studies have examined the impacts on workers' rights and working conditions of the Global South's turn towards the neoliberal model of export enclaves. Nevertheless, few have analysed the link between the export model of development in the South and its association with the intensification of worker productivity and exploitation and the side-effects such employer strategies have on workers' health and livelihood. This article attempts to partially fill this gap by examining two different industries (palm oil apparel) in two different Latin American countries (Colombia and El Salvador, respectively) as a way of examining how workers' health, livelihood and working conditions have been negatively affected by the adoption of the export-enclave model of development in distinct economic sectors.

Evening Panel "Rethinking development cooperation"

Keynote speech by Ariane Hildebrandt, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Panel discussion with:

- Ariane Hildebrandt, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Praveen Jha, Jawaharlal Nehru University
- Aram Ziai, International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at University of Kassel
- Anke Kurat, VENRO Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V.
- Cristian Becerra Monroy, Voluntad Organizada AC, Mexico

Chair: Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Evening Panel "Rethinking development cooperation"

Open Space

Facilitators: Petra Eickhoff and Stephan G. Geffers, parto gUG – www.part-o.de

The conference aimed to bring together diverse specialist areas and mindsets from around the world for exchange and critical discussions. This included the Open Space action which created free space for all the issues and questions that arose from the formal conference program, or even for those that could not been covered by the other sessions. It was free time for encounter and exchange driven by the participants themselves.

The 2nd day started with a welcoming session during which the objective, principles and structure were explained to the participants. Right after, the facilitator invited anyone who cares about an issue to step up to the state and write the topic and his or her name, announce it and post the offering on the Agenda Wall. A total of 29 topics were suggested and sorted by time in the market place (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Agenda Wall with an overview of suggested topics

What followed later was the heart of an Open Space activity. During the next 5 hours, participants were free to join the different topic rounds (1 hour each round) actively contributing or not to the different discussions (Figures 2 and 3).

Figures 2 and 3: Working groups during the Open Space activity

As a self-organized format, a convener in each group was responsible for recording the main points and conclusions reached during the discussion. Three different templates for the minutes were available:

- Planning for a new practical project realisation,
- Exploration for a new focus in key activities,
- Seeking ideas for a better future.

After five hours of self-organized collaboration, 16 of the 29 suggested topics were discussed and reported back (Table 1). Two of them focused on a possible plan for a new practical project, four explored ideas for a new focus in key activities, while the remaining 10 focused on seeking ideas for a better future. The results reflect the broad spectrum of free interest, passion and willingness to contribute to "Rethinking Development Cooperation". Group size varied between 3 and 20 participants.

Nr.	Discussion topics	Final conclusion	No. of participants
1	Capitalism – A critique	Capitalism has been reformed in the past	16
2	Development - Induces displacement	Exchange and cooperation in development induces displacement	17
3	Do we need more (binding) legal agreements in international development?	With need more transparency and honestly conducted negotiations	3
4	Do we really understand what development is or means?		8
5	How can (young) people drive change in large bureaucracies?	Young people need to organize. They are maybe to rebel?	11
6	How can development cooperation be political without being paternalist?	We need education and offers for young people. Engaging with local actors and empower marginalized people (button-up approach)	20
7	How can ownership enhance development? / How can development enhance ownership?	Ownership is the key to sustainable implemented projects	8
8	How can South-North cooperation work?	Need for practical solutions for northern issues that come from the Global South to lobby the resolution of existing ideas of knowledge transfer.	6
9	How Post-Development matters?	We need to start development with ourselves	8
10	How to make multi-stakeholders partnerships work in practice?	Maintain an overview of dynamic stakeholders' constellation. Coordinate and integrate the goals and ideas so that it does not waste time and energy.	10
11	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)	It is important for the actors and stakeholders to know the rules and regulations governing the health of workers. It is necessary to understand the long-term impact and to spread awareness at national as well as local level. Online courses like MOOC are a good tool to spread awareness.	5
12	Science – Practitioner Platform	We need a platform for exchange.	5
13	Social entrepreneurship	Bring social back into social entrepreneurship.	3

Nr.	Discussion topics	Final conclusion	No. of participants
14	What are the challenges of HEI and Think Tanks in South-South cooperation for development?	To put personal development more than economic development. Change politics for having more space to talk about these challenges, in society that has to change.	5
15	Trade / Commercial revolutions – Development	Are there examples where workers rights have been enhanced? If so, how can we publish and spread these cases? Workers have been left out of the discussion on developmental impacts. How can we include workers rights in future discussions?	8
16	What is the status of research development in the global south?	Whilst knowledge is being produced for the Global South, very few scholars are native hence there is wanted local knowledge. However, poor funding, political narratives and poor strategies between research institutions and public administration leaves a lot to be desired.	6

Table 1: Suggested topics and final conclusions

As the Open Space action had just been over, a young woman took photos of the posters with the principles, the bumblebees and the butterflies. I asked her if she had liked the setting. She told me with eyes aglow: "When you introduced the Open Space I sensed that now freedom is coming to the conference". Actually, nothing more needs to be added to tell about the impact of an Open Space action - Stephan G. Geffers, facilitator.

Open Space method

More than 35 years ago, Harrison Owen who is a US-American Civil Rights activist, captured the feedback to a conference, that coffee breaks and other unorganized encounters were the most productive parts of formal meetings. On the basis of this information, Owen created a framework for productive and energizing conferences and called it Open Space. Open space conferences require very few advance elements: There must be a clear and compelling theme, an interested and committed group, time, a place, and leadership.

The leadership of an Open Space event is at once simple and very tricky. The simplicity derives from the fact that the group itself will, and has, to generate its own leadership. The tricky part comes from letting this happen, giving no anxious thought to possible failures. Leadership in Open Space is to provide a focal point for the direction and not to mandate and control a plan of action. The details must be left to the people – that means to trust to the people. There are four principles and one law, which serve as guides to everyone:

- Whoever comes are the right people
- Whatever happens is the only thing that could have happened
- Whenever it starts, it is the right time
- When it is over, it is over

Finally, there is the unique Law of Two Feet. All participants should observe it; otherwise, the process will not work. Briefly stated, the law means that individuals have two feet and should be prepared to use them. Responsibility for a successful outcome in any Open Space event resides with exactly one person – each participant. If anyone feels that he/she can no longer make a difference in the present group, it is necessary to take responsibility and move to a new place where you can make a difference.

About Exceed

The program "Higher Education Excellence in Development Cooperation – exceed" is composed of five higher education institutions in Germany (Technical University Braunschweig, University of Hohenheim, University of Kassel, Cologne University of Applied Sciences and Ludwig-Maximilians-University München) and their partners in developing countries. Exceed was established by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) in 2009 and funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) since its inauguration.

The main objectives of the program are:

1. Bringing together research and training at higher education institutions in Germany and developing countries with a direct link to the post-2015 development agenda.
2. Deepening and expanding education and research on issues of relevance on the topic of development cooperation.
3. Establishing competence centers for development cooperation at higher education institutions that can serve as "beacons of excellence" by conducting research that are internationally attractive and competitive.
4. Strengthening North-South as well as South-South cooperation in higher education and research.
5. Expanding policy analysis and consultancy on issues of development cooperation in developing countries and Germany.

Each of the five exceed centers concentrates on different topics relevant for the post-2015 development agenda. The centers in cooperation with their partners in developing countries have established Masters and Doctoral degrees, initiated joint research projects, exchanged researchers, published papers and carried out international conferences. Since the 2nd funding phase, the individual centers have started joint activities to further enhance the contribution of Exceed to development cooperation.

International Center for Development and Decent Work - ICDD

The ICDD is making a committed contribution to the attainment of Target 2 "Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All" of Millennium Development Goal 1 "Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger" through research and education. The ICDD creates and transfers knowledge on improving work and income opportunities in rural and urban regions in developing countries against the background of globalisation, climate change and urbanisation. Apart from creating and transferring knowledge, the ICDD is active in the field of development and decent work. Furthermore, ICDD activities include Research - Teaching – Transfer and Cooperation.

Universität Kassel
International Center for Development and Decent Work
Kleine Rosenstraße 1 - 3
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http://www.uni-kassel.de/einrichtungen/icdd

Center for International Health - CIH[LMU]

The aim of CIH[LMU] is to empower partner universities in developing countries to set their own higher education and research agendas based upon the local problems. These agendas should be integrated by the partner universities into a network of knowledge management. Finally, research results will be translated, by the partners, into policy to provide crucial information to stakeholders.

CIHLMU Center for International Health at the Hospital
of the Ludwig-Maximilian-University Munich
Ziemssenstr. 1
D- 80336 Munich
www.international-health.uni-muenchen.de

Sustainable Water Management in Developing Countries - SWINDON

The primary goal of the Braunschweig Competence Centre and its international cooperation partners is to promote capacity building, knowledge transfer, and to develop core proposals for sustainable water management. The latter includes technologies for manifold use and reuse of water. For instance, two thirds of fresh water worldwide is currently used in agriculture that literally drains away into the ground. Here, treated wastewater could be recycled and reused for further application, e.g. in agriculture. The water utilized in the industrial sector could also be recycled and reused.

Technische Universität Braunschweig
Beethovenstr. 51 a
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www.exceed-swindon.org

The Food Security Center - FSC

The Food Security Center's mission is to provide innovative and effective scientific contributions to reduce hunger and achieve food security, contributing towards the progress of Millennium Developmental Goal 1 "Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger", especially towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. Achieving this mission requires careful analysis and science-supported identification of effective and efficient policy, technical and institutional responses, including impact assessment. The Food Security Center utilizes a multidisciplinary approach through teaching, conducting research and providing policy advice in cooperation with national and international development organizations and partner Higher Education Institutes in the developing world.

Food Security Center
Wollgrasweg 43
D-70599 Stuttgart
www.fsc.uni-hohenheim.de

The Food Security Center - FSC

The Centers for Natural Resources and Development (CNRD) connects universities worldwide by promoting academic exchange and cooperation in the field of natural resource management, particularly with regards to water, land, ecosystems and renewable energy. It fosters interdisciplinary approaches to natural resource management related to the post-2015 Development Agenda and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) envisioned therein.

TH Köln - Centers for Natural Resources and Development
Betzdorfer Straße 2
D-50679 Cologne
www.cnrd.info

About DIE

The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) is one of the leading think tanks for global development and international cooperation worldwide. It is located in the UN City of Bonn. DIE's work is based on the interplay between Research, Policy Advice and Training. DIE is building bridges between theory and practice.

Research at DIE is theory-based, empirically driven and application-oriented. It provides the basis for the consulting activities of the Institute. DIE develops policy-relevant concepts, advises ministries, governments and international organisations, and refers to current policy issues. The training programmes of the Institute for university graduates and young professionals are integrated into the research and advisory process.

DIE's institutional agreement ensures the principle of scientific independence of the Institute. The shareholders of the Institute – the Federal Republic of Germany (75 %) and the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (25 %) – appoint the Board of Trustees of the DIE.

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