



Newsletter

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Dear Readers,

The climate conference in Copenhagen ended as a failure – the international community has not even been able to adopt a joint political declaration. The Conference of the Parties agreed only to take note of the so-called Copenhagen Accord. This Accord had been negotiated by the US, China, India, Brazil and South Africa, and it was so void of content and so far away from the goals which had seemed to be at reach that especially the least developed countries initially refused to accept this declaration as a deal.

What's in the Copenhagen Accord and what's not? The Accord recognizes twice that it is necessary to "hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius" in order to avoid dangerous climate change. But there is no definition by how much global greenhouse gas emissions will have to be reduced and until when they have to peak in order to reach this goal. With regard to financing, the Copenhagen Accord is a little bit more specific: developed countries committed to provide new and additional resources of 30 bn USD for the period 2010-2012, for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. By 2020 they want to provide an annual 100 bn USD. But the wording of the Accord is quite vague: these could include public and private funds, bi- and multilateral funds as well as alternative sources of finance, e.g. the Tobin Tax. A significant part of this funding should be channelled through a new Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.

Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord shall be assessed in 2015. There is no mention anymore of negotiating a legally binding agreement for a „full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention“ – as had been formulated in the Bali Action Plan 2007.

How should the result of Copenhagen be judged? From my view, it is a defeat of global governance – the five countries mentioned above were united in preventing a legally binding international agreement on necessary elements of an active climate policy. The EU had not been part of this negotiation. Its large investment in its pioneering role has not paid off politically. We will witness now that internal pressure will grow for taking back ambitious climate policy objectives, for the sake of safeguarding international competitiveness. Also those countries that are most exposed and sensitive to the impacts of climate change cannot be satisfied – the current scenario points to a +4°C world. Adaptation to such a world will be impossible in many regions, and in developing countries the sums which developed countries committed to provide will be far from sufficient (if they are not taken from ODA budgets anyway).

What should be done? Two approaches are important in 2010: First, to work towards meaningful negotiations in Mexico with better results – the sobering in February 2010, when reduction targets will be finally revealed, offers an opportunity here. And the revolt of the LDCs in Copenhagen (see the [Current Column by Fariborz Zelli of December 21, 2009](#)). Second, to insist on the goal of achieving the transition to a low-carbon global economy. For this purpose, we need to engage in partnerships, between public and private actors and between North and South. Development policy can play an important role here – provided that it can secure additional funding for these objectives.

[Dr. Imme Scholz](#)



News from the German Development Institute

Consultation on the new Environment Strategy of the World Bank Group

In January the Deutsche Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE) and the office of the World Bank Group in Berlin will host a consultation event on the new environment strategy. The new environment strategy of the World Bank Group reacts to the results of the evaluation of the Environment Strategy 2001 elaborated by the Independent Evaluation Group in 2008. The World Bank Group is in the midst of an international consultation process which is scheduled to end in February 2010.

The new environment strategy has to be more effective than the one from 2001: environmental sustainability is central to durable progress in poverty reduction. Climate change, increasing urbanization and degradation of arable land require quick and considerable improvements in environmental governance and in the environmental sustainability of production and consumption. It also requires to address the tradeoffs between short-term development objectives and mid to long-term environmental concerns: by 2030, the demand for food will increase by 50%, for fresh water by 30% and the planet's population will reach 8.3 billion by 2030. Under these circumstances, a lack of attention to environmental concerns poses risks to reducing poverty.

Further details will be communicated shortly at www.worldbank.org/environmentconsultations

"Kaffeeklatsch" to welcome the 7th Course of "Managing Global Governance (MGG)"

Again, an impressive group of young professionals from emerging powers ("anchor countries") has come to Germany in order to expand their knowledge on global governance issues and to start an intensive dialogue with German and European colleagues in the framework of the Managing Global Governance (MGG)-programme. The programme starts with the [Global Governance School](#), a two-month academic training at the DIE. The participants of the programme represent important government institutions, think tanks as well as research institutes of their home countries. The reception (in English) with cake and drinks provides those who are interested with an opportunity to get acquainted with the participants of the new course.

Further details are available [here](#).

European Development Days in Stockholm

From 22 - 24 October 2009 the European Development Days (EDD) with 5000 participants from 125 countries took place in Stockholm.



The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) was present at the EDD with an information booth and three Side Events. Besides a [High-Level Event on the European aid architecture](#) with DIE-Director Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner DIE introduced the "[Users' Guide on Measuring Fragility](#)". In a Side Event on "[Green Growth](#)" various options on the financing of low carbon technologies were discussed.

New Publications

Briefing Paper

Gänzle, Stefan:

[A Better Link Between Security and Development in the European Union? The European Community's Instrument for Stability \(IfS\)](#)

Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Briefing Paper 9/2009)

Grimm, Sven:

[The reorganisation of EU foreign relations: What role for development policies within the European institutional setup?](#)

Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Briefing Paper 11/2009)

von Haldenwang, Christian / Philipp Krause:

[Should we engage in development cooperation with countries that have a notoriously low tax ratio?](#)

Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Briefing Paper 12/2009)

von Haldenwang, Christian / Marianne Alker:

[Policy advice in development cooperation: A distinct type of policy advice](#)

Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Briefing Paper 15/2009)

All DIE Briefing Papers are available online on the DIE website.



Studies

Zimmermann, Roukayatou / Michael Brüntrup / Shashidhara Kolavalli / Kathleen Flaherty:
Agricultural policies in Sub-Saharan Africa: understanding CAADP and APRM policy processes
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Studies 48, 2009)

Jenkins, Rhys / Enrique Dussel Peters (eds.):
China and Latin America : economic relations in the twenty-first century
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Studies 49, 2009)

Makhan, Davina:
Linking EU trade and development policies : lessons from the ACP-EU trade negotiations on economic partnership agreements
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
(Studies 50, 2009)

Wiemann, Jürgen / Verena Ashoff / Melanie Grad / Anna Katharina Meyer / Stefanie Ruff / Thomas Staiger:
Laos on its way to WTO membership : challenges and opportunities for developing high-value agricultural exports
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Studies 51, 2009)

The DIE-Studies are available online on the DIE website or can be ordered by mail at a price of 10 € at the DIE.

Discussion Paper

Hans Singer's legacy: the problem of commodity exporters revisited: Hans Singer Memorial Lecture on Global Development 2009; conference proceedings
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 15/2009)

Hackenesch, Christine:
China and the EU's engagement in Africa: setting the stage for cooperation, competition or conflict?
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 16/2009)

Das, Ram Upendra:
Regional Trade-FDI-Poverty alleviation linkages: some analytical and empirical explorations
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 18/2009)

Grimm, Sven / Nils-Sjard Schulz / Ondřej Horký:
International division of labour – Towards a criteria-led process?
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 19/2009)

Stamm, Andreas / Eva Dantas / Doris Fischer / Sunayana Ganguly / Britta Rennkamp:
Sustainability-oriented innovation systems: towards decoupling economic growth from environmental pressures?
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 20/2009)

Pegels, Anna:
Prospects for renewable energy in South Africa : mobilizing the private sector
Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE)
(Discussion Paper 23/2009)

The DIE-Discussion Papers are available online on the DIE website or can be ordered by mail at a price of 6 € at the DIE

Other Publications

Berensmann, Kathrin / Peter Wolff (2009): **The new face of the IMF**, in: D+C Development and Cooperation 50 (11)

Berensmann, Kathrin / Peter Wolff (2009): **Preventing unsustainable debt**, in: D+C Development and Cooperation 51 (12)

Berensmann, Kathrin / Angélique Herzberg (2009): **International sovereign insolvency procedure: a comparative look at selected proposals**, in: Journal of Economic Surveys, pp. 856-881, Wiley Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Fues, Thomas (2009): **Germany: Report on the London G20 Summit**, in: The Centre for International Governance Innovation / Brookings Institution (eds.): Soundings Series: National Perspectives on Global Leadership, Washington, D.C., S. 17-20



Fues, Thomas (2009): **Germany; Report on the L'Aquila G8 Summit**, in: The Centre for International Governance Innovation / Brookings Institution (eds.): Soundings Series: National Perspectives on Global Leadership, Washington, D.C., S. 37-39

Gänzle, Stefan (2009): **EU governance and the European neighbourhood policy: a framework for analysis**, in: Europe-Asia Studies 61(10), 1715-1734

Grimm, Sven and Erik Lundsgaarde (2009): **Det europæiske udviklingssamarbejdes fremtid. Frem mod globale løsninger eller tilbage til en nicherolle i 2020?**, in Den Ny Verden 2008 (3)

Grimm, Sven and Erik Lundsgaarde (2009): **The Future of European Development Cooperation: Seeking Global Solutions or Retracing a Niche by 2020?**, DIIS Working Paper 2009:20, November 2009, 12 p. ISBN: 978-87-7605-345-1

Herrfahrdt-Pähle, Elke (2009): **The politics of Kyrgyz water policy**, in: M. Arsel und M. Spoor (Hrsg.): Water, environmental security and sustainable rural development: Conflict and cooperation in Central Eurasia, Routledge ISS Studies in Rural Livelihoods, S. 215-233

Loewe, M. (2009): **Pension Schemes and Pension Reforms in the Middle East and North Africa, Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development**, UNRSID

Messner, Dirk / Steffen Bauer (2009): **Climate change: Threatening security, undermining development**, in: Eurozine, October 2009:

Messner, Dirk / Claus Leggewie (2009): **Every day is Copenhagen**, in: Eurozine, 4.12.2009,

Volz, Ulrich (2009): **Decoupling 2.0?**, in: Far Eastern Economic Review, Forum, September

Reade, J. James / Volz, Ulrich (2009): **Should Sweden join the eurozone?**, in: VoxEU.org, September 8.

These publications are only available at the editors mentioned.

Events

Consultation on the new Environment Strategy of the World Bank Group

26 January 2009

Organised by: Office of the World Bank Group in Berlin and German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
Venue: DIE Tulpenfeld 6, 53113 Bonn
Further details are available [here](#).

"Kaffeeklatsch" to welcome the 7th Course of "Managing Global Governance (MGG)"

3 Februar 16.00 h

German Development Institute Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE),
Tulpenfeld 6, 53113 Bonn, Hörsaal

Bonner Impulse

Quo vadis Europe? Development political challenges in the context of a new common foreign policy

4 March 2010

Haus der Geschichte - Saal
Willy-Brandt-Allee 14, 53113 Bonn
Further details will be communicated shortly at
<http://www.bonnerimpulse.de/>

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