Dear Reader,

50 years ago, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) was founded in Berlin. On 2 March 1964, the former Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Walter Scheel, and the Senator of Economic in Berlin, Karl Schiller, signed the foundation charter for the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE).

At that time, development policy was still in its infancy. Only in 1961, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation had been founded. It was US-general Lucius D. Clay who finally proposed the creation of a German development institute. At the beginning, the purpose of the institute was post graduate training in order to qualify professionals in development cooperation. Research and policy advice were only secondary activities.

This changed in the seventies. As part of the growing complexity of developing topics, the DIE widened its tasks. In a new formulation of the articles of partnership of 1971, the institute laid down that policy advice would from then on be considered as equivalent to DIE’s training activities. Research work should form a common basis.

Until today, the DIE has based its work on the interplay between Research, Policy Advice and Training to react to recent trends in development policy. The relations between Germany and the developing and emerging countries are changing, the dividing lines between foreign and development policy are blurring. The growing linkage between these two policy areas poses new challenges for the researchers of the DIE and demand varied approaches to current development issues.

New Publications

List of Events
Relaunch of the DIE Website
At the beginning of the new year, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) relaunched its website: In a new and modern design, the DIE research work and activities are presented in an interdepartmental and thematically focussed way. With a specific focus on the recently introduced “specials” on the homepage, DIE highlights its expertise relating to current topics of the international agenda: The specials provide access to aggregated information on publications, events, projects and contact persons. In short videos, research staff or guests take a stand on these topics and place them in the global context. From now on, we will inform you regularly about new specials in our newsletter.

Dialogue with the new leadership of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) supports the new leadership of the BMZ in the refinement of German development policies. Initial talks with State Secretary Dr. Friedrich Kitschelt addressed the German focal points within the discussion around the post-2015 agenda as well as the nexus between strategies of poverty reduction and sustainability policies. The DIE will contribute to the process towards a charter for the future of development, initiated by Minister Dr. Gerd Müller. In this regard, the DIE actively promotes the foundation of the German platform within the Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN), which has been initiated by UN Secretary General Ban Kin-moon. In the first discussions with State Secretary Hans-Joachim Fuchtel he underlined his interest in a pro-active role of Germany within European development policies. The DIE will provide its expertise in order to support the BMZ in this endeavour.

Germany’s new foreign policy

What does global responsibility in the 21st century mean?

German President Joachim Gauck, Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier and Defence Minister Ursula von der Leyen have initiated a debate on Germany taking on more international responsibility. The German media has focussed primarily on a potential involvement of the Bundeswehr in Africa, but the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) says: The military question, taken in isolation, is misleading. Germany’s foreign policy challenges are much broader than that. In a special on Germany’s foreign policy, DIE presents its latest work on the role of Germany and Europe in dealing with global challenges that must be overcome in the coming decades.

Please visit the Foreign-Policy-Special here.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)

Is the global trading system at a turning point?

The ongoing negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) introduce fresh dynamics into international trade issues. TTIP would be the largest free trade agreement and might create unprecedented challenges for the global trading system. The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwick-
lungspolitik (DIE) investigates the implications of TTIP for global economic governance. View TTIP-Special on our website.

**SDSN Update**

In recent months, activities of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) related to the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) have focussed on the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project as well as on the creation of a German SDSN chapter to add further substance to the network’s multi-level approach. More than 20 of such regional and national SDSNs have already been established, e.g. in the Mediterranean region (hosted by the University of Siena) and in Korea.

Around 25 high-ranking representatives from science, civil society, business and government had attended a SDSN dinner organised by DIE in late January this year, discussing first steps towards a German chapter with SDSN Executive Director Guido-Schmidt-Traub. What quickly emerged as one of the possible core activities of a German SDSN was the promotion of a broader public debate on post-2015 within Germany.

On 4 March 2014 the group of stakeholders came together again to launch the German SDSN. The presence of SDSN Director Jeffrey D. Sachs also provided a good opportunity for exchanging views on current trends in the post-2015 debate both globally and domestically. The perspective of the German government (which had just published a document containing “Key Positions” on post-2015) was touched upon in the discussion, as well as the positions of civil society, business and science representatives. SDSN activities on this day concluded with a public panel discussion co-organised by DIE, SDSN and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung: Jeffrey D. Sachs and Dirk Messner engaged in a lively dialogue on „The German „Energiewende“ in the global context: lessons and pitfalls for low-carbon transformation“ with three other panelists and a large audience.

**Cooperation DIE / JICA Research Institute**

As part of international research cooperation of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), a first exchange of guest researchers between the Japanese International Cooperation Agency’s research institute (JICA-RI) and DIE took place in 2013 and 2014. For two weeks in December 2013, JICA-RI’s senior executive researcher Mitsuaki Furukawa visited DIE to learn about the institute, its research and policy advice agenda, and its specific way of working. Together with researchers from DIE’s department Bi- and
multilateral Development Cooperation, Mr. Furukawa used his time at DIE to discuss and plan a joint DIE / JICA-RI workshop on donor coordination. In return, DIE researcher Stefan Leiderer visited JICA-RI as a guest researcher for three weeks between February and March 2014.

On 21 February, DIE researchers Stephan Klingebiel, head of department Bi- and multilateral Development Cooperation, and Stefan Leiderer gave presentations at the joint DIE / JICA-RI workshop “The Politics and Impact of Non-Coordination in Aid” in Tokyo, and on 24 February, a joint seminar on the future of aid was held at Kobe University.

During the mutual exchange, Japanese and German researchers were able to identify a number of common research interests and challenges. In view of the complementary profiles of DIE and JICA-RI, the two institutes plan further cooperation in the near future.

DIE rated leading Think Tank

For the sixth consecutive time, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) has achieved a place in the Top 15 of leading development policy think tanks. This is the result of the current Global Go To Think Tank Ranking that was presented in New York, Washington D.C. and Berlin on 24 February 2014. Just four further European research institutes have been selected as one of the Top 15 in the category ‘Top International Development Think Tanks’.

The policy-oriented and interdisciplinary research programmes of the DIE also resulted in good ratings in other categories. Apart from the DIE, just four other German research institutes are included in the forty Top Think Tanks in Western Europe. The DIE also performs well in the fields Think Tanks with the Most Innovative Policy Ideas/Proposals, Think Tanks with Outstanding Policy-Oriented Research Programs, Best Trans-disciplinary Research Program at a Think Tank as well as Think Tanks with the Best External Relations/Public Engagement Program and Best Government Affiliated Think Tanks.

The annual ranking is drawn up by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania and provides a differentiated assessment according to region, area of research and particular activities of the think tanks.

In 2013 6,826 think tanks from 182 countries participated in the ranking process, where they were assessed by a total of 1,947 independent journalists, academics and politicians.

Sarah Holzapfel presents study on standard indicators in Washington

On 25 and 26 February 2014 the participants of the workshop “The use and misuse of core sector indicators”, which took place in Washington, D.C. and was jointly organised by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), discussed the utilisation of standardised core sector indicators (CSIs) among multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the opportunities of and constraints to harmonising CSIs among MDBs. Core sector indicators allow the aggregation of outputs and outcomes of interventions at the institution-wide level. They are primarily used by donor agencies in order to report on contributions to development progress in partner countries. In addition, by setting institution-wide targets for CSIs they can be used to drive and verify the implementation of strategy. As part of the workshop, Sarah Holzapfel, researcher at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) presented the results of a DIE study on “The role of indicators in development cooperation: with focus on the use of key
and standard indicators”. In her presentation, she focused on differences in the use of CSIs across MDBs as well as on limitations and risks that can arise when using CSIs to fulfill external accountability demands and for management. Three discussants, Carlos Santiso (Chief of Institutional Capacity of the State, IADB), Victoria Chisala (Division Manager, Results Reporting, AfDB) and Jesko Henschel (Director, Human Development, South Asia, World Bank), provided comments on the presentation. The subsequent debate among representatives from MDBs mainly focused on the risks of using CSIs for management. While institution-wide targets for CSIs that are set top-down can contribute to strategy implementation, they are criticised for having a negative effect on the alignment with partner countries. In addition, the challenges as well as the costs and benefits of harmonising CSIs among MDBs were discussed. The discussion showed that harmonisation can decrease costs for data collection and monitoring. Harmonisation is, however, not always desirable since it reduces the specificity of corporate results.

New Book: Development Cooperation Challenges of the New Aid Architecture

Development cooperation is a comparatively new concept in international relations. The aims of and motives for development cooperation have since changed significantly. Besides pursuing short- and longer-term objectives in their own economic, foreign policy and other interests, donors usually have a recognisable and genuine interest in assisting countries in their processes of development. In the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the international community has an acknowledged frame of reference for global objectives, which play a major role not least in development cooperation.

In his new book, Stephan Klingebiel, Head of department Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation, identifies different actors, approaches and the effectiveness of development cooperation and addresses global challenges according to this concept.

New Book: Digital Technologies for Democratic Governance in Latin America

This book, edited by Anita Breuer, researcher in the department “Governance, Statehood, Security” at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), and Yanina Welp, analyses the political and societal impacts of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in a region of the Global South. It evaluates under what conditions some Latin American governments and people have succeeded in taking up the opportunities related to the spread of ICTs, while others are confronted with the pessimist scenario of increased, digitally induced social and democratic cleavages.

The book offers an interdisciplinary approach to these issues by linking it to established theories of media and politics, political communication, political participation, and governance. Giving voice to researchers native to the region and with direct experience of the region, it uniquely brings together contributions from political scientists, researchers in communication studies and area studies specialists who have a solid record in political activism and international development co-operation.

New Book: Green Industrial Policy in Emerging Countries

For decades, governments have tried to foster industrial competitiveness and economic growth. Many instruments are known to work, and many lessons have been learned. However, humanity is increasingly feeling the effects of natural resource depletion. In this new book, Anna Pegels, Senior Researcher in the department “Sustainable Economic and Social Development” at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), argues that we must achieve a de-linking of economic activity and resource depletion to preserve acceptable living conditions for future generations.

In the book, she identifies the drivers and
success factors of green industrial policy, which seeks to reconcile the synergies and trade-offs between economic and environmental goals and shows that greening the economy is a goal which will require enormous investment.

Forthcoming Events

The Rise of Informal Summity: Implications for Global Governance
8th Käte Hamburger Lecture with Andrew Cooper
15 April 2014, Duisburg, Germany
In the 8th Käte Hamburger Lecture, Andrew Cooper will examine the rise of pivotal informal summity, above all the G20 and the BRICS, and the implications of this phenomenon for global governance.
For further information, please visit http://www.gcr21.org/en/events.

Transcultural understandings of legitimacy: a pre-condition for global governance?
01.07.2014, Bonn, Germany
From 30 June to 2 July 2014, the “Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum – From Information to Participation” will take place in Bonn. On 1 July the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) will organise the Panel “Transcultural understandings of legitimacy: a pre-condition for global governance?”. Further information is available here.

Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation
Conference 5 – 7 June 2014
Humanitarianism channels an enormous amount of resources, attention and commitment and therefore represents one of the strongest driving forces of world society. From 5–7 June the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities, will hold the international conference “Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation” in order to elaborate the relationship between humanitarianism and the opportunities for global cooperation.
Against this backdrop, the conference will be organized around a number of key questions. If humanitarianism is a form of cooperative governance in the shadow of glaring inequalities of power and wealth, who are the actors shaping the governance of misery, what are the ideas and emotions behind it, and how do humanitarian efforts play out in specific regional environments? Among the speakers of the conference there are internationally renowned experts on the theory, practice and history of humanitarianism including Thomas G. Weiss, Michael Barnett, and Fritz Breithaupt.
For further information and registration visit http://www.gcr21.org/en/events/cache/nc/.

50th anniversary of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
4 - 5 September 2014, Bonn, Germany
In 2014, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) celebrates its 50th anniversary. On this occasion, a ceremonial act with a subsequent conference will take place at Hotel Königshof and DIE in Bonn.
Further information on the conference is available here.

Masterclass „Gifts of Cooperation“ at Zeche Zollverein
22 - 26 September 2014, Essen, Germany
Embedded in the Ruhrtriennale Festival of Arts, the second Masterclass of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research will take place at the Unesco World Heritage site “Zeche Zollverein” in September 2014. Five scholars will discuss the topic of “Gifts of Cooperation” with doctoral students and
postdocs.
Deadline for submission is 15 April 2014.
For further information on participation and application please visit: http://www.gcr21.org/en/events/cache/nc/.

Review Events

Workshop: Science-practice interaction for effective climate change adaptation
29 January 2014, Bonn

Successful adaptation to climate change in low-income and vulnerable countries requires context specific knowledge and analysis. Research can take an important role in the provision of this knowledge and analysis. With research funds on climate change adaptation expected to increase considerably in the coming years, it is important to explore ways of spending this as effectively as possible, vis-à-vis the knowledge needs in low-income countries.

As the potential of science-practice interaction is still underdeveloped in practice, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) put this topic on the agenda and invited international experts to identify possible starting points of how to improve science practice interaction. Three areas were identified to be particular crucial:

(1) Science-practice interaction in the field of adaptation to climate change should start with the joint formulation of knowledge needs and respective research questions. In practice, the processes, structure and methodologies that are in place to map policy-oriented or practice-oriented, local or national knowledge needs in low-income countries and to translate these into European or international research questions and agendas (e.g. PROVIA, Future Earth) are not sufficient.

(2) Research needs a translation into practice. In the field of policy formulation, the function of translation is very often fulfilled by (international) consultants with short term assignments or by support activities with limited duration. This is problematic with regard to two aspects: (1) External expertise and the short-term nature of supportive action do not necessarily build local analytic capacities, and (2) national research results and local knowledge and expertise get sidelined if they are not represented in (internationally) accessible publications or through direct involvement at some stage in the policy formulation process.

(3) Science-policy / practice interaction needs institutional continuity, financial sustainability and coordination. In practice, this is a great challenge as many of the past and running initiative that aim at supporting local analysis in the field of adaptation to climate change in low income countries are temporary in nature (e.g. US Country Studies Programme, CCDare, PROVIA, SAS-CAL etc.), stand isolated next to each other (e.g. BMZ, BMBF) or even compete with each other.

The Workshop was organised by the German Development Institute in cooperation with CIRCLE 2, a European network of 34 institutions from 23 countries committed to fund research and share knowledge on climate change adaptation, and the German Aerospace Centre/ Project Management (DLR Projektträger), which is part of CIRCLE 2.

The programme and presentations can be found here on our website.

For further questions please contact Britta Horstmann.

Expert workshop on climate protection in agriculture
6 February 2014, Bonn

Together with MISEREOR and Bread for the World, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) has organised an expert workshop on the topic “climate protection in agriculture: chances and risks for smallholders in developing countries”. The event attracted participants from ministries, subordinate agencies, GIZ, NGOs, and science.
Agricultural activities emit significant amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Therefore, discussions within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the inclusion of emission reductions from the agricultural sector started a few years ago. Many developing countries balk at such a mechanism, as they suspect trade-offs with their food security, development, and trade. Civil society also has a critical view and is mainly concerned about potential disadvantages for smallholders. Such disadvantages could become particularly prevalent if mitigation from agricultural activities could be included under the various market mechanisms.

The expert workshop analysed these tensions with the help of experts on technical mitigation options in agriculture, international climate negotiations, human rights aspects, and carbon markets. The concluding fishbowl discussion with the speakers and Mr. Stefan Schmitz (BMZ) particularly highlighted the importance of integrated approaches and their promotion through rural development. The protection of marginalized groups as well as securing the access to productive resources were mentioned as another important aspect. It must be ensured that regulations under the UNFCCC do not conflict with international human rights standards. Experiences from existing safeguard systems should be evaluated and adjusted to suit the challenges in the agricultural sector.

Finally, it was noted that such a cross-sectoral topic needs more coherence within the UNFCCC (e.g., between mitigation and adaptation), but also in national policies - the cooperation between relevant institutions must be improved. Additional investments under the UNFCCC should be mainly generated from public sources in order to strengthen smallholder agriculture. The generated financial means could be distributed in a decentralised way in collaboration with actors from development cooperation.

For any questions please contact Marcus Kaplan (marcus.kaplan@die-gdi.de).

Klingebiel contributes to a Roundtable in Istanbul
6 February 2014; Istanbul, Turkey

On 6 February 2014, Stephan Klingebiel, head of the department “Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation” at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) contributed to a Roundtable for academics and decision makers on “Aid effectiveness - Still relevant or old fashioned” at the private Kadir Has University in Istanbul. In addition, he was invited to give a public lecture on “Beyond Aid - Future of International Cooperation”.

Discussion on global and local resource conflicts
18 February 2014, Bonn, Germany

In order to present the new book “Wettstreit um Ressourcen: Konflikte um Klima, Wasser und Boden”, on 18 February 2014, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) organised a discussion about global and local resource conflicts. The DIE invited several experts and academics to give a short lecture about the topic and its controversies. In the following discussion, they talked about effects of the lack of resources and the chances to resolve these conflicts. Speakers were Ulrich Schnick, Andreas Lienkamp (both professors at the University in Osnabrück), Britta Klagge (Professor at the University in Bonn), Prof. Sedat Aybar, Head of Department of Economics at Kadir Has University and Stephan Klingebiel
Anke Höffler (Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford) and the director of the DIE, Dirk Messner. Steffen Bauer of DIE moderated.

Revisiting „Common But Differentiated Responsibilities”: Opportunities for the 2015 Climate Agreement
11 March 2014, Bonn, Germany

To officially launch the Discussion Paper „Different perspectives on differentiated responsibilities: A state-of-the art review of the notion of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities in international negotiations” and to disseminate its findings, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) hosted an academic panel session that was scheduled back to back with ADP negotiations on 11 March 2014. In the event, the paper’s lead authors Pieter Pauw and Steffen Bauer of DIE presented and discussed their conclusions to the audience that consisted of many participants of the ongoing ADP session. The paper provides a state-of-the-art review of the notion and empirical realities of CBDR (Common but differentiated responsibilities) in a variety of international agreements and negotiation processes. Their analysis derives a host of lessons that may be applied to revisit the application of CBDR under the UNFCCC and to reinvigorate its actual implementation under the new universal climate agreement that is envisaged for 2015.

Renowned experts from the USA, J. Timmons Roberts of Brown University (via Skype), and from China, Li Xiaoyun of China Agriculture University contributed critical appraisals of the Discussion Paper and DIE deputy director Imme Scholz moderated the Q&A session and discussion with the expert audience. Both the discussion paper and the event were received very well and prompted numerous comments as well as immediate demands for follow-up activities.

Water Lecture debates hydropower and political protests in Turkey
12 March 2014, Bonn, Germany

On 12 March 2014, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) and the co-organisers (the Centre for Development Research, the Global Water Systems Project, UN-Water and the University of Bonn) hosted a new event of the Water Lecture Series. The debate focused on the highly controversial topic of hydropower development in Turkey: while the Turkish government supports this to boost the expansion of renewable energies and to improve electricity supply, negative social and environmental impacts of this development are often considerable. At the Water Lecture, Mine Islar, a political scientist at Lund University in Sweden, explained how water use rights of rivers are increasingly leased to private companies. This frequently restricts water supply for local farmers and other water users, destroys the environment and leads to an expropriation of local inhabitants without adequate compensation payments. Mine pointed to the clear links between local protests against this development and current political unrest in Turkey: protesters fighting for a more sustainable regulation of dams were also present at the Gezi park demonstrations in June 2013 and shared the claims for an increased participation of the population in political decision-making and for recognition of their interests.

In her comment, Waltina Scheumann of DIE pointed to considerable progress in Turkey’s environmental and resettlement policies. She called for improved governmental control of private companies and for their compliance with international norms for social and environmental sustainability. Existing regulations of international donors, voluntary commitments of private companies and associations such as the International...
Hydropower Association, and the regulations of the World Commission on Dams offer valuable experiences in this field.

The linkages between “water and energy” were also at the center of this year’s World Water Day on 22 March 2014. DIE presents its current research on the topic in a special on its website.

Green and Social: Managing Synergies and Trade-offs
12-14 March 2014, Bonn, Germany

From 12 to 14 March 2014 the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) in collaboration with the Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet) organised the international conference “Green and Social: Managing Synergies and Trade-offs”. The conference brought together more than 100 people from science, policy and practice to discuss synergies and trade-offs between social and environmental objectives in development policies. The findings of the conference were transferred and discussed in the policy dialogue “Green and Social in the Post-2015 Agenda”. One important objective of the conference was to bring together the research communities that usually discuss either social or environmental issues. However, it is very important to better link these issues with a view to the future global development agenda (“Post-2015”). Many trade-offs between the environmental and social dimensions touch upon the issue of fair distribution: between developed and developing countries, between the rich and the poor within countries, and between different generations. Easy solutions are not available. Therefore, we need an open discussion on the distribution aspects and on how synergies and co-benefits can be used best wherever they arise. A detailed report on the three days can be found at http://www.iisd.ca/gs/.

Left to right: Marianne Fay (Chief economist for sustainable development and climate change, World Bank); Leisa Perch (Policy Specialist, UNDP World Centre for Sustainable Development); Koko Warner (Head of the Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability and Adaptation Section, UNU-EHS), Dirk Messner (Director German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE); Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker (Co-Chair, International Resource Panel, UNEP)
New Publications

DIE-Publication-Update

The Publication Update is a service of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) that provides a monthly overview of DIE’s publications, including a short summary and a direct hyperlink to the PDF download. To subscribe to the Publication Update, please write an e-mail stating “Publication Update” in the subject line to: presse@die-gdi.de

Brandi, Clara / Birgit Schmitz / Caroline Ham-bloch
The availability of trade finance: a challenge for global economic governance
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Briefing Paper 1/2014)

Ye, Jiang / Thomas Fues
A strong voice for global sustainable development: how China can play a leading role in the Post-2015 Agenda
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Briefing Paper 2/2014)

Schönwälder, Gerd
Promoting democracy: what role for the democratic emerging powers?
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Discussion Paper 2/2014)

Janus, Heiner / Stephan Klingebiel / Timo Mahn
How to shape development cooperation? The global partnership and the development cooperation forum
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Briefing Paper 3/2014)

Lindenberg, Nannette
Public instruments to leverage private capital for green investments in developing countries
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Discussion Paper 4/2014)

Furness, Mark
Let’s get comprehensive European Union engagement in fragile and conflict-affected countries
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Discussion Paper 5/2014)
Pietschmann, Elena
Forgotten or unpromising? The elusive phenomenon of under-aided countries, sectors and sub-national regions
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Studies 80)

Pauw, Pieter / Steffen Bauer / Carmen Richerzhagen / Clara Brandi / Hanna Schmole
Different perspectives on differentiated responsibilities: a state-of-the-art review of the notion of common but differentiated responsibilities in international negotiations
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Discussion Paper 6/2014)

Yamineva, Yulia
The governance of scientific assessment in the context of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: lessons for international cooperation in science, technology and innovation
Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) (Discussion Paper 7/2014)

Digital Technologies for Democratic Governance in Latin America
Opportunities and Risks
Edited by Anita Breuer, Yanina Welp
Routledge – 2014 – 248 pages
Series: Routledge Explorations in Development Studies

Klingebiel, Stephan
Development Cooperation
Challenges of the New Aid Architecture
Palgrave Pivot, December 2013

Green Industrial Policy in Emerging Countries
Edited by Anna Pegels
Routledge – 2014 – 194 pages
Series: Routledge Studies in Ecological Economics

Herbert Wulf
Is India Fit for a Role in Global Governance?
The Predicament of Fragile Domestic Structures and Institutions
Global Cooperation Research Papers 4
Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
Duisburg 2014

Volker M. Heins
Global Cooperation and Economies of Recognition: The Case of NGOs
Global Cooperation Research Papers 5
Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
Duisburg 2014

http://www.gcr21.org/de/publikationen/research-papers/


Faust, Jörg / Melody Garcia (2014): With or without force: public opinion on European democracy promotion, in: Journal of Common Market Studies


Guarin, Alejandro / Peter Knorringa (2014): New middle-class consumers in rising powers: responsible consumption and private standards, published on Oxford Development Studies


Herrfahrtd-Pähle, Elke (2014): Applying the concept of fit to water governance reforms in South Africa, published on Ecology and Society 19 (1)

Houdret, Annabelle / Ines Dombrowsky / Lena Horlemann (2014): The institutionalization of river basin management as politics of scale: insights from Mongolia, published on Journal of Hydrology


Lütkenhorst, Wilfried / Anna Pegels (2014): Stable policies, turbulent markets - Germany’s green industrial policy: the costs and benefits of promoting solar PV and wind energy, IISD (Research Report)


Pauw, Pieter (2014): Tanken over de grens is juist duurder, in: NRC Handelsblad 11.02.2014

Pauw, Pieter (2014): Gezieur over extra accijns op diesel en LPG is raar en kortzichtig, published on Duitslandnieuws also published in NRC Handelsblad 11.02.2014


Richerzhagen, Carmen (2014): The Nagoya protocol: fragmentation or consolidation?, published on Resources 3 (1), 135-151


Vidican, Georgeta (forthcoming): The emergence of an innovation system for the solar energy sector in Morocco, in: Innovation and Development

Vidican, Georgeta (forthcoming): Governing the energy transition: the reform of fossil-fuel subsidy regimes in developing countries, Conference proceedings: „The dynamics of transformational environmental policies”


### Conference

**Technological pathways to low carbon: Competition and collaboration between Europe and emerging Asia**  
Organiser: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)  
Location: Bonn, Germany

**Frictions between Global Configurations and National Negotiations**  
Organisers: desiguALdades.net, Research Network of Interdependent Inequalities in Latin America, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)  
Location: Berlin, Germany

**8th Käte Hamburger Lecture with Prof. Andrew Cooper**  
**The Rise of Informal Summits: Implications for Global Governance**  
Organiser: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)  
Location: Duisburg, Germany

**Public Lecture & Panel Discussion**  
**The Post 2015 agenda: The role of Social Protection**  
Organisers: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), German United Nations Association (Deutschen Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen - DGVN)  
Location: Bonn, Germany

**Focus Session at the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation**  
**South-South Cooperation and the Post-2015 Agenda for Global Development: Innovative Modalities and Institutional Evolution**  
Organiser: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)  
Location: Mexico City, Mexico

### Tagung

**Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation**  
Organisers: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) in Duisburg in cooperation with the Kulturwissenschaftlichen Institut Essen (KWI)  
Location: Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut Essen (KWI), Essen, Germany
Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum

Transcultural understandings of legitimacy: a pre-condition for global governance
Organiser: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
Location: Bonn, Germany

Conference and Workshop

Knowledge for Development
Organiser: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), the Knowledge, Technology and Innovation Group of the University of Wageningen & the Community of Practice KM4 Dev
Location: Bonn, Germany

Conference

50th Anniversary of DIE
Organiser: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
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Masterclass

Gifts of Cooperation
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