The World in 2050 (TWI2050) is a global research initiative in support of a successful implementation of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda. Its goal is to provide fact-based knowledge to support the policy process on the 2030 Agenda. TWI2050 aims to address the full spectrum of transformational challenges related to achieving the 17 SDGs in an integrated manner so as to minimise potential conflicts among them. One main work stream of TWI 2050 is to develop future scenarios on the implementation of the SDGs.

TWI2050’s Governance Working Group, co-led by DIE researchers Ines Dombrowsky and Julıa Leininger, aims at integrating theories of societal transformation, governance and violent conflict into scenarios on the transformation to sustainability. Bringing together researchers from modelling communities of social and natural sciences the working group focuses on:

- Informing narratives and pathways with theories of societal and political change
- Quantifying governance and conflict for future scenarios
- Informing policy-making with qualitative studies on governance mechanisms for an integrated implementation of SDGs

**Publication**

- Governing the transformations towards sustainability


For more information on TWI2050, please contact: julia.leininger@die-gdi.de

The UN Global Sustainable Development Report

DIE researchers contributed to the forthcoming UN Global Sustainable Development report. Based on their research, they show that:

- taking the interlinkages between inequality (SDG 10) and inclusive governance (SDG 16) into account is crucial for implementing the Agenda 2030;
- distributional inequality makes political regimes more exclusive. However, social policies can mitigate these negative effects.

**Upcoming Research on Social Cohesion**

In more recent research we focus on what makes societies socially cohesive, i.e. stick together. The research project works on three sets of questions:

- Which forms and types of social cohesion can be identified in Africa? Is it possible to depict these different types of social cohesion in country clusters?
- Which domestic factors influence the degree of social cohesion? How can policies contribute to the creation and consolidation of social cohesion?
- How and under which conditions can international and transnational cooperation influence the domestic factors that determine social cohesion?

Stay tuned for results!

The DIE in Brief

The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) is one of the leading research institutions and think tanks for global development and international development policy worldwide. The institute is based in the UN City of Bonn. DIE builds bridges between theory and practice and works within international research networks. Since its founding in 1964, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) has based its work on the interplay between Research, Policy Advice and Training.
Inclusive governance and peace are at the core of DIE’s research programme “Transformation of political (dis-)order”. Our policy-oriented research has been generating knowledge and recommendations around three main questions:

What types of international peacebuilding help to sustain peace?
Our research shows that peacebuilding can make a difference while countries that receive no substantial support are prone to experience recurrence. We have also identified specific types and combinations of support that are particularly conducive to peace depending on different country contexts.

What types of domestic political institutions and international support thereto help to sustain peace?
Our research highlights that external democracy support that accompanies post-conflict democratisation can mitigate potential destabilising effects, in particular when supporting both political competition and institutional constraints at the same time. Looking at domestic political institutions, DIE research shows that political participation, for example in the form of local elections or post-conflict constitution-making, is key to overcome conflict.

How do value orientations of societies influence the effectiveness of international support to democracy?
Our research demonstrates that conventional and formalised negotiation processes in international development cooperation leave little or even no room to address sensitive issues. We also show that where societal contexts are unfavourable for sensitive reforms overt public condemnation and pressure by donors can be counterproductive.

For further information on DIE research on SDG 16, please contact: charlotte.fiedler@die-gdi.de

Effectiveness of International Peacebuilding
- Supporting peace after civil war: what kind of international engagement can make a difference?
  Fiedler, C. / J. Grävingholt / K. Mross (Briefing Paper 23/2018)
- Building peace after war: the knowns and unknowns of external support to post-conflict societies
  Fiedler, C. / K. Mross / J. Grävingholt (Briefing Paper 11/2016)
- Constellations of fragility: an empirical typology of states
  Ziaja, S. / J. Grävingholt / M. Kreibaum (2019, Studies in Comparative International Development 54 (2), 299-321)

Effectiveness of Democracy Promotion
- The negotiation of democracy promotion: issues, parameters and consequences
  Poppe, A. E. / J. Leininger / J. Wolff (2019, Democratization, Special Issue, 777-795)
- Cultural values, attitudes, and democracy promotion in Malawi

Conflicting Objectives between Democracy Promotion and Peacebuilding
- Democracy support and peaceful democratisation after civil war
  Mross, K. (Briefing Paper 7/2019)
- Gradual, cooperative, coordinated: Effective support for peace and democracy in conflict-affected states
  Fiedler, C. / J. Grävingholt / J. Leininger / K. Mross (Journal article, forthcoming)

Domestic Institutions and Peace
- What do we know about post-conflict transitional justice from academic research: key insights for practitioners
  Fiedler, C. / K. Mross (Briefing Paper 3/2019)
- Unpacking the relationship between political institutions and conflict recurrence
  Fiedler, C. (2019, University of Essex, PhD thesis)

The research project “Implementing the Agenda 2030: Integrating Growth, Environment, Equality and Governance” investigates central interlinkages between the SDGs as well as which institutional arrangements are needed in order to implement the agenda. Results so far include:

- a newly created dataset on the different types of governance bodies tasked with the implementation of the agenda. The data shows that…
  ...a majority of countries has chosen an institutional model, which allows for horizontal cooperation across sectors, but less so with the subnational level and civil society;
  ...climate and foreign ministries play a disproportionately strong role in these governance bodies;
- a comparative analysis of four case studies – Mexico, Benin, Jordan and Ethiopia – will shed light on the interplay of different governance models for implementing the SDGs.

Publications
- Translating Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) interdependencies into policy advice
  Breuer, A. / H. Janetschek / D. Malerba (2019, Sustainability 11 (7) 1-20)
- Governing the interlinkages between the Sustainable Development Goals: Approaches to attain policy integration
  Leininger, J. / J. Tosun (2017, Global Challenges 9 (1) 1-12)
- Institutional design and policy coherence: National implementation approaches to the SDGs

For further information on the project, please contact: anita.breuer@die-gdi.de