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Years | 1964 – 2014

Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik

German Development
Institute



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Die Landesregierung
Nordrhein-Westfalen



Foundation for International Dialogue
of the Savings Bank in Bonn

Research for sustainable and global development: Perspectives, reorientations, controversies

Ceremony and international conference to celebrate the
50th anniversary of the German Development Institute /
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

4 & 5 September 2014

Hotel Königshof, Bonn
and
German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut
für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn

Kindly supported by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Die Landesregierung
Nordrhein-Westfalen



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of the Savings Bank in Bonn

Programme Status: 2 September 2014

During the official opening ceremony on 27 April 1965 German President Heinrich Lübke, Willy Brandt, the Governing Mayor of Berlin, Walter Scheel, the (first) Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation as well as Karl Schiller, the Senator of Economics in Berlin opened the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE).

50 years later we commemorate the anniversary with a ceremony and an international conference in Bonn.

Event programme

Thursday, 4 September 2014

Hotel Königshof
Adenauerallee 9
D-53111 Bonn

12:00 h Registration

13:00 h Lunch

14:00 h **Ceremony** (German with English translation)

Imme Scholz

Deputy Director, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Hans-Joachim Fuchtel

Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

Svenja Schulze

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

Jürgen Nimptsch

Lord Mayor of the City of Bonn

Achim Steiner (Video Message)

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations & Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Dirk Messner

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

16:00 h Break

16:30 h **Panel I: Research and knowledge for the future of international Co-operation – What’s next?**

Development policy is trapped in a legitimacy crisis driven in part by the field’s reliance on development plans drafted by the World Bank, GIZ, research centres in Europe or North America, implemented by or under the direction of experts from the donor nations, and assessed by evaluation teams that are also part of the development policy system of industrialised countries. These asymmetrical co-operation patterns not only have no future when it comes to co-operation with emerging economies and powers like China, India, Brazil, they are also being viewed increasingly critically by partner countries from Peru and Vietnam to Tanzania and Rwanda. The old development policy approach no longer fits into a global political economy characterised by “shifting wealth” (OECD), “the rise of the south” (UNDP) and the century of “global commons” (Elinor Ostrom).

This panel will discuss whether a radical expansion of knowledge co-operation – based on investments in the knowledge infrastructures of partner countries and joint research efforts and the establishment of knowledge networks among actors from OECD and non-OECD countries could succeed in significantly improving the quality and acceptance of international co-operation. Is it possible that “knowledge” will acquire a similarly central significance in international co-operation in the future as “governance” holds today? Flows of financial resources, numerous seconded experts, complex poverty-combating strategies or rigorous evaluation designs for examining the effectiveness of co-operation prove worthless if the governance structures of a society do not function (this has been common sense for a good decade now) and the knowledge infrastructures are too weak to enable independent economic, social, political and cultural development processes. Could a realignment of development co-operation towards “getting institutions and knowledge right” lead to approaches increasingly based on reciprocity and common interests instead of north-south transfers? The discussion is therefore not about an incremental expansion in knowledge co-operation, but rather about the re-orientation of development policy to emphasize the fundamental significance of knowledge for social development and international co-operation.

16:30 h **Simon Maxwell**, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Rani D. Mullen, College of William & Mary

Jennifer Morgan, World Resources Institute (WRI)

Felix Fernández-Shaw, European External Action Service (EEAS)

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

17:45 h End of first day

18:00 h **Boat Ride** (until 21:30 h)

Friday, 5 September 2014

09:00 h **Panel II: The future of development research**

Development research shares many characteristics with development policy: it has a more or less explicit normative perspective in its research questions; it is geographically related to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; and its starting point often is problem-based and thus not neatly circumscribed to one main area of disciplinary knowledge or to one policy sector. Historically, development research and development policy were strongest when they were – albeit marginally – a part of the policy package with which “the West” successfully shaped international economic and political relations. Today, the rationale for engaging in development policy is changing as the number of poor countries has diminished considerably in the last 15 years and the largest part of the poor are living in countries with dynamic economies. Relations between OECD countries and Southern countries are thus changing and development co-operation becomes a less and less important part of them. At the same time, global problems are moving more and more into the centre of foreign policy: addressing global challenges such as climate change and financial market stability through collective action becomes imperative for securing domestic welfare. Security challenges in many regions of the world are more clearly intertwined with questions of poverty and economic development. And an increasing number of developing countries are facing problems similar to the ones in the North.

Today, development research combines sector knowledge with the expertise of area studies – it can analyse and explain problem settings and the success or failure of public policies under conditions of specific poor countries. And it has expertise on the role of external interventions in these settings. This type of knowledge will be relevant in future, too, as most global problems will require international co-operation. There is a variety of alliances that development research can build on in the future, in the process of redefining its research area and its theoretical concepts. Options include closer links with area studies; more attention to problem-solving in the OECD, in the own country of origin; and specializing on specific sectors and investing in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Which concepts of development theory will survive and be relevant for these different options and help us understand the future?

09:00 h **Stephany Griffith-Jones**, Columbia University

Stephan Klasen, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Lindsay Stringer, University of Leeds

Siddharth Mallavarapu, South Asian University, New Delhi

Moderator: **Ines Dombrowsky**, German Development Institute /
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

10:15 h Break

10:45 h **Panel III: 2064 – Emerging world society or turbulent crises management?**

The growth of the world population to 9-10 billion people until the mid-century as well as the economic catch-up from countries of the global south will trigger investments in the following years, which will shape the face of the world economy in the long term: new urban spaces, energy, mobility and land use systems, financial centres and networks will emerge. Thus, future-oriented co-operation in international development is necessary in order to channel the changing world economy into a sustainable and stable direction in the run-up to 2064. How does international development policy need to adapt to these long-term trends? Which are new potential patterns of co-operation between states, cities, international organisations, private sector, science and civil society? Is Europe able to participate in effectively shaping these dynamics of global change? What kind of jobs and qualifications will be needed for inclusive and sustainable growth? How do we make sure that there will be jobs and income for everybody?

And: Which kind of role should the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) play in this context, celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2064? Which are the areas of research it should be focused on? Which networks of partners need to be strengthened or developed? How can policy-advice for global sustainable development succeed?

10:45 h **Thomas Loster**, Munich Re Foundation

Max Schön, Stiftung 2° – Deutsche Unternehmer für Klimaschutz

Jörg Faust, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Moderator: **Inge Kaul**, Hertie School of Governance

12:15 h **Research for sustainable and global development**

Rapporteur: **Tilman Altenburg**, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

12:30 h Lunch

13:30 h Bus transfer to German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

14:00 h **Report** on the ceremony and int. conference:
Thomas Fues and **Peter Wolff**, German Development Institute /
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

14:30 h **Alumni workshop** (by invitation only)

Table 1	The Aid Effectiveness agenda at an impasse? Incentives for reforming donor approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarah Holzapfel (DIE) • Tilman Welte (PGC 26) • LIAO, Lan (MGG 12)
Table 2	Development cooperation and the provision of global public goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erik Lundsgarde (DIE) • Margret Thalwitz (PGC 12) • Philani Mthembu (MGG 4)
Table 3	The post-2015 agenda: How can the new goals be universal, country-specific and easy to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markus Loewe (DIE) • Horst Posselt (PGC 4) • Sayan Samanta (MGG 10)
Table 4	Green industrial policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna Pegels (DIE) • Edith Kürzinger-Wiemann (PGC 18) / Anne-Valerie Peters (PGC 41) • Hu Dawei (MGG 1)
Table 5	Political institutions and inclusive development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jörg Faust (DIE) • Matthias Weiter (PGC 8) • Juliana Figale (MGG 6)
Table 6	More global responsibility: Development, security, and the future of German foreign policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jörn Grävingholt (DIE) • Hans-Jürgen Wendler (PGC 7) • Zirahuen Villamar (MGG 7)
Table 7	Equity and justice in a finite world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steffen Bauer (DIE) • Karsten Weitzenegger (PGC 28) • Heba Mohsen (MGG 11)
Table 8	The water-energy-food-security nexus – the gover- nance dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ines Dombrowsky (DIE) • Matthias Krause • Ruth Erlbeck (PGC 15) • WANG Qiang (MGG 2)
Table 9	Financial markets: Troublemaker, solution finder or both?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulrich Volz (DIE) • Thomas Walenta (PGC 44) • Shaista Bunyad (MGG 12)
Table 10	Global economic governance for the 21st Century: The role of Europe and the BRICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clara Brandi & Peter Wolff (DIE) • Adolf Kloke-Lesch (PGC 13) • Archana Negi (MGG 2)
Table 11	Africa – interpreting opportunities and crises for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia Leininger (DIE) • Christoph Hansert (PGC 29) • Karan Singh (MGG 5)

Your **directions** to **Hotel Königshof**

Adenauerallee 9
D-53111 Bonn

Google map: <https://goo.gl/maps/T39mW>

Your **directions** to the **German Development Institute /
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)**

Tulpenfeld 6
D-53113 Bonn

Google map: <http://g.co/maps/5ehk3>



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