

*The Politics of Development Co-operation: NGOs, Gender and Partnership in Kenya (Routledge Studies in Development and Society Book 4) - Kindle edition by Lisa Aubrey. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.*

Andrea Prontera Original Article Subsystem politics and policy coherence in development cooperation: The current standard explanation of the differences among national policy process and outcomes in this policy area point out the role of politics and institutional design. In contrast to this conventional view, the article highlights the relevance of others factors operating at the level of subsystem politics, namely, paradigm clashes and organizational bargaining. Finally, the article concludes with a mixed assessment of the explicative factors behind the implementation of PCD and of the perils of policy integration in development cooperation. Comparative European Politics 14, "Integrated policymaking refers to both horizontal sectoral integration between different departments at the same level of government and vertical inter- governmental integration between different levels of government. Apart from the different terminology, this theme is a well-known problem in policy studies since the seminal works on implementation see, for example, Pressman and Wildavsky, Recently the issue of horizontal govern- ment came back at the center of the stage as a consequence of the effects of the reforms associated to the New Public Management and of the emergence of new policy areas with a strong cross-cutting dimension, such as environmental and social problems Peters, ; Lanzalaco, Since the end of the s, the issue of coherent policymaking has been a regular topic also in development cooperation policy. This end should have been assured by adopting appropriate policy tools to improve horizontal integration between aid policies and non-aid policies of donor countries. Indeed, usually political groups advocating the interests of those segments of society presenting government with cross-cutting policy issues can function as a means of identifying needs and pressing for comprehensive solutions resulting in more coherent actions by the government Peters, In many countries the target populations for major cross-cutting policy issues "the elderly, the woman and so on" are well organized or are positive political symbols, and can mobilize support for policy integration. Owing to this structural condition an explicit government action to support policy coherence seems to be more necessary in the area of development cooperation than in any other policy area. Having in mind this paradox some years ago Ashoff asked in a provocative way: In the light of these considerations, the study of policy integration in the area of development policy is particularly interesting both from a theoretical perspective "How coherence can be achieved because of the structural adverse conditions of development policies? In particular, international organizations, such as the OECD, have stressed the importance of political commitment and institutional design to improve PCD. In contrast to this conventional view, the article highlights the relevance of other factors operating at the level of subsystem politics, namely, paradigm clashes and organizational bargaining. The EU countries are an interesting subgroups of countries, among all the OECD members, for the study of PCD because since the s they have experienced several and continued efforts to implement this policy. It does so by offering a brief account of the main processes and outcomes of the PCD during the s in three issue areas: In , the DAC published a well-known report, Shaping the 21st Century, in which it asked the OECD countries to ensure that their policies do not undermine develop- ment objectives. However, the Treaty provisions was not without ambiguity and they were generally considered weak Holland, In sum, despite its formalization with the Treaty of Maastricht, the principle of coherence for development failed to make headway in the EU during the s Carbone, a, p. At the beginning of the s, with a new season opened in EU development policy some progress has been made in advancing PCD Carbone, b. This process culminated in with the adoption of the European Consensus on Development, signed by the European Commission, Parliament and Council, in which the principle of coherence were further established. The aim was to make policy coherence more feasible and measurable. The need to establish such mechanisms has become formally recognized in the EU. By , 21 MS have issued policy statements on PCD, while only 14 have begun to translate these statements into concrete actions. The institutionalization of PCD in the EU is based mainly on institutional and administrative

mechanisms, which account for more than 60 per cent, followed by the explicit policy statements and with a very limited role for the knowledge input and assessment mechanisms ECDPM, Particip and ICEI, a. Owing to the internal different government structures, the long-standing administrative tradition, and 25 20 15 10 5 0 EU MS and Institutions who have referred to PCD in official documents. Thus, there is a quite large variations both in the institutional design and in the capacity to support PCD objectives. The majority of EU MS have opted to adapt existing tools for policy formulation and coordination and add a PCD mandate to the other tasks these mechanisms already had. Such an approach obviously has merits in terms of ensuring that the mechanisms are well integrated into the traditional government machinery. However, setting up a completely new and PCD-focused mechanism more clearly signals a break with the past and the introduction of a new policy-making structure. Hypotheses, Cases Selection and Empirical Findings The standard explanations of the differences among national policy processes and outcomes in PCD point out the role of politics and institutional design. According to Kapstein , who has realized a seminal large-N research on the politics of policy coherence: However, the author also admits that: The OECD have, instead, stressed the importance of institutional design to improve intra-country policy coherence. To go further in the understanding of the policy processes related to coherence building in development cooperation, the article adopts a comparative research design. The cases are selected by stressing the differences in institutional design and politics in the area of PCD to highlight the common problems arising in achieving policy coherence at the level of subsystem politics<sup>2</sup>. The aim is to provide a general overview on some more policy-related limits to coherence building, namely, paradigm clashes and organizational bargaining. The latter term refers to the rivalry between different governmental organizations involved in policy implementation. An uneven distribution of power toward the actors less interested in horizontal coordination has a negative effect on the integration process since these actors can use their resources to protect their traditional spheres of action. Policy actors interested in coordination must mobilize resources, build coalitions, and bargaining to overcome these resistances. Paradigm clashes refers to the dissonance among different frames and cultures of the actors involved in coherence building<sup>3</sup>. The Netherlands and Sweden are the most innovative European countries, and they have put in place new mechanism for PCD promotion. The United Kingdom and Italy have adopted a more conservative approach, and they have based the PCD promotion on the existing policy tools. Sweden and The Netherlands are placed above the UN target 0. The research covers a period from about to , and uses different sources of data. Indeed, a hallmark of cases-oriented research is the use of multiple data sources, a strategy that also enhances data credibility Yin, Relevant data sources for each country study presented include: In particular, 10 in-depth inter- views at least 2 for each country have been realized between and to national actors involved both in the government and in the stakeholder community in the policy process for PCD<sup>4</sup>. Moreover, in order to offer a more in-depth analysis, the research focuses mainly on three issue areas for PCD, that were given priority in the EU agenda both in and In doing so, the article moves beyond the simple adoption of PCD to examine its implementation across different issue areas, by hypothesizing that the subsystem factors illustrated have an important role in explaining the outcomes we observe. However, in practice, during the s, the issue of coherence was intended mainly as a stronger integration between development cooperation and foreign policy. At the highest institutional level, the hitherto independent post of Development Cooperation Minister was integrated into the MFA. In particular, in March she submitted to parliament a General Memorandum on Policy Coherence, which have been approved by the cabinet. After the change of government at the end of the new Minister for Development Cooperation of the Christian Democratic Party, Agnes van Ardenne, endorsed the efforts to enhance policy coherence. This strategy was outlined in a policy paper in the , Mutual Interests, Mutual Responsibilities: Dutch Development Cooperation en Route to , which maintained the issue at the top of the political agenda. In particular, the PCU applies two intervention strategies: To foster the implementation of these strategies project teams within MFA have been established, that often work closely with other ministries involved, and several discussion papers have been produced for example, on EU sugar reform, cotton subsidies, trade and development and so on. These papers sketch options in the face of current development challenges and have been used in exchanges with other departments to enforce the Dutch position from a development perspective. Building coalition and promoting

the awareness of policy coherence are key elements of this process. The jointly Memorandum are important on this respect. In the area of agricultural, a Memorandum on Coherence between Agricultural Policy and Development Policy, has been jointly adopted since by the Ministers for Development Cooperation and Agriculture. They provide a general framework for cooperation between different organizations by setting a common understanding of the problem and by linking at the cognitive level diverse policy communities. The cooperation between PCU and others departments has been reinforced during the time also because the Unit has become more inclined to make compromise in the formulation of the joint position Engel et al, This strategy has enhanced the capacity for PCD and the credibility of the departments involved in coherence-related issues, but has open-up the problem of the linkage between aid policies and other less altruistic goals. Sweden<sup>6</sup> The Sweden initiatives in favor of PCD have been extensive over the s and included in particular different Parliamentary statements such as The Rights of the Poor: The PGD has been a very ambitious policy, which established integrated policymaking as the institutional basis for achieving PCD. Our Responsibility GoS, In the area of trade several factors have facilitated policy coherence. First, there is a shared political and public support for free trade and opening the national markets to developing country exports, and the fact that different stakeholders share the same objectives has been crucial. The government has recruited experienced staff and gave them an explicit mandate for improving coherence. In many cases, a truly cross-department engagement only occurred when contribu- tion to the annual report of progress were due. Nevertheless, because of the fact that there are no clear predetermined or explicit indicators of policy coherence, this process seems to be a post hoc reconstruction of what each department have done, more than a real tool for coherence building. Thus, being a whole-of-government mechanism, the effectiveness of the promotion of intra-govern- ment PCD can only to some extent be attributed to the performance of the Department for Development Policy Mackie et al, Other departments do not have staff allocated to work on PGD issues. Moreover, although under the PGD all the ministers should be involved in the PCD, the civil society actors in development policy community have continued to maintain a privileged and quite exclusive relationship with the administrative units traditionally responsible for development cooperation in the MFA; also because they lack the resources for a wider engagement with all government departments. Therefore, the other departments do not feel any pressure from external policy actors in order to put coherence issues on their agenda. Although the PGD framework has received critical acclaim on the international level in particular within the OECD , many Swedish actors are more critical on the limited progress that has been made since the policy was adopted<sup>7</sup>. In both the documents, the government declared its commitment to greater policy coherence and enlighten what this meant for some important areas of policy. The high level of attention to policy coherence has also its origins in the strong support offered by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the beginning of the s. In the , the Overseas Development Cooperation Act was replaced by the International Development Act, which provides a legislative basis for the whole of government to deal coherently with issues of development. DFID thus has an instrument for opposing any incoherence between its own objectives and the use of funds for other than development cooperation for example, the promotion of British exports. A notable example is in the area of trade, where DFID has established its own International Trade Department to approach better other departments. Building Our Common Future. In practice, the documents provide an overarching plan for PCD around three key priority areas: Beyond target-setting and objectives, a plethora of cross-Whitehall mechanisms for coordination have also emerged over the time. The FCO and MOD are driven primarily by UK interests and security, and their humanitarian objectives have to be balanced by others, such as reducing the risk from international terrorism. These different views are not easy to unify. These tensions are also exacerbate because there is a tendency for each department to have its own distinct civil society constituency IPPR , p. The problem with these separate constituencies is that they tend to exacerbate tensions between departments particularly over the allocation of spending and can work against coherence. However, after the business community has reached its goal the development community has become increasingly skeptical about the Unit. The UK trade policy demonstrates the perils of policy coherence: With regard to climate change, policy coherence looks greater than on almost any other issue, in particular at international level IPPR, A main reason is that climate change is a new issue, without a long

standing arrangements in the machinery of government, thus DIFID has engaged from the beginning of the process, and coordination has not been hampered by entrenched departmental objectives and structures. Italy<sup>10</sup> The foundations of Italian development cooperation policy trace back to the end of the s. At the administrative level the DGCS Direzione Generale Cooperazione allo Sviluppo , placed in the MFA, is responsible, under the direction of the Steering Committee for Development Cooperation Comitato Direzionale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo , for all bilateral aid, voluntary contribution to the UN and other substantive issues with multilateral organizations.

**Chapter 2 : Development cooperation | Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs**

*This text examines politics of inter-organizational development co-operation, examining issues of power, autonomy, and dependence, and focusing on Kenya and in particular on Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, the largest national women's organization. The seed for this book was planted and nurtured by many.*

Why do the Asian countries prefer agreements on trade matters to be nonbinding and informal? Why do they resist APEC becoming a more formal organization with greater power? The United States, after all, had a pool of trained lawyers who could codify laws and regulations to its own advantage, and Asian countries were particularly alert against any codification that might infringe upon their sovereignty. They preferred APEC to be a loosely organized, informal and merely consultative body. This is what is meant by caucus. This is an Asian way [of doing things]. America and Australia, Mahathir [President of Malaysia] insists, do not have such a culture; they solve problems through a rigid legal approach and tend to impose their opinions on others [as opposed to seeking a decision by consensus]. Unless one realizes the above, the resistance of the Asian countries to sitting down and writing a formal agreement that is legally binding becomes difficult to understand. For example, given our new understanding of how the Asian members of APEC look at things, it should not be surprising that when APEC members finally resolved to move towards free trade in at Bogor, Indonesia, the agreement they reached was nonbinding on its members. What is the use of forming a body if it has no power? If decisions have to be by consensus, how can anything ever get done? Why join an organization if you can have decisions imposed on you? Why spend decades fighting for your independence from colonial powers and then turn around and sacrifice part of your sovereignty unless decisions are made by consensus? Given how consistent these rules are with the Asian way of looking at things, it should not be surprising that "except for the founding of a permanent secretariat" APEC has stayed true to them. For example, at the Bogor conference, the APEC members unanimously agreed to move towards free trade "even setting target dates" but neither the movement towards free trade nor the target dates are binding on any of the members. He pointed out that the small Asian countries, such as Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand, were more afraid of the potential economic dominance of Japan and inclined to see the US as a counterforce to Japanese influence. ASEAN, Kim emphasized, is composed of six countries, heterogeneous in size, level of development, endowment, and even trade strategies. Increasingly they are moving from labor-intensive to capital-intensive industrialization, which means more dependence on Japan, South Korea, and the US for help with capital and technology. Politically other ASEAN members might sympathize with Mahathir, but in practice they will lean towards the economically more important countries in the region, such as South Korea and Taiwan. Mahathir was characterized as an intense nationalist who still harbors bitterness about the British colonial past and is fearful of what he sees as the tendency of the US to impose its will on other countries. Kikuchi reminded participants to distinguish between rhetoric and actual policy implementation where Mahathir is concerned. For example, the last time he attended the UN general meetings, he met with leaders of General Motors to invite them to invest in Malaysia. In his conclusion Hanai raised a question: What differentiates the bubble years from past phases in Japanese economic expansion was the astonishing rise in asset land and stock prices. In his paper Hanai detailed the longterm trends in different price indexes to reveal the degree to which asset prices separated from the prices of commodity prices during this period. From to the end of the Nikkei stock market index went from 13, points to 39, points. Why did the explosion of asset prices happen? Hanai points to the appreciation of the yen after the Plaza Accord and the actions of the government to cushion the economy from this shock. The doubling of the yen within two years after caused businesses to radically cut production costs and to shift resources into higher value added products. Exporting industries did much better than expected. At the same time the government adopted a series of expansionary measures, lowering the discount rate five times from to the beginning of The money supply increased significantly at a time when Japanese industry was still performing well and when commodity prices were relatively stable. Using an aggregate demand and supply framework, Hanai argued that expansionary monetary policy combined with an exporting sector that was not significantly hurt by the

appreciation of the yen caused aggregate demand to increase. At the same time imports became cheaper, which meant lower production costs; thus, aggregate supply also increased. Combining equal increases in aggregate demand and supply curves a rightward shift in these curves reveals that the aggregate price level of ordinary goods and services remained unchanged while the aggregate output level expanded. Instead of going into commodity markets, the extra money that was injected into the economy ended up going into asset markets. This excessive money in asset markets created significant bubbles in stock and land prices. The Nikkei index went from close to 40, yen in to as low as 14, yen by mid Soon thereafter land prices began falling. By the whole Japanese economy began to decelerate. The growth rate of real GDP fell, consumer spending fell, capital investment became increasingly sluggish, the growth rate of consumer prices fell, and wholesale prices continued to drop. Unemployment began to increase. Hanai again used an aggregate demand and supply framework to show that decreased consumer spending and capital investment caused aggregate demand to decrease, while the continuing appreciation of the yen has resulted in an increase in aggregate supply. The combination of these two shifts in the curves reveals that output has remained the same or is slightly negative while prices are declining. Japan can 1 help improve insufficient industry infrastructure, 2 help increase efficiency in the use of energy, and 3 help to educate and train human resources in the region. However, the recent recession in Japan raises a question. Although Hanai did not attempt to answer this question in any detail, his basic tone is optimistic. Hanai concluded that by expanding free trade relationships and further securing economic ties to its East Asian neighbors and other members of APEC such as the US, Canada, and Australia , Japan will be helped by the dynamism of the Asia Pacific region. This will in turn allow Japan to continue to contribute substantial resources to the region. He then described forms of technical cooperation between Japan and its Asian neighbors that are particularly useful for developing human resources and mentioned some of the difficulties that are encountered in implementing these technical cooperation programs. The Importance of Human Resources Growth accounting provides evidence that one-third to one-half of output growth in Asian countries is attributable to labor inputs and total factor productivity. This highlights the importance of developing the quality of management and labor as Asia continues to develop. Many countries in Asia have a wide pool of labor available for work, but finding skilled workers can be a problem. Job matching is not always easy, and different countries deal with this in different ways. Human resource development can help alleviate job mismatching problems and make the labor force more productive. New entrants to labor markets may need training and education that facilitate their transition from formal schooling to their first job. Workers already on the job may need skills development training to further increase their adaptability to rapidly changing jobs in a rapidly growing region. As a country that has quickly developed and is known for the quality of its human resources, Japan is well positioned to cooperate with other Asian countries in human resource development. Inouye discussed several recent trends. The number of vocational trainees accepted from developing countries has steadily increased since the early s, rising from a little under 10, individuals in to well over 20, in Foreign students studying in Japanese universities have increased significantly, especially since rising from around 8, students to close to 30, Japan also sends experts, study teams, and youth corps members abroad. In over 15, individuals were dispatched to developing countries to assist in development projects and to do feasibility studies. Additionally, close to 2, youth corp members were sent to assist developing countries; of those, were sent to Asian countries. Inouye pointed out that these training institutions were first established in the s to improve the basic skills needed for employment; more recently, skill development for job holders and for local instructors has been emphasized. Inouye also stressed that management development training is critical for improving productivity at the firm level. NGOs are important in management development, and the Japanese government provides financial resources for many of these NGOs. To encourage managerial and labor awareness of the importance of increasing productivity these organizations put on workshops and training courses and publish manuals and research findings. To be effective, however, these organizations also have to be willing to adapt to the local needs within individual countries. Finally, Inouye noted that developing human resources is not easy. Many technical cooperation programs fail: To increase the effectiveness of cooperation with other countries in the human resources arena Japan needs to strengthen country specialists and build on the personal networks that

inevitably develop with training and education programs. Although policymakers have tried all of the textbook methods of stimulating the economy, it has remained stagnant. Tax cuts, government spending, and a record low interest rate have accomplished little. According to Furuhashi, economic deregulation and liberalization and corporate restructuring would help the economy, but politics mitigate against this. Furthermore, he argued, the worst may finally be over for Japanese companies, and because of this they may avoid or delay fundamental restructuring. This may lead to lower growth rates than would be possible with deregulation and restructuring. He concluded by noting that although the Asian region has not turned inward, it is possible, especially if NAFTA or the EU begins to take on an exclusionary character. Juan Rivera first noted the complexity of the human resource development field. The government, multinational corporations, domestic companies, and international agencies all have a role to play in development of human resources. There is also the issues of how to train workers and who will pay for training. Rivera specifically mentioned several problems with training workers. How do you effectively develop human resources when technology is changing so quickly? Downsizing in developed countries and uneven development in big countries like China exacerbate the problem. He criticized the fact that much of the human resource aid has strings attached and called for aid that focuses on workers who are not employed by Japanese companies. If Japan does not have any money, where is the money for East Asian development and human resource training programs going to come from? Hanai replied that in the short run there may be a slight decrease in assistance, but in the long run Japan still has the resources to provide substantial overseas development assistance. Thus APEC needs to share and discuss basic information in order to collectively prevent problems like price deflation in the future. He showed that the presence of net trade creation does not imply that real wages will rise: If the economies involved are sufficiently asymmetric it is highly likely that real wages will fall and, where this is a possibility, he advocated an active government fiscal policy combined with skills enhancement and job training. Finally, he argued that all the countries in the region will benefit if open regionalism not only involves the lowering of tariffs and other barriers but also active economic cooperation among the countries involved. What is Open Regionalism?

**Chapter 3 : Political Economy of International Cooperation - Oxford Scholarship**

*The Politics of Development Co-operation examines politics of inter-organizational development co-operation, examining issues of power, autonomy, and dependence. Focusing on Kenya and in particular on Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (MYWO), the largest national women's organization, and its partners in its.*

This cartoon, from an organization critical of the true motives of international aid, calls attention to what it perceives as a contradiction. Development aid is often provided by means of supporting local development aid projects. In these projects, it sometimes occurs that no strict code of conduct is in force. In some projects, the development aid workers do not respect the local code of conduct. For example, the local dress code as well as social interaction. In developing countries, these matters are regarded highly important and not respecting it may cause severe offense, and thus significant problems and delay of the projects. There is also much debate about evaluating the quality of development aid, rather than simply the quantity. For instance, tied aid is often criticized as the aid given must be spent in the donor country or in a group of selected countries. Tied aid can increase development aid project costs by up to 20 or 30 percent. The Commitment to Development Index measures the overall policies of donors and evaluates the quality of their development aid, instead of just comparing the quantity of official development assistance given. Still used today, they stand as a failed relic of donor-driven supply-driven development aid. Aid effectiveness is the degree to which development aid works, and is a subject of significant disagreement. Dissident economists such as Peter Bauer and Milton Friedman argued in the 1970s that aid is ineffective: A view pro aid, supported by Jeffrey Sachs and the United Nations, which argues that foreign aid will give the big push to break the low-income poverty trap poorer countries are trapped in. Van de Walle first attributes the failure to implement economic policy reform to factors within the African state: Neopatrimonial tendencies of state elites that serve to preserve and centralize power, maintain limited access orders, and create political obstacles to reform. Ideological obstacles that have been biased by two decades of failed economic policy reform and in turn, create a hostile environment for reform. Low state capacity that reinforces and that in turn, is reinforced by the neopatrimonial tendencies of the state. Van de Walle later argues that these state generated factors that have obstructed the effective implementation of economic policy reform are further exacerbated by foreign aid. Aid, therefore, makes policy reform less likely, rather than more likely. Van de Walle posits that international aid has sustained economic stagnation in Africa by: Sustaining poorly managed bureaucratic structures and policies that would be otherwise rectified by market forces. Allowing state capacities to deteriorate through externalizing many state functions and responsibilities. In order for aid to be productive and for economic policy reform to be successfully implemented in Africa, the relationship between donors and governments must change. Van de Walle argues that aid must be made more conditional and selective to incentivize states to take on reform and to generate the much needed accountability and capacity in African governments. A good example of this is the former dictator of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, who lost support from the West after the Cold War had ended. Mobutu, at the time of his death, had a sufficient personal fortune particularly in Swiss banks to pay off the entire external debt of Zaire. The earnings of this project. The government defended this purchase by stating that "development was not possible without safety". However, the Military of Chad is notorious for severe misconduct against the population abuse, rape, claiming of supplies and cars and did not even defend the population in distress. In 1990, the World Bank retreated from the project that thus increased environmental pollution and human suffering. While this is a noble goal, most of these projects fail because of this intent. In this review, they concluded that a large and sustained Aid can have a negative effect in the development of good public institutions in low income countries. They also mention some of the arguments exhibited in this article as possible mechanism for this negative effect, for instance, they considered the Dutch Disease, the discourage of revenue collections and the effect on the state capacity among others. Furthermore, the effect of Aid on conflict intensity and onset have been proved to have different impacts in different countries and situations. For instance, for the case of Colombia Dube and Naidu [33] showed that Aid from the US seems to have been diverted to paramilitary groups, increasing political violence. Moreover, Nunn and Qian [34] have

found that an increase in U. Finally, Crost, Felter and Johnston [35] have showed that a development program in the Philippines have had the unintended effect of increasing conflict because of an strategic retaliation from the rebel group, on where they tried to prevent that the development program increases support to the government. It has also been argued that help based on direct donation creates dependency and corruption, and has an adverse effect on local production. As a result, a shift has taken place towards aid based on activation of local assets and stimulation measures such as microcredit. Aid has also been ineffective in young recipient countries in which ethnic tensions are strong: In some cases, western surpluses that resulted from faulty agriculture- or other policies have been dumped in poor countries, thus wiping out local production and increasing dependency. In several instances, loans that were considered irretrievable for instance because funds had been embezzled by a dictator who has already died or disappeared , have been written off by donor countries, who subsequently booked this as development aid. In many cases, Western governments placed orders with Western companies as a form of subsidizing them, and later shipped these goods to poor countries who often had no use for them. According to James Ferguson , these issues might be caused by deficient diagnostics of the development agencies. In his book *The Anti-Politics Machine* , Ferguson uses the example of the Thaba-Tseka project in Lesotho to illustrate how a bad diagnostic on the economic activity of the population and the desire to stay away from local politics, caused a livestock project to fail. Often, projects are made with technology that is hard to understand and too difficult to repair, resulting in unavoidable failure over time. Also, in some cases the local population is not very interested in seeing the project to succeed and may revert to disassembling it to retain valuable source materials. Finally, villagers do not always maintain a project as they believe the original development workers or others in the surroundings will repair it when it fails which is not always so. In the example of tied aid , donor countries often require the recipient to purchase goods and services from the donor, even if these are cheaper elsewhere. Other conditions include opening up the country to foreign investment, even if it might not be ready to do so. All of these problems have made that a very large part of the spend money on development aid is simply wasted uselessly. This means that for example for the Netherlands, 1. As donors are attracted on the basis of appeals emphasizing "product", results, and accountabilityâ€”the tendency to engage in project-based, direct-action development becomes inevitable. Because funding for development is increasingly finite, this situation is very much a zero-sum game. What gets lost in the shuffle is the far more challenging long-term process of development. Development aid tends to be put towards specific diseases with high death rates and simple treatments, rather than funding health basics and infrastructure. It is evident that many development aid projects are not helping with basic and sustainable health care due to the generally high numbers of deaths due to preventable diseases. Development aid could do more justice if used to generate general public health with infrastructure and trained personnel rather than pin-pointing specific diseases and reaching for quick fixes. They give money to these nations so that they can become developed and begin to turn these policies around. It has also been found that aid relates to the population of a nation as well, and that the smaller a nation is, the more likely it is to receive funds from donor agencies. The harsh reality of this is that it is very unlikely that a developing nation with a lack of resources, policies, and good governance will be able to utilize incoming aid money in order to get on their feet and begin to turn the damaged economy around. It is more likely that a nation with good economic policies and good governance will be able to utilize aid money to help the country establish itself with an existing foundation and be able to rise from there with the help of the international community. But research shows that it is the low-income nations that will receive aid more so, and the better off a nation is, the less aid money it will be granted. On the other hand, Alesina and Dollar note that private foreign investment often responds positively to more substantive economic policy and better protections under the law. Her evidence to the inquiry stated that effective aid requires as much investing in relationships as in managing money. It suggests Development organisations need to change the way they work to manage better the multiple partnerships that the Accra Agenda for Action recognises is at the core of the aid business. In relation to this specific inquiry, Dr Eyben outlined the following points: At the moment, the opposite is happening. In multiple sets of relationships there will be different ideas about what is success and how to achieve it and this should be reflected in methodologies for defining and assessing the impact of aid. Helpful procedural

harmonisation should not mean assuming there is only a single diagnosis and solution to any complex problem. Decisions on aid need to be made on a case by case basis on the advice of well-informed country offices. Accountable states depend on empowered citizens. Development organisations also need to be more accountable to UK citizens through encouraging conversations as to the real challenges and limitations of aid. The final report gathered a vast amount of information from a wide range of sources to ensure a balanced perspective on the issues of aid effectiveness. If the individual in a chooses the former, they simply stop buying the product and inflict a revenue drop that forces the firm to either correct their mistake or cease to exist. This will force the firm to fix their lapse, but it will not suffer a decline in revenue. When a government changes a policy that now has a negative effect on the welfare of some citizens, or is already being unresponsive to a deleterious situation, the citizens have the same 3 choices of response as before. If the state receives international aid, it is less dependent on the tax revenue that it collects from its constituents. A higher level of fiscal independence on the part of the state decreases the bargaining power of the citizens. Although international has done far-reaching things with respect to increasing access to improved medical care, improving education, and decreasing poverty and hunger, only in did the World Bank began to rethink its aid policy structure and begin using parts of it specifically for building up the state capability of the aid-receiving nations [3]. Even more recently, the Millennium Challenge Corporation , a US-based aid agency, started working with developing nation to provide them with strictly development aid as they set and implement goals for national development. Non-governmental organizations have in recent years made great efforts to increase participation, accountability and transparency, humanitarian assistance remains a poorly understood process to those meant to be receiving itâ€”much greater investment needs to be made into researching and investing in relevant and effective accountability systems. Continue to invest in audit capacity, beyond simple paper trails; Establish and verify the effectiveness of complaints mechanisms, paying close attention to local power structures, security and cultural factors hindering complaints; Clearly explain the processes during the targeting and registration stages, highlighting points such as the fact that people should not make payments to be included, photocopy and read aloud any lists prepared by leaders or committees. Types of Aid[ edit ] Private Aid[ edit ] Development charities make up a vast web of non-governmental organizations , religious ministries, foundations, business donations and college scholarships devoted to development aid. World figures for private aid are not well tracked, so cross-country comparisons are not easily possible, though it does seem that per person, some other countries may give more, or have similar incentives that the United States has for its citizens to encourage giving. However, some areas of gender inequality are targeted according to region, such as land reform and counteracting the effects of gangs on women in Latin America.

**Chapter 4 : Types of Cooperation**

*Focusing on Kenya, and in particular on Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (MYWO), this book examines politics of inter-organizational development co-operation, examining issues of power, autonomy, and dependence.*

History[ edit ] Mekong Committee

[ edit ] The origins of the Mekong Committee are linked to the legacy of de colonialism in Indochina and subsequent geopolitical developments. The political, social, and economic conditions of the Mekong River basin countries have evolved dramatically since the s, when the Mekong represented the "only large river left in the world, besides the Amazon, which remained virtually unexploited. The US government"which feared that poverty in the basin would contribute to the strength of communist movements"proved one of the most vocal international backers of the committee, with the U. However, the fact remains that "international development agencies have always paid the bills for the Mekong regime," with European especially Scandinavian nations picking up the slack left by the United States, and then to a lesser extent Japan. This period was also marked by efforts to expand the jurisdiction and mandate of the committee between and , which did not receive the consent of all four riparians. The weakened interim organization was only able to study large-scale projects and implement a few small-scale projects, almost exclusively in Thailand; instead the institutional role of the organization shifted largely to data collection. Thailand and the other three riparians led by Vietnam, the most powerful of the remaining three states were locked in disagreement over whether Cambodia should be readmitted under the terms of the Statute and more importantly, the Joint Declaration , with Thailand preferring to negotiate an entirely new framework to allow its planned Kong-Chi-Moon Project and others to proceed without a Vietnamese veto. Some of the "thorny issues" set aside during the negotiation of the agreement were at least partially resolved by the implementation of subsequent programmes such as the Water Utilization Programme WUP agreed to in and committed to implementation by The Work Programme has largely come to be viewed as a shift "from a project-oriented focus to an emphasis on better management and preservation of existing resources. Members of the Joint Committee are usually senior civil servants heading government departments. There is one member from each country. The Joint Committee meets two to three times a year to approve budgets and strategic plans. Members of the Council are cabinet ministers. The Council meets once a year. Technical and administrative support is provided by the MRC Secretariat. The secretariat is based in Vientiane , Lao P. R , with over staff including scientists, administrators, and technical staff. A chief executive officer manages the secretariat. The delegation identified a number of potential areas of cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Water Resources, and the Ministry of Communication, Information and Transport. These discussions resulted in China supplying the MRC beginning in with hour water level and hour rainfall data for flood forecasts in exchange for monthly flow data from the MRC Secretariat.

**Chapter 5 : Mekong River Commission - Wikipedia**

*In Joseph Conrad's tales, representations of women and of "feminine" generic forms like the romance are often present in fugitive ways. Conrad's use of allegorical feminine imagery, fleet or deferred introductions of female characters, and hybrid generic structures that combine features of "masculine" tales of adventure and intrigue and "feminine" dramas of love or domesticity are among the.*

This type of cooperation is mainly used to create, exchange and develop technical abilities, experiences and knowledge between countries with a similar level of development, based on the concepts of equity, trust and collaborative effort. This type of cooperation is based on how the knowledge provided by so-called developing countries can be important for developed nations with respect to certain matters of experience, lessons learned and significant practices, among others. It is a mixed variant of International Cooperation that combines traditional or vertical cooperation with South-South Cooperation, in order to provide aid to a third developing country. Triangular Cooperation helps supplements existing strengths in developing countries, especially middle income countries and traditional donors, in order to face development challenges and advance towards common interests, using solutions that can be adapted to the contexts and realities of nations. It involves the participation of two different countries, or of institutions from said two countries [4]. The sources of bilateral cooperation are the governments of countries that maintain relations based on International Cooperation. These relations are government-to-government in nature, through embassies or agencies that serve as cooperation instances, as well as technical coordination entities. It a type of cooperation discussed and channeled through international, regional and sub-regional organizations, which involves several countries with certain political, regional or sector interests. Cooperation is implemented using their own resources or funds provided by member countries for specific topics. These are all the international cooperation actions carried out or promoted by local and regional governments in a direct manner, without the intermediation of central States or multilateral organizations. This type of cooperation is established between non-governmental parties. A non-governmental entity takes actions that are not related to the State but come from a group of people in civil society. It is of a private and generally non-profit nature, for instance in the case of universities, private foundations and NGOs. For the most part, this kind of aid is implemented and directed by non-governmental parties from high income nations towards organizations of the same type in developing countries. Also known as South-South Cooperation, is occurs between countries with a similar level of development or involving countries with lesser degrees of development. Within the particular framework of both private and public institutions, there can be technical exchanges, support and cooperation on an international scale with their peers in other countries. At the academic level, for example, cooperation between private universities throughout the entire world is worth highlighting, by using exchanges, visits, joint research, scholarships and other options. This type of cooperation is not coordinated by APC-Colombia and is therefore carried out directly. This type of cooperation involves two cooperating countries and a third country or international organism that finances said cooperation. Also known as north-south cooperation, it takes place between a developed country and a developing nation or one with a lesser degree of development. The main types of cooperation are: This is offered by assigning financial resources with the aim of promoting development projects. It can be classified as refundable concessional credit terms or non-refundable. Refundable financial cooperation consists of flexible credit that, nonetheless, involves favorable conditions with respect to time and interest. Non-refundable financial cooperation is offered by allocating resources in cash for the purpose of promoting development projects or activities. These resources are provided by the beneficiary of cooperation in order to carry out a project [10]. This assistance is provided by transferring techniques, technologies, knowledge, abilities or experiences for the purpose of supporting the socio-economic development of countries with lesser levels of development in specific areas. With this type of cooperation technological development, human resource training and institutional capacity improvement also benefit. Direct donation of food, access to concessional credit lines or non-refundable assistance for acquiring food products in case of disaster or conflict. It is used as a form of prevention and to provide aid during

emergencies such as natural disasters, epidemics and situations of human rights violation. It is used to promote the development of countries as a result of strengthening their technological capacity or knowledge creation ability. Primarily, it works through the exchange of researchers, joint projects and investigation networks. Provides the proper means or basic training for stimulating cultural development. Generally speaking, this line of action is carried out by certain embassies or cooperation agencies, in order to improve the conditions of the poorest sectors of the population by providing physical or financial resources. Generally public economic aid used to finance the upkeep of an activity.

### Chapter 6 : Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Archives - The Politics of Poverty

*Book: The politics of development cooperation: NGOs, gender and partnership in Kenya. calendrierdelascience.com + pp. ref pp. of Abstract: The book interrogates the politics of interorganizational development cooperation, examining issues of power, autonomy, and dependence.*

### Chapter 7 : The Politics of Development Cooperation: NGOs, Gender and Partnership in Kenya by Lisa Aubrey

*The politics of development co-operation: NGOs, gender and partnership in Kenya. [Lisa Marie Aubrey] -- Focusing on Kenya, and in particular on Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (MYWO), this book examines politics of inter-organizational development co-operation, examining issues of power, autonomy, and dependence.*

### Chapter 8 : Germany's political foundations are unique the world over | D+C - Development + Cooperation

*A new politics and practice of development cooperation inevitably creates winners and losers. On the positive side, Africa has long waited for investment in agriculture and associated productive sectors.*

### Chapter 9 : Development aid - Wikipedia

*The Politics of Poverty. Ideas and analysis from Oxfam America's policy experts.*