

Multilateral Development Cooperation In A Changing Global Order

Multilateral Development Cooperation in a Changing Global OrderSpringer

This book explores the evolution of the 30 functioning multilateral development banks (MDBs). MDBs have their roots in the growing system of international finance and multilateral cooperation, with the first recognisable MDB being proposed by Latin America in financial cooperation with the US in the late 1930s. That Inter-American Bank did not eventuate but was a precursor to the World Bank being negotiated at Bretton Woods in 1944. Since then, a complex network of regional, sub-regional, and specialised development banks has progressively emerged across the globe, including two significant recent entrants established by China and the BRICS. MDBs arrange loans, credits, and guarantees for investment in member states, generally with the stated aim of fostering economic growth. They operate in both the Global North and South, though there are more MDBs focusing on emerging and developing states. While the World Bank and some of the larger regional banks have been scrutinised, little attention has been paid to the smaller banks or the overall system. This book provides the first study of all 30 MDBs and it evaluates their interrelationships. It analyses the emergence of the MDBs in relation to geopolitics, development paradigms and debt. It includes sections on each of the banks as well as on how MDBs have approached the key sectors of infrastructure, human development, and climate. This book will be of particular interest to researchers of development finance, global governance, and international political economy.

Policy Document on Multilateral Development Cooperation

Beyond the Neoliberal Hegemony

Norwegian Development Cooperation

Report of the Secretarygeneral ; United Nations General Assembly ; 33. Session ; Agenda Item 58 (e) ; Development and International Cooperation

European Development Cooperation Policies and the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

The Lessons of Group Negotiations, 1964–84

An Evaluation of UNDP's Country Level Evaluation Activities

Multilateral aid accounts for over a third of total official development aid. The scale at which the multilateral system is used reflects donors' views of it as an important aid channel. However, a clearer picture of the multilateral system is ...

This edited book provides a contemporary, critical and thought-provoking analysis of the internal and external threats to Western multilateral development finance in the twenty-first century. It draws on the expertise of scholars with a range of backgrounds providing a critical exploration of the neoliberal multilateral development aid. The contributions focus on how Western institutions have historically dominated development aid, and juxtapose this hegemony with the recent challenges from right-wing populist and the Beijing Consensus ideologies and practices. This book argues that the rise of right-wing populism has brought internal challenges to traditional powers within the multilateral development system. External challenges arise from the influence of China and regional development banks by providing alternatives to established Western dominated aid sources and architecture. From this vantagepoint, Rethinking Multilateralism in Foreign Aid puts forward new ideas for addressing the current global social, political and economic challenges concerning multilateral development aid. This book will be of interest to researchers, academics and students in the field of International Development and Global Governance, decision-makers at government level as well as to those working in international aid institutions, regional and bilateral aid agencies, and non-governmental organisations.

The Multilateral Development Banks and the International Economy's Missing Public Sector

Development Cooperation in a Fractured Global Order

Economic Assistance Modalities in Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation

The Palgrave Handbook of Development Cooperation for Achieving the 2030 Agenda

A Preliminary Study of Some Key Issues Involved

How Effective Negotiation Management Promotes Multilateral Cooperation

Speaking Notes ... on the Future of Multilateral Development Cooperation in a Changing Global Order

The article is focused on the issues of social and economic development of the poorest countries of Asia-Pacific region and the role of international institutions in this process. The author tries to assess the impact of multilateral mechanisms for international development cooperation on the social and economic development of this group of countries. A special emphasis is made on the role of the Russian Federation as a new donor and emerging economic power in the Asia-Pacific region.

This volume addresses the changing nature of the international aid system and the challenges it poses for the multilateral system, donors and aid recipients, centring on new regional and national relationships developing in the multilateral system, economic and social forces, and national and global policy making.

What Determines Evaluation Outcomes?

What determines evaluation outcomes?

A System of Debt or Development?

The Global Architecture of Multilateral Development Banks

Global Governance and Development

White Paper on U.S. Development Cooperation in a New Democratic Era

Against the background of a longstanding discussion of advantages of bilateral and multilateral aid approaches the paper discusses mainly two aspects: (i) The distinction between bilateral and multilateral development cooperation is in practice often not clear. In particular, the EU aid approach differs from multilateral aid. (ii) The partner countries' and aid effectiveness perspective is most important when it comes to an assessment of advantages and disadvantages of bilateral and multilateral aid approaches.

In which ways do UN organizations carry out their multilateral development cooperation individually, as well as in cooperation with other organizations? This study answers this question from a public-management perspective. Such a perspective has rarely been used in the study of international organizations. In particular, the theoretical topics of governance, program management, and coordination in and among UN organizations are reviewed. This study deals in particular with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and their coordinated behaviour in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP). This work is of interest and will be of use for managers in multilateral organizations and academics studying the functioning of these organizations.

Strategy for Multilateral Development Cooperation

Denmark's Multilateral Development Cooperation Towards 2015

Follow-up of Women's Issues in Multilateral Development Organisations

Essays in Applied Development Economics

Strengthening the Results-orientation in Sweden's Engagement in Multilateral Development Cooperation

Evaluations in Multilateral Development Cooperation

Rethinking Multilateralism in Foreign Aid

This thesis intends to discuss the coexistence of multilateral development banks (MDBs) in the Black Sea region which consists of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. Based on activities in these countries, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank Group (WBG), including the World Bank (WB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), have been selected as units of analysis. These banks' governance levels - sub-regional, regional and global - will be differentiated. State-centred and international organisation (IO)-centred cooperation theories allowed the construction of a conceptual framework which assumes two stereotypical forms of coexistence: (1) cooperation and (2) competition. A qualitative case study analysis with information gained from research and interviews aims to find evidence of the prevalent form of coexistence in the Black Sea region. As a result, no pure form of coexistence can be found between the four analysed actors. There is, however, a tendency towards cooperation. Differences in the degree of cooperation are found on the country level and between governance levels. As the world becomes increasingly globalized, the need for governments to continually cooperate to achieve global objectives has become irreversible. This book looks critically at global governance structures in the economic and social field in order to understand what has been done and what can be done better. A close look at the United Nations relationship with development cooperation and the provision of global public goods, provides a thorough understanding of the current status of the world's premier global governance structure. Additionally, analyses of official development assistance and the role of multilateral development banks cast a wider net to demonstrate the growing need for global cooperation and development beyond the borders of the UN. These six chapters have been written at a pivotal moment in global governance initiatives, when the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda is drawing international development into a new era. As this new agenda shifts the future of global development initiatives and increasingly relies on civil society, non-state actors, and regional and local governments to fulfil the sustainable development goals, how will international cooperation and development institutions be changed? And how can we make sure that these initiatives and institutions are innovating for the better?

Het Management Van Multilaterale Organisaties

Cooperation of Multilateral Development Banks in the Black Sea Region

Recent Progress in Cooperation Among Multilateral Development Banks

A Study Commissioned by the Swedish Secretariat for Analysis of Development Assistance

Aid

Multilateral Development Diplomacy in Unctad

Multilateral Development Cooperation in a Changing Global Order

Infrastructure connectivity in Northeast Asia -- comprising the northeastern People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, and the Russian Far East -- has been hindered by limited investment. The paper finds that total infrastructure investment needs for Northeast Asia excluding Japan and the Republic of Korea (in transport, energy, information and communication technology, and the environment) could be \$63 billion per year. \$10 billion would have to be mobilized every year from external sources. The paper considers three options to fund these needs in addition to traditional financing by bilateral and multilateral agencies: (i) special and/or trust funds newly set up (MDBs), (ii) a structured infrastructure investment fund supported by MDBs, and (iii) a new subregional multilateral development bank. It suggests that the first two have potential, but recommends against establishing a new development bank. The aims of and motives for development cooperation have changed significantly in recent times. Besides pursuing short- and longer-term objectives in their own economic, foreign policy and other interests, donors usually have a recognised role in their processes of development.

African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank

An Evaluation of the Multilateral Organisations as a Channel for Dutch Aid

Multilateral Development Finance 2020

Multilateral Development Assistance for the Exploration of Natural Resources

Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation

Evidence from Bi- and Multilateral Development Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation for Development

This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the global aid scene.

How can international trade agreements promote development and how can rules be designed to benefit poor countries? Can multilateral trade cooperation in the World Trade Organization (WTO) help developing countries create and strengthen institutions and regulatory regimes that will enhance the gains from trade and integration into the global economy? And should this even be done? These are questions that confront policy makers and citizens in both rich and poor countries, and they are the subject of Economic Development and Multilateral Trade Cooperation. This book analyzes how the trading system could be made more supportive of economic development, without eroding the core WTO functions.

Economic Development and Multilateral Trade Cooperation

Challenges of the New Aid Architecture

2008 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid

Earmarking in the Multilateral Development System

International Multilateral Cooperation for Socio-Economic Development of the Poorest Countries of Asia-Pacific Region

Earmarked Funding for Multilateral Development Cooperation

Many Shades of Grey

Multilateral development cooperation refers to nations pooling their strengths to deal with the world's needs and troubles. Canada is a major supporter of such an approach, investing about one-third of its development budget in multilateral initiatives. This document explains how those dollars are spent.

Development Cooperation in a Fractured Global Order

An Arduous Transition

The power of process in climate, trade, and biosafety negotiations

Contested Collaboration

Bilaterale und Multilaterale Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Bilateral and Multilateral Development Cooperation).

Canada and Multilateral Development

The Changing Multilateral Framework for Development Cooperation

Financing Development Cooperation in Northeast Asia

Multilateral cooperation means that states can collectively achieve more than they can through individual and bilateral efforts alone. Multilateral organisations are important instruments for this: they have a greater geographic and thematic reach, operate at a larger scale and stand for multilateral norms and values. Funding provides an important basis for multilateral development cooperation - only with sufficient core funding at their disposal can multilaterals effectively and independently perform the functions member states expect. This includes a problem-driven allocation of resources, strategic orientation, and flexibility in the implementation of and advocacy for internationally agreed values, norms and standards. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has demonstrated the need for international cooperation to deal with multiple crises that affect all societies. It has also proved the value of multilateral organisations that can combat the spread of COVID-19 worldwide and support countries where health systems are weakest. Over the last three decades, the funding trend for multilateral organisations has been towards ever greater shares of earmarked funding, whereas core funding has grown much more slowly or has even declined for some organisations. A contribution is earmarked when a contributor directs it to a specific pooled fund, programme or - most typically - a project in a specific country. The substantial increase in such earmarked (also "restricted", "bi-multi") funding has certainly buoyed organisations and helped to close many funding gaps. However, such atomised funding practices come with the risk of instrumentalising multilateral organisations for project implementation purposes, and by doing so, reducing their programmatic coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy. For contributors, earmarking has often been a politically convenient choice. It provides them with control over the use of their resources and visibility for results achieved, all at attractively low implementation costs. However, both the direct implications of earmarking for specific interventions and the more systemic effects on the effectiveness and efficiency of the multilateral organisations tend to be overlooked. At the scale we see it today, earmarking may actually undermine the ability of multilaterals to fulfil the member states' expectations and make full use of their unique assets to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To fully harness the potential of multilateral development cooperation, both member states and multilateral organisations have to change course. • A larger number of contributors - also beyond the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) - should contribute additional funds to the multilateral development system. • Contributors should reverse the trend of growing shares of earmarked funding by increasing core funds across organisations. • Contributors should use earmarked funding more prudently to support rather than undermine multilateral functions. Multi-donor pooled funds are a viable alternative. • Multilaterals should invest in transparent institutional mechanisms that provide checks for resource mobilisation.

As the "Decade of Action" begins, the world needs an effective multilateral development finance system to deliver on the promises of the 2030 Agenda and support the recovery of developing countries from the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis. Even before the crisis, the system, torn between high expectations and growing criticism of its perceived lack of accountability and effectiveness, was showing signs of stress.

Adopted by the Government of Sweden in April 2007

Asset and Impediment

evidence from bi- and multilateral development cooperation

Understanding International Development Cooperation

Reinventing Foreign Aid

Development Cooperation

Multilateral negotiations on worldwide challenges have grown in importance with rising global interdependence. Yet, they have recently proven slow to address these challenges successfully.

This book discusses the questions which have arisen from the highly varying results of recent multilateral attempts to reach cooperation on some of the critical global challenges of our times. These include the long-awaited UN climate change summit in Copenhagen, which ended without official agreement in 2009; Cancún one year later, attaining at least moderate tangible results; the first salient trade negotiations after the creation of the WTO, which broke down in Seattle in 1999 and were only successfully launched in 2001 in Qatar as the Doha Development Agenda; and the biosafety negotiations to address the international handling of Living Modified Organisms, which first collapsed in 1999, before they reached the Cartagena Protocol in 2000.

Using in-depth empirical analysis, the book examines the determinants of success or failure in efforts to form regimes and manage the process of multilateral negotiations. The book draws on data from 62 interviews with organizers and chief climate and trade negotiators to discover what has driven delegations in their final decision on agreement, finding that with negotiation management, organisers hold a powerful tool in their hands to influence multilateral negotiations. This comprehensive negotiation framework, its comparison across regimes and the rich and first-hand empirical material from decision-makers make this invaluable reading for students and scholars of politics, international relations, global environmental governance, climate change and international trade, as well as organizers and delegates of multilateral negotiations. This research has been awarded the German Mediation Scholarship Prize for 2014 by the Center for Mediation in Cologne.

This open access handbook analyses the role of development cooperation in achieving the 2030 Agenda in a global context of 'contested cooperation'. Development actors, including governments providing aid or South-South Cooperation, developing countries, and non-governmental actors (civil society, philanthropy, and businesses) constantly challenge underlying narratives and norms of development. The book explores how reconciling these differences fosters achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Sachin Chaturvedi is Director General at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a New Delhi, India-based think tank. Heiner Janus is a researcher in the Inter- and Transnational Cooperation programme at the German Development Institute. Stephan Klingebiel is Chair of the Inter- and Transnational Cooperation programme at the German Development Institute and Senior Lecturer at the University of Marburg, Germany. Xiaoyun Li is Chair Professor at China Agricultural University and Honorary Dean of the China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture. Prof. Li is the Chair of the Network of Southern Think Tanks and Chair of the China International Development Research Network. André de Mello e Souza is a researcher at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), a Brazilian governmental think tank. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos is Chief Executive of the South African Institute of International Affairs. She has co-edited *Development Cooperation and Emerging Powers: New Partners or Old Patterns* (2012) and *Institutional Architecture and Development: Responses from Emerging Powers* (2015). Dorothea Wehrmann is a researcher in the Inter- and Transnational Cooperation programme at the German Development Institute.