GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS?

Towards a network approach for Belgian development cooperation

ACROPOLIS Governance For Development (G4D) Kick-off workshop

> 17 OCTOBER 2017 EGMONT PALACE BRUSSELS





ACROPOLIS

- Funded by both ARES-CCD and VLIR-UOS.
- Aims to support the decision-making of the Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGD) by evidence-based research.
- Brings together policymakers and researchers
- Terms of Reference
- Steering Commitee: DGD, DGB, BTC, NGO, IA, Cabinet

HISTORY

- Groupe de Recherche en Appui aux Politiques de Paix (2004-2014)
- Aid Effectiveness in Fragile Contexts
 (2014-2017)
- Governance for Development (2017-2018)

CONSORTIUM



TEAM



THEME





WHOLE OF SOCIETY APPROACH

Only a global partnership of state, private and civil society actors will be able to achieve the SDGs.



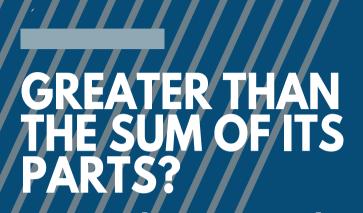
All for One and One for All

RESEARCH PROJECT

- ToR : Policy Support DGD
 - Integrated Country Policy (ICP)
 - 3D-LO
 - \rightarrow Comprehensive Approach
- Outputs
 - 3 evidence papers
 - 2 case studies
 - 1 concept note

WORKSHOP

- Kick-Off
- Where are we now?
 Literature review
 - Survey
- Where are we going from here?
 - Common language
 - ≻Road map



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PART I

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS?

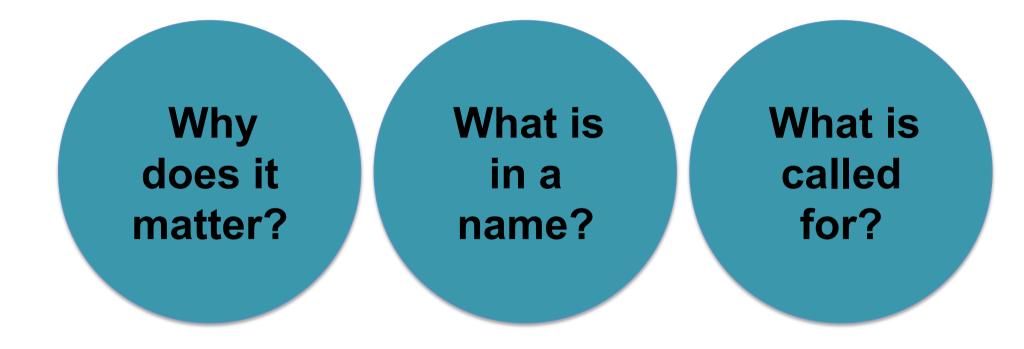
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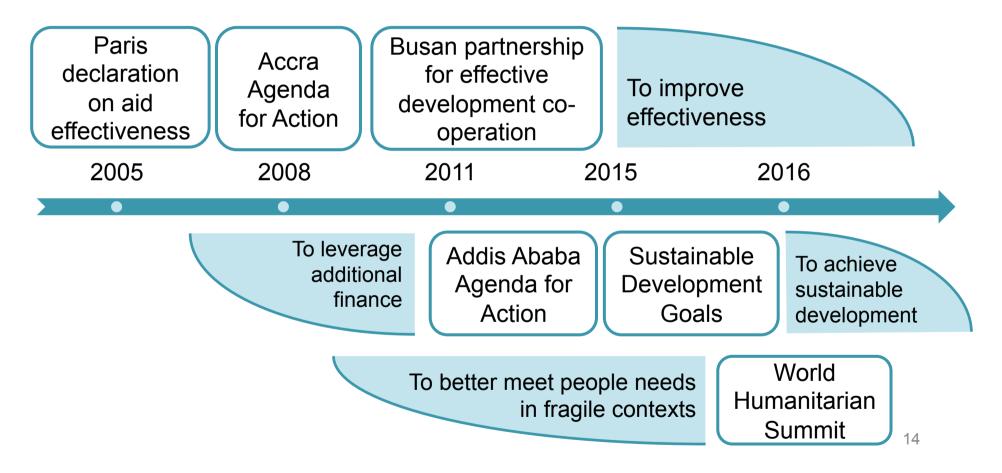
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NTEGRATED

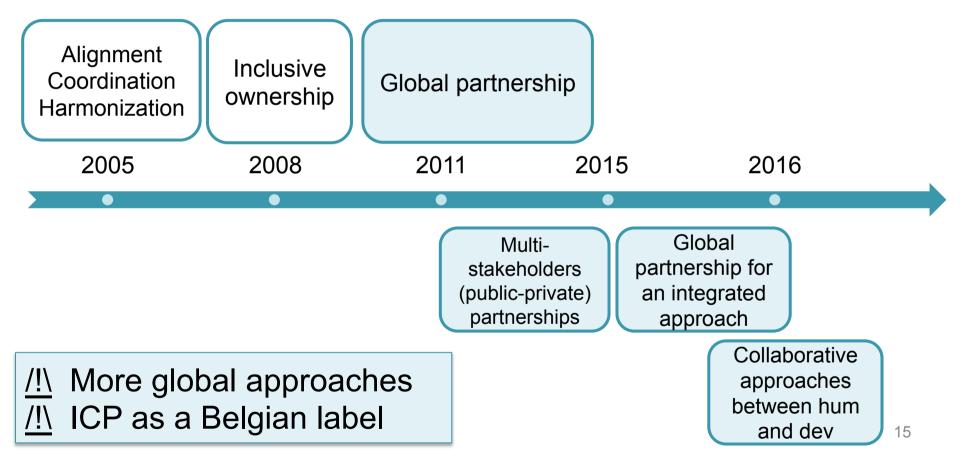




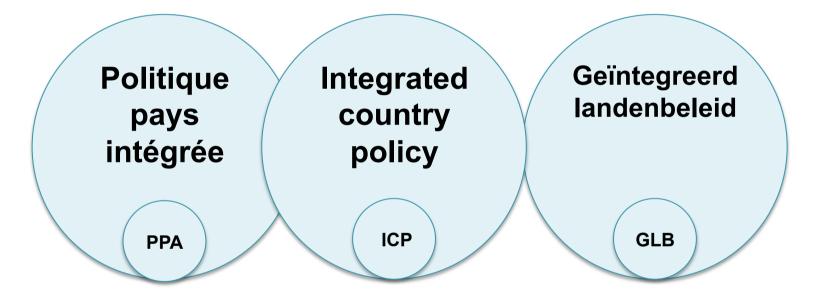
A series of engagements...



...towards more integration







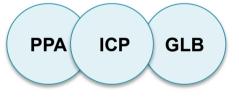
Various labels...

Politique intégrée

Geïntegreerd beleid Integrated policy

Programmation pays intégrée

Geïntegreerd landenprogrammatie Integrated country programming



Politique de développment intégrée Geïntegreerd ontwikkelingsbeleid

Approche intégrée

Geïntegreerd aanpak Integrated approach

Programme intégré

Geïntegreerd programma Integrated program

Approche programmatique intégrée

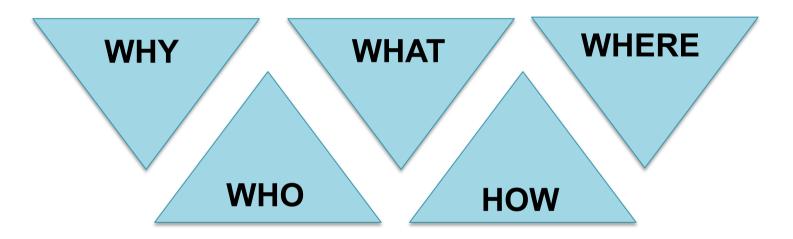
Programmatorische geïntegreerd aanpaak

...various connotations

		Politique intégre	ée
Actors	governmental cooperation	2	
	non-governmental cooperation	3	
	related to NGA-reform	1	
	multilateral cooperation	1	
	private sector	0	
Issues	specific sectors	1	
	humanitarian aid	2	
Contexts	specific contexts	1	

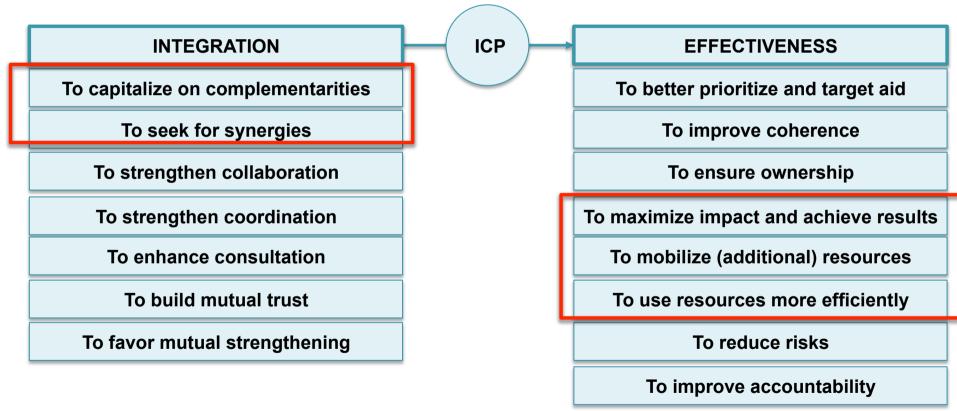


Five dimensions



WHY

Why to integrate? The basic assumption of ICP



WHAT

What issues are concerned by an ICP ?

- Sub-sector integration
- In-sector integration (sector-wide approach)
- **Cross-sector** integration (multi-sector approac)
- Transversal thematic integration
- . . .

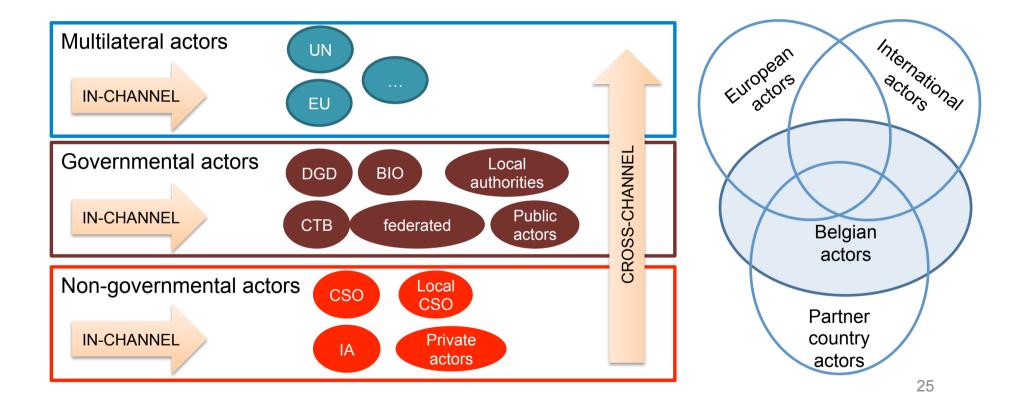


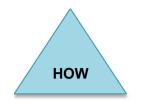
What territories are covered by an ICP?

- Local-based integration
- Country-based integration
- **Regional-based** integration
- •

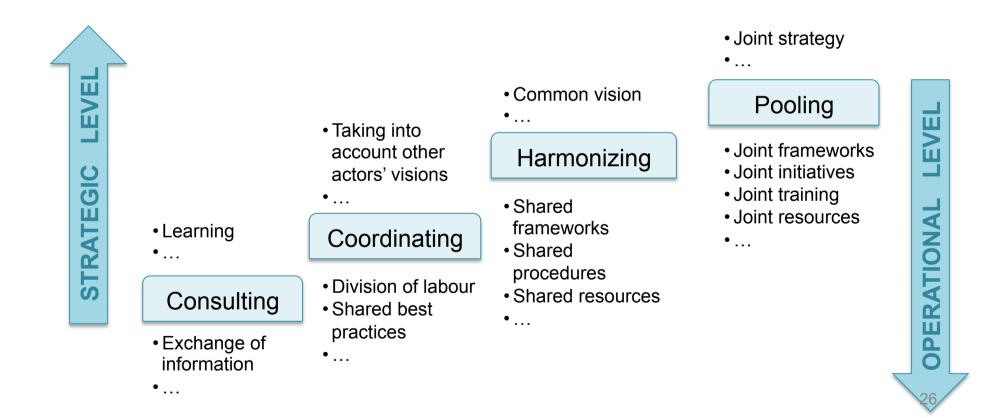


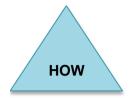
Which (development) actors are included in the ICP?





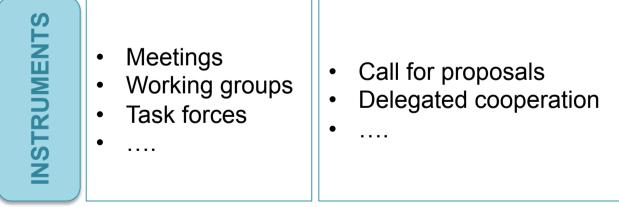
How deep does the ICP go? (1) Levels and processes involved...





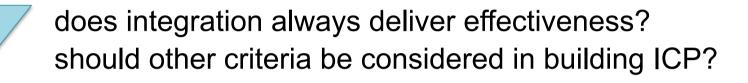
How deep does the ICP go? (2) Means and instruments mobilized

RESOURCES	 Human Financial Technical Knowledge 	



27

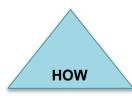
Dilemmas and questions to solve





WHY

who does align with who? how to avoid "instrumentalization"? are some actors (to be) more integrated than other?



how deep to go at what level?

are there appropriate resources and frameworks?

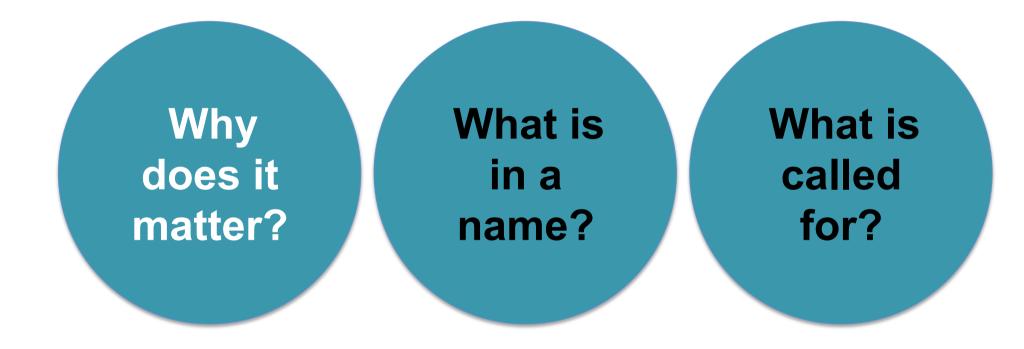
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Comprehensive approach (3D – LO)

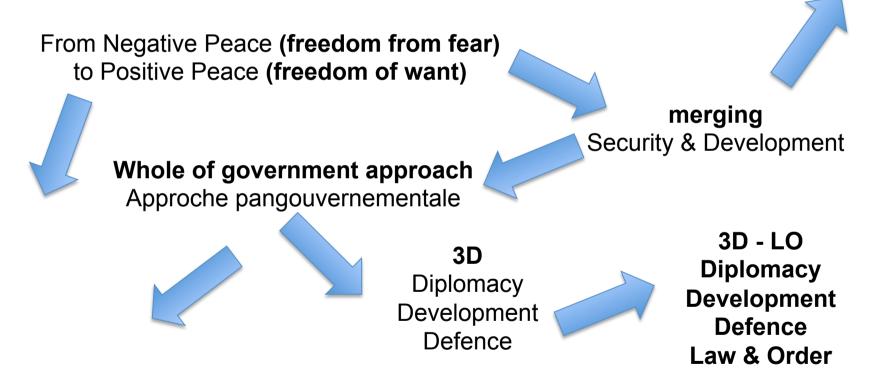


CA (3D – LO): why does it matter ?

- Integrating Post Cold War Security and Development
- Widening a systemic approach
- Key issue in **fragile contexts**
- Horizontal coherence of interventions overseas
- Pragmatic necessity to **coordinate actors**



Various labels...

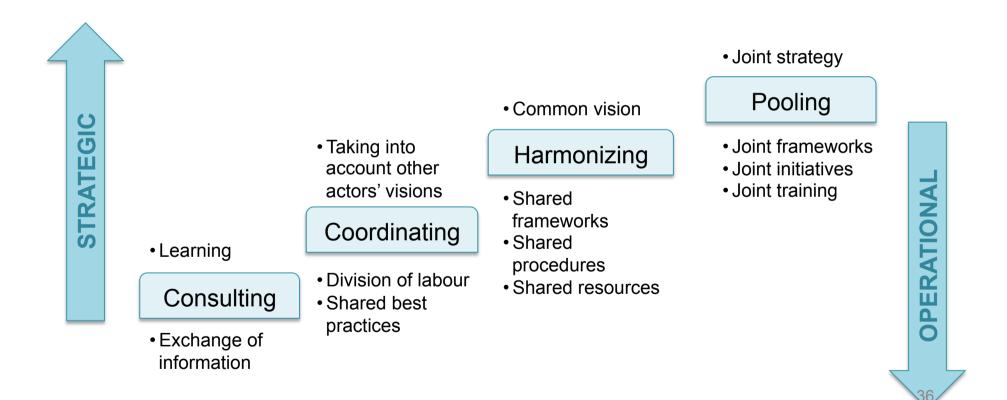


...various connotations

- Who is in there ? An (un)avoidable focus on security ?
- HQ vs. field

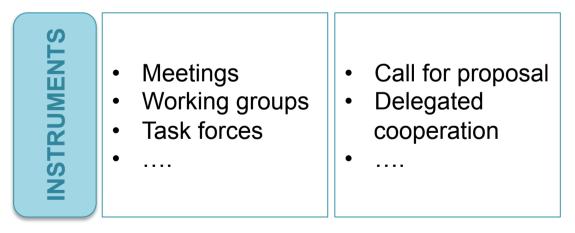


CA (3D – LO) same as ICP : How deep does it go? (1) Levels and processes involved...



CA (3D – LO) same as ICP How deep does it go? (2) Means and instruments mobilized

 Human Financial Technical Knowledge
--



Dilemmas and questions to solve (1)

Development focus

- How far does it reach ? With whom ? Which actors ?
- Under which funding ?
- Under which common strategy / objectives ?
- Under which **leadership** ?

Dilemmas and questions to solve (2)

• (why) is it necessary / relevant ?

Dilemmas and questions to solve (3)

from « greater than the sum of its parts » to « living apart together » ?

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Method	Purposeful Sampling for Qualitative Analysis	Survey
Objective	Identification and selection of information- rich cases related to the phenomenon of interest (with the most effective use of limited resources)	ICP CA (3D-LO)
Strategy	Combination of maximum variation and snowball sampling	35 stakeholders \rightarrow contact person \rightarrow resource persons
Validity	Saturation (internal), no generalization (external)	Shared patterns that emerged out of heterogeneity

Facts vs. Perceptions

- Mapping of all facts = impossible
 - (non-exhaustive and dynamic list of reforms)
- Mapping of perceptions = interesting
 - Disparity between 'on paper' and 'in reality'

It's not *reality*, it's *your reality*

Participants / Awareness

ICP	3D-LO
 70 participants 35 = ICP ; 35 = ICP + 3D-LO (CA) Awareness: Yes = 55; No = 15 DGD MFA Embassies/Field offices Ministry of Defence Federal Police Immigration office EEAS NGO BTC Vlir-UOS Vlanderen Development Bio Finexpo Trade Union 	 48 participants 13 = 3D-LO; 35 = 3D-LO + ICP (CA) Awareness: Yes = 30; No = 14; NA = 4 DGD MFA Embassies/Field offices Ministry of Defence Federal Police Immigration office EEAS NGO BTC

Steps taken

• **Different levels**: commitment, strategic, structural, programmatic

ICP	CA (3D-LO)
 ACC/CSC (most frequent answer) FBSA Enabel reform: ongoing Strategic notes (envir., gender, fragility, comprehensive approach) Promotion of private sector Forum of Belgian actors / Field meetings / information sharing Joint programming in EU context (Niger) New instructions to Embassies for preanalyse (S, BF, P, G, TZ) ACROPOLIS G4D research 	 Comprehensive approach working group and Strategic note Policy coherence Coordination and consultation (task forces; geographic focus: Great Lakes, Sahel) New D5 direction in DGD 3D-LO analysis in new cooperation programmes Unified careers

Experiences BE actors

ICP	CA (3D-LO)
 ACC/CSC BFFS (Tanzania, Mali) Basisallocatie Synergie Forum of BE actors Coordination at programme/field level BTC/APEFE/VVOB (Rw) BTC/NGAs 	 Interdepartemental collaboration (HQ / field) Briefings/debriefings/information sharing Joint missions Training programmes Coordination structures Focus: geographic (Sahel, GL); strategic; programmatic Programmes (incl. Bottom-up initiatives) BTC/SSR BTC/Defence eg. PARSIB

Guiding principles

ICP

- Need for a clear and transparent vision and objectives
- Start from a common objective and gather complementary actors
- Ownership of stakeholders (not topdown)
- Respect/autonomy: mandates, objectives, values
- Transparent coordination and information sharing

- Need for a clear and transparent vision and objectives
- Collaboration between actors
 - Interests/priorities
 - Responsibilities
- Programme management
 - Flexibility
 - Coordination
- Information management
 - Transparency
 - Real time

Actors involved

ICP

CA (3D-LO)

- - Ministries/Administration (Dipl, Def, Dev, Just, Pol, Imm, Trade), NGO, BTC, BIO, Fed, IA, TU,private sector, EU, International actors, etc.
- All 'relevant' actors (?)

- 'List' approach
- All 'relevant' actors (?)

Shared key questions/issues

- Case-by-case/context-driven
- Comparative advantage
- Management
- Timing/programme sequence → 'organisation' issues

Organization

ICP

- Leadership (local/DGD?/contextbased)
- Compulsory/optional
- Formal/informal
- Multi-actor platforms/partnerships
- Facilitation (administration)
- Transparent communication/ dialogue
- 'Light' / + strategic than administrative / need basis

- Leadership (Ministry?/contextbased)
- Coordination structure
- Permanent v. ad-hoc structures
- Multi-level coordination
- Politics-administration coordination

Strengths

Dimensions: political; institutional; operational

ICP

- Efficiency and effectiveness
 - + funds/- costs
- Coherence
- Commitment
- Visibility
- Legitimacy/participation
- Dialogue/division of labour

- Efficiency and effectiveness
- Coherence
- Commitment
- Leverage
- Credibility
- Interpersonal relations/dialogue

Weaknesses

ICP

- No strategic vision
- Different agendas/values/roles and org. cultures
- Lack of communication
- Administrative (no value added)
- Lack of commitment
- BE centered
- Mistrust/competition/visibility
 - Unequal partners
- Less flexible/slow
- Transaction costs
- Different time horizons/prog. cycles

- No real long-term strategy
- Institutional (siloes') cultures
- Discursive/declaratory
- Lack of coordination (HQ/field)
- Discontinuity/permanent change
- Mistrust ('zero sum game')
- Transaction costs
- Resources and capacities
- No flexibility
- Interpersonal (not institutional)

Opportunities

ICP

- International momentum (SDG, EU, new challenges migration)
- BE commitment/awareness
- ENABEL reform
- Mutual acceptance of actors' diversity (diaspora, 4th pillar)
- Existing frames (JSF)
- More dialogue and information sharing

- International momentum (SDG, EU, new regional challenges -Sahel)
- **BE commitment** (coherence)
- BE international presence (Embassies)
- Joint training/analysis
- Budget constraints

Risks

ICP

- Instrumentalisation/politisation/ mistrust
- No common objective
- Less autonomy/innovation/initiative
- Competition
- 'Crowding out' actors and sectors
- Transaction costs
- Loss of flexibility
- BE centered
- Loss of momentum/support (int. and national level)
- Partner country capacity/strategy

- No common vision
- Instrumentalisation/politisation
- 'Office politics'
- BE centered
- Loss of political support
- Resources and coordination capacity

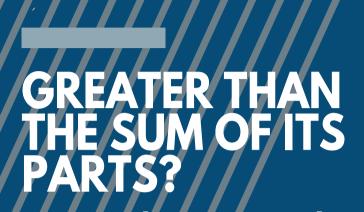
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COFFEE BREAK



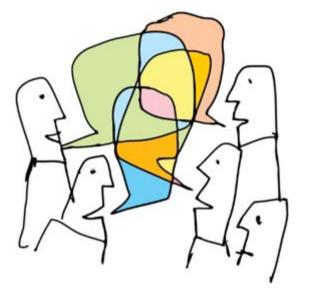
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PART II

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?



Common Language?

Road Map



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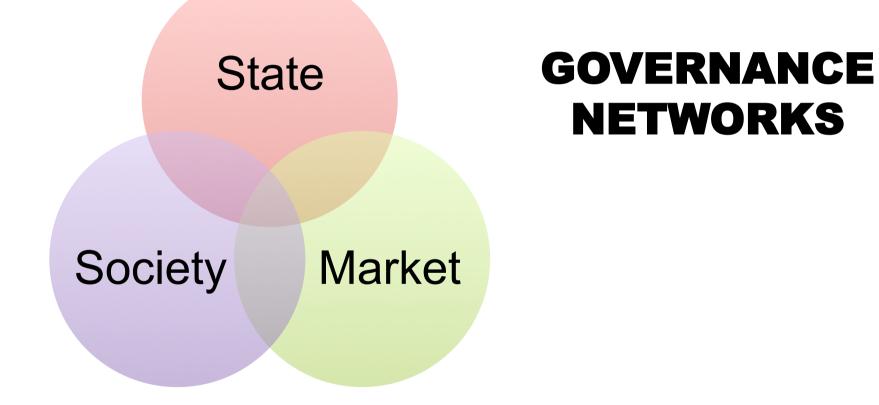
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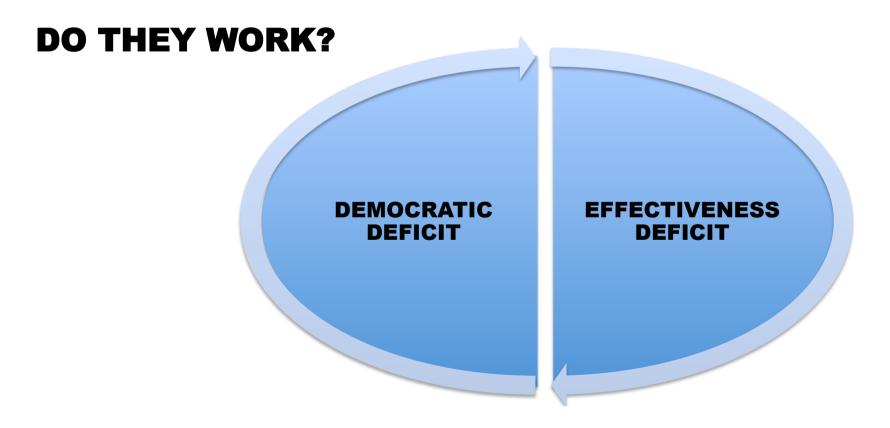
1. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

- Origins: 1990's
- Hierarchies, markets, networks
- Democratic & Effectiveness Deficit
- Development Policy
- Fragile Situations (Liberal Peace)
- 2 caveats

2. THEORETICAL EVIDENCE

- Self-Interest
- Wicked Problems
- The 'right thing' to do
- Politics

3. EMPERICAL EVIDENCE



1. EFFECTIVENESS DEFICIT

- Intangible outputs
- Dispersed outputs
- Non-attributable outputs
- Dynamic goals
- Multiple goals
- Vague and diffuse goals

1. EFFECTIVENESS

+	LEARNING (ADDED VALUE)	-
Negotiated knowledge	Substantial complexity	Negotiated nonsense
Complementary use of resources	Strategic complexity	Higher transaction costs and duration
Higher trust and support	Institutional complexity	Lower trust and support

2. DEMOCRACY

÷

- Link between top-down representative and bottom-up participatory democracy
- Improve problem-solving through
 bottom-up participation
- Produce just policies through inclusion of affected actors
- Serve as a medium for political empowerment, widen the scope of political contestation
- Transform antagonistic relations into agonistic ones

- Co-optation and instrumentalisation
- Lack of publicity and transparency
- Reduction of the potential for democratic control and accountability

- Atomization and fragmentation of public policy
- Unequal patterns of political inclusion, influence and empower
- Reduction of the scope of political contestation through the development of strong hegemonic discourses

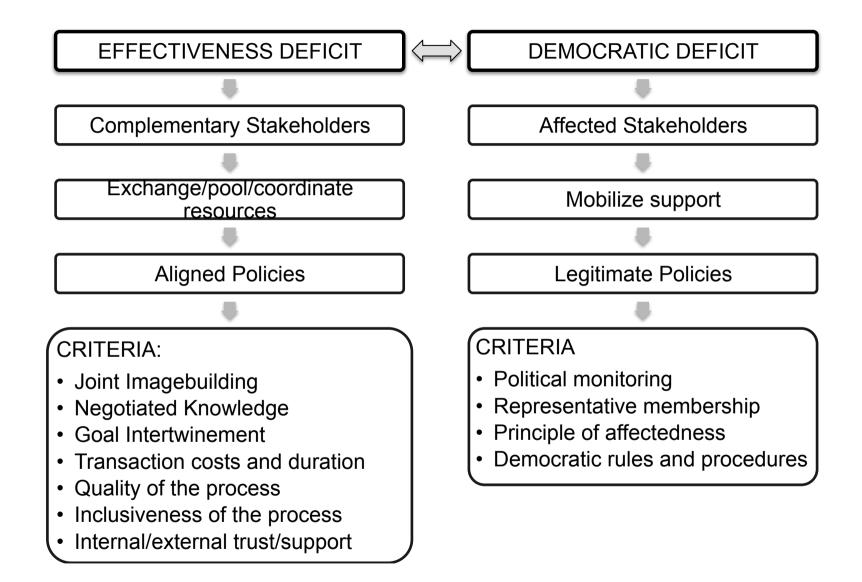
CONCLUSION



Common Language ?



PrinciplesCriteria



GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS?

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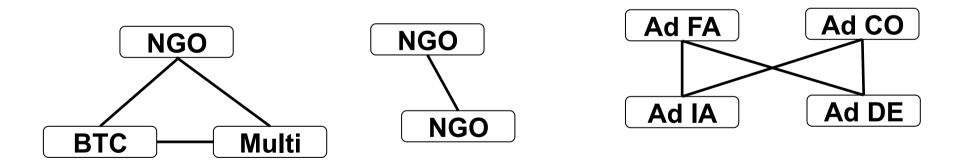
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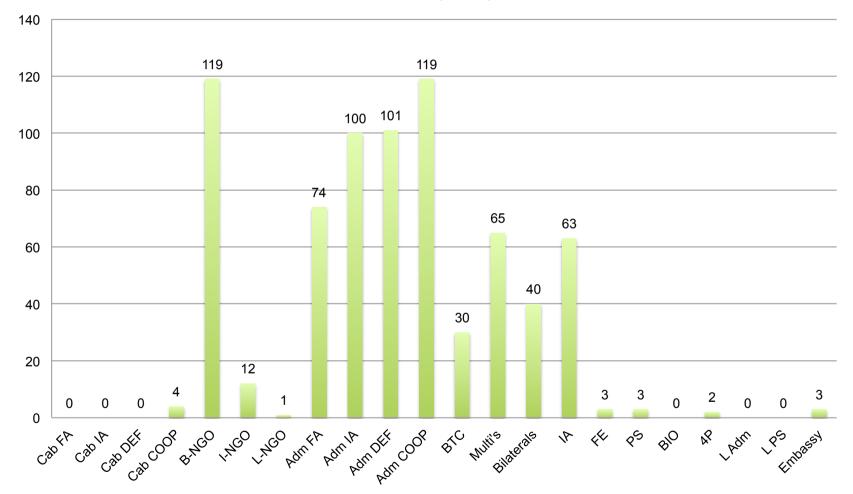




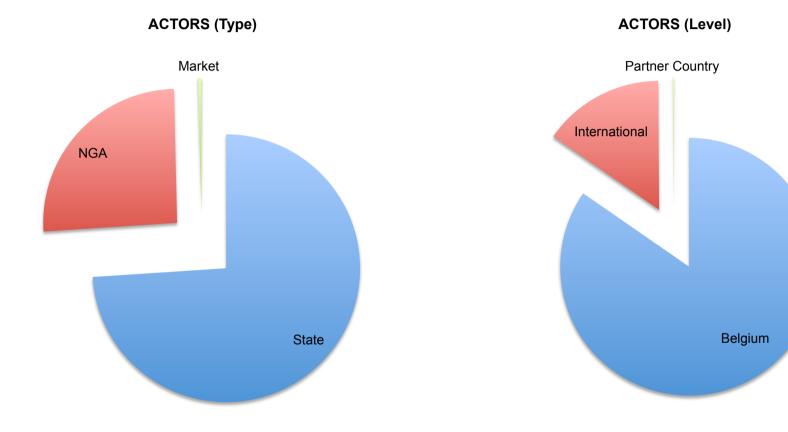
• "Can you share relevant experiences that can contribute to an integrated country approach or comprehensive approach?"

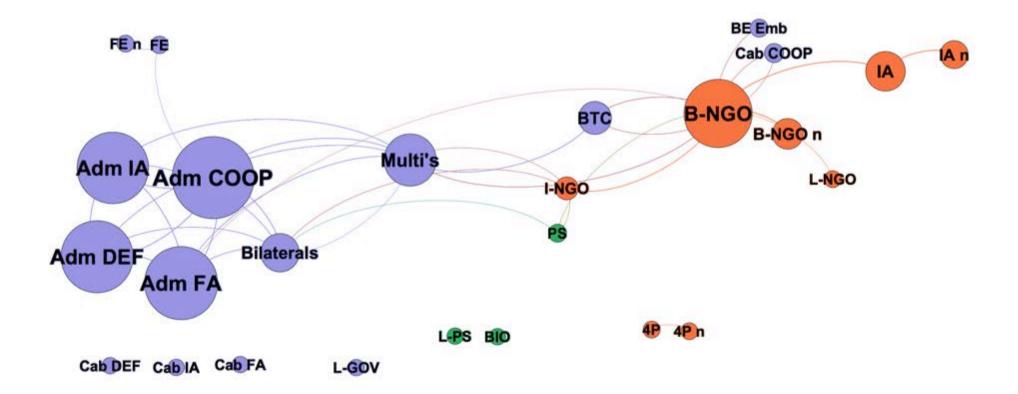


CODE	NAME	LABEL	# EDGES	%	TYPE	LEVEL
1	Cabinet Foreign Affairs	Cab FA	0	0,0	State	Belgium
2	Cabinet Intenal Affairs	Cab IA	0	0,0	State	Belgium
3	Cabinet Defence	Cab DEF	0	0,0	State	Belgium
4	Cabinet Cooperation	Cab COOP	4	0,5	State	Belgium
5	Belgian NGO	B-NGO	119	16,1	NGA	Belgium
6	International NGO	I-NGO	12	1,6	NGA	International
7	Local NGO (partner country)	L-NGO	1	0,1	NGA	Partner Country
8	Administration Foreign Affairs	Adm FA	74	10,0	State	Belgium
9	Administration Internal Affairs	Adm IA	100	13,5	State	Belgium
10	Administration Defence	Adm DEF	101	13,7	State	Belgium
11	Administration Cooperation	Adm COOP	119	16,1	State	Belgium
12	Belgian Development Agency	BTC	30	4,1	State	Belgium
13	Multilateral institutions	Multi's	65	8,8	State	International
14	Bilateral donors	Bilaterals	40	5,4	State	International
16	Institutional Actors	IA	63	8,5	NGA	Belgium
18	Federated Entities	FE	3	0,4	State	Belgium
20	Private Sector	PS	3	0,4	Market	Belgium
21	Belgian Investment Company	BIO	0	0,0	Market	Belgium
22	4th Pillar Initiatives	4P	2	0,3	NGA	Belgium
24	Local Administration (partner country)	L Adm	0	0,0	State	Partner Country
25	Local Private Sector (partner country)	L PS	0	0,0	Market	Partner Country
26	Belgian Embassy (partner country)	Embassy	3	0,4	State	Belgium
TOTAL			739	100		

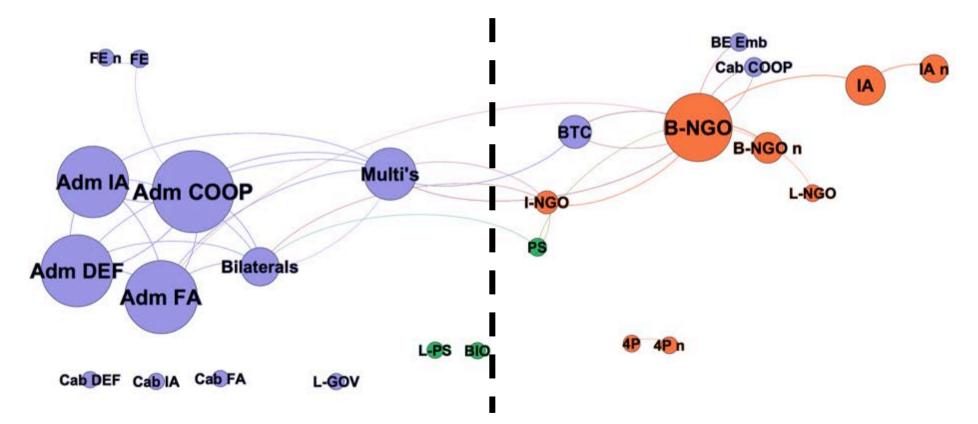


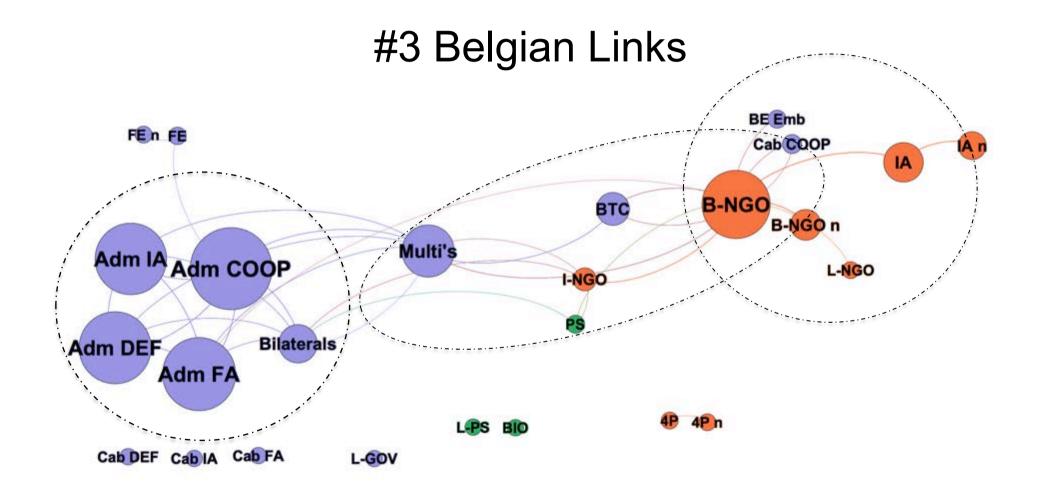
ACTORS (Codes)



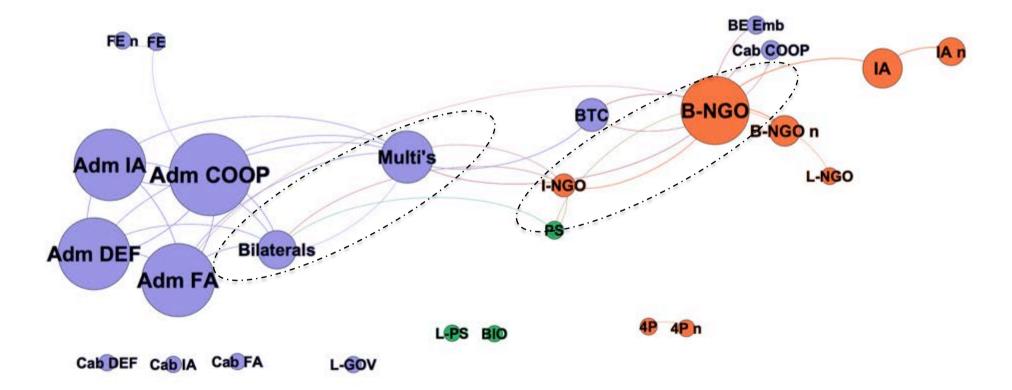




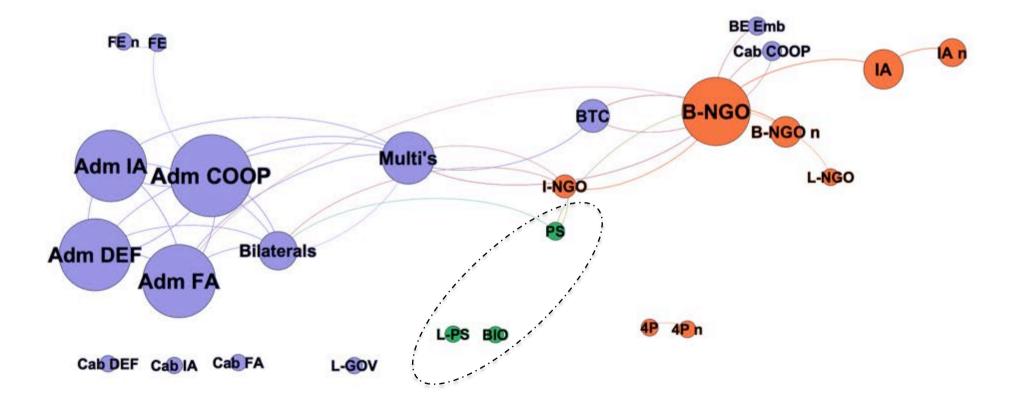




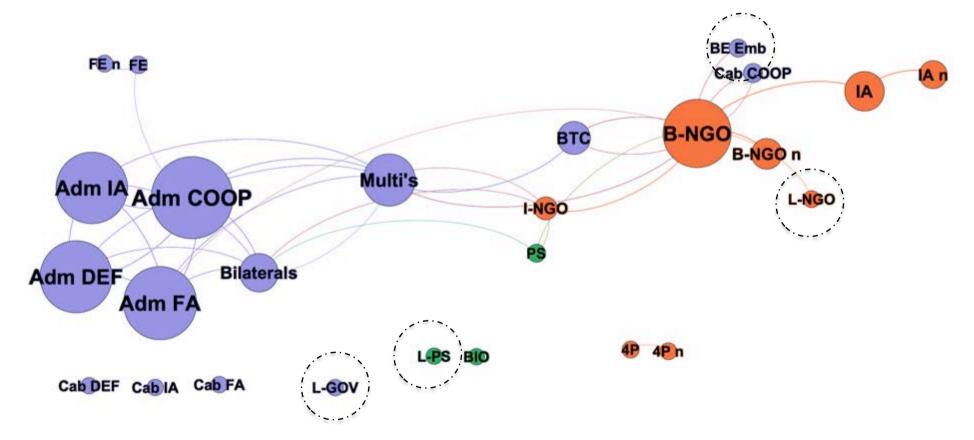
#2 International Links



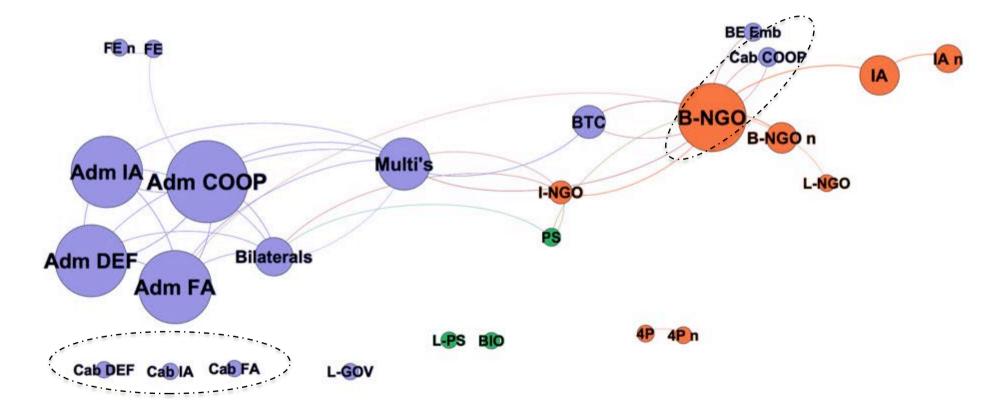
#1 Absent Market



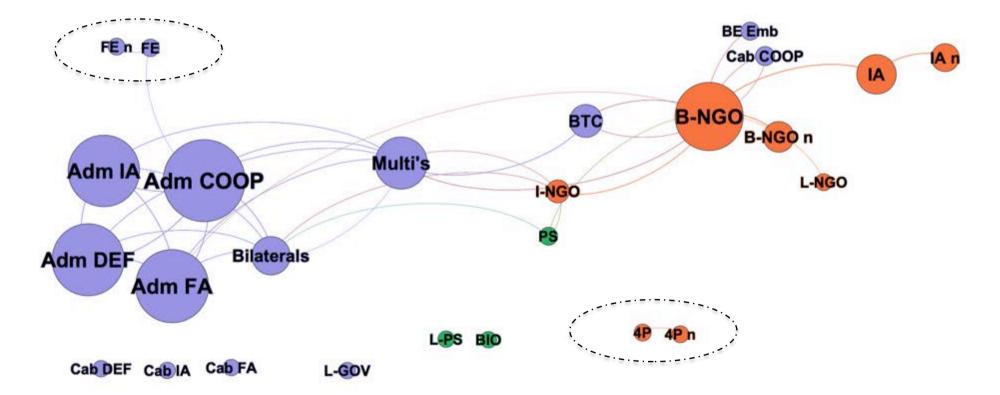
#Absent Local Links



#Absent Political Links



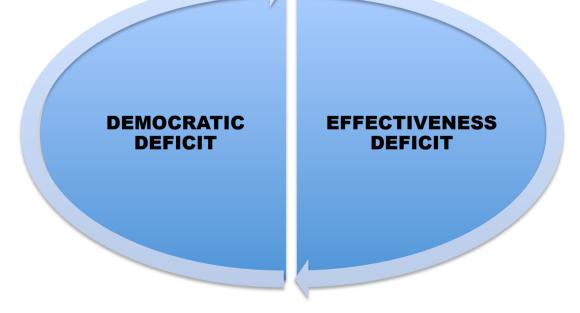
#2 Sattelite Links



CONCLUSIONS

Belgian experiences with governance networks?

C.A
JCA/JSF
BFFS



	EFFECTIVENESS	LEGITIMACY
WHO	Complementary Actors	Affected Actors
C.A.	Complementarity limited to GA, common goals still to be defined, clear willingness	Intention to involve broader stakeholders (NGA, universities), absent link with affected constituencies
JCA / JSF	Complementarity limited to NGA, broad list of goals, mixed willingness (top-down)	Consultation of affected constituencies (limited to local NG partners), but no priority
BFFS	Complementarity between GA, NGA, and international agencies, clearly defined common goal, higher willingness (bottom-up)	Both local GA and NGA are involved as affected constituencies

	EFFECTIVENESS	LEGITIMACY
WHAT	Echange, pool, coordinate resources	Mobilize support
C.A.	Too early, but focus on informationsharing, negative coordination, alignment (national/ international, less focus on innovation)	To early to asses, but no intention to mobilize support from affected constituencies (belgo-belge)
JCA / JSF	Informationsharing, negative coordination, more mapping than innovation, learning fund	Consultation of affected constituencies (limited to local partners, belgo-belge)
BFFS	Pooling resources, positive coordination, sometimes higher transaction costs / duration	Mobilize support through local GA and NGA

	EFFECTIVENESS	LEGITIMACY
IMPACT	Aligned policies	Legitimate polices
C.A.	Too early to assess	To early to asses (but stregthening legitimacy through representative/ participatory democracy no priority)
JCA / JSF	Minimal alignment	Minimal effect (focus exercise was Belgo-Belge)
BFFS	Aligned policies and service provision through joint programming	Potential effect by bringing GA and NGA together

SUMMARY



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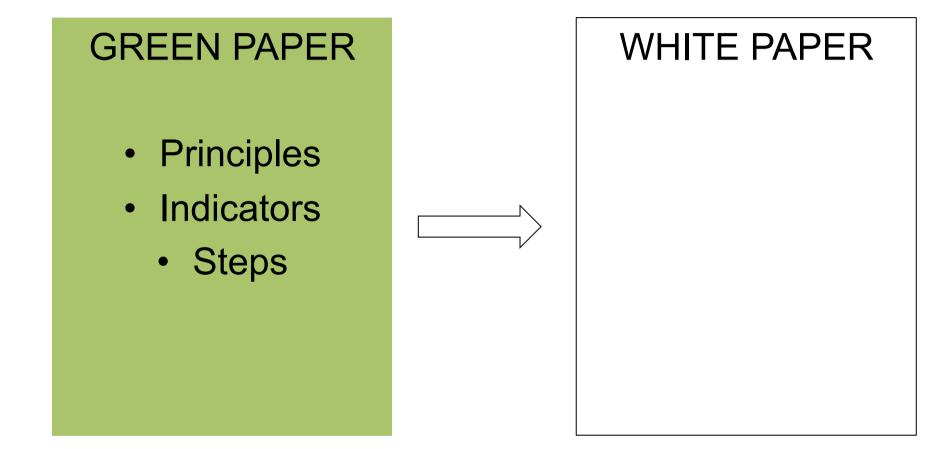
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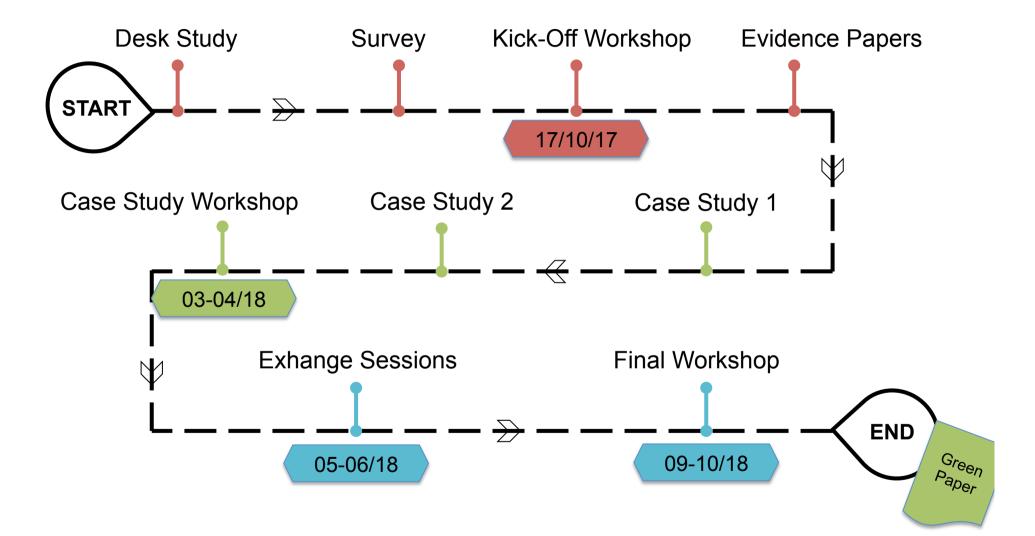
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31 October 2018







pproach for Belgian



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