

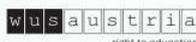


FIRST ANNUAL POLICY & STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPER

FOR POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PCD)



PARTNERS



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FIRST ANNUAL POLICY & STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPER FOR POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PCD)

Activity 1.2.1: Establish a national networks of Actors and Stakeholders focused on promoting PCD

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INTERCAP ANNUAL PC(S)D POLICY PAPER 2018

2018 was the first year of the three-year project entitled “Developing capacities together: European CSO-university networks for global learning on migration, security and sustainable development in an interdependent world”. The aim of the project is to address the shifting public perceptions of (in) security and risk, and how they influence understanding of migration, sustainable development, roles, responsibilities and lifestyles of EU citizens in an interdependent world.

One of the most important tasks of the first year of the project was the establishment of national PC(S)D networks in partner countries, which proved to be quite a difficult task, mainly due to poor understanding and knowledge on PC(S)D and lack of institutional mechanisms that promote it. It is precisely for this reason that partners found it important to further progress on this topic.

Partners also started developing a common definition of PC(S)D, which would be understood and internalised by everyone. There was a general agreement that a unified approach is needed, underpinned by values, recognising responsibilities to future generations, involving the voices of those most affected and willing to challenge contradictions and incoherence.

Introduction

Global discussions on poverty eradication are decades old. Whereas the Pearson Commission’s report¹ from 1969 is famous for proposing the target of 0,7 % of donor GNP for official development assistance, it was the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 that gave impetus to the development process, with the eradication of poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, political, economic and social injustice becoming primary objectives.

Both processes are linked, which was recognised in the MDGs and reconfirmed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015. But aid alone cannot provide the answer for sustainable and equitable development. A favourable environment for development is much more likely to lead to this end, and policy coherence for development (PCD), broadened to policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) sits right at its core. In other words, PCD and PCSD are preconditions for sustainable and equitable development.

The concept of PCD was introduced by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in the early 1990s. More specifically, the concept of PCD has been recognised since 1996 in the framework of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) strategy entitled "Shaping 21st Century", which states that the policies of developed countries must be compatible with the development goals and not undermine them. In addition, in 2001, through the Poverty Eradication Guidelines, the DAC proceeded to define the concept of Policy Coherence, raising it as a key factor in tackling poverty.

¹ World Bank. 2016. The Pearson Commission - July 2003 (English). World Bank Group Archives exhibit series; no. 030. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/509101468185346260/The-Pearson-Commission-July-2003>



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The European Union (EU) recognised the importance of PCD since its beginnings in the 1990s. It was first integrated into EU fundamental law in 1992 (Maastricht Treaty) and further reinforced in the Lisbon Treaty (Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU, Art. 208 – entered into force in 2009). The political commitment to PCD was first embedded in the European Consensus for Development of 2005. In that year Council conclusions identified twelve main areas for PCD and requested the Commission to issue biennial PCD reports. In 2009 those areas were clustered into five strategic challenges – Trade and Finance, Climate Change, Food Security, Migration and Security.²



Trade and Finance



Climate Change



Food Security



Migration



Security

One further step in reaffirming the commitment was made in 2017, when the new European Consensus on Development recognised PCD as a crucial element for the achievement of SDGs.

2018 was the first year of the three-year project entitled “Developing capacities together: European CSO-university networks for global learning on migration, security and sustainable development in an interdependent world”. The aim of the project is to address the shifting public perceptions of (in) security and risk, and how they influence understanding of migration, sustainable development, roles, responsibilities and lifestyles of EU citizens in an interdependent world.

One of the tools used in the project to raise awareness on the need to understand the interconnectedness of the above-mentioned processes, is PCD alongside PCSD. Both promote the necessity to think holistically, which will aid in countering the shifting perceptions of (in)security and risk. With the aim of nurturing these thinking processes, the project calls for the establishment of national networks of actors and stakeholders focused on promoting PC(S)D, with an emphasis on migration and development interdependencies. Many of the 13 partners collaborating across 12 European countries set up such networks in the first year of the project, whereas some joined forces with already existing structures in the field of PC(S)D in order to maximise the results of the project.

PC(S)D in InterCap Partner Countries

² Questionnaire for EU-PCD Report 2015: Contributions from Member States – Cyprus reply: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjRtMCtgeXeA>



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With the adoption of the Agenda 2030, PCSD became the responsibility of each and every country to uphold. As a consequence, the concept of policy coherence is becoming more widespread and known, especially in terms of internal functioning. This might prove to be beneficial also for PCD, namely the need for policy coherence that does not undermine development efforts in relation to partner countries.



In most InterCap partner countries PCD is not ranking very high in terms of Governmental priorities. Germany has made most progress in integrating PCD in its decision-making processes. Whereas its government structure gives autonomy to cabinet ministers in managing their respective areas³, making it difficult for one actor to influence the actions of the others⁴, it has several cross-sectoral mechanisms in place that promote PCD. A crucial one is the State Secretaries' Committee (SSC), placed under the Head of the Government, which is the central steering institution of the new German Sustainable Development Strategy adopted in 2017, working towards the achievement of Agenda 2030. To promote the latter, a sustainable development Working Group (UAL-AG) has been established, in addition to sustainable development coordinators placed in all ministries and inter-ministerial committees that address specific thematic issues. Efforts to strengthen PCD encompass mechanisms of co-ordination between the Federal Government, Länder, local authorities and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, which offer room for communication about sustainable development issues, policies and actions, among others the Sustainability Forum taking place on a yearly bases, offering the platform for the government and social organizations to present their progress in the implementation of Agenda 2030. In addition, civil society and the private sector are involved in discussing PCD-related issues through different networks and platforms, which are usually organized around thematic fields rather than "labelled" as "PCD networks", for example under the umbrella of VENRO, an association of German development NGOs.

On the other side of the spectrum, PCD seems to be to a large degree absent from public policies and discourse in Bulgaria, Greece, Malta and Cyprus. While in Malta there is political commitment to PCD at the rhetoric level, there seem to be no mechanisms that assess the impact of Malta's domestic policies on developing countries and, more in general, on sustainable development. Whilst the national Sustainable Development Act (2012) establishes a number of measures to mainstream sustainable development across all policy sectors in Malta, including coordination mechanisms among different ministries and Government agencies, the latest issue of the Social Watch Report (2017)⁵ for Malta highlights how a number of policies still lack cohesion between themselves as well as with the concept of sustainability. PCD is also not well known in Bulgaria, and there is also no political commitment to the issue, may it be in the form of public statements, let alone in policy or legal acts. Consequently, there are no mechanisms in place ensuring its monitoring, assessment and reporting.

A similar void of mechanisms ensuring PCD is present in Greece and Cyprus, who have in addition been severely hit by the economic crisis in 2010 and 2013 respectively. This became another inhibiting factor for the integration of PCD considerations in national policies. In the case of Greece, all governments and policy

³ I. Scholz, N. Keijzer and C. Richerzhagen (2016), Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals in Germany. Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik gGmbH, p. 16.

⁴ Lundsgaarde, E. (2014). "Bureaucratic pluralism in global development: Challenges for Germany and the United States". DIE Discussion Paper 16/2014. Bonn: German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), p. 20

⁵ <https://www.cgdev.org/commitment-development-index-2018>



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makers were preoccupied with the fiscal and financial policies stemming from its bailout programmes. In 2018, the country was ranked 26th among the 27 richest countries in the latest Commitment to Development Index⁶ of the Centre for Global Development, indicating the country’s weak focus on international development. In 2013, Cyprus agreed on implementing strict austerity measures, which have started to be abolished in 2016. As a result, the economic crisis in 2013 and the austerity measures imposed by the Cypriot government caused the suspension of the Cyprus Development Cooperation service “Cyprus Aid”, which was established in 2005 and was responsible for steering Cyprus’ Official Development Assistance⁷. In both countries, the economic crisis diminished the importance of development assistance, which consequently left little space for discussions on the importance of PCD. PC(S)D is also not high on the agenda in Croatia. Whereas the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is the main national coordinator for Agenda 2030 and the implementation of SDGs, including PC(S)D, there are no additional mechanisms in place dealing with the issue.

The other countries in the partnership are faring somewhere in between the two opposites. Slovenia is a strong promoter of PCD in multilateral fora, and the concept is imbedded in the Resolution on development cooperation and humanitarian assistance (2017) and the declaration and strategy for Slovenian Foreign Policy (2015). OECD’s Peer Review⁸, conducted in 2017, however acknowledged that PCD is not well understood across the government administration or the wider development community. Resulting from the Peer Review, the Slovene Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) that is responsible for the issue, established PCD focal points at all the ministries, and in 2019 they plan on conducting a screening of functioning and activities at various ministries in order to augment coherence. In addition, Slovenia has unified the preparation of its national development strategy with the SDGs and their monitoring process, making development cooperation one of the strategy’s elements. Both steps are starting points for improvement in the areas of PCSD and PCD. In its Peer Review, OECD proposed that Slovenia could improve its coherence in its domestic and international responses to migration.



The current landscape of PCD in Italy appears quite fragmented. PCD is actually a mandatory requirement introduced by the law 125/2014 on International Development Cooperation. Consequently, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation participates to the Cabinet meetings if issues impacting on international development cooperation are dealt with. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – General Department for Development Cooperation - has recently set-up a

⁶ Ibid

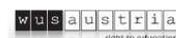
⁷ Cyprus Aid, Republic of Cyprus:

http://www.cyprusaid.gov.cy/planning/cyprusaid.nsf/page07_en/page07_en?OpenDocument

The Cyprus Aid program was providing the following types of assistance:

1. Contributions to the European Union for External Assistance (contribution to the General European Commission Budget and to the European Development Fund) and to International Organisations
2. Emergency Response and Humanitarian Assistance
3. Technical Assistance
4. Delegated Cooperation

⁸ https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-slovenia-2017_9789264279308-en#page26



national Focal Point for PCD. However, the commitment of national institutions on PCD needs to be reinforced, promoting joint or at least concerted initiatives by different Ministries and integrating it in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. When it comes to regional and local institutions, there is a lack of knowledge and information on this topic, which highlights the need of targeted awareness raising campaigns. Conceptually, there are on-going debates and reflections on PCD among institutions and civil society, however there is a lack of clear and common understanding on the issue. PCD and PCSD are also often used interchangeably. In spite of fragmented landscape, Italy ranks 15th according to the already mentioned Commitment to Development Index.

In the United Kingdom, levels of understanding of PCD tend to be quite low, despite many organisations focusing on themes of migration and sustainable development, and having a remit to influence policy, within their work. Coherency between migration and sustainable development policies is complicated by devolved policy making between the four UK regions, namely England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is also undermined by diverging governmental priorities and drivers (social, economic, political, ecological, cultural, or humanitarian), including a negative and paternalistic discourse on migration and development in England in particular. However, there is evidence of positive developments in Scotland and Wales. Opportunities also exist through the UK government’s commitments to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs.

Reports from National Networks on PC(S)D

Common Challenges

During the first year of the project, one of the most important task was the setting up of national networks on PC(S)D. As in most partner countries there is lack of clarity about the concept and its institutional setup, this proved as an obstacle to the task. The main challenges that partners faced in the process were as follows:

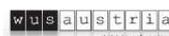
- Poor understanding and knowledge on PC(S)D, even by institutions and stakeholders that should or could play a relevant role in the process. Furthermore, instead of approaching the issue from a political point of view, it is perceived through a theoretical prism.
- Institutions active on PCD work in silos, which leads to small-scale and fragmented initiatives with weak effectiveness and changing power. There is also lack of cooperation and coordination among relevant actors and decision-makers.
- Lack of institutional setup that would promote PC(S)D and even lack of understanding how to further the concept nationally. In some countries, there is even no political commitment on the topic, and among those that are committed on paper there is no focus on any thematic priority areas regarding PCD.
- Lack of transparent PC(S)D coordination mechanisms that would allow for relevant stakeholders to provide their input or monitor their implementation or effectiveness.

National PC(S)D Networks

In most partner countries, a new national PC(S)D network was established in 2018, bringing together stakeholders and actors to explore PC(S)D, focusing on its relation to migration, sustainable development and global education. Through the project, the first ever network on PC(S)D thus came into existence.



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Partners from Bulgaria faced difficulties in setting up the national network, as there are not many experts in this field in addition to poor interest on the topic. The project and PCD-related activities were presented in an Information Day for Development, with the aim of deepening the knowledge and understanding of civil society on national and European development cooperation policies, the role of the EU in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the preparation of Bulgaria in this process. Due to lack of interest on the issue, there was weak follow up of activities.



The national network of Cyprus was established in circumstances of low awareness on PC(S)D. At the end of the first year, it consists of 10 members, representatives from academic institutions, civil society organisations, youth organisations, public authorities and ministries, local authorities, the Mediterranean Migration Network and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Office in Cyprus. Network members discussed their experiences regarding PCD and exchanged ideas on initiatives, policies and / or actions for PCD and SDGs at national level as well as good practices from Cyprus or other European countries. It was agreed that the main objectives of the national network in Cyprus are:

- **Creating a team of representatives** from immigration and education authorities, decision-makers, universities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders aiming at exchanging knowledge and views on PCD and promoting it at national level.
- **Raising awareness** and motivating members to take action and inform relevant actors to promote PCD developing educational policies.

In Greece, a regional PCD network was established through close collaboration with the national implementer’s associate partner, a regional educational authority. This approach was taken with the aim of strengthening the understanding on the necessity of PCD in Greece, placing particular emphasis on the topics of education and migration, while at the same time producing a case study that will help all relevant stakeholders identify the challenges that need to be addressed, in order to scale up the network until it reaches total national coverage. To do so, a grassroots approach was adopted, taking advantage of all opportunities that arise, empowering members of the educational community and CSOs working on the themes of migration, security and development, in order for them to provide feedback and ideas, and to participate in roundtables and relevant events that will increase the chance of gaining interest and support from official bodies implementing PCD. The first face-to-face meeting was held in the form of an Info Day titled Open Discussion on the Promotion of SDGs in Education and the Establishment of a Network for PCD. The Greek network for PCD brought together representatives of the public sector and the political world, representatives of local government, teacher trainers, school advisors, directors of primary and secondary education, teachers, university professors, representatives of environmental education centres, coordinators of refugees’ education and other relevant parties. The objectives of the network were agreed upon and described as follows:

- **Developing and promoting the use of common terminology** for PCD (define, clarify, simplify in Greek context) related to sustainable development.



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- **Identifying channels** through which sustainable development can be integrated into every level of the educational system.
- **Identifying relevant good practices** that can promote PCD in the national context, focusing on Education. To investigate the links between policies for the integration of migrants and refugees and sustainable development policies.

The Italian network consists of 13 members, representing national institutions, international organisations, NGO networks, Universities, the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development. During its first year of operation, its focus was directed mainly towards outlining the current state of affair with regards to PC(S)D at the national level, identifying possible synergies and challenges ahead, as well as recommendations to strengthen PCD and promote joint work among the active stakeholders. It was agreed that the general objective of the network is to promote PCD, with a focus on migration and development, through awareness raising activities and targeted advocacy initiatives to appropriate stakeholders at national level. More specifically, the network aims at:

- **Creating a space for the exchange of knowledge and experiences** related to PCD, with a particular focus on the themes of migration and global citizenship education (GCE);
- **Raising the awareness** of national/local institutions and civil society on the importance of PCD, with particular reference to migration, development and GCE;
- **Strengthening the advocacy initiatives** of stakeholders active on PCD, creating synergies to face together the main national and local challenges;
- **Providing inputs and recommendations** to strengthen the coherence of national policies with the goals and commitment to sustainable development.

Whereas in Poland a general PCD network has under the auspices of the National Platform of Concord existed for the past 10 years, an additional group on PC(S)D and education was established in parallel to that by the Polish partners. In addition to bringing the perspective of the InterCap project into the already functioning platform, the intention is to deal with the more narrow focus of integrating PC(S)D into the education structures at the national level. One face-to-face meeting took place in 2018, hosted by Lower Silesia University, which was attended by 22 participants from various ministries, nongovernmental organisations and the Centre for Education Development. During the meeting, needs at the national level were assessed, in addition to possible methodologies to further the group's work.

In Slovenia, the membership of the network was determined by keeping in mind the desire to broaden awareness on the importance of PCD nationwide. Members thus come from the fields of sustainable development, environment, development cooperation, migration and global education, and include representatives from non-governmental organisation, ministries, academia, the private sector and implementing agencies of development cooperation. Two face-to-face meetings took place in 2018, attended by 17 and 12 experts respectively. The focus of the network's work was to establish the level of understanding of policy coherence. Although the intention was to discuss PCD and not focus on PCSD, it soon became apparent that both concepts need to be taken aboard, as they are very much intertwined. Members proved a high level of understanding of PC(S)D. In addition, discussions were channelled into agreeing on the scope of the network. It was agreed that the body needs to be fluid and flexible, ready to adjust to the needs of its members and/or the detected developments nationally, in partner countries or globally. It is aiming to:



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- *Connecting actors that are active in the field of PC(S)D* in order to improve coordination and cooperation. Ways of forming an overarching Governmental body that would be responsible for PCSD were discussed and the possibility of including a representative of the national PCSD network into all relevant Governmental bodies was expressed.
- *Contributing towards strengthening of PC(S)D*, without which there can be no sustainable development, for example through a shadow report to the official report on development of Slovenia; national training on PC(S)D; meetings organised by the network with various experts and/or Government representatives in times of preparation of strategic Governmental documents.
- *Providing an informal meeting space* that offers the possibility for exchange of information of all actors, working on PC(S)D-related issues.

In the UK, the network consists of 19 members by the end of Year 1, namely university and CSO representatives involved in teacher training, education and awareness raising in relation to migration and sustainable development, including researchers and a digital artist and film maker, including representatives from all four nations of the United Kingdom. A baseline survey of levels of understanding of PCD amongst network members indicated that only 6% of the network felt they were 'quite knowledgeable', 67% had a little knowledge and 27% no knowledge. Colleagues from Scotland had higher levels of understanding as a result of initiatives led by CSOs and closer alignment between education and the SDGs. A number of the UK network members are involved in influencing policy at organisational, regional and international levels; particularly in relation to education. In line with the overall project aims, the establishment of a national network on PCD is seeking to:

- **Upgrading, strengthening and developing the multilateral cooperation** between stakeholders, with a focus on PCD in relation to migration, sustainable development and education
- **Mapping, collecting and sharing knowledge** and practices among members of the network on PCD
- **Developing activities for communication**, cooperation, training and information exchange
- **Empowering the members of the Network** to effectively address common challenges and advocate and lobby for initiatives for PCD at the local, national and regional level

Unlike in most countries, the situation is quite different in Germany, where PC(S)D is to a larger degree enshrined in the governing mechanisms, including a number of networks and platforms for co-ordination of policies at regional and national levels, the question about the relevance of yet another network was raised. Enquiries, which were conducted with the relevant stakeholders in 2018 and were aimed at determining potential members of a new PCD network, demonstrated lack of interest and commitment from the side of the contact persons. Therefore, the decision was made to diverge from the original task of establishing a new network towards an alternative strategy, which would bear more fruit within the national context. Instead, synergies will be forged with already existing platforms. This will bring benefits for all parties: InterCap will bring in for discussion its expertise in the areas of development education with relation to migration and security, while the existing networks will provide a platform for interaction with already established structure and members. In 2018, the dialogue on the possibilities of cooperation in Germany has concentrated with the working group on Information and Education of the Federal Government-Länder Committee on Development, and a tentative agreement was met to include InterCap in the Agenda of the Committee's annual meeting in 2019. Furthermore, InterCap is interested in collaboration with the Regional Network Hub for sustainable development strategy (RENN), which actively works on topics of PCD, education for sustainable development and other topics, which are relevant for InterCap. Additional synergies will be forged through already existing networks in which the German partner is a member of.



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A similar approach was taken in Malta, but not because PC(S)D is already omnipresent, but because establishing synergies with already existing monitoring and advocacy mechanisms for specific development-related areas put in place by the National Platform SKOP will enable more progress. The SKOP DEAR working group⁹, currently counting 10 members coming from different educational backgrounds, was identified as the most relevant network. The key role of Global Education in achieving Sustainable Development was discussed, with reference to an ongoing consultation on the Official Development Assistance funding, whereby members of the working group shared their feedback presented to MFTP. It was agreed that representatives of the SKOP



AidWatch working group will be included within the PCD Network, with the participants agreeing to call for a joint meeting at the beginning of 2019, to explore possible joint advocacy actions on PCSD in 2019.

In Croatia, the national platform is going to be established in 2019 by the University of Split. Plans envisage a diverse group of actors taking part in the network.

Definition of PCSD

Whereas not all partners developed a common definition of PC(S)D during the first year of the project, there was a general agreement that a unified approach is needed, underpinned by values, recognising responsibilities to future generation, involving the voices of those most affected and willing to challenge contradictions and incoherence.

The working definition of PCD that was articulated in the UK combines the following elements:

- A unified approach, based on the understanding that we live in an interconnected world, with finite resources, and a belief in all humans being equal
- Joined up thinking and action around an agreed set of values in the ecological, social and economic spheres, applied local to global. These include freedom, justice, democracy, human rights, and equality
- Minimising contradiction and building common ground by taking into account the voice of stakeholders and all affected communities
- Recognising that we are custodians of the natural environment and there should be consequences, accountability and responsibility to implementing PCD. We have a responsibility to plan for future generations and therefore should challenge and disrupt where there is no policy coherence

The working definition of PCSD developed in Slovenia states that:

PCSD is a starting point to national development policies that is at the same time based on environmental sustainability, the needs of people and basic values, therefore transcending the particular interests of any interest groups, and does not undermine sustainable development at the global or regional levels or that of any particular country.

Thematic Example of (lack of) PC(S)D

The main aim of the first year of the InterCap project relating to PC(S)D was to establish the best possible mechanism to further PC(S)D at the national level. In many cases this proved to be quite a difficult task, mainly

⁹ <http://skopmalta.org/working-groups/dear/>



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because of the very poor level of understanding and existence of PC(S)D mechanisms in the country, and in one case because of an already abundant PC(S)D net. Consequently, most partners only touched upon thematic examples of PC(S)D.

Many partners discussed the topic of migration as the main focus of the project. Disproportionate emphasis on security-related issue in relation to migration has been noted, as well as a paternalistic discourse on migration and development alongside an anti-migration discourse and legislation that have resulted in a hostile environment. The instrumentalisation of overseas development assistance (ODA) to address emerging non-development objectives (such as curbing migration) has been described to decrease the effective use of funds and reduce the value of development cooperation. In several countries, the eligible refugee costs as part of ODA, as an example of inflated aid, was raised as a grave concern.

A good example to demonstrate how Germany coordinates its policies and supports PCD in practice is the cooperative work of the Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Ministry of Defence on the Guidelines for a Coherent German Government policy towards fragile states, which serve as a reference for the ministries' respective and common engagement in fragile states and contexts. The guidelines also managed to introduce an innovative mechanism that fosters coherence: inter-ministerial task forces, which could be set in specific countries and regions to provide expertise from relevant ministries on related issues.

The issue of increased imputed student costs in Slovenia implies the possibility of incoherent policies. Compared to 2016, there has been a 45,9% increase in student costs in 2017, which amounts to approximately 12% of bilateral ODA, making Slovenia the largest relative contributor among EU Member States to this type of activity¹⁰. Imputed student costs are directed mainly towards nationals of the Western Balkans that come to Slovenia to study in undergraduate courses¹¹. This of course opens the discussion on brain drain from Western Balkan countries, which is incoherent with other Slovene development policies, aimed at furthering economic and social development in the region. When considering the law that entered into force in 2011, allowing non-EU residents access to Slovenian labour market¹², with the focus on allowing doctors from the Western Balkans to migrate to Slovenia because of the lack of Slovene doctors, the picture becomes alarming. This example will be analysed in more detail in the second year of the project.

Conclusion

The first year of the InterCap project concluded on a good note. The first national PC(S)D networks were established wherever feasible, includes a broad membership from across various sectors, both from the perspective of thematic expertise and the types of organisations experts represent. In some cases, the decision was taken to forge synergies



¹⁰ M. Huč, Slovenian case in A. Oliveira and E. Zacharenko, CONCORD Aidwatch 2018 – EU Aid: A Broken Ladder?, CONCORD Europe, p. 57

¹¹ Ibid

¹² A. Kalin, Slovenian case (migration and development) in A. Zacharie, Worldwide Europe PCD Study – eight case study to promote policy coherence for development (2014), p. 29 – 31



with already existing network in order to maximise the results. The stage has been set to allow for a holistic approach of the networks, much needed when considering PC(S)D.

Partners have identified the following possibilities that could be undertaken in the second year of the project:

- Creating a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial national strategy on PCD and its accompanying action plan, as well as the identification of adequate resources for the implementation of such a Strategy
- Broadening the networks and create new synergies with organisations and networks at national and international levels
- Gathering and disseminating relevant literature and research, raise awareness on PC(S)D

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