

Sehr geehrte Leserin, sehr geehrter Leser,

manche Texte sind heute aktueller denn je. Der Abschlussbericht der von Willy Brandt geleiteten Nord-Süd-Kommission, der vor 40 Jahren, am 12. Februar 1980, erschien, gehört wohl zu diesen Schriften. Mit der Aktion **#Brandt40** will die **sef:** dazu anregen, den Brandt-Bericht im Lichte der heutigen Herausforderungen – vom Klimawandel bis zur wachsenden Ungleichheit – wiederzuentdecken.

Dazu werden wir über das Jahr verteilt 40 Zitate veröffentlichen, die Sie auf [dieser Seite](#) und auf [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) oder [LinkedIn](#) nachlesen können. Wir laden Sie herzlich ein, mit uns zu diskutieren!

Mehr über diese Aktion sowie über unsere weiteren Projekte und Publikationen erfahren Sie in dieser Ausgabe der **sef:/INEF News**.

Wir wünschen viel Freude bei der Lektüre!

Dr. Mischa Hansel,

Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden (sef:)

Elena Sondermann,

Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden (INEF)

## ANKÜNDIGUNGEN



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### Die UN wird 75: Europas Vision für die Zukunft der Weltorganisation

**Policy Lunch**

**3. März 2020 in Brüssel**

Der 75. Geburtstag der Vereinten Nationen fällt in eine Zeit der Krise des Multilateralismus. Dazu beigetragen hat der Aufschwung nationalistisch-populistischer Strömungen weltweit. Die fortdauernde Unterstützung der UN durch die EU ist gerade jetzt wichtiger denn je. Jedoch hat die EU selbst mit dem Auseinanderdriften ihrer Mitglieder und den daraus resultierenden Handlungsdefiziten zu kämpfen.

Im Rahmen eines **Policy Lunch** in Brüssel wollen wir uns an dem von den UN initiierten Dialog über “die Zukunft, die wir wollen” beteiligen.

Melden Sie sich jetzt auf unserer [Website](#) zur Veranstaltung an!



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## • **Panafrikanischen Freihandel nachhaltig gestalten**

### **Potsdamer Frühjahrsgespräche**

**26.-27. März 2020**

Am 30. Mai 2019 ist die Panafrikanische Freihandelszone (AfCFTA) offiziell in Kraft getreten. Durch den Abbau von Zöllen und anderen Barrieren soll der innerafrikanische Handel gefördert und der Kontinent in der Weltwirtschaft neu positioniert werden. Zugleich gilt es, einen Ausgleich zwischen den Interessen von starken und schwachen Volkswirtschaften zu finden und soziale Konflikte zu verhindern.

Wie kann das Freihandelsregime zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung auf dem Kontinent beitragen? Wie können internationale Partner diesen Prozess unterstützen? Das sind die zentralen Fragen der diesjährigen **Potsdamer Friedensgespräche**.

Eine Teilnahme ist auf persönliche Einladung möglich. Bitte schreiben Sie bei Interesse eine Nachricht an [hansel@sef-bonn.org](mailto:hansel@sef-bonn.org).

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## VERANSTALTUNGEN



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## • **Rohstoffe für den Klimaschutz: Strategien zur Konfliktprävention**

### **Dresdner Forum für Internationale Politik 2020**

**23.-24. Januar 2020 in Dresden**

Das dritte **Dresdner Forum für Internationale Politik** am 23./24. Januar 2020 stellte die Frage, wie negative Folgen der Förderung und Nutzung von Rohstoffen für klimafreundliche Technologien frühzeitig bedacht und möglichst verhindert werden können. Im Rahmen des Forums richtete die sef: gemeinsam mit dem Land Sachsen, der Stiftung Frauenkirche Dresden sowie Engagement Global eine öffentliche Abendveranstaltung u.a. mit Arved Fuchs zum Thema „Wenn das Eis schmilzt ... Umwelt und Frieden zusammen denken“ aus. Diverse **Berichte aus Funk und Fernsehen** sind auf unserer Website abrufbar.

## PUBLIKATIONEN

sef: insight

1|2020

## AFCFTA has the ability to unite the continent

Interview with Maria Auma Horne  
on the promise of free trade for  
young innovators and businesses

Maria Auma Horne

How do trade barriers affect the daily work of innovators and business entrepreneurs in Africa?

Trade barriers make it difficult for innovators and businesses to expand and make profits, which ultimately slows down economic growth. For example the regional blocs themselves are not import and export barriers, what they do is that they try to sell new products or bring new products to their local markets. I experienced this first hand when I was in South Africa and spurs business in East Africa. Every single time the cost of paying duties was equal to the price of my product. I was winning at the "Free on Board" (FOB) price (the price before shipping and customs), which immediately would eat up all my profit. I had to pay for insurance and freight cost) was quoted. This of course makes it difficult for me and women need to take ample capital and patriarchy can get in the way of care of contingencies.

With the ease of innovation, it means that young developers are faced with more rights and opportunities to succeed. However, they may not only get about travel, but also about the cost of travel and stay in a place. This is where the cost of living comes in to play. The cost of living in most countries is close to shameful and extremely unacceptable. The poor infrastructure not just the roads but on behalf of the government. They have to pay taxes but still does not have access to internet resulting in lack of efficient communication for businesses. So the scope of business is limited. This is because they are limited to their level of access towards new consumer markets.

Could AFCFTA be a real game changer on the ground?

AFCFTA is a real game changer if the Policies are implemented right. If we have the ability to move our products across borders without any political but political, which really is key in terms of creating a market for us. It will be a market for a market and a global economy. Right now the structure includes the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of Central States (ECCAS) and Comoros Council for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to name a few. These are the regional blocs that are in place. The flow of goods and services from those regional blocks. What AFCFTA does is that it brings a wealth of knowledge that could potentially spur job growth. It will also bring a lot of investment in the different sectors in areas that are in dire need of them and will further equip the continent with the skills needed to combat the crises and catastrophes.

I think one of the biggest challenges as to why Africa has not been able to grow is because we are not going full circle with the production of goods and services. We are not producing the raw materials but lack the technology to produce them. We are not able to move up the exporting process of our products physically once we end up by buying them later on at twice or three times the price. This is because the companies sell them too... ever since the time the product is packed in a can, processed for us to consume. This does not mean that we do not have the ability to exchange money, but on exchange of products. So a lot of folks who do not have cash in hand, do have plenty

of political influence. "AFCFTA has the ability to unite the continent, not just by economic strength but also political as well".

- „AfCFTA has the ability to unite the continent”

sef: insight 1|2020

Maria Auma, Sozialentrepreneurin und Gründerin von BLI Global erläutert in diesem Interview die praktischen Hindernisse für junge Unternehmer/innen auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent und welche Chancen sich durch die 2019 in Kraft getretene Panafrikanische Freihandelszone (AfCFTA) ergeben.

# sef: insight

11 | 2019

## It is about building community

Interview with Mariana Alegre  
on how to create better public spaces for everyone

### What is the idea behind *Ocupa tu Calle*?

We focus on transforming public spaces, but we do not only have in mind the public space itself. Rather we focus on the processes that we start by transforming the public space, like involving some spaces of the city back to the community. We involve the community in the planning and during that process, we actually want to have an impact on the people who are going to use those spaces.

### "We focus on transforming public spaces."

questions and of course on citizens behavior. What is more, we make use of all interactions and create working relationships with all stakeholders: the community, the corporations and with universities.

### What can you achieve through these urban interventions?

The idea of these urban interventions ultimately is to improve the quality of life of the people. It is not only about having a new bench to sit on or about having a better public transport stop. It is actually about making the city better for the people. In these projects, you can make people work together on what they really want. It is like testing a process of a modern democracy. You can involve the community with a much bigger investment of public money, without necessarily having to pay for it. You can actually try to find out what would enable a better public space for everyone.

### How do you cooperate with local authorities?

We are quite different from other organizations that have quite some time in the business of the Latin American vanity project. So local governments already know us and they are actually keen to know more about us. They are interested in learning from our experience, as long as it will help them to implement their own projects. We are very careful and make sure to provide them the information needed. At the same time, you want the average person to be part of the process with the community, with their citizens and of course with the local government. We also try to have a public face that can communicate the results and the benefits not only to the authorities but also to the community and the general public.

### How can small-scale interventions influence regular city planning?

We are considering facilitators of change processes and as articulated by the World Bank, the public needs. We are the ones making or defining the public needs. We want local governments to be involved in this process. In addition, there are also companies who could be better in managing areas within public spaces. So, what is that in mind we do is to facilitate the interaction between the public needs, the companies or public governments could learn new processes and policy planning. Particularly when you

### "It is actually about building community."

• „It is about building community”

sef: insight 11 | 2019

Auf dem **Bonn Symposium 2019** sprachen wir mit Mariana Alegre über die Initiative Ocupa tu Calle und wie durch urbane Mikrointerventionen in Lima und anderen südamerikanischen Städten öffentliche Räume wiedergewonnen werden können.

Lesen Sie das Interview als **sef: insight** oder schauen Sie sich das **Video** auf unserem Youtube-Kanal an.

# sef: insight

10 | 2019

## There is a need to amend tender procedures

Interview with Ntombobolo Cynthia Ngxesa on public procurement as key instrument for realizing the SDGs at the local level

### Do we need to change tender procedures to achieve local sustainability?

There is a need to amend tender procedures. But first we need constitutional changes that allow our

South African constitution,

as it stands, to accommodate procuring entities to procure in a fair, equitable, transparent and cost-efficient manner.

It is making here. We need to procure in a sustainable manner and ensure that the socio-economic quality of life of our communities is a sustainable way. Once we have constitutional changes, we will be able to amend all other laws, regulations, processes and procedures.

### What are the goals of the Procure Africa Network?

The municipalities that decided to join the Procure Africa Network have an interest in ensuring that they are able to do business with companies in a sustainable manner. The Procure + Network is assisting us through workshops and conferences where we can learn from each other and share knowledge.

Unfortunately, we can't learn from each other. At the moment we are not

able to conduct seminars or conferences where we can share knowledge and experience, knowledge and skills. Hence we need support in terms of financial support or any other resources that will help us to network. At the same time, the people in the network are genuinely

driven by the idea of creating job opportunities and, thus, to improve the quality of life of our communities. At the same time, we need to look after the environment. So this network is there to assist us and to ensure that we perform in a more responsible manner.

### Are there new ways of partnering with businesses?

Oh yes, there is a room for that, there is a possibility of doing that. There are many strategies that can be adopted to do business. The first one is amending tender procedures. We need to make an environmental requirement as one

of the bidding conditions. Based on that the business can then decide whether they do business with companies that can prove that they have an environmental quality embedded in their products or services.

"People of this network are driven by the idea of improving the quality of life," says Ntombobolo Cynthia Ngxesa.

Secondly, we need to conduct business strictly with companies that show a willingness to assist in the government's mandate to uplift the communities. To assist business with companies that are focused on giving greater opportunities to the black community.

The other strategy that the government has adopted is to assist companies that are owned by the black community. The other way to do business with companies that are focused on giving greater opportunities to the black community. The other strategy that the government has adopted is to assist companies that are owned by the black community. This is a factor that those companies who are innovative and who support the environment requirements, they also support the environment requirements.

- „There is a need to amend tender procedures”

sef: insight 10 | 2019

Ntombobolo Cynthia Ngxesha ist Abteilungsleiterin für öffentliche Aufträge in der südafrikanischen Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Mit ihr sprachen wir am Rande des **Bonn Symposium 2019** über die Möglichkeit, nachhaltige Entwicklungsziele durch Reformen im öffentlichen Beschaffungswesen voranzubringen.

Lesen Sie das Interview als [sef: insight](#) oder schauen Sie sich das [Video](#) auf unserem YouTube-Kanal an.

**"This is fundamentally an issue of procedural justice"**  
Interview with Mithika J. Mwenda  
on climate justice and the voice of marginalized communities

**What is the main purpose behind the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance?**

The Pan African Climate Justice alliance just celebrated its 10th anniversary last year. We come together as African civil society organisations, bringing together people from different regions, different communities, women and small business-owners. The starting point was the fact that we did not have a voice in the negotiations. This is what brought us together. Africa was really not represented at international climate negotiations. So this was the starting point on issue of procedural justice and we have been talking about this for a long time. If you want to influence you have to be part of the process. You have to be there and be able to shape decisions that determine our future. So that's why we are really lobbying for that and now we have grown into a network of over 150 organisations from 48 African countries. So we are working together to make sure that we can move around the issues that affect people, about solutions to climate change that help people at the very local level, like small business owners, like women, indigenous people and those people at the frontline of the climate crisis have a voice at the national or international level.

**"This is fundamentally an issue of procedural justice."**

ten years we achieved a lot in terms of making sure that our voices can be heard. We can be able to shape decisions that determine our future. The starting point is to see how those at the very bottom who do not have voice can have a voice. If we want to influence you have to accept what we want and the voices of the people, then we apply what civil society is known for. We use protests, processions, strikes, sit-ins, whatever it takes. These tactics are very effective. Because if we really want to change people's behaviour, we need to make sure that we are being a critical mass. And this is what we are building at the very local level. Because governments are not always listening to the people. If they do, if it makes political sense for them and that's why social movements on climate justice are very important, particularly governments which are really rocking the world right now.

**What strategies do you use for influencing the public and decision-makers?**

We apply various strategies. Of course, we work constructively with governments. What this means is that we talk as partners in this effect, bearing in mind that climate change requires unprecedented levels of

cooperation between government and non-governmental actors and between different regions in the most affected and fragile country which can solve the climate crisis, including the most powerful, the US.

There is no individual who can solve the climate crisis. There is no one who can be a saviour which can solve the climate crisis. We are all in this together.

**"We want to make sure that people have a voice in the climate crisis have a voice."**

**Is there something that Fridays for Future and your organisation can learn from each other?**

Fridays for the Future is a spontaneous movement that emerged from the inaction of policy makers. It is a movement that is growing. It is a movement that is still living in their comfort and they are just making promises and promises. Fridays for Future is more than that. It is a movement that is growing and it has a sustained campaign that eventually is more than a spontaneous reaction. So, one of the things that Fridays for the Future can learn from that PAGA is

## • „This is fundamentally an issue of procedural justice“

### sef: insight 9|2019

Wie können sich indigene Gemeinschaften oder Kleinbauerinnen und Kleinbauern in der regionalen und internationalen Klimapolitik Gehör verschaffen? Wie kann Klimagerechtigkeit erreicht werden? Darüber sprachen wir mit Mithika J. Mwenda, dem Generalsekretär der Panafrikanischen Allianz für Klimagerechtigkeit, auf dem **Bonn Symposium 2019**.

Lesen Sie das Interview als **sef: insight** oder schauen Sie sich das **Video** auf unserem Youtube-Kanal an.



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## • Drei erfolgreiche Projekte in Burkina Faso im Fokus

### Good-Practice-Reihe 18, 19 und 20

In drei Studien beschreiben die INEF-Mitarbeiterinnen Karin Gaesing und Jana Herold, wie durch verschiedene Maßnahmen, Ernährungsunsicherheit verringert sowie Resilienz und sozialer Zusammenhalt gestärkt wurden. Dazu gehören die Arbeitsteilung durch Frauenverbände (**Good Practice 20**), ein Programm zur Anpassung an Klimaextreme auf dörflicher Ebene (**Good Practice 19**) sowie die Anlage von Steinwällen zur landwirtschaftlichen Ertragssteigerung und Armutsreduzierung (**Good Practice 18**).

Die Feldforschungen und Studien wurden im Rahmen des vom BMZ geförderten Forschungsvorhabens „**Wege aus extremer Armut, Vulnerabilität und Ernährungsunsicherheit**“ (AVE) durchgeführt.

## IN EIGENER SACHE



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### • #Brandt40

#### 40 Jahre Bericht der Nord-Süd-Kommission (Brandt-Report)

Am 12. Februar 1980 übergab Willy Brandt den Bericht der Nord-Süd-Kommission mit dem Titel „Das Überleben sichern“ an den UN-Generalsekretär. Er definiert Armut und Hunger, die Verschwendungen von natürlichen Ressourcen und Aufrüstung als zentrale Herausforderungen und zeichnet einen engen Zusammenhang zwischen Entwicklung und Frieden.

Welche Aktualität hat der Bericht heute noch? Vor welchen ungelösten Herausforderungen, die die Nord-Süd-Kommission bereits im Blick hatte, stehen wir im Jahr 2020? Was hat sich zum Positiven verändert? Über das Jahr werden wir 40 Zitate aus dem Brandt-Report auf unserer [Website](#) bzw. auf [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) und [LinkedIn](#) veröffentlichen, um zur Diskussion über diese Fragen einzuladen.



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### • Neuer sef: Vorstand gewählt

#### Kuratoriumssitzung in Düsseldorf

Auf seiner Sitzung in Düsseldorf am 21. Januar 2020 verabschiedete das **Kuratorium** die bisherige Vorstandsvorsitzende Renate Hendricks sowie die ebenfalls ausscheidenden Vorstandsmitglieder Prof. Dr. Helmut Breitmeier und Prof. Dr. Tobias Deibel. Im Anschluss wählte das Kuratorium einen neuen **Vorstand**. Als neuer Vorsitzender wurde Oliver Krauß MdL, Mitglied im Landtag Nordrhein-Westfalen, ernannt. Neue stellvertretende Vorsitzende ist Viola Klein, Geschäftsführerin der Saxonia Systems Holding GmbH. Außerdem gehört dem Vorstand nun Dr. Cornelia Ulbert als Vertreterin und Geschäftsführerin des INEF an. Erneut in den Vorstand gewählt wurden Dr. Gerhard Harms (stellvertretender Vorsitzender), Klaus Brückner (Schatzmeister) und Dr. Julia Leininger.

Wir bedanken uns herzlich bei den ehemaligen Vorstandsmitgliedern für ihren Einsatz und das vertrauensvolle und konstruktive Miteinander. Den neuen Vorstandsmitgliedern gratulieren wir zur Wahl und freuen uns auf die Zusammenarbeit!

## • Stellenausschreibung am INEF

Zum 1. April 2020 sucht das INEF eine/n wissenschaftliche/n Mitarbeiter/in in einem von der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung geförderten Projekt „Digitale Teilhabe in der Wertschöpfungskette: Potenziale und Grenzen neuer Technologien für Arbeiter\*innen im Globalen Süden“. Bewerbungsschluss ist der 11. Februar. Nähere Informationen gibt es [hier](#).

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