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Standards in German Development Cooperation

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Standards - development policy (1)

1. Social and ecological dimension of globalisation
- international discussion since 1990s (ILO core labour standards, OECD guidelines on multinational enterprises, G8 Heiligendamm, July 2007)
2. Increasing role of voluntary standards
- starting point for development policy to help improve ecological and social conditions of production and reach millenium development goals



Standards in development policy (2)

3. German development policy – starting points

- a) information/awareness raising
- b) support dialogue processes in Germany and DCs
- c) support standard development
(eg. 4C, Cotton made in Africa)
- d) support small scale producers in DCs
- e) co-operation with private enterprises
(especially PPPs)



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Findings of the independent evaluation commissioned by BMZ



Evaluators

COMO Consulting, Hamburg

in collaboration with

Collective Leadership Institute, Berlin/Potsdam



Social Impacts by Country

MDG 1 & 2 & 3

| Push Factors | China | Brasil | Kenya | Zambia |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Value Chain & PPP Approach</p> <p>CSR Debate</p> <p>Capacity Development & Training & Dialogue</p> <p>Interest of the Private Sector & Civil Society</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conclusion of working contracts (textile) - occupational health & safety improved (textile) - working conditions improved (textile) - excessive overtime reduced (textile) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incomes increased (forest/coffee) - working conditions improved (coffee) - organisation of small scale producers improved (different sectors) - poverty reduction (different sectors) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organisation of small scale producers improved (organic farming) - working conditions improved especially of women (flower sector) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food security improved (cotton) - better school enrolment of children (cotton) - income of small scale farmers increased (cotton) - HIV/AIDS awareness raised (coffee) - small scale producers trained (150.000 in two years, cotton) |



Economic Impacts by Country

MDG 1 & 8

| Push Factors | China | Brasil | Kenya | Zambia |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Capacity Development & Training & Dialogue</p> <p>Value Chain & PPP Approach</p> <p>Interest of the Private Sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - productivity increased & market access - less rejects / quality management improved - less staff fluctuation - development of a service sector - introduction of energy saving technology - cutting of costs <p>(Textile & Forest)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of a service sector - market access (forest) - productivity increased (forest) - increased demand (organic products) - higher prices for certified products (forest, coffee) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -market access (flowers, fruits and vegetables) - competitiveness increased (flower) -cutting of costs (flowers, fruites and vegetables) - prices increased - management practises improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -market access (cotton) -cutting of costs (cotton) |



Ecological Impacts by Country

MDG 7

| Push Factors | China | Brasil | Kenya | Zambia |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Capacity Development & Training & Dialogue</p> <p>Involvement of the Public Sector</p> <p>Interest of Civil Society and Private Sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in certifies area (forest) - improved waste and energy management (textile) - protection of biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in biodiversity - increase in certified area (different sectors) - reduction of illegal logging (forest) - soil protection (agriculture) - less use of pesticides (agriculture) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil protection (fruits & vegetables) - less use of pesticides (flowers, fruits & vegetables) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil protection (cotton) - less use of pesticides (cotton) |



Political Impacts by Country

MDG 8

| Push Factors | China | Brasil | Kenya | Zambia |
|--|--|---|---|--------|
| <p>Interest of the Public Sector</p> <p>Capacity Development & Training & Dialogue</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government support for the development of national standards (Textile & Forest) - lively CSR debate - increase in expertise of public sector staff (forest) - improved framework conditions (strong labour and environmental law) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government support for development of national social seal (biofuels) - contribution to law enforcement (forest) - development of national standards (forest & agriculture) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better understanding of voluntary certification - political support - Contribution to law enforcement | |



Shaping Globalisation

Scaling up Voluntary Standards

International Conference
Berlin 29/30 October 2008

.....but.....!



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Main Challenges and Recommendations



Main challenges and recommendations

1. First: results encouraging: We are on the right track!
But to be effective: Expand from an experts' to a mainstream topic (scaling up)
2. Problem: Proliferation of standards - harmonization
- proposals e.g.: transparency, capacity development, co-ordination
- regulatory gap
3. Multi-level approach (micro – meso – macro)
4. Ownership – government commitment



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Thank You!