



**EADI Review
& Outlook 2000-2010**

**European Development
Co-operation to 2020**

News from EADI

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Editorial

Looking at the realities of development co-operation of the European Union and to the global development arena, 2008 seems to be the "year of betrayal and failed promises". The rhetoric of increasing levels of development assistance to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 is contrasted by the most recent OECD evaluation of donors' performance. The picture is grim as aid levels have fallen in 2007. This needs to be turned around and countered by bold actions of donors and developing countries alike.

The targets for levels of official development aid have been reaffirmed time and again at the G8 and EU summits. The years 2010 and 2015 have been fixed as milestones and threshold years with clearly measurable deliverables of international aid for and by all donor countries. The 0.7 percent of gross national income remains the almost mythical target and this shall be achieved by the year 2015. So far the international resolutions.

At the same time, developing countries are urged to increase their own efforts in maintaining order, with governments respecting human rights, the rule of law and good governance, ending war and establishing lasting and robust peace arrangements. So-called developed countries must provide conducive framework conditions to support these endeavours and assist with corresponding agreements and structures, including the provision of aid and trade regimes truly helpful for the developing countries. The new and old pledges need to become translated into action and converted into facts. This will need to be matched by drastic reforms of the traditional development aid architecture and systems as well.

As we cannot predict the future, we have to gauge from the recently released documents

that the EC is on a very good path. "The European Consensus", the overall policy paper of the Commission, the Council and the Parliament for European Development Co-operation is a widely acclaimed milestone document, yet remains an obscure document for the general public. The communication from March 2006: "EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster" clearly indicates how the policies will be implemented by the different stakeholders. Here too, a lot more can be done actionwise.

Moreover, there also is a clear message for EADI, that is the need for a more coherent ("unified") European Development Research capacity. The articles by Can Akdeniz and Charlotta Heck on our flagship, or in less military terms "lighthouse project" European Development Co-operation to the year 2020, EDC2020 in short, provide a more detailed background and description of these initiatives by EADI and calls the development research community into the picture.

Our special focus on European Development Research Co-operation and the prospect of the workshops on "Managing Change" by Simon Maxwell, Director of the Overseas Development Institute in London, as a contribution to the conference in Geneva, are at the core of this newsletter.

In addition, we provide a number of reports from our Working Groups and the special seminar on Governance for Global Development, held in Budapest this April.

Important decisions were taken by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting in Helsinki and will briefly be summarised in this newsletter.



Together with this newsletter, we are happy to enclose our EADI Annual Report 2007 providing a detailed account of an important year.

The proposed work programme 2008-2010 and the key points for the next presidency will be circulated under separate cover to all members of EADI inviting you all to the next General Assembly.

We at EADI feel that also this year 2008 will be an important year for the development research and training institutes associated with EADI in the pursuit of quality and relevance.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Geneva in June!

Thomas Lawo
lawo@eadi.org

EADI - Review & Outlook 2000-2010

A Report of the Secretariat in Bonn/ Germany

Thomas Lawo, Executive Secretary

As this newsletter goes to print, preparations for the 12th General Conference and our General Assembly of members in Geneva are in full swing. That prompted me to choose this article format in our timely newsletter to present the key points of my report to the General Assembly to all readers, be they members or interested fellows of our association.

Managing and directing the secretariat of EADI means first and foremost having to base our work on the expectations of our members and to acknowledge what by our leadership has been bundled into the official "Work Programme for EADI". This programmatic outline is usually presented by the incoming presidential candidate together with his or her team and has received endorsement by the General Assemblies which represent the election platform. It is thereafter further refined and adopted by the newly elected Executive Committee as the 'Leitmotiv', or guiding theme, for our future work.

In the current "Work Programme 2005-2008", Jean-Luc Maurer and the Executive Committee went a step further and included a list of operational objectives [see box on this page]. It is the duty and prerogative of the president to report on these objectives and on past performances in his presentation at the General Assembly.

It is clear that the Executive Secretary and the supporting team at the secretariat in Bonn have to take stock of all of this as a framework, guiding all our efforts. This does not mean that we are not to formulate new ideas and to create

our own dynamics. However, the overriding principle for EADI has to be the adequacy and quality of services as an association of professionals in the development community, with a specific expertise and profile in the field of research and training.

Therefore, when looking both back and ahead, I do see the following core activities where we are to concentrate our efforts in order to provide the necessary, high-quality services to EADI and our members:

1. Recruiting new staff and team-building in the secretariat

After the relocation from Geneva to Bonn early 2000, new professional staff had to be recruited. After a very modest beginning with one assistant and a part-time accountant, we were gradually able to develop and scale-up our activities with the help of interns and short-term student assistants. Over the last eight years, we have hosted 40 young people from 12 different countries for an average three month internship. These internships are of mutual benefit and I do consider our approach as providing an appropriate hands-on learning exercise and traineeship to the future advantage of these young professionals.

With the successful contracting of various smaller - and lately bigger - projects from 2005 onwards, we were able to afford to hire new support staff. A project coordinator was employed on a full-time scale and additional professional personnel (four project assistants at present) recruited. I consider the current

team as presenting a kind of ideal size and mix of different skills, sufficient for the given package of tasks and projects. In addition, some fixed-term consultancies have been commissioned for projects where EADI is the legal holder or coordinator. The very functional office premises offered by the City of Bonn on free-lease until 2024 and the location of the Bonn secretariat are very conducive to team work and we are close to the colleagues of our three Bonn-based host institutions, DIE/GDI, InWEnt and ZEF, as well as to the German ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ).

2. Providing effective services for the association

Members have to value their EADI-membership and obtain an adequate return on investing their (premium) membership fees as well as their time. A sense of co-ownership needs to be generated and developed further. This is mainly done by means of the annual Directors' Meetings (re-started in Ljubljana, 2002), from where we received a number of interesting suggestions for joint action, such as the EDC2010 programme and in a way also the EC-funded EDC2020 project, the Accreditation of Institutes, Journal Ranking and Doctoral Network.

The lead questions for all these activities are: How can we ensure that EADI is an efficient network of members, a platform for exchange and candid debate; bridging academic research, development theory and practice with political decision-making and action? Institutional and individual members of EADI

have to become the real stakeholders in the association. They can thus direct the action and feel responsible for all activities. The best way to achieve this seems to be the provision of opportunities to participate in any of the collaborative projects and the - at present 14 - topical Working Groups. In addition, occasions and opportunities for members to associate and exchange need to be identified and offered.

3. Attracting more members, both institutional and individual

EADI had about 400 members in 1999/2000. Today, this number is down to 380. This is far below the targeted number of interesting institutions in the development community. According to a mapping done by the secretariat in 2005/2006, there are at least 850 institutes in Europe that can be considered eligible for EADI membership. What exactly are the demands and needs of our existing and potential members? Why do members leave and what do those who join us expect?

We have identified this area to be of utmost importance. A membership drive has been suggested by a sub-committee during the 2002-2005 triennium and we have moved into the implementation phase in conjunction with the General Conference in Bonn and the EADI Jubilee (30 Years 1975-2005) - campaign. The president and the secretariat have given the highest priority to this challenging set of tasks during the years 2005-2008, yet there seems to be a long way to go.

4. Strengthening linkages among members

A General Assembly with a General Conference once every three years, an annual seminar linked to the meetings of the Executive Committee plus the annual meeting of Directors are the meeting places that the association offers. Yet, this does not seem to be sufficient for strong, active collaboration and professional exchange among members. To help EADI develop into a vibrant community of cutting-edge expertise and knowledge, we need to create more opportunities to actively collaborate on dynamic and flexible platforms. More thematic workshops, electronic conferences, joint projects and strategic alliances, like EDC2010/2020, the EADI Sum-

mer Schools or the Doctoral Network, should be developed. Multi-disciplinary research is already one of the strongest appeal factors of EADI for potential members and the development community at large.

We are focusing on institutes but also want to encourage individuals (and students) to seek membership and participate. Lead questions here are: What is our unique appeal? What is our comparative advantage? What do we have to offer? Do we need more attractive programmes to link and interest people in the work of EADI and its member institutes?

5. Supporting the efforts of the Working Groups (WG's)

EADI is proud to provide a platform for 14 WG's. The broad coverage of current topics in the development debate by these WG's makes them the flagship and major attraction of our association. The annual meeting/ workshop of convenors and co-convenors connected to the meeting of the Executive Committee has become a very useful tool to enhance participation and create more linkages across different actors in EADI.

The sharing of views after the General Conferences in Ljubljana (2002) and Bonn (2005) led to more structured interaction among WG convenors and engagement with ExCo members to thresh out the crucial points and develop a comprehensive support structure for the WG's in the upcoming Geneva conference.

The secretariat further wants to develop the electronic communication tools in favour of a more dynamic community of EADI WG's. Lead questions for our future discussion as I see them are: How can we generate more interest among EADI-members in these WG's? How can we obtain more dynamic WG's, get colleagues to lead and (co-) chair one such WG and encourage an active discussion and participation of the appropriate people in their work?

6. Developing a comprehensive Website/Intranet strategy

Communication to the electronic media has shifted rapidly over the last 10-15 years. In Bonn,

we started from humble beginnings with prudent use of e-mail facilities and the internet. With an own website, first re-designed in 2000 and with active links to other areas of our work and other networks, we had to rapidly place ourselves in this virtual area of communication.

Further - and in fact continuous - developments of our website and combining well-designed spaces and tools for the different EADI users' groups, premium members, partners and donors, have greatly enhanced the flow of information as well as support exchange among members, office-holders and others who are interested in our work and with whom we want to maintain strong ties. The secretariat has just recently (March 2008) re-launched the website with a host of on-line applications, a portal to projects and services and smart links to different databases that are maintained by us.

7. Fostering international co-operation within ICCDA and other networks

The collaboration within ICCDA and among its six member associations (CLACSO, CODESRIA, OSSREA, AICARDES, APISA and EADI) has made significant progress over the last three years. This is due both to a renewed will of achieving more together and because of funding received from SDC (CH). From 1999-2004, the reciprocal exchange visits and participation in general assemblies and conferences have had little impact. The meetings in Bonn (2005), Brighton (2006) and The Hague (2007) have paved the way for more joint ventures. What do we find in the name: Inter-regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA)? It should be describing what the actual and future focus should be: Definitely lots of visible attempts and concrete proof of coordination and clear commitments by all partners. There is a lot of potential. It only requires strong (joint) leadership to transform this international body from "sleeping beauty" into a delivery mechanism of professional excellence.

EADI is an institutional member of the Society for International Development, SID, Rome, the International Social Science Council, ISSC, Paris, the Academic Council of the Uni-

ted Nations System, ACUNS, Waterloo/ Canada and Europe's Forum on International Co-operation, EUFORIC, Maastricht. Since January 2006, EADI is also accredited with the Council of Europe and has a participatory status as an International Non-Governmental Organisation with the CoE. In addition, we have been participating in conferences and activities of the Global Development Network, GDN, New Delhi, from its starting phase in Bonn (December 1999) and should consider formalising our status of collaboration as a "regional partner" or "associate" representing the European development research community. All these international organisations offer a host of different and new avenues of international co-operation, coordination and exchange.

8. Consolidating the financial base of EADI and our core programmes

Bonn had been selected as EADI's headquarters in 1999 because there was a binding offer and guarantee by the German side for monetary support over six years (2000-2005). After further dialogue and negotiations in 2004/2005, we were assured of continued funding until 2009 with the understanding that other donors would come in to complement and gradually substitute, or that members would take up a greater share in financing the secretariat's budget in the long run. We are very grateful to the German authorities (BMZ, state of NRW and City of Bonn) for their unwavering support and I would like to take this opportunity and put our thanks on record.

This present level of income from the German donors and members is sufficient for the minimal core budget of the secretariat (around 250.000 Euro per annum). However, it is far too low to satisfy all demands from members and to really go into innovative projects and programmes that would ensure a sustainable livelihood base for the association.

The Executive Committee and the Management Committee have given us the mandate to develop a strategy to seek funding from institutions like the EC and other donors. I do not want to report on the disappointing failures, especially when dealing with EU/ EC DG Development and DG Europe Aid, as I think that this is an experience other members can

Operational objectives

1. Open up EADI / Networking / Partnerships
2. Transform the yearly EADI Director's Meeting
3. Prepare the 2008 Geneva General Conference
4. Boost membership drive
5. Reach a formal recognition by EU of EADI
6. Increase fundraising
7. Widen and deepen databases and online services for our members
8. Continue the efforts undertaken to improve the Working Group system
9. Reinforce the editorial and management capacity of EJDR
10. Reorganise the Book Series
11. Continue to organise at least one EADI summer school each year
12. Promote the involvement of the ExCo members in the scientific animation of our association
13. Preparing for the launch of a first EADI Master
14. Establish a Development Studies accreditation system

share as well. In response to the mandate mentioned above, we have actively pursued this policy and approached bilateral donors with some degree of success. In this context, we want to thank the Research Council of Norway for providing seed money over three years (2006-08) that allowed us to engage in the pilot-mapping of ongoing research projects of member institutes and to develop a larger and more comprehensive database project for which we could secure funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for three years (2007-2009) as well.

We have also been successful in getting a consortium together for a joint research and communication project that is to be funded by EC/ DG Research from the 7th Framework Programme. More details on this EDC2020 project are presented in the article by my colleagues on the following pages.

This review and outlook is meant to allow you all to assess the work of the secretariat and to judge the degree of performance achieved in delivering services for members and the association at large.

Together with the president and the newly

elected leadership of EADI, we shall have to translate the challenges sketched out above into quite an ambitious plan of action for the coming years. But, I think that less would not meet with the high expectations generated over the past 33 years, in which EADI has developed into what it is today: a highly valued and well-respected group of research institutes, training centres and think-tanks with a still bigger potential to be developed.

European Development Co-operation to 2020

EADI manages new research programme

Charlotta Heck

Since 1 April 2008, the EADI Secretariat in Bonn has been hosting a new research programme entitled "European Development Co-operation to 2020" (EDC2020)¹. Funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme for social sciences and humanities, the consortium project combines both research and communication aspects. Its aim is to encourage close collaboration between researchers and policy-makers, which is why it is not only cooperating with reputable European development research institutes such as the Institute of Development Studies, Overseas Development Institute, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik and Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, but also with the Society for International Development² as a dissemination partner in order to reach practitioners directly through various policy briefings and workshops.

After more than one year of intensive preparations and negotiations with the European Commission the project was launched in Brussels on 2 June 2008. The kick-off conference, held at Residence Palace, brought together researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders active in European development co-operation.

Background

In Europe's relations with developing countries, new and interconnected issues of a global nature are emerging. These include new players in international development, Europe's energy security and climate change. All these discussions are taking place in times of wide-ranging global challenges and at a time when questions of European identity are looming large in national debates. Key questions will remain: How will the above-mentioned emerging issues be related to the EU's development policies? How will Member States approach the issue of working together on common problems?

It is crucial that decisions and policies on emerging matters are based on good research

and sound evidence.

Moreover, the public debate needs to be informed by research voices. EDC 2020 therefore aims to improve EU policy-makers' and other societal actors' shared understanding of emerging challenges facing EU development policy and external action. EDC2020 will contribute to this objective by promoting interaction across the research and policy arenas to share perspectives, learn from each other and strengthen working relationships. In spite of the well-known difficulties of communication between research, policy-making and practice, deliverables of EDC2020 should be the basis for close networking and continued exchange. The project is organised around three major topics which form the basis for the research working groups.

New actors in international development

Rapidly growing developing countries such as China, India and Brazil are not only gaining economic influence, they are also emerging as new actors on the international development stage. These new actors have a distinct agenda which often conflicts with OECD/DAC agreements. Thus, their commitment in the least developed countries does not fulfil ODA criteria for development assistance. Instead, new actors use specific funding instruments, trade relations as well as investment in infrastructure which are often paid "in kind" with exploitation concessions for specific resources. Here the boundaries between profit-seeking private investment and public policy are unclear, as is the effectiveness of the instruments for the development of the recipient country. Research into the rationales, interest groups and policy processes of these new actors are vital in creating new tools and scenarios for European policy-makers. Only with such insights can new areas of convergence be found and strategic partnerships for effective development co-



- operation be formed. Open questions that are crucial for the EU's policy response remain:
- Is rich country policy on poverty reduction driven by genuine concern or by self interest?
 - What is the rationale of new actors in aid provision, the choice of partners and the level of aid?
 - Where are challenges in partners' positions for European external relations or where might points of convergence emerge?

Energy security, democracy and political development

In its 2006 Green Paper, the European Commission noted that an increased linkage between energy policy and development policy is necessary: "Europe has entered into a new energy era"; the "increasing dependence on imports from unstable regions and suppliers presents a serious risk ... [with] some major producers and consumers ... using energy policy as a political lever."³ However, so far energy security remains a subject that is studied by energy (political) economists and that is not integrated into the normal purview of work on foreign, security and development policies. EDC2020 therefore addresses this issue and aims to correct these shortcomings and create scenarios for the following questions:

- What are possible combinations of energy, development and Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP)?
- What is the relationship between Member States' and EU interests regarding energy policy?
- How can a practical balance between access to energy policies of poor communities and own supply concerns be achieved?
- Is the EU striking the right balance between

free market and geopolitical approaches?

European development policy and climate change

Climate change has become a considerable part of European policy-making. Much of the effort has so far been focussing on dealing with emissions from European countries, getting the EU emissions trading system to work, setting ambitious renewable energy policies, and negotiating Europe's role in the international climate regime. However, it is only relatively recently that the relationships between climate change and development have begun to be discussed in development policy circles. In its 2007 Green Paper the Commission emphasised that it "is examining how to promote an enhanced dialogue and co-operation between the EU and developing countries on climate change." EDC2020 will support European policy-makers by concentrating on two policy fields:

- What are the implications of domestic policy processes (promotion of biofuels) which have links to developing countries?
- What are implications of policy processes designed specifically to support developing countries in dealing with climate change (financing for adaptation and mitigation, technology transfer etc.)?

Communication and dissemination of research

Communication and dissemination of research results is a strong part of the EDC2020 project. We believe that the exchange of ideas between researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders has to be enhanced through formats that allow us to bridge the well-known gap between research and policy-making. To this end, research outcomes of the EDC2020 project will be presented through three main channels: publications, the internet and events.

Publications, namely working and briefing papers as well as policy briefs, will be distributed in print and electronic format to ensure optimal outreach, while working papers with a volume of about 20 pages will provide the reader with background information on and in-depth analysis of the latest research and its relevance for policy-making. Short briefing papers and policy briefs account for the tight

time schedule many policy-makers and practitioners are faced with. They seek to summarise the most essential information on the progress of the project and to give advice to policy-makers.

To allow for wider dissemination of the information, publications will be posted on our project website and distributed via a quarterly e-newsletter. Moreover, latest news, developments and other relevant information will be made public.

An important part of the project's communication work is the organisation of regular project events such as panels, roundtables and presentations on project outcomes. They play a major role in bringing together researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders and will enhance a proactive atmosphere for a policy-oriented analytical debate on questions related to emerging challenges to European development co-operation. Target audiences will have the possibility to exchange information and views on the outcomes and to discuss their relevance for policy-making and practice. During the course of the project, three briefings for parliamentarians will be organised in Brussels in order to reach a large number of relevant actors. All these events should form the basis for a close networking and a continued exchange.

For further details please see: www.edc2020.eu or write to edc2020@eadi.org

¹Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, UK (www.ids.ac.uk); Overseas Development Institute, London, UK (www.odi.org.uk); Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, Bonn, Germany (www.die-gdi.de); Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, Madrid, Spain (www.frife.org); Society for International Development, The Hague, Netherlands (www.sid-nl.org)

²Commission of the European Communities (2006): Green Paper. A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy, COM (2006) 105, 8 March 2006, p. 3

³Commission of the European Communities (2007): Green Paper. Adapting to Climate Change in Europe - option for EU action, COM (2007) 354, 29 June 2007, p. 23

EDC2020 - People in charge

Management:

Organisations involved: EADI
Can Akdeniz is responsible for the overall management of the project and contacts to the European Commission. He is Project Coordinator at EADI and has extensive experience in EU public affairs, project development, management and administration. [akdeniz@eadi.org]

Communication:

Organisations involved: EADI and SID
Charlotta Heck is coordinating the communication and dissemination of research results from the EDC2020 project. She is Project Assistant at EADI. Her main areas of work include communication, project management and event organisation. [heck@eadi.org]

New actors:

Organisations involved: DIE, IDS, ODI, FRIDE
Sven Grimm is responsible for the work package on new actors in international development. He has been a researcher on European development co-operation and governance at DIE since 2005. Current areas of research are coherence and coordination in European development policy. [sven.grimm@die-gdi.de]

Energy security:

Organisations involved: FRIDE, IDS
Richard Youngs (PhD) is Director of the Democratisation programme at FRIDE and lectures at the University of Warwick, UK. Among others, he has coordinated an EC research programme on European democracy and human rights policies in the Middle East. Several of his recent publications have focused on the relationship between security interests and democracy promotion. [ryoungs@fride.org]

Climate change:

Organisations involved: ODI, DIE, IDS
Leo Peskett is a Research Officer focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation in relation to developing countries and forestry in developing countries. He analyses impacts of climate change on agriculture in developing countries, including the analysis of donor agricultural policies. A related area of work is on the overlaps between biofuels, agriculture and poverty reduction, assessing current evidence and potential future impacts. [l.peskett@odi.org.uk]

New - or Emerging - Actors in International Development

Sven Grimm, DIE

International relations are constantly changing. And not all we label as new actually is. Modern China has been active in Africa since at least the 1960s; India looks back at a long history of engagement along Africa's eastern shore - an ocean that has been called "Indian" after all. So why bother?

The magnitude of the challenge

Size matters when it comes to gaining the attention of Western media, policy-makers and researchers. There is increased evidence that developing countries will have more power in global governance, be it via increasing foreign direct investment, their weight in the international financial system or their increasing importance in regional and global security, as well as in international organisations by virtue of sheer size and international connectedness. The environment in which development co-operation is taking place is changing profoundly, and the overall volume of co-operation funding reported by the emerging states is far from negligible. There is a new quality tors in international development that are not organised in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The emergence of new actors in the international aid system is unlikely to be a short-term phenomenon. And the "newcomers" are regarded sceptically or even suspiciously by "Western" donors, as they engage with states considered to be international pariah regimes.

China and India are the obvious candidates to be looked at. Furthermore, Brazil has intensified its engagement with lusophone countries in Africa. And South Africa (to varying degrees in Sub-Saharan Africa), and Venezuela (to some extent in Latin America) are unlikely to lose interest in South-South co-operation anytime soon. If anything, the emerging players are gaining attention because they are new. This new quality - particularly,

but not exclusively to be observed in China's engagement in Africa - has potentially radical effects on international development policy, and the European Union (EU) as a key donor will have to react to these new challenges. What effects will the "new kids on the block" have on European thinking about aid instruments, modalities and organisation of the European aid system?

Research on new actors in international development

More and more studies have emerged lately which discuss the effects of new donors in other

developing regions from the perspective of bilateral donors, multilateral organisations or recipient countries. Most interesting information on debates about policy content and direction, however, is often only obtained in direct contact with researchers and practitioners from these new actors. Much of the debate is familiar from international relations theory: Are actors driven by self-interest, or should we rather focus on how these interests are formed? Which interest groups are participating or can participate in the formulation of policies? What is the rationale of these new actors in aid provision, the choice of partners and the level of aid? Answers



The example of China: What is development cooperation and what is not?

Take China as an example: it is by far the biggest of the emerging actors in international development. In November 2006, China pledged US\$5 billion credits to Africa and its aid is estimated to total US\$1.8 billion. Yet, the co-operation of the emerging actors in international development takes very different forms, and little comparative (or comparable!) data is available on 'new donors', even though the interest in these new actors is increasing. The absence of data is compounded by the problem of maintaining consistent standards in measuring foreign aid across donor countries. Policy instruments used by newer donors are not necessarily identified as development assistance, as the ODA criteria defined by the DAC are not applied. The policy of emerging powers towards other developing countries is characterised as a closely interwoven mix of specific funding instruments and trade relations, as well as investment in infrastructure, often being paid "in kind" or with specific resource exploitation concessions. Chinese co-operation more often than not is linked to investments in Africa, hence its interests in countries are following commercial interests (see map for 2005: Angola and DRC have since gained considerable importance on the 'Chinese map' of Africa). Often, the distinction between profit-seeking private investment and public policy is not clearly made. Therefore, we often compare very different things when comparing European ODA with China or India's engagement mostly in Africa.

While a lively debate about the effects of emerging powers on the international scene is ongoing, insight and knowledge about key elements, political drivers, factors influencing policy-formulation and about the modes of delivery of these emerging powers' international co-operation policies are lacking. Much of the media's finger-pointing at China overlooks India or other actors' engagement. For instance, while it rejects conditional aid, India's own financial co-operation with other developing countries is highly tied to the condition of involving Indian companies. The same could be said about most new donors.

to these open questions are crucial for the EU's policy response and will be a key aspect in thinking about the EU's development co-operation to the year 2020.

One of the policy responses to new international actors by the EU is an increasing reference to strategic partnerships with states identified as key international actors. The strategic partnerships aim at framing global governance, explicitly including international development issues (e.g. in the EU-China Strategy of 2006 or the EU-South Africa Strategic Partnership of 2007 and their respective predecessor agreements).

What EDC2020 will work on

This work package in EDC2020 will build on current research on the effects of "new donors" in developing regions and will identify global changes with an impact on development policy.

It will do so by

- identifying issues raised by the emergence of new actors in tackling global challenges for international development more broadly, and region-specifically, as well as
- presenting profiles of new actors in international development, based on their policy-rationale, institutional setting, instruments at hand and drivers of the policy agenda.

Based on that, we will look into challenges for European policy-making in international development. Which changes will the EU have to prepare for and which changes should it aim for with its policies? Questions to be looked into concern investments, governance and security questions, and the impact on poverty reduction in these regions. Also relevant will be the likely effects of emerging powers on the global development architecture, i.e. on organisations or fora in international

development (the UN system and the Bretton Woods Institutions).

We certainly cannot do work in isolation. An important element in this work will be fostering research links and debates about research and policies with emerging countries. The project will make use of the international network established by participating institutions, for instance via DIE's work on global governance, joint IDS/DIE interest in Asian drivers, ODI's work on the international aid architecture and FRIDE's work on aid effectiveness in Latin America.

European Climate Change Policy and Development Co-operation to 2020: Converging Agendas?

Leo Peskett, ODI

Climate change is still relatively new to development policy circles. As the pace of climate policy quickens over the next decade, bringing development perspectives into what has hitherto been a highly technical agenda will be a crucial, if challenging task. This timeframe will witness many more of the impacts of climate change and it offers the last chance to stabilise temperature rise below the crucial 2 degrees threshold where much more severe impacts are likely to be felt.

The 'European climate change policy and development co-operation' strand of the EDC2020 project will look specifically at the evolution of the climate change agenda within the context of development co-operation in Europe over the next 12 years. The key issues that will be addressed are:

- What might climate change mean for current and future policies in areas such as agriculture, trade, disasters and risk reduction and humanitarian assistance?

- Where are the connections and disconnects between European climate change policy and its international development policy and how can the links between the two be strengthened?

Climate change and development policy in Europe

Climate change is now high on the European policy agenda. Much of the effort is domestically focussed, for example dealing with emissions from European countries through setting greenhouse gas targets and getting the EU emissions trading system to work. But climate change issues are working their way into European development policies. An Action Plan on climate change and development was established in 2004, including activities such as supporting developing countries to 'integrate climate risk management into planning processes' and to 'benefit from the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies'. More recently the Global Climate Change Alliance

(GCCA) has been launched, which will work with least developed countries to integrate climate change into poverty reduction strategies.

Much of the existing research on development co-operation and climate change in European policy relates to discussions about the future of the international climate regime beyond 2012. This includes the role that developing countries might play in future agreements, making carbon markets work better for developing countries, and discussions about financing adaptation. A second strand of work looks at how to mainstream climate change concerns within development policy. To date there has not been much work on the tensions and synergies between evolving European climate policies and development policies. And there is currently little work which takes a long-term perspective on the potential evolution of the two policy agendas - work which is essential given the likely development of more ambitious climate change policies over

Box 1: Biofuels, avoided deforestation and poverty reduction: reconciling agendas in European climate and development policies

Development of biofuels and avoided deforestation are two strategies being supported by Europe in efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions. Ambitious targets for 10% use of biofuels in transport fuel have been set for 2020 (though this is currently under review). Meanwhile, mechanisms to help reduce deforestation and degradation rates in developing countries are being supported through Europe's new Global Climate Change Alliance.

But there are complex interrelationships between these policies. Firstly, there are potential trade-offs between the policies themselves in developing countries such as Indonesia, where expansion of land used for palm oil (partly driven by demand for biofuels) may be in direct competition with land used to meet emissions reductions targets through avoided deforestation. Secondly, and possibly more complex, are the linkages to poverty reduction. Implications for the poor will depend on domestic policies such as those on agriculture and trade, and development-related policy processes such as Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT). For example, expansion of agricultural land used for biofuels production in developed countries may increase global food prices, leading to increased food insecurity in developing countries (Figure 1) - an effect that may be compounded by loss of productive land due to large-scale land-use-based carbon forestry projects.

How are these types of trade-offs being approached in European policy processes? Could they deepen as the pace of climate policy-making quickens? And what can we learn from current approaches about how they may be reconciled in European development co-operation?

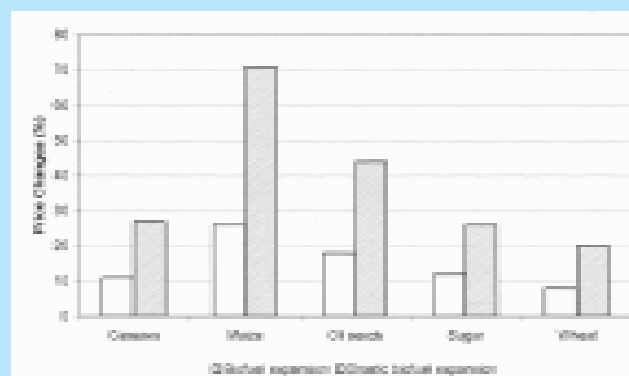


Figure 1: Changes in world prices of feedstock crops and sugar by 2020 under two scenarios compared to baseline levels (%) Source: IFPRI

the next decade and the growing importance of external drivers such as the increased presence of China and India in both the climate change and aid debates.

What the EDC2020 climate change package will work on

The EDC2020 climate change work package will try to address some of these issues by combining practical policy analysis with structured 'blue skies' thinking about future scenarios. Key questions will include:

- Where is Europe currently situated in its efforts to integrate its climate change and development agendas?
- What are some of the linkages and trade-offs that exist now and how are these being approached?
- How may these agendas evolve in Europe over the next 12 years given what we know about current projections and long-term policy processes?
- Where may climate change lie in relation

to other drivers of change in 2020?

- How may climate change impacts in 2020 and knowledge of future impacts alter the way mitigation and adaptation are approached and the politics of development co-operation itself?

The work programme will be spread over three years, allowing some time to track the evolution of certain policies. It will cover examples of policies in both the adaptation and mitigation areas such as 'reducing emissions from deforestation' (REDD), biofuels (See Box 1) and adaptation financing. These are mainly early-stage policies where there has been much 'talk' but little in the way of implementation as yet. They are also areas where there are likely to be significant policy shifts in the next three years related to the international climate change process, which could have significant implications to 2020 and beyond. They have strong links to both European domestic climate policies (e.g. the EU ETS) and development policies (e.g. forest governance: agricultural

trade). And there are also strong links to other areas of the EDC2020 project, such as the role of new actors (e.g. new aid flows from China and/or changing patterns of investment, for example in forest products) - drivers of change that will be explored in scenarios studies.

The project includes researchers from ODI, IDS and DIE - three European research institutes working across a range of development policy and climate change issues. It will also involve southern research institutes in events in Europe and through brief country case studies, and will draw links with related initiatives in European institutes.

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Development Policy, Energy Security and Democracy

Richard Youngs, FRIDE

In its 2006 Green Paper, the European Commission concluded that, 'Europe has entered into a new energy era' and that the 'increasing dependence on imports from unstable regions and suppliers presents a serious risk...[with] some major producers and consumers... using energy as a political lever.'¹ This paper asserted that growing concerns over international energy security required a rethink of some of the core aspects of European foreign policy in several areas of the world and lamented that hitherto European coordination on energy-related challenges had been negligible.

Also in 2006 the European Consensus on Development posited a tighter relationship between development policy and energy security.² Since then a range of policy documents and statements have asserted the EU's commitment to promoting mutually enhancing linkages between development, energy security and democratic governance. European Union policy commitments formally state that the EU's approach to energy security will increasingly be based on efforts to improve governance standards in producer states and on the recognition that security requires more effective development co-operation.

For example, European diplomats stress that energy partnership with Africa is to be understood through the lens of development policy and governance issues. Andris Piebalgs has claimed that the EU's approach is distinctive in marrying European security of supply concerns with development policies, in particular through a focus on broadening access to energy within Africa itself.³ The new Africa-EU Partnership on Energy that was formally signed at the EU-Africa summit held in December 2007 reiterates the supposedly development- and governance-oriented approach to energy co-operation. Energy now forms one section of the 'action plan' guiding EU-Africa relations.

However, serious doubts remain over the political will to put into practice such an 'enlightened' approach to energy security, or that the EU has devised appropriate strategies to advance such a governance-development oriented approach. The table shows how three governance indicators for each major energy supplier.

The work package of the EDC2020 project led by the Madrid-based Fundación par las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE) will critically explore the extent to which such linkages have been implemented in practice and how they can be improved.

Limits to existing research

Crucially, the state-of-the-art exhibits a glaring disconnect between work on energy security on the one hand, and analysis of democratic governance and development policy on the other hand. Energy security remains a subject studied by energy (political) economists and is not integrated into the normal purview of work on foreign, security and development policies. This Work Package aims to correct these shortcomings and better link the energy, development and foreign policy debates.

It has been suggested that debates amongst energy experts can be structured around two alternative 'storylines', that of 'markets and institutions' and that of 'regions and empires.' Some argue that market-based solutions increasingly involve international co-operation, based on international good governance standards and multilateral institutions. In contrast, other analysts propose that the defining change to energy security is - and will increasingly be - its geopolitical dimension. Some critics argue that 'energy security' continues to be understood in terms of securing alliances with producer states, and that this militates fundamentally against economic

development and political reform. An increasing concern of many analysts is with 'energy poverty' in the third world engendering resource-related conflict.

However, the 'state-of-the-art' on the relationship between governance questions, development policy and Western energy security remained underdeveloped. The common view is that energy concerns are undermining the Western focus on human rights and democracy. Received wisdom is that oil and democracy do not mix. Not one of the twenty-two countries whose economies are dominated by oil is a consolidated democracy, and all have levels of corruption that are disproportionately high for their respective levels of development (see table). The standard critical view is that any Western commitment to support democracy and human rights in producer states is entirely disingenuous.

A contrasting argument is that sustainable energy security requires a greater, not diminished, focus on political reform in producer states. It is argued that over the longer term, indeed, producer and consumer countries have a common interest in stable and predictable international markets. Neither are consumer countries quite so powerless concerning an encouragement of democratic reform in producer states: many point out that leverage is more balanced between consumer and producer countries due to the latter's increasing search for 'security of demand.' For some experts, the kind of durable stability needed for energy security would be best guaranteed through greater political accountability in the still largely autocratic producer states, to the extent that conflict over the distribution of oil revenues tends to be greater where governance systems were weaker. Regimes' distribution of oil rent - invariably seen as the disincentive to democratic change in oil-rich states - clearly

has not sufficed to 'buy off' popular discontent in, for example, Middle Eastern producer states, where growing numbers of people agitate for political liberalisation. In countries such as Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria and Algeria authoritarian populism has led to spurts of public spending that have been the root of instability. Whatever the uncertainties of democratic change, recent history shows that prioritising strategic bilateral relationships with autocratic regimes, to the detriment of more open governance and multilateral commitments, is no guarantor of energy security.

Still others doubt that political conditions count for very much one way or the other: Oil is a cyclical product with high production costs and long maturity periods. Periods of over-investment are followed by periods of under-investment as dictated by market prices: prices rose after 2002-2003 because of the lack of investment in the 1990s, when prices were low. Some experts assert that the economic needs and interdependencies of producer states mean that changes in governments or even regimes have little impact on energy policies - whichever 'side' the West backs and whether it has a military presence or not in oil producing regions.

Our research focus

Much research and analytical work has been carried out on the issue of energy security. Yet, the justification for this Work Package lies in the fact that a number of key issues remain under-studied and unresolved in debates over EU policies. Through a series of events and publications this work package will examine the following questions, across different producer regions:

- Is the EU striking the right balance between free market and geopolitical approaches?
- Can member state interests be reconciled and streamlined within a common European energy policy?
- Is the energy security imperative driving a heightened focus on development or undermining the latter?
- Is the EU striking the right balance between the 'access to energy' of poor communities, on the one hand, and its own supply concerns, on the other hand?
- To what extent is the role of other powers, such as China, undermining the EU's development policy model?
- Is external energy policy acting to the detriment of democratic development?
- If so, how can EU policies, based on a positive linkage between democracy, development and energy security be put in place?

Notes

¹ Commission of the European Communities, *Green Paper: A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy*, COM(2006) 105, 8 March 2006, p. 3; and Commission of the European Communities, *An External Policy to Serve Europe's Energy Interests*, Paper from the Commission/SG/HR for the European Council, 2006

² The European Consensus on Development, 24 February 2006, 2006/C 46/01, quotes from p. 4, p.7, p. 13 and p.14

³ Andris Piebalgs, 'Energy and Development', speech to the External Energy Policy Conference, Brussels, 21 November 2006

Some examples of political trends in selected producing states

Africa	Freedomhouse Index	Corruption Perceptions Index	Bertelsmann Democracy Index
Nigeria	Partly free	2.2 (147/179)	6.05 (63/125)
Algeria	Not free	3.0 (99/179)	4.27 (83/125)
Angola	Not free	2.2 (147/179)	3.97 (91/125)
Guinea	Not free	1.9 (168/179)	3.98 (89/125)
Libya	Not free	2.5 (131/179)	2.98 (114/125)
Republic of the Congo	Not free	2.1 (150/179)	3.63 (105/125)
Gabon	Partly free	3.3 (84/179)	-
Cameroon	Not free	2.4 (138/179)	4.13 (85/125)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Not free	1.9 (168/179)	3.72 (102/125)
Ivory Coast	Not free	2.1 (150/179)	2.9 (115/125)
Chad	Not free	1.8 (172/179)	2.83 (116/125)
Sudan	Not free	1.8 (172/179)	2.13 (123/125)
Middle East and Asia	Freedomhouse Index	Corruption Perceptions Index	Bertelsmann Democracy Index
Russia	Not free	2.3 (143/179)	5.35 (73/125)
Indonesia	Free	2.3 (143/179)	6.45 (54/125)
IR Iran	Not free	2.5 (131/179)	3.73 (100/125)
Kuwait	Partly free	4.3 (60/179)	4.08 (88/125)
Qatar	Not free	6.0 (32/179)	-
United Arab Emirates	Not free	5.7 (34/179)	3.47 (108/125)
Saudi Arabia	Not free	3.5 (79/179)	2.72 (119/125)
Iraq	Not free	1.5 (178/179)	3.3 (110/125)
Latin America	Freedomhouse Index	Corruption Perceptions Index	Bertelsmann Democracy Index
Venezuela	Partly free	2.0 (162/179)	5.65 (71/125)

The *freedomhouse survey 2007* rates political rights and civil liberties and gives the scores free, partly free, not free. It does not rate governments or government performance per se, but rather the real-world rights and social freedoms enjoyed by individuals. See www.freedomhouse.org.

CPI Score 2007 relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). See www.transparency.org. *BTI Score 2008* ranges from 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest). 125 countries have been evaluated. See www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de.

CERES / EADI Summer School 2008

Resilient Societies: Complex Systems, Adaptive Institutions and Sustainable Livelihoods

9-12 June, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

At the previous CERES Summer School in Amsterdam the focus was on the 'many faces of poverty'. In discussions since then, poverty studies have emphasised the multi-dimensional character of poverty, and the ways in which institutions can reduce or increase their vulnerability to becoming poor. A central concept emerging in such discussions is that of resilience - defined as the opposite of vulnerability - namely, the ability to 'bounce back' from shocks and long-term stresses so that actors (households, individuals and socio-environmental systems) do not become poorer or change irrefutably for the worse, and/or to prevent their ill effects.

The concept of resilience has been utilised mainly in research into the relationships between human society and the natural environment. The main question is whether and how people as a global community will adapt to live within the boundaries set by the wider natural and built environment. The concept of resilience describes the degree to which complex socio-environmental systems can adapt to change and disturbance without losing their basic characteristics and adaptability. The question of how the adaptive and learning capabilities of institutions in the context of natural and urban systems and the livelihoods of their inhabitants can be strengthened is of both scientific and societal relevance. At the macro level of global and national systems, the meso level of ecosystems, social networks and urban service-related institutions and organisations, and the micro level of households and individual actors, resilience in the face of processes of change and disturbance needs to be supported through institutional adaptation that is often path-dependent and unpredictable because of our lack of knowledge in this area. The aim of the Summer School is to link recent developments in the realm of resilience thinking to the concepts, issues and paradigms in the core work of the members of CERES (and the wider EADI network).

Set-up of the Summer School 2008

The Summer School 2008 has the following goals: Firstly, to bring together young researchers from a broad range of disciplines and research institutions who can share their results and views on issues related to the main conference theme, and the themes in their respective working programmes; they will be given the opportunity to present recent PhD research taking place at the various institutes attached to CERES and EADI. Secondly, to provide presentations by outside speakers that revolve around the concept of resilience in human/environment interactions, with the focus in particular on the institutional interface between humans and the environment at various levels and in a variety of environments (urban and rural). As a research school in an increasingly international research environment, we particularly invite junior and senior scholars from our European sister institutes within the EADI network to take part.

We propose the following possible set of themes for panels:

1. Ecological systems, institutional interaction and adaptive livelihoods

How can resilience-based institutions with their focus on system shift avoidance, redundancy of functional relationships and complex actor interactions be designed so that they have a positive impact on household and community strategies for sustainable livelihoods?

2. Path dependency in managing complex urban development

How do (inter)national economic forces, urban social networks and institutions, and urban actors adapt to processes of change? Does a path-dependent process of adaptation support or prevent resilient urban development?

3. Education, human resources and enabling institutions

4. Resilience methodology: integrating dynamic/evolutionary methods in complex research

How can resilience be made operational, measured and studied in complex socio-ecological systems? How useful is the concept in relation to strategies and policies for influencing institutional change and adaptation?

Programme and registration

For the programme and registration, please see the Summer School website at: <http://www.fmg.uva.nl/amidst/ceres-eadi-summer-school2008.cfm>.

Organising institution: Amsterdam Institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies (AMIDST).

For further information we refer to the address below.

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12th EADI General Conference

Planning for the Future and Managing Change in Research Institutes and Think-tanks

Simon Maxwell

Look around the EADI community of research institutes and centres, and most of them are run by academics. Look through the in-tray of those individuals, or better the e-mail in-box, and most of what we deal with day-to-day is about finance, people, relationship management and institutional development. That's fine, of course. It goes without saying that EADI member institutions are admirably led, without exception, despite or because of the academic background of most of those who end up as directors. But the range of challenges in the in-box can come as a surprise; and, certainly, the learning curve is steep. Who do we talk to? How do we learn?

In working through my own in-box over the past decade, my answer to those two questions has often been to talk to people doing similar jobs in the EADI family, and learn from those with more experience. I think of Louk de la Rive Box, at ECDPM and now at ISS; of Hans-Helmut Taake at the German Development Institute; of Poul Engberg Pedersen at the Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen; of Helen O'Neill at the Centre for Development Studies, University College Dublin; and of my former colleagues at IDS, Richard Jolly, Emmanuel de Kadt, Mike Faber, John Toye and Keith Bezanson. Of course, I include Claude Auroi at EADI. There are many current colleagues, too many to mention, whose experience, advice and encouragement have proved invaluable.

It is precisely to capitalise on that reservoir of knowledge that we have set up the EADI project on 'Planning for the Future and Managing Change in Research Institutes and Think-Tanks'. The process is to bring directors together at the EADI General Conference in Geneva in June, each armed with a short paper. The outcome, if all goes well, will be a set of case studies forged in the crucible of real-world leadership: inspiring, informative and practical. So far, 20 or so directors have agreed to

participate, from a dozen countries and representing a variety of institutional settings.

The range of likely topics illuminates the scale of the leadership challenge. To illustrate:

- The irruption of security issues into the development space has changed the programmatic content of all our work, but in some countries has led to institutional mergers - with all the management challenges that go with redeploying staff and integrating procedures. We will learn from the experience of Switzerland and Denmark.
- The rapid expansion in the number of development centres in developing countries has required new approaches to partnership. We have all learned lessons about power and accountability in designing partnerships, and also about the practicalities of managing funding, assuring quality and branding outputs. We will learn from Germany and the UK.
- Accountability is a theme which also influences our relationships with funders, especially in those (many) countries where core budgets are provided by governments. External evaluations have become more frequent and have sometimes yielded more or more untied money. Good management of the process is key. The Netherlands and Norway provide examples.
- Policy relevance is another prominent theme, challenging us to understand our 'market' better and to improve the quality and reach of our products. Think-tanks like ODI have found themselves very much engaged both in trying better to understand international policy processes and in reshaping products to meet new needs.

At the time of writing, the list of topics is still developing. However, we expect to have contributions on managing research quality and on major programme shifts, alongside other topics.

In many institutions, these kinds of questions surface particularly when undertaking periodic strategic reviews. At ODI, we have just finished such a planning process, under the rubric 'the international think-tank in the modern age'. We have examined the role of the think-tank; taken the conclusions to the international level, where policy on development is often shaped; and interrogated the research and policy agenda required in the 'modern age'. Three sets of challenges have shaped our review. We call these the 'three Cs'.

The first 'C' is 'coverage'. Any institution develops strengths, and needs to nurture its comparative advantage. At the same time, the world is changing around us. Will we be credible in five years' time if we do not have, for example, a larger programme on urban development or climate change? Perhaps we will, especially if we have strong partnerships with other institutions who know about those topics. But perhaps we won't. In which case, do we grow to cover new or expanding areas? Or close down successful programmes in order to make space for new ones?

The second 'C' is 'capacities'. What, really, is required of an institution in Europe, taking account of the growth of capacity in developing countries? Some institutions have a teaching mandate, in which case strong programmes can be justified in developing countries. But should non-teaching institutions have a 'brass plate' in developing countries? Should they even work on topics which can be managed locally? Perhaps our mandate is to focus on developed country policy - as, for example, the Centre for Global Development in Washington. Perhaps not. In either case, what are the

personal capacities or skills required to be successful policy entrepreneurs in our own environment? How do we recruit, mentor, train the next generation?

The third 'C' is 'communication'. Truthful, relevant, timely, easy to read - of course. But communication is changing, thanks to the blogosphere, social networking, podcasting and the spread of Web 2.0. What does this mean for the allocation of resources and for quality assessment? The challenge goes to the heart of academic peer review, and also to the heart of institutional budgets and incentives.

Answering these questions, and turning the answers into strategy, is something that will play out in different ways in different institutions.

Announcement

EADI Doctoral Network

The idea of the Doctoral Network was launched at the Director's Meeting in Brighton in November 2006), and subsequently discussed at IEDES in Paris in October 2007 and at the Director's Meeting in The Hague in October 2007. The aim is to create a flexible network in which all EADI member institutes with a doctoral programme and/or junior research and teaching staff members engaged in a PhD could participate. Each year, one or several Doctoral Workshops would be organised by member institutes of the Doctoral Network on specific themes which should both cover cutting-edge topics in development studies and correspond to their own respective fields of current interest and specialisation.

As a consequence, an initial meeting was held in Bonn on 6 March 2008, kindly hosted by the German Development Institute.

It was agreed to adopt a process approach to start with a first workshop, and thereafter to draw lessons learned from the experience and adapt future actions according to needs.

The answers affect: our primary focus; our programmatic coverage; our size; our partnerships; our staffing; our business models; our internal systems; our management; and our governance.

Directors are not the only source of answers. Indeed, different institutions have shown how valuable and necessary it is to work with external stakeholders, as well as with staff and governors. However, directors are well-placed to stand back from day-to-day pressures and engage with these kinds of issues. It is good that so many in the EADI family have agreed to find the time to do so. The June meeting is an experiment. If it works, we hope to enlarge the scope of work and include colleagues in

other institutions and in other parts of the world. Developing country institutions face all the problems that we do, and many more, especially in environments where the funding is negligible and the political pressure intense.

One thing is certain. The development challenge will not be the same in ten years' time, nor will the development sector look the same as it does today. Successful institutions will be those that plan for the future and manage change effectively. We need to work together in managing that aspect of our in-box.

Simon Maxwell is Director of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London.

Volunteers

The Institute of Social Studies in The Hague volunteered to hold a first workshop in 2009; the Institute for Development Studies in Glasgow offered to hold workshops after 2009.

Preparation

In order to prepare a workshop series, it was agreed to make an inventory on what is already available within the EADI network before making a decision on the final topics. Each participating institute was asked to make an inventory of the subjects covered in the theses of the PhD candidates supervised and of topics senior research staff are working on. The aim was to get a picture of ongoing activities and to better identify the topics for a doctoral workshop, which should eventually aim to improve the levels of PhD processes within EADI member institutes. In addition, a questionnaire will be sent to all EADI members asking for information about their PhD programmes. The results will be made available online in Devtrain, the EADI training database.

Institutes wishing to participate in the Doctoral Network can write to Jean-Luc Maurer or Susanne von Itter at the EADI Secretariat (itter@eadi.org). A next meeting is to be held from 19-20 September 2008 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary conference of the Centre for International Development Studies in Nijmegen. Please write to itter@eadi.org to be included in the mailing list.

News from Working Groups

Call for Papers

Gender and Corruption in Development Co-

The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has now been ratified by 107 countries and it is largely acknowledged that many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be achieved without seriously tackling corruption. Indeed, by diverting resources, biasing decision-making processes and undermining trust in politics and the economy, corruption is a major stumbling block for good governance and thus for sustainable development.

The international community has also widely acknowledged the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women as a key to combating poverty. Numerous international conventions - such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the MDGs, in particular MDG 3, the EU Council Conclusions and G8 Commitments of 2007, as well as the World Bank's Gender Action Plan - highlight the importance of gender equality as a goal in itself as well as in other sectors.

Fighting corruption and promoting gender equality are vital forces when it comes to effectivity of development co-operation. 2008 is the year of international political review processes concerning aid effectiveness and financing for development. In the light of that, how can aid be effective if different stakeholders do not participate on an equal footing and in a gender-balanced way?

Guiding questions are:

What are the links between corruption and gender policies? What are the lessons learnt from practical experience in development co-operation? Can we find synergies in the fight against corruption and the efforts invested into promoting gender equality? What are focal areas for development action (e.g. Gender Budgeting, Violence against Women)? What

are specific roles and responsibilities of women AND men in the fight against corruption especially in developing and transformation countries? To what extent (and how) can civil society actors contribute to achieving the goals of enforcing equal and transparent social systems? What responsibilities and actions of different actors are to be taken in the process of restructuring the aid architecture for enforcing equal, transparent and accountable aid structures?

These and other questions related to the issue of corruption and gender will form the core of discussions during the workshop, which is being organised jointly by the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ, the German Agency for Technical Co-operation) and EADI. The aim of the workshop is to go beyond the debate on whether women are more affected by corruption than men, or whether women might be less corrupt than men. Rather, the workshop aims to open avenues for effectively integrating gender-related aspects into anti-corruption efforts and vice versa. Results are expected to be fed back into the practice of development co-operation and into relevant international processes such as the UNCAC working groups.

We invite development researchers and practitioners, policy-makers, actors of civil society organisations and the private sector to present their results and experiences as well as to share concepts, methodologies and approaches during the workshop and to participate in the discussions and round-tables.

A special issue of the European Journal of Development Research may be published with a selection of papers from the workshop.

Important deadlines and information:

1. Submission of abstracts: 1 August 2008 (abstracts should be no longer than 300 words)
2. Acceptance of contributions: 18 August 2008
3. Submission of papers: 5 October 2008 (full length of papers: no longer than 4,000 words, including notes and references)
4. Workshop date: 10-11 November 2008
5. Venue: GTZ headquarters in Eschborn/ Germany (near Frankfurt am Main)
6. Workshop language: English

Contact

For further information, including submission guidelines and topic suggestions, please see/ contact:

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EADI Seminar on

Globalisation and Sustainable Development

Budapest, 3 April 2008, King Sigismund College

Continuing the tradition of holding a special conference preceding the regular EADI Executive Committee meetings, King Sigismund College, the host institution in Budapest, organised a one-day session on the above topic as a precursor to the next General Conference to be held in Geneva this June. The main theme of the conference was Global Governance for Sustainable Development. Some of the best-known and most influential Hungarian experts in the field spoke at the conference. The discussions provided an appropriate occasion to generate fresh thoughts and new ideas on the close relationship between globalisation and development in general and sustainable development in

particular. In his opening address entitled "Politics of Globalisation and Eastern and Central Europe", Professor József Bayer, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Rector of King Sigismund College, gave a comprehensive overview of the social and political transformations on the global and regional scene.

The key-note address was given by Tamás Szentes, a member of the Hungarian Academy

of Sciences and Professor Emeritus of Corvinus University in Budapest. In his paper on "Globalisation and Prospects of the World



Imre Lévai, József Bayer, Tamás Szentes

Society", he discussed the major theoretical and methodological issues concerning world peace, sustainable development and interpreting global governance.

Péter Balázs, Professor at the Central European University, spoke about the current questions of European governance and referred to several aspects of the institutional transformation of the European Union and its future role in the global setting.

Ibolya Bárány, Managing Director of the Hungarian International Development Assistance Non-profit Co., presented an overall review of the challenges and dilemmas faced by Hungary as a new donor country in the field of international development cooperation.

Imre Lévai, Associate Professor at King Sigismund College, analysed the interrelations of globalisation and sustainability from a complex system perspective.

Tamás Fleischer, Senior Research Fellow of the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, focused on the major topics of the 12th General Conference of EADI, i.e. sustainable development, globalisation and governance.

Iván Gyulai, Director of the Ecological Institute for Sustainable Development (Miskolc), addressed the historical perspectives of globalisation and sustainable development on a global scale.

András Takács Sánta, Research Fellow at the Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, contributed to the discussion by raising the question of sustainability without development.

At the end of the session, the latest volume in the EADI book series "EU Development Policy in a Changing World: Challenges for the 21st Century" was presented by its editor, Andrew Mold, Senior Economist of the OECD Development Centre.

Focus on New Members

King Sigismund College Budapest, Hungary

Offering ten bachelor and four master programmes, as well as numerous special professional courses, King Sigismund College is Hungary's most prominent private college. Its master courses focus on International Economy and Business, International Relations,

Political Science and Religious Studies. In the future, the master in International Relations will cover elements of development studies. Additionally, intensive language courses are offered and the college is prepared to accept international students.

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