

Editorial

Dear Readers,

Pedro, the friendly boy on the front cover of this EADI Newsletter, smiled and pointed down the steep hill to his home in one of the numerous favelas on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro: "Picture yes, but no visitors!" He became quite angry when I hesitated to give him a few reals as the price for his permission to be photographed. Broadly emblazoned across his T-shirt was the name of a famous baseball team, but somehow I thought of the other "Chicago Boys" and their impact on the life of this poor lad and millions of others in Brazil and elsewhere.

Brazil played host to two quite different meetings a couple of months ago: the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre and the meeting of the Global Development Network in Rio de Janeiro. And currently, delegates are convening in Johannesburg for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, also known as "Rio+10", which is the follow-up to "UNCED '92". How is Agenda 21 affecting the plight of the poor? And what exactly are the criticisms of the "anti-globalisation campaigners", to what extent are their "attac(k)s" on the "neo-liberal establishment" and the "evil institutions" (e.g. IMF/ World Bank, G8) justified? Are not new alliances of solidarity needed to bring about substantive changes in the global fight against poverty? The key challenges remain in the international "post-September 11" development scenario; human development is not possible without security, but security is not the only parameter of global peace and not everybody is prepared to accept the clustering of certain countries - and their mostly poor and innocent people - as the "axis of evil".

Today's EADI Newsletter is a special pre-conference issue. It features thematic outlines of the various sessions at our 10th General Conference: "EU - Enlargement in a Changing World - Challenges for Development Co-operation in the 21st Century". The political agenda for the accession countries has been set, the "acquis communautaire" - the common weal - of the members of the existing club forms the threshold over which they must step. But how will this process affect the poverty-stricken people of the South? The topic of our conference acknowledges the reality we are

faced with: that Europe is not one monolithic bloc of countries with a congruence of interests, but that there are competing strong forces and vested interests within the "old" continent and countless, but well-founded, anxieties in the least developed countries surrounding "the fortress Europe".

A decade after the end of over forty years of Cold War, with the antagonising rivalry of the two big political blocs, the countries of "the South" feel and fear the growing neglect as a price they are having to pay for the peaceful integration of the "East" into the "Western" global system, governed by the security interests of the Western countries, driven by market forces and marked by sharp divides of different sorts.

We aim to publish the next EADI Newsletter as a post-conference issue soon after this meeting. A sneak preview of papers to be presented at this forthcoming event promises interesting reading and a lively debate. We shall ensure that this wealth of material is edited and published soon, so as to further stimulate the ongoing debate. This will accompany us into the next year and thereafter. We are certain that the conference will also offer sufficient food for thought to those making policies and taking decisions in the EU member states, the accession countries and the European Commission in particular.

The second main item of this newsletter is the reports from other EADI events. The AIETI-CIDOB-EADI Seminar in Barcelona, "Reconciling Development and Human Security - Challenges in the New International Scenario", was an excellent opportunity to discuss a "burning issue" with representatives from different countries and professional backgrounds - the military, politicians, NGO activists and academics included.

"Innovation, Learning and Technological Dynamism of Developing Countries" was the title of the fourth UNU/INTECH-CERES-EADI Conference in Maastricht. Well-researched academic papers and a host of concrete case studies were presented and will soon be published in book form.

Another section of this Newsletter covers the activities and the Third Annual Meeting of the Global Development Network, GDN2001, in



Rio last December and the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil. These are but two emerging global movements and networks, with distinct differences, but a manifest dynamism, growing momentum and great potential that older groupings seem to have lost. This second meeting of the World Social Forum in particular was seen as the turning point for this movement of anti-globalisation activists, with more than 60,000 people coming together to address burning issues in this One World, where poverty is endemic, political conflicts and collapsing states breed terrorism and faltering economies send shock waves through the globalising economy.

As usual, the final pages of the Newsletter cover news from members and partners. All EADI members are invited to attend the General Assembly, which is held every three years. This year's meeting takes place in conjunction with the 10th General Conference on 20 September in Ljubljana/Slovenia. We shall report on this General Assembly and present the newly elected office-bearers and other important matters of the Association in the next issue of the Newsletter.

With best wishes

Thomas Lawo
Executive Secretary
E-mail: lawo@eadi.org

Sheila Page, Jürgen Wiemann:

Introduction by the EADI President and the Chair of the Organising Committee to the General Conference in Ljubljana

This year, from 19-21 September, EADI will be having its 10th General Conference - and the first in the new millennium - in Ljubljana, Slovenia. More than a decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the ensuing fundamental changes in Central and Eastern Europe, time is ripe to have an EADI General Conference east of the former Iron Curtain, where EADI had only one in its 28-year history, the 3rd General Conference in Budapest 1981. The theme of this year's General Conference is related to the location:

EU Enlargement in a Changing World

Challenges for Development Co-operation in the 21st Century

Accession to the EU is the dominant concern for politicians and researchers in Central and Eastern Europe, and one of the thematic sessions of the conference will focus on the challenges these countries have been and will be facing on the road from transition to accession. With our conference, however, we want to put accession and EU enlargement into the wider perspective of the future role for Europe in the world. That this world is facing new challenges after the Cold War between East and West has been settled so peacefully, has been demonstrated only too drastically by the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on September 11, last year. That horrendous event sharpened our thinking about what is at stake in the new millennium. Americans - and Europeans - are beginning to realise that even the richest and most powerful nation cannot neglect "the other half" of this one world, where poverty is endemic, political conflicts and collapsing states breed terrorism, and faltering economies send shock waves around the globalising economy.

If Fortress America is an illusion, a Fortress Europe would be even less realistic, given our neighbourhood with the Middle East states and a millennium of crusades, invasions and occupations in both directions. The "clash of civilisations" had always been a fact of life here, and in Ljubljana, at the edge of the Balkan, we will be very close to recent manifestations of the clash. Can we hope for a future in which dialogue and cooperation will replace threat and bloodshed? Two thematic sessions of the conference will focus on how to avoid the clash of civilisations: Is the Stability Pact for South-East Europe a viable model for other crisis regions? And what role can the EU Mediterranean Policy play in improving relations with the other - Islamic - side of the Mediterranean Sea?

Putting EU enlargement into the broader perspective of the future role of Europe in the global arena gives the preparations for accession a sense of urgency. The EU must not lose time in getting its house in order if it wants to play the role many developing countries wish to see it play in the global arena as a counterweight to the US. In one of the thematic sessions we will hear representatives of developing countries about their perception of what is going on in Europe and what they expect from a larger European Union in the field of global governance, peacekeeping and development cooperation.

Taking in new inhabitants from Central and Eastern Europe will not make the task easier but add to the weight of the EU in world affairs in the long run. If Europe can manage once again to reduce large income discrepancies between old and new members - as had been achieved before for the previous accession states Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal - and indeed for the eastern part of Germany - by

dismantling market barriers and integrating them into the Single European Market with its array of standards, rules and regulations (the famous *acquis communautaire*) and by providing access to funds for stimulating economic activities in peripheral and poorer areas and social segments of the Community, why should it not be possible to achieve, with a similar mix of policies, even the millennium goals of poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development for developing countries? And would the recipe not contain similar ingredients, like the progressive dismantling of trade barriers against their exports of goods and services, complemented by effective development assistance to encourage economic reforms, improve infrastructure and institutional development, and provide the poor with the means to earn their own living?

In the global arena, development assistance has come under attack in view of the limited success of past aid projects and programmes in many developing countries. After the collapse of the Eastern Block, the political and strategic motivation for spending large amounts of aid to authoritarian regimes without much development commitment has faded away, and only recently, at the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, the declining trend of aid has been reversed. Donors have realised that the success of aid projects and programmes depends to a large extent on the stable political and macro-economic framework of recipient countries. Some voices even argue that aid to poor performing countries might be a disincentive for good performance. Parallel to the declining faith in aid, more hope was put into market reforms and trade liberalisation by developing countries. Yet, the results of two decades in



which the International Financial Institutions and other major donors more or less subscribed to the Washington Consensus with its emphasis on market forces and structural adjustment toward finding for each developing country its place in the international division of labour, by making the best of its comparative advantages and attracting foreign direct investment and the savings of Northern pension funds, have been mixed at best.

One reason for that is that the rich countries, the dominant players in the world economy, do not always adhere to the multilateral rules of the game. They are protecting agriculture and labour intensive industries against competition from low cost producers in developing countries. And they demand longer and longer transition periods before they comply with the GATT rules and the commitments of the Uruguay Round. The Doha Round of WTO negotiations was announced as a 'Development Round', but recent trade policy changes in the US and the very limited reforms proposed for the CAP have raised doubts whether the major players really understand what that would mean. We have a trade policy session in the EADI General Conference, in which we hope to get more views and information from some of the players in the WTO negotiations.

Even if the rich countries stuck fully to the WTO rules of the game in their trade relations with developing countries, the marginalisation of Africa in the globalising economy shows that more is needed on both sides to help less developed countries to make use of the opportunities an open and global economy

provides. The time has come to think anew about the complementary role of market forces and development assistance geared to improve a country's capacity to make use of its - sometimes hidden - comparative advantages and geared to support those who are not able to pull themselves out of poverty on their own. The recent debate on NEPAD - combining Africa's own efforts to improve its framework for stimulating private investment and attracting foreign investors with a coordinated effort of the G8 countries to support credible reform programmes in African countries - can be taken as a glimpse of hope for more effective development cooperation in the future

The countries in Central and Eastern Europe have gained ample experience during the past decade with releasing market forces and with setting up a viable institutional framework for harnessing them to increase the wealth of their nations. For a decade, they have been recipients of aid from the EU, the World Bank, the EBRD and other donors to facilitate and accelerate their transition process towards pluralist democracies and functioning market economies. Now they are preparing for accession to the EU, and with this they will become donors of development assistance again. Will they be able to play a special role as donors who have witnessed fundamental structural adjustments recently and who might be able to let others participate in what they have learned since 1989? One thematic session of the conference will deal with the future role of accession countries in EU development policy: "From aid recipients to re-emerging donors". Another session will take account of

what lessons can be carried over "from transitions studies to development studies".

The conference will get together two largely separated communities:

- On the one hand, Central and Eastern European socio-economic researchers - and politicians - who are becoming aware of the new responsibilities their countries will be facing as Member States of the European Union that itself is searching for its place and role in the rapidly changing global system,
- On the other hand, the West European development (research) community which is realising the challenges Central and Eastern European pre-accession states have been facing since 1989 as economies and societies in transition and are now facing when preparing for fully fledged EU membership.

Both communities will have to join hands in development research in order to prepare a larger EU for coherent action in global policy-making. We hope that the EADI General Conference in Ljubljana will contribute to the closer cooperation of West and Central/East European research communities in the field of the EU enlargement and development studies. It will stimulate development research and the commitment for development cooperation in the pre-accession states. It will strengthen and widen the existing network of research institutes and individual researchers between West and Central/Eastern Europe.

Through these networks, experience of the Central and East European countries related to the political, economic and social transformation from the communist system to democratic constitutions with elected governments and market economies can be tapped into for the purpose of advising developing countries in the planning and implementation of their reform programmes.

Finally, the conference will expose researchers from participating developing countries to the European debate on the role of the EU in development cooperation and in coping with the new challenges in the global arena.

EU Enlargement in a Changing World - Challenges for Development Co-operation in the 21st Century

Ljubljana, 19 – 21 September 2002

Programme

Thursday, 19 September 2002

Opening Session:

EU Enlargement and European Development Policy for a Changing World

Chair:
Ms. Sheila Page, President of EADI, ODI London

Welcoming remarks:
Mr. Peter Stanovnik, Vice President of EADI, Director, Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana
Mr. Joce Mencinger, Rector of University of Ljubljana

Introductory remarks:
Ms. Sheila Page, President of EADI, ODI, London

Keynote Speakers:
Mr. Janez Drnovšek, Prime Minister of Slovenia
Mr. Koos Richelle, Director General for Development and Humanitarian Aid, European Commission, Brussels

Thematic Session A:

From Transition to Accession: Perspectives for New Members

Chair:
Mr. Erich Andrlik, Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation

Speakers:
Mr. Janez Potocnik, Minister of European Affairs, Slovenia
Mr. Franz Kaps, World Bank, Washington
Mr. Augusto Mateus, Economic and Business School, Technical University of Lisbon
Mr. F. Desmond Mc Carthy, World Bank, Washington

Discussant:
Ms. Katarzyna Zukrowska, Warsaw School of Economics

Thematic Session B:

Beyond Fortress Europe: Bridges to the South. The impact of enlargement on EU relations with the developing world

Chair:
Mr. Jürgen Wiemann, German Development Institute, Bonn

Speakers:
Mr. Edwin Laurent, Ambassador Saint Vincent, Brussels
Ms. Catherine A. Odora Hoppers, University of Pretoria
Ms. Mirjam van Reisen, Nedworc, Brussels
Mr. Abou M. Moubarrack, Senegal
Mr. Ashok V. Desai, Business Standard, India

Discussant:
Ms. Sunanda Sen, University of New Delhi

Session 1 of Working Groups

Conference Website

We will be keeping you informed in the EADI Newsletter, and on the Conference website at www.eadi.org. The website will provide you with regularly updated information on the preparation of the Conference, on the topics, the speakers, the papers, the Working Group sessions, registration and premises.



Friday, 20 September 2002

Session 2 of Working Groups

Thematic Session C:

The Stability Pact for South-East Europe: Model for Other Crisis Regions?

Chair:

Mr. Michael A. Landesmann, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW)

Speakers:

Mr. Florian Bieber, European Center for Minority Issues, Belgrade
Mr. Andreas Wittkowsky, UNMIK, Pristina
Mr. Vladimir Gligorov, WIIW, Vienna
Mr. Wim van Meurs, Center for Applied Policy Research, Munich

Discussant:

Mr. Mile Jovic, Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade

Thematic Session D:

Clash of Civilizations or Inter-cultural Dialogue? Challenges for EU Mediterranean Policy

Chair:

Mr. Lino Briguglio, Foundation for International Studies, University of Malta

Speakers:

Mr. Roderick Pace, European Documentation and Research Center, University of Malta
Mr. Armando Salvatore, Humboldt University, Berlin
Mr. Andreas Theophanus, Intercollege Nicosia, Cyprus
Mr. Amr Hamzawy, Free University Berlin

Discussant:

Mr. Yilmaz Özkan, Centre for Mediterranean Studies, University of Ankara

Elections

Thematic Session E:

More Players and New Rules: EU Trade Policy and the New WTO Round

Chair:

Mr. Oliver Morrissey, University of Nottingham and ODI, London

Speakers:

Mr. Sam Laird, UNCTAD, Geneva
Mr. Karl Falkenberg, European Commission, Brussels
Mr. Ransford Smith, Ambassador, Brussels
Mr. Faizel Ismail, Head of South African Delegation to the WTO, Geneva

Discussant:

Mr. Oliver Morrissey, University of Nottingham and ODI, London

Thematic Session F:

From Aid Recipients to Re-emerging Donors: The Role of Accession Countries in EU Official Development Assistance

Chair:

Mr. Jan Krouzek, Institute of International Relations, Prague

Speakers:

Mr. Mojmir Mrak, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics
Ms. Ibolya Barany, TESCO Budapest
Mr. Petr Halaxa, Institute of International Relations, Prague
Mr. Attila Szep, Slovak Institute of International Studies, Bratislava

Discussant:

Ms. Léna Krichewsky, Trialog, Vienna

Session 3 of Working Groups

EADI General Assembly

Saturday, 21 September 2002

Meeting of the newly elected EADI Executive Committee

Special Session I:

Transition Studies and Development Studies: The Role of Central and Eastern European Social Science

Chair:

Mr. Kenneth King, University of Edinburgh

Speakers:

Mr. Ferenc Miszlivetz, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
Mr. Boris Pleskovic, World Bank, Washington

Special Session II:

Global Knowledge Management and Knowledge Sharing

Chair: Ms. June Stephen, OXFAM, Oxford

Speakers:

Ms. Grace Kempster, British Council, Manchester
Mr. Mike Powell, Editorial Board of ROAPE and Information/Knowledge Management consultant
Mr. Ulrich Hewer, Economics Education and

Research Consortium (EERC), Washington
Ms. Anne Jubert, Project Office on Knowledge Management, Brussels

Special Session III:

More Views on the Challenges for Central and Eastern European Countries

Chair: Mr. Louk de la Rive Box, University of Maastricht

Speakers:

Mr. Joce Mencinger, University of Ljubljana
Mr. Mladen Stanicic, Institute for International Relations, Zagreb
Mr. Richard Kohl, New School of Social Research, New York
Mr. Janez Lotric, Tesco, Ljubljana

Session 4 of Working Groups, if necessary

Informal meetings of

- young researchers
- new Working Groups

Closing Plenary Session

Chair: Ms. Sheila Page, President of EADI, ODI, London

Speakers:

Mr. Ulrich Hiemenz, OECD Development Centre, Paris
Mr. Yilmaz Akyüz, Director, Division on Globalisation and Development Strategies, UNCTAD, Geneva

Outgoing President of EADI
Incoming President of EADI

Concluding remarks:

Mr. Peter Stanovnik, Director, Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana

Introductions to Conference Sessions

Thematic Session A:

From Transition to Accession: Perspectives for New Members

Chair: Mr. Erich Andrlík, Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC)

The enlargement process of the European Union will confront new Member States with a host of opportunities and challenges. As they evolve from transition to accession, both their internal and external policies will undergo profound changes. Their future wellbeing will largely depend upon the flexibility and absorptive capacities of their internal systems, as well as their ability to structure relations with other Member States of the European Union. To what extent will they be able to voice their interests and concerns within the enlarged concert of European Union Member States? What will the intervention of new members with new interests mean for the future state of the European Union as such, as well as for the central policies of the EU (e.g. Common Agricultural Policy, other structural and regional policies)? In particular also, how can and will new members contribute to the emerging common foreign policy of the European Union, especially in the light of possibly more independent EU positions towards other major global economic and political regions, as well as towards the so-called "underdeveloped world"? From a development perspective it will be interesting to learn from new Members States about their own experiences of political and economic transition, and to hear about aid effectiveness from the point of view of some recent recipients.

However, as they move from transition to accession, new members of the European Union will not only be confronted with often fundamental changes in their relations with present EU member states and the world beyond the EU but they will also have to consider the effects of accession upon their own domestic social, economic and political systems. They will have to deal with possible adjustments in their internal relations, in

particular as to which version of civil society is to prevail. The current deliberations of the European Convention already point to a wide array of possible reforms aimed at readjusting the balance of power within the European Union (i.e. "bringing the Union closer to its citizens"). The fall of the Soviet-type system in East Central Europe was not the least the result of intense debates within these societies on the role of the state and civil society. The juxtapositions are well known: society against the state, nation against state, social order against political system, public life against the state, private life against public power etc. The idea then was always the protection and/or self-organisation of social life in the face of the totalitarian or authoritarian state (Cohen/Arato). Yet it can be argued that these juxtapositions also present themselves in the context of both the democratic state and - by extension - the inner workings of the European Union: what are the role and functions of the different actors cited and how is one to find a sustainable balance of power between these actors, as both the member states and the European Union as such are increasingly faced with the challenges of disintegrative social and political forces? It can be argued that before and during the past decade of transformation processes in East Central Europe a wealth of knowledge and experiences on these issues has accumulated that might very well enrich the ongoing debate and contribute to a better understanding of the challenges facing Europe.

The speakers at this session include the Slovenian Minister of European Affairs, Mr. Janez Potocnik, whose major role in his country's path from transformation to accession should provide the audience with a lucid illumination of the perspectives for new

member states. Both Mr. Sven Holdar, of the Delegation of the European Commission in Kiev, and Mr. Franz Kaps, of the World Bank, will provide us with inside views of the transformation processes. Mr. Augusto Mateus, of the Economic and Business School, Technical University of Lisbon, should be able to reflect both on his observations of the current accession process, as well as on his own country's experiences as it evolved from a comparatively "underdeveloped" new member state. Last, but certainly not least, Ms. Katarzyna Zukrowska, of the Warsaw School of Economics, will present her own assessment of the issues covered by the previous speakers. (Erich Andrlík)

Thematic Session B

Beyond Fortress Europe: Bridges to the South

The Impact of Enlargement on EU Relations with the Developing World

Chair: Mr. Jürgen Wiemann, German Development Institute (GDI), Bonn

Whenever the European Union aims at making a bold step forward, there is criticism that wider or deeper European integration is being realised at the expense of the rest of the world. When the EU was completing its Single Market programme at the beginning of the 1990s, there were fears outside that the bricks from the broken walls between member states against free movement of goods, services, capital and labour would only be used to build higher walls against third countries' exports of goods and services and migrants, and to erect a Fortress Europe.

Some of the fears of third countries associated with the next round of EU enlargement may not be completely unjustified. The EU could, for a time at least, become more inward-looking as a result of the need to absorb the structural problems of its new member states, the need to overhaul major EU policies, such as the CAP, that have a major impact on the rest of the world and the need to establish new decision-making procedures for a Community of up to 27 member countries with very different levels of economic and political development and very different cultural and historical backgrounds.

In the long run, however, the positive effects should prevail. A larger EU will be a larger single market with uniform conditions of access for exports from third countries, and its unified technical and health standards and norms will facilitate exporting to the EU from outside. If the scale effects of a larger Single European Market and increasing competition were to stimulate, after a period of adjustment, a new era of economic growth in Europe, the rest of the world would benefit as well through increasing import demand from the EU, provided the global risk of spreading protectionism is contained by the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Of course, some developing countries will feel the effects of enlargement and changing

trade and trade-related policies of the EU more than others. The EU absorbs about one fifth of all developing countries' exports (in 1997, 18 % of all exports from developing countries went to the EU and 22 % to the U.S.). For African developing countries, the EU is still by far the most important export market, almost half of their total exports are shipped to the EU.

Therefore, all internal developments in the EU that affect its trade policy and other policies regulating international trade of goods and services, international capital flows and international migration are of relevance for developing countries, especially for Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific states with their special relations with the EU under the Lomé Convention (now Cotonou Agreement).

Trade relations, however, are only one aspect of the EU's relations with the developing world. And with Thematic Session E of the EADI Conference focusing exclusively on trade and trade policy, Session B will focus more on other non-trade relations between the EU and developing countries, especially development cooperation, and the role of the EU in the global arena - conflict prevention, peace-keeping and global governance. On the political level, one could expect that a larger EU might become more assertive of its distinctive role and act as an effective counterbalance to the U.S. in the global arena. The prerequisite for that would be, of course, that the EU was able to streamline its internal decision-making procedures, especially in the field of external relations.

The European Union is the largest donor of development assistance. In 2000, EU members contributed almost half of the total ODA (47 %) from the DAC countries. In principle, the EU has committed itself to a development policy "which shall foster

- the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and

more particularly the most disadvantaged among them;

- the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
- the campaign against poverty in the developing countries".

Its development policy shall "contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms" (Article 177, EC Treaty). And the EU promises to "take account of the objectives referred to in Article 177 in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries" (Art. 178). This - unilateral - obligation to implement coherent policies in all relations with developing countries can be used to put trade policy, and especially agricultural policy, to the test in terms of whether they have harmful effects on developing countries. Recently, the debate on coherence has gained momentum, and an important test will be whether the Common Agricultural Policy will be reformed before the new members in Central and Eastern Europe become as addicted to agricultural subsidies as the old EU members and resist the fundamental changes needed in view of developing countries' interest in exploiting their comparative advantages in agricultural production.

In this session, representatives from developing countries will present their perception of what is going on in Europe and what changes they expect from enlargement. What role do they envisage for the accession countries when they become EU members? Will they make the EU more inward-looking or geared more to the East? Should the EU play a more visible role in world affairs vis-à-vis the U.S.? Should the EU and its member countries play a special role in development cooperation, or should they advocate that European donors should combine their

activities under the umbrella of World Bank-led co-ordination, as is the intention with the PRSP process? Can the peaceful European integration process based on the Treaty of Rome, which up until now has been the only successful model for deeper economic integration (Single Market with single currency) and deeper political and institutional integration (current constitutional debate in the EU), be taken as a blueprint for regional integration of developing countries? (*Jürgen Wiemann*)

Thematic Session C

The Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe: Model for Other Crisis Regions?

Chair: Mr. Michael A. Landesmann, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW)

The session will deal with the economic and political dimensions of the Stability Pact and the economic and political transitions in the region. The question of how to re-integrate a conflict-ridden, fragmented region and how to deal with what are, at times, catastrophic governance structures in the region will be discussed, taking into account targeted transition and development, regional integration and the

EU hub. The role of regional and EU trade policy will be examined, and examples of sustained corporate and labour market development discussed. The role of aid in general and experience of aid programmes will be analysed and the record of the Stability Pact with regard to governance, spending programs and impact analysis tracked in this session.

(*Michael A. Landesmann*)

Thematic Session D

Clash of Civilisations or Inter-cultural Dialogue? Challenges for EU Mediterranean Policy

Chair: Mr. Lino Briguglio, University of Malta

EADI has invited me to chair the panel dealing with "Clash of civilisations or inter-cultural dialogue? Challenges for EU Mediterranean policy", an invitation which I gladly accepted. The panelists will be Dr Roderick Pace, University of Malta, Dr Armando Salvatore, Humboldt University, Berlin, Professor Andreas Theophanus, Intercollege Nicosia, Cyprus, and Dr Amr Hamzawi, Free University Berlin. All four are well-known scholars and have written authoritative work on matters related to the theme of the session. The discussant will be Mr Ylmaz Özkan, from the Centre for Mediterranean Studies, University of Ankara.

Malta and Cyprus and the Dialogue of Civilisations

Dr Pace's presentation will deal with the dialogue of civilisation in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. The envisaged accession of Malta and Cyprus, two small Mediterranean island states to the EU will extend the EU's borders further southwards and eastwards in

the region. Furthermore, the political and economic vulnerabilities related to the smallness of these two prospective EU member states makes them more sensitive to destabilising developments in the region. This sensitivity could be instrumental in prompting the EU to enhance the attention it gives to the Mediterranean region, bearing in mind that due to enlargement the EU will become more geographically biased towards the countries of central and eastern Europe. Malta and Cyprus have a stake in maintaining stability on the European continent, but perhaps more so in the Mediterranean region. Dr Pace will argue that the Mediterranean Sea, despite its diversities and many conflicts, has also played a unifying role and cooperation is more prevalent than conflict, despite appearances. The dialogue of civilisations in the region has strong historic roots and it is an essential tool for the future particularly in clarifying the language and expectations in the political and economic spheres which often lead to strong misunderstandings and undue clashes.

Dr Pace will show that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership is useful for maintaining regional stability. The Mediterranean applicants ought to be the main "sponsors" of the dialogue of civilisations in the region, helping to clarify both the many misconceptions as well as the uncomfortable realities of the region in order to create a firmer basis for the economic and political development of the region.

Civil Society and the Barcelona Process

Dr Armando Salvatore will focus on civil society and good governance within the Barcelona process. The aim of the presentation is to launch a constructive critique of the use of the notion of "civil society" within the Barcelona process, and he will try to capture current debates on the notion of social capital, and its importance for promoting development beyond supposedly given cultural and cleavages, such as the one between Europe and the "Islamic world". While avoiding the

quandaries of the clash of civilisations, Dr Salvatore's presentation will be taking into account the variety of modalities of social action and organisation across the Mediterranean.

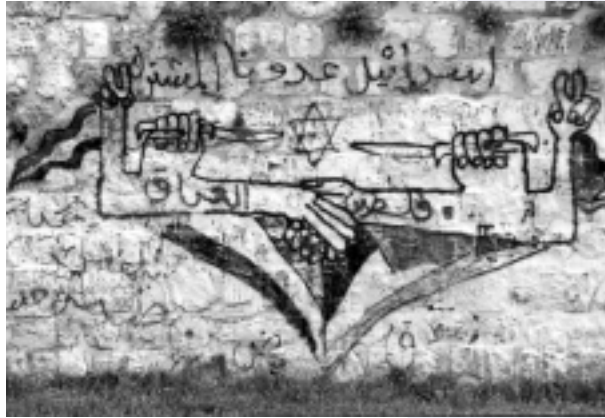
The situation in Palestine will be used as an example, since this is the most long-suffering process of nation-state-building in the region, on the eve of likely new elections for the legislative body and the presidency of the Palestinian National Authority. The approach adopted is methodologically sensitive to the context-dependence of voluntary action, while commenting on the welfare activities of Islamic voluntary associations, which are hardly given specific attention within the Barcelona process.

Arab Intellectuals and the West

Dr Amr Hamzawy will discuss the impact that September 11 has had on Arab intellectuals. Arab reporting regarding the September 11 attacks and their underlying causes was highly characterised by its ideological nature. Readers of daily or weekly newspapers were either confronted with stereotypical and ideologically-influenced articles about Islamism and the relationship of the Arab world and the West, usually accentuating the US support of radical Islamist groups in the 1980s and 1990s and criticising general Western policy in regard to the Arab-Islamic world, or articles that emphasised the peaceful nature of Islam and the faulty theses of Samuel P. Huntington about the clash of civilisations and world religions.

Even though most of the contributions to this subject have been written by renowned Arab intellectuals, the internal and regional factors causing the emergence of Islamist

ideologies and movements were rarely discerned and discussed. Criticism of the West was exercised with such frequency and obvious disregard of the context that one comes to the conclusion that, although a fundamental



condemnation of the September 11 attacks prevailed, an indirect justification simultaneously underlies the perception of these events, in the sense of "it serves you right". However, critical understandings were also articulated by a small group of thinkers. They mainly argued against the widespread use of conspiracy theories in the Arab media which ultimately led to systematic attempts to explain the Arab crises through referring to the evil West and thus diverting attention from local and regional failures.

Combatting Terrorism the EU Way

Professor Theophanus' presentation also touches on the impact of the September 11 incident, with reference to the role of the EU. Following the attack against the US on September 11, 2001, there has been increasing concern about the risk of a new form of conflict revolving around civilisational differences. Within this framework the question raised in different decision-making centres was whether

a clash between Islam and the West was under way. Professor Theophanus will attempt to address this question and also examine the role of the EU. It should be noted that although the EU supported the US response against the

Taliban in Afghanistan, the Europeans seem to have a different approach to combating terrorism. Among other things, they stress the importance of addressing the causes of problems which could be destabilising. Differences can also be discerned in regard to the Middle East conflict, where the EU seems to prefer a more even-handed approach. While the significance of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the related expectations are emphasised, the presentation will focus on the Eastern

Mediterranean and the EU's political involvement in a region with a long history of conflicts with intercultural dimensions. In this context the case of Cyprus is put forward with a view to showing how it can play a constructive role in addressing broader challenges.

An Interesting Panel

There will therefore be four very interesting presentations on this panel, touching on various aspects of Mediterranean culture and referring to the "European" connection. Predictably, the September 11 incident will feature prominently in the discussion. The presentations will undoubtedly provoke considerable discussion. It is hoped that an important outcome of the debate will be a better understanding of the role that the EU can play in fostering dialogue between the different civilisations in the region.

(Lino Briguglio)

Thematic Session E:

More Players and New Rules: EU Trade Policy and the New WTO Round

Chair: Mr. Oliver Morrissey, CREDIT, University of Nottingham and ODI, London

The WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha (November 2001) provided for a "soft launch" of a new round of global trade negotiations, although the EU proved rather intransigent. France blocked significant progress on agriculture, and the EU insisted that investment and environment be included in the agenda despite opposition from developing countries. However, developing countries can feel they have fared reasonably well. On the issues they opposed for inclusion (labour standards, investment and environment), any commitments made were no more than commencing "preparatory negotiations", while in general there was recognition of the special needs of poor countries. The progress of the various WTO negotiations over the next few years will have important ramifications for developing countries, and the role of the EU is central to such negotiations. This is the issue to be addressed in this Theme Session for the EADI Conference.

The failure of the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle (November 1999) was a setback for the WTO, and in many respects for developing countries in particular. However, the process of multilateral liberalisation continued and was resuscitated in Doha. In the words of the US trade representative, Robert Zoellick, Doha "removed the stain of Seattle". Of particular interest to developing countries are the WTO's "built-in agenda", mandated negotiations in agriculture and services, and "implementation" issues - the mandated reviews of the operation of all WTO agreements. The former, especially agriculture, are the issues where the EU stance is most likely to be affected by enlargement.

Liberalising agricultural trade is of great concern to developing countries. Their interests

are varied, especially between those that are food importers and those that are substantial exporters, so they do not have a united voice. Special and differential treatment will be an essential element in reconciling the interests of developing country exporters of agricultural commodities as against those that are food importers. Developing countries' primary interest is in securing greater market access for their exports, and reductions in export subsidies and domestic supports offered by developed countries to their domestic sector.



However, the EU is often accused of being the most entrenched against rapid liberalisation in agriculture, constrained as it is by the shackles of the CAP. Enlargement of the EU is very important here, impinging on the CAP and on the EU approach to trade and subsidies in agriculture.

The EU has also advanced its own policy towards the Least Developed Countries. The Cotonou Agreement was granted a waiver at Doha, permitting the EU to maintain its "special relationship" with ACP countries. Also, the EU unilaterally announced its "Everything But Arms" (EBA) scheme of trade preferences for

the Least Developed Countries. Some of the potential gains to Least Developed Countries will be at a cost to non-Least Developed. In this way, the EBA initiative can be questioned as introducing distortions in the treatment of less poor developing countries and exhibits inconsistencies with the Cotonou Agreement. Thus, there are varied aspects of EU trade policy towards developing countries that warrant discussion.

There are four scheduled speakers.

Ambassador Ransford Smith (Jamaica) will give a developing country perspective, drawing on his experience as Chair of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development. Karl Falkenberg, of DG Trade, will represent the perspective of the European Commission (albeit in a personal capacity). Sam Laird (UNCTAD) will provide a broad and somewhat more academic overview, but can draw on his previous experience as an economist in the WTO. Faizel Ismail, South African Ambassador

will look at EU's trade policy by the criteria of its developmental and environmental effects. The speakers are expected to concentrate on the stance of the EU towards developing countries within the WTO, but it is hoped that some will comment on the implications of EU enlargement. (*Oliver Morrissey*)

Thematic Session F:

From Aid Recipients to Re-emerging Donors: The Role of Accession Countries in EU Official Development Assistance

Chair: Jan V. Krouzek, Institute of International Relations, Prague

Since the mid-1990s select post-Communist European countries have made deliberate efforts to graduate from recipient status to donor country status through establishing and strengthening their expert and institutional capacities and development constituencies in order to participate effectively in official development assistance.

During this graduation process, the OECD, the EU and other advanced donors' development assistance planning and delivery mechanisms, standards and practices (as well as those of the United Nations - such as the UNDP) have been studied in order to improve present procedures and systems of these graduating and EU candidate countries, which have been significantly impacted by:

- Insufficient national policy and strategy framework for development cooperation;
- A lack of funding for effective programme approach and country strategy development programming;
- The absence of multiyear financing, regular evaluation exercises and long-term sustainability;
- The strong role of sectoral ministries and the past history of development aid, which was not properly focused;
- Usually a small number of rotational staff in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, effectively involved in ODA;
- The rather modest role played by NGOs, civic societies and similar stakeholders in the emerging development constituency;
- The little interest on the part of the general public due to the lack of development awareness and development education.

The above problems and their possible solutions will be reviewed and discussed in the Session to streamline the ODA activities in the graduating countries and identify most suitable approaches which will enable these EU accession countries to complement effectively and efficiently the ODA of EU member countries, finding suitable roles and a niche for their bilateral, communal and multilateral ODA priorities in the global context of development cooperation. (*Jan V. Krouzek*)

Special Session I

Transition Studies and Development Studies: The Role of Central and Eastern European Social Science

Chair: Mr. Kenneth King, University of Edinburgh

This Special Session wishes to take advantage of the title and the location of the General Conference to focus attention on a series of issues relating to the changing status of development and transition studies in Eastern and Central Europe. These academic fields have gone through substantial changes in the period since the end of the Cold War, and there is currently evidence that they are once more becoming of theoretical and policy importance. Since the Enlargement Countries will be required, within a few years of accession, or when they adopt the *acquis communautaire* of the EU, to

contribute to EU development assistance funds and eventually to formulate their own development policy, this is certain to encourage renewed interest in these inter-disciplinary fields of development and transition studies. Enlargement will also have implications for training and development of capacity by civil servants who are obliged to acquire expertise on aid policies, as well as for national NGOs who may be expected to take on new roles in relation to the developing world. Our two principal speakers for this Special Session, Mr. Ferenc Miszlivetz and Mr. Boris Pleskovic, both

bring very considerable experience academic and policy experience to this discussion about the changing role of social science research in Central and Eastern Europe. (*Kenneth King*)

Special Session II

Global Knowledge Management and Knowledge Sharing

Chair: Ms. June Stephen, OXFAM, Oxford

Knowledge management and knowledge sharing are popular terms that are frequently referred to in today's world. It has been said that the world's wealth no longer depends so much on natural resources or material input, but rather on a constant use of information and knowledge. Within our working environment we all have unique knowledge and experience in the subjects with which we are involved. This special session should appeal to everyone attending the EADI Conference because the concept of knowledge management is a universal one which we can all apply to our particular fields. The focus of recent attention given to knowledge management is to encourage people to actively share and learn from each other's experiences and insights, fostering a collaborative way of working and moving forward especially in the area of development. We all have a responsibility to vigorously participate in the knowledge sharing process.

The session will open with a presentation by Mike Powell giving a contextual overview of the interrelationship of knowledge and development. Having lived and worked in a range of countries around the world, he brings us a wealth of experience. He will discuss definitions of knowledge and development and how these relate to those in developing countries in general. Cultural factors, indigenous knowledge, the value of knowledge, and the role and impact of technology, particularly in terms of what this

means for those living in developing countries will also be explored

Anne Jubert, our second speaker, is Project Officer at the European Commission, Information Society Directorate General responsible for knowledge management projects supported by the Commission. She will speak about forms of inter-organisational collaboration on knowledge management and some of the networks currently in existence, such as the European Knowledge Management Forum, which is open to all organisations to actively participate in.

Grace Kempster, the Head of Information Services Management of the British Council, will explore the drivers for the British Council's Knowledge and Learning Centre movement which merges knowledge and learning and also physical presence with virtual services. The acceleration of expectations especially among the young is a challenge for every global organisation. The harnessing of technologies can make a real difference but only if new ways of working happen simultaneously. Ms. Kempster will consider the unique properties of Knowledge Management and ask if this "sharing for mutual advancement" is something really unique and valuable in the context of new challenges to the global system and the North-South dialogue. She will refer to the Connecting Futures programme and how the British Council intends to use knowledge management in the programme aimed at inter-cultural listening, respect and

appreciation between 15-25 year olds worldwide. Ms Kempster will end on a forward look : what are the learning points from the pilot phase of the Knowledge and Learning Centre initiative and how do we see the next 4 years and what we expect to be different.

Ulrich Hewer, Executive Director of the Economics, Education and Research Consortium (EERC) will speak about Capacity Building for Modern Economics. He will discuss the environment and challenges encountered in creating sustainable training and research capacities in modern economics in post-socialist countries, using the Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC), a group of private and public donors and governments, as an example. Knowledge of modern economics and high educational standards in general are key to a successful reform process in transition countries. Typically, markets fail to generate well trained economists, but why has public action/intervention been so weak or even non-existent? Which conditions need to be in place for creating local training and research capacities in economics in Ukraine and Russia? Is it realistic to assume that such capacities can be created and sustained by intervention from outside? Mr. Hewer will compare EERC's experience with the acquisition of most advanced economics from the United States by Western European countries.

(June Stephen)

Special Session III

More Views on the Challenges for Central and Eastern European Countries

Chair: Mr. Louk de la Rive Box, University of Maastricht

The EU enlargement process in Central and Eastern European countries will have many impacts on

- institutional development
- national identities

- monetary and fiscal aspects
- administration
- free movement of people, goods, services and capital
- development of democracy

These aspects will be reviewed and discussed in this session, taking into consideration regional case studies of Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania and the former Yugoslavia.

EADI Seminar Organised by the Fundació CIDOB and AIETI

Reconciling Development and Human Security. Challenges in the New International Scenario

Barcelona, 26 April 2002

The organisers of this seminar—the Centre d'Informació e Documentació Internacionals a Barcelona/CIDOB and the Association for Research on Iberoamerican Issues/AIETI—proposed the conference theme because of their concern about one of the effects of September 11: that the international community is paying excessive attention to security issues, placing other matters, like development, in a secondary position on the world agenda. On the other hand, the organisers also believe that it is very difficult to have sustainable human development without security.

Thus, the seminar aimed to analyse the link between these two goals, particularly with regard to the role of international cooperation. Specialists

from various countries were invited to reflect upon the general theme as well as to explain how the development-security nexus has been applied in various contexts. These case studies include the Balkans, Colombia and Central America, chosen to reflect on the linkages in different types of conflict situations where international actors have played an active role. As members of EADI, both organisations thought the topic of the seminar would be highly relevant to the debates in the Association on major development challenges today.

Narcis Serra, President of CIDOB and former Vice President of Spain, opened the seminar with general remarks. He stressed changes in the concept of security, which is no longer

confined to the narrow idea of defending territory and now deals with responding to diverse risks. Development, Serra noted, has also gone through a similar conceptual transformation over the past decades. These reflections were complemented by Luis Tejada



Narcis Serra, Thomas Lawo

of the Spanish Foreign Ministry. He spoke on the experience of the international community in dealing with conflicts. Given its fairly recent transition experience, Spain might contribute more in this area. It is clearly one of the priority areas for Spanish development policy, which will stress middle-income countries.

Spanish General Luis Alejandro Sintés (with many years of experience in international peacekeeping missions) provided an in-depth analysis of the evolution of the concept of security, which he defined as the vital interests of a State. Sophie da Camara of the Belgian Foreign Ministry spoke on the experience in the Great Lakes region in Africa. She noted that there cannot be sustained development in the

midst of extremely violent conflict. This African conflict brought to bear the potential and the limitations of international aid. She ended by reviewing some lessons learned, which basically consist of finding a balance between various contradictory goals (i.e., attending immediate needs versus working on long-term development). This first panel was completed by Francisco Rey, Spanish researcher, who analysed the perspective of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in conflicts and humanitarian assistance.

The first regional panel focused on the Balkans in two presentations. Raul Romeva of the

University of Barcelona began by saying it is important to distinguish between conflict and war. Conflict is normal and may be necessary (when it is non-violent). He then reviewed the various phases of the Balkan conflict, concluding that the post-war phase is often conditioned by how the international community acted during the armed conflict itself. International aid has allowed for great progress in this region, but this is also easily reversed.

Florian Bieber, representative of a think-tank in Belgrade, highlighted how there is a renewed interest in development in the Balkans because of the useful lessons it may provide for the

economical and political transitions underway. He made an important point about the fact that demobilisation is not sufficient to guarantee security and on the limitations of civil society organisations. He also noted that international intervention may have, paradoxically, exacerbated the nationalist tendencies in the Balkans. The seminar continued with a panel on Colombia, with three speakers. Vanna Ianni, an Italian consultant, defined some of the overall theoretical considerations that surround the conflict in this country. One of the important lessons she stressed is the need to create positive experiences-at the local level-which show how to overcome violent conflict, although international cooperation must not substitute national actors, but facilitate their activities.

The University of Barcelona researcher Kristian Herbolzheimer complemented this view, giving an overview of attempts by a variety of civic organisations in Colombia to "resist" the ongoing war. Although the cases he reviewed demonstrate strong and growing activism at the local level, he noted that there are many doubts about their long-term viability. In any case, international cooperation has an important role to play because of the principle of "co-responsibility" (i.e. drug consumption in the North). The panel was completed by a presentation by someone working on the grassroots level in Colombia, Ubencil Duque, representative of the Peace and Development Program of the Magdalena Medio. Duque began by stressing the key link between development and peace which inspired the initiative in Magdalena Medio, one of the areas in Colombia which has been most marked by

conflict. A large part of their work is to change attitudes and to focus on development which empowers the local population. On a positive note, he stated the conflict has stimulated much creativity in many communities across the country.

The final panel in the seminar viewed the conflicts and international cooperation in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala. The Spanish diplomat Manuel Montobbio provided an overview of the Salvadoran and Guatemala peace process and the role of international actors. Two conditions are key to ensuring success: broad political support for the peace agreements and economic sustainability, factors which are not present in the Guatemalan case. Rafael Grasa, Professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), commented on key elements in democratic consolidation. One lesson from El Salvador is that "public space" was opened before the peace negotiations began, while in Guatemala the process was dominated by the elite. This was confirmed by Jesús Rodés, another professor from the UAB. However, Rodés began by stating that peace process should not be confused with democratisation. In both cases the role of the international community was important, but the UN could do little in the Guatemalan situation because of internal problems there. He ended by criticising the role of NGOs in Central America because they are uncoordinated and often contradict the efforts to strengthen the State.

Finally, Ricard Pérez Casado, former mayor of Mostar and Member of the Spanish Parliament, spoke about his experience in the

Balkans. He concluded that a major lesson is that security is a first priority. After achieving this, efforts can be made for peace and human development. Another lesson is that the international community should refrain from trying to "export" its own models and preconceptions, because local actors are often fully capable of instituting the necessary changes. In any case, in the long run, peace will only be possible if there is a material base, so development is a key challenge.

Many local academics, EADI EC members, and representatives from NGOs and from the regional government participated in the dynamic discussions that followed each of the panels. Overall, CIDOB and AIETI were satisfied that an important development issue had been addressed, including a variety of perspectives and bringing together the often separate worlds of international security and development studies. This will surely continue to be an important area for EADI and all European development specialists.

Christian Freres, AIETI

Globalisation and Civil Society - the Emergence and Role of New International Networks

Thomas Lawo

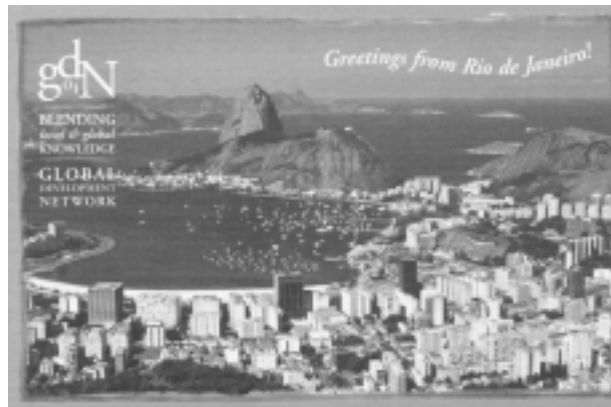
The G8 summit in Genoa, Italy in July 2001 saw yet another eruption of the violence that seemed to have become a regular feature accompanying all political events at international level at the turn of the millennium. The World Trade Organisation's ill-fated ministerial meeting in Seattle, USA in November 1999 had been marred by the violent street battles of "anti-globalisation" activists. Next, the World Economic Forum's gathering in Melbourne on September 11th (!) 2000, followed by the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF in Prague in late September 2000, and especially the "World Economic Forum" in Davos, Switzerland in early 2001 had equally been disrupted by growing numbers of protesters who did not hesitate to turn to violence. This had met with tough and equally brutal counter-strikes by police and special anti-riot forces in the countries concerned. Many NGO websites served as co-ordinating bulletin boards for a kind of would-be protesters' travel planner to prepare and orchestrate civil society campaigning, demonstrations and other action against these global development meetings.

The following quote is from a press release of the activist group "Tute Bianche" on the eve of the G8 summit in Genoa, Italy. Tute Bianche and other groups had organised "massive" demonstrations to coincide with the summit:

"Governments can't underestimate the importance of [a] Public Forum. They can't forget what we want to say about how northern world industrial countries deal with many different themes: dropping the debt for the poorest countries; application of the Kyoto Protocols; the World Bank and IMF's so-called programmes of "poverty reduction"; corporations' range of decisions in health and environmental politics; protection of common wealth and defence of citizens', workers' and

consumers' rights. Regarding all these questions, the opinion of civil society is in open conflict with neo-liberalist dominant thought. We will claim our voice: demonstrations are vital for us."

Then came September 11th and the western outrage about this brutal act of terror. From governments to civil society movements, we are all struggling to put this horrendous event and the counter-strike against the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan into context. It proved to be quite difficult to



arrive at a nuanced reading of why this terrorist attack had happened and why those targets in particular (World Trade Centre, New York and the Pentagon in Washington) might have been chosen. A particularly disturbing element in the assessment of the reactions to this act of terror and the proclaimed fight against the "axis of evil" is the tacit acknowledgement that many innocent civilians might suffer from "collateral damage", the military expression for the destruction of non-combat targets and ordinary people losing their lives in those attacks, which were meant to liberate these people from oppression and terror by their malign rulers.

The impact of September 11th has been to force many in the development community to challenge some of the comfortable assumptions about the "Western" way of life and to look at whether it is indeed possible to

bridge the different worlds of rich and poor through "development". People in the South in particular are under increased threat of the world powers focusing more on terrorism and fighting the "axis of evil", thus moving even further away from the universally acclaimed goals of poverty reduction, social justice and human security.

The organisers of scheduled summit meetings and political events in 2002 had to drastically change the format of these meetings, including changing from the traditionally preferred venues to locations that could more easily be cordoned off and where access could be strictly controlled. Fear of other terrorist attacks and zero tolerance against any would-be protesters reigned supreme. The tightest possible security measures ranked higher on the agenda than the substantive issues that had to be dealt with. The beautiful holiday resort of Davos in the Swiss mountains, the traditional venue for the "world business summit", was by-passed in favour of New York in

order to send a signal of solidarity to the world community. And new summit destinations were transformed into fortresses, with thousands of heavily armed police keeping any would-be protesters away from these high-level events attended by the top brass of the political, economic and corporate world.

But amid all these fears, the WTO's 4th Ministerial Meeting in Doha, Qatar in November 2001 and the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002 became new symbols of hope, as those meetings ended with quite promising comprehensive agreements in favour of the poor that had not been expected by critical onlookers or by professional analysts either. Definitely not the most critical, but presumably the most prominent rapporteur, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan concluded,

"Today we also recognise, more than ever before, the need for good governance, sound macro-economic policies, debt relief and access to markets and foreign investment. We understand the imperative of fighting corruption and equitable burden-sharing in times of financial crisis. And we realise that developing countries must have a greater voice in economic decision making, and that the global monetary, financial and trading systems must work better in tandem..."

We have a common vision, set out in the Millennium Declaration and now in the Monterrey Consensus. I hope that the unprecedented level of collaboration between the United Nations, the Bretton Wood institutions and the World Trade Organisation will continue, so that our institutions can respond effectively to the new responsibilities that have been placed upon us".

But the nature of and collaboration among civil society actors is also rapidly changing. A multi-headed "Global Civil Society" - an expression of the growing "people's multilateralism" - is emerging and functioning beyond national jurisdictions in borderless working environments and is increasingly influencing the international agenda.

The multi-layered interdependence of local and global development issues and a more profound understanding by leading individuals in NGOs and civil society organisations of the obvious incapacity of national governments to adapt rapidly enough to changing challenges, has given additional strength to them and the initiatives they are pursuing.

There are fast-growing and fast-changing alliances of local-level NGOs with larger networks of like-minded activists, agreeing on agendas for joint lobbying, advocacy and action. There is a feeling of growing interdependence and concern, from the local, to the regional, to the national and ultimately to the global level. The follow-up to the final message adopted at the UNCED "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, Agenda 21, has become the rallying point for many of the Earth's concerned citizens. And these movements are becoming more and more influential, as they gather additional strength through creative and smart usage of the modern communication mechanisms offered to

Development and Reform Management -

New challenges for Public-Private Partnerships

The world in which development and reform managers function is changing fast and the challenges to be met by local people, government officials, researchers, consultants, experts and civil society organisations are shifting accordingly. The body of knowledge and experience of how to deal with different development and reform issues is growing rapidly. New responses are constantly being tried and evaluated. Theoretical developments and practical experience both help to gain a better insight into reform and development and the means governments have of influencing it.

Development and reform management can be defined as "the effort to co-ordinate and integrate public as well as private interest and actions to tackle the major problems the inhabitants of cities/regions/countries are facing and to make a more competitive, equitable and sustainable city/region/country" (adapted from van Dijk, 2000).

Development and reform management is a highly complex, multi-sector and multi-actor field and should be concerned with the economic basis of the city/region/country, the environment, participation and equality. It has to be acknowledged that these development and reform interventions are basically cyclical processes and have to be approached in a systemic and systematic way. The design features, implementation mechanisms, delivery systems and management of these processes need clear, transparent and accountable rules and procedures.

The major challenges for development and reform management can be divided into seven key areas:

1. The role of the government and different levels of government is changing. From being a major provider, governments now are to be facilitators, enablers or partners in different partnerships.
2. New legal frameworks come into existence through decentralisation policies, or special authorities are created to deal with development and reform issues and related problems.
3. New technologies become available and change development and reform management, the way people communicate with authorities and the way officials and inhabitants can be trained and organised.
4. New institutions that were not actors before are now playing a determining role in development and reform management. Examples are community-based and non-governmental organisations and other emerging civil society organisations, their affiliates and broader networks of either type.
5. New priorities are emerging in development and reform management. Examples are issues such as economic policies at the city/regional/national level, local economic development, local governance issues or poverty reduction initiatives at the local government level.
6. Development and reform managers have become more aware of the importance of cultural diversity, social issues and human security concerns and the importance of dealing with them.
7. Important factors are people's participation and capacity-building for development and reform management. A key to change is the introduction of bottom-up planning and the participation of civil society, from the concept design and planning stage through all steps of the ensuing programme cycle.

(Meine Pieter van Dijk, Thomas Lawo)

them by email, the internet and the world wide web.

The anti-globalisation activists and leading civil society development networks chose Porto Alegre in Brazil for the second time as the venue for their "Anti-Davos", the World Social Forum. The first week of February 2002 saw people from around the globe participate in 100 seminars and conferences, more than 800 workshops, peaceful demonstrations and innumerable informal gatherings, all on the theme of "another world is possible". In contrast to the first World Social Forum in 2001, which drew less than 10,000 participants, WSF 2002 was attended by more than 51,000 participants, including 16,000 paying delegates from 131 countries and 3,000 journalists covering this colourful event.

But it is not the quantitative aspect of this meeting that is important. The French minister of finance, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, in addressing the targeted counterpoint, the World Economic Forum, this year in New York stated:

"I wouldn't say that the people in Porto Alegre have all the right answers, but they ask the right questions!"

Initiated by a strong coalition of Brazilian civil society organisations under the leadership of IBASE¹, which had successfully forged an alliance at the NGO summit held in parallel to the UNCED a decade ago, the WSF idea triggered strong international support from organisations such as the French monthly "Le Monde Diplomatique" and ATTAC², a Europe-wide network promoting ideas like the "Tobin tax" on financial transactions to generate additional funds for development financing.

The four main themes of the World Social Forum were

- Production of wealth and social reproduction
- Access to wealth and sustainability
- Civil society and the public arena, and
- Political power and the ethics of a new society.

In a commentary from one of the international networks, SID Rome, Miquel de Paladella reports,

"The many participants expressed consensus on the analysis of the world situation (intolerable poverty, growing inequality, an unregulated global market

benefiting the rich and powerful). They also agree on the need for global social justice (a new kind of globalisation) based on solidarity, participation and equity".

As to how to achieve this, however, there was the diversity of demands and propositions that is to be commonly expected from such a diverse and heterogeneous gathering of people. This, in essence, will remain the real challenge to civil society organisations: to agree on and advance a constructive agenda. The path to WSF III, again in Porto Alegre in 2003, and then on to India in 2004 will not be easy, but many are prepared to take that path, as there is growing recognition that this is an important evolution of solidarity in the One World.

¹IBASE: Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas

²ATTAC: Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions to Aid Citizens



1. GDN 2001, Rio de Janeiro

From 9th to 12th December 2001, more than 600 researchers, academics, policy-makers, experts and development practitioners gathered in Rio to participate in this third meeting of the Global Development Network. The three-day conference on "Blending Local and Global Knowledge" was followed by special meetings and workshops, addressing such diverse aspects as health, the governance, steering and management of the GDN proper and also the chief support and communication service of this network, the GDNNet.

The GDN is an emerging network of institutes

around the world that generate and share knowledge on development. It aims to help bridge the gap between the development of ideas and their practical implementation. Achieving these goals involves strengthening the capacity of research and policy institutions to undertake high-quality, policy-relevant research and to move research results into policy debates, at both national and global levels. From the early days of GDN it was recognised that the internet could be an invaluable tool in sharing knowledge within the GDN network, and expanding its impact and reach. The internet allows GDN to provide information on its own programmes to a global audience at very low

What's new at GDN?

cost. More importantly, it gives GDN tools with which it can facilitate the sharing of knowledge between institutes, between individual researchers, and between researchers and the policy-making community.

2. GDNNet - The key GDN service and knowledge platform

GDNNet has been developed through a process of intensive consultations that began in December 1999. The challenge was to devise a strategy that addresses the needs and ambitions of research institutes, takes account *(to be continued on page 18)*

of the practical limitations they face in terms of connectivity, skills and resources, and adds value to existing internet initiatives rather than duplicating them.

GdNet Pilot Phase (2000/2001)

In order to implement the pilot phase, and with financial support from the UK Department for International Development, GDN teamed up with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex. IDS was able to bring to bear substantial experience in the management and hosting of online development information services, as well as making available the existing tools and content of its well-established online information gateway, ELDIS.

- Options for providing low-cost access to journals and databases were explored in a workshop organised by the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP). INASP has made considerable strides in negotiating highly discounted licences with publishers to make journals and databases available online in developing and transition countries, either free to users or at a very reduced cost. It has also assisted African academic publishers in making their journals available online.
- Database integration approaches were tested by a team from the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI). With expertise in using cross-database searching techniques (as used in the virtual library project of EADI, EL@ND) to link information held in different databases, sample data from research institutes in Pakistan and Zimbabwe were successfully combined with comparable information from several European sources in order to demonstrate the concept and assess the practicality of this approach to data sharing.

GdNet Operational Phase 2002-2004

A detailed proposal has been developed and was approved by the steering group in Rio, fleshing out plans for the next three-year phase of GdNet. The main components focus on:

- Developing and enriching the core

knowledge base and website which lies at the heart of GdNet, and which provides the resource base and technical platform for delivering a range of innovative information tools and services

- Strengthening the regional dimension of GdNet, including the establishment of 'regional windows' focusing on the research community within each GDN region
- Establishing an information service to alert researchers to new research funding opportunities
- Facilitating low-cost access to scholarly journals and databases, and supporting online journal publishing within the GDN regions
- Undertaking a range of capacity building initiatives, particularly geared towards information managers within research institutes.

3. GDN Fourth Annual Conference

The Government of Egypt will be the official host of Globalisation and Equity, to be held in Cairo from January 19th to 21st 2003. In addition to addressing the participants at the opening plenary session, His Excellency, Atef Ebeid, Prime Minister of Egypt, has agreed to lead a panel of policy-makers in a discussion on "Coping with Issues of Globalisation". It is expected that 500 participants will be in attendance, including high-level representatives from the World Bank and policy-makers from within and outside the region.

(http://www.gdnet.org/subpages/events_gdn4thAnnual.htm)

The Governing Body of the Global Development Network (GDN) has chosen Globalisation and Equity as the topic for the Fourth Annual Global Development Conference. Since the finalists of the third round of the Global Development Awards will be presenting their research at this conference, the five topics proposed for the awards are consistent with this theme. Under each topic, GDN welcomes submissions from all branches of the social sciences. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary submissions are particularly encouraged. The five topics are:

- (i) Growth, inequality, and poverty
- (ii) Trade and foreign direct investment



- (iii) Education, knowledge, and technology
- (iv) Financial markets
- (v) Health, environment, and development.

4. Bridging Research and Policy News

It has taken two years, but the Bridging Research and Policy Project is finally underway. The long, participatory project preparation process, which included discussions at GDN Conferences in Bonn (1999) and Tokyo (2000), a workshop in Warwick UK (July 2001), an e-conference and a collaborative electronic drafting process, culminated in a draft project proposal in November 2001. Over recent months, GDN's Bridging Research and Policy Project has progressed by leaps and bounds, with several important new developments.

The Bridging Research and Policy Steering Committee

In response to a call for nominations, over 30 names of highly qualified policy-makers, researchers and representatives from the donor community from around the world were put forward. From this pool, a group of 10 candidates were chosen, with special efforts being made to ensure regional representation and gender balance. They include: Montek S. Ahluwalia, Chair (India), Diane Stone (UK), Desmond McNeill (Norway), Ali Belhaj (Morocco), Diana Tussie (Argentina), Soumana Sako (Mali), Hadi Soesastro (Indonesia), Barbara laszczyk (Poland), Paul Spray (UK) and Kaoru Hayashi (Japan). The Steering Committee members bring a diverse range of expertise and insight to the work of the project and represent a vital contribution as the project moves forward. For further details please consult the latest news on the Research and Policy website (RAPNet).

<http://www.gdnet.org/subpages/RAPNet/Index.htm>

(Source: From various GDN reports 2001/2002)

4th UNU/INTECH-CERES-EADI Conference

Innovation, Learning and Technological Dynamism of Developing Countries

May 15 2002 at UNU/INTECH, Maastricht

Developing countries are no longer a homogenous group, especially from the point of view of their degree of technological development: some of them are creators of new technologies while others continue to assemble technologies created elsewhere. The purpose of the conference is to analyse the differing experiences of developing countries with respect to technology creation and assimilation and to identify the role of institutions and policies which facilitates this process. Papers were invited especially from junior researchers, while senior researchers were invited to act as discussants or commentators to the contributions of the former. Five papers reflecting the above criteria were selected from nearly 25 applications. It was based on a two-stage process of first inviting abstracts and subsequently inviting the scholars whose abstracts were selected to submit their full papers by April 21. The conference was co-sponsored by CERES and UNU/INTECH while EADI lent considerable support in kind. The conference

was coordinated by Dr Sunil Mani. The conference had a website (<http://www.intech.unu.edu/events/index.htm>) and all the papers were downloadable from April 21 2002 onwards.

Five papers reflecting the theme were presented in two sessions. Of the five papers two were by senior scholars and three were by younger scholars. Professor Louk de la Rive Box of the University of Maastricht and the current Vice President of EADI chaired the morning session, in which three papers were discussed. The first was a survey of concepts and policy lessons in the context of SME clusters by MCJ Caniels and H A Romijn and the discussant of this paper was Professor Keith Smith. This was followed by a paper by Florian Arun Taube which attempted to explain the technological dynamism of soft exports from Bangalore, India, in terms of culture, and the paper was discussed by Dr Peter Knorringa. The third paper in the session was on barriers to innovation in small-scale industries by taking

the specific case of the Indian briquetting industry. It was presented by Dr Joy Clancy and discussed by Dr Banji Oyeyinka.

Professor Bert Helmsing of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague chaired the afternoon session and it had two papers. The first paper attempted to trace the innovative performance of a leading aircraft producer from Brazil subsequent to the privatisation of the firm in 1994. The paper was presented by Ms Rosane Argou Marques and the discussant was Dr Sunil Mani. The final session in the conference was on the effect of strengthening the intellectual property right regime in the Mexican pharmaceutical sector. Ms Pluvia Zuniga Lara presented the paper and the discussant was Professor Bart Verspagen.

The seminar attracted 31 participants from the Netherlands, Germany, France, the UK and the US. The proceedings of the Conference (subject to external refereeing) are to be edited by Dr Henny Romijn and Dr Sunil Mani and to be published as a book.

Working in (Clusters of) Small Enterprises -

Job Quality and Labour Conditions in a Globalising World

EADI Working Group on Industrialisation Strategies in Developing Countries

17th and 18th January 2003, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The European Association of Development and Training Institutes (EADI) has organised a number of workshops discussing small enterprise development. Several topics have been discussed, such as flexible specialisation, clustering, small enterprise exports, innovation adoption and diffusion, etc. Most of these workshops have touched upon workers in small enterprises but employment has not yet been subject to any systematic discussion. Recently, interest in employment conditions in small firms

has been growing. More and more people around the world work at home. They are, however, participating in global value chains. The recent Report VI of the 90th session of the International Labour Conference notes that:

“More and more firms, instead of using a full-time, regular workforce based in a single, large registered factory or workplace, are decentralising production and reorganising work by forming more flexible and specialised production units, some of which remain

unregistered and informal” (p.2).

There is evidence that such processes are also occurring in small enterprises. For example, the Asian crisis has prompted many small-scale entrepreneurs to rely increasingly on contracting out and reducing their steady labour force.

The Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Utrecht University, in co-operation with the working group co-ordinators Meine Pieter van Dijk and Arni Sverrisson, would like to invite

you to participate in the forthcoming EADI workshop on 17th and 18th January in Amsterdam. The purpose of the workshop is twofold. On the one hand, we would like to invite those who have been studying small enterprise development for many years to reflect on what this has meant to those working in small enterprises. For example, there have been many case studies discussing innovation and strengthening the competitive performance of (clusters of) small firms on global markets. However, most of these studies do not discuss whether this leads to improved job quality and better labour conditions in small firms. Likewise, much of our research has concentrated on clusters of small enterprises that offer scope for various forms of shared use of labour. On the other hand, we invite contributions that concentrate either conceptually or empirically on topics such as decent work, job quality, home workers, etc. that help to gain a better understanding of the issues at stake. Such contributions may also help us to understand better how we might pay more systematic attention to employment when studying small enterprise development. It is our intention to publish the proceedings of the workshop.

The workshop is scheduled for 17th and 18th January 2003 in Amsterdam. It will be organised under the auspices of EADI. The Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Utrecht University are co-hosts. As with previous workshops, we are unfortunately not in a position to pay for your travel costs, accommodation and living costs while you stay in Amsterdam. We will, however, be hosting a dinner. The EADI workshops are organised on a low budget basis.

We would like to invite you to join our workshop. If you would like to present a paper, please let us know as soon as possible. We kindly ask you to send us a very short abstract before 15 September. Subsequently, we will commence planning and outlining our workshop.

Looking forward to your reactions,

Henry Sandee

Department of Development Economics
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Evert-Jan Visser

Faculty of Economic Geography
Utrecht University

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

DFID Department for
International
Development

European Community's Poverty Reduction Effectiveness Programme

Aim of the Programme

EC-PREP is a programme of research to enhance collaboration between the European Commission and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Its objective is to enhance the poverty impact of the European Community's development assistance and contribute to achieving the International Development Target of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.

Research Themes, Size and Duration of the Research Projects

Twice a year, EC-PREP invites Proposals from interested parties on a number of selected themes. Research proposals should relate to any of the aspects of the EC's Development Policy. In November 2000, the Commission and the Council adopted a joint Declaration on the European Community's Development Policy. This Policy covers all developing countries and sets out its principal aim of reducing poverty with a view to its eventual eradication. Within the overarching aim of reducing poverty, the European Community has identified six focus areas as well as a number cross-cutting issues:

- * Trade and development
- * Regional integration and co-operation
- * Macro-economic support and equitable access to social services
- * Transport
- * Food security and sustainable rural development
- * Institutional capacity-building

The cross-cutting issues are human rights, the environment, gender, good governance, conflict prevention and crisis management

DFID has assigned •3,200,000 to EC-PREP for research projects. Typical size of grant per project will be in the range of •50,000 to •160,000. Larger projects will be considered where they appear to make a significant contribution to EC-PREP's objective. Grants may be used to complete a wider research programme provided that the research fits within the eligibility criteria and that results can be clearly presented. Grants are awarded for a maximum of two years.

Eligibility Criteria

Funding from EC-PREP is open to all organisations in the public and private sectors within the European Union (EU) carrying out research that is related to development co-operation. This includes NGOs, academic institutions, think-tanks, consultancies, networks and associations of organisations. Linkages between different kinds of organisations (e.g. an academic institution and an NGO) are welcomed. Non-EU-based institutions can make a joint application with an EU partner. Only one application may be submitted per organisation per bidding round.

Timings

Calls for Proposals are made twice a year. A first Round has been closed successfully. The deadlines for the submission of applications for the next two rounds are:

- * Round Two: 17:00 UK local time on Wednesday 4 September 2002
- * Round Three: 17:00 UK local time on Wednesday 18 January 2003

The official application form is available on our website and must be used by all applicants. Guidance notes accompany the form, and it is recommended that bidders carefully review them before completing the form.

For further information, please consult <http://www.ec-prep.org>
or contact the programme managers Deloitte & Touche at:
Ec-prep@deloitte.co.uk
tel:+44 20 7303 2207