

Editorial

Dear Reader,

As we go to press with this EADI Newsletter, citizens of the European Union have cast their votes for the European Parliament. Now with its 25 member states, the EU constitutes the second largest democratically ruled union in the world, with 450 million inhabitants. The Indian Union recently completed this mega-exercise of free and democratic elections in May and the third largest, the United States of America, will follow suit later this year. The three models are, however, very different and it seems that the European one will need a few more years of development assistance to shape the profile, identity and clout of the different EU institutions. Anyway, what a terrific achievement after two world wars, forty years of Cold War division of the "old" continent and only less than 15 years of transition from communist dictatorship to the rule of law.

At the same time, fundamental shifts in the international arena and the far-reaching consequences of globalisation call for a new foundation for international and development co-operation, including a meaningful and identifiable global involvement and engagement of the European Union. Currently, several organisations in Europe within the EADI network are taking up this issue and organising activities focusing on the impact, coherence, future role, content and identity of development programmes in the EU, all its member states and other countries in Europe as well.

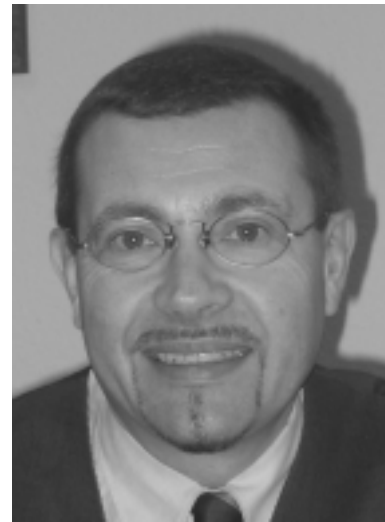
The most prominent example is the structured and co-ordinated debate on the future of Europe's Development Co-operation, the multi-annual European Development Co-operation to 2010 programme (EDC 2010). This project was launched by EADI after our General Conference in Ljubljana (September 2002). It has now developed into a long-term programme in partnership with our members and the Society for International Development (SID) Europe and Euforic. It builds on the past, collective accomplishments of the individual

organisations. By working together, a bridge is built across the worlds of academia, parliaments, policy-makers and civil society.

National-level debates were organised in the UK last year to kick off this programme and showcase a prototype. In addition, EADI members participated in similar conferences and informed debates of other networks. Platforms of development NGOs in Greece and Sweden have contributed valuable input for the joint programme. Now, the EDC 2010 programme is gearing up for debates in Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. EADI conferences in Belgrade and Malta show the EADI membership's vast potential for orchestrating such an ambitious endeavour. A large section of this Newsletter is devoted to the exciting programme EDC2010.

In this very same context, our next EADI General Conference requires our full attention. The 11th triennial conference also marks 30 years of the EADI being the prime professional association in development research and training in Europe. Scheduled for 22 to 24 September 2005 in Bonn, Germany, we call upon members and other interested researchers to consider actively participating. You can become involved as speaker, can suggest themes and topics, you may want to suggest ad-hoc workshops. In a nutshell, there are so many different ways to become directly involved and to be a stakeholder in EADI's key event next year. We would like to expressly draw your attention to the first call for papers for this event which will be available on our website as from July.

Another key EADI activity is its series of international summer schools. After the very successful pilot in Geneva, hosted by IUED last September/October, we would like to draw your attention to the second International summer school. A detailed announcement and complete programme including registration details have been posted on our EADI website. Please do contact us if you wish to participate



or you may want to suggest bright and interested students to join this training programme.

Reports from the Malta Conference on the European Monetary Union, other EADI seminars, working group activities and a warm welcome to new members are also presented here.

Thomas Lawo
Executive Secretary
lawo@eadi.org

Dossier

Europe-wide debate: European Development Co-operation to 2010 - EDC2010

First results, next steps



This newsletter dossier is focusing on the first activities and results produced as part of the "European Development Co-operation to 2010" project which is run by EADI. The project aims to raise awareness about the current changes taking place in EU development policy. EADI member institutions have organised national level events, in most cases together with partners from the NGOs and NGO networks, in order to stimulate a dialogue across institutional borders.

In this dossier you will find a brief summary of a meeting series organised last year by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in the UK and more extensive reports from workshops and conferences held recently in Ireland, Denmark and The Netherlands. In Germany, a meeting series called "Bonn meeting series 2004" has started, and the two first meetings are featured in this dossier. In this context, we also feature an interview with

Clare Short, the former British development minister.

EADI has developed a network of committed collaborators in the past 12 months, and more than 15 events in seven countries have taken place. At least five events will follow in 2004, including our next EADI Summer School (see page 12). At the heart of the project is a website (www.edc2010.net), which is maintained in collaboration with EUFORIC, Europe's Forum on International Co-operation.

EADI aims to extend this network, especially to the new member states of the EU. The SID/EADI conference, which is described on page 11, seems to play an important role in this effort. The conference entitled "European Development Co-operation: Towards Policy Renewal and New Commitment" will be taking place on 27 and 28 September 2004 and is an element in the SID programme "Europe and the South: A New Era". This conference is a

result of the dialogue between SID and EADI, who have decided to develop the EDC2010 project as a long-term programme building on the accomplishments of the individual organisations in the past.

At EADI's 11th General Conference from 22 - 24 September 2005, a special session is dedicated to the EDC2010 programme: The debate will be taken one step further from the national level debates to the European level. Key areas for follow-up that were identified at the national level events will be discussed in terms of strategic policy dialogue and research (see the call for papers on our website).

In conclusion of this dossier, Thomas Lawo gives us some food for thought with a commentary on the coherence and effectiveness of EU aid, focusing on the key issues and demands that seem to be emerging as the most critical for the EU and all its member states.

United Kingdom

Battles won? Battles lost? Battles still to fight?

Notes from the ODI Meetings on European Development Co-operation, London, July - November 2003 (by Simon Maxwell, Director)

The London-based Overseas Development Institute (ODI) organised eight meetings in the second half of 2003 on the future of European development co-operation. Speakers in the meeting series were, among others, EU Commissioner Chris Patten; Baroness Valerie Amos, then UK Secretary of State for International Development; Gareth Thomas, Under-Secretary of State for International Development; Glenys Kinnock, MEP; Peter Mandelson, MP; and Gisela Stuart, MP and UK Representative on the European Convention. The full programme and summaries of all the meetings can be found on the ODI website (www.odi.ac.org) and on the EDC 2010 (www.edc2010.net) site hosted by EUFORIC. Seven key messages have emerged from the debate:

- (1) Those who want development and humanitarian aid to be independent of CFSP, or on an equal footing to it, have battles still to fight.
- (2) The ACP faces a major challenge. It still has its defenders, but there is also recognition that what benefits the ACP had as a result of its special relationship are now being eroded, for example as a result of trade liberalisation, but also by virtue of new trade arrangements (e.g. EBA), new trade alliances and new regional economic partnership agreements.
- (3) The opportunity has to be taken next year to restructure the Commission, with a single Commissioner for development and a reorganised internal structure.
- (4) Enlargement will make little difference economically, at least to aid flows, but may well do so politically.
- (5) The battle to preserve the special status of the EDF has been lost, but there is still a battle to fight on poverty orientation.
- (6) The collapse of the Cancun talks raises important questions about the commitment of the big players, including the EU, to multilateralism in the trade arena.
- (7) It should come as no surprise that progress on these questions will require a careful balancing of interests and positions.

Ireland: International Conference

European Union Development Co-operation to 2010 and Beyond: Challenges for Ireland in an Enlarged Union

On 14 April the UCD's Centre for Development Studies (CDS) hosted a major conference on "Europe's Development Co-operation Policies to 2010 and beyond: Challenges for Ireland in an Enlarged Union". The conference, partly funded by Development Co-operation Ireland/ Department of Foreign Affairs, was organised in association with the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) based in Bonn, the European Centre for Development Policy Management in the Netherlands and the London-based Overseas Development Institute (ODI). It brought together a range of experts from developing countries, the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Irish government, academics, and Irish and international NGOs. Professor Mary Lambkin, Dean of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies, welcomed the conference participants and Dr Majda Bne Saad, CDS Director, outlined the objectives for the conference. Speakers included Chris Flood, Chair of the Advisory Board for Development Co-operation Ireland (who delivered an address on behalf of the Minister of State Tom Kitt TD), Koos Richelle, Director General for Development at the European Commission, Dr Berhanu from the Brussels Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries, Anders Wijkman MEP, a former Assistant UN Secretary General and Vice-Chair, European Parliament Committee on Development and Co-operation, Dr Sheila Page of ODI, and Professor Helen O'Neill of CDS.

Conference participants reflected on how over the next five to ten years an unprecedented number of decisions will be taken which will have a bearing on the EU's relations with the developing world. These include agreement on an EU Constitution, the design of a common foreign and security policy, new directions in the EU's relations with various regional groupings, including efforts to set up Economic Partnership Agreements and reforms to the EU budget. Particular attention was paid to Ireland's role in working for a coherent vision and strategy for Europe's relations with the developing world, one

centred on poverty reduction, effective multilateralism, and the promotion of human security. Chris Flood emphasised how policy coherence across a range of EU policies would offer benefits for developing countries, which would outweigh even the impact of the EU's collective development co-operation finance. He highlighted the need to redouble efforts to ensure that the Commission's development finance is targeted at those most in need and to optimising the Commission's effectiveness as an aid donor. The conference heard from Professor O'Neill how ensuring policy coherence, complementarity and co-ordination with respect to international development co-operation presents major challenges for the EU and its member states. Dr Sheila Page's presentation highlighted how the EU's plethora of trade agreements and relationships with developing countries are incoherent, and result in the Union failing to provide a clear European policy framework for harnessing international trade as an engine for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Koos Richelle provided an insightful account of the challenges facing the Commission in ensuring that European development co-operation policy is an integral part of Europe's external relations and is seen as critical to fostering peace and security. Dr Berhanu of the ACP Secretariat highlighted the

diversity among the 79-member ACP group of countries and the challenges facing them in working as a group. He also put the scale of the EU's development finance into context, mentioning that the average aid allocation per ACP citizen (5 Euro) is tiny compared to the annual EC subsidy per cow (800 Euro).

Closing the conference, Anders Wijkman MEP restated the case for improved co-ordination, complementarity and coherence across EU development policies while highlighting the need to address the current understaffing of the Commission, which is partly responsible for preventing such an outcome. He also focused on a number of key areas where the EU could play a leadership role, for instance in financing and creating global public goods in areas such as HIV/AIDS and environmental protection/regeneration, and crisis prevention. Linked to this he highlighted the challenge of merging the EU's poverty eradication agenda and its environmental/natural resource agenda into a truly holistic development agenda.



The conference highlighted a number of key areas for follow-up in terms of strategic policy dialogue and research. These included:

- Reviewing progress in relation to the 3Cs - coherence, co-ordination and complementarity - with a view to giving greater attention to co-ordination of member states' policies and tackling critical aspects of policy incoherence, for instance in relation to the link between the EU's development policy and its trade policy.
- Re-examining the relationship between the EU's development policy and the Union's overall external relations policy, and specifically its common foreign and security policy, with a view to looking at how development policy can contribute to a more secure, peaceful and prosperous world, without its becoming a mere instrument of, or of secondary importance to, Europe's common foreign and security policy.
- Identifying areas where the EU can harness its resources to become a leader and an

innovator in terms of promoting and implementing policies in support of the MDGs, for instance in relation to the financing of global public goods in relation to HIV/AIDS treatment, environmental regeneration and crisis prevention.

Majda Bne Saad, Director of UCD

E-mail: majda.bnesaad@ucd.ie

Denmark

Tendencies in the EU's Development and Foreign Policies and the Impact on Danish Development Assistance and Foreign Policy: Fruitful Co-ordination or Destructive Streamlining?

The Danish Development Research Environment joined the EDC2010 debate when the Association of Development Researchers in Denmark (FAU) and Department of Intercultural Communication and Management (DICM) at the Copenhagen Business School (CBS) hosted a seminar on "Tendencies in the EU's Development and Foreign Policies and the Impact on Danish Development Assistance and Foreign Policy: Fruitful Co-ordination or Destructive Streamlining?" held on 14 April 2004.

After a welcome by the Chairman of the FAU, Asst. Prof. Soeren Jeppesen and an introduction by Asst. Prof. Henrik Schaumburg-Müller, DICM, CBS, the debate was begun by three presentations. Senior Researcher Gorm Rye Olsen, Danish Institute of International Studies, Copenhagen, was the first on the floor with his discussion of: "The EU: Development Assistance as Security Policy and An Instrument in the Fight against Terrorism?" He argued that the tendencies in EU policies could be explained with reference to two main conditions: a) European interests, partly the ambition of becoming a central/major international player and partly understood as the bureaucrats and their influence, and b) the global hegemonic situation. He pointed out that the EU, since its foundation, had had the ambition of becoming a superpower, especially its larger members; that also bureaucrats influenced the policies; and since 11 Septem-

ber 2001 development assistance had come under severe pressure. From this perspective he expected development assistance to be subordinated to security and foreign policies.

Political co-ordinator Morten Emil Hansen from the Danish NGO Ibis continued the discussion by addressing the issue of "EU-Danish relations seen from the NGO Sector". He focused on the relations between trade and development assistance. The NGO sector was worried about current tendencies, as the EU was the biggest multilateral donor of all, but unfortunately also the least effective. While attempts were launched to make the EU's development assistance more efficient, the amount of funds was decreased and/or redirected from poverty reduction, agricultural development to, for example, the fight against terrorism. He argued that countries like Denmark needed to make a sincere assessment of whether the EU was the right channel for development assistance and needed to start looking for alternatives.

The third and final presenter was Nanna Hvidt, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Danida. She shared her viewpoints on "The Future Division of Labour between Bilateral and EU Development Assistance". She partly agreed with the observations being made, but highlighted that the EU channelled 50 % of all multilateral aid assistance. The EU

is also present in all 55 African countries, while roughly 15 of these countries receive most of the development assistance from all sources, due to their status as 'Good Performers'. However, many multilateral and bilateral donor agencies were also present, so one pertinent issue would be increasing co-ordination of donor funds in order to avoid overloading the capacity of the third world governments, she said. For example, will all the new EU member states set up aid administration units which will each handle small amounts of aid? New and

Italy

In December 2003 the Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CESPI) held a workshop dealing with questions of local autonomy and civil society as a contribution to the EDC2010 project "European Development Co-operation to 2010 - Dialogo con le autonomie locali e la società civile". Documentation can be downloaded from the EDC 2010 website of at <http://www.cespi.it/aree-REG-ASCOD.html>

On 16 June 2004, another conference as an Italian input to the debate will be held on the future of development co-operation, with a focus on the EC neighbourhood policy "Wider Europe and the role of decentralised co-operation". The conference is targeting representatives from Italian municipalities and local authorities directly involved and interested in the new scenario of development co-operation. See www.edc2010.net.

more flexible ways of handling development assistance are needed.

In the second part of the seminar the floor was opened for questions from the audience that led to a very lively debate and exchange of views, comments and arguments between the panel and the audience. In summing up the discussions, Neil Webster, Head of Department, Danish Institute of International Studies, sketched four possible future areas of investigation: 1) Policies vs. realities (why does the US Administration spend 98 % of its development assistance in North Africa and the Middle East?), 2) Focussing on and development of existing areas of key expertise (poverty, education, health, etc.) and arguing their importance vis-à-vis security issues, 3) Pro poor growth strategies (linkages between poverty reduction, good governance and sector-wide approaches), and 4) Policy coherence (MDGs, SP and the issue of implementation, as there are major gaps

between policy formulation to implementation).

Henrik Schaumburg-Müller rounded off the seminar, thanking the panel and participants for their interesting input and noting that further debate would take place at upcoming seminars, for example at DIIS. He also urged anyone who was interested to consult and follow the debate on the EADI EDC2010 webpage.

Henrik Schaumburg-Müller, DICM, CBS
E-mail: hsm.ikl@cbs.dk

and Soeren Jeppesen, FAU
E-mail: sj.iks@cbs.dk



Forthcoming events EDC2010

EADI International Summer School 2004:

Constructing Democracy? Challenges for the European Development Agenda, 29th August - 8 September 2004, Enschede, The Netherlands.

Bonn Meeting Series:

Poverty Eradication or Export Promotion? Cotonou and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), 21 September 2004, Bonn, Germany.

SID/ EADI international conference

on "Europe and the South: A New Era. European Development Co-operation: Towards Policy Renewal and a New Commitment", 27-28 September 2004, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Bonn Meeting Series

EU Development Co-operation - The Other Security Policy?
2 November 2004, Bonn, Germany

GEMDEV/EADI Seminar

"The State of Development Research in Relation to European Development Co-operation" (working title), 19 November 2004, Paris, France.

11th General Conference of EADI

from 22-24 September 2005, Bonn, Germany



Germany

Bonn Meeting Series 2004 - A German Debate on the Perspectives and Challenges of European Development Policy

"The best and cheapest security policy is an efficient, pro-poor development policy." This idea, expressed in a common statement by Thomas Lawo (EADI) and Reinhard Hermle (Association of German development NGOs [VENRO]), was one of the starting points of the panel discussion "Poverty reduction - just a vision? The European Union between rhetoric and reality", held on 29 April in Bonn. European politicians and representatives of research institutes and NGOs met in the auditorium of the "Haus der Geschichte" to discuss questions like the coherence between development policy and related EU policies, the roots of poverty and the official and hidden aims of EU development co-operation.

The panel discussion was the first of four meetings which will be held in Bonn over the next few months. The ambitious aim of the four organising institutions (EADI, VENRO, the Centre for International Co-operation, Bonn [CIC] and the German Development Institute [GDI]) is to launch a debate between politicians, academia and civil society, to "build bridges" between the different actors, and to find concerted solutions to ongoing problems and challenges of European development co-operation. At the same time, the "Bonn

meeting series 2004" is the German contribution to the EADI-run Europe-wide project "European development co-operation to 2010".

In general terms, the most common concern of the Bonn panel discussion turned out to be the increasing importance of security issues at the expense of poverty reduction in the EU. According to the above-mentioned statement by Messrs Lawo and Hermle, European assistance programmes are commonly used to serve security interests. As an example, the statement quotes the misuse of European development funds for the financing of African peace corps.

A similar idea was expressed during the panel discussion. Michael Dauderstädt from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation underlined the fact that the dominance of foreign policy interests has always been a reality, as proven by the EU's efforts during the Cold War to "stabilise" border countries through development assistance. Nonetheless, the tendency has clearly been in the ascendant since 11 September 2001. Within the countries, development policy is often subordinated to the foreign ministries with a high risk of development policy falling into bad ways. Germany, which has its own ministry for

development co-operation, is still the exception and it is hard to tell what the distribution of the departments at European level will look like after the European Constitution is adopted.

Responding to Mr Hermle's reproach concerning the use of development funds for strategic, rather than for the poorest regions, Alexander Baum from the European Commission observed that the over-proportion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) going towards the Balkan region can partly be explained by the decision of the member states that an important part of this ODA should flow through EU channels. "Development co-operation," he said, "has the unique particularity of formulating aims that are not its own, but which concern foreign populations." Therefore, a satisfactory balance has to be found with other policy fields, like security and foreign policy. In an admittedly cynical manner, Baum suggested that the idea of self-interest was crucial for the survival of development policy.

On the subject of aid conditionality, Martin Wilde provoked an animated and polemic debate among the audience. According to the Christian Democratic politician, the central causes of poverty are the national elites and corruption in the recipient countries. The EU



should therefore stop directing development assistance towards countries where democracy and human rights are non-existent. There was wide-ranging agreement on the unilateral character of Wilde's interpretation. The accent was put on global or external factors, like trade liberalisation or agricultural subsidies, to explain the persistence of worldwide inequalities. Particularly the Common Agricultural Policy was considered to be in contradiction with Europe's commitment to poverty reduction.

The panel discussion gave the impetus for further reflections rather than definite answers. It will be followed by three meetings in May, September and November, which have the ambition to improve the understanding of different aspects of the future of European development co-operation. Each meeting will give experts from Germany and abroad the opportunity to exchange views on the respective issues.

Jeanne Lätt, EADI Secretariat
E-mail: laett@eadi.org

Info

On 26 May 2004, specialists from Germany and various new EU member countries discussed the challenges and opportunities offered by European enlargement during a meeting entitled "Development co-operation in the enlarged European Union: New borders - new horizons?" (see project website).

"Poverty eradication or export promotion? Cotonou and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)" will be the title of a conference on the future of Europe's relations with the ACP countries (77 developing countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific) which will take place on 21 September 2004.

The concluding panel discussion will take place on 2 November 2004: "EU development co-operation - the other security policy?"

For further information, please consult the details of the "Bonn meeting series 2004" at www.eadi.org/edc2010/germany.

The Netherlands

Challenge or Disaster? The Impact of EU Enlargement on Development Policy

Enlargement and the future of European development policy were the dominant issues of a one-day debate jointly organised by the Society for International Development, The Netherlands and Cordaid on 22 April in The Hague. With the accession of ten new countries and the Dutch presidency just around the corner, the place and time seemed to be well chosen for this conference. Members of the European and Dutch development community met in the splendid Senate Hall to develop an open dialogue with Dutch policy makers, among whom the presence of the Minister for Development Co-operation, Agnes van Ardenne, was particularly notable. Their main concern was: How will the government use its presidency to influence European development policy?

The morning session was opened by three welcoming speeches, by Frans Polman (CONCORD), Jos van Gennep (SID) and René Grotenhuis (Cordaid). All of them emphasised the challenge which the most important enlargement in the history of the EU represents not only for the new member states, but also for the original 15. For the accession countries, the enlargement implies turning from former recipients of structural funds to donors of official development assistance (ODA) - not an easy task for countries with a young NGO structure and a traditionally low ODA, confined mostly to the "comrades" of the former Warsaw pact. More importantly, though, enlargement means that the old member states have to leave aside arrogance and dominance to share experiences and to find new, concerted solutions in the ongoing debate on development co-operation. Challenge or disaster? The two keynote speakers, Carlos Montes from "Development Strategies" and Jan Plešinger from the Czech Forum for Development Co-operation, gave very different answers to the fundamental question of the debate. Montes clearly stressed the "opportunity" side of European enlargement. He positively interpreted the fact that most of the new members are strongly supportive of democracy and good governance as one of the main ODA objectives. Considering the crucial role of democracy and accountability for aid to work,

the enlargement would thus improve aid quality. Plešinger was much more pessimistic. As he put it, "there is a real threat that the impact of enlargement on the EU development agenda could be quite dreadful". The reasons he put forward were the still very modest importance of ODA and NGO structures in the new member states, the distribution of the development agenda among different ministries (11 in the Czech case!) and, last but not least, the fact that development co-operation is generally motivated by the European example, rather than by its own sense of necessity.

During the second half of the day, a panel discussion was held under the moderation of James Mackie from the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM). Together with two members of the Dutch Parliament, the keynote speakers commented on different aspects of the debate in the morning. Thanks to the open format of the discussion, important input from the audience was possible. The most salient points of the debate were:

- The necessity to include the political dimension and the security issue in the debate on development co-operation.
- The importance of including the new member states in the ongoing debate about European development co-operation.
- The role the Dutch government should play in building a common vision of Europe's responsibility in the world. This could be achieved through a homologous approach, by promoting bilateral relations between the NGOs, and between the governments of old and new members.

In conclusion, the outcomes of the seminars were summarised by René Grotenhuis, to be presented to the Dutch authorities. More information is available at: www.europaindewereld.nl

Report: Jeanne Lätt, EADI Secretariat
E-mail: laett@eadi.org

Interview with Clare Short

The former British Development Minister on the old-fashioned great power mentality and a lack of visions for a more just world order.

1. *What are the European Union's major responsibilities in the global arena?*

We need a discussion across the whole of the European Union about what common foreign and security policy we want the EU to have. There are two conflicting outlooks and we don't debate them enough: One is that we need to create a sort of alternative great power as a counter-weight to the United States. This tends to lead to arguments for being a community looking to have power, more defence spending - that old-fashioned great power mentality. The alternative role for the EU and the one we should pursue is a community of nations committed to strong multilateral global institutions and a more just world order.

The EU is a very important body because it is such a big economy and has such strong potential on the international stage, but I don't think there is a clear enough vision of what it wants to do with its power. The EU is not as constructive or influential as it could be, since a lot of foreign ministers are still thinking in great power terms.

2. *The EU has clearly committed itself to the Millennium Development Goals and to world-wide poverty reduction. Do you see the political will in the member states and the Union?*

In my view the Millennium Development Goals are extremely important. With increased will and determination in the international community they could be achieved. There would still be another billion people left in extreme poverty. But we would have built an international system that was capable of setting itself very big ambitions and delivering on them, which would bring hope to the world.

Unfortunately, I am afraid in the post-Iraq era the commitment to more effective development and poverty reduction has been reduced because the world is distracted by - not surprisingly - the troubles in the Middle

East and the growth of Al-Quaida that has been enormously enlarged by the mishandling of Iraq. People of the EU have got to get more committed and more serious about making sure that we do achieve these goals, and I am afraid at the moment the world is going backwards.

3. *The EU commissioner for external relations, Chris Patten, once said that "tackling security risks means tackling poverty". Do you agree?*

I do agree. I don't think tackling poverty is all that needs to be done. But I think if you only take a security approach to tackling terrorism you will fail because there are many, many



countries full of poverty, hopelessness and despair. Then it would be very difficult to prevent misguided young people full of anger and despair joining up to terrorist-type organisations. This might be different if we commit to development, the reduction of poverty and, in particular, to helping failed states build competent state institutions to care for their people.

I think Britain's lesson on Northern Ireland is that if you want to deal with a terrorist organisation that is fed by the sense of grievance of the people who have been treated

unjustly, you do much better if you create a more just social order, and then you appeal to everyone to stop supporting violence. We really need to do both, and the current approach is not putting enough stress on tackling poverty. So I agree with Chris Patten on that.

4. *Has the "Global War on Terror" accelerated the trend towards an increasing securitisation of development assistance?*

I think there is a very real danger of this. If you take, for example, Afghanistan, I was one of those who thought it was reasonable to take military action to get rid of the Taliban government that was protecting Al-Quaida and its training camps. But it is only legitimate to do that if we all co-operate to minimise any hurt to Afghan people and help them to rebuild their country. Now, what we needed to do after the war was create order throughout the country. This has not been properly done. The warlords are still there, the national army isn't in place, the drug growing is still in place. Therefore, there hasn't been the economic development there should have been, and therefore there is still terrible poverty and the country remains unstable. So, the security view often fails. The real way to make countries secure is to make them well-governed, to have proper institutions of order, proper public services, proper economic development so that people have a better hope for the future.

5. *How do you think this trend of securitisation will affect developing countries?*

I think the danger is that we get back to some of the mentalities of the Cold War years, where security is the obsession and therefore the OECD countries are looking for governments in developing countries that they can deal with. And they are willing to co-operate with repressive, unjust governments as long as they can keep order. That of course happened throughout the Cold War years, with the biggest example

being the massive aid that was given to Mabuto in Zaire. In a poor country it is very difficult to be a good government and deliver progress for everyone. So the easy answer is to be a dictator. And that's the danger of development being thought of as just short-term security that will be embarrassingly propping up dictators that repress their people. This will create more anger and more suffering and more

unhappiness, which in the long term will feed support for movements of protest and terrorist movements.

Interview (30 March 2004):

Anke Kurat, VENRO

E-mail: a.kurat@venro.org

Steffen Beitz, VENRO

E-mail: s.beitz@venro.org



Commentary

The Coherence and Effectiveness of EU Aid: A New Era in EU External Relations?

by Thomas Lawo

2004 is a year of historic change for the European Union: Enlargement by 10 countries, a new European Parliament, a new College of Commissioners. A European Constitution, if adopted, is expected to provide for innovative institutional arrangements in external relations. Discussions will also begin on the next EC budget and the Financial Perspectives 2007-2013; the Cotonou Agreement provides for a critical assessment of the reality of North-South partnership through the Mid-term Review of ACP Country Strategy Papers.

These developments within the EU are taking place against the background of a new and uncertain international climate. In any analysis of global issues and threats to world peace and sustainable development, (in-)security emerges as a key theme. There is increasing recognition of the interrelationship between development and security. But there are conference battles galore on the question of whether security is the precondition for development, or development the precondition for security. Without going into the details of this debate, it must be recognised that a victory in the "war against hunger" is more likely if the root causes of poverty are successfully overcome and human beings are able to live a decent life in a secure and healthy environment.

A structured, cross-cutting, Europe-wide debate on the future of Europe's Development Co-operation to the year 2010 was first

conceptualised by EADI at an informal directors' meeting in Ljubljana in September 2002. This was tailored to be an answer to the obvious lack of public and co-ordinated multi-stakeholder opinion-building within the EU. The core subjects of the debate have been the financial volume, impact and effectiveness of EU aid with regard to the "Three C's" of the Maastricht Treaty (Coherence, Co-ordination and Complementarity of policies and actions of the Union and of its members) and the unwavering and corresponding commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Coherence in EU external relations

Multilateralism figures prominently in the EU's external relations and security strategy and is also the subject of a recent EC Communication on the EU and the United Nations. Over the past few years the EU has demonstrated its commitment to the UN with a number of important initiatives. The reality, however, is that the EU is continuing to punch below its weight in the UN and the international financial institutions (the IMF, IFC, regional development banks and the World Bank).

EU enlargement should act as a catalyst for strengthening the EU's leadership role multilaterally. With 25 member states now, the EU represents 15% of the membership of the UN. It is uniquely placed to formulate, agree

and carry forward joint positions that are effectively pushing the development agenda in favour of the poor in the UN and the Bretton Woods institutions.

The enlarged EU must consciously embrace and live up to its leadership role, with well thought-out initiatives, genuine dialogue with key partners in the developing and developed world, strong internal co-ordination, excellence and accountability in management and delivery.

Following the breakdown in Cancun, the EU should now take the lead in getting the Doha process back on track. Priority should be given to the achievement of real benefits in the short term for the poorest countries through rapid progress in the most crucial areas, for example the elimination of all agricultural export subsidies with immediate effect.

Co-ordinated Policies

There is general agreement in the EU institutions and member states that using all policy areas and achieving the appropriate policy mix is key to increasing the EU's impact in international affairs. The challenge is to go beyond generalities and apply this approach effectively in specific situations.

Aid delivery should form part of a mutually supportive mix of policies. Such linkage requires detailed knowledge, professional care and sensitivity. However, the wider context is

essential to the effectiveness of aid as well as to overall coherence. Some examples: appropriate EU trade policies, for instance, have a far greater effect than aid programmes in encouraging development in certain countries. Equally, the withdrawal of support to a state on grounds of violation of fundamental democratic principles will also undermine the anti-poverty impact of a co-operation programme. Where bad governance is an obstacle to poverty eradication, EU aid resources can be allocated to reliable and accountable civil society organisations/NGDO's supporting programmes enhancing civil rights and good governance as a precondition for the EU's political support.

Towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In 2002 the EU and all its member states took a decision to increase ODA levels substantially by 2006 so as to contribute to the global effort to double ODA volumes in order to meet the MDGs. Commitments announced at the Monterrey Conference are starting to be implemented and ten member states have introduced concrete plans to increase ODA. Others have reaffirmed their commitment and are in the process of finalising their plans.

In November 2002 the Council requested that the EC monitor the EU follow-up to Monterrey. This affirmation of a collective will to act must be sustained through corresponding action, regular reporting and independent monitoring. First progress reports show that success in achieving this goal is by no means assured.

In parallel to increases in ODA, the EU also committed itself in Monterrey to take concrete steps before 2004 on co-ordinating policies and harmonising procedures both at EC and member state level. There is consensus to move on this fundamental issue and yet it has proven difficult to address. The member states' development directors general and the Commission have been meeting regularly on this question and though the ground work has been done considerable further effort is required, particularly as more actors become involved with enlargement.

The formulation of the next Financial Perspectives and the provision of adequate funding levels for ambitious development

targets independently of other security or external relations budget items provides an opportunity to further check on the commitment to achieving greater coherence in the EU's external policies.

The achievement of the MDGs has been accepted as the key to attaining the overall goal of the EU's international development effort, namely poverty eradication. Poverty eradication has also been confirmed as the principal aim of the EU's future development efforts in the draft Constitutional Treaty. The EC is working closely with the OECD and the World Bank in order to formulate a set of specific indicators for monitoring progress. An international stocktaking of advances to achieve the MDGs will be undertaken in 2005. The EU needs to prepare for this now.

Conclusion

Summarising the debate on the future of Europe's development co-operation over the next one or two decades and the challenges facing the political leadership of the EU/EC and member states, the following key issues and demands seem to emerge as the most critical for the EU and all its member states:

1. The EU's development policy and aid delivery must form part of coherent external relations, underpinned by effective multilateralism.
2. Co-ordinated reshaping of the EU/EC's external assistance policies, including trade, aid and debt-redemption policies and the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy must continue.
3. Complementary donor efforts to substantially increase levels and impact of ODA and progress in harmonised aid delivery are essential to meeting the Millennium Development Goals.
4. The rhetoric in the "war on hunger" and "fighting world poverty" needs to be matched by corresponding action and delivery to yield sustainable results.
5. Development co-operation needs professional and political clout in all governments. This is to be reflected by "flag-bearers" at the highest political level (commissioner/full ministerial rank) in the national cabinets and the EC.

None of this is dramatically new, but we can no longer afford to fail to deliver. Too many promises at too many world conferences and summits need to be matched by swift action. The poor can't wait.

Further reading on EDC2010

Project website:

www.eadi.org/edc2010

Discussion paper

European Development Co-operation to 2010

by Simon Maxwell and Paul Engel, with Ralf J. Leiteritz, James Mackie, David Sunderland and Bettina Woll

ODI Briefing Paper Series on EDC 2010

The following issues are available:

- 1: What scenario for the future?
- 2: International development and foreign policy
- 3: EU trade partnerships

Forthcoming:

4. Political partnership with the South
5. Aid disbursement and effectiveness
6. The internal architecture of European development co-operation

InBrief N° 8 - April 2004 by ECDPM

Newspaper dossier (in German)

Bonner Impulse 2004: Europas Verantwortung für die Eine Welt

Dossier produced on the occasion of the Bonn meeting series and distributed by the taz (die tageszeitung).

Available from the EADI Secretariat

E-debate

www.euforic.org

Annotated bibliography

Institutional guide

Development Research Briefings N°2, 2004 by CDS, University College Dublin

Europe's Common Foreign and Security Policy and Europe's Development Co-operation Policy

Europe and the South: A New Era in European Development Co-operation: Towards Policy Renewal and a New Commitment

International Conference, 27-28 September, 2004, The Hague, The Netherlands

We are pleased to announce the above international civil society conference organised by SID Europe as part of the Europe-wide EDC 2010 programme.

There is a strong belief that a fundamental, multi-polar, cross-border debate is needed in which a key challenge will be to find a new and broader meaning of the concept of development. The development policy of the European Union needs to adapt itself to a new global environment and to the enlarged Europe's external responsibilities; these changes should involve a broad participation of society; they should also involve new patterns of a sustained communication between the worlds of academia, parliaments, decision-makers and civil society.

The most prominent example of such a dialogue is the debate on the future of Europe's development co-operation, the multi-annual "European Development Co-operation to 2010" programme EDC 2010 (see <http://www.edc2010.net> for details). This programme was launched by the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) last year. It has now been decided to develop it as a long-term programme in partnership with the Society for International

Development Europe (SID) and EUFORIC, which builds on the accomplishments of the individual organisations in the past.

While in November 2003 an SID-EADI conference in Vienna aimed to reflect on the future of European development co-operation following the enlargement of the EU, the September conference in The Hague can be considered the second milestone of the EDC 2010 programme. Its objective is to explore opportunities for policy renewal and lay the foundations for a new commitment from politicians and from civil society to the development agenda. The focus of the conference will be on the nature of the European response to closely interlinked themes:

- Foreign policy, security and development
- Trade and development
- Aid effectiveness
- East-South-West partnerships
- The institutional architecture for development
- The politics and practice of European development policy
- Migration and development

Programme

Through the combination of plenary sessions, working groups and networking lounges the conference programme will give participants ample opportunity to broaden their knowledge, exchange their views and make valuable contacts. Eminent speakers will present different views in plenary sessions on current trends in the development field. These will further be elaborated in thematic working groups, chaired by a theme co-ordinator and guided by a briefing paper and an introduction by two experts. The working groups will provide an opportunity for an interactive exchange of views between the worlds of academia, parliaments and civil society. Last but not least, the programme will provide ample opportunity for building and strengthening formal and informal networks.

For more information or to request a registration form please contact Gordana Stankovic at SID Europe on tel.: +31 (0)70 338 3285 or e-mail: g.stankovic.sid@socires.nl. For regular updates please look at the SID Europe website at: <http://www.euforic.org/sid-europe>. We would like to encourage you to visit the website of the EDC2010 programme: <http://www.edc2010.net>



2nd EADI International Summer School 2004

Constructing Democracy? Challenges for the European Development Agenda

Enschede, The Netherlands, 29 August - 8 September, 2004

The development agenda of a large group of donor agencies, both at bilateral and European level, has been increasingly shaped by concerns for governance and democratisation since the early eighties (in particular France) and the fall of the Berlin Wall. Over this period of 20 years it has become clear that democratisation processes in countries with strongly polarised positions among different ethnic, religious or political groups, in conflict or post-conflict situations with tense relations between such groups are - at the very least - problematic. When one looks at one of the most visible manifestations of democracy, elections, these are more often characterised by pre-election violence and corruption than by peaceful campaigns and fair elections.

Various authors indicate that the participation and representation of particular groups in democratic processes is strongly related to ideologies and identity formation, both at societal and state level. For example, although the participation of women in decision-making and in politics became a more prominent issue on the agenda following the Beijing World Conference on Women, their actual participation is proving to be complicated in countries where women are at the centre of nationalist discourses and are considered to safeguard the reproduction of ethnic identity and culture.

Summer School

The 2nd EADI Summer School will start with an overview of the 20-year period of the democratisation and governance agenda since the early eighties. It will provide a brief overview of different concepts and models of democratisation and governance, before proceeding with insights and a critical analysis of the delivery of the European governance and democratisation agenda in developing countries and accession countries during this period. During the second half of the first week,

both students and speakers will address the question of to what extent democratisation processes have been overshadowed by fractured identities, political ideologies or perceptions of potential threats to the nation-state and identity, resulting in the identification of frictions between development agendas and complex realities. Case studies from the Baltics and the Balkans, from different parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America will be used to illustrate this complexity. The first part of the second week will focus on how development agencies try to deal with failed efforts of democratisation, failed efforts for 'good' governance and manifestations of conflict or injustice. It will also critically touch upon the relation between governance and international law, and governance within international organisations. The 2nd International EADI Summer School will conclude with a visit to the Yugoslavia Tribunal or International Criminal Court.

Organisation and registration

This summer school will be jointly organised by the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), the Technology and Development Group (TDG) of the University of Twente and the Centre for European Studies (CES) at the University of Twente. The Summer School is open to:

- PhD students with a Master's in International Relations, European Studies, Development Studies, African Studies, Middle East Studies, Asian Studies, Latin American Studies, Political Science; Political Geography, Social Geography, Sociology, and other relevant backgrounds
- Master's students in the last phase of their studies, preferably involved in writing their thesis on a subject related to the theme of the Summer School.
- Professionals from NGOs, government

organisations, aid organisations, research institutes; scientific and other relevant foundations.

Programme

The detailed programme can be downloaded at http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=ess2004

Costs

The fees for PhD and Master's students will be EUR 150 (excluding accommodation), those for professionals EUR 500. This is if they apply and if the money has been transferred before 15 July! The fees for participants applying at a later date are EUR 250 for PhD students; EUR 200 for Master's students and EUR 600 for professionals. Travel and accommodation costs are excluded.

Application

For registration, please download the application form at http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=ess2004 or contact Susanne von Itter at the EADI Secretariat at itter@eadi.org. Please register as quickly as possible.

Accommodation and travel

Participants are responsible for arranging and paying their own accommodation. Please see the suggestions for accommodation and travel at http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=ess2004

Working language

English

EADI Seminar

The Economic and Monetary Union and the New EU Member States: Some Lessons for and from the Developing World

The Islands and Small States Institute of the Foundation for International Studies, Valletta, Malta, and the Economics Department of the University of Malta in collaboration with EADI organised a symposium on 23 April 2004 in Valletta, Malta, dealing with European monetary union and the new EU member states.

The EMU and the new member states

Economic policy-making in the EU new member states, is undergoing substantial changes in preparation for the *acquis* on economic and budgetary policy becoming binding for them. The EU has a structured macroeconomic and institutional framework for fiscal policy in member states, covering the stages of a country's development from a pre-accession phase to the final adoption of the Euro. In particular, fiscal policy formulation in accession countries will have to consider aspects related to both nominal as well as real economic convergence to catch up with economic activity levels of current member states. This is reinforced by the fact that new member states will also be members of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), albeit with a derogation.

Accession countries are facing a number of important challenges to fiscal policy as they are adopting the *acquis* towards EU membership and seeking to foster growth and macroeconomic

balance. Against the background of competing pressures on public finances, fiscal policy needs to deal with various economic stresses, including substantial external current account deficits and sizeable and potentially volatile capital inflows.

Lessons for and from the developing world

What lessons can be drawn from this process for and from the developing world? The development process often creates conflicts between flexibility and pre-commitment to an announced policy reform programme, such as those proposed by the Growth and Stability Pact, involving fiscal discipline and mobility of capital and labour. The major constraint to such reforms is typically in the socio-political framework and it is important therefore that such reforms enjoy credibility. This implies that economic agents accept the need for such reforms, agree that they will be effective in achieving the desired results and believe that they will be implemented. Credibility is seen as the key explanation behind the failure of

reforms in many developing countries of Latin America and elsewhere.

Issues discussed at the Valletta symposium

Are the policy prescriptions enshrined in the Growth and Stability Pact suitable for the developing world? Will an integrated Europe be of benefit to developing countries? Is the Euro a better currency than the US dollar for conducting trade and as a reserve currency? Can the EU learn from the experience of the developing world when dealing with its poorer member states? And are the new member states, which in many ways are developing countries, prepared to participate in an intensely competitive European market? Will they succeed in eventually joining the Eurozone? These and related issues were discussed during the Valletta symposium.

After a warm welcome by Professor Roger Ellul Micallef, Rector of the University of Malta, and Leslie Agius, Chief Executive of the Foundation for International Studies, Hon Tonio



Fenech, Parliamentary Secretary for Finance, Office of the Prime Minister, gave an introductory speech. Michael Bonello, Governor of the Central Bank of Malta, gave an introduction from his perspective.

Gordon Cordina discussed the question of whether the Growth and Stability Pact was relevant for new member states. Rose Marie Azzopardi of the University of Malta spoke about fiscal discipline in relation to the needs of economic development. Louk de la Rive Box, Maastricht University, gave a presentation on the relationship of the EU and the ACP countries and questioned whether it has become a fictitious partnership. Karl Laferla from the Central Bank of Malta in his presentation stressed the need for financial stability for economic development.



The subsequent session presented case studies: Peter Calleya of the HSBC Bank Malta examined the implications of adapting a single currency for financial institutions especially in small states. The implication of the EMU for international business and investment and the

implications for the adoption of the Euro on convergence were presented by Francis Vassallo, Francis J. Vassallo & Associates, and Alexander de Marco, Central Bank of Malta. Gianni Vaggi of the European School of Advanced Studies of the University of Pavia examined the sustainability of foreign financing in developing countries and drew some lessons for the EU. Saviour Rizzo from the Workers' Development and Participation Centre, Malta, presented the implications of the EMU for social partners.

The symposium was closed by a panel discussion. The papers and the results of the discussion will be published in the conference proceedings.

Lino Briguglio, Foundation for International Studies, Valletta, Malta

News from EADI Working Groups

29th Annual Conference of the Information Management Working Group

Information Management for Development: Do the Policies Work?

9 - 11 September 2004, Maastricht, The Netherlands

Development assistance in the field of information management has focussed on technology. The current emphasis on ICTs has begun to be questioned by practitioners in this area. In this conference we would like to clarify some of these concerns through experiences from several perspectives. The conference will draw on the view of partners in developing countries, EADI members, multilateral and bilateral donors and professional networks. The aim of the conference is to inform those working in information management of the concerns practitioners have with some aspects of current policy approaches and to inform an ongoing debate currently supported by the European Development Co-operation to 2010 project by the EADI network.

Host

The meeting will be hosted by the European Centre for Development Policy Management, (ECDPM), Maastricht, The Netherlands.

Venue

The venue is the University of Maastricht in the Old Government Building in Bouillonstraat.

Registration

The registration documents and the full programme are available at www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=wg_information.

News in brief

EADI Working Group "Europe and Latin America"

"New Trade Challenges Facing Fair Trade: Evolution of the Actors' Dynamics"

Seminar to be held on 21-22 June 2004 at the Institute of Development Studies, Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium. See: http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=wg_europelatinamerica

EADI Working Group "Governance"

The Governance Working Group welcomes two additional conveners. They are Tim Shaw, Professor of Commonwealth, Governance and Development at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, and Liisa Laakso, Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Helsinki, Finland. The working group is planning some events for later in 2004. If you wish to be kept informed on the working group's activities, please contact Gordon Crawford at g.crawford@leeds.ac.uk or see: http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=wg_governance

Social Disintegration and Decline in (Semi-)peripheral Regions: An Alternative Pattern of Development in the World System?

Workshop of the EADI Working Group "Transformations in the World System - Comparative Studies of Development"

The EADI Working Group "Transformations in the World System - Comparative Studies of Development" (formerly "Rise and Decline in the World System") invites all interested institutes and individual scholars to participate in a three-day workshop which will be held in Budapest on 24-26 September, 2004.

Background

The preceding workshop ("The Challenges of Globalisation and the Development of Large (Semi-)Peripheral Countries (China, India, Russia, Brazil, DR Congo)") was held in Moscow, on 31 May - 2 June, 2001. The full-length report of this workshop is available at: http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=moscow201eng

Outline of the workshop

It is now time to continue discussion of the problems considered in 2001. The participants of the previous workshop focused on general issues of globalisation as well as its impact on the large (semi-)peripheral countries.

Meanwhile, there are many arguments in favour saying that the recent forms of globalisation (with a dominance of its financial aspects) bear rather more negative than positive results, at least for most nations. This circumstance means that attention needs to be paid to the field of studies of decline, decay and social disintegration.

However, up until now our social sciences, including (and particularly!) development studies has had a juvenile character. We study the rise and functioning of new and matured socio-economic structures, political institutions, technological breakthroughs, and so on, but we neglect or, at least, underestimate the processes of social decline as a subject of our studies and research.

Nonetheless, there is evidence to show that the decline of the industrial system, nation-state and respective social structures prevails over the rise in the real alternative to the obsolete system, particularly in developing regions, including Eastern Europe and the CIS (the former USSR). We can speak about a "modernisation trap" when past achievements of catching up development and the socio-political institutions which were allowed to

reach a certain level of the economy become insurmountable obstacles to further development.

The former Soviet Union, the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, the Latin American countries in the 1980s, and later in the 1990s, the Asian "tigers" - they all fell into such the trap. This indispensable fact incites us to discuss, in particular, whether the process of accelerated development inevitably bears the internal limits and obstacles to itself in the future or whether they appear as results of external impacts.

Participation and registration: The Institute for Political Science of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will be hosting the workshop. Participants will be accommodated at the Guest House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (EUR 35-80 per night).

Please contact the conveners at
Imre Levai, Budapest
levai@mtapti.hu

Victor Krasilshchikov, Moscow
fvictor@mtu-net.ru



Welcome! New EADI Members

Centre for International Environment and Development Studies, (Noragric), Norway

Established in 1986, Noragric is a centre at the Agricultural University of Norway (NLH) in Ås and brings together research, education and development-related assignments with a focus on developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Noragric aims to contribute towards equitable development, sustained well-being of women and men and sound environmental practices through collaborative activities that generate and exchange knowledge and provide education in the area of agricultural development, livelihood security and natural resource management. Noragric is not an independent institution, nor is it a funding agent for field projects or for independent research. As part of the NLH, Noragric has a staff of 50 people and students from around the world and is a meeting place of cultures and views that is unique and enriching. The overall rationale for Noragric's activities in research, education and assignments is to contribute towards equitable development and community empowerment. Noragric co-ordinates a Master's programme in Development Studies and Management of Natural Resources. Its main research areas are agricultural development and livelihood security, biodiversity and natural resource management and rights, conflicts, poverty and well-being, with a regional focus on Africa, Asia, Europe,

Latin America as well as a global perspective. Noragric plays an active role in national and international committees and networks, in advisory roles for the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as for multi-lateral institutions. Noragric also plays an active role in institutional collaboration with partners in developing countries, and in collaboration with various national and international civil society organisations.

<http://nlh.no/noragric>

Masters Programme in Development and International Co-operation, Jyväskylä, Finland

The University of Jyväskylä, Finland, offers innovative multidisciplinary education programmes and research projects. Today there are nearly 1500 degree students, and exchange students from some 150 foreign universities. The university has research collaborators in almost 1000 universities all over the world. The Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy co-ordinates a two-year Masters programme in Development and International Co-operation. The programme explores international development from a multidisciplinary perspective emphasising the social, educational and environmental dimensions. The core contents of the programme cover international dilemmas of

development, development co-operation policies, approaches to defining and addressing social development issues, and implementation and quality of development co-operation.

<http://www.jyu.fi/yhtfil/intldev>

Delphi Institute of Management, Gran Canaria, Spain

The Delphi Institute of Management is a private institution founded in 1999 by academics and professionals from the economic and tourism fields and is devoted to development training, research and consultancy for institutions and companies. The Institute operates mainly in Spain, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru and Great Britain. It applies a model for approaching the process of value generation in an organisation, which evolves through four areas: resources - people - systems - market. The Delphi institute joined EADI as an associate member.

<http://www.institutodelphi.org>