



Focus
EU Coherence

Accreditation

News from EADI

Editorial

2005 was heralded as the "Year of Destiny" for international development. Looking at the European Union and the global development arena, the title seems more fitting for 2006, because it's time to take action now: the rhetoric of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) needs to be translated into swift and convincing action by the donor community and developing countries alike.

The targets for development aid and especially the ODA levels have been reaffirmed and 2010 and 2015 have been fixed as threshold years with clearly measurable deliverables of international aid for and by all donor countries. The 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) remains an almost mythical target and is to be achieved by 2015. If all of this - especially the achievement of the MDGs - is to be more than just a mantra or a transcendental myth, we need to drastically scale up the global aid flows and the efficiency of the combined and coherent poverty alleviation efforts of the different donors, including the EU and its Member States.

At the same time, developing countries should be assisted so that they can get their houses in order, with governments respecting human rights, the rule of law and good governance, the end of war and the forging of lasting and robust peace arrangements. So-called developed countries must provide framework conditions conducive to supporting these endeavours and assisting with corresponding agreements and structures, including aid and trade regimes which are truly of help to developing countries. The new and old pledges need to be translated into action and converted into facts. And this will need to be matched by drastic reforms of the traditional development aid systems, too.

Simon Maxwell, Director of the Overseas Development Institute, London, recently suggested the establishment of a \$ 5 billion European MDG Fund (to be spent per year!) and argued that multilateral aid channelled

through the European Commission would be both an ambitious vision for EC aid and a reflection of a model partnership with developing countries around the globe. He cites several conditions that have to be met for this fund to be established, but the key point is the question of demonstrated capacity and comparative competence within the Commission.

As we cannot see into the future, we have to believe recently released documents which claim that the EC is definitely on the right track. "The European Consensus", the overall policy paper of the Commission, the Council and the Parliament for European Development Co-operation, is widely being acclaimed as a milestone document. The communication in March - "EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster" - clearly indicates how the policies will be implemented by the different stakeholders. And there is a clear message here for EADI, too: the need for a more coherent ("unified") European development research capacity. The article by Can Akdeniz gives a more detailed backdrop to these initiatives by the Commission and brings EADI into the picture.

The EU communication on EU Aid, our special focus on coherence in European development co-operation and the report from the "Promoting Coherence" conference in Vienna form the core of this newsletter.

In addition, we provide some follow-up reports to our 11th General Conference, related activities of our working groups and the special task group on accreditation, and EADI's role in development studies.

Important decisions were taken by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting in Vienna, which are briefly summarised in this newsletter. A more detailed account of discussions and the new system of membership fees will be provided in a letter to members and directors of institutes. The minutes will also be made available on the



EADI website (Extranet for members only).

The 2006-2008 work programme and the key points for Jean-Luc Maurer's presidency will be circulated as well. We are happy to enclose our EADI Annual Report 2005 with this newsletter, providing a detailed account of an important year: EADI has just turned 30! And as our president said: "La vie commence à trente ans!"

We at EADI feel that 2006 will also be an important year for the development research and training institutes associated with EADI in the pursuit of quality and relevance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Thomas Lawo".

Thomas Lawo
Executive Secretary
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Promoting Coherence

On the occasion of the Austrian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, EADI and the Austrian EADI members ÖFSE (Austrian Foundation for Development Research), VIDC (Vienna Institute for Development and Co-operation) and KEF (Commission for Development Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences) organised an international conference on 31 March 2006 in Vienna on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD).

The European Commission has been preparing the PCD Work Programme 2006–2007 for adoption at the External Relations Council meeting on 11 April 2006, and the conference aimed to recall the importance of national and international efforts in this process on the one hand and to emphasise the role of development research on the other. Further, it was intended to bring together politicians, development administration staff, civil society representatives and the development research community from Europe and from the new Member States to discuss conditions, tools and ways to put coherence into practice.

More than 120 participants took part in the conference in Vienna.

Martin Jäggle, member of the board of the ÖFSE, and **Jean-Luc Maurer**, President of the EADI, gave a warm welcome to the participants and expressed their conviction that PCD is one of the most challenging issues in the recent international development debate.

Paul Hoebink, Centre for International Development Issues at the Radboud University of Nijmegen, opened the session with an introductory overview of different definitions of PCD and the legal basis of policy coherence in the EU. He mentioned different examples of (in-) coherence and presented a typology of coherence, before going on to analyse what causes incoherence. He closed his presentation with some recommendations on how civil society, governments and bureaucrats can support the implementation of coherence.

Alexanda Treziak-Duval, Co-ordinator of Policy Coherence for Development at the OECD, raised the question of whether

institutional mechanisms are the answer. She emphasised at the beginning the importance of a coherent development policy and mentioned, for example, that military expenditures exceed ODA effort 20-fold, that fishing subsidies cost at least 15-20 billion US\$, that tied aid cost poor countries 2-7 billion US\$ and that support given to agriculture is five

times higher than ODA. She stressed that aid is only one part of the answer and other policies must contribute to more coherence. Ms Treziak-Duval explained that the poorest countries rely on aid, while middle-income countries benefit from trade.

Discussing the obstacles of coherence, she presented different approaches and some examples of good practice in implementing policy frameworks for PCD. Providing an analytical framework, which the DAC published in its "Development Dimension Series", she raised a set of important questions addressed to governments concerning the management of policy and the capacity to deliver policy. She concluded that the analytical framework will help to build institutional instruments which can contribute to the PCD process.

Virginia Braunstein, DG Development of the European Commission, presented an overview of the EU's general position on PCD (GAERC Conclusions PCD 24 May 2005) and made some references to the Working Programme 2006-2007, which had been presented at the Councils meeting (GAERC) in April 2006.

Jan Klugkist, who is responsible for coherence activities within the Dutch Development Co-operation Ministry, spontaneously agreed to present some best practice examples. He provided different examples and approaches regarding what development administration has to look at and emphasised the importance of institutionalised dialogue in national policy and the coalition-building process between countries, ministries and civil society. He also mentioned various examples of where initiatives have succeeded (Cotton Club, Fish Club). Mr Klugkist also underlined the importance of a coherent policy in the recipient countries.

After lunch **Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl**, General Director of Austrian Development Co-operation at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, focussed on Austria's profile and achievements in PCD. Starting with the international framework, she described mechanisms which had been put in place in Austrian development co-operation so far. She referred to efforts in





the area of sustainable development and the relation between the economy and development, and described ministerial consultation processes which are aimed at strengthening PCD. Furthermore, she stressed the fact that participation in policy co-ordination at the country level (PRSPs, NIP, SWAPs) can also contribute to more PCD. Referring to the institutional level she underlined the fact that the founding of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is another important step in the process of implementing PCD. Ms Freudenschuss-Reichl pointed out that progress was made on PCD at the EU level at the GAERC in May 2005 and that Austria is striving to promote PCD as one of the important issues during the Austrian presidency.

Louka Katseli, Director of the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), referred to the results of the Centre's research and stressed very clearly that some of the most glaring examples of a lack of policy coherence occur at the intersection of aid and trade. Ms Katseli said that the traditional argument that aid was better than trade for raising welfare in developing countries did not hold the ground and emphasised that those countries which receive only aid are the "coherence orphans". She suggested that a mix of market access and aid spending would be more effective than either policy in isolation. She presented the mutual interaction between aid/trade, trade/migration and aid /migration and concluded by saying that there was a need for institutional arrangements within and between governments in order to promote more coherent policies.

During the plenary discussion at the end of the day, **Jean-Jaques Gabas** (GEMDEV) said that we had to bear in mind that the Chinese development assistance stands in contradiction to the PCD approach and that we had to face this reality when discussing the issue of coherence. **Johannes Trimmel** from the Austrian EU platform of NGOs called for institutional dialogue between governments and NGOs, as well within developing countries and donor countries to promote PCD with the support of civil society.

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Links

EU Policy Coherence - Concord und Evert Vermeer Foundation
<http://www.eucoherence.org/>

EU Policy Coherence - Concord and Evert Vermeer Foundation: Strategy Paper
<http://eu-coherence.wizard.pvda.nl/download.do/id/100141249/cd/true/>

The Millennium Development Goals - Europe Cares.... Policy Coherence for Development
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/communications/docs/MDGs_depliant_004.pdf#zoom=125

Commission Staff Working Paper: Policy Coherence for Development, Work Programme 2006-2007
http://doku.cac.at/coherence_work_programme_2006_07.doc

OECD Policy Brief: Policy Coherence: Vital for global development, July 2003
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/1/50/8879954.pdf>

EU Mechanisms that Promote Policy Coherence for Development: A scoping Study, 2006. Evaluation Series of the European Union, Triple C Evaluation No 2

Coherence and Development Policy: An Autopsy with some European Examples

Paul Hoebink, CIDIN

Even though 'coherence', or 'policy coherence', is relatively novel as an idea, it has become a key concept in development policy. The most advanced deliberations in this matter can be located within the European Union. There the debates revolve around the implementation of the development section of the Maastricht Treaty and the so-called Three Cs: co-ordination, coherence and complementarity.

Coherence of Policy or Policy Coherence

To date there is no commonly agreed upon definition of coherence. Dictionaries state that coherence is synonymous with consistency and is thus defined as being 'free from self-contradiction' in regard to thoughts and statements (Concise Oxford Dictionary; The Wordsworth Concise Dictionary). Thus, coherence of policy could be defined as: 'The non-occurrence of effects of policy that are contrary to the intended results or aims of policy'. Coherence can therefore be defined in a narrow or broad sense. A narrow definition would be that objectives of policy in a particular field may not be undermined or obstructed by actions or activities in this same field. The wider definition would include that objectives of policy in one field may not be undermined or obstructed by actions or activities of government in that or other fields. The narrow definition of policy coherence may also be defined as internal coherence, i.e. the consequences of a certain part of development policy should not be

contrary to the intended results or aims of the same or other parts of development policy. Moreover, since development policy is part of foreign policy, internal coherence of development policy also concerns foreign and trade policy. The broad perspective could also be called external coherence, in which goals and activities in a given policy sector should not be contradictory to policies in another sector. Of relevance to development policy are, inter alia, market policies, policies that privilege certain economic sectors, migration policy and environmental policies. External coherence consequently calls for an examination of relations between government bureaucracies, the hierarchy between these institutions, differences in ideologies and power relations.

The Legal Basis of Policy Coherence in the European Union

Although coherence is often considered as a policy goal, it does not really have a legal basis. As abovementioned, the European Union is an exception. The concept of policy coherence was introduced into European policies by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. The Treaty referred to coherence/consistency in its foreign policy in Article C:

'The Union shall in particular ensure the consistency of its external activities as a whole in the context of its external relations, security, economic and development policies. The Council and the Commission shall be responsible for ensuring such consistency. They shall ensure the implementation of these policies, each in accordance with its respective powers.'

Articles 130U and 130V are of particular importance in regard to development co-operation policy. Article 130V could be called the Maastricht Treaty's 'coherence

article' in the field of development co-operation, as it states that :

'The Community shall take account of the objectives referred to in Article 130U in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.'

Article 130U is the first Article with any relation to development co-operation in the Maastricht Treaty and thus defines the general development objectives for the Community:

'1. Community Policy in the sphere of development co-operation, which shall be complementary to the policies pursued by the Member States, shall foster:

- the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries and more particularly the most disadvantaged amongst them;
- the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
- the campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

2. Community policy in this area shall contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to that of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.'

The term coherence as such does not appear in the Maastricht Treaty, nor in any other resolutions of the European Union, until the Commission's decision on beef export subsidies in 1994:

'It is therefore necessary to take measures to end the serious incoherence that exists between the agricultural policy and the development policy of the Community. Such measures are all the more urgent because this harmonisation is a duty imposed by the treaty on European Union (Article 130V).'

The Commission also proposed measures such as the collection of data and adjustment of the subsidies 'for the purpose of ensuring coherence between the Common Agricultural Policy and the development policy' (Commission Européenne 1994).



Causes of Incoherence within and between Policies

There are various causes of incoherence within or between policies. First of all, incoherence can be the product of a compromise resulting from conflicts of interest of different stakeholders, for example parties, pressure groups, institutions and departments. Furthermore, due to their vast complexity, the precise consequences or side effects of policies are very difficult to predict accurately. Finally, policy makers, administrators, politicians and most other people tend to focus entirely on the particular policy field for which they are expected to take measures, and thus often act in a rather short-sighted manner. All of these factors apply particularly to European policy, as the number of stakeholders is much greater and national interests complicate the picture. Causes of incoherence can generally be classified in the categories intended/unintended, structural/temporary/fictitious and institutional/political.

Intended incoherence would be a form of incoherence in which an authority consciously accepts that the objectives of policy in a particular field cannot be achieved because the policy involves conflicting interests. Protecting the interests of one group of stakeholders might go at the expense of the interests of another group of stakeholders. An example of such intended incoherence is when a government accepts that developing countries will have restricted market access for their exports because domestic employment in certain sectors would otherwise be unduly affected. A further distinction can be made here between an intended incoherence to correct adverse effects in the short term while adhering to the longer term objectives and an incoherence which is intended purely to remedy certain negative effects for particular parties in the short term. In the case of unintended incoherence, policies in a particular field frustrate the objectives or results of other policies although this is not noticed because the results of the different policies are never compared. This type of incoherence could frequently occur in the field of development because policy procedures manifest themselves far away. An example is the abovementioned meat subsidies: the effects of these subsidies on the West African market (negative effects from the development point

of view) became apparent only when European NGOs pointed them out.

The second set of causes can be described as structural, temporary and fictitious. Structural causes exist when different interest groups are on opposite sides of the possible range of policies, in particular when it is difficult to find compromises and the gain of one might be the loss of the other. Liberalisation of markets is an example of a structural incoherence, as it might give access to new producers at the cost of national producers but at a gain for national consumers. These causes might only be temporary if the different parties simply need time to adjust to the new circumstances. They might even be fictitious if they merely exist in the ideologies and ideas of some of the parties involved. Finally, causes of incoherence may be due to institutional differences or inter-institutional competition or in politico-economic contradictions. Cultural and/or ideological differences between institutions, compartmentalisation of policy departments and the lack of co-ordination can all lead to incoherence. On the politico-economic level, conflicting interests, the complexity of issues and general ideologies (deregulation/liberalisation, internationalisation/globalisation) often lead to incoherence. An often-quoted example of an incoherence of this category is tied aid, as it makes aid expensive and frequently leads to so-called 'white elephants'.

Remedies for such incoherence include the implementation of impact studies, the design and employment of mechanisms for better weighing, compensation, information and mediation, co-ordination, as well as the acceptance or toleration of incoherence.

Measures Taken Hitherto and Conclusion

Coherence of policy is an aspect of government activity that has hitherto received little attention, but in the last ten years attention has been rapidly growing. None the less, provision was made in Article 130 V of the Treaty on the European Union, the Maastricht Treaty, for coherence of European development policy. Despite the urging of various Member States, little has been done to implement this article. The report of the European Commission on this subject is defensive and contains no specific proposals for dealing with incoherence. The same could

be said about the EU's statement on development policy of 2000. The Committee on External Relations appears mainly to be concentrating on coherence within foreign policy and coherence of new policy proposals. Consequently, it disregards both existing examples of incoherence and the coherence of development policy and internal European policy. During the Dutch presidency in the first half of 1997, an informal Council meeting in the Amsterdam Arena was dedicated to discussions on policy incoherence in several fields. The official Council meeting in June 1997 did not lead to any concrete proposals to introduce instruments to foster coherence; only new discussions were announced. In 2000 European Commissioner for Development Nielson was confronted with a clear defeat in the Commission when he, maybe over ambitiously tried to change the scenes. Little has happened since then.

Nevertheless, various instruments could be devised to promote coherence. The Netherlands, Denmark and Germany, in particular, seem to be in favour of adding new instruments. In recent years they have also been getting support from the UK and Sweden. But still this seems to be very much a discussion or presentation 'for the audience' and less one with practical consequences and policy implications. The effectiveness of new instruments should be weighed in advance. Creating greater openness and fostering clear assessments with a minimum of bureaucracy could be a guideline here. First of all, the mandate of the Committee on External Policy could be expanded to include existing policy and internal policy. The most attractive of the other options would be the annual reporting system and complaints procedure, because they can be arranged with this minimum of bureaucracy. The reporting could be integrated into the existing Country Strategy Papers, which should become a yearly renewed planning and early warning document. In addition, such reporting would ensure greater transparency and provide more scope for supervision.

This article is an abstract from:

Hoebink, Paul (2005). Coherence and Development Policy: An autopsy with some European examples, in: Österreichische Forschungsstiftung für Entwicklungshilfe - ÖFSE (Hg.): Österreichische Entwicklungspolitik - Analysen, Informationen 2004. EU Entwicklungspolitik - Quo vadis?, Wien 37-50.

Policy Coherence for Development: What do we know ? What can we do?

Louka Katseli, OECD Development Centre

The importance of coherence among OECD country policies that have an impact upon development is a matter of growing interest to policy-makers in the North and the South. Policy coherence can be defined as 'the pursuit of development objectives through the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions on the part of both OECD and developing countries'. Ambitious international commitments to global development (notably the Millennium Development Goals) require that scarce resources be efficiently used. This in turn increases the payoff to the coherence of policies related to aid, investment, migration and trade. Furthermore, the costs of incoherence have risen for three reasons: (1) political legitimacy increases pressure for more transparent and inclusive global architecture; (2) globalisation and liberalisation raise the potential gains from interdependence and integration; and (3) new sources of risk (security, environment, disease, migration) require coherent responses. The policy coherence for the development agenda thus seeks to identify and address instances of incoherence; to create and strengthen the institutional mechanisms that facilitate policy co-ordination; to provide incentives for the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policies in rich and poor countries alike; and to ensure credibility and predictability in national and international economic systems.

This contribution provides a critical overview of what we know about the interaction and impact of four policy vectors - policies related to official development assistance (ODA), foreign direct investment (FDI), migration and trade - on development outcomes, drawing especially on results of ongoing work at the OECD Development Centre. Our concern is the cost of incoherence: how might this be conceptualised, measured and addressed by decision-makers? We present a conceptual framework for understanding policy interaction, impact and incoherence, and some of the difficulties encountered in answering

such questions.

An analysis of the allocation of flows related to OECD country policies (i.e., aid spending, FDI, migrants' remittances, export earnings) shows that while aid favours the poorest developing countries, flows related to investment, migration and trade tend to favour relatively better-off developing countries. This pattern of flows suggests that if there are important, mutually reinforcing interactions among these flows, many countries (particularly the poorest) are not benefiting from them. To better understand the mutual interactions among policy vectors, we follow this analysis of flows by taking a closer look at three examples of coherence and incoherence and the direction of causality, for three policy pairs: trade/aid, trade/migration and migration/aid.

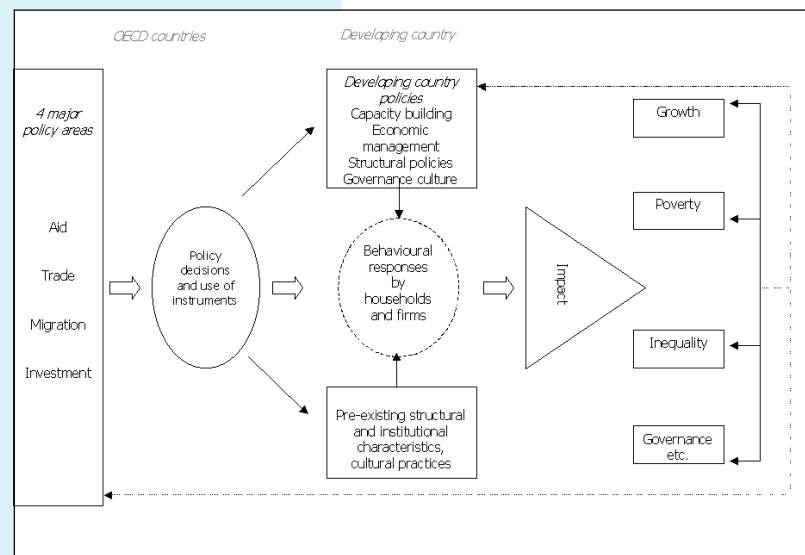
Aid/Trade

Some of the most glaring examples of policy incoherence occur at the intersection of these two domains, where aid policy on the one hand promotes productive restructuring (often export-oriented) in the developing economy, while trade policy (including domestic subsidies that

distort trade) prevent developing-country exports. How valuable is trade as a development policy instrument? Economists have traditionally argued that aid is better than trade for raising welfare in developing countries: aid directly provides additional resources for investment, while trade does so only indirectly, via export earnings. Nevertheless, the dynamic effects of trade liberalisation - notably productivity gains driven by 'learning by doing' in the export sector - cast doubt on this conclusion. This tension suggests that a judicious mix of market access and aid spending by OECD countries would be more effective than either policy in isolation. Indeed, some aid spending has taken the form of aid for trade, to bolster developing economies' export potential.

Trade/Migration

The classic economic argument is that if trade is liberalised, export industries in the developing world will absorb unskilled labourers who would have migrated otherwise. But such an adjustment can take many decades, and this logic says nothing about the migration of skilled workers. Indeed, the empirical evidence suggests that trade and migration are complementary



(both tend to increase at the same time) or that the substitutability takes place only in the very long run. The causality also runs in the opposite direction: migration can promote trade. Migrants may serve as trade intermediaries and facilitators because of their knowledge of opportunities, potential markets, their access to distribution channels, contacts and language. Diaspora networks may also play an important part in contract enforcement given the importance of reputation. Moreover migrants' preferences for home-produced goods can also increase imports of these products from their home country. Thus migrants create trading networks that increase trade flows between their host countries and their countries of origin.

Aid/Migration

Enhanced coherence between migration and development co-operation policies will enhance the capacity of migrants' countries of origin to reap the benefits of migration. Development assistance that promotes physical and human capacity or trade integration facilitates the diffusion of gains from migration, turning the brain drain into a brain gain. For example, investments in infrastructure ease labour-market adjustment across segmented markets, spreading the benefits from migration and remittances across a wider area. Similarly, appropriate investments in the health and education sectors increase low-income countries' skill-retention capacity, permit circulation of skills and facilitate skill creation and replenishment as a consequence of migration-induced incentives in favour of additional schooling and training.

The review of research and analysis makes clear the need for institutional arrangements within and between governments in order to promote more coherent policies. It also raises the spectre of a dichotomy emerging in the development world between those countries that benefit from several forms of integration and the "coherence orphans" that receive aid, but have weak links in the domains of investment, migration and trade.

The NGO Perspective on Coherence: Eliminating World Poverty

An Abstract of BOND's European Policy Group submission to DFID's White Paper, April 2006

BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development) is the UK's broadest network of voluntary organisations working in international development, with a current membership of over 300 NGOs. This submission is made by the European Policy Group (EPG) of BOND and seeks to bring a specifically EU perspective into the consultation exercise for the White Paper of the UK Department for International Development (DFID), supplementing the submissions made by members individually. The White Paper on International Development seeks to set out a plan for the UK Government to: reduce poverty and deliver development more quickly; define policies needed in the UK and internationally to create the conditions necessary for reducing poverty; and to reform the international system so that it delivers better results for development and is more responsive to the needs of poor people. Eliminating World Poverty (the title of the 1997 and 2000 White Papers) remains the mission of the White Paper.

Too often, there is a gap at the EU level between the stated objectives and intentions on the one hand, and reality on the other hand. Competing priorities co-exist both at EU level and between the EU's policies and those of the Member States. This leads to EU policies which should benefit the poor being negated by other EU policies that are detrimental.

Coherence is about ensuring that the aims and objectives of EU development co-operation policy are not undermined by other EU policies which have an external impact.

Examples of Policy Incoherence

Distribution of EC aid

Even though poverty reduction is said to be a central goal of EC aid, an increasingly large share of the development budget goes to better-off developing countries and to geographical areas in which the EU has strong geo-political interests, such as the Mediterranean and Central Europe.

In theory, aid allocations correspond to an objective assessment of the needs and performance of potential aid recipients, according to indicators measuring the level of poverty and human development criteria which gauge the country's overall commitment to alleviating poverty and promoting good governance. In practice, however, they are the result of protracted political negotiations in which each Member State has its own vested interest.

European Commission institutional set-up

There continue to be institutional divisions within the Commission which cause significant problems to the coherence and consistency of aid programmes. These revolve around the splitting of development aid regional policy and programming between the EC's Directorates-General for Development (ACP) and for External Relations (ALA, MEDA etc), with EuropeAid undertaking the contract issuing and management of the implementation of the Commission's aid programmes.

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

Senior Commission figures, including Commissioner Mandelson himself, are increasingly using the vocabulary of

development when describing the objectives of the EPA negotiations. This use of language does not, however, seem to be reflected in the actual process and content of the negotiations.

ACP Ministers have collectively remarked on the “disconnect between the public statements of the Commissioners for Trade and Development on the development aspects of EPAs and the actual position adopted during EPA negotiating sessions” [ACP Ministerial Statement, June 2005].

Tackling the proliferation of arms

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) fuels conflict and crime, thus undermining development, good governance and helping to create failed states that can fuel international as well as domestic insecurity. As recognised in the EU Code of Conduct, military expenditure, including on arms imports, can also divert vital resources away from development. Any attempt to improve security to enable accelerated development must therefore promote action to address the irresponsible transfer of arms and the proliferation of small arms within societies.

There have been some developments to date, internationally and in terms of the Government's policy, including the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers, the EU Small Arms Strategy, and the Arms Trade Treaty (which has so far not been implemented), but there need to be more.

Recommendations

1. Practice

The UK Government should consider following the Swedish example and requiring annual reports from each Government department as to its contribution to achieving “equitable and sustainable global development”.

- At the EU level, policies on such issues as trade, migration and security should be explicitly designed to support rather than undermine development policy, which should be at the heart of the EU's relations with all developing countries.
- The EU should ensure a well-resourced, strong and coherent institutional structure for development, led by a Commissioner



Source: EU Coherence Project

responsible for development co-operation in all developing countries.

2. Policy-related

- With regard to EPAs, DG Development must begin to play a central role in trade policy formulation, and not see its responsibilities simply as the provision of funds to mitigate the negative effects of EPAs as currently envisaged.
- The new Development Co-operation instrument must be separated from Economic Co-operation and protect the priority of development by including all developing countries in accordance with Article 179 of the Treaty of the European Union and excluding all non-developing countries. The proposed growth rate for development funding must be increased to reflect both need and importance -without these, policy coherence will be unachievable.
- The EU should commit to a clear timeline for agreeing the Arms Trade Treaty from its international partners.
- The UK Government should encourage the vigorous implementation of the EU Small Arms Strategy.
- DFID should commit to leading the way in putting the Development Criterion (criterion 8) of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports at the centre of its export licensing decisions.

Conclusion

Full coherence will never be achieved. Trade-offs between conflicting objectives are inevitable and a certain level of incoherence is unavoidable. Compromises will need to be made on a case-by-case basis. In this sense, policy coherence is, by its very nature, a highly political matter which, ultimately, needs to be dealt with in the political arena. Much more transparency and accountability is needed for meaningful and genuine participatory political debates on the issue of coherence.

Coherence begins at home. The objectives of EU development co-operation policy cannot be achieved without a radical improvement in coherence at the level of the Member States. More often than not, incoherence at the Community level is a reflection of contradictions in Member State positions where specific national or group interests are at stake.

Abstract by Laura Leyser, EADI Secretariat

Accreditation and EADI's Role in Development Studies

Joost Mönks and Hans Opschoor



The European higher education landscape is changing fairly rapidly. In Bologna in 1999 a declaration was adopted creating a European Higher Education Area (EHEA) as an area of mobility of students, graduates and academics and labour market-oriented learning. The Bologna Declaration extends beyond the EU, including Switzerland and Eastern European countries. The implications of this include co-operation in quality assessment and accreditation of programmes of higher education. Since 1999 these intentions have indeed been seen to materialise and it is time for EADI, as an organisation of institutes (and professionals) in the field of development, many of which are active in tertiary education and research in development studies and related disciplines, to develop a strategy towards these various challenges and opportunities. The 2005 EADI General Conference (Bonn, 21-23 September) looked at a vision paper. The thrust of the vision paper was adopted and is currently being explored further by a new task force at the request of the new EADI Executive. In this article we will present some of the views embodied in this paper.

The EADI institutes wish to influence proactively the process of accreditation and quality assurance as far as development studies is concerned. EADI will develop options to play a part in the accreditation process at the European level and to more generally influence the discussion about specific accreditation criteria. As regards the latter, our main concern is that the accreditation frameworks and criteria used are appropriate given the specific nature of development studies.

Defining development studies as an "object" of accreditation

Development studies and its goals can be described as:

- a multidisciplinary and inter-disciplinary field of study (i.e. not a discipline) that seeks to understand social, economic, political, technological and cultural aspects of societal change, particularly in developing countries;
- aiming to contribute to possible solutions to societal problems that development or its absence may produce. And, as such, is normative and intervention-oriented;
- a context-sensitive academic pursuit, examining societal change within a historical, comparative and global perspective, taking into account the specificity of different societies in terms of history, ecology, culture, technology etc. and how these differences both can and often should translate into varied 'local' responses to regional or global processes, and varied strategies of development and methods;
- a changing and evolving field of study, at present covering topics and concerns such as poverty, environmental and socio-political sustainability; women's empowerment and gender equality, globalisation, sustainable development and human development, and development issues and poverty in industrialised countries.

As a case-oriented, issue-oriented and policy-oriented field, development studies is taught in a particular way:

- It needs to deepen and broaden the understanding of development issues and hence draw on various disciplines. In most cases, programmes and courses are interdisciplinary and/or multidisciplinary. In other cases, deepening the grasp of a single discipline is prioritised but accompanied by steps to enhance the ability to use and integrate concepts from other disciplines.
- Which disciplines receive priority attention will depend on the particular societal and policy issues considered. Anthropology, cultural studies, natural sciences and

engineering, agriculture, ecology, economics, history, geography, management/planning/administration, politics, sociology are each important.

- Methodological enrichment, including from cultural studies, ethics, gender studies, history and the humanities, participatory and action research is emerging; with increasing attention to general skills and tools such as in problem analysis, objectives analysis, concept mapping, participatory methods and evaluation, and broad-based assessment methodologies.
- A gradual shift from ad hoc case study work towards more comparative and integrative approaches is occurring.
- Education in development studies in the North is based on partnership with sister organisations in the South. Enhanced complementarity, building on the respective comparative advantages, and increasing North-South multilocational delivery of teaching programmes pave the way towards a more demand-driven co-operation in education between North and South.

This leads to a set of specific learning objectives or outcomes:

- Education in development studies needs to (a) deepen, contextualise and broaden disciplinary understanding, and (b) investigate societal problems in a way that both provides students with relevant analytical tools and theories and provides them with a wide range of examples, cases and histories. It needs to (c) give students a coherent specialisation focus and yet (d) flexibly accommodate their particular needs and interests given their academic and work background and career path. And it needs (e) to build in ways for students to reflect on their own experience and to learn from each other's diverse experiences and backgrounds.

- Graduates are to be able to deal with the complexities of development processes and issues and to carry out analyses in a broad perspective, using conceptual frameworks sensitive to relevant socio-economic and politico-ethical aspects. They must recognise the need to bring in features, concepts and tools from relevant ranges of disciplines and to relate these elements with scientific rigour.
- Graduates must be able to select and apply relevant tools for collecting, interpreting and assessing (qualitative and quantitative) information on development processes and their impacts, including knowledge and know-how from a variety of relevant sources.
- They must be able to communicate the results of their analyses to a variety of audiences, ranging from professional (research-oriented as well as policy-oriented) to non-professional (stakeholders, other users).

Bologna and accreditation

Key elements of the Bologna process:

(i) Quality assurance (QA):

QA is the process of assessing, guaranteeing, maintaining and improving the quality of a higher education institution or a programme, allowing an organisation to reach the standards or objectives it - or an external agency - has set. Academic institutions are required to set up internal QA mechanisms, while QA agencies perform the external part, through evaluation and accreditation. The European Network for Quality Assurance (ENQA) is to provide the general, consensual European quality standards.

ii) Accreditation:

Accreditation is the process through which an independent external body (Accrediting Organisation, or AO) evaluates the quality of a higher education institution as a whole (institutional accreditation) or a specific higher education programme (programme accreditation) in order to formally recognise it as having met certain criteria or standards. The effect of accreditation will typically be the recognition of the institution's entitlement to issue degrees, and often an entitlement also to funding from public sources. AOs need to be recognised by competent (national) public bodies and to belong to a European network.

iii) Qualifications framework (QF):

A QF is a systematic description of an education system's qualifications where all learning achievements are measured and related to each other, with reference points on workload and credits, level, learning outcomes, competencies and profiles.

Accreditation in Practice

The vision paper reviews the programme accreditation processes in three countries: Switzerland, the Netherlands and the UK.

A comparison of the criteria applied shows that:

- The criteria applied are very similar. Broadly they all specify criteria and related sub-criteria for 1) the definition of aims and objectives, 2) internal quality assurance, 3) curriculum and teaching methods, 4) results, 5) teaching staff, and 6) learning resources.
- The systems all appear flexible enough to integrate specific sub-criteria as they relate to development studies, including its interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary dimension, the blend of empirical and theoretical approaches, the normative concerns, the need for policy-orientation, as well as partnerships with sister organisations in the South.

A comparison of the procedures shows that:

- The three countries all have a phase of self-evaluation, an external evaluation and a final decision on accreditation.
- The differences relate to the possibility which is provided in Switzerland of using a third-party evaluation instead of the evaluation by the national accreditation body. This element is interesting for EADI.
- Other differences relate to the organisation of peer reviews, which tend to be more institutionalised in the Netherlands and more ad hoc in Switzerland. The UK system shows slightly less convergence, but the overall philosophy remains similar.

Thus, accreditation follows similar criteria and procedures in the selected countries, which should allow a harmonised integration and deployment of development studies criteria in those systems.

EADI and accreditation

Given the complex European context, the possible role of EADI in the accreditation process can be more or less ambitious. Two main elements present themselves:

1. The first, to be pursued in the reasonable short term, is to contribute to the national peer review processes. EADI could develop criteria and benchmark elements at a European level and bring real added value compared to current, national accreditation frameworks. A framework, or more concretely a "Guide for the Evaluation of Development Studies", with which EADI members could agree to comply, could guarantee that development studies specificities are taken into account.
2. The second element is to empower EADI to act as an accreditation agency for development studies programmes or to have EADI set up one. This has been done, for example, for public administration, where accreditation is effectively, at programme level, carried out by a European association. EADI could potentially evolve in a similar direction.

At the Accreditation Workshop and Directors Meeting in Bonn EADI was asked to act as, or set up an accreditation agency for MA programmes in development studies in Europe. A new task force, which met for the first time in Vienna on 31 March 2006, is now exploring practical ways of implementing these proposals by the EADI Executive Committee. It has defined the following results to be achieved by the end of 2006:

- a. Development of a "Guide for the Evaluation of Development Studies" by developing standards and benchmarks for criteria and sub-criteria for development studies accreditation;
- b. Development of an "EADI register of development studies peer reviewers", endorsed by EADI directors;
- c. Elaboration of a vision and an action plan on EADI as actor in accreditation at the European level.

Where do we go with Excellence in European Development Research?

by Can Akdeniz, EADI

Up until now it has been left to national development agencies to provide continuous support to development research in Europe. On 11 April 2006 the European Council gave the go-ahead to the promotion of European development research on the European level. In its communication "EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster" dated 2 March 2006 the Council agreed to better connect these centres of development research in a flexible network and on a pro-active basis. EADI will actively be involved in the upcoming debates on the implementation of this idea.

The year 2005

It is essential to look at policy developments in 2005 to understand why we are facing changes. 2005 was described as the "year of destiny" in international development, especially because we witnessed radical changes on the European level. The EU, both its Member States and the European Commission, made new development commitments, which will re-define the EU's future relations with developing countries. The Union agreed an ambitious initiative for more aid to the developing world (0.56% of GNI by 2010 or an extra of approx. 20 billion EUR / year by 2010), for an increase in aid efficiency through co-ordination and harmonisation between Member States as well as to focus on Africa - stating that the African continent should receive at least 50% of the aid increase. In December 2005, the European Union also agreed on a revised Development Policy Statement, the "European Consensus". It formulates, for the first time in the EU's history, common strategic objectives for development policy shared by the entire EU. As highlighted in the European Consensus on Development, the implementation of the commitments should be accompanied by the creation of "the EU vision of development".

Changes ahead in 2006

Intellectual capacity matters for the creation of "the EU vision of development". Will 2006 be the year of European development research? The "European Consensus on Development" has underlined the potential role of shared debate and analysis on European development policy issues in achieving "the EU Vision of development" and the policy commitments made by both the Community and Member States. The Communication presented in March proposes the creation of a "European network of development research centres":

"While European centres of excellence in the area of development have produced strong academic contributions, they nevertheless seem scattered in nature. This lack of "unified" European research and academic works has hampered our impact on the general thinking in this field. It is therefore important to better connect these centres, in a flexible network and on a pro-active basis. Such a network should be established by 2006 to commission strategic studies that would feed our own thinking and strengthen our academic input to global thinking. It should allow by 2008 a comprehensive EU prospective and analytical capacity supporting the vision shaped in the European Consensus."

On 11 April 2006, during a meeting with development ministers, the European heads of state gave their support to the establishment of a European network of development research centres. The Commission is to provide a detailed proposal.

However, there are other major policy developments which may also concern the European development research community. On 6 April 2005, the Commission adopted its official proposal for the EU's 7th Framework Programme (FP), which will follow the current 6th FP (2002-2006). On 31 March 2006 the Commission published a study analysing the economic and technical evolution of the

scientific publication markets in Europe since 1975. Much of scientific activity in Europe is publicly funded, and therefore the study recommends guaranteed public access to publicly-funded research. "It is in all our interests to find a model for scientific publication that serves research excellence. We are ready to work with readers, authors, publishers and funding bodies to develop such a model," said Science and Research Commissioner Janez Potocnik. The Commission is calling for reactions to the study and additional contributions to other issues linked to scientific publications. Interested parties are invited to react before 1 June 2006. A conference discussing the study and its public feedback will be held in autumn 2006.

On 23 March 2006, the European Council agreed that a European Institute of Technology (EIT) would indeed be an important step towards filling the existing gap between higher education, research and innovation. However, the heads of state disregarded the possibility of establishing the EIT on a new or existing single campus and supported, instead, its establishment in the form of a network of existing institutions. According to the Commission's current proposal, the EIT would consist of knowledge communities, which would bring together departments of universities, companies and research institutes to perform research, education and innovation activities in inter-disciplinary, strategic areas. The Commission is to provide a detailed proposal by July 2006 on how such a network would work in practice. These are certainly initiatives to be observed.

References:

Communication from the European Commission: EU Aid: Delivering more, better and faster.
Study on the economic and technical evolution of scientific publication markets in Europe
Member states opt for a 'network EIT'. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/>

11th EADI General Conference: Follow-up and Resources

EADI Conference Report published

The conference report, featuring the results of the plenary and parallel sessions of the General Conference, has been published and is available in English and French in printed form and to download. Copies can be obtained from the EADI Secretariat or at www.eadi.org/gc2005. We would like to thank all the authors who contributed.

Battle of Development versus Security?

Security does matter for human development. But should security considerations dominate development policy? How should development and security actors work together? In the past, there was a clear distinction between these two policy fields. Recent controversial debates in the Netherlands on the Afghanistan mission illustrates that security and development interests may clash. The European development community feels that it has been faced with these challenging questions especially since 9/11. Following the EADI General Conference "Insecurity and Development" in September 2005, SID Netherlands, NCDO and the Clingendael Institute organised a high-level conference on 7 April 2006 in the Hague. The conference discussion paper "Failing fragile states? The responsibility to reflect", written by the Clingendael Institute, characterises the discussions on the Afghanistan mission as one of the key dilemmas Dutch foreign policy is facing regarding security and development. Conference participants reflected on the Dutch foreign, development and defence policies in relation to the so-called "fragile and failing states". This reflection aimed to inspire policy renewal in the forthcoming Dutch cabinet period 2007-2010. The conference was chaired by Ruud Lubbers, Dutch Minister of State, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands and former UN High

Commissioner for Refugees. Ben Bot, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a closing keynote speech on 'Multi-dimensional approaches to human security'. The EADI conference report was presented on this occasion.

<http://www.sid-nl.org>

New Interfaces between Security and Development

A new study by the German Development Institute highlights various dimensions of the nexus of development and security and deficits of the current debate

The nature of global threats has changed since the end of the Cold War, and this has led to a re-think on the concept of security. However, no overall agreement has been reached on the definition of "human security". Stephan Klingebiel from the German Development Institute (DIE) has published a study called "New interfaces between security and development"*, which provides an insight into the debate on the conceptual understanding of "development and security" and on the relationship between development and security policy.

The development-security nexus has become even more complex in the age of terrorism. In this study various authors tackle the topic from different angles. Prof. Mark Duffield, University of Bristol, among others, argues that in the age of terrorism this debate is resulting in development co-operation being geared to "those sub-populations, regions and issues seen as presenting a risk to homeland security." Neclâ Tschirgi, former Vice-President of the International Peace Academy (New York), says that the debate on the development-security nexus has become an unsatisfactory mantra. She sees the conceptual debate as still being too vague in many respects: it should be made clearer where the conceptual links

between development and security actually lie. Stephan Klingebiel, reveals a number of interfaces between development and security policy from a German perspective, especially in the approach to Africa.

As well as providing insights into many dimensions of the subject, the study drew several conclusions:

- In theoretical terms the causal links between security and development have yet to be adequately explained. The debate on human security has, however, produced greater clarity in terms of the terminology and, above all, the various premises (individual vs. state security). However, the precise interrelationship and the specific chains of causal links have yet to be fully analysed. This is also evident from the debates that call for "security" to be given priority over "development" in certain phases, the motto being "security first".
- As regards models of joined-up strategies and approaches, little experience has so far been gained and appraised. Many of the studies hitherto conducted have been primarily descriptive. The extent to which integrative policy approaches have actually generated added value is more a matter of conjecture than proof.
- Much the same is true of practical measures and operations. Development-oriented peace missions and other approaches geared to integration still form a comparatively new experimental field. The available studies on these approaches and their effects and added value compared to earlier approaches are correspondingly deficient.

** Stephan Klingebiel: New Interfaces between Security and Development: Changing Concepts and Approaches, DIE Studies No. 13, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn 2006*

The study can be downloaded at: <http://www.die-gdi.de/>

Africa, Regional Co-operation and the World Market

Socio-economic Strategies in Times of Global Trade Regimes

compiled by Henning Melber

The Nordic Africa Institute organised a panel on "Regional Co-operation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Between Collective Self-Reliance and Global Trade Regimes" at EADI's General Conference. The contributions approached the issue of the global market, trade liberalisation and the options for African (counter-)strategies to relate or respond to emerging trends from various perspectives and different but related subject areas. The publication of the Nordic Africa Institute regroups papers by Ian Taylor, Henning Melber and Michael Brüntrup.

Ian Taylor recapitulated the background, emergence and positioning of The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The initiative under African ownership managed to occupy a discourse accepted by the G8 and the international financial institutions as an integral part of a shift towards increasingly neo-liberal paradigms. These embrace both the notion of "good governance" as well as the gospel of the "free market" as essentials of democracy. But NEPAD was only the last of a wide range of African plans and projects formulated and propagated as blueprints for development. It shares with its numerous predecessors a top-down approach: a survey in Botswana showed that only three out of 200 people surveyed had heard of NEPAD and none had a clear idea of what it really is. NEPAD was conceptualised by a new élite among African leaders at a strategic conjuncture and linked to the dominant discourses of globalisation under the WTO. It managed to introduce an acceptable programmatic commitment and thereby helped to secure a favourable response and subsequent collaboration on the part of the donor countries after the end of the Cold War.

Henning Melber presented a critical assessment of the current EU negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). He argued that they lack coherence with the EU Member States' development policy priorities, which rank support for regional integration high on the agenda. The EPA concept as it currently stands tends instead to weaken and undermine regional integration. Reciprocal tariff reduction over and above WTO compliance in combination with other (sanitary and environmental) issues puts pressure on both LDC and non-LDC ACP states alike to ensure conformity and compliance with externally defined trade requisites which are not necessarily in their interests. While the Cotonou Agreement emphasises the need for poverty reduction as an essential goal for an EU-ACP framework, the EPAs lack any conceptual reference to a pro-poor policy. African states feel bullied into the negotiations by a well-oiled Brussels-based machinery. The EU risks damaging its reputation and should reconsider essential aspects of the EPA concept, as it undermines regional integration instead of strengthening it. Hence there is a lack of coherence with other policy essentials both within the EC development policy and the priorities in development policies of EU Member States.

Michael Brüntrup suggested re-thinking the protection of agricultural markets in Sub-Saharan Africa with special reference to West Africa and the case of Senegal. As the bottom line he emphasised the "right to protect" as a non-negotiable basic tool for sovereign states as an integral part and instrument of a socio-economic policy. But he also cautioned that one needs to make a balanced assessment if and when such a right should be applied to

achieve defined goals, since protection policies are no panacea. Instead, the tool is suitable only in particular cases and constellations. Generally, however, there is no level playing field, since EU policy and US policy have always discriminated against the interests of African producers. Trade liberalisation came too quickly under the Structural Adjustment Programmes and left rural African producers with insufficient time to prepare. As a result, there is the tendency to maintain a high degree of protection to meet the interests of African rural economies in the absence of a level playing field to compensate for structural deficiencies. On the other hand, urban consumers in these countries exposed to its negative effects, as well as the part of the élites benefiting from the import business under reduced tariffs, have more political weight than the rural producers and hence can lobby better than small farmers. If strategically (and selectively) used, there is, nevertheless, limited scope for protection even in times of global trade regimes, as the West African case study seems to suggest.

All these texts are accessible on their web site in electronic form and can be downloaded free of charge. <http://www.nai.uu.se/>

11th EADI General Conference



INSECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT INSÉCURITÉ ET DÉVELOPPEMENT

Regional issues and policies for an interdependent world *Approches régionales et stratégies politiques pour un monde interdépendant*

News from EADI Working groups

Gender and Development Working Group

In order to develop a common vision on gender-related topics within Europe and with partners in the South, we would like to invite EADI members to indicate their interest in participating in the Gender and Development Working Group. We are looking to establish a database of members that provides an overview of research activities and expertise and that also facilitates communication and the preparation of seminars. Our long-term aim is to make use of possibilities for conducting common research projects at EU level (e.g. under the 7th EU Framework Programme, Marie Curie Call for Actions) and for writing joint publications in the EADI book series or journals. Interested members should indicate their status (MA/PhD), affiliation, research/policy focus and fields of expertise. Please write to gender_development@eadi.org if you would like to be added to the working groups' member list.

Christine Müller, University of Bielefeld/NCCR North-South, Berne

Joy S. Clancy, University of Twente

Multidimensional Poverty Working Group

Poverty reduction has never been so high on the global policy agenda. The growing international consensus concerning the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process demonstrate the new central role poverty plays in development research and policy-making. The Multidimensional Poverty Working Group was established in Bonn at the EADI General Conference in September 2005 and formally launched in Poland in December 2005 at the Warsaw School of Economics. Twenty people from different countries in Europe attended the launch. The purpose of the meeting was to review the state of understanding on multidimensional poverty and to set the Group's

research agenda. The meeting was held in collaboration with the Poverty Study Group of the Development Studies Association, UK and Ireland. Papers spread over two days (15-16 December) focused on methodology and policy on multidimensional poverty.

The conceptualisation/methodological strand delved into topics such as: Where do the MDGs fit, Poverty as a Basic Capability Deprivation, Knowledge and Identification of the Poor. The policy strand complemented the emergence of ideas grounded in case studies from India, Rwanda and China on 'The Different Faces of Rural Poverty', and work on 'Chronic Poverty and Entitlement Theory' and frameworks with tools.

The meeting culminated in a seminar on the evening of the second day. Based on the excellent discussions from the time spent together, natural synergies in research emerged into sub-groups of common interest:

- * Policy-making (epistemology), knowledge creation
- * Global challenges and growth: cross-country comparisons
- * Livelihoods
- * Capabilities
- * Gender
- * Environmental
- * Aid
- * Structure and processes

The group thus moved beyond the initial two strands to a system that can grow organically to support a much larger working group in the future.

The success of the event and the knowledge gained encouraged the group to make the meeting an annual event. The second annual conference is being planned for Spring 2007 in London (dates t.b.c.). The aim of the conference will be to bring policy-makers and researchers together. The theme of the conference - 'Policy making for poverty reduction: Different poverties, different policies?' - thus links poverty research and policy-making and, in particular, the question of whether different understandings of poverty imply different policies. In the interim, the Multidimensional Poverty Working group will

be part of a multi-group meeting in London on 22 and 23 June.

For more information about the Multidimensional Poverty Working Group, please contact one of the convenors:

Andrew Sumner: sumnerap@lsbu.ac.uk

Andrew Crabtree: ac.ikl@cbs.dk

David Durkee: durkee@sgh.waw.pl

Meera Tiwari: m.tiwari@uel.ac.uk

Workshop "The Rapid Industrialisation of China and India: Domestic and International Consequences", University of Antwerp, 31 March - 1 April 2006

The idea behind this workshop was to look at what threat the rapid industrialisation of China and India poses for developing countries. China's and India's emergence as world players in the global economy has important implications for the two countries. The organisers chose the right topic at the right moment. While Europe is protecting its textile and leather sector from Chinese imports, African and Latin American countries are suffering even more. Some case studies dealt with these issues, like the ones presented on Ethiopia and Portugal (Tegegne Egziabher and Willem van Winden, respectively) and one case study on the impact of China on mergers (Alfredo Coelho). There were also a number of conceptual papers: Hubert Schmitz (IDS Sussex) presented a research project on Asian drivers and referred to the January 2006 issue of the IDS Bulletin which discusses the Asian drivers, opportunities and threats. Tilman Altenburg (GDI) also presented a more conceptual paper on building knowledge-based competitive advantages, the lessons from India and China. Finally, Rhys Jenkins (University of East Anglia) presented a research project on the same topic. He distinguished four types of

direct impacts on developing countries: firstly, increased competition from China on their home market; secondly, competition from Chinese exports on third markets; thirdly the influence on the flow of foreign direct investment by China's popularity as a destination; And finally, the positive impact for developing countries due to their ability to export more to China, albeit mainly raw materials.

The other papers presented in Antwerp concerned India (4), China (4) or compared China and India (4). The papers on India dealt with India's development strategy (Meera Tiwari), the software sector in Bangalore (Chaminade and Vang), the determinants of India's exports (M. Tharakan and T. van Ourti) and India's response to globalisation (Jorgen Pedersen). Papers on China dealt with the reform process behind its current success (M.P. van Dijk), the pharmaceutical industry (Haiyan Zhang and Filip De Beule), determinants of Chinese outward investments (H. Voss and J. Clegg) and the Chinese energy sector (David Durkee).

The comparison between the two countries focused on change agents (Daniel Van den Bulcke), the role of China and India for Africa (Mike Chen), regional differences in foreign direct investment (N.S. Siddharthan) and factors explaining locational choices in both countries (Kala Seetharam).

The presentations were interesting and gave a good impression of the magnitude of the problem. One of the conclusions of this workshop was that it would be good to organise such workshops annually to monitor developments. A theme suggested for the next meeting was dissidents' view of China's development, a topic hardly discussed in Antwerp. The idea is that the Chinese success story will end some day, but the question is whether this is because of the environment, corruption, labour unrest or the development of the internal market after a revaluation of the renminbi? There is certainly a need for more case studies on the impact of China's and India's rapid industrialisation on other countries. The analytical frameworks presented

could be useful for that.

Our thanks go to the organisers (Filip De Beule, Haiyan Zhang and Daniel Van den Bulcke from the Institute of Development Policy and Management and University of Antwerp Management School), and the EADI working groups on Industrialisation Strategies and Transnational Corporations.

Meine Pieter van Dijk, convenor of the EADI working group on Industrialisation Strategies
m.vandijk@unesco-ihe.org

Report from the Annual Meeting of the EADI Executive Committee

1 April 2006, Vienna

Coinciding with the seminar on EU coherence, the EADI Executive Committee met for its annual meeting. Important decisions regarding the sustainability of our Association were taken. A new system of membership fees will be implemented as from 2007. In future, institutes may choose between basic and premium membership packages. Details are to be circulated.

The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) in Brighton will host the next EADI directors' meeting from 2-4 November 2006. The meeting will be combined with a lecture by Kemal Dervis, Director of UNDP. This time, representatives of ICCDA will be invited to join the meeting

and an additional workshop will be prepared. This is part of a programme to intensify links with researchers from our sister networks and to formulate joint working programmes. As regards future activities, the location and title of the 12th General Conference in 2008 were fixed. The conference will take place in Geneva and will deal with the general topic of "The Reform of Global Governance for Sustainable Development".

A joint workshop with EADI working group conveners was held on the occasion of the ExCo meeting. Topics included publications resulting from the working groups and the role of working groups within the EADI General

Conferences. With regard to the accreditation of development studies (see article in this newsletter), the EADI task group will present a final proposal for a procedure by November 2006, so that first steps can be taken towards an accreditation system.

The final version of the EADI 2006-2008 work programme with key points concerning Jean-Luc Maurer's presidency will be published on the EADI website.

Focus on New Members

LUMID International Master in Development and Management, Lund University, Sweden

LUMID is a new interdisciplinary, international master programme in Development and Management, conducted entirely in English. It is open to students from both Sweden and the rest of the world who wish to prepare for a career in international aid and development co-operation, or who wish to further their academic studies with this area. LUMID offers three thematic specialisations, namely sustainable development and resource management, public health, and rural development. Students are placed in these groups according to their academic background.

The aim of LUMID is to provide its students with the applied knowledge needed to contribute to global development within their professional roles as aid workers and development managers. Field-based courses in project and programme management will be offered during the second year of the programme with the assistance of Sida. The grounding of theoretical knowledge of development processes and project management methodology through field-based courses and a lengthy stretch of field work is an essential and unique component of LUMID.

www.lumid.lu.se

International Institute for Labour Studies, Switzerland

The International Institute for Labour Studies (IILS) was established by the International Labour Organisation in 1960 as a centre for advanced studies in the social and labour field to further a better understanding of labour issues through education and research. It uses research networks, social policy forums, educational activities and publications to open up new perspectives for social policy; to develop systematic exchanges between the ILO's constituents and the external academic

communities and practitioners; and to familiarise future social policy-makers with the processes of tripartite consultations and policy formulation. Since 2000, the Institute has reoriented its activities to reflect the new strategic framework of Decent Work adopted by the ILO under two major programmes, namely the Research Programme and the Educational and Outreach Programme.

The organising theme of the institute's programmes is the notion of Decent Work, which represents a synthesis of four strategic objectives: the promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work; employment and income opportunities; social protection; and social dialogue. The institute's work programme focuses on analysing and discussing the implications of Decent Work for economic and social policies as well as for development strategies, at both national and international levels.

www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/index.htm

Bonn International Centre for Conversion, Germany

The Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC) was established in 1994 with support from the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). The BICC is an independent, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting peace and development through the efficient and effective transformation of military-related structures, assets, functions and processes. Having expanded its range of activities beyond the classic areas of conversion that focus on the reuse of military resources, BICC is now organising its work around three main topics: arms, peace building and conflict. These three main areas of analysis are complemented by additional crosscutting aspects, for example gender, pandemics and environmental protection. Along with conducting research, running conferences and publishing their findings, BICC's international staff are also involved in consultancy, providing policy recommendations, training and practical project work. By making information and advice available to governments, NGOs and other public- or private-sector organisations,

and especially through exhibitions aimed at the general public, they are working towards raising awareness for BICC's key issues.

www.bicc.de

Development Policy Library, Helsinki, Finland

The Development Policy Library has a collection of about 34 000 books and 200 videos, and subscribes to 300 periodicals. The library specialises in development co-operation and development issues in general. The emphasis is on the economy and politics of the partner countries of Finnish development co-operation. Gender issues and human rights are also covered extensively. Thematic catalogues are available in Finnish.

<http://global.finland.fi/v2/english/tietopankki/kirjasto.shtml>

Department of Economics, University of Reading, United Kingdom

The Department of Economics at the University of Reading has an international reputation for its research as well as its teaching. Research interests emphasise international business, foreign investment, technology transfer and multinational enterprises, financial regulation, structural change, industrial organisation and policy, economics of development, economics of transition, and urban, regional and real estate economics. The Department is home to about 500 undergraduate students and 130 postgraduate students and about 25 academic staff, including 7 professors. It offers a number of undergraduate degree programmes, taught MA/MSc programmes and a thriving research programme.

www.reading.ac.uk