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KAISER-FRIEDRICH-STRASSE 11 · 53113 BONN, GERMANY · TEL: (+49) 228 261 81 01
FAX: (+49) 228 261 81 03 · EMAIL: POSTMASTER@EADI.ORG · WEB: [HTTP://WWW.EADI.ORG](http://WWW.EADI.ORG)



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European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)
Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 11
D-53113 Bonn, Allemagne
Tel.: (+49) 228 - 26 18 101
Fax: (+49) 228 - 26 18 103
Web: www.eadi.org
E-mail: postmaster@eadi.org
Executive Secretary: Thomas Lawo
Editor: Susanne von Itter
E-mail: itter@eadi.org

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EADI — Executive Committee / Comité Exécutif 2008 — 2011

PRESIDENT

Mr. Jean-Luc MAURER
IHEID - Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies,
Switzerland
P.O. Box 136
1211 GENEVE 21 - Switzerland
Phone: (41) 22 - 908 43 00
Fax: (41) 22 - 908 62 62
E-mail: president@eadi.org

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Ms. Maja BUCAR
Centre of International Relations
Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Ljubljana
Kardeljeva ploscad 5
1000 LJUBLJANA - Slovenia
E-mail: maja.bucar@guest.arnes.si
Phone: (386) 1 - 58 05-100
Fax: (386) 1 - 58 05-109

Ms. Louka KATSELI
Athens Development and
Governance Institute
Sina 23
10680 ATHENS - Greece
Phone: (30) 210 - 36 26 187
Fax: (30) 210 - 36 03 558
E-mail: louka.katseli@gmail.com

Mr. Jürgen WIEMANN
German Development Institute
Tulpenfeld 6
53113 BONN - Germany
Phone: (49) 228 - 949 27 112
Fax: (49) 228 - 949 27 130
E-mail: juergen.wiemann@die-gdi.de

TREASURER/TRESOIRIERE

Ms. Katarzyna ZUKROWSKA
International Security Department
Warsaw School of Economics
Rakowiecka 24
00-521 Warsaw - Poland
Phone: (48) 22 - 849 51 92
Fax: (48) 22 - 849 51 92
E-mail:
zukrowsk@warszawa.home.pl

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/ SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF

Mr. Thomas LAWO
Kaiser-Friedrich-Strasse 11
53113 BONN - Germany
Phone: (49) 228 - 26 18 101
Fax: (49) 228 - 2618 103
E-mail: lawo@eadi.org

MEMBERS/MEMBRES

Ms. Lenka ADAMCOVA
University of Economics
Nám. W. Churchilla
4130 67 PRAHA 4 - Czech Republic
Phone: (420) 2 - 240 95 279
Fax: (420) 2 - 240 95 233
E-mail: adamcova@vse.cz

Mr. Gilles CARBONNIER
Institut de Hautes Etudes
Internationales et du Développement
P.O. Box 136
1211 GENEVE 21- Switzerland
Phone: (41) 22 - 908 57 00
Fax: (41) 22 - 908 57 10
E-mail:
gilles.carbonnier@graduateinstitute.ch

Mr. Martin HVIDT
University of Southern Denmark
Campusvej 55
5230 ODENSE M. - Denmark
Phone: (45) 65 - 50 2183
Fax: (45) 65 - 50 2161
E-mail: hvidt@hist.sdu.dk

Mr. Edvard JAKOPIN
Republic Development Bureau
4, Makedonska Street
11000 BELGRADE - Serbia
Phone: (381) 11-3345233
Fax: (381) 11-3345531
E-mail: edvard@yubc.net

Mr. Peter KNORRINGA
Institute of Social Studies
P.O. Box 29776
2502 LT THE HAGUE - Netherlands
Phone: (31)70 - 426 05 84
Fax: (31)70 - 426 07 99
E-mail: knorringa@iss.nl

Mr. Eamon LENIHAN
Centre for Sustainable Livelihoods
University College Cork
CORK - Ireland
Phone: (353) 21 - 490 2114
Fax: (353) 21 - 490 3358
E-mail: e.lenihan@ucc.ie

Mr. Imre LEVAI
Institute of Political Sciences
Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Országház u. 30
1014 BUDAPEST - Hungary
Phone: (36) 1 - 224 6732/6733
Fax: (36) 1 - 224 6765
E-mail: levai.imre@zskf.hu

Mr. Henning MELBER
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation
Övre Slottsgatan 2
753 10 UPPSALA - Sweden
Phone: (46) 18 - 127272
Fax: (46)18 - 562290
E-mail: Henning.Melber@dhf.uu.se

Mr. Michael OBROVSKY
Austrian Foundation for
Development Research
Berggasse 7
1090 VIENNA - Austria
Phone: (43) 13 - 174010
Fax: (43) 13 - 174015
E-mail: m.obrovsky@oefse.at

Mr Manuel SANCHEZ-MONTERO
Fundación para las Relaciones
Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior
C/ Goya 5-7, Pasaje 2º
28001 MADRID - Spain
Phone: (34) 91 - 2444758
Fax: (34) 91 - 2444741
E-mail: msanchez-montero@fride.org

Mr. Nadarajah SHANMUGARATNAM
Department of International Environ-
ment and Development Studies
Norwegian University of Life Sciences,
UMB
P.O.Box 5003
1432 AAS - Norway
Phone: (47) 64 - 94 98 04
Fax: (47) 64 - 94 07 60
E-mail: n.shanmugaratnam@umb.no

Mr. Lauri SIITONEN
Development and International
Cooperation
Department of Social Sciences and
Philosophy
University of Jyväskylä
P.O. Box 35
40351 JYVASKYLA - Finland
Phone: (358)14 - 260 4328
Fax: (358)14 - 260 3101
E-mail: Lauri.Siitonen@yfi.jyu.fi

Mr. Jean-Fabien STECK
Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique pour
l'Étude de la Mondialisation et du
Développement
Centre Malher
9 rue Malher
75181 PARIS CEDEX 04 - France
Phone: (33) 144 - 78 33 15
Fax: (33) 144 - 78 33 88
E-mail: jsteck@u-paris10.fr

Mr. Andrew SUMNER
Institute of Development Studies
University of Sussex
BRIGHTON BN1 9RE - United Kingdom
Phone: (44) 12- 73 606261
Fax: (44) 12 - 73 621202
E-mail: A.Sumner@ids.ac.uk

Mr. Jean-Marie WAUTELET
Institut d'Etudes du Développement
Université Catholique de Louvain
Place des Doyens, 1
1348 LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE - Belgium
Phone: (32) 10 - 474171
Fax: (32) 10 - 472805
E-mail: wautelet@dvlp.ucl.ac.be

Mr. Marco ZUPI
Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale
Via d'Aracoeli, 11
00186 ROMA - Italy
Phone: (39) 66 - 990630
Fax: (39) 66- 784104
E-mail: marco.zupi@cespi.it

EDITORS EJDR/REDACTEURS EJDR

Mr. Rajneesh NARULA
University of Reading Business School
Phone: (44) 118 - 3785247
Fax: (44) 118 - 9750236
E-mail: r.narula@reading.ac.uk

Mr. Jean-Louis ARCAND
IHEID - Graduate Institute of Internatio-
nal and Development Studies,
Switzerland
P.O. Box 136
1211 GENEVE 21 - Switzerland
Phone: (41) 22 - 908 43 00
Fax: (41) 22 - 908 62 62
jean-louis.arcand@graduateinstitute.ch

Ms. Claire MAINGUY
GEMDEV
Phone: (33) 3 - 88676380
Fax: (33) 3 - 88676393
E-mail: Claire.Mainguy@urs.u-
strasbg.fr

Mr. Andrew MOLD
OECD Development Centre
Phone: (33) 1 - 45248289
Fax: (33) 1 - 44306149
E-mail: andrew.mold@oecd.org

Mr. Dennis RODGERS
Brooks World Poverty Institute
University of Manchester
Phone: (41) 22 - 731 4226
E-mail:
dennis.rogers@manchester.ac.uk

Editorial

„Fighting the Global Recession's Storm: What Consequences for European Development Co-operation?“ was the title of and key question raised at our EADI policy forum in May. A distinguished panel of researchers, practitioners and policy-makers gathered in Brussels to discuss the impact of the global economic crisis on the world's poor and most disadvantaged countries of the South. The decisive challenge for us in Europe in these difficult times remains the degree to which we honour earlier commitments to effectively help developing countries. Donor countries are not increasing their levels of development assistance as they should be, and it seems as if there is nobody out there to take donor countries to task when it comes to fulfilling their promises and pledges to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and corresponding financing for development targets from international conferences, such as Monterrey.

Economists and (world) bankers will easily agree that the total amount spent on development aid plus the additional amount that would be needed to meet the internationally acclaimed development targets is „peanuts“ in comparison to the funding mobilised for rich countries' economic stimulus packages so that they can assure their own well-being.

Does Europe have to have a special (leadership) role? Well, in principle it could and should. But the reactions to the financial and economic crises in our highly industrialised countries are marked by selfish protectionism and paranoid levels of spending to bail out and rescue banks and business. The zillions of dollars and euros pumped into the banking and corporate sectors in Europe and the United States is proof of governments' ability to act quickly and spend lots of money. Do not ask about the sustainability of these interventions though. And do not think that future generations will be able to cope with these huge mountains of accumulating debts. It is a kind of global craziness, but we don't seem to be worrying– it's business as usual.

For us at EADI, the leading network of development researchers concerned with global imbalances and injustices and the search for appropriate solutions to global problems, these

are times in which we cannot keep quiet. Research has to inform policy-making, but also help in forming opinions. Sure, we are not a missionary society and our professional approach leads us to engage in rigorous debate and scrutinise different paradigms, but we are clearly committed to fighting poverty and enabling people to live a decent and human life.

To that end, EADI has embarked on a series of projects to deepen the impact of research on policy-making by organising regular policy fora. Our members are the key players in these efforts to provide a European platform for debate and EADI can be seen as a think-net, a virtual centre in Europe for research on European development co-operation, international relations and development policies at large.

The thematic focus of individual events may vary, but there is a common thread, a *leitmotiv* running through these conferences: the concern for the quality, relevance and impact of European development co-operation, today and in the future. Our flagship programme, EDC2020 (www.edc2020.eu), is therefore only one concrete manifestation of that. This newsletter carries a host of reports from different high-level panel discussions that we organised – in close collaboration with member institutes – in Bonn and Geneva (in March), Madrid (April) and Brussels (May 2009). The next will focus on the future of the MDGs after 2015, and will be held in Brussels in June; there will be yet another one in Bonn on fragile states and the future of transatlantic relations. You will find detailed announcements and summary reports on our website, as well as in our newsletters (print and online versions).

In addition, we also engage in reflections on the policies and realities of research funding and compare the approach adopted by different donor countries. Studies carried out in different countries will be analysed and findings will feed into discussions on the future role of EADI as a broker of research consortia and collector of relevant data across its membership. Training for development is the second pillar of our association's work. The future of professional and academic education and developing rele-



vant training courses is another area in which members have flagged their intention to use EADI as a platform for discussing and shaping more joint action.

So, stay with us if you want to be part of Europe's debate on pertinent and pressing global development issues. And join us if you have a contribution to make to that. We welcome your suggestions and hope to provide sufficient food for thought to make this planet a better place.

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

In Need of Coherence: European Development Policies and the Global Economic Crisis

Can Akdeniz

This is an important moment in the history of Europe's relations with developing countries. Over the next years, an unprecedented number of decisions and steps will be taken which bear on the relationship. These include the fate of the Lisbon Treaty, European elections and the nomination of the new Commission¹. All these political debates take place in times of a wide-ranging and complex global challenge: The economic crisis and its consequences.

Following the food and energy crisis, the developing countries are now confronted with a global economic downturn. Recent analyses show that all developing countries have been severely hit by the global crisis. Foreign direct investment and remittances are falling. Being exporters of commodities, the developing countries are suffering particularly from the prices decline. However, the negative impact of the crisis varies across regions and countries. Questions also remain about the long-term political, social and security implications of the crisis.

At major international conferences in 2008, the international community and the EU have committed themselves to support the developing countries in coping with the economic downturn. This year's G-20 summit in London resulted in an agreement to make available USD 850 billion of resources through the global financial institutions to support growth in emerging markets and developing countries by helping to finance counter-cyclical spending, bank recapitalization, infrastructure, trade finance, balance of payment support, debt rollover, and social support. As part of this agreement, the leaders pledged to sell IMF gold reserves to raise USD 6 billion that will go toward helping out the world's poorest countries with cheap loans over the next two to three years.

Now, the EC has come up with twenty-eight pledges to support developing countries. On 8 April the EC released a communication package on financing for development, aid for trade, aid effectiveness and the millennium development goals based on the annual "Monterrey Survey"².

The overview paper is entitled "Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis." The documents include an analysis of the financial crisis and set out measures under the following headlines:

- Honouring EU's aid commitments, leveraging other resources;
- Acting counter-cyclically: by adapting priorities, disbursing aid more quickly and, where necessary, frontloading assistance and accelerating budget support;
- Improving effectiveness;
- Cushioning the social impact, supporting the real economy. This includes protecting the most vulnerable, maintaining and building infrastructure, revitalising agriculture, investing in green growth, stimulating trade and private investment;
- Working together for governance and stability.

Moreover, the overview paper underlines the G20 call for measures against protectionism: "More protectionism means less growth and less development. Ensuring that global markets remain open is one of the best ways to fight the downturn and stimulate a return to growth, which will be beneficial for both developed and developing world."³ Concerning the global governance systems, the paper suggests a G20 commitment to reform global institutions: "Global Governance systems have been outpaced by the intensity of political and economic integration and interdependence worldwide. To harness this process, a more efficient and inclusive global architecture is needed."⁵

Could the global economic crisis contribute to a wave of changes in EU development co-operation? An optimistic view suggests that a troubled economy could push EU member states to more aid effectiveness and EU-wide co-ordination. Hence, the global economic crisis could be both an opportunity and a challenge for EU development co-operation. Clearly, the EU is challenged to meet development commitments made in last years. The second challenge is the achievement of a co-ordinated

action to support developing countries. But during the emergence of the financial crisis, the EU has also shown that it can bring the international community together to engage in united action.

Two main elements will drive the fate of European support to developing countries in coping with the crisis. The first is the degree of commitment to Europe and co-ordination, the second is the commitment to support most vulnerable developing countries in coping with the economic crisis. We can establish three alternative scenarios on the basis of these elements :

- In the first scenario (Consensus), we can expect the EU to develop a strong commitment to both coherent European action and immediate support for the most vulnerable developing countries. Commitments are respected and accelerated. The EU implements the full aid effectiveness agenda and reduces aid fragmentation. EU shows political will and mobilizes the international community on reforms of the International Financial Institutions and the UN System.
- In the second scenario (Less-Consensus), we can expect that EU member states develop a commitment to support most vulnerable developing countries. However, there is little political will for developing a coherent European action. Aid effectiveness agenda and other reforms remain slow.
- In the third scenario (Fragmentation), we can expect EU member states to not pay enough attention to the most vulnerable developing countries. Instead, they are likely to support EU neighbouring countries and strategically important middle-income countries. Here, we can expect that only the security concerns for vulnerable developing countries (e.g. fragile states) dominate the EU member states agenda.

The pledges by the EC are a promising start in helping developing countries and could be a driving force for further reforms of European development co-operation. However, in times

of triple crisis (food, fuel and finance) the EU development co-operation faces a complex agenda with a combination of internal and external issues. Internally, the failure of the proposed constitution in 2005 and the more recent Irish rejection of the Lisbon Treaty represent serious setbacks. Moreover, the budget deficits of the EU member states will be much higher than before the crisis. It is expected that much of the EU member states will see jobless rates reaching double digits while public debts will be on the rise. Policymakers might be reluctant to spend more resources for development co-operation.

Recently, optimistic experts suggest that the worst is over for the world economy and predict a recovery in the next year. This optimism is welcome, but it could prove counterproductive: In a context of rising optimism, the EU and world leaders may be tempted to put back efforts to support developing countries in the aftermath of the crisis. Even in times of a sound world economy, an analysis 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 countries⁶.

The case for optimism is thus a double edged sword. In times of severe global crisis, the most severe since the Great Depression, there is a lot to be done to keep development co-operation high on the political agenda.

*Can Akdeniz is Programme Co-ordinator at EADI.
E-mail: akdeniz@eadi.org*

¹See Grimm, Sven (2008), European Development Co-operation to 2020, EDC2020 project, <http://www.edc2020.eu/index.php?id=20>.

²COM (2009), 160, Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COM_2009_0160_4_EN.pdf

³COM (2009), 160, Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis, p13. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COM_2009_0160_4_EN.pdf

⁴Ibid.

⁵Thoughts are based on Maxwell, S. and Engel, O. (2003), European development cooperation to 2010, <http://www.edc2010.net/pubs/pdf/wp219.pdf>.

⁶See Katseli, Louka (2006), Policy Coherence for Development: What do we know? What can we do?, EADI Newsletter 1-2006.

Fighting the Global Recession's Storm: Implications for European Development Co-operation

An EDC2020 Policy Forum took place in Brussels on 27 May 2009 to assess the impact of the financial and economic crises on European development policies. It aimed at addressing two emerging topics: the role of Europe in global efforts to fight the financial crisis in the aftermath of the G20 summit in London, and the effort by the Commission to provide a single European front in the face of the crisis, most notably by issuing a Communication on 'Supporting Developing Countries in Coping with the Crisis' containing 28 pledges.

Thomas Lawo, EADI Executive Secretary opened the meeting. Philippe Keraudren, project officer at the European Commission, DG Research, put the Policy Forum in perspective in respect to the overarching activities of both the EDC2020 project and the 7th Framework Programme activities.

Ramesh Jaura, facilitator of the morning roundtable on the post-G20 efforts to counter the effects of the crisis, began by underlining the social and economic impact of the crisis on developing countries. He then gave the floor to Simona Bovha Padilla, Economic Adviser at the Bureau of European Policy Analysis (BEPA) of the European Commission, who gave a brief overview of the priorities set out in the Commission's plan for action.

Simona Bovha Padilla outlined the need to address the following topics as priorities: (i) Crisis impact: the crisis has hit developing countries harder than was predicted. Central and Eastern Europe was hit especially hard. (ii) The risk of instability that could stem from the crisis. (iii) On aid, with remittances drying up there is a renewed need for ODA. (iv) On poverty, the Commission devised new instruments, including the Vulnerability FLEX that aims to act counter-cyclically to support countries in need. (v) The urgent need to boost the real economy by

investing in interregional infrastructure, and to support green growth. (vi) Efficiency gains need to be made. EUR 7 billion could be saved by thoroughly implementing the Accra Agenda for Action.

In conclusion she outlined that the crisis is a turning point for global governance. She emphasized that the EU plays a leading role in promoting stability, and providing technical assistance as well as ODA.

R. Jaura asked Alison Evans, Director at ODI, whether she believed that the EU is doing enough or not. She said it was yet to be seen whether the crisis could be a game changer and

pointed out that the crisis in Africa is a growth crisis, as reported by the latest African Development Bank report, and that a development crisis

is already underway. According to her, the EC Communication on supporting developing countries is disappointing both in terms of commitments and instruments.

Alison Evans went on to say that the crisis did, however, give us an opportunity for action. But she stressed that the EU would need to fight an uphill battle to overcome its divisions and lack of clear vision in order to provide the sort of game changer that we do need.

In conclusion she emphasized the importance of the following steps in fighting the effects of the financial crisis: (i) Long-term planning (2015), (ii) The need to push to achieve the MDGs, (iii) The promotion of a low carbon economy, (iv) A focus on resilience in terms of poverty reduction, (v) Social protection, (vi) Going beyond ODA to promote mutual accountability in devising new frameworks to reach better global governance.

Jean Louis Arcand, Professor at the Department of International Economics, IHEID, made a strong case for efficiency and incentives as real drivers against the crisis. He underlined





Vicente Yu, Simona Bovha Padilla, Jean-Louis Arcand, Ramesh Jaura, Alison Evans

that over-optimism (*voeux pieux*) and money alone are not enough in the face of this crisis and pointed out that ODA was seldom devised to differentiate between transient and chronic poverty. J.L. Arcand criticized the central planning or 'burn rate' mentality of big donors in which success is measured not in terms of aid effectiveness but of aid volume. This, he continued, is only made worse by poor results in evaluating programmes on the ground, especially in terms of lessons learnt from past mistakes and inefficiencies.

He concluded by saying that development actors across the board, institutions, governmental agencies, as well as NGOs, need to engage in serious reflection on quality assessment and effectiveness if they want to counter the effects of the crisis.

Vicente Yu, Programme Co-ordinator of the South Centre's Global Governance for Development Programme, reacted to Mr Arcand's presentation by saying that aid is indeed an industry, with some inbuilt mechanisms that do not encourage effectiveness. He linked Mr Arcand's and Ms Evans' interventions by saying that rethinking global governance is the necessary first step towards better aid practices.

Vicente Yu explored the urgent need for representativeness and true North-South collaboration in the face of the crisis. He expressed scepticism at the USD 1.1 trillion pledge made at the G20 summit, seeing business as usual rather than a game changer. Yu outlined

six priorities for action set by the South Centre: (i) Regulatory deficit of global finance must be addressed, (ii) Avoidance of collateral damage to the South in the Northern response to the crisis, (iii) IMF reform is required, (iv) Expansionary fiscal and credit policies should be adopted, (v) An international independent debt court should be created, (vi) More reliance on regional institutions should be promoted.

Vicente Yu also warned of the rising threat of protectionism and advocated a central role for the UN in the future of global governance. He also called for the EU to focus on coherence in its own policies, on good governance in the North and to act swiftly on the six priorities for action advanced by the South Centre.

Ramesh Jaura thanked Vicente Yu for outlining the complex issue of North-South co-operation and then took questions from the floor. Questioners focused on green growth and global governance and concrete steps for action, underlining weakness in the EU drive for reforms at the IMF level. The question of aid was also raised.

Vicente Yu replied that the concept of aid is to be re-examined and that more focus should be put on a more equal world in representation. Simona Bovha Padilla stressed that the EU does engage in promoting IMF reform, although she conceded that the process was slow. Asked to give concrete proposals for addressing the effectiveness issue, Jean Louis Arcand underlined the need to devise self-financing insurance

schemes for the poor to help support developing countries as a way out of the crisis and out of the 'burn rate' mentality of donors. Alison Evans said that while solutions do already exist in the form of microfinance and remittances, the need for political coherence and solid global governance is dire. The crisis, she said, provides us with an opportunity to act, on the European and global level, for more coherence. She stressed that the upcoming Copenhagen Conference would put the world community to the test.

The Policy Forum continued with an Open Forum Panel discussion on the 28 pledges made by the European Commission in 'Supporting Developing Countries in Coping with the Crisis'.

Annalisa Prizzon, OECD Development Centre, Andy Sumner, Institute of Development Studies, Beatrice Knerr, Professor at the University of Kassel, Bodo Ellmers, Policy and Advocacy Officer at Eurodad, San Bilal, Programme Co-ordinator at ECDPM, Dirk Willem te Velde, Overseas Development Institute, Klaus Rudischhauser, Director for General Affairs, Directorate General for Development (European Commission) contributed to the debate which is summarized in a more detailed report available at www.edc2020.eu.

*Report by Aurélien Lafon, EADI Secretariat
E-mail: lafon@eadi.org*

The Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis on Global Development: What is the Envisaged (Leadership) Role for Europe?

For months now, the financial and economic crisis has been dominating the news and governments are desperately searching for the right action plans to handle the crisis.

At a roundtable held in Bonn on 10 March 2009 and organised by EADI, DIE and VENRO, the German umbrella of development NGOs, more than 120 participants discussed the role of Europe in the context of the crisis. The discussants were Dirk Messner, German Development Institute, Sebastian Paust, Capacity Building International, and Christa Randzio-Plath, German Association of Development NGOs. The roundtable was chaired by Andreas Becker, Deutsche Welle.

Dirk Messner pointed out that, in addition to the financial crisis, the climate crisis and the food crisis need to be addressed as well. Market stagnation was more serious in developing countries than in industrialized countries. A climate- and resource-sensitive world economy was therefore essential, he said. Messner mentioned four issues that help to explain Europe's relevance: (1.) 60% of investments in developing countries originate in the EU; (2.) Europe has the lead role in regard to climate protection technologies such as renewable energies and energy efficient technologies; (3.) Europe's experience of multi-national cooperation; (4.) its experience of transnational cooperation.

Sebastian Paust emphasized the fact that the economic crisis is more serious in Asia than in industrialized countries. Massive declines in exports and the loss of direct investments are the consequence. There is also a loss of revenue, as many Asians abroad are losing their jobs, cutting remittances. As a consequence, there is a massive increase in poverty, a loss of values and rising scepticism towards the philosophies and development concepts applied by industrialized countries.

Christa Randzio-Plath referred to the 1997

Asian crisis. No lessons had been learned, she said. The market was not best suited to dealing with the economic crisis. Nation states should have a leadership role when it came to market regulation. Moreover, the United Nations should find a system which served mankind.

There is as yet no proper surveillance authority. Messner stressed that all the supervisory bodies had in the past failed. Randzio-



Dirk Messner, Sebastian Paust, Christa Randzio-Plath, Andreas Becker

Plath criticized the fact that the EU is known for its enthusiasm for regulations, but that it barely regulated its financial market. All the discussants agreed that Europe will be more relevant as soon as the EU speaks with one voice.

Despite the economic crisis, will the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) be achieved by 2015? All the discussants agreed that abandoning the MDGs would be a declaration of bankruptcy and a humanitarian catastrophe, jeopardizing political stability in many countries. However, there is no consensus as regards strategies and institutions for dealing with the economic crisis. The audience raised questions, too: Which recommendation should be given to developing countries and which institution should they trust? Paust thought that the loss of credit could not be managed by means of development policies. The United Nations is also not the proper addressee. He thought that the G20 plus the international banking system was the best alternative. Europe's social and ecological market economy should serve as a role model.

In contrast to that, Randzio-Plath advocated a world economic council for social and economic issues and thought we should consider establishing new institutions. Messner said that establishing a world economic council required an amendment to the UN Charter and that it took too long to establish new institutions. "The G20 need to discuss the financial order", Messner said. The United Nations was not in a position to deal with the current problems, a reform of the United Nations was needed and that reform needed to be initiated and be driven by the G20, he added.

At the very end, Andreas Becker asked for examples of what could have been done better. The answers were diverse: Randzio-Plath: "More multilateralism", Messner: "Better listening, not taking oneself too seriously, not being paternalistic and talking turkey." Paust: "More good governance".

All the discussants agreed that the economic crisis also created the opportunity to change existing economic structures.

Report by Marie Philipsenborg, DIE (Translation: EADI)

Global Governance for Sustainable Development: Major Challenges and Unresolved Issues

The report of the 12th General Conference was officially launched during a public event on 25 March 2009, hosted by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and kindly funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Janine Rodgers, development economist and editor of the conference report, presented the main findings of the conference. Louka Katseli, EADI Vice-President and member of the Greek parliament, presented a politician's perspective on key issues for policy-makers,

Jean-Louis Arcand, Professor of International Economics and Development Studies at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, presented a researcher's perspective on major challenges and unresolved issues, and

Branislav Gosovic, former Executive Director of the South Centre, presented a civil society's perspective. The event was chaired by Jean-Luc Maurer, President of EADI and Professor of Development Studies at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. This report summarises the main outcomes of the discussion. More detailed speeches and analysis can be downloaded from the EADI website at www.eadi.org.

Janine Rodgers gave an overview of the main issues discussed during the plenary sessions and pointed out some identified research gaps or suggestions for further research. Three main conclusions can be drawn from the conference:

- First, unresolved or worsening development issues have invaded the agenda of international relations and domestic policies worldwide. Hence the relevance of development research in setting today's global agenda.
- Second, in the current period of multiple crises the need for global governance is more pressing than ever.
- Third, a change of paradigm is necessary to make sustainable development possible. In that context J. Rodger emphasised that two areas badly need to be researched further: (i) the process of change at different levels

of society (individual, national and worldwide) and (ii) the links between the local and the global.

Global governance for sustainable development: Eight areas that deserve attention both from economists and development studies

Jean-Louis Arcand concentrated in his comment on eight key issues that were addressed at the General Conference but would deserve much more attention from both economists and development researchers as regards field research and data collection, interdisciplinarity and policy impact. The issues Arcand presented were multidisciplinary, equity at the global level, missing markets/creation of markets, illegal migration, food security, policy co-ordination, institutions and local governance. This report will focus on four of these issues.

Multidisciplinary

"The lack of interdisciplinarity is killing people," he said, giving an example from the fight against HIV/AIDS. A lack of communication between epidemiologists and economists, for example, who are both working on solutions to combat the disease, leads to bizarre policy decisions like the promotion of adult male circumcision by UNAIDS in countries where this practice is very common (i.e. most of the Muslim world). Evaluations of the same programmes by both disciplines each lead to contradictory results, and communication between the two would help to find better adapted solutions.

Illegal migration

There is a substantial research gap concerning illegal migration. Very few data are available and it is a difficult research area that desperately requires the formulation of an appropriate policy response to illegal migration. J. L. Arcand gave an example from a survey in Senegal which



Janine Rodgers

showed that illegal migrants migrate based on wrong assumptions about salary levels in Europe due to a lack of information. A policy response there would be to provide information.

Food security

"Let us go back and read the classics, we have 40 years of data on these issues, and it is a scandal that development researchers do not have a bigger impact on the policy arena," J. L. Arcand argued. A lot of research was done in the fifties, sixties up to the seventies on the importance of agricultural productivity and food security for the development process and this is clearly an arena where development researchers have a deep knowledge and should be able to produce a co-ordinated policy response (as Etienne and Ziegler already do).

Local governance

The success or failure of community-driven development programmes have to do with local governance and the links between populations at the bottom of the food chain, applying methods of local governance in the programmes. There is more and more research on these links and it is a very important area in which economists and development studies should co-operate. It is essential to move away from a central planning process as done traditionally in most bilateral

and multilateral institutions to a more inclusive and community-driven planning process. On the bright side, the World Bank is actively supporting such decentralised development programmes.

In conclusion, Arcand defined a strong need for data collection in the eight key areas so that the political discourse can be based on quantitative criteria. Development researchers are used to thinking in terms of local governance and decentralization, which is a strong point. Interdisciplinarity between economists and development researchers and other disciplines and better co-ordination and articulation of existing knowledge is strongly needed to formulate successful policy responses.

Global guidelines for action and a global bargain

Branislav Gosovic elaborated on the question of "Who is going to lead the planet and in what direction?" He gave an example of how the topic of environment had been disconnected from the topic of development in 1974 by the United States, which decided not to contribute to the Environment Fund and slowed down the spread of the idea of sustainable development. He emphasized the fact that the question of global leadership depends on the decision we take regarding who is going to lead. He also criticized the still growing divisions and barriers between disciplines and institutions, which does not allow us to meet the complexity of problems which are increasing day by day. He introduced the idea of a global brain comprising small local brains which have to be connected and he emphasized the need for global guidelines for

action.

Branislav Gosovic strongly believes in UN organisations, but also emphasised the fact that research on international organisation needs to be reinforced in order to give the UN back that capacity for thinking which was lost in the 1980s. He has a vision of a place where people are educated across national divides and age barriers and reach a perspective on the global situation. "My hope is that there will be financial resources to educate people," he said. He concluded by saying: "Sustainable development: When the issue was put on the agenda in 1972, a naive hope was that the countries in the North would become more cooperative on the issue of development. This was not the case. Today we have the same situation with climate change, developing countries feel very disadvantaged. There is a need for a global bargain with regard to climate change. This has to be done and the question remains of how to convey this to decision-makers."

Global economic crisis: Will the post-crisis world order be inclusive?

In her presentation, Louka Katseli focused on the global economic crisis, which opens up a lot of opportunities for development studies and global governance. L. Katseli pointed out that the financial crisis is likely to batter global economic activity in both advanced and emerging and developing economies and that global activity is expected to contract in 2009 for the first time in 60 years.

In this context, L. Katseli raised the following



questions:

1. How fast will the global economy rebound and with what results? Will the recovery be sustainable or will the globalisation process be linked to recurrent financial crises?
2. Is there likely to be a shift in the financial and economic power in the world, as the recovery will not be symmetric? What will the implications be for the new power poles of the world? Will new financial centres be formed, maybe in Asia?
3. Will this post-crisis world order be inclusive?

"Sustainability and inclusiveness of a new world order are major challenges and now is the right time to put them on the agenda", L. Katseli said. Much will depend on the policies taken, but also on the actors who will mobilise to provide answers to the policy debate that is wide open. "If the NGO community and/ or progressive parties do not mobilise, then powerful financial interests will resume business as usual" she argued. "Already, the current debate focuses on the prospects for world recovery and on how to mitigate the negative effects for emerging and developing countries; few ask 'what will the post-crisis world order look like?'. This question is not adequately addressed in economic and financial circles," Katseli stated.

L. Katseli argued that the current financial crisis has highlighted once again the importance of interdependence across various policy domains, including debt, trade, migration, security, energy and development. Policy coherence is back on the policy agenda. "The financial crisis opens up the door for a new alliance between emerging and developing countries, which might make a difference", L. Katseli said.

Can policy coherence and partnerships help?

L. Katseli defined policy coherence as "The pursuit



Janine Rodgers, Branislav Gosovic, Louka Katseli, Jean-Luc Maurer, Jean-Loius Arcand



of development objectives through the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions on the part of both OECD and developing countries" and raised the question whether the crisis would facilitate or hinder the pursuit of policy coherence.

She introduced five important realisations that could pave the way for policy advances and new strategic alliances: "If we were to pursue a global policy coherence agenda, we need to identify and address cases of incoherence, to create and strengthen institutional mechanisms that facilitate policy coordination, to provide incentives for the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policies and to ensure credibility and predictability in national and international economic systems; more importantly,

we need global governance reform that would give voice and would bring around the table those stakeholders that have more to gain from the pursuit of policy coherence, namely the developing countries", L. Katseli emphasised.

She added, "Only when emerging and developing countries succeed to bridge their differences and

assume a common stance on important global issues, such as global governance reform, will progress be achieved. It is for this reason that the G20 should include at least some regional representatives from developing countries".

Can the crisis become an opportunity for the reform of global governance?

In conclusion, L. Katseli stressed that global governance reform is needed to fill institutional gaps and to enhance the voice and representation of emerging economies and developing countries in the Bretton-Woods Institutions. She supported the 1998 proposal by the UN and its Committee for Development Policy to create a World Financial

Organization (WFO) that would avoid micro-prudential risks, provide oversight and coordinate regulation in financial markets, and for the creation of a UN Sustainable Development and Security Council to oversee human security and sustainable development policies at the global level. She also called for the regional representation of developing countries in the G20 on a rotation basis as well as for the reform of the IMF and the World Bank voting and governance structures to ensure adequate representation of emerging and developing countries' interests in policy making.

*Report by Susanne von Itter, EADI Secretariat
E-mail: itter@eadi.org*



New EADI Books

The New Presence of China in Africa. The importance of increased Chinese trade, aid and investments for Sub-Saharan Africa

Meine Pieter van Dijk (editor), 2009

The book provides an insight on China's activities in Africa. The first part of the book provides an overview of China's activities in Africa and the background to China's economic success, focusing on a number of countries and sectors. Part 2 deals with the three major instruments China uses in Africa: Chinese aid and investments going to Africa and its trade policy towards the continent. Part 3 provides a number of cases studies and Part 4 the conclusions. The conclusion discusses to what extent social corporate responsibility can be expected from Chinese companies and what lessons can be learned from China's experience in Africa.

Published by Amsterdam University Press,
www.aup.nl
September 2009

Transnational Corporations and Development Policy: Critical Perspectives

Rugraff Eric, Sanchez-Ancochea Diego, Sumner Andrew (Eds.), 2009

Few issues in development raise as much heat as the impact of transnational corporations (TNCs) on the South. However, the exact nature of the relationship between foreign direct investment and development remains unclear both conceptually and empirically. The contributors to this edited volume offer a wide-reaching exploration of these links through a series of case studies from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central Europe. The book also focuses on the role of 'new players' such as Chinese, Indian and South African TNCs.

Palgrave MacMillan, Basingstoke.
www.palgrave.com

European Development Cooperation to 2020: Can Europe meet Climate Change Challenges for Development Co-operation?

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and the German Development Institute (DIE) co-hosted this workshop at the Residence Palace in Brussels on 22 April 2009. The workshop was opened by Leo Peskett from ODI and James Mackie from the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM).

Leo Peskett outlined the background of the EDC2020 project (which is being led by the European Association of Development Institutes (EADI)) and its first working paper and introduced the three main objectives of the workshop:

1. To gain insights into two key challenges that are prominent in the climate change and development debate (as discussed in the two substantive sessions),
2. To improve understanding of different perspectives being taken in overcoming these challenges,
3. To help shape further dialogue and research over the next two years.

James Mackie, from the ECDPM, gave his perspective on the future challenges of European development cooperation. He argued for more and better aid, and that the EU (Member States plus the European Commission) should take a leadership role. He estimated that the EU currently provides 55% of global ODA and 64% of funding to the UN. This raises the question of what EU citizens should expect from such investments. In addition, questions of EU enlargement and differences between Member States in relation to development cooperation are key challenges. EU institutional change, with new Commissioners and forthcoming elections, created a new opportunity for change. He concluded by outlining current debates on EU development cooperation, including the division of labour and complementary of working in-country, and aid architecture and proliferation of funds.

The first session of the day: The climate finance challenge: what role for Europe? was

chaired by Imme Scholz, from DIE, and debated by Andrew Hingham from the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands, Marco Tulio Cabral from the Brazilian Mission to the EU, Sebastian Wienges from Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI) and Neil Bird from ODI.

Andrew Hingham started by outlining the importance of finance and technology in a post-2012 climate change agreement. It is widely accepted that there will be no agreement in Copenhagen if sufficient finance is not provided. He demonstrated that the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC are very small in relation to need, and that 90% of current financing is outside of the convention. Growth in venture capital



and private equity finance are required, but it is not clear how to stimulate such funding. Part of the answer will be that the public sector will have to leverage private investments. A complex, multi-layered response will be required, which raises significant challenges as regards coordination.

Marco Túlio Scarpelli Cabral reinforced the central role that the EU should play in terms of climate finance. The EU is the largest economic block in the world; the biggest provider of ODA; has the largest organized carbon market; and is an actor seriously committed to addressing climate change. At the same time, the EU is the third largest GHG emitter; ranks first or second in terms of past contributions; and has one of the world's largest per capita energy consumption levels.

Sebastian Wienges described the German International Climate Initiative. This innovative financing mechanism is funded by a percentage of auctioned emissions allowances from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme in support of national

and international actions. He stressed the small size of the mechanism compared to the climate finance gap: the volume is only EUR 120 million, which is not enough to solve the problem. The ICI wants to use the money to mobilize private funds and to contribute to the development of new solutions.

Neil Bird outlined three key questions for Europe. First, the mechanism of providing finance (and technology) to support developing countries is one of the most prominent issues in the climate change debate. Many options are being tabled, including traditional public and private sector investment and more innovative approaches such as levies and market mechanisms. Second, the balance between adaptation finance and paying for international mitigation efforts that will be based in developing countries is not yet clear. And third, the relationship between the financial flows associated with ODA and climate finance has yet to be clarified.

The second session: EC-Member State relationships: coordination, complementarity and coherence of EU development cooperation on climate change was chaired by Merylyn Hedger from IDS and debated by Walter Kennes from DG Development, Johan Schaar from Sweden's Commission on Climate Change and Development, and Helena Princová from the Slovakian Environment Ministry.

Walter Kennes provided an overview of the European Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), an EC initiative that followed on from the EU Climate Action Plan. The GCCA aims to coordinate a pan-European response to climate change among the EU Member States. Much of the focus of the EC is directed towards the most vulnerable countries. Although mitigation is important, especially with regard to renewable energies, a considerable amount of the EC's attention is directed towards adaptation.

Johan Schaar spoke about themes from the soon-to-be-published Swedish Commission on Climate Change and Development. The Swedish government launched the Commission in 2007

to examine issues of climate change adaptation and risk reduction. Climate change will be a priority for the Swedish EU Presidency, which starts in July. Johan stressed the importance of coordination and coherence within the EU. He also gave an overview of the situation in fragile states. Such countries should be treated separately, as they do not fit in with present country groupings.

Helena Princová, from the Slovakian Environment Ministry, was the last presenter of the day. Slovakia moved from being an aid recipient country to a donor country in 2003, with the creation of the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SlovakAid). There had been positive outputs from cooperation through partnerships with the EC. The Slovakian case study shows the need for cooperation with other EU Member States in scaling up resources and for the efficient and targeted support of mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries.

A fruitful discussion followed the two sessions. Issues debated included:

- Recipient country ownership and aid effectiveness agenda: Importance of using NAPAs and NAMAs for enhanced national ownership as well as coordination at country level; and the need for greater transparency, ownership and accountability as required by the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.
- EU Member States and the '3Cs': EU Member States have their own constituencies and it is proving difficult to find a solution to the coordination issue. Member States are presently not rewarded for collaboration. Agencies should use the same tools, methodologies, and apply a more structured approach to strengthen coordination.
- ODA and additionality of climate financing

mechanisms: It is difficult to talk about additionality when countries have not yet achieved the ODA target of 0.7% of GNI.

- Mainstreaming climate change into the development agenda: Climate change has yet to receive much attention on the development agenda. More attention is urgently required.
- Low carbon development: Developing countries need to leapfrog over existing technologies and move to a new era of energy production and use. There is an opportunity to develop in a different way through low carbon growth strategies.
- Fragile states: Implementation of climate change policies in states where no institutional capacity exists is deeply problematical and hence regional institutions are important. The notion of climate refugees will soon become a significant international matter of concern

Report by Neil Bird, Overseas Development Institute

E-mail: n.bird@odi.org.uk



Helena Princová, Johan Schaar, Merylyn Hedger, Walter Kennes

EDC2020 - People in charge

Management:

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

Communication:

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

New actors:

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

Energy security:

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

Climate change:

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

Financing Adaptation to Climate Change: What is Europe's Role?

The EDC2020 project organized a session in the context of the 7th Open Meeting of the International Human Dimensions Programme of the UN held in Bonn on 30 April.

The session was chaired by Imme Scholz from the German Development Institute (DIE). Madaka Tumbo (University of Dar es Salaam), Annett Möhner (UNFCCC Secretariat), Walter Kennes (European Commission DG Development) and Neil Bird (Overseas Development Institute) participated as discussants.

Imme Scholz opened the session by introducing the European Development Co-operation to 2020 [EDC2020] project, which seeks to bridge the gap between research and policy in three thematic areas: new actors in international development, energy security, democracy and development, and climate change. The topic of the session "Financing adaptation" had not only proven important to adaptation policies but also to European development co-operation - given the pioneering role of Europe when it comes to climate change policies and financing mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries.

Madaka Tumbo asked why the EU should take action with regard to climate change. What should the EU do? Even though the UNFCCC has its own funds, which are operated by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the EU and its Member States have a major role to play in financing adaptation to climate change. A main question remains to be answered: How much is the EU supposed to finance? Madaka Tumbo identified three major challenges:

1. Real figures on adaptation needs must be calculated. The EU could assist developing countries in fulfilling this important task.
2. Although climate change is a global concern, it has mostly regional and local impacts. Therefore, strong regional initiatives are needed to cope with them.
3. The relationship between all institutions needs to be clarified in order to allocate existing resources effectively.

Walter Kennes pointed out that there is a lack of clarity on the concept of adaptation. It includes various aspects, such as drought

resistance, early warning systems or coping with disasters. These are all fields in which the development community has a lot of experience that should be used. Also, the principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness should be taken into account in climate adaptation policies and financing mechanisms. Walter Kennes underlined the need to share experiences between different Directorates General, such as the DG Environment and DG Development.

He outlined the main pillars of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), which is designed to deepen policy dialogue between different parties and to increase financial co-operation. Its main objective is to help poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change. The GCCA provides an opportunity for dialogue both on the international and the national level, enhancing a joint vision for action after 2012.¹ The implementation framework should preferably integrate climate policies into development strategies and allow a programmatic approach, i.e. through budget support. In 2009 four pilot countries have been chosen for support: Vanuatu, Maldives, Cambodia and Tanzania, which are receiving EUR 12.5 million. Further countries will be chosen in 2009 and 2010.

In closing, Walter Kennes identified the next steps for action:

1. Making the GCCA a real EU initiative,
2. Continuing the political dialogue with partner countries,
3. Implementing co-operation in selected pilot countries during 2009, and
4. Supporting the integration of development issues in the negotiation process in the run-up to Copenhagen.

Annett Möhner outlined the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was adopted in 1992 to assist developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation and establishing a financing mechanism. She said that a number of funds exist both inside and outside the Convention but that, overall, funding resources are insufficient. There is also a tendency to

provide funding through bilateral development agencies where money is attributed under procedures of development co-operation, rather than through funds under the Conference of the Parties (COP) where developing countries also have a say on funding priorities and procedures. Therefore, a clear controversy is the question of whether ODA could be included in the statistics.

However, other questions remain unanswered and need to be discussed for a post-2012 financial framework:

- Mobilization of financial resources and investment: New and additional resources?
- Institutional arrangements: Existing or new arrangements?
- Delivery: Support for what? What are the criteria for distribution? Should the most vulnerable people receive resources first? How should funds be distributed (budget, programme or project support)?

With Copenhagen in sight, the decision was taken in March 2009 in Bonn to scale up financial resources. Efficient institutions and equitable governance are needed and a balanced allocation of resources taking into account the most vulnerable countries should be reached.

Neil Bird spoke about the characteristics of climate funding. According to him, the scale of the problem remains much larger than many people acknowledge. It is estimated that 2% of global GDP needs to be spent to address the problem and the costs are rising every year. National and regional assessments of costs are needed.

With regard to current funding initiatives, less than US\$ 15 billion have been pledged over the last few years, most of that outside the UNFCCC Convention. And developing countries have only received a fraction of what was promised. Comparing that figure to the volume of funds dedicated to mitigating the effects of the global economic crisis, it becomes clear that this is as much an issue of political will as it is about available finance and technical definitions of adaptation.

On the question of how to raise funds Neil Bird named some guiding principles that have secured widespread support. First, many believe

that the polluting countries should pay. Second, any assistance should be additional to ODA. Third, all funding should be sustainable and hence predictable. And finally, funds should be adequate to the estimated level of need. So far this has not been the case. In this context he named a number of proposals for new and innovative sources of funding, which include the auctioning of assigned amounts of emission allowances, a uniform global levy on CO₂ emissions, taxes on emissions from maritime transport and aviation, and a levy on market-based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.

The aid effectiveness debate should feed into the debate on delivery systems. Adaptation funding has so far been channelled through projectised assistance, and programmatic forms of delivery need to be developed more quickly. Weaknesses are also apparent in the climate change financing governance system. Many of the funds and mechanisms do not yet ensure the participation of key stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of the projects and programmes financed. Democratic ownership - which is surely an ideal that Europe shares - suffers as a result.

The uncertainty about climate economics was discussed during the debate. Uncertainty is not only linked to funds and costs but also to the scope of climate change. Today expected average global warming is 2°C, but already pessimism is growing. However, even though we do not know definite costs, preventive action has to be taken now.

In this context the assessment of costs was criticized because none of the figures delivered and discussed has been peer-reviewed to ensure accuracy. High-quality research is needed to feed the policy debate. Another area of concern was the nature of new and additional funding and whether sufficient quality checks in delivery are ensured. Climate change funding should come on top of development co-operation, even though there is a large overlap between development and adaptation measures. It was emphasized that despite these problems, resources have to be scaled up and mechanisms made visible, even before a new deal is operational. With regard to the distribution of funds, there are no mechanisms in place to assess whether activities reach the most vulnerable people. Even though no vulnerability index

has been put in place yet, certain states have been singled out as especially vulnerable.

In closing the discussion, the importance of a new deal in Copenhagen was underlined. Climate change financing should be additional to ODA and channelled through fair and effective institutions. Finally, the EU should take a leading role in action.

Report by Charlotta Heck, EADI Secretariat

E-mail: heck@eadi.org

¹Effective co-operation within the GCCA focuses on five areas: adaption, disaster risk reduction, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and integrating climate change policy into national poverty reduction strategies.

European Perspectives on International Development

EADI's Spanish partner organisations - FRIDE, Real Instituto Elcano, CIDOB and ICEI - hosted a seminar on 24 April which dealt with a wide variety of topics in international cooperation and development studies. The seminar investigated how the increasing move towards more horizontal dynamics in North-South aid relations and the emerging global governance of aid might be transformed, reinforced or re-directed by the current international crisis.

The seminar, which took place following the annual EADI executive committee meeting, brought together around 40 researchers from Europe beyond the Pyrenees and some 50 Spanish researchers. A prominent role was also given to the Spanish aid agencies, which revealed their new partnership frameworks, upcoming research strategy and priorities for the Spanish EU Presidency in 2010.

A first plenary session was dedicated to the

new partnership approach after Accra. Spanish official aid, presented by Gabriel Ferrero de Loma from MFA's policy unit DG POLDE, is moving towards a new instrument for in-country dialogue - the "partnership framework" - which is intended to supersede the inwards orientation of standard country strategy papers and provide a simpler, more flexible and long-term mode to foster both political dialogue and transparency towards domestic audiences. Rather than generating administrative burdens and weighty documents, the partnership framework will make use of continuous consultation processes, deploy web-technology to add real-time linkages to domestic planning processes, international goals and obligations and the Spanish contribution, and fully align with domestic planning cycles.

In September 2008, the Accra High Level Forum witnessed the launching of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), and its

reflection in civil society, the campaign Publish What You Fund (PWYF). Karin Christiansen, Director of PWYF, presented recent developments. Both initiatives aim to set standards within the aid chain, which stretches from taxpayers in the North, through numerous agency links, to citizens in the South. The ability to track each donor's contribution in full and project it onto the government's budget in real time would not only actively comply with the right to information, but also constitutes a prerequisite for public participation and engagement.

South-South cooperation and its impact on the aid relationship was presented in relation to the African context by Sven Grimm from the German Development Institute (DIE), and that of Latin America by Nils Schulz from FRIDE. One of the main messages was that while South-South cooperation opportunities are becoming

increasingly relevant against a background of crisis and shifting global governance, it is essential to generate more evidence and straightforward dialogue on its practices and impact. On the other hand, some DAC donors are attempting to develop strategies for trilateral cooperation - Germany's anchor country strategy, the Spanish middle income countries' doctrine and the European Commission's efforts to foster regional cohesion. However, standards and working modalities also need to be defined for triangular cooperation.

Three working groups discussed recent shifts in the development debate. "Financing for development" addressed the financial flows of aid, direct investment, trade remittances and debt, and debated the vulnerabilities of developing countries and shifts in global power structures. "Migration and development" revealed negative and positive links between poverty reduction and international labour migration and its regulation and exposed the failure of European policy-makers to deliver on the supposed synergies of co-development. "Gender and fragility" documented the shift towards state building in response to fragility and recognised that outright gender blindness

on the part of donors would have to be overcome in order to use transition processes as an opportunity for enhancing gender equality and women's rights.

Research for development was the subject of the afternoon session. José Antonio Alonso from ICEI described the sector as not only methodologically challenging, given its assumptions of linearity and comparability in a complex scenario of context dependence and circular causalities, but also politically challenging, since Southern citizens do not have a stake in determining Northern research priorities. He then laid out the preconditions for sound research, insisting on the need for public support for development research, rigorous self-control in the research community and a failure-friendly application of development policy which would allow for lessons to be learnt. Sergio Tezanos from the Universidad de Cantabria presented four models of research financing and concluded with a recommendation for the formulation of a research strategy. Gabriel Ferrero from DGPOLDE then laid out the criteria for the next four-year plan, highlighting the willingness of the Spanish government to take the lead in organising development studies as a discipline

and to ensure both the quality of research and its uptake by linking research to implementation.

The Spanish EU Presidency and the upcoming reform of the Commission's aid delivery and foreign policy after the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty were issues discussed at the final roundtable, presented by Juan-Francisco Montalbán from the Spanish Foreign Ministry and Luc Bagur from EuropeAid. It was acknowledged that the effects of the financial crisis are not only affecting achievements in poverty reduction, but could also threaten hard-won consensus on the quality of aid. While the Spanish Presidency at the beginning of 2010 faces a tight calendar for development policy, all the more so given the ever greater impact of the financial crisis, the pace of change in European institutions was predicted to be slow.

In highlighting some of the most pressing issues of development and aid, this seminar also provided an opportunity to consider elements of the rapid Spanish aid reform within the context of the diversity in development studies and practices throughout Europe.

Report by Stefan Meyer, FRIDE

E-mail: smeyer@fride.org



Nils Schulz, Sven Grimm, Karin Christiansen, Maja Bucar, Manual Sanchez Montero, Stefan Meyer

News from Working Groups

On 23 April, the EADI working group convenors met on the occasion of the EADI Executive Committee meeting in Madrid. The aim was to exchange information on their activities and to define future needs. This article presents the activities planned for the second half of 2009 and the first half of 2010. Detailed programmes of all events will be posted on the EADI website and announced via the e-newsletter.

Launch of working group on Finance for Development (FFD)

This new working group aims to establish a network of scholars and institutions to address finance for development both as a particular field of development studies and as a cross-cutting issue with policy interlinkages to other areas such as migration and environment. The group therefore strongly welcomes and encourages scholars and institutes from a wide range of disciplinary backgrounds to participate in this forum and to contribute to developing a working programme. In its first year the Working Group on FFD will focus on Africa, where the FFD scenario has been changing rapidly.

Please contact Marco Zupi, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CeSPI) at marco.zupi@cespi.it if you wish to join.

Launch of working group on Conflicts, Security and Development

This new group aims to examine the interconnections between security and development and in particular the role of development interventions in (post-)conflict situations. Traditionally these themes belong to the 'grey' area between development studies, conflict studies and international relations/security studies. Particularly in the Nordic countries, there has been a fruitful intellectual link between development research and peace research, and it appears worthwhile to (re-)examine this link. Development studies may substantively contribute to European policy analyses on (post-)conflict situations in developing countries. The first meeting

of the working group will be held on 11-12 August 2009 in Helsinki, in connection with a seminar on 'Security-Development Nexus' organized by the Institute of Development Studies, University of Helsinki.

Please contact Lauri Siitonen, University of Jyväskylä, at Lauri.Siitonen@yfi.jyu.fi and Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, at n.shanmugaratnam@umb.no if you wish to join.

Combined working group event on Energy, Climate Change and Development

Preceding the annual meeting of directors of EADI member institutes on 29 and 30 October 2009, the three working groups on Transnational Corporations, Multidimensional Poverty and Environment and Development will hold a joint workshop.

Working group on Aid Policy

The working group will organize a seminar on "Private aid organizations and their partners" in December 2009 at CIDIN. As a result of previous seminars and the General Conference, two books will be published in the EADI Book Series in 2009/2010.

Working group on Education and Training

The working group will hold a workshop on "Policy Transfer or Policy Learning: Interactions between International and National Skills Development Approaches for Policy-Making" on 25 and 26 June in cooperation with NORRAG at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva.

Working group on Europe and Asia

The working group will focus on "new capitalisms in Asia" and seek to organize a joint workshop with the working groups on Industrialization and the new working group on Finance For

Development in 2010 on that topic.

Working group on Europe and Latin America

The working group intends to organise a seminar in March 2010 around the 200th anniversary of Latin American independence.

Working group on Gender and Development

The working group published a report on "Gender and Corruption", which was the result of a workshop held in November 2008 in Eschborn, Germany. The group intends to hold a seminar on gender mainstreaming in development policy research together with IOB (Antwerp) and the DPRN in late 2009/2010.

Working group on Governance

A seminar on "Democratization in Africa. Retrospective and Future Prospects" will be held at the University of Leeds, UK, 4-5 December 2009.

Working group on Industrialisation Strategies

An expert seminar on "Promoting Global Value Chains: The Role of Governance" will be held in Maastricht from 26-27 November in cooperation with the Maastricht School of Management (MSM).

Working group on Transnational Corporations

As a result of a seminar held in 2008, a book entitled "Transnational Corporations and Development Policy" was published by Palgrave/MacMillan London. Another book entitled "Multinational corporations' impacts on indigenous firms in developing and transition countries", Amsterdam University Press, will be published in 2009/2010.

Working group on Urban Governance

The working group plans to hold a seminar on "Violence in Cities" in early 2010.

Younger scholars in EADI working groups

EADI working groups welcome younger researchers and have created incentives for younger researchers to join an EADI working group. At the 12th General Conference, EADI working

groups were successful in offering a space for younger scholars to present their papers, and a larger proportion of papers by junior researchers were presented. This path will be continued. Another activity is the EADI Prize for Development Studies, where convenors are actively involved in the peer review process. The EADI Prize was organised for the fourth time in 2009.

Call for new EADI working groups

The EADI Executive Committee welcomes proposals for new EADI working groups at any time. If you are interested in organising an EADI working group and contributing to the next EADI General Conference, please consult the call for EADI working groups at: <http://www.eadi.org/index.php?id=264>. The 13th General Conference will take place in the United Kingdom in 2011.

Update of IKM Emergent

IKM Emergent is currently undertaking a broad range of research and presenting developing ideas at a wide range of fora. This research and the interaction illustrate particular aspects of the conceptual, technical and management issues regarding the use of multiple knowledges to support development practice, which the programme exists to explore and articulate.

External conversations

In the past months, IKM Emergent has been present at a wide number of conferences and workshops to discuss its developing ideas with others. With the help of South African artist Ralph Borland, IKM has created an art installation illustrating the issues with which the programme is concerned which it has been able to present at a number of conferences.

Events that IKM will be attending in the coming period include:

EADI Information Management Working Group Annual Meeting, Copenhagen, 10-12 June 2009
CERES Summer School, Nijmegen, 2-3 July 2009
Knowledge Management for Development Annual Meeting, Brussels, 2009

New website

The research programme has now launched its new website at <http://www.ikmemergent.net>

The wiki-based site, developed by Web Architects in Sheffield, remains work in progress. It is intended to support collaborative working,

Working Group 1: Discourse, dialogue and translation

Working Group 1 is concerned with whose voices are (or are not) listened to in development discourse. Work is now under way on:

- Case studies on local knowledge processes in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil, Sri Lanka and Southern India.
- Exploring the role of intermediaries in development knowledge chains.
- Case studies in international NGOs and on NGO practice in Kenya which reflects on the links between the participatory methodologies used by development agencies and researchers, and the wider knowledge systems of their institutions.
- The use by the development sector of material produced by African intellectuals, including traditional knowledge workers.

Working Group 2: IKM labs

IKM Labs is concerned with how development knowledges are expressed, including alternatives to the written word, and also how they can be found and used within development organisations. Its activities currently comprise

- The Vines Project is developing 'proof of concept' software which gives users the opportunity to reflect and correct biases in their selection of material while searching online.
- The Summaries Project is exploring the take-up of plainly written summaries of relevant academic material by development actors.
- IKM Interaction Labs, which involve mutual explorations of the potential of new

technologies, will be taking place with specialist groups of workers from various parts of the development sector.

- The Local Content Showcase intends to revisit previous work to stimulate and use local content.
- Information specialists at the Young Lives Project, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford are working with IKM to plan a pilot project applying visualisation techniques to aid access to and analysis of vast amounts of data.

Working Group 3: Management of knowledge

Working Group 3 is critically examining past and present information and knowledge management practice within development organisations. This involves:

- Four commissioned studies: two studies of the monitoring and evaluation of knowledge management; one on the link between knowledge and policy; and a study of approaches to bridging knowledge divides.
- The issue of the Knowledge Management for Development Journal on the subject of 'Collaborative learning: the role of organisational knowledge management strategies' (Volume 5, issue 1) will be published in May 2009.
- Support to research on multiple knowledges within Namibia. This is linked to a workshop in November 2009 in collaboration with the University of Namibia, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, and the Knowledge Management for Development community to showcase knowledge management in Southern Africa.

Focus on New Members

Austrian Institute for International Affairs

The Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip) is an independent, non-profit research centre based in Vienna. The oiip was the first Institute in Austria to focus on globalization, European integration, comprehensive security and the comparative study of international affairs. Established in 1978 by the then Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the Institute has advised on public policy, conducted primary scientific research and hosted international conferences to foster academic exchange. Today, it primarily focuses on questions dealing with comprehensive human security in international relations and in comparative regional research.

<http://www.oiip.at>

Centre d'Etudes du Développement Durable

The Centre d'Etudes du Développement Durable at the University Libre de Bruxelles carries out multidisciplinary research with respect to a series of aspects in relation to environmental policies and strategies within the general framework of sustainable development. The Centre is concerned with research on the elaboration and evaluation of policies and instruments, as well as with the socio-economic, technical or philosophical context of sustainable development.

<http://www.ulb.ac.be/igeat/>

Danish Development Research Network

The Danish Development Research Network (DDRN) is based at the University of Copenhagen. It contributes to the inclusion of research and

research-based knowledge in development assistance within the sectors of agriculture, environment and governance. Currently, it has more than 1,400 members, primarily in Denmark and developing countries. Membership is free and is offered to people working in the research community, the private sector, NGOs and development organizations.

<http://www.ddrn.dk>

European Governance Programme, University of Luxembourg

The European Governance Programme is linked to the University of Luxembourg's Institutes in History, History of Ideas and Political Science. It is composed of political scientists, historians and philosophers. Since 2004, it has adopted interdisciplinary and comparative approaches in its treatment of European questions and focuses on three research areas: economic and social cohesion, democracy and comparative governance. It is developing research and teaching projects, welcoming foreign researchers, contributing to the creation of a Consortium of European Studies in the three capitals of Europe and developing collaborative research relationships.

http://www.de.uni.lu/recherche/llshase/programme_gouvernance_europeenne/

Frankfurt School of Finance & Management

The Frankfurt School of Finance & Management is a leading private business school based in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. It has 86 regional education centres throughout Germany and various joint ventures and programmes abroad. All educational, research and consulting activities are focused on finance and management. Since its foundation as Bankakademie in 1957, it has

maintained close ties with the corporate world. Its goal is to enable its graduates to become proficient in using, applying and further developing finance and management concepts and tools and to acquire the knowledge to become future managers.

<http://www.frankfurt-school.de>

School of Life Sciences, Södertörn University

The School of Life Sciences at the Södertörn University College in Sweden conducts research in Chemistry, Biology, Molecular Biology, Geography, Environmental Sciences, Developmental Studies and Tourism studies. It uses a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach in many research areas with collaborative projects that combine different areas of natural science with the humanities and social sciences. Within the Environmental Science and Development Graduate School, research deals with the interaction between nature and human activities for ecologically sustainable social and economic development.

<http://webappo.web.sh.se/>