

# Editorial

Undoubtedly, the event of the year was EADI's 11th General Conference in Bonn. It was a unique effort also in terms of co-operation between research and policy institutes based in Bonn, such as Capacity Building International (InWEnt), the Centre for Development Studies (ZEF), the Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC) and the Federal City of Bonn, as well the Centre for International Co-operation Bonn. Co-operation with the host of the Conference, the German Development Institute, was based on mutual trust and an inspiring working atmosphere. EADI's Executive Committee members put in a great deal of effort to contact national donor agencies, which made such a big conference with this ambitious programme possible.

Around half of the budget was covered by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and by the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). Several European (development) agencies - in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Ireland and Denmark - as well as the recently founded Stiftung Internationale Begegnungen of the Sparkasse Bonn/Cologne, pledged to contribute funding to the EADI conference. We would like to thank our sponsors for making this event possible.

Our EADI working groups screened 155 submissions, and 120 papers were finally presented during the various working group sessions. Our editors produced a special issue of the European Journal of Development Research on "Insecurity and Development", which was launched in time for the conference.

We were grateful to be able to offer 30 international journalists the opportunity to attend the conference, and we hosted a seminar for young journalists during the conference. Our media partnership with Deutsche Welle, the German broadcasting service, proved to be a success.

In addition, EADI was honoured to award the first EADI Prize for Development Studies to the young researcher Alexander Betts from Oxford for his paper on Rwanda entitled "Should Approaches to Post-conflict Justice and Reconciliation be Determined Globally, Nationally or Locally?" The EADI Prize for Development Studies is part of EADI's mission to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues.

This newsletter contains a selection of reports on the General Conference, as well as reports on the General Assembly and a report on a meeting of representatives of our sister organisations, which have regrouped in ICCDA, the International Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations. Thanks to a grant from the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Relations, the EADI Secretariat was able to set up a virtual forum facility on the links between insecurity and development, the so-called [insecurityforum](http://www.insecurityforum.org) at [www.insecurityforum.org](http://www.insecurityforum.org). At the heart of this forum is a weblog. It allows researchers and practitioners to comment on conference outcomes, to present their own research and to engage in discussion. It was specially set up to reach those who could not be with us in Bonn, and we are happy to report that the forum has 42 authors at present, half of them coming from the "South". An article on this innovative way of sharing opinions and research can be found on page 11.

The Executive Committee for the period 2002-2005 worked hard to streamline procedures and structures to make the Association even more manageable and ensure long-term sustainability. The results were presented to the General Assembly and unanimously accepted. Jean-Luc Maurer from the IUED in Geneva was elected EADI's new President for the next three years, and you can read his work programme on page 12 of the newsletter. A new Executive Committee, consisting of national delegates elected by the



EADI members present at the Conference, and the Management Committee met for the first time in Cork, Ireland in November. The contact details of the new Executive Committee members can be found at the back cover of the newsletter.

2005 is a jubilee year for EADI, and we warmly welcome 65 jubilee members who joined our Association before or during the General Conference and booked the so-called "jubilee package" for EADI membership. Our new institutional members are presented on page 16. All new members present at the conference had the chance to meet most of our former presidents, who came to the 30th anniversary celebrations which took place on a boat on the Rhine. A brief report and a link to the jubilee website and photos can be found on page 10.

The EADI Secretariat is committed to further improving services for our members, and we are therefore always open to suggestions. Please do write to us and share your views, submit a paper to the European Journal of Development Research (see the enclosed Call for Papers) or attend a seminar or conference.

We wish you a peaceful Christmas season.

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 Susanne von Itter  
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11th EADI General Conference

Bonn, 21-24 September 2005

# Insecurity and Development:

## Regional Issues and Policies for an Interdependent World

From 21 to 24 September 2005 some 600 researchers, representatives from civil society organisations, UN organisations and representatives from the military came to EADI's 11th General Conference, which took place in the former German Bundestag. There was ample room for discussion in the five plenary, 30 parallel and 50 working group sessions. Surin Pitsuwan, Commissioner of the UN Advisory Board for Human Security, proposed a "Bonn vision" on human security. Conference participants clearly stated: "We have the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have inspired politicians and many others alike.

What we do need is a renewed sense of urgency both in the North and the global South". And: "Let us engage first of all in the "Bonn reality check": where do you see the major obstacles to the realisation of the MDGs?" Key questions of the various plenary sessions were also: "How can we engage in social research which engages in the political battle and which can actually stimulate political will?" And: "We have the term 'insecurity', we have the term 'safety'. Let us think about terms and terminology. How can we reform our approaches in such a way that we look for the solutions that are already operative in developing countries and that we can

apply elsewhere, possibly in Europe?" These and many other contributions to the discussion can be read on the conference website and its weblog forum at [www.eadi.org/gc2005](http://www.eadi.org/gc2005). Our thanks to the 40 reporters for taking notes during the various sessions and uploading their reports to the web on the same day. The website is still constantly being updated, and contains transcripts of the speeches, updated papers and reports. A conference summary report is being prepared, and the German Development Institute is preparing to publish the conference proceedings.

## Summary report

"Without security and political stability there will be no development." This was the keynote of the 11th EADI Conference on "Insecurity and Development - Regional Issues and Policies for an Independent World," which took place in Bonn from 21 to 24 September 2005. More than six hundred representatives from science and research, development cooperation and politics, and, for the first time, the military discussed the pressing challenges involved here: Apart from a better interlocking of security and development policy, speakers called for Europe to take on a more active role.

### The relationship between development and security policy: conflict or convergence?

Global threats have changed in nature since the end of the Cold War, and this has led to a broader concept of security. Terrorism, ethnic conflicts, but also environmental disasters and the spread of the Aids epidemic today present a greater risk for human security than wars between states. This has given rise to numerous interfaces between development and security

policy, including the military dimension.

In the past most donors insisted on a clear separation between these two policy fields and their respective actors. However, this distance has grown smaller with the growing importance of the role played by the military in crisis situations. In post-conflict situations in particular, there is now a greater need than ever before for development policy and its set of specific instruments.

Apart from initial approaches to joint strategic planning and conception, there are some financial overlaps between the two policy fields involved, including e.g. the use of

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*

development-policy funds to finance noncivil measures. Like numerous other conference participants, Klaus Reinhardt, a retired German Bundeswehr general and former commander of the KFOR peace mission in Kosovo, spoke out in favor of closer cooperation between development and security policy. "Bringing military and civil institutions closer together would substantially increase the prospects of success of peace missions."

The following points were identified as key to any successful cooperation strategy: a) the need to overcome the fragmentation of the approaches subscribed to by development and security policy; b) close coordination does not necessarily eliminate the conflicts of interest inherent to these two policy fields; c) any missions in which development policy becomes engaged must be based on mandates legitimized by international law; d) it is essential to support the development of regional peacekeeping forces.

## Europe's role

Another key issue addressed at the conference was the role Europe should play against the background of global threats. As an actor of international significance, Europe must take a hand in shaping world politics and should, in particular, become engaged in the world's 25-30 fragile states. As EU Commissioner Louis Michel noted in his address, "Development and security are strongly interlinked and therefore EU development policy focuses on fragile states and peace building through dialogue."

EU development policy will be able to rise to these challenges only if the European Commission and the member states pursue a coherent strategy. The Community's work has until now been hampered by the in part diver-



gent policy approaches of the individual actors involved. The adoption of a joint declaration on European development policy, which Commissioner Michel expects to happen in the immediate future, will be an important step in the right direction.

Implementation of a European security strategy also calls for the provision of additional funding. While the EU has reached agreement on a rise in official development assistance (ODA) to 0.7 percent of gross national product, thus far only four member countries have met the goal. In 2004 worldwide ODA amounted to 78.6 billion US\$. That, it was noted at the conference, is too little to solve the developing world's most pressing needs and to guarantee a certain measure of social security.

## EADI's contribution

The European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), headquartered in Bonn, was founded in 1975 and presently has some 300 members in 29 European countries, including the most

important European development institutes (ODI London, ECDPM Maastricht, DIE Bonn, IDS Sussex, ISS den Haag, DÜI Hamburg). EADI's aim is to support and foster European development research and to be Europe's prime professional association for development studies.

The director of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Simon Maxwell, called on EADI to build an European network and in this way to create a counterbalance to US-dominated development research.. The idea was broadly welcomed. Louis Michel also endorsed a proposal to broaden the dialogue between the Commission and the research institutes in the EADI network. The Bonn conference could, in this sense, prove to be the starting point of a close cooperation between European development research and the European Commission.

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## Opening Plenary on 21 September 2005

# Insecurity and Development: Combining Global Peacekeeping with Achieving the Millennium Development Goals - A Possible Mission for Europe

The Conference on Insecurity and Development was opened by Jürgen Wiemann, Deputy Director of the German Development Institute and Vice-President of EADI, and by the Mayor of Bonn, Mrs Dieckmann.

The aim of the Conference was to promote effective co-operation between governments, civil society organisations and the research community in their efforts to reduce insecurities of large numbers of people in the face of social and economic inequalities, in times in which civil and military conflicts threaten to overwhelm progress made in sustainable development in many countries in both the North and South. The Mayor of Bonn noted the importance the city of Bonn attached to international organisations, many of which are represented here, so that EADI finds itself in a context conducive to carrying out its work. The Mayor also noted the innovative focus of the conference in combining security with development issues, especially as Bonn was the seat of the Petersburg Declaration on the EU's defence and security policy.

The President of EADI, Prof. Louk de la Rive Box opened the forum for the first debate between researchers and policy-makers, in which they engaged with the military on issues of security. Mr Stather, State secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development started off the debate by suggesting a number of new ways in which the EU should position itself within international development and security debates. He saw the EU as having a unique position, because it promotes a model of co-operation rather than international confrontation. This means there is a need for a renewed emphasis on development research and policy which takes (in)security issues into account. He raised the question of whether it was possible to combine security research with that on MDGs, and answered this positively. A pro-active stance (not pacifism) is required in dealing with threats from widespread poverty, ecological disasters, military conflicts and disease. Global partnerships, centred on the UN, are necessary requirements to tackle such issues. Afghanistan,

in which the German government worked to bring together military and civilian organisations in building up the state and the economy, was considered an important example of combined security and development strategies. The position of national states in development processes also remains central, as failed states result in failed development. These form the principles on which the work of the German government is founded, based on both the rule of law as well as the MDGs.

Surin Pitsuwan, a member of the UN Advisory Board on Human Security, started from the premise that security is the first condition for development to take place. He strongly supported the idea that a policy which incorporates both foreign and security policies within the framework of the UN are a necessity to gain legitimacy across the world. He placed this within the context in which the member states of the UN have failed dismally to reach the intermediate goals of the MDGs, reaching no more than 2-4 on a scale of 10 at the present moment. The eighth goal, of developing partnerships to reach the other seven goals, is itself in question. Given this situation, the EU, which is a major donor in financial terms, can do much more in terms of developing a coherent security and development policy in its own right.

Mr Hiruy Amanuel, Ethiopia's Ambassador to Germany, added to the discussion that peace, security and development are strongly linked. Conflict prevents funds from being spent on development processes, and non-state actors in conflict situations can plunder state and community resources with impunity. Nevertheless, in sub-Saharan Africa, he saw positive developments in terms of a reduction in infant mortality, growing small-scale production and modern agriculture. He strongly emphasised the fact that African development is in the self-interest of the rest of the world. He stressed that what African countries needed was hope, to enable people to remain committed to their own societies. The progress made by Asian countries is inspiring to the African countries united in NEPAD. NEPAD has clear objectives and common interests, which should make it an effective organisation for donors to work with.

The discussion threw up several main issues:

1. How can more resources be drawn into development processes, and how can social research engage in the political battles around development?
2. What terminology should be used to describe peace, peace-building and development in an integrated sense?

*to be continued on page 8*



Surin Pitsuwan

## Plenary Session on 22 September 2005

### Conflict or Convergence between Security and Development Policy

The opening address of the session was made by Armin Laschet, Minister of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, who emphasised the need to bring security policy and development policy into a more stable and fruitful relationship, specially in relation to the 20-30 weak or failing states in the world. He questioned whether the two policy areas should be merged through closer co-operation or by a sharper division of labour between them.

#### Speakers:

Klaus Reinhardt: General a. D., former Commander of KFOR, Strandberg-Söcking, Germany:

Drawing on specific experiences from Kosovo, Klaus Reinhardt posed the question of whether what soldiers were doing today was meaningful. His own answer was no. The peacekeeping missions had too limited a mandate. They only deployed soldiers, he said, which might help to create stability (in itself very important), but they did not develop the countries. Mr Reinhardt's distinct experience was that in order to win popular support for the missions among the local people, the military had to show specific improvements in the population's living conditions.

In this respect he called for much closer collaboration between the civilian and the military agencies, which, furthermore, necessitated a much broader mandate for the

military. It should, for example, be possible to use military forces to build roads, kindergartens and schools, to repair water supplies, etc.

Combining the strengths of the civilian and military agencies could turn peacekeeping missions into real development missions, which in Mr Reinhardt's view would increase the chance that the missions could actually be successful in the long run too.

The culture within these organisations was quite different, but Klaus Reinhardt was of the opinion that such issues could be solved.

He was happy to learn that just within the last month influential politicians in Washington D.C. have suggested ideas which were similar to the ones he had mentioned.

#### Discussion:

The debate following the presentation endorsed the idea of bringing civilian and military organisations to co-operate better in peacekeeping missions. Many speakers highlighted the point that it would be the civilian side which would have most difficulties in entering into a closer co-operation on account of their culture.

Another point made by Klaus Reinhardt was that for future missions to be successful it was important that the politicians provided the military with clear mission goals. This had mainly been lacking, he said.

Christian Manahl: Policy Unit of the HR Javier Solana Task Force Africa Council of the European Union, Brussels, Belgium:

The speaker agreed with the overall conclusions of Klaus Reinhardt's presentation and highlighted the fact that the EU was actually moving in the direction he had been asking for.

The speaker took as his point of departure the situation in Sudan. From 2004 the EU aimed to bring the conflicting partners to the negotiation table to resolve the conflict, which was the reason for the massive migration and refugee problems. The EU had chosen to work closely with the African Union in this mission, and had provided observers, military staff and political advisors. Their mandate had been expanded both in scope and as regards the number of soldiers during 2004 and 2005. The speaker said that the overall lesson was: "do the right thing, at the right time, with the right instruments." In order to do exactly that, the EU needed to conduct 'comprehensive planning', allowing for a much more efficient intervention. A part of the planning process was also to improve administrative procedures in the EU apparatus, he said.

#### Discussion:

One speaker noted that it was hardly possible to plan comprehensively since we were talking about emergency situations, where it was basically impossible to know all the factors beforehand. Political legitimacy of the missions: Christian Manahl asked whether the EU too needed multilateral legitimacy in order to engage in missions. At best the UN should provide this legitimacy, he said. One question related to the issue of ownership of the process in Sudan. Christian Manahl was of the opinion that the EU had done what it could to provide this sense of ownership to the responsible partners in Sudan.



Klaus Reinhardt

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## Plenary report: 23 September 2005

### European Development Co-operation to 2010: New Challenges

This plenary session was intended to highlight the main challenges facing European development policy. The chair, Paul Engel (ECDPM), introduced the two speakers that had been invited to address this question: Commissioner Louis Michel, the European Commissioner for Development & Humanitarian Aid, and Simon Maxwell, the Director of ODI. The main focus of Louis Michel's speech was the Commission's recently tabled proposal for a new EU Development Policy Statement, but he started with a short reflection on the UN Summit, from which he had just returned. He declared himself disappointed with the result of the Summit and the document it had agreed, but at the same time stressed the need to recognise the many important positive features that had been agreed. In particular he felt that the Summit's reconfirmation of the MDGs and its conclusions on peacebuilding and conflict prevention were a vindication for the proactive approach the EU had taken to preparing the Summit and in particular its new commitment to the 0.7% ODA target. Like many others he had, however, been disappointed that the final statement had not included a reference to nuclear arms proliferation.

Michel's key message, however, was on the importance he attached to the new European Consensus and particularly that for the first time an EU statement on Development Policy was initiated. Obtaining agreement on this from the

Member States and the European Parliament would be a historic achievement and yet many of the people he met on his travels in developing countries were surprised that such an EU policy did not already exist. Most developing countries expected the EU to have a single approach to development policy and, indeed, there were already large areas of consensus on many development questions between the Member States and the EC. They had just never been written up in a single document and the Commission's proposal was first and foremost just such an exercise.

The Commissioner argued that Europe had a responsibility to build a strong development programme, as this was an essential part of what it could do to 'domesticate' globalisation. Europe was a global player but at the same time it undermined its own ability to play this role properly by failing to reach internal agreements and work as one. This was why the European Consensus was so important. As a Commissioner, he did not just want to be a simple administrator of aid, but rather he felt the Union should use development as a political tool, a strong positive element of its overall external action. Of course development is a shared competence in the TEU and he was not trying to change that or centralise all development programmes in the Commission, rather he was trying to maximise the potential of the Union and he felt developing countries

expected that.

Simon Maxwell applauded the approach the Commissioner was seeking to take and congratulated him on his proposal for the European Consensus. But he also challenged him to think further ahead and consider how the Commission would deal with the major increases of aid that had been agreed in principle. If these materialised and the Commission wanted to be involved in administering them he would have to convince the Member States that the Commission was capable of doing so. The international aid architecture was currently dominated by one global Walmart superstore, the World Bank, and a multitude of small 'mom and pop' stores, including the EU Member States and the Commission. The EU, and indeed the UN, had to upgrade so they also became superstores capable of providing effective alternatives to the World Bank. For the EU this meant major changes in capacity, a clearer vision, more political muscle, and crucially, as far as EADI was concerned, much greater intellectual firepower.

EADI represented the European research capacity in development. In some ways this capacity was strong with a lot of researchers, but it was also poorly organised and underfunded, and if the EU really had the vocation to develop a high-power indigenous research capacity in development, it would probably want to give the industry a radical shake-up and consider what could be done to support it more proactively. EADI had a strong interest in collaborating with the Commissioner on this if that was what was wanted, but that required a dialogue that did not currently exist.

In his closing remarks Commissioner Michel admitted to finding Simon Maxwell's arguments persuasive. He had not expected to when he came to the conference, but he now declared himself open to such a dialogue with the European development research community.



Louis Michel

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Closing Plenary 24 September 2005

## EU Policy Coherence - A New Agenda for Closer Co-operation Between Peace, Security and Development Research?

The Chair, Jos van Gennip, redefined the topic of the conference as the relationship between peace security and development. He then went on to insist that without poverty reduction and its eventual elimination, insecurity would continue and sustained peace would be impossible. The triangle linking academics, civil society and policy-makers needed to be strengthened by means of a constant flow of communication, he said. He added that EADI could play a role in this process by including researchers in both EU and national policy-making arenas, particularly the national parliaments.

Louka T. Katseli, Director of the OECD Development Centre, emphasised the need for a shared vision of what Europe represented: an economic union; a new super state to counter the United States, with a strong military presence and response to international insecurity; or a positive force for peace and social inclusiveness. She suggested that only the latter could simultaneously advance the causes of development and security, although she had identified tendencies within the European development policy community towards the second vision. More research was needed to identify the outcomes of these different conceptions of Europe and their impacts on the direction of policy-making, she said. To this end, EADI could examine the threats and opportunities raised by the various options. In the same vein, the implications of the ESS needed to be researched and analysed so that

policy-makers and civil society could understand the policy options available.

Louka T. Katseli commented that the current non-existence of a single, common European development policy emphasised the need for close attention to policy coherence within and across countries. Coherent policies reinforce each other and lead to better outcomes. EADI researchers should be paying more attention to this issue in all the fields of social science represented within the Association. What Ms Katseli called for was a vast and comprehensive research agenda, one that would feed into, but also receive guidance from European leaders. Without leadership, researchers cannot know what is on the policy agenda and thus cannot contribute to it. She pledged the OECD Development Centre's continued support for EADI and looked forward to a and mutually beneficial relationship.

Alfred Nhema, Executive Secretary, Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, pointed to the connection between basic rights and security in developing countries and insisted that the quest for peace should be at the top of the development agenda. For him, the distinction between development and security was in some ways a false one. Speaking for the peoples of the South, he explained that these two issues have always been intimately linked, but the issues of security and development in the North had been highlighted by the events in New York and Washington on September 11.

In developing countries, Nhema said, the major problems involved working with researchers at the base, in local communities and with an understanding of local conditions, and in facilitating communication with researchers in neighbouring areas and countries. Unless researchers could share their knowledge and findings they could not learn from each other. Even when researchers could meet and discuss matters, he said, they did not have the means to disseminate their work to policy-makers and the outside world. Nhema proposed setting up dedicated websites for researchers in the South. This was something EADI members could help with. Africa, he reminded the audience, after years of looking for solutions abroad now knew that they had to be found from within. Outside help and funding would surely still be essential, but the work had already begun.

Outgoing President Louk de la Rive Box judged the conference to have been a real success because it had brought the issue of security and development to the fore as a serious topic for academic research. Furthermore, the number of participants, their diversity and the quality of their interventions demonstrated that the issues had mobilised the research community around the topic, a process supported by the special issue of the Journal timed to coincide with and support the conference.

An important step had been taken by EU Commissioner Louis Michel during his remarks



Alfred Nhema, Louk de la Rive Box, Jean-Luc Maurer



Louka Katseli

to the conference in his commitment to consider setting up an advisory body for DGDEV, an issue that EADI had been supporting for some time. This was good news for EADI, as long as the Association and its members knew how to respond and to provide research outputs and policy advice based on its unique conceptual diversity. Further, the possibility that the Commission might through its capacity constraints in the face of ever-increasing aid budgets devolve some issues to national units was another potential opportunity for EADI, allowing members to inform their own national policy-making communities and civil society. For the moment, however, the social sciences represented a strong community in European countries (with some 12 000 in France alone), but with poor internal organisation. That will have to be improved and EADI should take on this task.

Turning to the issue of security and development, de la Rive Box foresaw and urged

*continued from page 4*

3. There is no need for a new vision, but rather a renewed sense of urgency about completing the current agenda for security and development, taking into account specific contexts for the solutions to be developed.

4. We need a Bonn reality check: What are the major obstacles preventing this agenda from being carried out?

In conclusion, the President Louk de la Rive Box brought into the discussion a recent worldwide poll of its listeners carried out by the BBC. They were asked about their concerns regarding insecurity on a global scale. The main group of actors that the listeners trusted to deal

closer co-operation with the military community. He had been gratified and interested to see the participation of the military in the conference and believed that they had appreciated their being at the conference. He promised that his own institute - the ISS in the Hague - would immediately make overtures to the local military academy in search of joint programmes and projects.

Jean-Luc Maurer, in his inaugural speech as the new EADI President, thanked the other speakers and returned to one of the issues raised by Dr Nhema, namely the natural link between development and security. He thought that it would be wise, in this context, to end the antagonism that often existed between International Relations (IR) and Development Studies. The two disciplines had many synergies and were complementary in many fields. EADI, he said, could help by organising working groups in which IR academics (and the military, where appropriate) could meet and work alongside development specialists.

Echoing Prof. Katseli's remarks, the new EADI President said that if the concept of Europe is one of a positive global force for peace and inclusiveness, it could contribute to giving a voice both to the poor and the victims of social inequalities in the research arena. As Dr Nhema had said, without the input of the victims, the problems of insecurity could never be properly understood. German Development Institute Director Professor Dirk Messner, whose institute greatly supported the General Conference, pronounced himself well satisfied with the result. Congratulating the organisers and thanking the sponsors, Messner

effectively with their concerns and bring them forward in international discussions on policy were intellectuals and academic researchers, which is heartening for an organisation such as EADI. The issues raised at the plenary session came back frequently throughout the discussions and meetings during the Conference.

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shared the hope of the EADI leadership that the Association would enjoy better access to policy-makers and a higher profile in the European institutions. He said that the timeliness and success of this General Conference would contribute to this welcome process.

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### ICCCA is alive!

ICCCA: what does that stand for? On the EADI website you will find the following definition: The Inter-regional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations is the informal umbrella institution made up of the six sister associations APISA, AICARDES, CLACSO, CODESRIA, EADI and OSSREA. It was created in 1976. Its headquarters are presently in Senegal.

Each of its constituent member organisations is still existent and active on different continents. Over the past few years, it has been more difficult, though, to find out more about ongoing joint activities, events and programmes. ICCDA may not be dead, but it definitely looks peaky.

Taking up an old tradition, EADI invited its sister organisations to a meeting of networks during the General Conference this year in Bonn. Unfortunately, Atilio Borón from CLACSO and Abdelhamid Triki from AICARDES had to cancel, but APISA, CODESRIA - the host of ICCDA - OSSREA and, of course, EADI had a very successful and inspiring meeting. Everyone agreed on the need to revitalise this co-operation, to engage in joint activities and, first of all, to make ICCDA more visible.

Adebayo Olukoshi (CODESRIA) mentioned the desire to scale up co-ordination within the ICCDA network, particularly thanks to new technologies which are now also widespread and accessible in Africa, but also to regular meetings and joint panels at occasions like the respective General Conferences and Assemblies.

Alfred Nhema (OSSREA) stressed the importance of connecting on thematic issues, in order to know who is working on what and to compare approaches and outcomes. Communication - of research, events and projects - is a basic and essential need for more co-ordination and co-operation. Therefore, it was decided to create an ICCDA website ([www.iccda.net](http://www.iccda.net)) where all the relevant information would be made visible and accessible, with the long-term objective of also creating the means for online exchange (discussion groups). [www.iccda.net](http://www.iccda.net) is now online! Check it out for more detailed information concerning ICCDA or its member organisations.

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## EADI Prize for Development Studies

The European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) has created a prize for excellence in development research. The prize, worth •1 000, was awarded to a young researcher for an essay on an issue of development studies and the prizewinner was invited to the Association's General Conference in Bonn from 21 - 24 September 2005.

"The first EADI Prize for Development Studies is part of that mission to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues. It was created with two objectives in mind: to reward and bring recognition to "excellence in development research" from the upcoming generation of development specialists; and to reinforce the activities of the EADI Working Groups who are intimately involved in reviewing entries.

This first year of the prize has seen a remarkable amount of interest, with over 50 entries from throughout Europe on a very wide range of topics. All the entries were of high quality and the job of whittling them down to a manageable number for the jury was not easy. The job, however, was done, and we have a clear winner.

Alexander Betts's paper on post-genocide justice in Rwanda analyses the interface between reconciliation and retribution from a triple perspective: anthropological, legal and social. His paper is scholarly and innovative, yet concise and eminently readable. His argument is finely structured and logical; it has a beginning, a middle and an end, which is a conclusion of not only scholarly relevance, but of policy relevance, too. The judges came independently to unanimous agreement on



*Alexander Betts*

Alexander's being the winner.

Should Approaches to Post-conflict Justice and Reconciliation be Determined Globally, Nationally or Locally? by Alexander Betts, Queen Elisabeth House, University of Oxford, 2005. The paper will be published in the European Journal of Development Research, Vol 17-4.

## EADI General Assembly

On 23 September 2005, the triennial EADI General Assembly took place on the occasion of the 11th General Conference in Bonn. The following items were on the agenda:

- election of the Executive Committee ("ExCo") and the President,
- financial situation and outlook of the association,
- EADI work programme (progress made and outlook),
- EADI membership (figures, strategy, fees),
- constitutional changes.

The meeting was chaired by Louk de la Rive Box, the outgoing President. Louk Box reviewed the achievements of the last three years by comparing the results with his 2002 vision paper. Progress has been made in the following areas:

- EADI provides a quality forum for research. Nevertheless, the orientation of the working groups towards North-South relations still needs improving. Maybe a renewed co-operation with EADI's sister organisations within ICCDA (see article below), which often have the same organisational structure, including same topical working groups, is

an opportunity for the coming years.

- With regard to training, a series of International Summer Schools was implemented (Geneva, Enschede, Prague) and a training database (Devtrain online) was launched; no action was taken with regard to a European doctoral programme, though.
- The EADI Journal (EJDR) was transformed into a quarterly journal (previously biannual) and the EADI website was transformed into the focal point for European development studies and research.
- A meeting of directors of member institutes was established and institutionalised.
- Membership has not reached the target set out in the vision, but has developed in a positive way.

Louk Box concluded by pointing out that EADI always has been and still is an organisation for all of Europe, and that maintaining this broad regional and thematic orientation is a challenge for the future, as is continuing and improving relations with southern research organisations. He thanked all those who helped to make these achievements possible.

The accounts and budget 2002-2005 were

approved by the Assembly, and the Secretariat was officially discharged. All new members who joined during the past three years were officially accepted by the General Assembly.

The following constitutional changes, which have a direct impact on the management of the association, were approved by the Assembly: A management committee was established which is to meet at least three times a year, whereas the Executive Committee consisting of country representatives is to meet once a year. The management committee consists of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the elected/appointed chairs of the Sub-committees and the Executive Secretary. Finally, the results of the elections were announced. All national candidates to the Executive Committee were elected and congratulated. For the first time since its foundation, EADI had two presidential candidates: Jean-Luc Maurer (IUED) and Desmond McNeill (SUM). As expected, it was a close run, but in the end Jean-Luc Maurer won a total of 270 votes (Desmond McNeill: 243 votes) and was announced as new EADI President by the chair of the election committee. Jean-Luc Maurer continued to chair

the Assembly. Jean-Luc Maurer briefly outlined his work programme for the coming years that would be revised and then made available to the EADI membership (see article in this Newsletter). All participants were invited to

celebrate EADI's 30th birthday, "changing development thinking" on the river Rhine with guests, the EADI family and friends.

A list of all Executive Committee members can be found in the back cover of this

Newsletter, as well as on the EADI website. The new constitution can be downloaded at [http://www.eadi.org/detail\\_page.phmtl?page=constitution](http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phmtl?page=constitution)



## Changing Development Thinking: EADI 30 years celebration

250 invited guests joined in EADI's birthday celebrations on 23 September 2005 on the boat "Wappen von Bonn". We were very happy to meet almost all the former EADI Presidents, as well as long-standing members who inspired and influenced the association in many ways:

Louis Emmerij  
Sheila Page  
Emmanuel de Kadt  
Helen O'Neill  
Yves Berthelot  
Hans Opschoor  
Marja Liisa Swantz  
Adebayo Olukoshi  
Arne Haselbach

Kenneth King as facilitator really made this event an impressive one, especially for us at the EADI Secretariat who prepared this event and dealt with the names and publications in

the EADI archives in the weeks before the General Conference. It was a great pleasure to celebrate together and, finally, to meet in person.

### Special thanks

Our special thanks go to Giulio Fossi, who could not be with us. Without his personal archive it would not have been possible to produce the timeline of EADI's history and the small leaflet accompanying the celebration and enclosed with this Newsletter. Photos of the event can be viewed on a dedicated website.

Thanks also to all those who helped prepare the event: Thomas Lawo, Fritz Scheidhauer, Regina Redling, Fabienne Perucca and Katharina Dreuw.

Susanne von Itter



# Insecurityforum: a new medium for conversation on the internet

Insecurityforum is a forum especially developed to facilitate discussion on the internet of the linkages between insecurity and development issues. At the heart of the website is a weblog (blog), quite a new medium, where authors post articles with the intention of starting a dialogue and the exchange of comments ("blogging"). Weblogs are updated frequently, sometimes several times a day. New research and opinion-forming analysis is quickly disseminated and discussed via the weblog technology. The aim of Insecurityforum was to open up discussions at the EADI General Conference for a wider public and also to continue the discussions initiated at the conference for a certain period of time, resulting in a comprehensive internet dossier on the issue. Insecurityforum offers now development researchers and professionals from all over the world a place on the internet to comment on international issues concerning insecurity and development in an innovative way. Reports from the sessions of the conference were posted by rapporteurs to the forum during the conference; journalists also posted their articles. Anybody had the chance to immediately comment on the outcomes of the conference. Insecurityforum was made possible through a grant from the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Relations (MinBuZa).

## What has been achieved?

The specificity of the EADI weblog is that not only one person or editorial team publishes and contributes to the weblog (as is the case with most weblogs), but that anyone who registers can publish an opinion piece, their own paper or a link to an interesting source. At this stage it is too early to evaluate the impact of the Insecurityforum. However, the feedback from those visiting the website is quite impressive and encouraging. Insecurityforum currently has 264 posts and 64 comments, focussed around 36 topical categories. It has about 5000 visits a month. Insecurityforum has clearly managed to communicate the outcomes of the EADI General Conference. Thanks to the numerous contributions, it is developing a rich content on various international issues related to

insecurity. But that is not all. The editorial team of Insecurityforum has launched e-debates on specific questions in order to facilitate an intellectual exchange among development experts. A "question of the month" was introduced to that end. The quality of the postings is monitored by the EADI Secretariat, but impressively the editorial team has not yet had to deal with low-quality postings.

## Issues covered

Insecurityforum covers a wide range of issues related to insecurity reflecting the topics of the General Conference, from peacebuilding to natural disasters. What are the visitors' thematic preferences? We can observe the following ranking of the most frequently visited categories and topics:

1. Insecurities in Africa
2. Development versus security policy
3. Human security
4. Peacebuilding
5. Central Asia
6. Environment

## Plans for the future

Insecurityforum will consider upcoming debates at the global level over the coming months. Recently the UN Secretary-General expressed his will to initiate a global debate on how microfinance can reduce the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities. This question will be at the centre of the discussion, as will the 2005 Human Security Report which was recently released. The Report contains statistics on political violence and human rights abuses around the world and tracks trends in these and other human security issues. The Report raises new questions for discussion. Insecurityforum will tackle them by organising interactive e-discussions addressing specific questions.



## Final comments

As stated above, weblogs are a new medium for all of us. In technological terms they are not new; what is innovative is that open-source applications offer anybody who is interested the possibility to easily publish on the internet without any knowledge of HTML. A common obstacle in using this medium for our purposes remains (development) professionals who do not immediately see the benefits from being connected to the internet beyond email and browsing the web from time to time. This constraint needs to be reconsidered and taken into account. Why not benefit from new communication technologies in debating international issues? Research networks have to take the lead. According to Harford and Halkyard from The World Bank, the number of new blogs is doubling every five months. This technology offers revolutionary opportunities for networking, especially in the interests of partnership and interactivity with the South: "People all over the world are talking, but only now can we hear what they are saying," say Harford and Halkyard. "Some countries, such as Iran, have vast blogging communities; others are tiny but growing very fast." In that sense, weblogs can play an important role in managing the exchange of information and knowledge in the interest of researchers at the interface of research and policy, as well as to enhance the North-South or South-South dialogue about global issues.

[www.insecurityforum.org](http://www.insecurityforum.org)

# Message from the President

First of all, I must say how happy and honoured I am to have been elected President of EADI. As I explained in my candidacy motivation letter, my collaboration with our association is almost as old as our development think-tank itself. Back in 1978, I participated in its second Conference in Milan. Then, in 1993, I became a member of its Executive Committee, a post I held until 2002, and I was one of its Vice-Presidents from 1996 to 1999. Last but not least, as Director of IUED, from 1992 to 2004, I also hosted our Secretariat for the longest part of its 12-year presence in Geneva, before it moved to Bonn in 2000. So, this election is the natural outcome of a long personal and institutional involvement with EADI. But it was far from an easy victory. The competition with our excellent British colleague of Norwegian adoption, Desmond McNeill, was very tough. I thank all the institutional and individual members who supported me and I will do my best to meet their expectations. However, my task will be made easier by the fact that Desmond has accepted my proposal to be co-opted in the Executive Committee and has been elected by the General Assembly as one of the Vice-Presidents. At the same time, Isa Baud (the Netherlands) and Jürgen Wiemann (Germany) have both been reappointed in the same capacity. Together with Maja Bucar (Slovenia) and Kenneth King (United Kingdom),

who will occupy the two other vice-presidential positions, and Katarzyna Zukrowska (Poland), who will be our Treasurer, they constitute the backbone of the newly established Management Committee (ManCo) and will help me run EADI, in close collaboration with the Executive Committee (ExCo) and the Secretariat.

Secondly, I want to salute the excellent job done by my predecessor, Louk de la Rive Box, and the outgoing ExCo members, some of whom are fortunately going on for the next period. Under his resolute and visionary

leadership, EADI has made some decisive progress during the last three years, both in terms of clearer priorities and better governance. It is therefore much easier for the new team to take over and continue in the direction of further pertinence and excellence. For this, I know that we can also keep counting on a competent and coherent secretarial team. Not only Thomas Lawo has proved to be a good Executive Secretary since 2000, but he is seconded by qualified and dedicated people, his deputy and right hand woman Susanne von



*Jean-Luc Maurer*

Itter, as well as two dynamic younger colleagues, Can Akdeniz and Fritz Scheidhauer. All of them have done a great job to ensure the remarkable success of the 11th General Conference in Bonn. On that occasion, we also celebrated the 30th anniversary of EADI in the presence of most of its previous presidents: Louis Emmerij, Yves Berthelot, Emmanuel de Kadt, Helen O'Neill and Sheila Page. The example they have shown is a strong incentive to follow on in their footsteps and to further develop our association.

My vision is that both development studies and EADI have a promising future. On the basis of their legacy of half a century, development studies will again play a crucial role when our humanity shifts away from the excesses of present-day, neo-liberal globalisation. Then, it will be left to our field of specialisation to repair the damage and really define and help implement a global development model for our planet that can be both socially equitable and ecologically sustainable. In spite of its current divisions and problems, I am also

convinced that Europe is best prepared to face this crucial challenge, thanks to its traditions and its convictions. I believe that our association could play a key role in this context. Since its creation, EADI has always defended the scientific principles and humanistic values of our academic field with quite remarkable success. But over the last 10 years, it has been the object of strong criticism from a purely "economist" conception of development, which challenges its interdisciplinary approach in the name of a so-called academic excellence. Confronted with this critical situation, EADI has been able to adapt to a changing environment without

abandoning its basic principles and values. Under the leadership of its outgoing President, it has started to undertake the necessary reforms aimed at more rigor and better visibility to promote a humanistic and social conception of development. My ambition is simply to continue in this direction, for my conviction is that development studies and EADI constitute a very valuable "tradition for tomorrow".

On this basis, I propose a five-point programme of action with the following priorities:

## 1. Affirmation of mission statement and broader approach

More than ever, EADI has the ambition to be the leading interdisciplinary European professional network in the field of development research and training. It implies a broad approach to all current thoughts and a central positioning on the "market" of development approaches and ideas. To put it more simply, I would like our association to be located somewhere in between the World Bank and UNDP (as well as other UN agencies doing creative and substantive research like ILO, UNU, WIDER, UNRISD, etc.), to reinforce its collaboration with the GDN, but also to start to work more closely with the World Social Forum, in order to position itself at the crossroads of the debates which will largely determine the future of our planet.

## 2. Membership drive

Our membership is our constituency, our legitimacy and a substantial part of our financing. We all agree that it must be reinforced and widened. Therefore, the new membership drive launched recently is very important. In my view, it should be accelerated, both directly from the Secretariat but also indirectly by ExCo members. It should also aim to recruit not only new institutional members, but individual and associate members as well (with a special focus on multilateral or bilateral agencies, NGOs and

private consultancy firms that share our principles) and attract more students.

## 3. Strengthening research

The old working group system of EADI has already been reformed, but is not yet functioning well enough. We have to work together to find ways and means to boost it and further reform it. The President, the ExCo and the Secretariat will probably have to contribute more time and imagination to this endeavour. However, the yearly Director's Meeting is also an important place to continue to discuss matters of "collaborative competition". I also think that the redefinition and reinforcement of our relations with our sister ICCDA associations is crucial with regard to this.

## 4. Expanding training

Things are in a sense less complicated in terms of training due to the fact that such activities can be more easily self-financed than research. A real breakthrough has been registered over the past three years with the organising of a regular EADI Summer School. The objective would simply be to multiply these experiences. Now that the Bologna Declaration system is in place among most of our institutional members, joint programmes are also less complicated to establish. A main objective would be to launch a Doctoral School over the next three years and, later, a Master's in Development Studies under the umbrella of EADI.

## 5. Fundraising efforts

It is clear that financial issues remain a permanent problem for EADI. The basic subsidies seem to be guaranteed for the next three years. But we should definitely find additional funds in the short term. Widening membership and raising some of its fees can constitute part of the answer. However, additional efforts should be undertaken by approaching multilateral and bilateral funding agencies in order to cover specific, targeted EADI activities. We should also once again explore the possibility of obtaining funding from the EU and of approaching private foundations,

As you can see, this programme is the direct continuation of the work done over the past three years. Nothing is really new; I have simply proposed additional work and persevering in pursuing the goals set in 2002 and only partly reached by 2005. Three more years of efforts in the direction set above should allow EADI to approximate more closely to them by 2008 and reinforce its position for the future. Again, we should really be convinced that our association represents a unique and valuable "tradition pour demain". After all, EADI is still a young lady and it is a well-known fact that "la vie commence à trente ans".

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## 3rd International EADI Summer School

# Experience of Central and Eastern European Transition Period. Challenges for Development Co-operation

The 3rd EADI International Summer School was organised for the first time in a Central European country and took place at the University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic from 4 to 14 September 2005. The Summer School was organised by the Faculty of International

Relations and the Faculty of Economics and Public Administration at the University of Economics, Prague and the Development Centre of the Institute of International Relations, Prague. The event took place with the kind support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Prague and the

Society for International Development, The Hague.

The fall of the Iron Curtain in the late 1980s signified the end of the bipolar world. Since then, Central and Eastern European countries have implemented a number of reforms which

led peacefully to a competitive free-market economy and a functional parliamentary democracy based on the protection of human rights. The extent of the economic and political reforms performed in eight of these countries was confirmed by their accession to the European Union in May 2004. Some Central and Eastern European countries have reached a certain level of economic and political development, social and human conditions have significantly improved and, thus, the need for development aid is no longer urgent. Nowadays, the main challenge of these "re-emerging donors" consists in increasing their development budget and enhancing their professional capacity to meet the Millennium Development Goal challenges and face new security issues.

This double recipient and donor experience, together with the implementation of transition reforms, presents an opportunity for Central and Eastern European Countries to share their experience with other countries and to become significant players in the field of international development assistance. Twenty participants from both developed and transition countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, The Netherlands, Ukraine and the United States) met in Prague. It was mainly Master's and PhD students, but also people active in NGOs and in the private sector who participated in the programme. An international group of students from the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague joined the Summer School during the first three days of the programme.

The main goal of the 3rd International Summer School was to acquaint participants with the process of transition which the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries have recently gone through, with special focus on CEE countries' capacities for international development co-operation and specific value added in this regard. Each participant should now be able to answer the following questions:

§What is the transition process about? What components does it consist of? What reforms have been implemented and with what effect? What was the role of various actors such as politicians, elites, civic society or corporations in the process? Where did the countries succeed and where did they fail? What has been the effect of the transition process on people's lives (poverty reduction,

unemployment, rural development, environment, gender and minority issues, etc.)?

§Transferred to other world regions, how can the newly acquired knowledge and experience of the countries be applied elsewhere in the world? Do sound economic policies or democratic institutions themselves create a sufficient framework for augmenting the wealth and well-being of nations? What are the "transition costs" and is it possible to avoid them? Is there a lesson to be learnt by international organisations and NGOs?

After a brief introduction to the global and historical context, the first part of the Summer School provided information on the transition process in the Central and Eastern European Countries in a multidisciplinary approach, which means looking at the issue from an economic and political point of view, as well as social and gender aspects to governance and environmental aspects of the whole process. This multidisciplinary approach was illustrated mostly by professionals from Czech universities based on the example of the Czech Republic as the host country, as well as also based on the example of Poland, Hungary and Slovakia, i.e. the so-called Visegrad countries.

This part of the programme was rounded off by lectures on current development issues from a European perspective: speakers from experienced donor countries tackled the problem of trends in European development policy and of public opinion on ODA. The link between transition and development issues was explored in a public discussion where speakers from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Moldova discussed the problem of development in the broader sense.

The first part of the Summer School consisted mainly of lectures and discussions with university professors or other professionals; the second part focused on two case studies, which helped all participants to implement their newly acquired knowledge in the development co-operation agenda. Summer School participants were not only passive learners, but also shared and enriched their experience in teamwork concluded by development project proposals in the fields of transition of social institutions in the Balkans and a Berlin-based project on migration.

The Summer School was positively evaluated by participants both on evaluation forms and during the evaluation session.

Participants appreciated the "insight into logical and illogical things", which happened in the CEE region during the transition period and useful information about development issues, which are on the bottom of the agenda in some of their home countries. The Summer School also provided quality information about ODA provided by Central European donors, which is especially useful for future EU members.

Participants enjoyed the openness of discussions and the interaction with the speakers. Furthermore, a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs allowed them to meet and discuss development issues with other members of the Czech development constituency. Participants preferred more analytical lectures and case studies, which have been very well assessed: alternative project proposals made by participants in international groups were highly appreciated by the authors of original projects.

It would have been impossible to discuss methodological and econometrical aspects of the development of the CEE region in a comparative approach and to present all the economic, political and social theories to explain these quite recent changes in the region over the last 15 years in just 10 days. Therefore, such theoretical approaches to transition could represent interesting topics for any upcoming event. In a regional perspective, the situation of the Baltic States could have been more accentuated.

More information on the speakers is available on the Summer School website at [http://www.eadi.org/detail\\_page.phtml?page=iss2005](http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=iss2005). The Organising Committee can be contacted by e-mail at [iss2005@vse.cz](mailto:iss2005@vse.cz).

Report by Ondrej Horkey, VSE

# News from EADI Working Groups

2005 was a very active year for the EADI working groups. They each prepared various sessions for the General Conference. A total of 140 papers was presented during these sessions. All the information on these thematic sessions will be available for downloading from the EADI website from January. In the meantime, conference participants have access via the password-protected conference site at <http://www.eadi.org/gc2005>. Some of the working groups held a business session as well. The news from these business sessions is featured below.

## Transnational Corporations and Development

This new working group held a seminar on "Exploring TNCs and their Impact on Developing Countries and Countries in Transition" from 19-20 May 2005. After this initial meeting, the group prepared a series of working group sessions at the General Conference. The group is planning a workshop on the following three main topics in 2006: Transnationals and Poverty, Transnationals and Linkages, Transnationals and CSR. The group currently has 13 members.

Contact:

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## Transformations in the World System - Comparative Studies in Development

The working group welcomed new members to the group and now has 16 members. The group intends to organise a workshop in 2006. A call for proposals will be issued in early 2006. Beyond that, a joint research project is planned in order to continue the discussions held in Bonn and to prepare a publication.

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## Gender and Development

The group held a parallel session (see <http://www.eadi.org/gc2005>) on "Political Conflict and Women's Security" at the General Conference, as well working group sessions. Irna van der Molen, who has served as convener for six years, and Gudrun Lachenmann, convener for more than 10 years, both stepped down. Joy Clancy (University of Twente, the Netherlands) is willing to remain convener, and Christina Müller (University of Bielefeld, Germany) joined as co-convener. The working group intends to organise two workshops in 2006 and 2007 on the following topics: Women and Gendered Spaces, Religious Spaces, The Informal Sector, Migration and Gender, and the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework.

Contact:

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Christine Müller, University of Bielefeld  
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## Information Management

The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) in Sussex has generously offered to host the next meeting of the working group in September 2006. Marie Louise Fendin has left the development sector and stepped down as co-convener. Geoff Barnard from IDS joined the group as its new co-convener. The group will focus on three areas in the coming months and intends to produce concept notes on Information and Knowledge Management Research and International Development Framework, EL@ND; and wider use of newsfeeds. The group maintains a dgroup. Please contact Bridget McBean if you would like to be put on the mailing list.

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## Industrialisation Strategies

The working group calls for papers for a workshop on "The Rapid Industrialisation of China and India: Domestic and International Consequences" to be held at the University of Antwerp, 31 March - 1 April 2006. See <http://www.eadi.org>

### New Working groups

#### Launch of EADI Multi-dimensional Poverty Working Group

This new working group met at the General Conference for the first time and will hold its first workshop from 15-16 December in Warsaw. Papers covering the following topics will be presented: Conceptual/methodological: Questions relating to the meaning and measuring of poverty as well as its conceptualisation. For example, the Sen/Nussbaum Capability Approach, 'Human Development' and multi-dimensionality in poverty analysis; how to identify and rank dimensions; specifics of poverty - childhood poverty; chronic and transient poverty and old age poverty for example, defining and quantifying 'new' issues in poverty measurement - empowerment, risk, vulnerability and participation, PPAs and methodology for poverty assessment. Policy: Questions relating to the policy process and objectives. For example, the Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers - Are they useful? Do they provide an overarching framework to understand 'development'? What gaps are there in the MDGs? Will the MDGS be achieved? If so, where and where not, and why?

Contact:

Andrew Sumner, London South Bank University  
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Meera Tiwari, University of East London  
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The group maintains a dgroup. Please contact Andrew Sumner to be put on the mailing list.

#### Working group on civil society participation

At the General Conference, some 20 participants came together to discuss the launch of an EADI working group on civil society participation. It was decided to use a dgroup to formulate a mission and a work programme for the group. Those interested in joining the process and joining the dgroup should contact:

Kees Biekart, Institute of Social Studies  
E-mail: [biekart@iss.nl](mailto:biekart@iss.nl)

## Focus on new members

### Faculty of Geoscience, University of Utrecht (The Netherlands)

The Faculty of Geosciences offers the complete range of courses in both the sciences and social sciences. Their bachelor courses in Earth Science and Human Geography & Planning are the largest in the Netherlands. Students are offered the widest possible choice of modules in the field of the geosciences. The Faculty also offers courses in Environmental and Innovation Science which cross the boundaries between the sciences and social sciences.

Website: [www.geo.uu.nl/homegeosciences/](http://www.geo.uu.nl/homegeosciences/)

### Centre of International Relations, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)

The International Relations Research Centre (IRRC) of the Institute of Social Sciences engages in research, publication, consultation and other professional activities in the field of international relations, such as international economic relations, foreign policy, international law, international organisations, international security and international politics.

Website: [www.fdv.uni-lj.si/](http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/)

### The Aga Khan Development Network (United Kingdom)

The Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) focuses on health, education, culture, rural development, institution-building and the promotion of economic development. It is dedicated to improving living conditions and opportunities for the poor, without regard to their faith, origin or gender.

Website: [www.akdn.org/](http://www.akdn.org/)

### DiploFoundation (Switzerland)

The DiploFoundation is a non-profit organisation which works to assist all countries, particularly those with limited human and financial resources, to participate meaningfully in inter-

national affairs, through education and training programs, research, and the development of information and communications technologies for diplomatic activities.

Website: [www.diplomacy.edu/](http://www.diplomacy.edu/)

### Centre for Development Studies, University of Bath (United Kingdom)

The Centre for Development Studies (CDS) aims to contribute to combating global poverty and inequality through critical engagement with development practice and policy-making and primary research into the practical realities of global poverty. Between 2002 and 2007 the CDS is hosting a major ESRC-funded research project into Poverty, Inequality and Quality of Life in Developing Countries (Wellbeing in Developing Countries Research Group, WeD).

Website: [www.bath.ac.uk/cds/](http://www.bath.ac.uk/cds/)

### Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (Spain)

The Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE) is a private, independent, non-profit foundation based in Madrid, Spain founded in 1999. FRIDE's objective is to contribute to the consolidation of democracy, peace, respect for human rights and human development. Through the implementation of projects, studies, analysis, publications, debates and public information, FRIDE promotes both reflection and action on these issues and contributes to the development of public policy towards the realisation of its goals. FRIDE concentrates its work in the following areas: democratisation, peace and security, humanitarian action and development, human rights.

Website: [www.fride.org](http://www.fride.org)

### Centre for Sustainable Livelihoods, University College Cork (Ireland)

The Centre for Sustainable Livelihoods aims to determine and address issues that impact on people's ability to maintain and sustain their livelihoods. The Centre's role encompasses research, development, training and advocacy in areas related to attaining sustainable livelihoods, both in the South and North. It brings together relief and development practitioners and academics drawn from the fields of food science, human nutrition, geography, politics, agriculture, economics, sociology, anthropology and others.

Website: <http://csl.ucc.ie/>

### Palacký University Olomouc (Czech Republic)

The Palacký University, Olomouc was re-established in 1946. It followed in the tradition of the old Olomouc University, which was established in 1573 and closed in 1860, making it the second oldest university in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. At present the Palacký University, Olomouc comprises seven faculties: St. Cyril and Methodius Faculty of Theology, the Faculty of Medicine, the Philosophical Faculty, the Pedagogical Faculty, the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Physical Culture and the Faculty of Law.

Website: <http://www.upol.cz/en/>

### Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (The Netherlands)

The Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO)'s mission is to work towards a world where poverty and injustice are no longer present. The work of the ICCO consists in financing activities which stimulate and enable people, in their own way, to organise dignified housing and living conditions. The ICCO is active in countries in Africa and the Middle East, in Asia and the Pacific, in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Central and Eastern Europe.

Website: [www.icco.org](http://www.icco.org)