



Global  
Governance for  
Sustainable  
Development

News from EADI

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# Impressum

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# Editorial

"At all levels, whether it is civil society or governments, we need forums of deliberation to ensure effective representation. So I believe it is time to invent new forms of associations, which reconnect the local with the interest of the local, in order that the perspectives and interests of the local can be effectively represented in the global arena. And we also need new forms of associations that can serve as bargaining units on behalf of the local in global arenas," Bina Agarwal, Professor of Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, suggested during the closing panel at EADI's 12th General Conference in Geneva as one possible solution to the challenge of sustainable development.

500 representatives from the academic world, international institutions and policy-making discussed ways to implement sustainable development. The challenge of how to go beyond deliberation towards action dominated the discussion in the panels. "Changing the patterns of consumption implies an ethical, personal and collective revolution of the world and is not easy to do in one or two decades," admitted Juan Somavia, Director General of the International Labour Office (ILO).

The conference was organized in cooperation with the newly formed Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies Geneva. Around half of the budget was covered by the Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC). Other main sponsors were the Agence française de développement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain and the University of Geneva. We would like to thank our sponsors for making this event possible.

This Newsletter presents a selection of reports from the conference panels and from discussions held in the EADI working groups. The results of a series of workshops at the Conference on "Planning for the future and managing change in development research institutes and think tanks" is presented here by Simon Maxwell, the

outgoing Director of the Overseas Development Institute.

The Executive Committee for the period 2008 - 2011 was elected at the General Assembly. Jean-Luc Maurer from the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies Geneva will guide the Association during the next term and continue the work begun during his first term. The newly elected Executive Committee and the Management Committee met for the first time in Brussels, Belgium in October 2008.

This meeting was combined with a briefing session on "The EU, Africa and China: opportunities and challenges of a trilateral cooperation" for European policy-makers, opinion-formers and officials in the development administration of the EU/Member States and partner countries. It took place in the context of EADI's European Development Cooperation to 2020 research programme. The Newsletter contains a report on this briefing and other activities in this research programme.

Sarah Cummings gives us an insight into another five-year flagship programme of EADI. "Emergent issues in Knowledge and Information Management" aims to improve development practice by promoting change in the way the development sector approaches the selection, management and use of knowledge in the formation and implementation of its policies and programmes.

The 4th EADI International Summer School on "Recent Perspectives on Development Cooperation, Peace and Conflict" was held in Bilbao from 8 - 12 September 2008. Hosted by HEGOA, the Institute of Development and International Cooperation Studies at the University of the Basque Country, the Summer School was a place for research and debate for 30 European master students and young research fellows. The results of the School can be found in this Newsletter.

We warmly welcome 50 new members who joined the Association before or during the Ge-



neral Conference. Our new institutional members are presented on page 16.

EADI is honoured to award the fourth EADI Prize for Development Studies to the young researcher Dolf te Lintelo from the University of East Anglia (UEA) for his paper on "The spatial politics of food hygiene: regulating small-scale retail in Delhi". The EADI Prize for Development Studies is part of EADI's mission to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues.

The EADI Secretariat and the Editorial team of the European Journal of Development Research are proud to announce that Palgrave Macmillan will publish The European Journal of Development Research (EJDR) on behalf of EADI as from 2009. This step was taken in order to give our members an advanced online availability and web functionality. As from 2009, our readers will receive the EJDR five times a year, and will have full online access. Please read Rajneesh Narula's outlook on EJDR's activities for the next years.

We thank you for being a member of EADI and wish you a peaceful Christmas season.

*Susanne von Itter*

Susanne von Itter  
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12th EADI General Conference, Geneva, 24-28 June 2008

## Global Governance for Sustainable Development: The Need for Policy Coherence and New Partnerships

The 12th EADI General Conference was hosted by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva from 24 to 28 June 2008. It brought together over 500 development academics and practitioners from more than 50 countries. The rich conference programme included plenary sessions, parallel thematic sessions, workshops, roundtables, a mini-symposium, three public lectures and 15 parallel working groups that discussed around 200 papers on relevant development issues - a record number of papers ever presented at an EADI conference. It was the first major international event organised under the aegis of the new institute which emerged following the merger of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, a founding member of EADI, and the Graduate Institute for International Relations. But several stakeholders from other EADI member institutes also volunteered to organise parallel sessions, workshops and special events. All should be thanked for their substantive and logistical contributions.

The theme of the conference - Global Governance for Sustainable Development - was chosen soon after the Conference on Insecurity and Development was held in Bonn in 2005.



*Bina Agarwal, Jean Ziegler, Ngaire Woods*

The Bonn conference had shown that there were more threats to human security than war, civil war and terrorism. The carrying capacity of our planet shows signs of being overstretched and, as a consequence of human activities, environmental degradation and disasters threaten the survival of mankind. But pollution and climate change do not stop at borders and such threats cannot be met by a single country or group of countries. International action and cooperation are needed. The theme of global governance was a choice topic for a Conference held in Geneva, where many international and civil society organizations are based.

This dossier presents an overview by "The Broker" and a selection of session reports from the General Conference. The full report is being prepared by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva and will be published in print and online. Transcripts of all sessions and public lectures, and comments on the conference outcomes are available on the conference website at [www.gc2008.net](http://www.gc2008.net). All papers presented in the working group sessions are available there as well. Several networks



and individual bloggers have also published valuable reflections, for example Birgit Habermann from the Commission for Development Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences and Sarah Cummings in her blog "The Giraffe". Euforic, Europe's Forum on Development Cooperation, has contributed video interviews and statements by speakers and participants. All are available via [www.gc2008.net/blog](http://www.gc2008.net/blog).



# Researchers meet in Geneva

## Earthland

By Ellen Lammers and Frans Bieckmann

An international conference that brings together development academics from all areas of the social sciences is especially interesting for the trends and general tenor it brings to the surface. Researchers from dozens of countries, including a fair share from the South, attended the 12th EADI General Conference. Apart from the occasional jewels - innovative perspectives and exciting research projects that pop up in its more than 50 workshops - the EADI conference is first and foremost a measure of what European development research institutes consider most relevant today. Its theme is chosen from topical matters in international political and policy circles, so it was no surprise that this year's theme - in Geneva - was "sustainable development".

The conference takes place every three years. In 2005, the theme was "insecurity and development". The war on terror was at its peak, and Western concern with security issues was projected onto development thinking. Rather than national security and geopolitics, the many aspects of security for people in developing countries were studied in depth. Now that climate change is a fast climber on the international agenda, security is again looked upon differently. Although until recently Western observers viewed the Middle East mainly from a religious and cultural angle, the focus is now back on the long-standing geopolitics surrounding oil. The rising price of oil - and the controversies surrounding biofuels - and the related international food crisis are making the front pages. Together with concern over the environment, these subjects are changing the agenda. Add to this the rise of "new

actors" such as China, India, Pakistan and Brazil and the outlines of a new international picture are appearing.

But it is still a general sketch, of course, and one that does not tell us much about what the future policy and research priorities will be. The analyses presented by a selection of special guests during the plenary sessions of the EADI conference were therefore interesting, not only for their content and message, but equally for the institutes that the speakers represented.

Kemal Dervis, head of the United Nations



*Tariq Banuri*

Development Programme (UNDP), drew attention to "growth acceleration in the world economy". Contrary to short-term fluctuations and supposed economic setbacks, an underlying trend towards further economic growth is evident. Dervis gave three explanations for this: technological progress, the further integration of the world economy and unprecedented investment rates in East Asia. "China and India now invest around 40% of their gross domestic product (GDP), and there are signs that oil exporting economies will invest even more".

This growth may look good in terms of economic development, but from the standpoint of the global climate and environment, it could bring enormous problems. "We're facing a shift. The binding constraint is no longer labour; the real issues are atmospheric and energy constraints."

### Global governance

Another important topic at the EADI conference - announced in its title - was "global governance". However important and obvious a global

perspective may seem, many development academics and policy-makers still focus on the bilateral level. Even multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are looked upon as international executors of policies aimed at enhancing the development of nations. Negotiations and

arrangements on a global level are often seen as something external, something for diplomats and not development workers to engage in; something for the academic study of international relations, but not for development researchers.

Because of this, quite a few conference participants were pleasantly surprised by the keynote speaker, Tariq Banuri, Director of the Future Sustainability Programme of the Stockholm Environment Institute, who challenged his audience to think outside the box. His speech,

"Earthland: Six billion characters in search of an author", depicted the world as one country - Earthland - with 6.5 billion people. According to Banuri, Earthland is a very dualistic, semi-feudal, unequal, weakly governed and corrupt country that fails to act collectively even in the face of danger. "It looks like Ethiopia, or Sudan, with rival warlords controlling territories," he said. Banuri's remark that Earthland is much less equal than any of the 207 "real" countries it consists of stirred the audience.

Given the transnational nature of many of today's challenges, global governance is a must. According to Dervis, "We need global coordination for handling global goods. Food prices can be managed a lot better. The current food crisis sets us back several years in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially MDG 1. And there is no telling how food prices will evolve. It is quite clear that we cannot handle global warming without the cooperation of emerging economies. But rich countries are still the biggest polluters. In absolute terms China now equals the US in terms of CO2 emissions.

But there is still a crucial difference: the US emits 20 tonnes per capita, while Europe emits 9 and China 5." Stressing that there is a dramatic need for global governance "and mechanisms for distributional impact", Dervis called these essentially "political problems". In other words, more than anything, they are a matter of power and interests. "We agree," was how one member of the audience responded, "but let us now call the culprits by name. Who are the people and institutions that must change their politics or be held accountable for failing to act?"

## Democratizing the core

Ngairé Woods of the University of Oxford pointed to the absolute need to democratize global economic decision-making processes. At present a limited group of countries lays down the law. At the same time the financial credit crisis is exploding within that very unstable, insecure core. One may wonder whether developing countries are still willing to choose this path. According to Woods: "The core is losing its place. Not only in terms of legitimacy, but also because of the power shift to emerging markets: in trade, global reserves, investments, energy resources. Forty years ago the US was the largest creditor; now it is the largest debtor. Decisions are no longer made in Washington but in Beijing and the Gulf." Woods posed the big question: What impact will this have on institutions like the World Bank and the IMF? "The emerging countries do not regard these institutions as impartial. Why should they engage with them as their own? It is fundamental that we force this situation open and grant the new economic powers their due. How else can we possibly persuade those countries to join us at the discussion tables where we hope to solve global problems?"

The problems may be political, but the solutions will not come from politicians, said Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO). He believes intellectuals should take the lead. He urged the hundreds of academics present to take responsibility. "We need change. For change you need new ideas and visions. The impetus comes from proper and detailed analysis."

For Somavia it is "pretty obvious" what needs to be done. The dominant liberal discourse of

the last 20 years is no longer defensible and must be amended by the developing narrative on sustainable development. We need fair globalization. Transforming this new thinking into a truly dominant paradigm and concrete policies will require political leadership. "We don't have that," says Somavia. "Politics is still national, promoting national interests. So we need a movement, such as the environmental movement, to pressure our political leaders. Research can convince people that all of this is man-made." He directly appealed to those present in the university auditorium: "This is about power and social struggle; we are not going to get ahead softly. We need a movement of movements, inspired by intellectual leadership from people like you."

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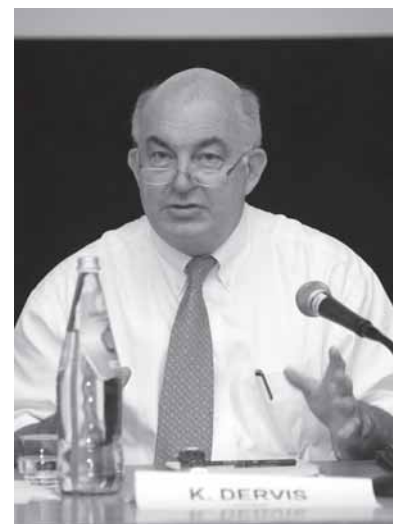
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## Plenary session report

# Can Economic Growth Be Reconciled with Sustainable Development? On a Knife-Edge between Climate Change and the Millennium Development Goals

By **Kimana Zulueta-Fülscher**

This article introduces the main topics discussed at the plenary session II of the General Conference. This session started off with a very brief presentation by the chairperson, Ms Bucar, in which she stated that the combination of environmental protection and the fight against poverty is difficult in terms of practical and effective policy-making.

**Prof. Arcand**, the first speaker in the panel, gave a short and brilliant PowerPoint presentation in which he talked about the different research activities of people who deal with macro and micro level perspectives, their difficulties and constraints.

In brief, he stated that, at the macro level, cross-country environmental literature is often plagued by horrible data, poor econometrics and very little theoretical framework. At the same time, the cross-country growth literature has improved a lot, a result of a proper econometric theory, carefully crafted identification strategies and the rather recent emphasis on very long-term phenomena, taking data from the 1500's until today. He concluded that any improvements to these empirical data are going to be marginal.

The micro level analysis is based on thousands of surveys around the world. There are good analyses of households and individual responses to variations in institutions or policies. Nevertheless, data are constituted by short-run poverty dynamics, but there are no long-term data. This means that there is no long-term view in micro level studies, for a number of reasons: no research continuity, data retention by governmental offices, incentives to move positions within international institutions and feeble interest by local policy-makers.

Prof. Arcand ventured some possible solutions to these dilemmas:

- \* Try to ensure continuity in data collection efforts,
- \* Try to establish greater involvement with institutions that routinely gather data,
- \* Foster better relations and involvement with universities in developing countries,
- \* Through greater interdisciplinary cooperation between sociologists, anthropologists and economists.

**Mr Gore**, the second panellist, stressed that the answer to the questions posed in this panel depended on getting the conceptual framework right. He asked whether the MDGs fit into the

sustainability, poverty reduction etc. It is an adjustment programme.

The latter is a period in which there is:

- \* Resource scarcity, with technological progress lagging,
- \* Radical global inequality and interdependence,
- \* Increasing importance of complex North-South and South-South interactions,
- \* Globalization of expectations without globalization of opportunities,
- \* Conceptual confusion as global issues are addressed within national frames of reference.

There needs to be a more complex approach towards MDGs and development issues. Up

until now, the interpretation of MDGs has been very partial, taking only one side. We have to work on recognizing their flaws and trying to improve them, but definitely not on wiping them off the map.

**Mr Sachs**, the third panellist, drew our attention to seven concrete statements:

1. The Euro-Atlantic rise of civilization was based on carbon and colonies. This rise, though, was due to a temporary resource bonanza,

and now there are constraints. The particular tragedy of our time is that the world's imagination is shaped by the rise of this civilization, but the means of getting there are becoming scarce.

2. Monetary growth implies material growth, and this in turn implies a certain ecological footprint. Lately, though, this footprint has outsourced monetary growth.
3. Monetary growth is an inefficient way to reduce poverty. What matters is not only aggregate growth, but the distribution of it.



*Wolfgang Sachs*

relation between development and growth that was being discussed.

Development thinking has switched paradigms every 25 years since 1957. From 1957 to 1982 the mainstream paradigm was national developmentalism, focusing on the liberation of peoples. From 1982 to 2007, global integration policies took the lead, with the "liberalization of economics". But now, from 2007 to 2032, a new paradigm is being put into place, bringing together all the different elements discussed at this conference: MDGs, the environment,

4. A drastic reduction in carbon emissions is not compatible with the growth path. A sustainable economy has to be resource light, but this is difficult to reconcile with exponential aggregate growth. Therefore, this kind of growth cannot be continued.
5. Emissions permitted for new industrialized countries would not permit them to grow as much as a careless economy would.
6. Ecological footprints are especially noticeable in poorer countries. In the North we have to make our growth system more sustainable.
7. There is no sustainable development until growth of commercial goods is constrained by common goods. It is especially important to enlarge our view on what wealth means.

Ambassador De Rivero, the fourth and last panellist, stated at the beginning of his speech that economic growth is not reconcilable with sustainable growth, and not even in the coming decades. This has been the case since production in the global economy has depended on fossil fuels, and these will not be replaced, due to there not being any viable alternatives, at least not in the short term.

We have to change patterns of consumption. Right now we are living in a "California model" of high consumption. Over the last 50 years, GDP growth in industrialized countries has degraded ecosystems more rapidly than in any other period before.

One added problem is that the big international institutions, like the World Bank, the IMF and even the UN, venerate the annual growth of GDP, and this is a worship of the destruction of our own habitat for future generations.

The MDG are no development goals, but only damage control regarding human misery. One forgets that low income can be quite high,

more so now with increased food and oil prices. But more importantly, humanity is now living beyond its means, and a collapse is to be expected more or less soon if there are no changes.

The majority of governments are overwhelmed by debts, but their policy-making is dedicated to adjustments instead of to viability studies. National and international technocrats do not discuss the viability of national states, and this is due to the myth of development: All nations, sooner or later, become developed. We need to free ourselves from this myth. There should be a social national pact between countries to overcome shortages. And only an exercise in democracy can help to overcome these imbalances and prevent their most dreadful consequences.

Nevertheless, governments will not be able to solve all the problems. Ecological sins are part of human nature, and the question is whether we are ready to change our way of life, since everything works through conflict and conciliation. Resolutions come out of tragedies. The world does not change on account of negotiations and conferences, these only serve to clarify the issues.

We need a social revolution, individual and collective, to tackle the problem of global warming, because it is a result of our own patterns of consumption.

*Kimana Zulueta-Fülscher is researcher at FRIDE, Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, Spain*



Desmond McNeill, Kemal Dervis

## EADI General Assembly 2008

The triennial EADI General Assembly took place on 27 June 2008 on the occasion of the 12th General Conference in Geneva.

The following items were on the agenda:

- election of the Executive Committee and the President,
- financial situation and outlook,
- EADI work programme (progress made and outlook),
- EADI membership (figures).

The meeting was chaired by Jean-Luc Maurer, President, who reviewed the achievements of the last three years by comparing the results with his 2005-2008 work programme. Progress has been made in the following areas:

1. Opening up of EADI
2. Annual Directors' meeting
3. General Conference 2008
4. Membership drive
5. EADI and the EU
6. Increasing fundraising
7. Databases and online services
8. Improving the Working Group system
9. Reinforcing EJDR
10. Reorganising the EADI Book Series
11. EADI Summer Schools
12. Executive Committee member involvement
13. EADI Master and/or Doctoral School
14. DS accreditation system

Jean-Luc Maurer thanked all those who had helped to make these achievements possible.

The accounts and budget 2005-2008 were approved by the Assembly, and the Secretariat was officially discharged. All the new members who had joined over the past three years were officially accepted by the General Assembly.

Finally, the results of the elections were announced. All national candidates to the Executive Committee were elected and congratulated. Jean-Luc Maurer (Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies Geneva) was elected as new the EADI President by acclamation.

Jean-Luc Maurer briefly outlined his work programme for the coming years, which aims to intensify and consolidate those projects that have already been started. The programme would, he said, be being discussed over the coming months and made available to the EADI membership via the website.

A list of all Executive Committee members can be found on the back cover of this Newsletter, as well as on the EADI website.

Report from the 12th EADI General Conference

# Managing Change in Development Research Institutes

Simon Maxwell

Geneva in July was a hot ticket. That's because it was unusually warm on the street and even warmer in the conference rooms at the EADI General Conference! Thank goodness for a breeze by the lake, and for a boat trip.

More seriously, the Conference was a hot ticket for many of us because of the quality of the papers and presentations. This was certainly the case at the one-day workshop on "Planning for the Future and Managing Change in Research Institutes and Think-Tanks". The workshop was intended as a reserved session for Directors, but somehow became open. No problem, there were many good contributions.

Remember (see my article in the last EADI newsletter 1-2008), our purpose was to create a safe space in which leaders and change managers in our sector could share experience. There were ten contributions on different topics, ranging from how to ensure research quality and credibility, through managing mergers and major reorientations, to the question of improving quality and impact. In no particular order, some highlights were:

## On bridging research and policy

Paul Engel, Director of ECDPM in Maastricht, talking about "Influencing Without Lobbying". ECDPM has no lobbying agenda and its principal objective is to improve the policy process, through long-term engagement with key stakeholders, facilitating partnerships and ensuring open communication. A key strategy is "knit-working", connecting policy actors, practitioners and specialists in segmented policy arenas and balancing information asymmetries.

Birgit Habermann, Coordinator of the Commission for Development Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, talked about the difference between "Research on Development", "Research for Development" and "Development

Policy Research". Her main focus was on bridging research, theory and development. She called for much better deployment of "soft skills" in development research: we researchers should be "participative but not manipulative".

Ruerd Ruben runs the Centre for International Development Issues in Nijmegen. This is an academic centre which has its roots in activism, and Ruerd talked about the challenges of linking development research and development policy. He saw exciting new possibilities for new relationships based on principles like "mutual interests, separate responsibilities". Should there be shared staff appointments between universities and development agencies? The creation of research positions with development ministries? Joint research and policy programmes with NGOs? Ruerd saw the possibility of "triple win" strategies, benefiting practitioners, researchers in the North and researchers in the South.

## On re-engineering institutions

Louka Katseli, now a Member of Parliament in Greece, but until recently Director of the OECD Development Centre, told the story of how the DC was re-energised and transformed after 2003, to the point where it now has expanded membership, much better engagement with policy-makers and much better funding. Leadership skills are obviously crucial, with a strategy for quick wins, and careful constituency-building with a variety of stake-holders. An external evaluation played a key role in building trust and demonstrating credibility.

Alberto Paloni provided another example of change management, this time at the Centre for Development Studies, University of Glasgow. How did the Centre rebuild its student numbers and develop a strong reputation for work in new areas like international finance? By re-organising

from below, changing the structure of courses, working with new partners within the University, and tapping into new student markets overseas. All this made the University sit up!

Ben Lamoree runs the IRC - International Water and Sanitation Centre in the Netherlands. Among the challenges he discussed was the significant change to the funding environment associated with the rise in funding for Southern organisations. In this context, North-South partnership became a key issue. As other presentations showed, for example by Birgit Habermann, this area was fraught with difficulty.

## On managing for quality

Desmond McNeill talked about his time as Director of the Environment and Development Centre at the University of Oslo. In that environment, research quality was a crucial bridge to positioning and funding - and a controversial topic for an inter-disciplinary and practice-oriented centre, surrounded in the University by specialist academic and disciplinary departments. A simple and dramatic change was to insist that all researchers should either have or be studying for a doctorate. Desmond identified a general management lesson, which was that "the initial decision was very clear and simple, was hard to dispute, and had consequences which followed inevitably thanks to forces outside our own control". There was a clear improvement in the quality of staff and publications at the Centre.

Robrecht Renard faced a similar problem at the Institute of Development Policy and Management at the University of Antwerp. As in many of our Centres, consulting work and more general policy advice can be seen as undermining research excellence in a university context - and yet provide essential opportunities for staff to engage with the real world. In Antwerp, there have been determined efforts to integrate policy advice with teaching and research. One option,

for example, is that the division of labour between teaching, research and "service delivery" should be 40:40:20. But should policy work be listed explicitly, with a 30:30:30:10 split as between teaching, research, policy work and service delivery? Robrecht also observed that we need better indicators for the quality of policy work.

### On merging institutions

Michel Carton and Nanna Hvidt both spoke about the merger of development and foreign policy institutions, Michel in Switzerland and Nanna in Denmark. Sometimes, mergers are driven by financial exigencies, sometimes by ideological

imperatives about the relationship between foreign policy and development, sometimes simply by administrative convenience. Whatever the rationale, the institutional and personal politics require high levels of management skill.

This was a varied and disparate group of papers and presentations, with many common concerns expressed, but no over-arching theme. That was not the intention at this stage. We proved the hypothesis we started with, which was that Institute Directors in the EADI family shared preoccupations over and above the research agenda they work on - and also that they could learn from and support each other. Well, I learned a lot anyway, and now know where to find support!

I hope this will become an EADI resource and workstream in the future. It would be good to accumulate more cases, but also to cross-reference these thematic presentations to a set of functional questions about what it takes to lead and manage in our sector. Developing a vision. Managing relationships with external stakeholders. Building partnerships. Implementing change. Improving accountability. Marketing. These are just a few of the competences we need and can help each other acquire.

*Simon Maxwell is Director of the Overseas Development Institute, London*

## The Renaissance of the European Journal of Development Research

Big changes are happening at the EJDR - the academic journal which all EADI members receive as part of their EADI membership. Over the last two years, we have steadily introduced a variety of changes:

- We have expanded our editorial team and streamlined the management of the journal: From a team of two editors, there are now four editors and a book review editor. In addition, we have a journal administrator who handles the day-to-day organisational tasks and running of the journal. We have also moved to an online submission and refereeing process. This has meant a much more rapid turn-around of submitted papers. On average, we are able to now complete the first round of reviewing (all papers are double-blind reviewed by at least two referees) within three months.
  - We commissioned a new, more modern cover, in addition to changing the layout, font and presentation of the articles.
  - We are in the process of revitalising the editorial board, with a variety of new and distinguished members to reflect our greater emphasis on quality, as well as to achieve greater geographical coverage - the EJDR aspires to attract a wider readership range as well as authors from all corners of the globe.
- As a result, our submissions have increased by 120% over the last two years, and we have

just negotiated a new contract with Palgrave Macmillan, who will be publishing the EJDR from 2009 onwards. As part of this agreement, from 2009 we will be increasing the number of issues a year from four to five. In addition, we are also planning the following new features:

- We will be inviting opinion leaders and prominent practitioners from the development community to contribute "opinion pieces". Issue 21.1 includes opinion pieces from the directors of five major international development research centres on four continents, discussing what will be the most important development issues for the next five years. Contributors include:
  - Bonnie Campbell, Institut d'Etudes Internationales de Montreal (IIEM), University of Montreal, Canada
  - Michael Woolcock, Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester, UK
  - Neera Chandhoke, Developing Countries Research Centre (DCRC), University of Delhi, India
  - Elizabeth Jelin, Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES), Buenos Aires, Argentina
  - Vishnu Padayachee, School of Development Studies, University of KwaZuluNatal, South Africa
- We will be developing a new section starting from 2010 that is more oriented towards practitioners, entitled "policy briefings".



- Occasionally, we will have a focused section on important reports, publications and development initiatives, where we will invite focused commentaries from a variety of stakeholders and experts to offer their evaluations and perspectives.

We at the editorial team of EJDR are very excited about these changes, and encourage you to take a closer look at all our new features. We also encourage you to make sure your colleagues and students have a chance to read the EJDR - please take the opportunity to share your copy of the EJDR with them, and encourage them to subscribe to the journal!

Want to know more? Do take a look at our website, and contact us if you have any enquiries!

*Rajneesh Narula*  
 Editor-in-Chief, EJDR  
<http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejdr>

## 2008 EADI Prize: Laudation

We are very delighted to award the 2008 EADI Prize for Excellence in Development Studies to a young researcher who has submitted a paper which raises questions at the heart of the research process.

EADI created the prize in 2005 to reward, recognise and "encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues" from the upcoming generation of development specialists.

The jury identified a clear winner among this year's entries: Dolf te Lintelo with his outstanding paper on "The spatial politics of food hygiene: regulating small-scale retail in Delhi".

In May 2007, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi suddenly banned the cooking of street foods, with Supreme Court endorsement. Public health concerns overrode implications for the livelihoods of food sellers or Delhi's food culture.

Dolf te Lintelo's article interprets the ban by

analysing municipal policy against the backdrop of economic reforms, restructuring retail systems, emerging food safety awareness and growing middle class claims to the city.

The paper argues that the sudden emergence of the ban obscures a regulatory history that consistently privileged particular types of retail, through policy design, formulation and differential implementation.

Its main conclusion is that "ostensibly addressing public health, the ban's significance hence lies in reflecting and incorporating a spatial politics between competing claims of the poor and the middle classes to urban public space".

The paper was selected for the EADI prize because it draws attention to food safety, which is a neglected topic in development studies. However, the essay does more than that in going beyond the rhetoric of governmental agencies and official policies in carefully analysing

how these policies are executed in practice and to what extent implementation matches official discourse.

Dolf te Lintelo studied Public Administration and Public Policy at the University of Twente, The Netherlands and finished his PhD in Development Studies at the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia (UEA), Norwich, UK in May 2008.

The winning essay was based on his PhD thesis. The paper will be published in the European Journal of Development Research, Volume 21, No 1. We congratulate Dolf and wish him all the best for his future career!

### Update

## EADI Directors' Meeting 2008

25 June 2008, Geneva

The 2008 Directors' meeting, held during the General Conference, was well attended, with some 50 heads of development research institutes and representatives from donor agencies taking part. The one-hour meeting was a direct follow-up to the 2007 meeting. The EADI Newsletter 2-2007 might thus serve as a background paper and complements the various topics and results listed here:

#### Accreditation of Development Studies

A guide for the peer review of Development Studies was developed. The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague volunteered for a peer review in 2009.

#### Doctoral workshop/network

Experience of workshops with PhD students was briefly exchanged. The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague has gained good experience with its Development Dialogue. The Institute also

volunteered for the first EADI Doctoral Workshop in 2009. The Institute of Development Studies, Brighton volunteered for the next one in 2010.

#### EADI Master's in Development Studies

The project, which started a few years ago, intended to set up a Master's programme co-organised by several partner universities. In the meantime, the project has been stopped due to lack of funding. Gianni Vaggi (CICOPS) volunteered to continue to work on the idea.

#### Journal ranking

A brief update on the CERES/EADI journal rating list was given (see: <http://www.eadi.org/index.php?id=481>). It was decided to go one step further and to address the topic with a panel at EADI's next Directors' meeting. Simon Maxwell reported on the main outcomes of the General Conference sessions on "Managing change" and announced a summary report. The

main challenge identified was to maintain quality in research at a time when pressure from donors, from external evaluation and mergers of institutes is pertinent. He suggested forming working groups on selected topics discussed and a "Directors' development programme", a long-term training programme for leaders in development research institutes (see his report in this Newsletter).

#### European research

The task group will continue as a sub-committee of the EADI Executive Committee. Its main task is to position EADI vis-à-vis the European Commission. A major issue in 2007 and 2008 was the European Development Report.

#### Further reading:

EADI Newsletter 2-2007  
EADI Dossier on Journal Ranking  
EADI Dossier on Accreditation  
all available at: [www.eadi.org](http://www.eadi.org)

## 4th EADI International Summer School

# Recent Perspectives on Development Cooperation, Peace and Conflict

HEGOA Institute, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, 8-12 September 2008

The 4th EADI International Summer School was held in Bilbao, from 8 to 12 September 2008, hosted by HEGOA, the Institute of Development and International Cooperation Studies at the University of the Basque Country.<sup>1</sup> It was organised by Irantzu Mendia and Karlos Pérez de Armiño, with the assistance of other members of the Institute, especially Gloria Guzmán and María López, as well as with the collaboration of Susanne von Itter on behalf of the EADI Secretariat.<sup>2</sup> The School was also possible thanks to a generous grant provided by the Department for Development Cooperation of the Basque Government.

The general purpose of the Summer School was to offer a space for training and debate on recent theories and methodologies about the links between development cooperation, peace and conflict. These links have become increasingly relevant since the beginning of the 90s, and have posed major challenges for researchers, aid practitioners and policy-makers who aim to make humanitarian and development aid more sensitive to the causes and consequences of violent conflict, and hence make them useful tools for peacebuilding.

Ten distinguished speakers from different countries took part in the School, some of them coming from various EADI's member institutions. Their contributions (as participants put it in the final evaluation) were not only very good in terms of content and of a high theoretical level, but they were also very communicative, factors which decisively contributed to the success of the course. The School was attended by 34 participants from 15 countries (including some non-European, such as Nigeria, Bangladesh, Australia and Mexico). Most of them were MA and PhD students, and there were also researchers and practitioners from different NGOs, foundations and public institutions. Their

different personal and academic backgrounds, along with their professional experience related to the theme of the School, made it possible to have very rich and interesting debates after each session.

The School was presented by representatives of the different institutions involved: Luis Guridi (Director of HEGOA), Eukén Barreña (Department for Development Cooperation of the Basque Government), Aintzane Doiz (Vice-Rectorate for International Relations, University of the Basque Country), Thomas Lawo (Executive Secretary of EADI), and Karlos Pérez de Armiño and Irantzu Mendia on behalf of the organization.

The School was organised around five thematic modules. Monday focused on "International Order and Security after the Cold War", and thus provided the introductory framework to the rest of the week. The first speaker, Caterina García Segura (Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona), explained the changes, characteristics and structure of the global order of the post-Cold War, providing the main theoretical tools offered by the discipline of International Relations to analyse it. Afterwards, Christopher Cramer (School of Oriental and African Studies, London) focused on the trends, causes and impacts of armed conflicts, and paid special attention to the different debates on the motivations for civil wars. Finally, Mandy Turner (Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford) reflected on the merging of the security and the development agendas, which is perceptible, for example, in the human security paradigm.

After the introductory session, Tuesday's general topic was "Peacebuilding, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action". In his second session, Christopher Cramer tackled several challenges and difficulties usually derived

from the post-conflict reconstruction processes, an area in which the link between peace and development is particularly relevant. Mandy Turner then talked about the evolution and current dilemmas of humanitarian aid, with special regard to its potential utility as a tool for peacebuilding. The third lecture of the day was given by Thania Paffenholz (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies-IHEID, Geneva), who explained the origins and characteristics of the so-called "conflict-sensitive development" approach. Finally, all three of the above-mentioned speakers took part in an afternoon round table to discuss the effects of international aid in conflict and post-conflict settings.

Wednesday was devoted to several activities focused on "Local Initiatives for Peace", and all of them were carried out in Gernika (35 km from Bilbao). This town, for centuries a symbol of freedom for the Basque people, was bombed and destroyed during the Spanish civil war (as Picasso masterfully depicted), and later became a symbol of peace as well as a centre of different initiatives for peace. After a guided visit to the Gernika Peace Museum, there were three presentations in the afternoon. The first, by Thania Paffenholz, provided an overview of community-based peacebuilding processes and was based on her extensive field experience in this area. In the second presentation, Andreas Schäfer explained the activities and objectives of Gernika Gogoratuz, a Peace Research Centre based in Gernika which implements peacebuilding initiatives not only in the Basque Country but also abroad. The third talk was intended to reflect on the characteristics and future perspectives of the conflict in the Basque Country and the chances of success for grassroots peace initiatives in the region. This session was facilitated by Gorka Espiau, former spokesperson for Elkarrri (a movement for dialogue and peace in the Basque Country) and currently a

peacebuilding advisor to the Presidency of the Basque Government. This interesting and intense third day was completed with a leisure activity: a relaxing walk at sunset in Urdaibai, a UNESCO-protected biosphere reserve and one of the nicest landscapes along the Basque coast.

Thursday's theme was "Gender, Peace and Conflict", one of the emerging and most necessary topics to be dealt with in peace and conflict studies. In her first session, Dubravka Zarkov (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague) explained the main connections between conflict and development from a gender perspective, reflecting on the most outstanding lessons from the literature and practice in this field. Afterwards, Dominique Saillard (consultant on gender and peace) focused on the different feminist approaches to peacebuilding. In the afternoon, Dubravka Zarkov facilitated a workshop on (post-)conflict trauma and justice from a gender perspective, which helped to complement the previous theoretical explanations with practical experiences and the participation of students.

This fourth day ended with another activity: a guided tour of the Guggenheim Museum, a masterpiece of modern architecture which over the past ten years has become the new emblem of the city of Bilbao.

Friday was devoted to the analysis of peace and security policies, under the title of "European Peace and Security Policy: EU and Bilateral Agencies". Gemma Collantes (City University, London) explained the current trends in the security policy of the European Union, and subsequently Jesús Núñez (Institute of Studies on Conflicts and Humanitarian Action, Madrid) presented the peacebuilding strategy recently elaborated by the Spanish government. In the afternoon, Gemma Collantes facilitated a session focused on the limits of international assistance to the rehabilitation process in the Western Balkans, a case study which is particularly relevant for all the European donors. Finally, the concluding session was an open debate among participants, preceded by some reflections by Jesús Núñez about the near future of peace and development

research.

The Summer School ended with a farewell dinner, which was another non-formal space in which to share experiences, emails and also laughs after a week of excellent academic sessions and also a really enjoyable time.

Thank you so much to all the lecturers, participants and colleagues.

[www.hegoa.ehu.es](http://www.hegoa.ehu.es)

<sup>1</sup>The first EADI Summer School was organised in 2003 by the IUED in Geneva, the second in 2004 by the University of Twente in the Netherlands, and the third in Prague by Development Studies and the Development Centre at the University of Economics Prague.

<sup>2</sup>Karlos Pérez de Armiño is a researcher at HEGOA and lecturer in International Relations at the University of the Basque Country. Irantzu Mendia and María López are researchers at HEGOA and PhD candidates; Gloria Guzmán is the Coordinator of the Research Area of HEGOA.

## New EADI Book

# Decentralisation in Africa

## A pathway out of poverty and conflict?

Gordon Crawford & Christof Hartmann (eds)

The current driving force behind the decentralization of government in Africa and elsewhere in the developing world in many instances has its origins in the needs and desires of donor organizations. This volume questions whether this sort of decentralization offers a significant pathway out of poverty and conflict in Africa - addressing issues of poverty reduction in Uganda, Ghana, Malawi and Tanzania and issues of conflict management in Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda and Rwanda. Conceptual weaknesses and problems of implementation are addressed, especially the limitations of donor-driven decentralization, in order to illustrate that decentralization is neither the ultimate answer nor a shortcut to achieving peace and development in Africa.

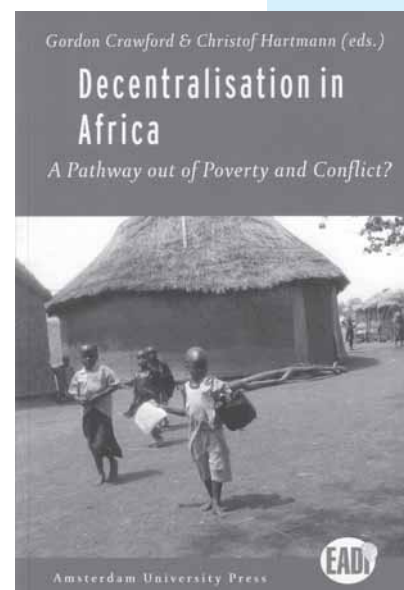
### The editors

Gordon Crawford is a Reader in Development Studies at the University of Leeds. Christof Hartmann is Professor of International Politics and Development Policy at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

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## EDC2020 Briefing Session

# The EU, Africa and China: Opportunities and Challenges of a Trilateral Co-operation

On 29 October 2008 a first EDC2020 Briefing to Parliamentarians and Policy-Makers entitled "The EU, Africa and China: Opportunities and Challenges of a Trilateral Co-operation" took place in Brussels. It was chaired by Sven Grimm, Research Fellow at the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE). The aim of the meeting was to inform participants about the European Commission's recent Communication on "The EU, Africa and China: Towards a trilateral dialogue and co-operation on peace, stability and sustainable development". Opening the session, Jos van Gennip, President of SID Netherlands Chapter, highlighted the fact that European challenges cannot be solved without taking the global environment and the new multipolarity into account.

Mr Uwe Wissenbach, Coordinator for Africa-China relations at the European Commission, DG Development, said that the (largely uninformed) debate about China's presence in Africa started in 2005/2006. It led to the widely-held impression that China was about to become a dominant actor in Africa, actively undermining Western policy, which is out of line with the more nuanced reality. However, China is mainly competing in a few economic sectors and challenging the Western companies' domination in these. One of the results is a wider range of co-operation possibilities for Africa, making the Europe-Africa co-operation based on aid less exclusive and providing welcome extra resources for Africa's development. Therefore, the European Commission seeks to show, through the Communication, that co-operation with both partners is important to the EU and that the

Chinese involvement should be viewed as complementary in some areas of shared interest. While the European Commission was fully aware of the criticism voiced as regards Chinese policy, it felt the need to emphasize the synergies through co-operation and to produce win-win situations for all actors mainly in the areas of:

1. peace and security,
2. infrastructure,
3. sustainable development of natural resources,
4. agriculture and food security.

Dialogue and co-operation should lead to an exchange of experiences, better mutual understanding and joint actions where this can add value. It is a pragmatic, flexible and step-by-step approach focusing on areas where discussions are already taking place in the respective EU-Africa and EU-China partnerships. A process of consultation took place during the phase in which the communication was being prepared and Mr Wissenbach emphasised the importance of engaging a broad range of stakeholders. The Communication should be considered as an offer for co-operation to two important strategic partners of the EU, not an imposition of EU concepts on these partners.

Prof. Xuewu Gu, Chair of East Asian Politics at the Institute of East Asian Politics of the Ruhr-University Bochum, pointed out six main challenges:

1. A different assessment of the situation in Africa: as China is seeking to gain geopolitical influence on the continent, the integration of Chinese co-operation into Western standards is made difficult.
2. A different weight of co-operation with Africa on China's and Europe's respective agenda: While European co-operation is focusing mainly on ODA, China sees Africa as a key element in its global strategy for greater influence on the world economy.
3. A different interest in trilateral co-operation:

On the one hand, China seeks to appease European criticism through trilateral co-operation. On the other hand, the EU has an interest in integrating China into Western donor policies.

4. A different philosophy of co-operation: While the EU has clear guidelines for co-operation, China rejects the idea of having a value laden co-operation which gives Africans the possibility to influence the conditions of co-operation.
5. A different approach regarding the appropriate forms of co-operation with undemocratic regimes with the EU imposing sanctions in order to enforce their standards and demands.
6. A different assessment of what are the current needs of Africans: China focuses on infrastructure as a precondition to economic development. By contrast, Europe places its main emphasis on good governance and supporting civil society.

Prof. Gu concluded that one could speak of two competing models of development and that it would be wrong to expect China, an undemocratic regime, to support good governance in partner countries.

Dr Helmut Reisen, Research Director of the OECD Development Centre, highlighted two motives for Chinese involvement in Africa, namely raw materials and a high return on investment. With regard to raw materials he pointed out both risks (intensification of dual structures, few labour options) and opportunities (diversification of possible partners and means of partnership, rising prices). The second economic motive was a low return on investment for Chinese companies in China, which is due to a national saving rate of about 50% of GDP. In the struggle to survive, Chinese firms are going abroad where higher returns on investment are possible.

Dr Reisen stressed that Africa-based organisations like the African Development Bank should be more involved in the process of co-operation as they are not perceived as being



Sven Grimm, Uwe Wissenbach, Helmut Reisen

ruled by Western interests or standards. Also, the European private sector should be included as it could contribute to the demands of Africans (e.g. infrastructure). So far, a characteristic of European co-operation would be a less action- and more bureaucracy-driven approach, in contrast to the quick and efficient way of delivering on the Chinese side.

**Senator Rene van der Linden**, Chair of the Committee for European Co-operation of the Dutch Senate, said that the Chinese presence in Africa draws the EU's attention to Africa, especially as we are facing times when support for ODA has come under pressure. Responding to Prof. Gu, he acknowledged the challenges defined, but said that the rule of law has to be seen as a precondition for sustainable development. In some sectors, as for instance infrastructure, the EU should admit

that China is more efficient, faster and cheaper and that Chinese commitment is in the interest of Africans. The financial possibilities of new actors should also be seen as an opportunity for African development.

**Prof. Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam** concluded the session by pointing out the difficult nature of the trilateral co-operation in that it is bringing together very different actors. However, he felt a general air of optimism and said that we should hope that this briefing will contribute to further action.



## Bonner Impulse 2008 Europe's Responsibility for the One World

As part of its activities related to European development co-operation in Germany, EADI regularly organizes roundtables within the context of the Bonner Impulse. This series of events is organized in co-operation with the German Development Institute (DIE) and the German Association of Nongovernmental Organizations (VENRO). The Bonner Impulse aims to foster dialogue between politicians, scientists and civil society representatives on current issues of European development politics. In 2008, the following issues were lively debated:

### 1) Biodiversity and the responsibility of industrialized countries: What is the output of the COP9?

On the occasion of the 9th UN Conference on Biodiversity (COP9), the Bonner Impulse picked out the issue of "access and benefit sharing" as one important aspect of the debate on biodiversity. Nicola Breier (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety), Michael Frein (Church Development Service) and Carmen Richerzhagen (German Development Institute) participated in this panel.

### 2) The global food crisis: Is the EU meeting its responsibility?

Facing rising food prices, the livelihoods of many poor people are more and more at risk. With

regard to World Food Day on 16 October, the Bonner Impulse addressed this issue by bringing together three experts: Michael Bruentrup (German Development Institute), David Matern (UN World Food Programme) and Rafael Schneider (German Agro Action).

### 3) The EU pact on immigration: Brain drain or brain gain for developing countries?

As the EU pact on immigration and asylum was adopted in October 2008, the Bonner Impulse questioned its impacts on developing countries. Does the concept of "selected immigration" prevent or promote the brain drain in developing countries? This question was discussed by Dimitria Clayton (Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration), Rudolf Ficker (Church Development Service) and Béatrice Knerr (University of Kassel; EADI Working Group on Migration) on 26 November 2008.

The Bonner Impulse welcomed up to 100 participants to each of its panels in 2008. The Bonner Impulse have established themselves as an important forum on European development issues in and around Bonn since 2004.

For more information go to:  
<http://www.bonnerimpulse.de>

## 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]

# Emerging Issues on Knowledge and Information Management

In April 2007, a five-year research programme was approved for funding by the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS), part of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme, Emergent Issues in Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) and International Development, is known as the IKM Emergent Research Programme. Running from mid-2007 to the end of 2011, the programme has been funded for approximately 500,000 Euros per annum, a total of nearly 2.5 million Euros over the five-year period. The programme is taking place under the auspices of EADI.

The programme is based on the premise that the development sector has not fully appreciated the strategic importance of knowledge to its work, and that it has not responded effectively to the practical challenges of organising and using information and knowledge within and between organisations at a time of rapid but uneven "informational developments". Northern development organisations of all types often lack adequate knowledge of the Southern realities that they exist to change and, just as importantly, of the perception of those realities by local populations and by local intellectuals. This is a fundamental issue affecting the potential effectiveness of all development work. The objective of the programme is to improve

development practice by promoting change in the way the development sector approaches the selection, management and use of knowledge in the formation and implementation of its policies and programmes. It aims to achieve this by:

- exploring the concept of multiple knowledges and its relevance to development policy and practice;
- researching conceptual and practical issues raised by the programme and ways of addressing them;
- mapping and making available IKM's work, and related work by others, in order to offer a more holistic and accessible body of knowledge;
- identifying and responding to opportunities for communicating with development actors and organisations in order to stimulate and learn from innovation in this area.

## The first year

What has happened during the first year of operation? First of all, members of the Research Programme met for the first time in their three working groups to discuss their research plans and decide on priorities. There was also a meeting in Cambridge in July this year which discussed

the development of the programme with guests.

In addition to these meetings, online interaction between the working groups via a series of Dgroups ([www.dgroups.org](http://www.dgroups.org)) and using a blog (<http://thegiraffe.wordpress.com>) was established. External interaction involved the creation of the first draft website at [www.ikmemergent.net](http://www.ikmemergent.net), a public Dgroup-based mailing list ([www.dgroups.org/groups/ikmemergent](http://www.dgroups.org/groups/ikmemergent)), publication of two newsletters, and attendance at a wide variety of conferences and meetings.

The first work, set in motion at the beginning of the programme, is now beginning to appear in print. This includes the first two Working Papers, one a meta-review of knowledge management for development, and the other the report on the communications strategy workshop held in October 2007.

## IKM Emergent and EADI

IKM Emergent has strong links to EADI. Not only is EADI the formal owner of the programme but IKM also has its roots in EADI's Information Management Working Group, and has a number of members in common. At the EADI General Conference in June earlier this year, IKM Emergent hosted a busy parallel session but was also responsible for the art installation and for the Brazilian flag in the main university building.

The art installation was developed by the South African artist Ralph Borland and colleagues from the Disruptive Design team at Trinity College, Dublin. The installation comprised: four pillars explaining IKM Emergent's key conceptions of multiple knowledges and multiple realities. It also linked data sets and videos to Google Earth to demonstrate the global distribution of knowledge, while exhibiting the \$100 laptop and Crank the web which links bandwidth to the physical ability to crank a wheel.

In addition to these innovative elements, IKM Emergent also organised a parallel session on the last day of the conference on the subject of "Recognising multiple knowledges for better governance and sustainable development". Although in a more traditional conference format,



IKM Emergent installation at the Geneva conference

this parallel session made use of multimedia, including video, and dialogue to get its message across.

The session, chaired by Prof. Cees Hamelink and introduced by Mike Powell, involved a video presentation by Professor Kingo Mchombu from the University of Namibia, who outlined his plans for knowledge management-related research in Namibia. In the next presentation, Prof. Valerie Brown from the Australian National University gave a presentation on the subject of "Reconciling multiple knowledges. Which knowledge? Whose truth?" This session also featured a dialogue "Under the tree of talking" between Dr Wangui wa Goro and Dr Martha Chinouya about their respective work on translation and multiple knowledges. Videos of Cees Hamelink, Wangui wa Goro and Valerie Brown, reflecting on this session, can be seen on Euforic tv at: [http://euforic.blip.tv/posts/?topic\\_name=gc2008](http://euforic.blip.tv/posts/?topic_name=gc2008)

## The working groups

Much of the work of the programme takes place in three working groups.

### Exploring discourses

Working Group 1 is making full use of its members' experience and local contacts by developing four areas of empirical work with local knowledge processes. These are

- Cultural literacy: building on and disseminating existing local experience of development-oriented pedagogy (Para, Brazil);
- Digital life stories on water (Costa Rica and Nicaragua);

- Local multimedia: organising locally produced multimedia as a local development resource (South India and Sri Lanka);
- Local knowledge loops: exploring more active and appropriate (format, language) reporting of research results to researched communities.

### IKM Labs

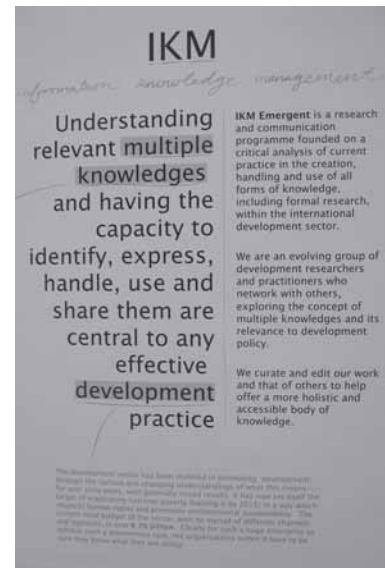
Working Group 2 has three main pilot projects:

- The Summaries Project involves the production of 800-1000-word summaries by id21 ([www.id21.org](http://www.id21.org)) of a selection of papers produced by the CODESRIA, the Nordic Africa Institute and Development in Practice journal.
- The Vines Project aims to explore solutions to the issue of bias in the process of finding development information online.
- Experimental IKM Labs will be held for the EADI Information Management Working Group and CODESRIA.

### Management of knowledge

Working Group 3 has produced the Programme's first working paper "Meta-review and scoping study of the management of knowledge for development", which was published earlier this year. Other research is focusing on:

- A framework for the cross-organizational comparison of knowledge management which will be used to inform organizational case studies;
- A literature review of initiatives that have played a role in bridging knowledge divides within development; and
- The relationship between knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.



This working group is planning to organize a conference on knowledge management for development at the University of Namibia in November 2009 with partner networks and organizations.

### Contact

For more information on the IKM Emergent Programme please consult [www.ikmemergent.net](http://www.ikmemergent.net) or join the public Dgroup mailing list at [www.dgroups.org/groups/ikmemergent](http://www.dgroups.org/groups/ikmemergent)

### Director

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[mike@ikmemergent.net](mailto:mike@ikmemergent.net)

### Communications

Sarah Cummings  
[sarah@ikmemergent.net](mailto:sarah@ikmemergent.net)



The Brazilian flag in the university aula

# Focus on New Members

## Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations

Established in 1973, the Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO) is a non-profit research and advisory bureau based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. SOMO investigates multinational enterprises' policies and the internationalisation of business worldwide. It carries out analyses to reveal unsustainable corporate conduct and contradictions in economic and political systems.

It also collaborates with NGOs that work with multinational enterprises and international trade, such as labour unions or human rights, consumer, environmental or gender organisations. By providing information, facilitating co-operation and organising public debates, SOMO aims to promote the issue of corporate social responsibility.

<http://somo.nl/>

## Centro Dipartimentale di Studi storici e politici su Africa e Medio Oriente

The Centre, based in the Department of Politics, Institutions and History at the University of Bologna, Italy, conducts research on Africa and the Middle East within political sciences, contemporary political and social institutions and development issues. It was created in 2006 as a result of years of academic activities on that topic within the department.

Its activities include research, network initiatives with other centres, the organization of conferences, workshops, and seminars, as well

as the realization and promotion of scientific publications, such as the quarterly "Afriche e orienti". This journal also comprises contributions by scholars from developing countries.

<http://www2.spbo.unibo.it/dpis/centroafricamedioriente/en/index.html>

## Fondazione Madre Agnese Manzoni onlus

The Foundation Madre Agnese Manzoni onlus is an independent non-profit organization which is based in Genoa, Italy. It was founded in 2000 and aims to promote social solidarity in every part of the world.

The Foundation therefore organizes and realizes projects related to cultural, social and economic development. It mainly operates in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Balkans.

One focus is on the cultural and professional education of the young, poor and handicapped. Further activities deal with issues such as social and sanitary welfare, food and water safety, and renewable energies.

[fondazione.madre.agnese@email.it](mailto:fondazione.madre.agnese@email.it)

## Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

Founded in 2004 at the University of Maastricht, the Netherlands, the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSOG) prepares professionals and researchers for to analyse, monitor and evaluate public policy. Besides a MA programme and two PhD programmes in public policy, it offers special training programmes to national and international organizations, scholars and professionals.

Research is organised in two major programmes: The governance programme comprises themes such as co-ordination and

efficiency, corruption and accountability and good governance. The policy analysis programme focuses on questions of poverty, social protection and fiscal management, child, human capital and employment policy, as well as migration and health.

<http://www.governance.unimaas.nl/>

## School of Social Sciences, Media and Cultural Studies

The School of Social Sciences, Media and Cultural Studies (SSMCS) was founded in 2004 at the University of East London following the merger of the School of Social Sciences and the School of Cultural and Innovation Studies.

The School has over 150 staff, 2,250 on-campus students and about 800 students studying off-campus. It has nearly 80 PhD students and houses 12 research centres.

It spans a wide range of interdisciplinary programmes and research interests, drawing upon the humanities and social sciences. Among its various programmes, it offers bachelor's and master's programmes in international development, NGO management, gender issues, refugee and ethnic studies.

<http://www.uel.ac.uk/ssmcs/index.htm>

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