Conference Programme

EADI NORDIC 2017
Bergen, Norway - 20-23 August
www.eadi-nordic2017.org
Conference Programme
20-23 August 2017, Bergen

Conference Centre
Scandic Bergen City
Conference Center
Håkonsgaten 2-7
5015 Bergen
Tel.: +47 55333300
www.scandichotels.com/hotels/norway/bergen/scandic-bergen-city

Food and Beverages
• The registration fee includes three lunches, two receptions and coffee breaks.
• The Conference Dinner takes place on Mount Fløyen, one of Bergen’s seven city mountains, and costs NOK 900.
• You can buy your own/additional drinks and meals in the restaurant and the coffee bar.

Important Numbers
• Police and rescue coordination centre: 112
• Fires and major accidents: 110
• Emergency Medical Services: 113
• Taxi service: for Bergen Taxi please call 07000, for Norges Taxi please call 08000

Help Desk
A registration and participant help desk is available for the duration of the conference.
The EADI NORDIC 2017 smartphone app provides you with the most comfortable tool for planning your participation in the EADI NORDIC Conference 2017. Browse the complete programme directly from your phone or tablet and create your very own agenda on the fly. The app is available for Android, iOS and Windows Phone devices.

To download mobile app, please visit http://scan.conference4me.psnc.pl/get/?config=eadi2017 or scan the QR code or type ‘eadi’ in Google Play, iTunes App Store or Windows Phone Store.

The Scandic Bergen City provides free of charge wireless internet access.

EADI NORDIC Conference Reporting: www.eadinordic2017.org

EADI NORDIC Twitter Channel: @eadinordic2017

Please use the twitter hashtag for comments and debates, as well as to direct your question to the moderators during the plenaries:
#eadinordic2017
On behalf of the University of Bergen it is a great pleasure to welcome you all to Bergen for the EADI NORDIC Conference 2017.

The city of Bergen has always been – and still is – an international city. Many say that the city is situated on the coast backed against the mountains and facing the world. This way of thinking is also important for our university.

Academic exchange, reflection and debate are at the core of what academia is. UiB is therefore glad that we have the opportunity to co-host this year’s EADI-conference. The program is impressive and the focus on pressing global and developmental questions fits well with our own strategy. Collaboration is important for UiB both with other institutions in Bergen and Norway, but not least across the national borders. UiB is a member of several international networks and organizations and we have cooperative agreements with institutions around the world.

Research on development-related questions has always been important for our university. The global challenges that the world faces are of course of great importance to our university and it forms one of three prioritized areas in our strategy-plan. One important area, which also has a central place at this conference, is the work on the UN’s sustainability goals. I believe that this will be central in the years to come, and therefore, UiB has taken an initiative to a common national platform to discuss the relevance of the university sector to the SDGs.

I hope these four days in Bergen will be interesting, fruitful and inspire new collaborations and alliances within these research fields.
On behalf of EADI I am happy to welcome you to the EADI NORDIC Conference 2017.

EADI has been a pan-European Association for forty years, bringing together academics and policymakers around development issues in a changing world. Its inclusion of institutes from behind the Iron Curtain at that time was unique, and has remained one of its strengths when our partner institutes are now members of the European Union. As European association we also support them in current difficult situations where they are fighting for democratic and academic freedoms.

The 150 institutes which form our membership, are a strong academic and engaged community, representing internationally recognized research and teaching institutes, working with a variety of partner institutes in countries in the global South. The increasing strength of Southern research and teaching institutes has changed how our research networks work, with recognition of equality in exchange of ideas and interactive research processes. Our International Accreditation Council provides a sounding board for institutes in Europe and further across the world in setting their standards for teaching programmes.

This past year has shown how important the foundations of the European social contract are as a basis for social cohesion and developing external networks on a basis of equality. The rationale of the leaders initially founding the EU to prevent future world wars by securing common trade interests within Europe has moved to leaders who gradually realized the potential of the EU to build up a new common social contract complementing trade agreements. Globalization and the reduction of social protection systems in EU countries have undermined the perceived security of many European residents. Although the EU is often blamed for this situation in political rhetoric, the realization of its benefits and the security it provides should be given more prominence.

These issues impact on discussions in the global South, where BRICS countries take on increasing leadership roles in international relations through international organizations and South-South networks. The EU needs to rethink its inward-looking stance and realize that global interdependence is not just rhetoric, but reality.

The ongoing debates around globalization have prompted EADI and the NORDIC Conference of Development Research to take up the theme of Globalization at the Crossroads for this General Conference. This theme has resonated with the organizers of the plenaries and special sessions, and is reflected in the Dudley Seers lecture by James K. Galbraith, entitled “Inequality and Financial Power: A Macroeconomic and Comparative View”.

I heartily invite you to participate in this conference to which I look forward with great interest.
On behalf of the NFU – Norsk forening for utviklingsforskning – the Norwegian Association for Development Research, I welcome you to the EADI NORDIC 2017 conference. We are proud to host this conference in cooperation with EADI, the University of Bergen and Chr. Michelsen Institute.

NFU is a membership organization with members from universities, research institutes and the policy field within the broad disciplines of development related research and management.

NFU works to connect the Norwegian research community by providing channels for interdisciplinary exchange and cooperation between members. Our main activities are to organize conferences and facilitate meeting places for the research community and the policy field. We host permanent panels for three consecutive years to ensure continuity. The present panels are: Power, Resistance, and Development in the Global South; Food in a Changing World; Asian Transformations: Theories, Challenges, Opportunities, and “What Works in Development?”

Every second year a national conference is organized, and since 2011 biennial Nordic conferences have been organized in Denmark, Finland, Sweden – and this year in Bergen. These conferences have been possible to arrange due to support from the Norwegian Research Council, and we are grateful for the support for this conference, as well. The idea of arranging a joint EADI - Nordic conference was launched at the Nordic conference in Gothenburg 2015. The University of Bergen and CMI joined forces with enthusiasm as local organizers.

By joining forces we become stronger, better and more relevant. During these few days, we will be challenged by a pluriverse of theories, methodologies, suggestions and solutions. We need to be challenged in our pursuit to analyse and confront societal challenges.

Since we started carving out the themes of the conference, the world has taken a shift: migration has challenged regional and national boundaries and policies, increasing social and economic inequality has propelled political disruptions on both sides of the Atlantic. And, the green shift and sustainability is increasingly on the agenda, despite a few political backlashes.

The thematic and disciplinary diversity of the presentations at EADI NORDIC 2017 illustrate the state of the art of knowledge within development research. Knowledge that matters. Knowledge that contributes to face societal challenges. Knowledge that will move us forward.

We wish you all a most fruitful and enlightening conference!

Erlend Eidsvik
Chair of the Norwegian Association for Development Research (NFU)
It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), to welcome you to the city of Bergen and to the EADI NORDIC Conference 2017.

It is a great honour for CMI to co-host this conference. CMI was one of the first research institutions in Europe to embark on development studies in the 1950s, and it is today the largest fully specialized development research institution in the Nordic countries. CMI is committed to developing new knowledge that addresses the huge global inequalities in human life conditions, combining research excellence with dedicated efforts to inform those who can put knowledge into practice.

The chosen theme of the conference is highly topical, as globalisation definitively is at a crossroads. Globalisation has not been a blessing for everyone. Governments need to ensure that the gains from globalization are distributed more equally within countries. As development researchers, I think we have a particular responsibility to identify how this can be done without at the same time increasing inequalities between countries. As concerns about rising inequalities within countries understandably is entering the political center-stage, it is important to bear in mind that between-country inequalities still account for more than 70% of global income inequalities.

An even more fundamental challenge to globalisation is perhaps the seemingly weak ability of people of different origins and cultures to live together in mutual tolerance and understanding, as recently illustrated by the so-called migration crisis. CMI’s founder, the late Christian Michelsen, believed in knowledge as a means to bridge divides between nations and build more peaceful and amicable human relations. The mission he imprinted on the institute from its establishment in 1930 – to contribute to increased tolerance and mutual understanding between nations and peoples – is indeed no less relevant today and should remind us all about the role that development research can play to this important end.

I look forward to meeting you in Bergen and wish you all a fruitful and inspiring conference.
Welcome to the EADI NORDIC 2017 Conference – this time on Globalisation at the Crossroads!

Our hope is that this conference will encourage you to rethink inequalities and boundaries from various angles, viewpoints and values, and open up avenues for future research.

We look forward to challenging debates, innovative and thought-provoking papers that will be presented at the conference. We are particularly grateful that the Nordic Conference on Development Research, driven by four national networks, has accepted the challenge in preparing this joint event with EADI. This joint venture has resulted in the highest number of conference submissions in EADI history. The conference will also be the final act of the EADI Vision Paper process on International Development Studies, and we will present a modern and forward-looking definition of global development studies.

We have introduced a new feature into the conference: the JUMP programme, financed by BMZ and SDC. It will enable talented development researchers attached to a university in the Global South to not only present their papers, but to finetune the paper with an experienced mentor from the EADI network to be able to submit it to a high-ranking journal.

We hope you will enjoy our new conference app (it will be explained in this brochure), and this is our contribution to a green and paper-free conference. In addition we welcome your comments and tweets via #eadinordic2017.

With such an exciting and rich programme composed with and by our members and partners, the EADI Secretariat team (and at the same time conference team) welcomes you to Bergen. We hope you make the most of the informative and productive sessions over the course of the four days, meet old friends and make new ones!

Susanne von Itter
Bergen, Hordaland, Norway

Hordaland is the third largest county of Norway after Akershus and Oslo by population. The county government is the Hordaland County Municipality which is located in Bergen. Before 1972, the city of Bergen was its own separate county apart from Hordaland. More than 60% of the inhabitants live in Bergen and the surrounding area.

Hordaland is located on the western coast of Norway, split from southwest to northeast by the long, deep Hardangerfjorden, one of Norway’s main fjords and a great tourist attraction. About half of the National park of Hardangervidda is in this county. The county also includes many well-known waterfalls of Norway, such as Vøringsfossen and Stykkjedalsfossen. It also includes the Folgefonna and Hardangerjøkulen glaciers.

Bergen is today Norway’s most international city, packed with history and tradition. Ever since King Olav Kyrre sailed into the charming harbor and founded the city in the year of 1070, Bergen has attracted people from all over the world. Bergen became an important European city of trade in the 13th century, as the Hansas opened one of their four offices on the wharf, making Bergen a European hub of commerce, seafaring and craftsmanship. Today Bryggen is a reminder of the city’s importance as a part of the Hanseatic League, and has a place on UNESCO’s World Heritage List.

A stroll through the back streets of Bryggen brings you back to the Middle Ages, as a lot of the architecture is preserved or rebuilt as it was built.

For detailed information visit the official touristic website of Bergen: www.visitbergen.com
Globalisation at the Crossroads – Rethinking Inequalities and Boundaries

The End of Globalisation?

Globalisation has been the buzzword of the last quarter century. After the end of the cold war, capitalism spread to countries that had been delinked from world market influence for decades. China had already changed its course in 1978 towards a market economy under one-party rule. In 1991, India turned away from four decades of import substitution and tight government controls of private enterprises to become the other giant playing an important role in the new era of globalisation unchained. At the time, historians and policy makers envisaged that global growth through peaceful competition and cooperation (e.g. within global industrial production networks), more efficient utilisation of resources and mass consumption by the global middle class, would bring peace and democracy to every country (Fukuyama: 'The end of history'). Neo-liberal economists saw their gospel of free markets, restraint of government’s intervention in the economy and international trade liberalisation vindicated by these developments, even though newly emerging economies had followed various models of guided market economy with a strong role of government (developmental state) that were not in conformity with textbook economics and the Washington Consensus. The spectacular rise of China, India and other newly emerging economies made convergence between developing and developed countries a possibility, with the North-South divide becoming history.

However, a number of least developed countries were left behind, and income and wealth inequalities within countries grew stronger. Commodity exporters benefited from the rising demand of China’s industries, but whatever industrial development had taken place in Sub-Saharan Africa was undermined by cheap Chinese goods that conquered the lower end of world markets. Consequently, the new surge in globalisation was accompanied by rising criticism from developing countries, from academia and global civil society. In this view, the main beneficiaries of globalisation were transnational corporations and the outward-looking new middle classes in China and the other newly emerging economies. In contrast, the poor in all countries were further marginalized by cutthroat competition, rising unemployment and the cutback of social protection that debt-ridden countries implemented through various structural adjustment programmes.

When the financial crisis of 2008 brought the world economy close to a depression similar to the Great Depression of the 1930s, governments decided to bail out failing banks even though this operation invalidated the neo-liberal confidence in the automatic adjustment of private enterprises (including banks) to market signals. Bailing out major
banks without complementary public works programmes to ease the burden of the recession on the working classes exposed capitalist globalisation as uneven and unjust, even in the Global North. Populist movements and parties gained ground both in Europe and the USA, and challenged the intellectual and political hegemony of the liberal establishment. Anti-globalisation sentiments are fuelled by increasing inequalities of income and wealth that are seen as a result of cheap imports and, in this view, of unlimited immigration, undermining social stability and democracy. Indeed, statistics show stagnant wages and squeezed middle class incomes in the USA and Europe during recent decades, whereas incomes and wealth of the richest ten percent of the population have increased faster than GDP.

**Increasing Inequalities through Increasing Financialisation**

However, globalisation alone is not responsible for increasing inequalities. One further root cause is seen in the progressing financialisation of capitalist economies. Over several decades, the share of banks and other financial intermediaries in GDP has been increasing in the USA, UK, other European countries and Japan. Increasing financialisation is accompanied by rising public and private debts. These are becoming unbearable burdens on the recovery of these countries from the waves of recession since 2008. The impacts on private households and governments have been massive across the world, with insufficient changes in policies to ensure that such systemic risks are reduced in the future. These risks are compounded by unjust taxation systems and extensive tax evasion across the world exercised by multinational companies and wealthy individuals.

Globalisation is not only contested by the rising tide of anti-globalisation movements and populist political parties. It is also challenged by old and new ‘contradictions’ of capitalist development. The lack of growth and rising inequalities in the Global North resulting from risky financialisation, indebtedness of households, enterprises and governments is amplified by China’s declining growth. Both are impacting world markets and commodity-exporting developing countries likewise. The impacts of new technologies, such as information and communication technology, new materials, and miniaturisation are ambivalent; they are set to expand through new uses of ‘big data’; but labour-saving technologies also threaten jobs and wage levels in sectors which were previously considered secure employment.

**The Need for a New Social Compact**

People are taking more initiative in improving their lives across the globe. This is reflected in high levels of urbanisation, which are expected to grow in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa in the coming decades. It is also reflected in transnational migration patterns, which are used increasingly by population groups with sufficient assets and rising expectations as a means to improve their lives. The importance of regulating such migration flows for the protection of the migrants involved and the better integration into the labour markets and the communities of host countries are all urgent issues. Of further significance is to recognise the importance of remittances for countries of origin. Thus, international migration is one of the most diverse and multifaceted themes of global development that requires inter-disciplinarity to come to grips with its diverse aspects. It is also a challenge for development cooperation and its claim to alleviate poverty in recipient countries, when millions of young Africans and Asians are willing to leave their countries and face the costs and risks of insecure paths to Europe.

These trends all imply that a new social compact is required in both high- and lower-income countries. It is needed to prevent high-income countries from being torn politically apart. Deep divides have appeared between beneficiaries of new technologies and globalisation enjoying rising incomes and affluent life-styles, and poorer income groups with increasingly precarious employment perspec-
tives. These disadvantaged groups either raise their voices and support populist or fundamentalist movements/political parties or withdraw from exercising meaningful forms of citizenship in their communities. Likewise, a new and more secure social contract is needed in lower-income countries. Some countries are already developing their own development models, albeit with many pitfalls and uneven successes. The combination of growth and social protection to reduce high levels of inequality as espoused by Brazil, South Africa, China, and India, has been successful in reducing widespread poverty and existing inequalities. However, these countries’ current challenges relate to new forms of mobilisation, corruption issues in their leadership, and slowdowns of their economies.

**A Way Out?**

The Global Green New Deal for Meeting the SDGs

Finally, the **planetary boundaries** to the use of our ecosystems require a fundamental rethinking of future economic development. A change of course is necessary, away from excessive consumption of raw materials and energy, environmental pollution with effluents and emissions of production and consumption, towards frugal innovations and more circular economies. Addressing the economic, social and environmental challenges reflected in poverty and inequalities in both the Global South and North, requires major rethinking. This needs to comprise of existing globalisation processes, population and urbanisation trends, forms of mobilisation and civic agency, education and training, existing ways of promoting international development, and the emerging development models being put forward by countries in the Global South.

Earlier programmes on sustainable development were propagated in 2008/9 by UN agencies under the title **Global Green New Deal** for climate, energy, and development. However, governments have mainly paid lip service to green economy goals rather than taking action for more fundamental transitions to **sustainable development** in all countries. Falling energy prices and the cutting of subsidies for clean energy research and development are currently producing long-term negative effects on the development of renewable energy technologies required for greater sustainability. The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are framed as universal agenda for action in all countries, North and South, and all actors, governments, private business, civil society, the media, universities, and religious institutions. The question is whether the adoption of this agenda will help change the course of the generators of greenhouse gas emissions, so that effective adaptations to climate change and resulting disasters can be developed?

20 years after **Sustainable development** has been adopted by the international community at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the agenda was re-introduced at the 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The main outcome was a list of 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** with 169 targets that replaced the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** for the next phase of global development until 2030. The major shift is that the SDGs are emphasised as universal in scope; all governments have to implement green economy strategies in order to meet the goals for their countries and regions and address the three dimensions of sustainability: social, economic and environmental. This fundamental disruption should be recognised as a wake-up call to finally rethink current inequalities and boundaries in innovative and inclusive ways. Although there are, inevitably, multiple challenges to peaceful, inclusive, just and sustainable global development, the moment is ripe for taking them up.

The EADI NORDIC Conference 2017 in Bergen, aims to address this series of challenges in development (policy, research, practices) in a multi-polar world.
Conference Programme

Sunday, 20 August 2017

14:00  Registration of participants
14:30  EADI ExCo Meeting (by invitation)
17:00  Dudley Seers Lecture: Inequality and Financial Power:
A Macroeconomic and Comparative View
18:30  Drinks reception

Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday, 21-23 August 2017

Movie Sessions: taking place at the same time as the Parallel Sessions, except Parallel Sessions III; in cooperation with Bergen International Film Festival

Monday, 21 August 2017

08:45  Opening Plenary: Inequality in a Globalised World
11:00  Coffee break
11:30  Parallel Sessions I / Movie Sessions
13:00  Lunch
14:30  Parallel Sessions II / Movie Sessions
16:30  Coffee break
17:00  Parallel Sessions III
19:30  Drinks reception in medieval Haakon’s Hall
Tuesday, 22 August 2017

09:00  **Plenary: Contesting Reconfigured Boundaries: Migration and Development**  

10:45  Coffee break  

11:15  **Parallel Sessions IV / Movie Sessions**  

13:00  Lunch / EADI General Assembly (for EADI members only)  

14:30  **Parallel Sessions V / Movie Sessions**  

16:30  Coffee break  

17:00  **Plenary: Globalization and International Tax Justice: Challenges and Innovations for Domestic Revenue Mobilization in Developing Countries**  

20:00  Conference Dinner

Wednesday, 23 August 2017

09:00  **Parallel Sessions VI / Movie Sessions**  

10:45  Coffee break  

11:15  **Closing Plenary: Sustainability and the Green Shift in an Era of Disruptions**  

13:00  Lunch / Meeting of the newly elected EADI ExCo (by invitation)  

14:30  **Parallel Sessions VII / Movie Sessions**  

16:30  Departure
**Conference Locations**

1. **Scandic Bergen City Hotel**
   - Conference Centre
   - Håkonsgaten 2-7, 5015 Bergen
   - Hotel Tel.: +47 55333300
   - Conference Center Tel.: +47 55333350

2. **Bergen Kino**
   - Neumanns Gate 3, 5015 Bergen
   - http://www.bergenkino.no/

3. **Haakon’s Hall / Håkonshallen**
   - Bergenhus Fortress / Bergenhus Festning, Bradbenken, 5003 Bergen
   - http://bymuseet.no

4. **University of Bergen (UiB), Aula**
   - Zoological Museum / Zoologisk museum
   - Muséplassen 3, 5007 Bergen
   - https://www.resourcecentre.no/

5. **Bergen Resource Centre for International Development and Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)**
   - Jekteviksbakken 31, 5006 Bergen
   - http://www.resourcecentre.no/
   - https://www.cmi.no/

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**Tourist Information**
- Strandkaien 3, 5012 Bergen
- www.visitBergen.com

**Bergen Train Station / Bergen Togstasjon**

**Light Rail (Bybanen) Station**

**Flåibanen funicular to Mount Fløyen**

**Airport Bus Stop, Festplassen**

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**Storsenter**

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**Pedestrian Zone**

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**100 m**
2. Teatergaten
3. Sydneshaugen
4. Hødden
5. Dokken
6. Baneveien
7. Kjellersmauet
11. Musèplass
12. Strangehagen
14. Tårnplass
15. Galgebakken

**Scandic Bergen City Conference Center**

**Ground floor**
A. Reception
B. Information desk

**1st floor**
1. Dragefjellet
2. Teatergaten
3. Sydneshaugen
4. Hødden
5. Dokken
6. Baneveien
7. Kjellersmauet

**2nd floor**
11. Musèplass
12. Strangehagen

**3rd floor**
14. Tårnplass
15. Galgebakken

**Bergen Kino**

**Venues KP 1 and 3-12**
Plenaries and Movie Sessions take place in KP1.

Bergen Kino (3) is located next to the Conference Center (2).
Panel Sessions

Academic Panels

- “New Generation” EU Trade Policy and its Implications for Developing Countries
- A New Social Contract for MENA Countries: Experiences from Development and Social Policies
- Analysing Ethiopian Economy with a Focus on Job and Livelihood
- Beyond ODA: A Critical Analysis of post-2015 Finance for Development
- Citizen Initiatives for Global Solidarity
- Civic Innovation in Theory, Policy and Practice
- Community Based Policing in Post-Conflict Societies
- Cooperation in Global South-North Research Partnerships: Challenges, Needs, and Good Practices of Collaboration with Partners and Stakeholders
- Cross-Sectional Organizing, Alliance-Building and Hybrid Logics
- Education Policy and Inequality: On the Challenges of Implementing Global Norms and Trends
- Europe as a Stability Anchor for the Middle-East and North Africa: Looking at Security, Development, and Migration from an EU Perspective
- From Gender Promises to Gendered Policy in Agenda 2030
- Global Labour Rights and Sustainable Development through Global Supply Chains?
- Governing Development: Norms, Organizations and International Development Cooperation
- International Development Studies at the Crossroads: Reconsidering Scientific Impact in our Inter-disciplinary Field
- Leaving No One Behind in Practice: Development Research for or by the South?
- New Perspectives on Strategies and Contributions from Developing Country Firms and their Interaction with Governments
- Party Politics and Democracy: A Cross-Road between Academics and Practitioners?
- Politics of (In-)Visibility
- Refugees as ‘South-in-the-North’ Communities: Boundaries within Boundaries?
- Rethinking Uncertainties and Vulnerabilities in the Time of Climate Change and Globalization
- Return Migration
- Self-serving Elite Behaviour and Citizen Mobilization
- Small-Scale Fisheries between Tradition and Modernity – Addressing Poverty Alleviation, Food Security and Social Development through the Lens of Human Rights and Dignity
- Structural Change, Inequality and Inclusive Growth: Tensions and Trade-offs
- The Political Economy of Resource Taxation and Tax Reform in Africa
- The Politics, Philosophy and Economics of Financial Inclusion
- Transnational Flow of Ideas in National Policy and Planning in the Global South
- Where Disaster Meets Conflict: Governance, Power and Legitimation
- Zero Hunger and Life Below Water: Sustainable Utilization of Marine and Freshwater Resources for Global Food Security

Bergen Exchanges

- Gender and Transitional Justice: How are gendered crimes and injustices dealt with in transitional justice processes?
- Law & Society in Latin America: taking stock & looking ahead (Book launch and Roundtable)
- The Political Economy of Sexuality and Abortion
- Understanding the Backlash against Democracy in Africa

EADI Working Group Panels

- (Re-)Visiting Inequalities and Boundaries in Southern Africa (Working Group “Europe and Transitions in (Southern) Africa”)
- Chinese Industrial Investments in Africa: Do Chinese Entrepreneurs use Cheap African Labor and Raw Material to Export on Favourable Terms to Europe and the USA? (Working Group “Industrial Development”)

- Dependency and Development at the Globalisation Crossroad (Working Group “Transformations in the World System”)
- Development Beyond Economic Growth: Societal Challenges in Contemporary Asia (Working Group “Global Asia”)
- Development Cooperation of the European Union at the Crossroads (Working Group “Aid Policy and Development”)
- Elaborating on the Instruments of Inclusive Development and How it Can Contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (Working Group “Inclusive Development”)
- From MDGs to SDGs: What Role for Aid? (Working Group “Aid Policy and Development”)
- From Measurement to Politics: How to Prevent and Respond to Poverty and Inequality? (Working Group “Multidimensional poverty and poverty Dynamics”)
- Global Crisis, Global Challenges and Governance Institutions (Working Group “Governance and Development”)
- Globalization of the Future: How can Frugal Innovation foster Economic, Social and Environmental Sustainability? (Working Group “Frugal Innovation and Development”)
- Going Beyond Gender: Intersectional Approaches to Gender and Development in Theory and Practice (Working Group “Gender and Development”)
- Non-DAC Donors at Crossroads? (Working Group “Development Aid of the Non-DAC Donors”)
- Postcolonialism and Development: Bridging Divides in Theory and Practice (Working Group “Postcolonial Perspectives on and within Development (Studies)”)
- Rethinking Boundaries and Inequalities Related to Climate-Resilient Development: Challenges for Resource Use and Climate Governance (Working Group “Environment, climate change and sustainable development”)
- Rethinking the Role of Regions in Security and Development: Regional Responses to Conflicts – the EU in Comparison (Working Group “Conflicts, Security and Development”)
Panel Sessions

- Social Protection and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Working Group “Social Protection”)
- Sustainable Development, Vulnerability and Resilience in Asia’s Fragile Environments (Joint session of Working Groups “Global Asia” and “Sustainable Development, Vulnerability and Resilience”)  
- The Global Race for Talents. Who Are the Winners and Who the Losers? (Working Group “International Migration”)  
- The Impact of Multinational Firms on the Host/Home Country Affecting Local Inequality (Working Group on “Multinational Corporations”)  
- Urban Inequality and Sustainability in a Globalized World (Working Group “Urban Governance”)  

**Round Table**

- Globalization, Aid, Communication: The Rise and Fall of ‘Poverty Porn’?
- Policy Oriented Round Table on the need for better policy coherence and policy coordination for SDG implementation amongst International Organisations
- Challenging Inequalities: Pathways to a Just World – Implications for Development Studies

**Education Oriented Panel**

- Postgraduate Programs in Development Studies: How to Stay Relevant in a Fast-Changing World?

**NFU Panels**

- Asian Transformations: Theories, Challenges, Opportunities
- Food in a Changing World
- Power, Resistance, and Development in the Global South
- What Works in Development?

**Policy-Oriented Panels**

- Advances in Studying Interaction between Social Policy Instruments
- Are result-based and adaptive management two different things? Interrogating the ways forward for development cooperation
- Fragmentation of Aid: Implications for Donors
- Land Governance and Urbanisation: Towards an Inclusive Approach
- Leaving No One Behind in Practice: Development Research for or by the South?

**Special Events**

- EADI General Assembly (for EADI members only)
- In Search of a Revised Definition of Development Studies I & II
- JUMP Meet-your-Mentor (by invitation only)
- JUMP Panel and Q&A session (by invitation only)
- Young Researchers Workshop
- Movie Sessions
- Networks to Network Meeting
- Palgrave Author Information Session
- Publishing Open Access in Development Studies Journals (Workshop)
- SDG 16 and New Approaches to Address Inequalities (UNDP policy panel)
- Book Discussion: “Seduced and Betrayed: Exposing the Contemporary Microfinance Phenomenon”
- DSA “NGOs in development” Study Group Meeting
- Working Group Global Asia Meeting
- Working Group Postcolonial Studies Meeting
- EADI Executive Committee Meeting I (by invitation only)
- EADI Executive Committee Meeting II (outgoing + incoming - by invitation only)
Since 2008, the Dudley Seers Lecture has been an inherent part of the EADI General Conferences. Remembering one of the founding members and the first EADI president, this lecture allows a renowned speaker to formally set the tone for the debates at and around the conference.

This time James K. Galbraith from the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs will talk about

**Inequality and Financial Power: A Macroeconomic and Comparative View**

James K. Galbraith holds the Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. Chair in Government/Business Relations at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and a professorship in Government at The University of Texas at Austin.

He chaired the board of Economists for Peace and Security from 1996 to 2016 (www.epsusa.org) and directs the University of Texas Inequality Project (http://utip.lbj.utexas.edu). He was Executive Director of the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress in the early 1980s. From 1993 to 1997, he served as chief technical adviser to China’s State Planning Commission for macroeconomic reform, and in the first half of 2015 he served as an informal counselor to Yanis Varoufakis, the Greek Minister of Finance. In 2016 he advised the presidential campaign of Senator Bernie Sanders.

The lecture will be followed by a drinks reception by invitation of the University of Bergen.
Opening Plenary:

Globalisation at the Crossroads: Economy and Inequality

Speakers:
- Professor Rohini Somanathan, Delhi School of Economics
- Professor Bertil Tungodden, Norwegian School of Economics (NHH)
- Professor Karl Ove Moene, University of Oslo (UiO)

Chair:
- Professor Lise Rakner, University of Bergen (UiB) / Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

The gains from globalisation are divided unequally. The poor have fallen behind in most countries posing a moral challenge for the world community. The rising disparity in income, wealth and the access to basic services such as health and education also creates social tensions within and across countries and impede prosperity. When economic inequality is accompanied by political inequality and a lack of voice, prospects for inclusive growth are low, opening up for populist policies and nationalism.

The aim of the plenary panel is to present and discuss basic research on globalisation and inequality. How can rising inequality be understood and explained and what type of policies could address it? In particular, the panel seeks to address the following questions: What are the current trajectories of global economic inequality and do they differ across countries and regions? What are the key drivers? Why should we care about inequality and what type of inequality should development related research and policies emphasise? Should we not care about inequality as long as people are getting out of poverty? What policies can improve performance and lead to more social justice? And, how can they be implemented? Finally, what are the implications for developing countries, development studies and development cooperation, given the current backlash and accordingly new configurations of globalisation and inequality?

Plenary:

Contesting Reconfigured Boundaries: Migration and Crisis

Speakers:
- Professor Uma Kothari, University of Manchester
- Professor Cathrine Brun, Director of the Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University

Chair:
- Dr Arne Strand, Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

Development policies promote interventions in different socio-political contexts to generate social, economical and sometimes political change. Migration is an intrinsic part of the broader processes in which development interventions take place. As recent political and social tensions around migration and refugee issues in Europe has proven, international migration is still a poorly understood issue. An interdisciplinary lens is required to come to grips with its diverse aspects, and to more precisely understand how migration and migration policies relate to development and development polices.
This plenary session uses theoretical, empirical and historical analyses to understand and explain the migration and development nexus. It aims at critically examining the broader linkages and processes between migration and development in different countries and at various scales. In doing so, it challenges the current narratives on migration and deconstructs myths related to migration and development. How are refugee and migration policies currently changing? In which ways are development policies and migration policies intertwined at the EU level and in third countries? How can we understand the interconnection between development, development policies and migration?

Plenary:
Globalisation and International Tax Justice:
Challenges and Innovations for Domestic Revenue Mobilisation in Developing Countries

Speakers:
• Professorial Fellow Mick Moore,
  Institute of Development Studies, UK
• Research Professor Odd-Helge Fjeldstad,
  Chr. Michelsen Institute and
  African Tax Institute, University of Pretoria
• Associate Director Catherine Ngina Mutava,
  Strathmore Tax Research Centre (STRC), Nairobi

Chair:
• Executive Director Sigrid Klaeboe Jacobsen,
  Tax Justice Network – Norway

States need money to foster economic development, to provide security and meet the basic needs of their citizens. Traditionally, governments collect taxes from individuals and businesses to generate public revenue. However, globalisation has challenged many of the traditional instruments of revenue extraction. Global tax competition has made it more difficult to levy taxes on mobile capital as it might simply flow to low tax areas. Consequently, the tax burden has been shifted towards less mobile factors of production. The emerging ‘tax justice’ movement argues that unfair international tax rules have undermined the public finances of low-income countries by facilitating tax evasion and avoidance by wealthy companies and individuals. Existing international tax rules have created, either by accident or by design, a system characterised by extensive secrecy, excessive complexity and widespread loopholes and may also have contributed to deepening existing inequalities. In other words, globalisation has to some extent undermined the fiscal capacity of the nation state. The same rules have generated new opportunities for corruption, through the complex structures of transnational enterprises, tax havens, secret bank accounts, and secretive legal arrangements to obscure the real ownership of assets.

The aim of the plenary panel is to present and discuss the research frontier on tax havens, international taxation and elite behaviour. The main emphasis is on how international tax rules affect developing countries, including effects on domestic revenue mobilisation and income distribution, and possible ways the current challenges can be mitigated. In particular, the panel seeks to address the following questions: How can states meet their spending requirements in times of integrated global markets? Have some revenue instruments become obsolete, been replaced or simply lost their significance? How do international interdependencies affect the spread of new tax policy instruments in developing countries and how national preconditions mitigate such effects? And how do structural and institutional factors drive or hinder tax policy changes at both international and national levels?
Closing Plenary:
**Sustainability and the Green Shift in an Era of Disruptions**

**Speakers:**
- Achim Steiner, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme
- Professor Susan Parnell, University of Cape Town (UCT)

**Chair:**
- Professor Joyeeta Gupta, University of Amsterdam (UvA) and Co-Chair of UN Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6)

At the end of this conference let us take a cautious look at the future. What major trends can be detected? What can we hope for, and what should be done? What can be taken for granted already is that we are entering an era of disruptions:

- **Socio-economic disruptions:** The financial crisis of 2000 may not be the last one of this kind. Its root causes, excessive speculation of a deregulated financial sector and growing inequalities of incomes and wealth, have not been cured and remain a threat to political stability.

- **Political disruptions:** Populist politicians take up the frustration of those left behind and turn it into an onslaught on globalisation and the foundations of the post-war world order. Their *Orwellian* menace to the media, to science and experts tend to undermine the institutional foundations of democratic societies and the lifeblood of civility: trust.

- **Ecological disruptions:** Climate change, loss of bio-diversity, soil erosion are the most threatening *planetary boundaries* to sustainable development and even survival of humanity. Survival will soon become difficult in regions exposed to extreme weather events so that *climate refugees* will add to wave of international migration that has already triggered off the populist blowback in many countries.

- **Technological disruptions/ revolutions:** A host of new technologies is in the making, some of which may change the course toward ecological sustainability (photovoltaic energy, improved batteries, energy saving devices, etc.), while others (robotisation, artificial intelligence, etc.) will replace human labour on a scale that threatens the cohesion of today’s industrial societies.

How will these disruptive trends interact with each other? And how will the green shift needed for reaching the SDGs by 2030 evolve from these disruptions? Will the green shift shape and impact the global development agenda and relationships between the North and the South?

It seems that the ongoing processes of urbanisation will have a major impact on the green shift. More and more cities around the world take up the challenge and become laboratories for green architecture and design, for climate-friendly transport systems and infrastructure, for sustainable life-styles and even as sanctuaries for species endangered by pollution, sprawl and industrial agriculture. Are green cities the forerunners of the green shift, especially when governments pay only lip service to the SDGs?

What role do emerging economies play both in the political arena and at the technology frontier? Will their aspirations to adopt the living standards of the OECD countries add to the global disruptions or will they be able to contribute to global sustainability? What role will the decision makers play in governments, municipalities, business and civil society in changing the course? And, finally, what does all this mean for development cooperation and development studies?
Special Events

Monday, 21 August

In Search of a Revised Definition of Development Studies – The EADI Global Vision Paper

International Development Studies at the Crossroads I: Presenting a Vision and Definition of Global Development Studies
11:30 – 13:00 h, Syndneshaugen

Development Studies (also known as ‘international development studies’ or ‘international development’) is a multi- and inter-disciplinary field of study rather than a single discipline. It seeks to understand the interplay between social, economic, political, technological, ecological, cultural and gendered aspects of societal change at the local, national, regional and global levels.

In the past two years, a “Vision Paper Process on International Development Studies” was initiated by four partners (ISS, Graduate Institute, NORRAG and EADI), and led to a thorough discussion which resulted in a revised definition of development studies, and various inputs from different disciplines which will be summarised in a book.

One essential question remains: The discourses are mainly oriented towards European and North American knowledge production and theories but engage far less with other schools of thought or proponents elsewhere from the continent or any other region in the world.

What different approaches and multiple schools of thought engage in academic discourses of relevance to development studies? How can other schools of thought be integrated in the knowledge production, especially recognizing the role that knowledge capture and sharing play in delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals?

This panel intends to present the new definition, and to invite reflections from various angles. This panel also constitutes the end of the discussion process within EADI, and opens the discussion to a wider public.

International Development Studies at the Crossroads II: Reconsidering Scientific Impact in our Inter-disciplinary Field
14:30 – 16:30 h, Syndneshaugen

International Development Studies (IDS) is a “multi- and inter-disciplinary field of study (i.e. not a discipline) that seeks to understand social, economic, political, technological and cultural aspects of societal change, particularly in developing countries”. (EADI, 2005: 10)

Due to its multi- and inter-disciplinary nature, IDS face some specific challenges in terms of the evaluation of its scientific impact and ‘excellence’. This performance is usually evaluated by means of the so-called “Scientific impact factors”, such as the Thomson Reuter’s Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and the Elsevier’s Scimago Journal Rank (SJR).

The main goal of this panel is to understand the implications of a multi- and inter-disciplinary field of study in terms of its scientific performance, assess its impact factors in the main international citation indexes, look at the emergence of peer-reviewed eJournal in online open access and alternative indexes, and propose actions that EADI and other European development studies associations can pursue in order to increase the scientific impact and attractiveness of IDS.
**Networks to Network Meeting**

13:30 - 14:30 h, Dokken

EADI and UniPID would like to invite interested academic networks or associations to a Networks-to-Network Meeting.

This meeting gathers all interested network representatives present at the conference around the same table to get to know each other and map common interests for cooperation. The meeting will serve as the starting point for forming a “network of networks”, which will serve to support the exchange and cooperation between Nordic and European academic networks and associations relevant to development issues and global challenges, and/or aiming to support research and higher education cooperation with the so called third countries.

We believe in the potential for collaboration between similar-minded networks and associations with common goals and comparable activities. There is significant space for mutual learning and development through sharing best practices and benchmarking related to network strategies and coordination, operations models and methods, as well as specific functions and activities.

Any common interests could lead to joint activities, which could open the way to even wider contact networks for the academic communities that we serve. This network could also serve as a consortium to apply for funding from the instruments supporting higher education and research network cooperation, research support actions, etc.

Please register here.

**Organisers:** Johanna Kivimäki (UniPID) and Susanne von Itter (EADI)

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**DSA “NGOs in Development” Study Group Meeting**

13:15 - 14:00 h, Baneveien

The NGO Study Group meets for an informal meeting. Everyone is welcome.

The NGO Study Group provides a forum for academics and researchers working on issues around civil society and development. It has debated themes such as: research collaboration between academics and practitioners, NGOs and migration, local organisations and emergency relief, the ethnography of NGOs, and civil society and counter-terrorism. Regular emails keep members informed of upcoming events. The study group has over 50 members, and welcomes new members from the academic, NGO, and policy-making community.

**Organiser:** Susannah Pickering-Saqqa, University of East London

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**Palgrave Author Information Session**

17:00 - 19:00 h, Dokken

This session offers the possibility for authors to meet in two roundtables with Lucy Wheeler, Senior Publishing Manager at Palgrave and responsible for the European Journal of Development Research, and Christina Brian, Editorial Director Politics & International Studies at Palgrave and in charge of the EADI Series on Global Development. Publishing in general will be addressed, but there is also the possibility for 1:1 conversations especially for junior authors.

**Drinks reception in medieval Haakon’s Hall by invitation of Bergen Municipality**

19:30 h, Haakon’s Hall
Tuesday, 22 August

Workshop: Publishing Open Access in Development Studies Journals
11:15 - 13:00 h, Hødden

Open Access is rapidly changing academic publishing. University libraries and academic funders in many (European) countries negotiate new deals with publishers to realize full Open Access academic publishing by 2020. For readers with no access in low-income countries) this is an important step. But moving from subscription-based publishing to Open Access also has huge implications. The workshop invites editors, publishers, authors, and readers of development studies journals to discuss new ideas to deal with these challenges.

Organiser: Kees Biekart (Development and Change).

Young Researchers Workshop
14:30 - 16:30 h, Hødden

This mentoring workshop organized and chaired by Professor May Tan-Mullins (Professor in International Relations at Nottingham University, the Dean of Graduate School and the Director of Institute of Asia and Pacific Studies) is a great opportunity for PhD students and early career researchers.

The workshop will address some of the career development issues regarding publishing, career selection, importance of conference and networking, and home-work balance. It will begin with a concise presentation on the various topics raised, followed by substantial time allocated to a question and answer session. This workshop also presents an opportunity for fellow PhD students and early careers to network as there will be an informal drinks session after the workshop.

Participation is free of charge for registered conference participants but limited to 25 participants. Pre-registration on first come first served basis is necessary.

Organiser: Professor May Tan-Mullins (Professor in International Relations at Nottingham University, the Dean of Graduate School and the Director of Institute of Asia and Pacific Studies).
Wednesday, 23 August

**SDG 16 and New Approaches to Address Inequalities**

9:00 - 10:45 h, Sydneshaugen

Goal 16—‘Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels’—is very often described as the ‘enabling goal’ to the 17 SDG and the broader Agenda 2030. The argument is that it will not be able make progress on the other Sustainable Development Goals unless there is progress on SDG 16. The panel will address how SDG 16 provides a new opportunity to address inequalities in a globalized world.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policy panel organized by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre.

**Challenging Inequalities: Pathways to a Just World – Implications for Development Studies**

14:30 - 16:00 h, Sydneshaugen

The World Social Science Report 2016 (en.unesco.org/wssr2016), with over 100 authors from 40 countries worldwide, raises important challenges for development studies. It highlights the latest social science knowledge on the state of inequalities today and examines the effects of inequalities across multiple dimensions, including gender, environment, access to knowledge, wealth and political power. Overall, the report argues, reducing inequality is, first and foremost, a question of fairness and social justice. It is also key to eradicating extreme poverty, fostering transformations to sustainability, promoting civil progress, reducing conflict and violence, and developing inclusive governance. Looking to the future, the Report suggests transformative responses to inequality at all levels, from the grassroots to global governance.

The report concludes with a clarion call to the research community to address the global challenges presented by inequality, proposing a framework for integrated, global research that can make a difference. It also challenges us to overcome the inequalities of knowledge production about inequality that currently characterise the field. What are the implications of this call for transformative research on inequality for development studies? How can we help to promote stronger research on voice on inequality that is more inclusive?

In this panel, Professor John Gaventa, Director of Research at the Institute of Development Studies, who was one of the co-editors of the 2016 report, will present the main findings and recommendations included in this ISSC/UNESCO flagship publication. The discussants will provide a critical view on key points of the report and engage in a discussion with the panel and the public to discuss the challenges of addressing inequality as a key contemporary issue of our time.
Academic publishing is critical to the enhancement of research capacity in the Global South. Furthermore, the greater participation of Southern researchers in journals such as the European Journal of Development Research (EJDR) serves to re-balance the predominantly Northern academic development ‘voice’.

The aim of the EJDR mentorship programme JUMP is to increase the number of original academic articles authored by Southern development researchers that are published in the EJDR, with a particular focus on women and authors from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

Promoting the participation of Southern researchers in the EJDR

The JUMP Mentoring Programme offers young Southern researchers the opportunity to work closely with an experienced scholar from their field of interest with the aim of preparing a paper that is accepted for publication in the EJDR.

A writing workshop at the EADI NORDIC Conference 2017 will kick off the programme. Mentees are paired with their mentors, introduced to the basics of writing a paper for academic high-ranking publishing and have opportunity to network. Conference fees, travel and accommodation expenses of the mentees are covered by the programme.

Timeline

- August 2017: Writing workshop at EADI NORDIC Conference for accepted participants and pairing of mentors and mentees.
- August 2017 – April 2018: One-to-one Mentoring. Finalised papers are submitted via the EJDR system for review.

Website

https://www.eadi.org/jump/
EADI Prize / NFU Award

EADI Prize for Excellence in Development Studies

EADI has created the prize to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues. It was created in 2005 with the objective to reward and bring recognition “to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues” from the upcoming generation of development specialists.

Website

https://www.eadi.org/eadi-prize/

NFU Master Thesis Award

2017

NFU annually accepts submissions for its Master’s Thesis Award. The award goes to a student Master’s thesis that makes a contribution to the field of development, either by practical application or theoretical innovation. This field is broadly defined, and is not confined to the Global South.

The master student who submits the thesis must be examined at a Norwegian institution and be a registered member of NFU.

Website

http://nfu.no/nfu-master-award/
Exhibiting Publishers

Palgrave Macmillan publishes award-winning research which changes the world across the humanities, social sciences and business for academics, professionals and librarians. They offer authors and readers the very best in academic content whilst also supporting the community with innovative new formats and tools.

http://www.palgrave.com/

Nature Sustainability will bring together all of the research fields contributing to a deep understanding of the ways in which we organize our lives in a finite world and the multiple impacts our actions have. Beyond fundamental research, the journal will publish significant investigations into the policies and solutions that will ensure human well-being now and in the future. Its aim is to facilitate important cross-disciplinary dialogues to respond to the greatest challenges of our time.

http://www.nature.com/natsustain/
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The Nordic Africa Institute is a center for research, documentation and information on contemporary Africa in the Nordic region. Based in Uppsala, Sweden, the Institute is dedicated to providing timely, critical and alternative research and analysis of Africa in the Nordic countries and to strengthen the co-operation between African and Nordic researchers. The Institute is financed jointly by Sweden, Finland and Iceland.

http://nai.uu.se/
Organisers
The EADI General Conference is organized every third year. It serves as the association’s public forum for academic exchange, reflection and debate on pressing global and developmental questions.

In the Nordic context, a biennial Nordic Development Conference is organized by one of the respective national development research associations, the most recent one held in Gothenburg in 2015.

In 2017, EADI and NFU join forces together with the University of Bergen and CMI as the local hosts to invite scholars, policymakers and practitioners to a three-day conference to engage in new approaches to understand global challenges and reflect on paths forward.

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