

General Context

The Romanian Development Camp is an annual event bringing together major stakeholders in development cooperation at national and European level: governmental actors, civil society, experts from European and international donors, partner countries, mass-media, academia and the private sector.

Following the first two editions, Development Camp 3 has as main objective to strengthen the national actors' capacity to implement ODA projects and programmes, in close cooperation with Romanian ODA partner countries and other European actors. It also represents a forum for debates, networking and sharing valuable inputs and experiences in the field of development cooperation.

Opening Remarks

Working Together for International Development

- Perspectives of some (re)-emerging donors
- Perspectives of a recipient country: Republic of Moldova

Parallel Panels: Policy Instruments for MDGs: Donor Perspectives

- Panel 1: For-profits and non-profits - Partners for international solidarity
- Panel 2: Role of donor countries national parliaments
- Panel 3: Development Education and Development Studies: The need of enhanced awareness and involvement
- Panel 4: Local authorities and the ODA *ing ourselves to help develop the others*

Plenary Sessions: Up to 2015 and Beyond: A Glance into the Future

- New evolutions in the development policy after the Lisbon Treaty

Parallel Panels: Perspectives of new emerging actors in the national policy

- Panel 1: Policy coherence - the horizontal level
- Panel 2: Aid Effectiveness
- Panel 3: Added value of new member states in international development

Concluding the Third Edition of Romanian Development Camp

Opening Remarks

The opening session was made by the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Teodor Baconschi, Mr. Viorel Micescu, the FOND President, the EU Commissioner for Development, Mr. Andris Piebalgs and Mr. Paul Hoebink, Professor in Development Cooperation.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Teodor Baconschi pointed out that the crisis should not be used as an alibi and the EU member states should show solidarity, although EU may not maintain its current level of aid. He also mentioned that for Romania, the commissioner's presence is an opportunity in capitalizing the transition experience.

The Romanian Development Camp attempts to raise capacity and awareness of Romania's development policy. Moldova is a priority country for Romania, and due to the 100 million euros announced by President Basescu, Romania is now the second largest donor, in volume, to Moldova.

Viorel Micescu, the President of FOND said that the NGOs can present the Romanian experience as a recipient country, but they should build trust with authorities and learn together. Romania is not a "wealthy donor" so it should be an effective donor. Romania needs to raise awareness and needs financial and technical support to become a good donor.

Support from the EC is expected, the problem of co-financing NGO projects must be addressed (in initiative with Romanian government).

Viorel Micescu also presented the FOND main activities at national and European level. FOND members are already participating in various European networks of NGOs - DEF (Development Education Forum), DEEEP, FDR (Funding for Relief and Development), CONCORD's WG Enlargement and to CONCORD's AidWatch.

Andris Piebalgs, EU commissioner for development emphasized that EU is celebrating 50 years of development policy and is very important to work together to advance the goals, because the failure of the international community is not an option. Development should be at the center of the foreign policy agenda. Piebalgs also affirmed that NGOs are a driving force for development cooperation.

There is a need to convince citizens that money is spent efficiently, with accountability. 82 % of Romanians agree to development aid and in 2011 Romania will become a real participant in the EU development policy. We should focus on particular sectors (clean energy), and on countries with particular challenges; importance of focus, strategies - political priorities matter.

Paul Hoebink, Professor in Development Cooperation at the Center for International Development Issues Nijmegen offered a general overview on the Millennium Development Goals. He said that the MDGs were formulated from the donor point of view, they contain conceptual errors, normative errors, omissions.

1,4 billion people lived below the poverty line in 2005, the goal to reduce this number by half is within reach, but mostly because of China. Although more people are educated now, the

quality of education has fallen. Maternal health remains a problem because of low priority and low investment. Environmental sustainability is a success due to international governance. The global partnership goes well, especially regarding debt reduction. He also spoke about Ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability.

Plenary Session - Working Together for International Development

This session was moderated by **Camelia Chirascu**, from the **Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs** and had as main goal to present a general overview of donor and recipient countries (Republic of Moldova).

Perspectives of some (re)-emerging donors

Nicholas Costello, Relations with China, Japan and Republic of Korea, **DG Development and Relations with ACP States** spoke about added value of the emerging donors and said that for Romania is important to think on how much is focusing on the priorities countries and on Africa. Corea and Brazil are emerging donors and is very important to work together.

Han Jungil, **Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Romania** presented the Korean aid system and its history. Africa is the priority area for this country.

Denisa Jacobsen, Project Officer, **United Nations Development Programme Romania (UNDP)** presented the **SNIECODA** project - *Strengthening the National Institutional and Educational Capacity to Carry out ODA Programmes and Projects*, some lessons learned and suggestions for further actions. The main role of the project was to build national institutional capacity to carry out ODA programs and projects in partners countries and to increase ownership and knowledge on the ODA policy among key stakeholders. She also made a presentation on the development education component which includes local awareness raising campaigns, 5 Master programs on international development studies which will start in the autumn of 2010. Regarding the lessons learned and suggestions, she mentioned the political support, the importance of using the experience of other new member states, the importance of adopting and implementing the secondary legislation (Manual of Technical and Financial Management of ODA), of concluding the process of HG 747 revision.

Perspectives of a recipient country: Republic of Moldova

Andrei Brighidin, **East Europe Foundation**, **Republic of Moldova** offered a civil society perspective. He emphasized that Romania is the main donor in Moldova, due to the recent agreement signed in April and presented the current context for Moldova.

Context:

- Former country of the Soviet bloc countries
- 3,54 Millions inhabitants
- 30,2% Absolute poverty
- 4,5% extreme poverty
- Education enrolment rate: 94%

- Women hold 26% of seats in the parliament

Regarding the Civil society participation, in February 2010 it was established the National Council which has as main priorities good governance and human rights promotion.

What donors can do in Moldova ?

- Provide untied ODA / based on human rights, performance of the government;
- Focus on quality of processes and outcomes;
- Support the effort of the government to improve the data collection system;
- Support the civil society organisations in monitoring the performance of the Government;
- Support the civil society in the effort of achieving the MDGs;
- Promote an enabling environment at the regional and international level.

Dumitru Alaiba, Deputy head, State chancellery of Moldova stressed the contribution of the emerging donors and the progress that were made in Moldova: Poverty dropped by half, inequalities decreased, preschool education enrolment has raised, Protected areas, forest expanded, access to water improved.

Major destinations for ODA in Moldova:

- HRD, employment, social inclusion
- Education
- Public administrative reform
- Reform of judiciary

Institutional Framework:

- National Aid Coordinator and National Coordination Unit
- Sector coordinators and Sector Councils
- Inter-Ministerial Committee for Strategic planning
- Joint Partnership Council

He concluded that Moldova represents a success story at regional level in building partnerships for development¹.

¹ Consultative group meetings Brussels: "Rethink Moldova" March 2010 : <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMOLDOVA/Resources/Rethink-Moldova-2010-2013-Final-edit-110310.pdf>

Parallel Panels: Policy Instruments for MDGs: Donor Perspectives

Panel 1: For-profits and non-profits - Partners for international solidarity

The panel was moderated by **Maria Sandor, EximBank SA.**

Oana Nastase presented the Rompetrol Group Corporate Social Responsibility. She started with a general presentation: Rompetrol is an oil company from Kazakhstan based in Amsterdam which operates in 12 countries and has as goal to support individual volunteer activities and socially vulnerable sectors.

Some projects supported by Rompetrol: SMURD, Ovidiu Rom Association, Gala Societati Civile, the national program: "Together for each and everyone"².

The main areas of projects are: medical care, health, renovation, building, environmental protection (from NGOs, hospitals etc.). Budget for the projects: around 50 000lei/12 000euros per project. Total: 1 million for all countries.

Rompetrol has current and future projects also in Georgia and Moldova.

How to apply for projects: visit the website (www.impreunapetrufiecare.ro); fill in the project application form. Project must be finished within the current year.

Conclusions:

- Rompetrol acts as a network point of resources for implementing social programs into the 3 countries.
- Rompetrol internal knowledge about the economic, business environment among the 3 countries can be a plus;
- rely on NGOs and governmental institutions as potential partners, to access and overcome specific social and political differences;
- Romanian CSR project which proved to be successful could be implemented into beneficiaries countries (Georgia and Moldova) as well as emerging donor countries (Bulgaria).

Can the MDGs contribute to sound business? by Claudia Iatan (World Vision Romania)

Website to measure the impact of companies on reaching the MDGs: www.mdgscan.com

Claudia Iatan presented the *Romanian NGDO Platform: FOND* implement development education projects that inform Romanians on global development challenges and the need for

² www.impreunapetrufiecare.ro

international solidarity, it is an “umbrella organization” for other organizations in Romania working in a field of the MDGs.

The projects: raising awareness about the MDGs, create documentaries, policy work, create informational tools etc.

Main target groups: students, volunteers, NGOs etc.

Major sources of funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the European Commission, member contributions.

She also presented some examples of CSR and the World Vision project “Raising awareness on development education” which has the aim to create a Curricula of studies 8 modules (4 ECT each) that tackle the 8 MDGs - in Romania: MDG1 and MDG8.

Core development question: How, when and why to engage stakeholders? By John Aston, Aston Eco Management

Companies should be able to go to the areas/countries where they invest their funding, but local people should be leaders of the project.

Decisions should be: economically viable, technically possible, publicly acceptable and environmentally compatible.

Engagement model: Do I have good strategic objectives? What measures do I take (decisions, activities etc.)? It has to be a shared vision. Balance must be found.

Levels of engagement and partners: decisions/activities one side, stakeholders (groups) other side. Links between: inform, consult, involve etc.

Debate notes: It is important for the NGOs to take into account the local culture and values of the countries where project will be held. The differences can be major between the countries. NGOs should try to offer the project/partnership that would be interesting also to the partners.

How can the bridge between the civil society/NGOs and private sector be built? Private companies aim to make a profit. Thus, NGOs and private companies must be practical. What are the needs of the community? NGOs have to adopt. That’s why policies, values and principles of the NGOs and the companies must be compatible. NGOs have to target the donors and shape their offers according to the donors. NGOs must search for the companies that match their profile.

Companies are allowed to give help/funding through the NGOs to the local community and just leave the community afterwards. If companies are obliged to make a vision/strategy after the implementation of the project, we can talk about implementation of the MDGs and sustainable development.

Should companies be obliged by law to do the CSR? Companies should be willing to do the CSR.

Panel 2 : Role of donor countries national parliaments

The panel was moderated by Mirela Oprea (World Vision Romania/ FOND Board member). The main purpose of the panel was to find how to improve the relations between civil society and Parliaments.

Valentin Burada (Civil Society Development Foundation/FOND Vice-president) presented his point of view from the outside, based on researches - a National Parliament should have an important role but they don't.

Negative point of view:

- Development continues to be a second rate topic, don't catch importance on the parliaments or foreign affair committees (less than security, trade...)
- just a few parliaments have development committees, and they tend to appear in countries where there are ministries of development
- difficulty to define a clear mandate
- the parliaments don't have the tools to make their own evaluations
- the Parliaments just receive a report once a year : the only information they get. They don't have access to it on their own
- Parliaments are totally excluded of discussions about ODA, where the money goes, etc...

Positive point of view:

- some Parliaments have a development committee with proper mandate, that work with a more informal way, groups that meet frequently
- some Parliaments who are really interested in development really do their job and have a good impact on debates
- Parliaments sometimes can assess tools to raise effectiveness and make some questions come in the public debates and annual reports

Only one country (Ireland) has a multi-annual framework, that affects the predictability of Aid, and the measure progress each year. Only one country (Belgium) has a legally binding commitment.

Regarding the Civil society the dialogue is most of the time the initiative of NGOs, that have more access to information, but this is a problem especially on new member states that have less capacity to initiate this dialogue.

Conclusion - the New member countries discover that the situation and the roles of Parliaments are not as good as they expected, but that should not discourage them but motivate them.

Uwe KEKERITZ, Member of the German Parliament presented a point of view from the inside. 3 or 4 times a week, some NGOs in the field of development come to his office, and as a politician, he says that he has to learn from them.

He was elected in October 2009 and he is member of the development committee that according to him, would be more efficient if the governments opened their ears.

30 years ago nobody asked for the role of developing countries and their relations with the others. That's why he has taught mathematics 2 years in Cameroun.

In Uganda, 60% of children leave before the end of primary school, even though more than 90% are enrolled. MDGs are clearly defined but we have to find why most of them cannot be reached.

Kekeritz presented the example of Germany: many problems (crisis, Afghanistan, security...) are still more important in the discussions than development, they have links with European Parliament because they have an office in Brussels that has more information.

Serban RADULESCU, Senator, Member of the Sub-Committee on Population and Development, Romanian Senate spoke about the Romanian situation regarding the Parliament involving in development cooperation. There were some initiatives to organise debates in the Parliament on development cooperation and to raise awareness of the Government on this topic. The main problem is represented by the scarcity of resources. The priorities are to raise awareness in the Parliament and to make efforts to build dialogue with the population about development.

Conclusions and recommendations:

- to scrutinise ODA on a multilateral and lateral point of view
- to built a culture of measurement
- Cooperation with Africa and Least Developed Countries
- Parliamentary interpellation
- UN Schools
- results based strategy
- meet other committees in Europe
- increase civic dialogue
- Study visits in priority and Least Developed Countries
- Involve Parliament's staff
- Capacity building and understanding
- Inform and educate
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Panel 3: Development Education and Development Studies: The need of enhanced awareness and involvement

The panel was moderated by **Denisa Jacobsen (Project Officer, UNDP)**.

Agnes Rajacic, EC Consultant - DEAR study of the European Commission spoke about the education vs cooperation - both promote values of solidarity and create obligation. She said that is not very easy to change the people's minds and to convince that Romania needs to raise its international profile.

Development education has the goal to eradicate the poverty, to develop through public awareness.

Development education modalities: Awareness raising, public relations, global education, life skills

Radu Racareanu, FOND Member, Policy Center for Roma and Minorities presented the FOND member activities on development education. The target groups are : students (high school university), young people, volunteers, media, NGOs, academia, general public, media exhibitions, trainings, web, documentaries, policy work.

Funding: Romanian MFA, EU commission, FOND members (EC funding of NGO projects)

NGOs are the biggest source of development education.

George Poede, Professor, the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, Al. I. Cuza University of Iasi presented the development education from an academic point of view. Starting with octomber 2010 will be implement 5 master programs on development education.

One University is from Iasi and he mentioned that this town is a good location for such an MA program because of the proximity to Moldova and Ukraine.

Stefan Cibian, PhD Candidate, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Central European University, Budapest/ co-chair of ARCADIA discussed on the development studies. He offered a general overview on meaning of development evolution and trends in development studies and stressed the relations between academia and NGOs and the need for further research and trainings.

Panel 4: Local authorities

The panel was moderated by **Borbala Koo (Contraceptive and Sexual Education Society)**.

Dana Stanculescu, Councillor, Bucharest Town Hall started her exposure by presenting the definition of local authorities (L.A), the types and organization of L.As, the mandate and legal framework in which L.As can action and implement projects and stressed that the Bucharest City Hall and local authorities in general are opened to collaborations with NGOs.

- Any public-private partnership has to be approved by the Local Council, with the aim of implementing a project with a common benefit.
- She gave examples of partnerships between 2 cities (twinning) which contain a component of expertise transfer and training

Ex: Ash - Norway with Bucharest Romania and Agenda 21, project on environment governance. The project was based on volunteers chosen from different high-schools from Bucharest which were trained how to write project on environmental sustainability to

further be implemented in the base high-schools. The project also had a training component for civil servants based on best practices shared by the Norwegian functionaries.

- Local funds can be mobilized also through EU financial instruments. And there is a legal base that can mobilize funds through local budget.

During Q&A the following ideas were stressed:

- Continuity of the projects should be ensured.
- The advocacy initiatives related to implication of local authorities in ODA projects have to take the form of a win-win partnership.
- LAs can externalize the projects to NGOs.
- The Law 544/2001 Art. 5 on Access to public information, which gives ground to enquire if there are amounts of money from the budget for development (ODA), can be a useful tool to get to know what actions authorities are taking related to ODA.
- At local level it is easier to engage the private sectors in development projects.

Recommendation 1: There is a legal base that allows local authorities to be active in relation to ODA (financing and implementation of projects).

Recommendation 2: There is a history of partnerships (brotherhood) with regions/cities from other countries that now can be initiated by Romania focusing on developing countries and delivering expertise.

Recommendation 3: Local authorities should be informed about the alternatives they have regarding possible contributions to ODA. The civil society should play a role in raising awareness. among LA, and campaigns and events are encouraged with participation of both NGOs and L.As.

Recommendation 4: identification of expertise areas and success projects (possible tool - the annual report of institutions).

Recommendation 5: investment in human resources and training of specialists also at local level.

Recommendation 6: FOND should develop a letter to the NGOs community in Romania activating the field of cooperation for development to raise awareness about the involvement of local authorities in ODA projects.

Cornelia Prepelita, Head of Public Administration Department, Raion Cahul, (Republic of Moldova)

- The presentation offered an overview over the region of Cahul, administrative, economic, social and cultural development and types of projects that were implemented over the years.
- Cahul has a strategic location and is part of different Euro-regions.

- The legal framework present in Moldova is similar with the one in Romania and permits the collaboration of LAs for development projects.

Cornelia Prepelita welcomed the support Romania is offering to her country/region and looks forward to future partnerships that can be established between the two countries.

During the Q&A the representatives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs stressed that the region of Cahul has an important potential for development and private foreign investments and called for the NGOs present to take into consideration the option of implementing projects in the South part of Moldova.

Plenary Session: Up to 2015 and Beyond: A Glance into the Future

Evolutions post Lisbon Treaty

The session was moderated by **Olivia Baciu**, Partners Foundation for Local Development/ FOND Board member.

Simon Stocker, Eurostep spoke about the Lisbon Treaty, its principles and its future. This Treaty reflects the need to change the EU framework and to increase the power of European Parliament. His conclusions were that we need to find a way to respond to China, Brazil and other emerging countries and to renew the development policy - redefine what development means.

Oana Liscan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Romania should raise its profile as donor. There is a small budget available for humanitarian aid, means it's difficult to act quickly - need approval of prime minister before being able to dispatch funds. The challenge is that there is a big lack of financial resources.

ODA seems to be an obligation imposed by the EU - therefore not much interest in ODA in Romania in general.

It's important to remind the history of relationship with Africa (from Communist times) in 1970s and 80s when many Africans studied in Romania > big willingness to redevelop relations.

Parallel Panels: Perspectives of new emerging actors in the national policy

Panel 1: Policy coherence panel

The panel was moderated by **Madalina Pruna**, ARCADIA. She gave some examples of policy incoherence.

Nicholas Costello, DG Development and Relations with ACP States

- Need of strengthening policy areas, with a consequence of spending money efficiently by complementing other areas
- As a historical example we can look at the relation between development cooperation and trade
- The current financial crisis shows how national governments are dependent on one another and their policies
- The non-development EU policies have different effects on development policies be it direct/indirect, or positive/negative, therefore working towards policy coherence helps diminishing external impacts. Non development policies should reinforce the development policies.
- Policy coherence for development (PCD) is a concept implemented at different levels, and internal coherence is essential by ensuring consistency between development policies and non-development policies.
- The commitment towards Policy Coherence is embedded in the European Consensus on Development adopted in December 2005. (http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/policy_coherence_en.cfm - for more info if you need)
- Policy coherence was stressed in the Council Conclusions from November 2009 (http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9242_en.htm see for more info) and April 2010 report on MDG, and it is emphasized in the Lisbon Treaty “In order to promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union and the Member States shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programs, including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Union aid programs.” (Art 210)
- There are three ways the European Union is working with their partners in order to achieve policy coherence
 1. EU policies cannot be adjusted but they can help developing countries adjust
Ex: it would not make sense for the EU to allow unsafe products on the EU market, but it can support the countries willing to export certain good on the EU market to adjust to the safetyquality standards the EU regulations are imposing
 2. Complement each other policies where they share objectives and interests
Ex: support adjustment of national tax administration and transparency rules
 3. EU is adjusting its own policies
Ex: Is doing research and drafts policies towards a certain countries according to the needs of that country
- EU strengthen its position and non legal instrument
- EU Development Consensus was integrated in different non-development areas, but there is still a need for more comprehensive approach
- It should be taken a narrower approach to PCD with a focus on specific priorities
- Need to mobilize more non ODA resources to complement development policy in the light of PCD
- The dialogue with developing countries on PCD has to be strengthen
- Parallel efforts should be cut in order to increase efficiency, while keeping a focus on initiatives with catalytic impetus

- The Policy Coherence Commission Work program for 2010-2013 identifies 5 challenges related to PCD: trade finance, climate change, migration, security, food security (EU / we as partners should be looking for win-win solutions) (http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/SEC_2010_0421_COM_2010_0159_EN.PDF see text of the work program for more info)
- EU + development community should further focus on awareness raising and to further widen internationalization of policy coherence as a concept (for ex. through forums on PCD)
- Emerging / re-emerging donors can have a unique added value, due to the transition from recipient to donor, and could comprehend the importance of PCD through the lenses of their experience
- There are still differences at national level, working towards policy coherence in member states is also a matter of political will
- There are converging interests, and in reality policy coherence is concept complex and there is a need to a clear strategy to operationalize it
- But the EU is willing to do its best to achieve PCD

Simon Stoker, Eurostep

- EU acknowledges the importance of PCD, shown also by the reference made in the Lisbon treaty
 - At member state level is believed that PCD is easier to implement at EU level, due to bigger institutional capacity
- Ex: subsidies EU report - discussions what to do with them
- National parliaments should constantly need to check policy harmonisations related to PCD ex fisheries/ fishing communities
 - Another example in agriculture that undermines development / food security is the growth of agrofuels
 - The Impact is a consequence of the failure of the regulatory framework
 - Poul Nielson former Commissioner for Development, adopted a communication on PCD, and used it as a way to introduce the debate inside the Commission, and it resulted in the creation of the PCD unit in DG DEV

Recommendations for achieving policy coherence

- Research initiatives
- Build the logical case
- Public debate/educate public on policy coherence and effects on developing countries
- Capitalize on the emergency and debate in the new MS
- Use of MDG for analyzing impact of different policies
- Better communication channels with developing countries (give them a voice)
- Think thanks - independent research and info sharing

Panel 2: Aid effectiveness

The panel was moderated by **Olivia Baci**, Partners Foundation for Local Development/ FOND Board member.

Verena Wrinkler: Policy Adviser Eurostep

- 18 trillion dollars to bail out banks during financial crisis
- 2 trillion dollars on aid in the last 48 years - big difference

2008 Accra - Accra Agenda for Action (AAA)

More effective division of labour to result, Better aid, Reality of aid - research and methods

She also presented some international aid initiatives.

Oana Liscan - Acting Head of Unit, ODA division - Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Romania joined EU at a time when aid effectiveness was still high on the agenda.

- Aid effectiveness agenda - good to focus on a few countries
- Romania has a lack of experience - no bilateral aid provided until 2010.
- Actions in Moldova are an example of Romanian government and EU working in harmony.
- Paris and Accra can be difficult to implement
- Little experience (Romanian ODA was implemented through other partners - lack of field experience.
- Romania is very far from having a binding target - now at 0.07% of ODA budget - because of financial crisis need to be realistic
- The Infrastructure and education is an MFA's priority in Moldova

MFA will persist in Moldova as Romania has added value as a donor - similar political system, shared history, language etc.

Some of the aid flowing into Moldova is tied aid and finds its way back into Romanian economy through hiring Romanian experts etc.

Panel 3: Added value of new member states in international development

The panel was moderated by **Valentin Burada (Civil Society Development Foundation/FOND Vice-president)** and **Rodica Novac (ADO SAH ROM Organisation)**.

The main subjects discussed were related to the relations with Romanian Government on development cooperation and to the improving of the National Strategy on International Development Cooperation Policy. We need a real strategy and policy and also a better involvement of the academia, private sector and more informal debates. The current strategy is not very clear, it doesn't have a vision and clear objectives. There is necessary to have a

complex consultation process, to involve relevant stakeholders, such as Parliament representatives, political parties, NGOs, academia.

Concluding the Third Edition of Romanian Development Camp

1. One thing you have learned in this camp that you consider useful to you.
2. One thing you take home and act upon it.
3. One recommendation for the future.

Answers:

1. One thing you have learned in this camp that you consider useful to you.
 - Romania has a big desire to change.
 - Cooperation is the most important thing and we have to involve as many actors as possible.
 - Romanian resources for ODA are limited.
 - Civil society needs a better lobby strategy
 - Korea's evolution as a re-emerging donor
 - I have met people in different areas
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very flexible
 - I understood better how development works and how we can cooperate with public authorities
 - I've found out about the relations between NGOs and Romanian MFA
 - Importance of cooperation of all levels
 - I've found out that there is potential in the government to do something for development
 - I have a better understanding about NGOs
 - I've found out that there are a lot of people involved
 - Development education is very important and increasing awareness about development
 - I saw the relations between EU & other donors
 - Putting people together is very important in order to develop a platform
2. One thing you take home and act upon it.
 - Purpose some debates in the EVS team.
 - Talk with my colleagues about development.
 - The discussion regarding the policy development.
 - Create space for debates.

- Support the academic sector.
- I will use this information in my future projects.
- How to cooperate with local authorities and NGOs.
- I will try to share this with my friends.
- Apply for a membership in development.
- Knowledge of different actors.
- Try to follow-up the ideas about emerging donors.
- Relations between companies and NGOs.
- I should suggest to some students to take their dissertation papers in this direction.

3. One recommendation for the future.

- Dirt more your hands, don't be a spectator.
- Use this camp in a practical way.
- Write a paper after each Development Camp.
- Romanian Development Camp should not be the only event of the year.
- Have more debates.
- More focus on case studies.
- Have follow-ups.
- Act and do some actions.
- Keep up with this session.
- Try to do something in your own department.
- More debates and a development camp for the media.
- Be more specific.
- More panels, invite experts to share us from their experience; more media, journalist; present a global aim.
- Seek to collaborate between Government and NGO's.
- Have more ideas about how to offer aid development.
- Specific topics.
- Make more than the debates.

Valentin Burada (FOND):

- We managed to include the NGOs, Academia, Government - MFA and the private sector.
- It's essential to find inspiration sources and be able to inspire the others.
- Follow-ups, continuity, cooperation and communication - the next steps which we should focus on.
- Start work closer with the Academia.
- Round tables with specific stakeholders (business, academia etc).
- The need to be more engaged with the political parties.
- I observed two things: energy and engagement, inside the panels discussions and that is a sign of maturity, so we have to do more together.

Oana Liscan (MFA):

- Our budget for development is very small.
- Two objectives:

- Focus more in priority countries;
- Raise the awareness in ODA issue.
- We need to go home and take the recommendations with us.
- Establish together with FOND on concrete actions.

