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EADI

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION
OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

**12th General
Conference:
Global Governance
for Sustainability**

Open Access

News from EADI

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Editorial

The principle of sustainable development - combining environmental protection and efficient management of depletable natural resources with poverty alleviation and decent living conditions for people in developing countries - was approved by all the nations present at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio in 1992. Yet, translating that principle into effective economic and environmental policies for both developed and developing countries seems to be an arduous task. How can development research contribute?

"There are still relevant gaps in currently available knowledge regarding some aspects of mitigation of climate change, especially in developing countries. Additional research addressing those gaps would further reduce uncertainties and thus facilitate decision-making related to mitigation of climate change." (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, May 2007)

If climate change is the worst - and fatal - market failure (Sir Nicholas Stern), there is a need for government action. And if the actions of individual governments do not suffice, there is an urgent need for international co-operation and effective global governance.

"Global Governance for Sustainable Development: The Need for Policy Coherence and New Partnerships" will therefore be the focus of the 12th EADI General Conference to be held in Geneva from 24 to 28 June 2008. The conference will provide an opportunity for European development researchers and their associates in the developing regions (ICDA) to present and debate their perceptions of dramatic global challenges and to explore policy options and governance models to meet those challenges at the global, regional, national and local levels.

This Newsletter contains a in-depth description of the theme of the conference. A call for papers for the working group sessions

will be issued in August 2007. The conference website is up and running and will be a reference point for working groups, those presenting papers and participants.

Based on the assumption that research must be widely disseminated and freely accessible to have an impact, the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2001 developed a definition of Open Access. The Berlin Declaration on Open Access of 2003 supports this initiative. The EADI Information Management Working Group (IMWG) launched a discussion at its last annual meeting in Brighton in September 2006, and a seminar on "Accessing development knowledge - partnership perspectives" in April 2007 further explored various perspectives. A summary and some of the presentations given at the EADI/UniPid Seminar are featured here. Our readers will also find a topical dossier on all issues related to Open Access on the EADI website. The discussion will be continued at the next Annual Meeting of the IMWG in September in The Hague.

In April 2007, the EADI/IMWG research programme "Emergent Issues in Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) and International Development" was approved for funding by the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS), part of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It aims to improve development practice by promoting changes in the way the development sector approaches the selection, management and use of knowledge in the formation and implementation of its policies and programmes. The programme represents an important opportunity for EADI. It aims to create an environment in which researchers, practitioners, policy-makers and knowledge managers have the opportunity to reflect on their use and management of knowledge. New perspectives on how these can be improved to better serve their goals will be developed. Advocating greater investment in and use of Southern knowledge production is an explicit aim of the programme. This initiative of the



EADI IMWG will give new incentives for the association as a whole. A brief description of the programme is available in this Newsletter.

Thomas Lawo's article outlines EADI's activities around the European Development Report. A launch workshop to "mobilise European research for development policies" was held in Brussels in March 2007. Many EADI members participated and contributed to the discussion.

Last and certainly not least we would like to congratulate our member institute OEFSE, which celebrated its 40th anniversary in June. CICOPS celebrated 20 years of university co-operation in March. Finally, the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) will celebrate its 55th Dies Natalis in October. The theme is "Citizenship: Cities of Hope, Cities of Despair?" Combined with this conference we will be holding our annual Directors' meeting, kindly hosted by the ISS in The Hague. Come and join us. An official invitation will be sent out later.

Susanne von Itter

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

Global Governance for Sustainable Development

The Need for Policy Coherence and New Partnerships

The writing on the wall is here to stay: Human civilisation will undermine its own foundations if we, the citizens of the Earth, do not change the course of our development paths. The limits to growth, predicted by the Club of Rome in the 1970s, are becoming only too evident. The combination of a growing population and worldwide increasing standards of living threatens to overstretch the carrying capacity of our planet at both ends: in the use of finite energy and non-renewable natural resources and in the capacity to absorb the polluting effluents of human activities. The impact of past and present carbon dioxide emissions is now felt around the world in turbulent weather conditions, melting glaciers, progressing deserts and rising sea levels. The recent update of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (February 2007) confirmed that human activities were a driver of global warming. Even the U.S. President has acknowledged, if late, that climate change needs action. Europeans have been more aware that this threat could not be met by a single country or even a group of countries alone. They are strongly committed to the Kyoto Protocol and to bringing developing countries - and the United States - into the process. If climate change is the worst - and fatal - market failure, there is a need for government action, and if the actions of individual governments do not suffice, there is an urgent need for international co-operation and effective global governance.

Climate change and other environmental disasters affect all countries whether developed or developing. Poorer countries and the poor in all countries will be the most affected as they have fewer resources to protect themselves against the new risks of global warming, rising sea levels, desertification and declining agricultural productivity resulting not only from more irregular rainfalls and other adverse weather conditions, but also from the loss of biodiversity. The loss of biodiversity and fertile soils can undermine the food production needed to improve nutrition standards and living conditions of the poorest around the world. Therefore they will need more assistance from the outside to meet those interconnected challenges.

Of course, people in developing countries have more immediate concerns than climate change. They are facing a host of acute risks from general insecurity related to extreme poverty to contagious diseases, political oppression, civil wars and terrorism. With modern air traffic, contagious diseases can spread around the world faster than the supply of vaccines can be built up to prevent a global pandemic. If effective development co-operation would help to alleviate poverty and contain the everyday risks of life for ordinary people in developing countries, it would contribute to make them more aware of future global risks and willing to contribute their share

The scientific evidence that climate change is a serious and urgent issue is now compelling. It warrants strong action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions around the world to reduce the risk of very damaging and potentially irreversible impacts on ecosystems, societies and economies. With good policies the costs of action need not be prohibitive and would be much smaller than the damage averted. Reversing the trend to higher global temperatures requires an urgent, worldwide shift towards a low-carbon economy. Delay makes the problem much more difficult and action to deal with it much more costly. Managing that transition effectively and efficiently poses ethical and economic challenges, but also opportunities (...)

Nicholas Stern, Review on the Economics of Climate Change, 2006

to the protection of global commons.

On the other hand, the rapid industrialisation of the giants China and India, but also of the next tier of developing countries like Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa and many others is accelerating climate change through rising global carbon dioxide emissions from industries and increasing numbers of

motor vehicles. Understandably, the latecomers claim the right to industrialise just as Europe, North America and Japan have done over the past centuries. However, it can no longer be denied that if all emerging economies reached the living standards and the consumption patterns that the developed countries enjoy today, and were producing the same level of per capita pollution, climate change would accelerate and its destructive effects would exceed the capacity of poor countries to adjust. Emerging economies may be willing to take the issue of climate change on board but they consider that the presently industrialised countries have the primary responsibility to deal with a problem which they have created.

Thus the challenges of sustainable development are multiple: How can the more advanced countries be persuaded to accept their responsibility for the protection of global public goods? Can a grand bargain between the developed and the rapidly developing countries give the latter an opportunity to raise their living standards without compromising the future development of all countries? And how can the poorest countries of all be protected against the impact of climate change and the depletion of other natural resources? Only more effective global governance can tackle those multiple challenges. More than ever since the foundation of the UN System and related international organisations at the end of the Second World War, developing countries have a stake and must have a say in global governance.

Climate change is not the only threat to human civilisation that needs to be contained through collective and coordinated action. A world war carried out with modern weapons of mass destruction could lead to the self-extinction of the human species. The increasing demand for energy and other resources from prosperous economies both in the North and in the South is triggering off a nervous scramble for resources in commodity-rich regions in the Near East, Central Asia, Africa and Latin America. For some time, commodity-producing countries have enjoyed the rising demand for their exports and now have more choice when looking for development assistance and other favours from developed countries. But in the

long run, rising prices for commodities needed for industrialisation can prevent them from catching up with the developed world and leave them as rent-seeking countries that are dependent on the volatility of commodity prices and the success or failure of exploration for additional resources on their territories. Few developing countries have been able to invest their commodity rents in infrastructure development, education and industrial diversification to stimulate a healthy development.

The scramble for resources makes the happy few who control those resources very rich and powerful, whereas people and countries dependent on imported essential resources become poorer and more vulnerable. Increasing asymmetries in power and inequalities in living standards are a fertile ground for violent conflicts within and between states and for international terrorism. The 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington were only the most spectacular symbol of these new security challenges. The subsequent terrorist attacks in Bali, London, Madrid and Mumbai revealed that the superpower is not the only target, but that any country and any community in the world can become a victim of international terrorism. Again, the threat of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction cannot be met by one country alone, not even by the only superpower left after the collapse of the Soviet Bloc.

Effective global governance is required for the management of economic globalisation as well. In the aftermath of World War II, the IMF and the World Bank played their part in preventing the recurrence of a world economic depression like that of 1929. After the developing countries gained independence from their former colonial powers they became members of the Bretton Woods institutions and thus shared responsibility for global economic management. The weighted voting according to the shares in the international financial institutions (IFIs), however, limited their impact on decision-making. There is a need to take account of the newly gained economic weight of the rising giants in decision-making of the IFIs. The Bretton Woods institutions were supported by the GATT - converted into the WTO in 1995 - and a series of eight rounds of

The multilateral system responsible for designing and implementing international policies is underperforming. It lacks policy coherence as a whole and is not sufficiently democratic, transparent and accountable. These rules and policies are the outcome of a system of global governance largely shaped by powerful countries and powerful players. There is a serious democratic deficit at the heart of the system. Most developing countries still have very limited influence in global negotiations on rules and in determining the policies of key financial and economic institutions. Similarly, workers and the poor have little or no voice in this governance process.

The developing countries face other handicaps in making their influence felt in global governance. Global governance now spans a wide range of issues and many of these are of increasing technical complexity. This makes it extremely difficult for most poor countries to be even present at all negotiations, let alone represented at an adequate technical level. In addition, the increasing differentiation among developing countries adds to the problem of collective action among them at the global level to compensate for their individual weaknesses.

World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization (ILO) 2004

multilateral trade negotiations. In the GATT and the WTO, developing members formally have the same vote as the developed countries. However, the OECD countries have, until recently, played a leading role in GATT negotiations. This was not only due to their better organisation, human resources and leverage in terms of market access concessions, but also a result of the benign neglect most developing countries showed for the GATT as long as they were following import substitution strategies and were not prepared to negotiate with the developed countries' reciprocal market access concessions. Those developing

countries, however, which opted for an export-oriented industrialisation strategy benefited from the relative openness of markets in the United States and the EU thanks to the successful rounds of GATT negotiations. The East Asian economic miracle and the staggering growth rates of the giants China and India over the past few decades would not have been possible without secure access to the markets of the developed world. Yet, there is an urgent need to improve economic global governance.

The rising criticism of the international financial institutions and the WTO, including from laureates of the Nobel Prize in Economics, seems to be justified when one considers the shortcomings of the current wave of economic and financial globalisation, i.e. rising inequalities in and between nations and the neglect of the destructive effects of unfettered economic growth. While new opportunities have been created, the outcomes are widely seen to be unbalanced.

The principle of sustainable development, combining environmental protection and efficient management of depletable natural resources with poverty alleviation and decent living conditions for the people in developing countries, has been approved by all nations present at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio in 1992. Yet, translating this imperative into effective economic and environmental policies for both developed and developing countries seems to be an arduous task.

If the rich countries do not adjust their mass consumption patterns to the carrying capacity (resources and effluents) of "Spaceship Earth", how can they ask developing countries to suppress their longing to catch up with the rich countries and be happy with the frugal life that the remaining resources and the sink capacity of the atmosphere allow? Will a reduction of increasing inequalities only be possible without further environmental damage and depletion of exhaustible resources if the rich in both the developed and the developing world accept a redistribution of their wealth and income? Are the existing UN and Bretton Woods institutions prepared to spell out what these quandaries mean and how they should co-operate in order to find viable solutions?

The credit for putting these questions on the global agenda goes to far-sighted research and to international civil society, which has become a player in global governance to be taken seriously. Western governments have accepted the role of NGOs and civil society as watchdogs for neglected problems and groups, albeit more or less grudgingly, but in many authoritarian countries in the East and the South the role of civil society is still precarious. Supporting the capacity of civil society movements in developing countries through international co-operation and pressure on these governments to give room to advocacy groups is an important activity on the road toward more effective democracy and inclusive global governance.

Among non-state actors, multinational corporations have increasingly acquired the ability to influence the processes of global governance. But stakeholders are many (shareholders, employees, unions, consumers, communities) and the creativity of private business in finding new technologies and new solutions for sustainable development must be harnessed. Companies exposed to the scrutiny of an environmentally and socially concerned public take these challenges seriously and can draw advantages from being socially and environmentally responsible.

Finally, the search for more effective and more inclusive forms of global governance cannot underrate the role of culture and religion. With the spread of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism, the international discourse on culture and development has become obsessed with the "clash of civilisations" and possible remedies to prevent

Development divorced from its human or cultural context is growth without a soul. Economic development in its full flowering is part of a people's culture. (...) Governments cannot determine a people's culture: indeed, they are partly determined by it. But they can influence it for better or worse, and thereby affect the path of development.

World Commission on Culture and Development, Our Creative Diversity, 1995

Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable - to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development does imply limits - not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organization on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities. But technology and social organization can be both managed and improved to make way for a new era of economic growth. World Commission on Environment and Development (Gro Harlem Brundtland): Our Common Future, 1987

and transform it into a peaceful and constructive dialogue aiming at a universal ethic for sustainable development. In view of the enormous diversity of growth performances in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is difficult to deny the role of culture in general for development and good governance. How can the positive elements of each culture and civilisation be identified and mobilised for peaceful international co-operation and global governance?

Sustainable development begins at home: Every citizen, every organisation and every company has to contribute to the common good. Governments have to design and implement policies that prevent free-riding producers and consumers. Therefore good governance of nation-states is part and parcel of global governance. Development assistance that aims at improving the governance capacities of developing countries contributes to the effective functioning of global governance. Free-riding of national governments in the international arena must be avoided as well. Consequently, policies of developed countries that affect other countries must be scrutinised for their impact on developing countries. The imperative to make economic and other policies with international repercussions coherent with (sustainable) development goals has been enshrined in the EC Treaty since 1993, and in the Millennium

Development Goals adopted by all UN members in 2000.

Global Governance for Sustainable Development: The Need for Policy Coherence and New Partnerships will be the focus of the 12th EADI General Conference to be held in Geneva from 24 to 28 June 2008. How can development research contribute to the theme? A first answer would be: by providing the intellectual means to improve the living conditions of people in developing countries. Poverty alleviation reduces the pressure on local natural resources and with rising living standards people become more aware of their interconnectedness with the regional and global environment. However, improved living standards go hand in hand with rising demand for other and more distant resources (e.g. oil and gas instead of fuel wood). Therefore, development research and policy advice to developing countries must always evaluate projects, programmes and policies in terms of their contribution to the objective of sustainable development. In addition, development research must adopt a broad perspective and include the long-term impact of economic and social development on the global eco-systems and, vice versa, include the long-term impact of changes in the global eco-systems on economic and social development. Responsible development research must provide development assistance with the tools for assessing its impact on sustainable development both in partner countries and

humanity as a whole. This will become even more relevant in view of the steep increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA) pledged by the donor community at the Monterrey Conference in 2002.

The 12th EADI General Conference to be held in Geneva in 2008 will be an opportunity for European development researchers and their associates in the developing regions (ICDDA) to present and debate their perceptions of the dramatic global challenges and to explore policy options and governance models to meet those challenges at the global, regional, national and local levels. Geneva is a choice venue to host a conference on global governance for sustainable development. It is the headquarters of a vast array of international, governmental and civil society organisations plus an internationally oriented academic community. Benefiting from this privileged location, the EADI conference will offer an opportunity for dialogue and stronger co-operation between research and the international organisations located in Geneva that are involved in development assistance and global governance.

Current EADI working groups

- Aid Policy and Performance
- Co-operation in Development and Area Studies Training
- Europe and Asia
- Europe and Latin America
- Gender and Development
- Governance
- Industrialisation Strategies
- Information Management
- International Migration
- Knowledge, Policy and Power
- Multi-Dimensional Poverty
- Transformation in the World System - Comparative Studies of Development
- Transnational Corporations and Development
- Urban Governance

Call for Papers

Researchers on development issues are invited to present papers for the 12th General Conference of EADI. Papers should be related to the topics of the working group sessions of the conference. The detailed information on the various working group sessions will be available on the Conference website at www.eadi.org/gc2008. Please consult this website to see the topics and to register for the submission of a paper. The call for papers will be open from mid-august.

Conference website

We will be keeping you informed on the conference website at www.eadi.org/gc2008. The website will provide you with regularly updated information on preparations for the conference, on the topics, the various sessions, the speakers, the papers, registration and logistics.

Partners

The conference will be hosted by the Graduate Institute for Development Studies (IUED).

Timetable

Submission of abstracts:

28 November 2007

Submission of papers:

1 March 2008

Conference:

24 - 28 June 2008

Side- and pre-conference events

Members and partners interested to organise a side-meeting or pre-conference are asked to contact us. The 24 June will be dedicated to those events.

EADI / UniPID Symposium on 19 April 2007, Helsinki

Accessing Development Knowledge - Partnership Perspectives

by Chris Addison

This symposium attempted to cover a range of issues affecting access to development knowledge, hearing from policy, educational, cultural, networking and information management perspectives. A number of examples of the activities of partnerships in enabling access were presented but the experiences were far from all being positive. Jean-Luc Maurer, the EADI President, introduced the meeting to the main concerns of EADI which have remained since its founding: the need to address the interdisciplinary nature of development by ensuring information exchange and to support the networking of experience not only across Europe but internationally particularly with southern organisations. Allam Ahmed (SPRU, UK) presented a passionate keynote, laying out the issues of the knowledge divide and demonstrating the need for a new partnership to bridge this gap. In particular, he raised the issue that many journals such as African Affairs had little representation from Africa on their editorial board.

The presentations then covered two areas: "education and culture" and "information management". Bertha Koda from the Institute for Development Studies, Dar es Salaam, presented the experience of Tanzania in education for sustainable development. She showed the value of education for sustainable development and stressed the lack of understanding that it was a tool for change. The link between human rights and education in this context was also raised. The rights issue was studied in the afternoon by Hannele Koivunen, Fair Culture Project, Ministry of Education, Finland, who raised the issue of the right to information as a global ethical right. The project emphasises the universal right to participate in culture, but particularly the right to creativity. The message was clear that culture

resulted not just in economic benefits but social, welfare and health benefits.

The value of culture and ensuring access to recorded culture, was an issue taken up by Philip Donner in his entertaining presentation, which incorporated audio and video from his work in conserving culture. He raised the concern that future access to this archive of cultural information was not well supported and appealed for action to conserve the cultural heritage his team had collected. He emphasised the possibilities now available with the new technologies for displaying and disseminating audio and video materials.

The opportunities of the new technologies and in particular the opportunities to "open access" to publications across the Internet was an issue covered in the second group of papers. Jennifer De Beer from the Oxford Internet Institute in the UK presented an overview of "Open Access for Africa" and explained the two aspects of open access: arranging access to published materials internationally at no cost to the user and contributing African published papers to the global pool through creating open journals. The key element of the paper was the need to address bandwidth and not just agreements with publishers. This bandwidth question was also emphasised by Carol Priestly (NIDA, UK), who showed how bandwidth was often limited by viruses and misuse of Internet connections and could be improved with some simple management steps without technical changes to the connections. The paper covered a range of activities in the area of open access, both open journal publishing, open access agreements to journals and open archives. The need to work in partnership rather than just providing access to northern partner material was stressed throughout the paper. The final conclusion of

the paper was the need to get recognition at a policy level of the potential knowledge revolution.

The challenge of ensuring archiving and accessing results of research was introduced by Rüdiger Klein through his experience as EUROCORES programme co-ordinator at the European Science Foundation in France. He emphasised the importance in networking and partnerships in the exchange and collection of research outcomes and the obligation of researchers to see their results acted upon and shared. He pointed to the need for interdisciplinary exchange, the point made at the opening of the meeting.

Some of the issues raised continued into the NorDoc and EADI meetings which followed the next day, and will feed into the EADI web dossier on open access (see page 11).

Chris Addison

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New Partnerships Towards Bridging the Knowledge Divide

by Allam Ahmed

Why has it taken partners from the developed countries so long (40-50 years) to understand the very basic challenge of the scarcity of literature and access to information in most educational institutions in the developing countries (DCs)?

This question was the main focus of debate at the recent UniPID-EADI Symposium held in Helsinki, Finland on 19 April 2007. With that question in mind, this article outlines the major issues that frame the current state of information famine in the DCs and contributes to a better understanding of the role that information and communication technologies (ICTs) (open access in particular) can play in bridging the knowledge divide and in helping raise the necessary global commitment to help and support the DCs and Africa in particular.

Understanding the problem

Development studies will increasingly be part of the problem if we do not clearly understand the different dimensions and forces of globalisation in our current environment. The gulf in the levels of science and technology (S&T) between the developed countries and the DCs will tend to widen further with the ra-

pid expansion of the Internet in the West and the speedy transition to electronic publishing, and this can lead to increased brain drain and dependence on foreign aid of a different kind (knowledge imperialism). According to a recent report by the UK Government (2004) entitled "Scientific Publications: Free for all?", the movement to a digital-only environment would have the result of reducing accessibility to scientific research and exclude over 50% of scientists.

There is overwhelming evidence for the disparity in scientific output between the DCs and developed countries with more than 60% of the total world output relating to S&T produced by only 11 industrially developed countries.

The many international scientific journals published in the developed countries are part of the problem. Early this year, one of the top international journals in the field of S&T, Research Policy, announced that, after 35 years of existence, it is to increase the number of advisory editors from outside North America and Western Europe. The low profile of scientists in DCs is also due to the poor access to scientific publications from the developed countries, exacerbated by the institution of copyright. Moreover, a growing literature in the DCs is more fragmented and often restricted to sector applications or to country-specific interests. It is therefore difficult for decision-makers in DCs to access systematic information about the potential applications that are being developed and implemented. Equally importantly, we must also acknowledge that some DCs such as India, Brazil and South Africa have become regional hubs for innovation and technology development.

Understanding the concept

Many research problems can only be tackled by working with and within DCs themselves, for example combating the results of climate

change, diseases such as malaria, preservation of natural resources, fighting land degradation or limiting the loss of biodiversity. Though 93% of the world's burden of preventable mortality occurs in DCs, too little research funding is targeted at health problems of DCs, creating a dangerous funding differential. DCs are considered as "hot spots" of global research issues related to SD, where sustainability is understood to consist of socially sustainable systems in addition to economic and environmental aspects.

Building capacity in developing countries is necessary for preventing the global spread of infectious agents. In addition to technical issues, successfully implementing a new technology depends on economic support, political cooperation, functional infrastructure, good communication and an understanding of socio-cultural issues and environmental concerns.

Open access initiatives

The expectation that the Internet would facilitate scientific information flow does not seem to be realisable, owing to restrictive subscription fees of the high-quality sources and the beleaguering inequality in access and use of the Internet and other ICT resources. However, in recent years there has been an increasing agitation by scientists who are demanding that scientific publications be freed from the control of the commercial publisher.

The missions of the different open access initiatives include, among others, advocating that scientific publications be excluded from copyright protection and that scientific papers be made available to scientists and other users free of charge. Open access aims to provide free online access to all journals and to increase the mass audience any paper can reach and thus promote further creation of knowledge.

The extent of constructive discussions will definitely be enlarged as communication becomes cheaper, easier and more rapid via



the Internet.

Several strategic and policy implications concerning bridging the knowledge divide and building open access in DCs will need to be critically examined, such as government commitments and funding; institutional and individual local actions; adoption of an open access paradigm; and development and training.

There is still a long way to go, but the potential benefits of ICTs and open access in particular are there at the end of the journey. Adoption of an open access paradigm needs to be encouraged in DCs as the first true step towards sustainability.

New partnership approach

Knowledge partnerships between the developed and the developing world could help in the rapid generation and diffusion of knowledge coupled with rapid technological advances affecting all facets of life in all countries. But

such partnership arrangements are often more nominal than genuine in terms of shared prioritisation, responsibility and management, and, moreover, they often have uneven consequences in the DCs in terms of economic growth and social progress. It can therefore be misleading to view knowledge generation as primarily originating from Europe and other developed countries if publication is used as the primary indicator.

Many scholars argue that endogeneity is far more important to successful innovation in the developing world than transfer and adaptation of technology developed elsewhere. It is argued that the prevailing character of co-operation between Europe and DCs, which stresses the transfer of resources, does not adequately recognise the knowledge, capacity for innovation and valuable socio-cultural assets of partners in the developing world.

There is no doubt that some DCs are rich in traditional knowledge while some others are doing very well even in the technologically

most advanced fields. Both types of knowledge are today claiming to be part of the process which generates further knowledge as equal members in partnership. It is also evident that knowledge generated in the developed world may have little relevance to pressing needs in food production, health care, clean water and education in the developing world. As we work towards more sustainable development, we must strive not to lose sight of the big picture and that we must think and act both globally and locally.

Finally, the proposed new partnership approach must seek to change the behaviours of individuals and institutions. To do this it is necessary to recognise all the dimensions of the global information society and telecommunications trends and to seek to deal with them.

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Access to and Dissemination of Research Results in Developing Countries and Emerging Economies

by Carol Priestley

The dissemination of development research in the 1990s and early 21st century was largely dominated by the perspective of 'Northern' partners. However, the concept of partnership must provide equal opportunities for researchers in the 'North' and the 'South' to both produce and utilise knowledge.

Over the past five years, many programmes and activities have been initiated with goals to reduce the knowledge gap. Notable early examples include portals such as id21 (www.id21.org) communicating UK-sourced international development research to policy-makers and practitioners worldwide and ELDIS (www.eldis.org), which is now one of the most comprehensive gateways to information on development issues, providing free and easy access to a wide range of high-quality online resources. More recently, almost 50 developing countries have established their own gateways (see www.developmentgateway.org/cg/country-gateways/cgn.do). These portals focus

on local and national development, but a growing number also provide online and off-line technical services for e-government, small enterprise support, e-learning, e-health, online community-building and more. The Global Development Network (www.gdnet.org) also makes national research its priority and aims at generating and sharing research output, data and experiences across regions, providing document supply services and a free journal access portal.

The early 2000s also saw a wave of international programmes supporting full-text dissemination of research results, either at no cost to the user or negotiated at affordable levels on a country-by-country basis. Examples include: AGORA established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (www.aginternetwork.org), HINARI of the World Health Organization (www.who.int/hinari) and OARE co-ordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

(www.oaresciences.org). Whilst they concentrate on making available the very best of international information in their respective fields, there are two initiatives in particular that take a more holistic approach: eIFL-Net (electronic information for libraries) (<http://www.eifl.net>), providing negotiation of affordable subscriptions on a multi-country consortial basis, supporting national library consortia and maintaining a global knowledge-sharing network in areas such as publishing, intellectual property rights or open source software for libraries; and PERI (programme for the enhancement of research information) (www.inasp.org/peri), delivering information, strengthening national research publications, enhancing country collaboration, as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills.

Open access (OA) and open archiving initiatives (OAI) have contributed significantly to the field. As Alma Swan notes: "Open access is

essential for the optimal progress of research" (1). She says that it increases the visibility of research output and hence its usage; it speeds up the research cycle; it enables computer technologies to do two things: to create one research space from which new information can be derived and to track, monitor and measure citation and other patterns; and, finally, it is a critical enabler of interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary research.

The Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP)(2) (<http://nile.uib.no>) illustrates the potential of a repository to provide a memory of knowledge. NBPR involves ten countries around the Nile and is undertaking research in politics, history, climate, health and technology. They want to make information available to each other and to the whole research community.

The final example is AuthorAid. A proposal for a five-year demonstration project has been initiated, with the goal of linking developing-world authors with promising work to voluntary editor/science mentors anywhere in the world on a manuscript-by-manuscript basis. The pilot will involve the International Foundation for Science (IFS), the Tropical Disease Resource (TDR) and the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP).

Although great strides have been made regarding access to and dissemination of development research, several challenges remain or have emerged. There is still a lack of political will to put information and knowledge higher on the agenda. Further, the ICT infrastructure requires an increased number of computers and more and better managed

bandwidth. Fair access must be guaranteed to both technology and content. Regarding the utilisation of resources, skills are needed in selection, evaluation, use and management of information. Especially local content must attain more visibility and reach, and access to development research must be translated into utilisation in policy and practice.

A number of strategies and tools are available to assist in addressing some of the above. Pakistan is an exemplary case study of the change that can be made in a very short space of time with the right political will and support. Professor Atta-ur-Rahman, Chairman of the Higher Education Commission in Pakistan, attracted considerable increases in research funding. This enabled him to put incentives in place to attract the diaspora researchers to return to Pakistan or spend semesters in Pakistan and to provide salary increases for those employed - based on merit. He also initiated the Pakistan Digital Library "Knowledge at your finger tips" (www.digitallibrary.edu.pk) and the Pakistan Research Repository (www.eprints.hec.gov.pk).

There have been a number of new bandwidth initiatives in the past two years - some focussing on acquiring more bandwidth at lower prices, for example the Pan African Research Networking (PAREN) and many more that can be followed through the list serve AUBC-L and those on bandwidth management and optimisation (BMO).

Bandwidth is like a pipe carrying traffic. It has a given capacity and is a limited resource.

Without management the pipe fills up with "bad" traffic (spyware, viruses, peer-to-peer) leaving no room for "good" traffic (web, email etc).

Acquiring more bandwidth is counterproductive without appropriate strategies for BMO in place.

Effective bandwidth management (3) requires three elements: policy, monitoring and tools. The effectiveness of each element depends upon the others. Deciding a policy defines the usage of the connection and sets standards by which the bandwidth management

will work; monitoring is necessary to diagnose problems and decide on necessary technical tools and to measure policy and tool effectiveness; and implementing technical tools (e.g. firewall) without policy and monitoring will not bring sustainable benefit. The case study of INSTI in Ghana illustrates how effective BMO can be. INSTI is an agricultural research institute. Their Internet connection had become slow and almost unusable and the bandwidth was taken up with viruses and other bad traffic. Together with the INSTI net administrator, Aptivate identified the bad traffic and implemented the necessary technical tools to block it and to manage the bandwidth. INSTI's available bandwidth was freed for good traffic, improving capacity 15-fold.

The International Institute for Communication & Development (IICD) prepared a report and case studies of innovative experiences using ICTs (4). Their findings are still relevant today. They confirmed that there is much local research content, but little has been locally digitised.

What steps should be undertaken now? It is extremely important to increase the political and institutional will to support open access to development information. Opportunities for production, access and dissemination across institutions and within countries should be strengthened, as should skills and services to access, navigate, evaluate, select and utilise data and information. Local content should be increased and a holistic approach to the information environment should be taken. It is indispensable to better integrate development research into policy and practice.

(1) A. Sawn, "Open Access and the Progress of Science" including supporting data, in: *The American Scientist*, May/June 2007

(2) R. Nilsen, "Making Knowledge Available", <http://dsug2006.uib.no/archive/nilsen.ppt>

(3) Aptivate: www.aptivate.org

(4) Ballantyne, P., 2002. *Collecting and Propagating Local Development Content: Synthesis and conclusions*. The Hague: IICD. www.ftpiicd.org/files/research/reports/report7.pdf

Carol Priestley, Director of the Network for Information & Digital Access (NIDA)

Web: <http://www.nida-net.org/>



Beyond First-Generation Open Access for Africa

by Jennifer A. De Beer

Open Access scholarly communication is the free and unfettered provision of access to end-users to scholarly research papers and data. In such an access model the users and readers of research do not pay to access the resources. The initial and strict definition of Open Access, a term which was in use a decade ago mainly by practitioners and researchers in the Library and Information Science arena, referred to only the dissemination of digital forms of traditional scholarly output, these being research papers in draft or final form. Lately, however, along with the increase in bandwidth capacity and developments in high-speed data transfer, definitions of Open Access have come to include the dissemination of research data.

Open Access scholarly communication finds expression in two channels: Open Access journals and institutional repositories. Broadly speaking, Open Access journals use business models where the reader does not pay to access full-text peer-reviewed articles. Institutional repositories are computer servers set up with purpose-built software to house

the works (papers and/or data) of researchers at a research institution, be it a research centre or university. The latter, also referred to as institutional self-archiving, is generally regarded as not constituting an act of publication. Rather, it is a means of research dissemination. This needs stating since often debates around Open Access tend to conflate the act of self-archiving with that of research publication.

Speaking of Open Access in generational terms (i.e. first- and second-generation) is a construct I introduce to differentiate between and to describe, in the developing country sphere and more particularly with reference to Africa, the majority of content access initiatives launched to date. Consider again the two channels of Open Access introduced above: Open Access journals and institutional repositories. What we have seen in most developing countries is the facilitation by publishers of access to journal content under the traditional model of subscription-based journals, but at drastically reduced subscription rates. These I will call first-generation initiatives. Strictly speaking, they do not conform to any definition of Open Access, and yet constitute the majority of journal access initiatives launched to date on the African continent. The participation criterion, based on GDP per capita, has seen that some countries are excluded on the basis of their being relatively too developed. What the latter suggests is that this first-generation model, though highly prized and surely not negligible, should be seen as merely an interim measure, and should not become the default Open Access model for developing countries. What we indeed should be aiming for is the availability

of full-text works that are online and accessible via Institutional Repositories. The latter I will call second-generation initiatives, since they have not seen wide-spread uptake across the developing world to date. At the time of writing, according to the OpenDOAR directory of institutional repositories, a mere 6% of institutional repository installations can be found in South America (4%), Central America (1%) and Africa (1%).

Of the numerous declarations in support of Open Access made to date, there are two I would like to highlight: the Budapest and Berlin initiatives. The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) is seminal - its having been the first such global declaration, providing a clear and coherent definition of Open Access. The Berlin Declaration was the first to explicitly include within its definition access to research output in the Humanities and Social Sciences. This bears emphasising, since, tacitly, talk about Open Access prior to Berlin had centred on the sciences, implying the natural sciences. An additional characteristic of these early declarations had been that they presupposed ready access to the Internet, though the BOAI does acknowledge that lack of Internet access would be a barrier to participation.

This brings us to another sense in which I want to use the term Open Access. This is in regard to open access to communications infrastructure and services. Historically, the term Open Access has also been used within the telecommunications sector. Here, it refers to incumbents opening their networks so that new business entrants to the telecommunications market may make use of extant infrastructure, the new entrants then being able to be up-and-running whilst avoiding the burdensome cost of own network infrastructure creation. Though the two uses of the term do not overlap *vis-à-vis* definition, conceptually it introduces the relatedness of access to networks and access to content. More pointedly, that one cannot begin to discuss Open Access to research content for Africa without also



considering, in one and the same breath, Open - and affordable - Access to networks, and more particularly, the Internet, for Africa. Internet connectivity is there, but occurs at considerable cost. To give an idea, a price comparison for connectivity to an E1 line can cost \$1,000 in the United States, \$4,500 in Ghana, \$6,000 in Kenya and \$25,000 in South Africa. As such a number of pan-African initiatives aimed at collective bargaining for cheaper bandwidth have sprung up: initiatives such as UbuntuNet (not to be confused with the Ubuntu distribution of Linux), the Southern African Regional Universities Association (SARUA) and the African Virtual University Bandwidth Consortium. Yet, at the same time, and despite these cost inhibitors, African countries have started to establish National Research and Education Networks (NRENs), meaning the

establishment and co-ordination of physical (fibre and/or wireless) networks linking higher education and research institutions. What we need to bear in mind is that African nations do have connectivity and, moreover, that the connectivity scenarios differ between countries and within countries. Moreover, we need to remember that some nations may be more plugged-in than others. For example, in early April 2007, it was announced that Rwanda and Kenya have recently entered into agreements with Google to have Google Apps software delivered to their government and higher education institutions. Google Apps is a web-based suite of tools (e.g. e-mail, shared calendars, instant messaging and word processing) delivered to end-users via the World Wide Web. What I aim to highlight here is that where connectivity is present, it should

be put to use, as is being done in these initiatives of the Rwandan and Kenyan governments.


Considering then the lack of activity in second-generation Open Access initiatives in the developing world, together with African initiatives aimed at establishing research and education networks, and hence connectivity, it seems feasible to suggest that EADI institutions could engage in bilateral agreements with developing country-based research institutions to assist in the set-up of institutional repositories there. Additionally, EADI may also, and at the very least, require, recommend or encourage their associated researchers to make an Open Access version of their papers available.

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EADI Web Dossier on Open Access

at http://www.eadi.org/detail_page.phtml?page=open_access




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Open Access and Open Archiving

This online dossier on open access aims to give information on the publication of scientific material on the internet. Based on the assumption, that research must be widely disseminated and read to have an impact, the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2001 developed a definition of Open Access. The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge of 2003 supports this initiative.

Definition of Open Access

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material. Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a fee, irrevocable, worldwide right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

Taken from the [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#)

Milestones

2001: 34,000 scholars around the world signed "An Open Letter to Scientific Publishers", calling for "the establishment of an online public library that would provide the full contents of the published record of research and scholarly discourse in medicine and the life sciences in a freely accessible, fully searchable, interlinked form". Scientists signing the letter also pledged not to publish in or peer-review for non-open access journals. This led to the establishment of the Public Library of Science (PLOS).

2002: The Open Society Institute launched the Budapest Open Access Initiative.

2003: The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities was drafted and the World Summit on the Information Society included Open Access in its Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action.

2005: Open Access Follow-up-Conference Berlin 3, Southampton, UK

2006: Open Access Follow-up-Conference Berlin 4, Potsdam-Golm, Germany

2007: Open Access Follow-up-Conference Berlin 5, Padua, Italy

Glossary of terms

Open Access Journals are journals that contain freely available articles, that have passed a peer review process to ensure scientific quality.

Open Access Archives/Repositories are archives that contain Open Access Journals and Open Access Articles and are led by universities or research institutes. Open Access Articles can be available in an Open Access Repository in addition to a publication in a commercial journal.

News on Open Access

[German platform on open access launched](#)
[EU petition on open access](#)
[Open access to scientific publishing draws controversy](#)
[Scientists push open access for developing nations](#)
[Scientific information in the digital age: Ensuring current and future access for research and innovation](#)

EADI events on open access:

[27-28 September 2007: Annual meeting of the EADI Information Management Working Group, The Hague, The Netherlands](#)
[19 April 2007: EADI/UniPID Sympoium: Accessing Development Knowledge - Partnership Perspectives, Helsinki, Finland](#)
[September 2006: EADI Information Management Working Group Workshop on open access and open archiving](#)

Other events

[19 - 21 September 2007: Berlin 5 Open Access. From Practice to Impact: Consequences on Knowledge Dissemination, Padua](#)

Views

[SciDev - Science and Development - Views on Open Access](#)
[Open access to scientific publishing draws controversy](#)
[A plan to make scientific publications freely available to all](#)

Documents

[Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)
[Berlin Declaration on Open Access](#)
[Open Access Webliography](#)

Publishers and journals

[The International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications \(INASP\)](#)
[Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
[German Academic Publishers e.V.](#)

Initiatives

[EU petition on Open Access](#)
[Access to Global Public Research to Antiquities \(AGORA\)](#)

Mobilising European Research for Development Policies

by Thomas Lawo, EADI

"Towards a European Development Report" was the title of an article in our last EADI Newsletter (2-2006, p. 7). Following her presentation at the EADI Directors' meeting in Brighton (November 2006), Françoise Moreau, Head of the Research and Forward Studies section in the Directorate General for Development, explained the initiative of the Commission and five EU Member States in more detail.

A launch workshop to "mobilise European research for development policies" was held in Brussels in March 2007 [see box below]. This workshop in fact marked the next stage in a process launched at the EADI General

Conference in 2005, at which European Commissioner Louis Michel committed himself to finding ways of strengthening the contribution of the EU development research community to EU development policy. Discussions since then have crystallised around the idea of producing a genuinely European report as a research-led annual review of development issues and a European counterweight to balance other major flagship global reports.

Development reports provide the opportunity to think about future development issues and to assess prevailing development

policies. For example, there is the "Human Development Report" published annually by the UNDP or the "World Development Report" of the World Bank. They provide a means to allow reflection and critical appraisal of past action and performance in the decision-making process. Similar reports should be initiated at the regional level to set out clearly the different perspectives on development co-operation of different regions. What are the differences between US-led development research and European development research, for example? Which kind of development discourse is state-of-the-art in which region?

Providing a genuinely European view to the global debate, a draft concept for the production of a first "European Development Report (EDR)" (1) was recently submitted by a task group commissioned by the European Commission/DG Development. It aims at strengthening the link between research and policy by initiating a dialogue involving policy-makers in the construction of knowledge and researchers in identifying problems, designing research priorities and conducting analysis. This is a substantial step towards creating more visibility and influence for Europe on the international agenda. Understandably, there is immense scope for more.

At the heart of the thinking behind the design of the EDR is the normative idea of global well-being or a "globally inclusive society" based on "fair multilateralism" (2). The EDR endeavours firstly to develop a concept of global social inclusion; secondly, to take stock of the reactions of developing countries; and finally, to examine Europe's position and to identify the scope for new approaches. Therefore, it envisages developing a cluster of global challenges. This cluster maps several challenges, namely development-security issues, global issues (where common action is in every nation's interest) and competition issues (where interests between countries diverge).

Highlights of the meeting in Brussels on 20/21 March 2007

On 20 and 21 March 2007 an extended group of the development research community and policy-makers gathered in Brussels to consult on a research agenda which can fully contribute to the design of such a report and detail the future policy options. EADI was represented by Jean-Luc Maurer, EADI President, Jean-Jacques Gabas, member of our Executive Committee and chair of our Task Group on EU Research & Policy, Katarzyna Zukrowska from Poland, Gianni Vaggi from Italy, Helen O'Neill, former EADI president, and quite a few colleagues from EADI member institutes. Overall the participants were enthusiastic about the idea of a European Development Report. They agreed that the EDR should bridge the gap between researchers and policy-makers and identify issues of political relevance as well as where research can provide added value.

Participants did not reach a consensus on the proposed theme of global social inclusion, although there was support for some of its components. Two main options seemed to emerge: either a headline story - an idea to take us through the next decade - or a series of themes that would not necessarily be integrated into one overarching concept. Overall, however, the first alternative seemed to meet with more approval. There was also strong support for the development of a quantitative index.

Participants acknowledged the importance of the Millennium Development Goals but also the fact that poverty will not be eradicated through progress in health and education alone. Besides, the poverty paradigm leaves out issues of growth, inequality and human rights.

There was no agreement on what could be regarded as successful EU policies, but the collaborative mechanisms put in place by the EU and its model of consensus-building were regarded as real achievements. The capacity and willingness to share both positive and negative experiences were highlighted as the EU's best added-value.

If multipolar systems are in the making, the impression from the focus of the debate was that China alone would shift the current global division of power. Regionalism could be an alternative pattern for many small countries in achieving better global balance.

The future role of China on the global scene has not yet been fully assessed, but it raises a lot of questions. Some participants stressed its capacity to grow and develop without development aid, the majority were concerned about how this growth will impact on other developing countries, particularly Africa.

According to the European Consensus on Development, the EU should stimulate the international debate on development and promote best practice examples (3). More specifically, a European network of research centres for development policies is to be promoted - the already existing European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) has offered to fill this gap.

EADI is committed to fostering linkages among researchers and it promotes Europe-wide, cross-border, multidisciplinary and policy-relevant debates on the full range of development issues. As the leading network

of development research institutes, it offers knowledge brokering and research services, as well as training in development and job and funding services. It sets quality standards for development research and fosters links to international research organisations. For example, it has developed a knowledge and information management network which aims to collect and to promote research findings from all over Europe.

The best example of successful networking over 30 years is its triennial general conference. The next conference will be held in June 2008 in Geneva and will present the perceptions of

leading European and international development experts and their associates in developing regions regarding dramatic global challenges as well as on possible policy options or governance models to meet the challenges of sustainable development. Hence, this conference will also provide yet another occasion to continue the discussion on issues touched upon in this article.

(1) It might be more appropriate to rename this product "European Report on Global Development Issues" (the author).

(2) Messner et al., 2007.

(3) Council of the European Union, 2005.

Suggestions for the European Development Report

by Jean-Luc Maurer, EADI President, presented at the workshop

1. A general overarching conceptual theme which would constitute the editorial baseline for several years and give a clear identity to the EDR in the medium term. Apart from the team's initial proposal on "global inclusion", the two other ideas proposed were "global well-being" and "human dignity for all". (1)

2. A first series of more focused themes for the next three to five years which would (a) fit into the general editorial line, (b) correspond to the issues on which the EU has a comparative advantage, and (c) bring value-added knowledge on the basis of the original research outcomes of the European research community and EU's

own concrete experience (good and bad).

3. An EDR (or, to be more precise and close the door to any misinterpretation, an ERD or European Report on Development or even ERID, European Report on International Development) that would be first addressed to the EU (and beyond) and will adopt a multidisciplinary and critical approach to the treatment of each yearly issue in the fabrication of which the European development community would be closely associated in a federative and inclusive manner. EADI and other smaller development networks could play a role in mobilising the scientific effort required.

4. A necessity to associate our scientific partners in the South with the analysis of each EDR issue through the regional development associations member of ICCDA, for instance.

5. A charismatic team leader who would have real scientific legitimacy in the European development research community supported by a good multidisciplinary team of collaborators.

(1) 9 November 2006; Maxwell, Messner, Moreau and Tubiana

Just released - The EADI Book Series - Amsterdam University Press

EU Development Policy in a Changing World:

Challenges for the 21st Century

Edited by Andrew Mold, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), Santiago, Chile

On many fronts, EU development policy is at a critical juncture. In the face of major new challenges, such as the current impasse in the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, and increasing concerns over security threats, the European Union is having to rethink much of its development policy both with its 'near neighbours' and in the South. How has the process of enlargement impacted on EU development policy? What would a 'development-friendly' trade policy look like? What kind of relations should the EU aspire to with North Africa and Middle East? Can the EU design a coherent approach towards developing countries or will its other interests, such as protectionism in agriculture or its neighbourhood policy, constrain its development policy? This edited volume, drawing on the expertise of well-known specialists in their respective fields, provides a critical overview of EU development policy and the challenges that it must confront in an increasingly volatile and changing world. More information available at www.eadi.org

News from Working Groups

Meetings

A workshop on "Asian 'Tigers' in the World: Ten Years After the Crisis" will be held in Vienna on 20/21 September 2007 at the Austrian Foundation for Development Research (OFSE) and the EADI working group "Transformations in the World System - Comparative Studies of Development".

The Annual Meeting of the EADI Information Management Working Group will be held from 26-28 September 2007 at the Institute for Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague. More detailed information is available at: www.eadi.org.

New working groups

Europe and Asia

This new working group will be looking at current and new development challenges in Europe and Asia based on the following three observations:

Firstly, the post-Cold War triumph of the Anglo-American model of capitalism and globalisation has been resisted or mitigated in various ways both in Asia (new capitalist power house) and in Europe (old capitalist power house), and has not been perceived as an adequate recipe for delivering sustainable development and for alleviating poverty worldwide. Secondly, the early 21st century has shown that the predominance of economic and financial transactions across the Pacific and the Atlantic are increasingly counterbalanced, if not challenged, by rising transactions on the Eurasian continent (in Asia and Europe and also between Europe and Asia), leading to the possible emergence of new rules, norms and standards among the American, Asian and European power houses in terms of shaping the future of global governance. Thirdly, the rapid rise of the Asian hybrid market economies is challenging a variety of continental European capitalist regimes, which in the past themselves diverged from the

economic and especially social model of America. Therefore, there is a need to assess how and to what extent Asian and European development regimes may converge, diverge or mitigate in transforming the capitalist paradigm. Therefore, the mission of this new working group is to analyse the current and future prospects of European and Asian forms of capitalism into the 21st century, looking at both the development regime of each respective region and their growing interdependence, as well as at possible implications for the future orientation of global development governance.

Conveners:

Elisabetta Basile, University of Rome La Sapienza
Rüdiger Frank, East Asian Institute, University of Vienna

Howard Loewen, Institute of Asian Affairs, German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg

Philippe Régner, Centre for Asian Studies, Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva

International Migration

International labour migration is causing increasing public concern in many European countries, and it is high on the European Union's political agenda. Yet, while the EU is putting up more and more official barriers against the inflow of people into the EU, the demand for a foreign labour force in the potential host countries is strong, and many branches of industry depend on cheap foreign workers to remain competitive in an economically globalised world. Under these circumstances, the pressure of transnational labour migration persists, depending on the international allocation of capital flows and is itself a source of international capital flows. Millions of households in poorer countries depend on the remittances of family members working abroad for their livelihood. For many poorer countries, remittances of their nationals working abroad constitute a major source of foreign exchange. Recently, this issue has also been brought to

the fore by the World Bank, which is elaborating the potential of remittances as a source of development finance.

This working group intends to study these issues in the context of conflicting interests and policy contradictions, with an emphasis on the implications which international migration has for the sending countries (via loss of labour force and inflow of remittances), considering in particular:

- the impact of foreign labour input on production and competitiveness of certain industries
- the impact of the migrants' remittances on the development of their home regions
- the possible impact of the migrants' spending behaviour on the regional development of the host regions
- the role of the farming sector as a transit camp for those looking for work in other sectors of the economy
- a comparison between European and American migration and remittance flows and their respective implications.

Conveners:

Béatrice Knerr, Department of Development Economics and Agricultural Policy, University of Kassel

Claude Auroi, Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva

Knowledge, Policy and Power

The analysis of policy-making processes in international development has emerged as an area of interest in the last few years. As well as the Research and Policy in Development (RAPID) group at the Overseas Development Institute, London and the Knowledge Technology and Society (KNOTS) group at IDS, Sussex there has been considerable work conducted by the International Development Research Centre, Canada, the Global Development Network and the IFPRI, Washington, DC. Much work has also been done in OECD countries by the UK Centre for Evidence-Based Policy and Practice.

There are numerous reasons why the study of policy-making is important. It is worth noting

a few at the outset. We should study policy-making

- because of the impact that policy-making processes have on the content and outcomes of policy;
- in order to understand how and why policies change or remain the same;
- in order to influence policy change;
- to help those involved in policy processes to understand what they are involved in as participants;
- because people care how decisions are made especially by governments.

There are numerous contemporary frameworks and theories of policy-making. Earlier models for the analysis of policy-making tended to be premised on an assumption that it is a rational and/or linear process that fits into a neat cycle. The cycle starts with agenda

setting, leading to consultation and policy formation, followed by implementation and evaluation, leading back to agenda setting. However, increasingly, it has been acknowledged that the policy process is not a linear one, but that it is highly iterative. As a result, the rational model is now viewed as extremely unlikely and is widely derided.

The key differences between contemporary frameworks are not their constituent components, which typically overlap, but their emphasis (on policy processes themselves or the use of research in policy processes) and implicit underlying assumptions (the extent to which it is accounted for that the policy process is/is not linear and rational; the extent to which it is accounted for that there is/is not an absolute divide between policy-makers and non-policy-makers, and the extent to which it

accounted for that knowledge is/is not contestable). The group intends to engage with researchers looking at the policy-making process generally (thus moving beyond the more narrow bridging policy and research literature) but at the same time focus on the relative importance of various types of knowledge in that process. In sum, the group is not just about influencing policy change per se but about ensuring that there is more of a dialogue between various knowledge generators and researchers on the one hand and policy-makers and policy outcomes on the other.

Conveners:

Nicola Jones, Overseas Development Institute, London

Andrew Sumner, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

New 5-year Research Programme:

Emergent Issues in Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) and International Development

At the last EADI bi-annual conference in September 2005, Simon Maxwell of the ODI and Paul Engel of ECDPM challenged the EADI working groups to become a focus for research in their subject areas. Taking up this challenge and building on earlier work at the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), some members of the EADI Information Management Working Group (IMWG) have developed a ground-breaking, new research programme.

In April 2007, the research programme "Emergent Issues in Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) and International Development" was approved for funding by the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS), part of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme, to be known as the IKM Emergent Research Programme, will run to mid-2012 and has been funded for approximately 500,000 per annum, a total of 2.5 million Euros over the 5-year period.

The programme has its own steering group

of internationally renowned experts who are responsible for its intellectual direction and management, and it will be administered by the EADI Secretariat in Bonn. The director of the programme is Mike Powell, author of the Oxfam book 'Information Management for Development' and the architect of this joint research initiative.

EADI Information Management Working Group

Commenting on this new research programme, Thomas Lawo, EADI Executive Secretary said: "For EADI, this programme represents an important opportunity. It aims to create an environment in which researchers, practitioners, policy-makers and knowledge managers have an opportunity to reflect on their use and management of knowledge. New perspectives on how these can be improved to better serve their goals will be developed. Advocating greater investment in and use of Southern knowledge production is an explicit aim of the programme.

This initiative of the EADI Information Management Working Group will give new incentives for the association as a whole."

Innovative elements

Mike Powell stresses that the Research Programme has a number of innovative elements:

"It is essentially a piece of networked research with programme work overlapping with the interests and practical challenges faced by its participants in their own work. The programme is founded on the initial involvement of a group of approximately 20 people, many of whom are members of the EADI IMWG, with the intention that many others will be able to interact with and be part of the programme as it develops over time. For a research group, it has a high proportion of members who actively work as reflective practitioners in the field of information and knowledge management for development. They are complemented by a number of academic researchers, whose disciplines range

from new media to history. The resulting mix is very unusual for a research programme but necessary for one attempting to address the multi-faceted nature of the use of knowledge in development in a holistic way.

“Approval for this research programme is particularly satisfactory because it results not just from a bureaucratic process but from a real dialogue with a number of people in the Ministry over the proposed content of the programme and its relevance to development policy and practice. Such a level of engagement with a potential funding application is extremely rare in my experience, and very welcome.”

The research programme

Using targeted research and building on existing networks and other initiatives, the research programme aims to improve development practice by promoting change in the way the development sector approaches the selection, management and use of knowledge in the formation and implementation of its policies and programmes. It aims to achieve this by:

- raising awareness of the importance of knowledge to development work and its contested nature;
- promoting investment in and use of Southern knowledge production of all types and origins;

- creating an environment for innovation, supported by research on existing and emergent practice, for people working in the development sector to raise and discuss means of addressing these issues; and
- finding, creating, testing and documenting ideas for processes and tools which will illustrate the range of issues which affect how knowledge is used in development work and stimulate thought around possible solutions.

Previous work in this area has been piecemeal, with the result that research into links between research, knowledge and management have often had limited audiences and little impact on practice. This programme will link its research and development activities to a detailed and interactive advocacy and communications strategy. The programme will be structured around three working groups:

1. Exploring discourses

This group will work on knowledge creation and content, focusing on the production, communication and use of knowledge from a range of Southern sources - project-based, activist and intellectual; and support processes of autonomous expression.

2. Making the most of information

The group will explore appropriate new artefacts for communication and expression and their reception and use by development professionals; and improve the handling of information to cover the range of development information, its varied formats and its multiple uses at different times.

3. Management of knowledge

This group will investigate the needs of users and producers of information and knowledge, and how they can be met by new structures and practices for managing, sharing and applying knowledge.

For more information

To keep up-to-date on new developments related to the IKM Emergent Research Programme, please register at: www.dgroups.org/groups/ikmemergent to join the mailing list.

Focus on New Members

Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation (SADEV)

The Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation (SADEV) is a government-funded institute that carries out and disseminates expert analyses and evaluations of international development co-operation. SADEV's overarching objective is to contribute to increased efficiency in Swedish development co-operation. It strives to inform policy-makers by using scientific methods to investigate relevant issues related to international development co-operation. In addition, SADEV aims to supply appropriate, timely and

comprehensible analysis on the organisation, direction, volume, composition and impact of international development co-operation to specific target groups, including the general public. SADEV also aims to further partner countries' capacity to carry out analyses and evaluations in the field of development and development assistance.

<http://www.sadev.se/>

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is a non-denominational, international, non-

governmental development organisation based in Switzerland. Established as part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) in 1967 by the Aga Khan, Imam of the Ismaili Muslim community, it has branches and independent affiliates in 15 countries. Its mission is to develop and promote creative solutions to problems that impede social development, primarily in Asia and East Africa. It focuses on rural development, education, health, environment and the strengthening of civil society.

<http://www.akdn.org/agency/akf.html>

EADI — Executive Committee 2005 — 2008

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