



Inequality

Focus:
Shaping the future
of development
research

News from EADI

Editorial

This year's EADI Directors' Meeting, at which Kemal Dervis gave the keynote speech, was kindly hosted by the Institute of Development Studies in Brighton. Dervis' message: "We must have a global political space".

The Head of the UN's Development Programme argued that economic growth is not reducing poverty as quickly as it did 15 years ago, largely due to growing income inequality. Dervis believes that the UN can be the necessary political space in which to address the issues connected with the reduction in inequality. He urged a packed audience of students and researchers to focus their work more on inequality and income distribution.

How can we, as development institutions, prepare for this new agenda of the global political space? How are we going to organise research - what new concepts and approaches do we have? What new alliances do we need? What governs our production of knowledge and what institutional partnership do we need to strengthen in order to have an impact on the pace of development?

Inspired by Dervis' speech, 70 heads of development institutes discussed these burning issues the following day. This issue of the EADI Newsletter hopes to give you an insight into the discussions in Brighton.

Lawrence Haddad urges us to become less slavish to geographical and economic boundaries, to make development research more relevant and to address global problems. Cecile Jackson reflects on the accountability of research and the demand for interdisciplinary research. Louka Katseli raises the question of whether and how researchers can be useful to policy-makers.

Enhancing the European perspective of development issues is the overarching objective of the European Development Report initiative, which is presented by Françoise Moreau. This initiative is a follow-up of the

Commission's Communication on "EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster" of March 2006. EADI is well positioned to be a partner in this initiative.

Jan Hoekema from the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Jesper Simonsen from the Research Council of Norway clearly see the need to set a forward-looking research agenda to address global trends and challenges. Both see their role in investing in a good infrastructure, building capacity and helping fill the policy research gap (see all full articles at www.eadi.org). Jean-Luc Maurer gives us incentives on how EADI could go forward with the results of the meeting.

A top priority in EADI's work plan for the next three years is to engage in and foster relations with our sister networks regrouped in ICCDA. Gladys Lechini's article gives a thoughtful insight into the complex process of South-South and North-South research co-operation. On the occasion of the Directors' meeting, a workshop was held with representatives of all sister associations and interested members. As a result, three regional working groups were set up. These working groups will formulate a research agenda and meet on a regular basis, and feed into the 12th General Conference of EADI.

This major event (working title: "Global Governance and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development") will be held in Geneva in September 2008. A call for panels and ad hoc working groups will be issued by mid-2007. EADI working groups have also planned several major events for 2007. Please see the calls and announcements in this newsletter.

"What is the point of doing research if nobody gets to hear about it?" Geoff Barnard asks in his article on research communication and the EADI Information Management Working Group's 30th anniversary conference. He calls on us to incorporate communication



into the research process and gives us an introduction to the hotly debated topic of open access archiving.

We congratulate Francesca Severino from Italy on winning the EADI Prize 2006 and for her very original piece of research, an analysis of the term "development" in the thesaurus of the EU and other international organisations.

We would also like to congratulate some of our member institutes. First of all, the Institute of Development Studies in Brighton celebrated its 40th anniversary. The Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries in Switzerland turned 25. Finally, the European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) will celebrate its 20 years this December. Happy birthday to all of them.

Susanne von Itter

Susanne von Itter
E-mail: itter@eadi.org

EADI Directors' meeting

Convergence, Divergence and Global Development

By Kemal Dervis, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

Is today's globalizing world economy characterized by convergence or by divergence? How do we stand in terms of economic growth? How is growth being translated into prosperity and human development? How widely shared are the benefits from growth?

Taking a long-term historical perspective on these issues provides a factual basis on which we can begin to address these questions. Economic growth, as we understand it today, is a relatively recent phenomenon. It started as the Industrial Revolution took off around 1820. While historical economic data is not entirely reliable, it is widely accepted that up to the 19th century global income per capita was virtually stagnant, hovering, according to Maddison's (2003) work at OECD's Development Centre, around 500 US dollars (expressed in 1990 purchasing power parities). By the beginning of the twentieth century it had jumped above US\$1,500 and at the outset of the twenty-first century to over US\$6,000.

Another feature of the long-run historical record is that differences across regions in real income per capita were fairly small up to 18th century, with the first significant differences between countries emerging around 1820. Global economic growth is now as rapid as it has ever been (approaching 3% per capita annually on average over the last five years.). But at the same time the distance between the poorest nations and the richest is widening. In fact, the beginning of the 21st century can be characterized as a time of exploding inequalities.

There are, to be sure, strong convergence trends in the global economy. The diffusion of knowledge and technology has allowed rapid "catch-up" mechanisms as reflected in the rise of southern multinationals challenging the pre-eminence of the traditionally dominant enterprises of more advanced "northern" countries. Several emerging Asian economies led by China, have been growing at three times the pace of the more mature rich economies. And there have been elements of global

per capita in the richest ten countries to that in the poorest ten countries, which was just 3 in 1820 at the beginning of the industrial age, has risen to 21 by 1960, 47 by the year 2000 and reached 50 today. Income inequalities are rising rapidly within many countries, with increasing concentrations of income in the top 0.1% of individuals, accompanied by income stagnation at the bottom of the distribution in many countries, rich and poor.



There is some debate on whether these growing inequalities really matter to development. Some hold the view that poverty reduction should be the exclusive focus of development efforts and that we can build on recent positive trends. While it is the case that there has been substantial progress in the reduction of the share of the world's population that lives in poverty, the absolute number of people that are poor has hardly decreased. And there are countries and entire regions that are being excluded from improvements in poverty reduction. Thus, while the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 is likely to be met globally, it is not going to be met everywhere

- notably, in sub-Saharan Africa.

convergence in human development, relating for example, to health, life expectancy and literacy outcomes. The AIDS epidemic is, unfortunately, reversing some of these gains in the most affected countries.

Divergence is really the dominant trend in the global economy. The ratio of mean-income

per capita in the richest ten countries to that in the poorest ten countries, which was just 3 in 1820 at the beginning of the industrial age, has risen to 21 by 1960, 47 by the year 2000 and reached 50 today. Income inequalities are rising rapidly within many countries, with increasing concentrations of income in the top 0.1% of individuals, accompanied by income stagnation at the bottom of the distribution in many countries, rich and poor.

It is clear that inequality and poverty are not unrelated. Perpetuating and increasing inequalities reduce the growth elasticity of poverty reduction - that is, the rate at which growth translates into poverty reduction. In general, countries with higher levels of

inequality have to grow much more rapidly, or take much longer, to achieve the same degree of poverty reduction that countries with lower levels of inequality. There is evidence of a dramatic fall in pro-poor growth: since 1990 it takes roughly three times as much growth to achieve the same rate of poverty reduction observed before 1990 in a typical lower middle-income country.

But even if this link between inequality and poverty reduction were absent, the world cannot ignore the accelerating divergences of the global economy. Inequality may hinder growth in several ways. It can hurt the political process whereby decisions on public spending are systematically biased; it can create credit-constraints that limit opportunities for investments in physical and human capital; and

it can self-perpetuate rent-seeking constituencies that resist change and progress.

There is a deeper reason to be concerned about inequality and divergence in the global economy. If we look at today's wealthiest countries we see that public policy was instrumental in reducing inequality, especially when transfer and social policies were put in place in the first half of the twentieth century. This provided the basis for the co-evolution of vibrant markets with institutions and policies that helped to ensure that economic outcomes were broadly distributed equitably - even when wages or capital income was not. This was the winning combination that led to broad-based economic growth and prosperity. Each society will decide on the level of inequality that it is prepared to tolerate, but the experience of

many of today's rich countries show that this level cannot be extreme.

More broadly, tolerance for growing income divergence across countries may trigger a reaction against the growing expansion and integration of markets that has contributed to recent economic growth and many positive aspects of global convergence. If globalization and growth are to spread their benefits more widely, these disparities in income between countries need to be addressed - in the same way that disparities in income within developed countries are tackled. Fighting poverty is essential, but not sufficient. Inequality and global divergence also need to be addressed in the interests of sustainable global development.

Conclusions from the 4th EADI directors' meeting in Brighton

Ideas to go forward

By Jean-Luc Maurer, EADI President

After my election as EADI president in September 2005, I suggested to the Executive Committee that the annual meeting of directors of our member institutes, which my predecessor and friend Louk de la Rive Box had been well inspired to start three years earlier, become the major public event to mark our association's life in-between two General Conferences, held every three years. After Pavia in 2003, Geneva in 2004 and Bonn in 2005, the 4th annual meeting of EADI member institutes' directors was therefore held last November 3rd in Brighton, hosted by the IDS of the University of Sussex, one of our oldest and most prestigious members, thanks to the generous hospitality of its director Lawrence Haddad and that of his colleagues. All participants who handed in their evaluation form to the Secretariat unanimously agreed, as did numerous others who commented in a more informal way, that it was a great success.

This meeting's main objective is of course to bring together the directors of European development studies institutes so that they may debate over the important issues concerning the future of our field of studies and research,

to bring in new ideas and advice on the future action EADI should take to serve its members. Yet to render this meeting more attractive and warrant its success, we have decided to invite each year an outstanding and famous figure with major responsibilities in the development field. There was no better way to inaugurate this new formula than by inviting Kemal Dervis, UNDP administrator since summer 2005 and third highest ranking official within the UN hierarchy. The evening before our meeting, he held a brilliant public conference in a packed lecture hall, which will remain an unforgettable moment in the life of our association thanks to the sharpness of his thinking as well as his strong commitment. He showed brilliantly that economic growth is ever less capable of reducing poverty because of the almost universal worsening of social inequalities we are confronted with. He also used the opportunity to call for the research community to mobilise itself in order to help the UNDP to better analyse these problems so it can bring some answers. Having closed his speech by a brave and lucid plea asking us to work together for a

new multilateralism in the 21st century, sole warrant of peace, justice and security for humanity, he then kindly spent an hour answering questions from an enthralled audience. We are particularly grateful to him for having squeezed his very busy schedule in order to be able to come and give this magnificent conference and take part in the director's meeting the next morning, which allowed him to acquaint himself with the objectives and activities of EADI. His message has been heard and we will do all we possibly can so that our association can face the challenge by working more, through its members, on the study of social inequality, a problem which increasingly appears to become one of development studies' main priorities in the future. Such an endeavour would enable us to support the actions of UNDP which would further reinforce its pioneering role and its influence by integrating the inequality dimension into its measuring of human development. Thanks very much again to Kemal Dervis. He set the bar very high and we will do our best to invite someone of his calibre

to the next annual EADI directors' meeting, due to be held at ISS in the Hague in November 2007.

The actual directors' meeting has been very productive. Despite an extremely packed schedule, we managed, with the help of a series of topical and concise speakers, to handle an impressive number of highly important problems and even have time to discuss them in detail. Lawrence Haddad (IDS/Sussex) first presented the challenges and trends in our discipline, Cecile Jackson (DSA/UK) then spoke about advantages and challenges of the interdisciplinary approach in development studies, followed by Gladys Lecchini (CLACSO/Buenos Aires) who mentioned the need to strengthen North-South and South-South scientific partnerships. We then had the opportunity to discuss the need for mobilisation of European research in order to support development policies with Françoise Moreau (DG Development-EC/Brussels), the important role it has to play in this regard with Jan Hoekema (MINBUZA/Netherlands) and Jesper Simonsen (Research Council/Norway) and the possible role EADI can have in building

bridges between those two worlds with Thomas Lawo (EADI/Bonn) and Louka Katselli (CD-OECD/Paris). Finally, we heard very encouraging reports about the progress of ad-hoc committees on the accreditation of development studies programmes by Michel Carton and Joost Mönks (IUED/Geneva), and on journal ranking in our field by Filip Reyntjens (IDPM/Antwerp) and Ton Dientz (CERES/Amsterdam). In short, it was an intense and very satisfying day of work which seems to have held up to all its promises and should allow EADI to make significant progress in strengthening its activities for the benefit of its members.

Last but not least, we took the opportunity of this annual gathering of directors to invite our colleagues from the EADI sister associations within ICCDA and organise a workshop with them the next morning, thanks to financial support from the SDC Switzerland, to



strengthen the North-South scientific partnership within our world-wide network. Gladys Lecchini (CLACSO/Buenos Aires) came all the way to Brighton, as did our friends and colleagues Adebayo Olukoshi (CODESRIA/Dakar), Alfred Nehma (OSSREA/Addis Abeba) and Hari Singh (APISA/Kuala Lumpur). Although we had very little time, this workshop also turned out to be highly useful and efficient since the participants decided before they left to launch three regional working groups on relations between Europe and Africa, Latin Africa and Asia, each working on a specific issue emerging from the consensus obtained during the sub-group meetings. This initiative should lead to the organisation of three regional workshops in 2007 and those working groups should play an important role during the next EADI General Conference in Geneva in September 2008. We can therefore safely say that the skies of Brighton, which incidently remained a radiant blue over those two days, were particularly favorable to progress within our association. The warm and thoughtful welcome from our IDS friends naturally had a say in this. We extend our sincerest thanks to all those who contributed to the success of this event.

Reinventing Development Research

By Lawrence Haddad, Institute of Development Studies

What will be the challenges to development in the next 40 years and what will be the implications for development research? These were the questions posed in the 47 Roundtables and international Conference undertaken as part of a Global Consultation supported by IDS to coincide with its 40th anniversary. Involving over 1500 people, the meetings were very diverse, with four key themes emerging.

Development Issues

First, there was a perception that the acceleration of trends such as climate change consciousness, migration flows, the economic and political shifts in global power, increases in inequality - within and between countries - and increasing

availability of real time information was creating a sense of uncertainty and that in many places a weak capacity to manage this uncertainty was leading to vulnerability, both real and perceived.

Second the roundtables noted a convergence in the sense of many issues being voiced from many locations. Issues such as managing the opportunities and threats created by the growth of China and India, balancing security and rights, and negotiating the need for energy for growth today and preserving the environment for growth tomorrow were appearing on radar screens around the world.

Third, the roundtables noted a divergence in outcomes and in a demand for divergence in the ways in which development strategies were being developed. The dissatisfaction with neoliberal solutions, the example of growth

from China, the sentiment that home-grown solutions were more effective, and the notion that knowledge generation cannot be outsourced all contributed to the sense that countries had to go through their own voyage of discovery towards their own version of development, and that this would be driven by engagements between their own governments and their own civil societies - supported judiciously by outsiders.

Finally, the roundtables highlighted the weak accountability of the development industry as a real concern. For example, weak public policy supported by the UK in Kenya will have fewer consequences for the UK government than weak public policy supported in the UK. The same is the case for development research originating outside of the country in which the

research is to be used. All of these issues were taken up in more detail by the conference speakers.

Implications for Research

The participants saw these issues as having profound implications for development research. First, development research needs to go beyond the geographic priorities of aid agencies. Understanding social change and development in a wider variety of countries-rich and poor-can help illuminate the issues faced by the poorest countries. Such comparative work would also create the space for more symmetric research relationships-between North and South and between East and West-where researchers from, say, the UK, Nigeria and Pakistan can form multi-country teams to explore identity and social exclusion in these three countries. Such arrangements would also help researchers in the South to influence the global knowledge pool and the development agenda. Second, ways must be found to make development research more accountable to those in the developed and developing world-we must not succumb to the weak accountability mechanisms in the general development sector. Third, how do we maintain the independence of our work in a world of increasingly marketised research? Finally, we must continually be reviewing our disciplinary mix-in a world that needs behaviour change to combat global warming and needs to understand how to defuse tensions before they spillover into conflict, disciplines such as

psychology and history must be brought into the development research frame.

Conclusions

To make development research even more relevant for the next 40 years, we have to globalise it. To best understand how change can occur and how we can contribute to it, we need to become less slavish to geographic and economic



boundaries. Some problems are so global in scope they can only be understood by bringing together perspectives from around the world. The whole picture can only be understood by viewing it from a number of different perspectives. Other problems may be more local, but much may be learned about them from elsewhere-from rich and poor places alike-as well as how to deal with them. Viewing problems in this way is also more likely to reduce

imbalances in the way we set up research teams across countries. The increased presence of Southern perspectives and a capacity to communicate them are crucial if the global knowledge pool is to be more relevant to the problems of the poorest countries and, I would argue, the increasingly interconnected problems of the richer countries. Globalising development research will take us away from the easy mindset that problems are a monopoly of the South and solutions and monopoly of the North.

Did we reinvent development research in the course of the IDS 40th anniversary events? No. But have we gotten much further along than I had thought possible? Yes. We will feed the results of this process into a number of research prioritisation processes underway within the UK, the US foundations, the European Commission and the many fora in the developing world. Adebayo Olukoshi of CODESRIA said that our 40th Anniversary marked the end of the beginning for IDS. I believe it also marked the start of a process to make IDS as pathbreaking today as it was 40 years ago. We look forward to working with our partners and networks to reinvent development research so it can make a greater positive difference to the lives of those living under deprivation and injustice.

Lawrence Haddad is Director of the Institute of Development Studies, Brighton

E-mail: L.Haddad@ids.ac.uk

Disciplines, Dialogues and Development: Some (mainly) anthropological reflections*

By Cecile Jackson, DSA

The paper presented by Cecile Jackson deals with the challenges and advantages of disciplinary and interdisciplinary research in development studies in the United Kingdom. She first describes the "political economy of debates about disciplines, and interdisciplines" and goes on to outline "the integrations possible between disciplines" between researchers

themselves rather than between epistemological and methodological differences.

Due to the closer co-operation between researchers and research-users through the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), which is responsible for the distribution of public research funds in the UK, and the demand for stronger policy-related research, the

accountability of research is growing, as is the demand for interdisciplinary research. Analysing the current trends of British development research, she states that: "[i]nterdisciplinarity has become an indicator of public accountability in the disbursement of research funds".

Jackson furthermore addresses the tension



between the need for disciplinary autonomy of theory and identity, and interdisciplinary intercourse which demonstrates social accountability and relevance to research funders. She states that, as a result of accountability, there is an urgent need to also include research users/non-researchers in the research process and therefore bring it to a level "beyond academia". However, this accountability process itself may keep the different parties - researchers and non-researchers, as well as researchers of different disciplines - separated from one another in the desire to establish the authenticity and self-sufficiency of each body of theory. The need for "undivided ownership", defining and patenting the idea of the author as the singular originator of work is thus obvious.

In describing the relationship between economics and anthropology in the field of

development studies, Jackson takes up a metaphor of human relations introduced by M. Strathern (2004), asking: Is disciplinarity to lineage as interdisciplinarity is to marriage? Cecile Jackson analyses the bargaining process of co-operation between economists and anthropologists, referring to Sen's co-operative conflict approach. Her indicators are the actual and perceived self-interest of each party, their actual and perceived contributions to a partnership, and their actual and perceived breakdown positions in the event of co-operation failure. She concludes that a "co-operative conflicts approach might suggest then that economics is the stronger partner whose preferences are more likely to be reflected in outcomes".

Following on from the above question on the integration of disciplines between individual researchers instead of between theoretical approaches, Jackson says that the economist's view on gains of an interdisciplinary co-operation would rather focus on measurable outcomes, whereas anthropology also considers the individual's gains from strengthening social relations. On the one hand, an act of self-accountability will be the main pay-off of the individual effort for interdisciplinary co-operation. On the other hand, the "academic communities of solidarity" might serve as a motivation for interdisciplinary co-operation. Jackson states that: "Self-accountability and social solidarities also create incentives for, and gains from, interdisciplinary

co-operation". Considering the context of interdisciplinary co-operation, Jackson consults a study prepared by David Mosse on the integration of anthropologists in the World Bank and finds that they continue to feel and behave like a marginalised group and see themselves as the clients of economics. Not being fully acknowledged, anthropologists in the World Bank only achieve a strategic accommodation through instrumental and economic justifications of their work.

Summarising her argument, Jackson says that interdisciplinary co-operation in social studies might have to face many obstacles but also that the external environment is changing and a consistent demand for more interdisciplinary research is evident in the UK. Thus, considering both lobbyists of intellectual property rights and those seeking accountability of social science research, Jackson ultimately concludes that: "development studies has always been a profoundly multidisciplinary project, in which shared values about the importance of global social justice has kept quite disparate disciplines in conversation".

Cecile Jackson is President of the Development Studies Association

E-mail: cecile.jackson@uea.ac.uk

The full paper can be downloaded from the EADI website.

** Summary by the EADI Secretariat*



Towards a European Development Report

By Françoise Moreau, European Commission

2005 was a turning point for European development policies, with the European Union making challenging commitments to increase the volume and effectiveness of aid and to renew its policy base.

In political terms, with the European Consensus on Development, the EU has agreed a common set of values, principles, objectives and means that define a European vision of development and has confirmed its commitment to eradicating poverty and to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda. Furthermore, in 2005 the EU adopted a new Strategy for Africa, putting into effect the European Consensus, and outlining a comprehensive framework to guide EU actions to support the continent. A new approach to governance based on dialogue and incentives is also part of this new policy agenda.

In terms of resources, the EU has decided to collectively double its aid by 2010 with a view to reaching 0.7% of its GNI by 2015 and to providing special impetus to the aid effectiveness agenda, in particular based on the Paris Declaration. The EU also made explicit commitments on policy coherence, identifying 12 areas including trade, agriculture, security, migration and climate change that can make a potentially important contribution to achieving the MDGs.

These commitments were made downstream of the policy-making process: starting from sometimes diverse policy perspectives within the EU, they have focused on agreeing common views on means and ways for programming and implementing European development policies. The European Consensus and the Commission's aid effectiveness package have, however, also acknowledged the need for upstream co-ordination and harmonisation on the basis of joint research and analysis. Ex-ante joint thinking on development at European level could thus pave the way for shared perspectives on EU action.

At present, while European research on development is very active and has produced strong academic contributions, its potential is nevertheless scattered across different centres

and institutes which often operate within a national political framework. The absence of a European dimension, together with insufficient presence in the international debate and a shortage of links with EU policy-making, have hampered the impact of European development research on global thinking in this field.

The European Consensus on Development, therefore, highlights the need to stimulate the debate on development in Europe, to enhance analytical capacity at European level and to strengthen the linkages with policy-making. These concepts are further refined in the Commission Communication "EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster" which proposes a European initiative that is aimed at enhancing the European vision on development and its influence in the international development agenda.

This political mandate has encouraged the Commission and some Member States to launch a process which will lead to the publication of a European Development Report (EDR). In turn, this will underpin the strengthening of existing European networks, by improving the link between European research and policy-making. This last element actually provides the best value-added of the initiative by committing both European policy-makers and European researchers to one common project.

Enhancing the European perspective on development issues is the overarching objective of the Initiative, which was confirmed during the first meeting with interested Member States and several researchers and networks. Feeding the debate on development within the EU; ensuring or improving the visibility of European thinking on development; helping to shape the international agenda will contribute to this general objective.

The annual EDR will be the main output, but other intermediary products (background papers, seminars and workshops) are equally important. These vehicles for research, dissemination and debate will hopefully be a catalyst in strengthening and refining the common vision outlined in the European Con-

sensus and facilitating the process of policy-making within the European institutions and Member States.

The management of the process will be shared between representatives from EU Member States, the European Commission and the European research community. A Secretariat will be responsible for co-ordination and will promote inclusiveness by broadening debate towards other actors. The goal is to create a structure open to EU Member States that have an interest in the initiative and thus wish to contribute to it, as well as to other members of the European research community, relevant EU institutions, research partners in developing countries, interested civil society organisations, and economic and social partners.

The themes addressed in the first reports will have to comply with four main criteria: they should be politically relevant and provide operational options for policy-makers; they should draw from economics but also political and social science and be holistic rather than sectoral; they should provide a forward-looking dimension; and they should have an EU flavour and be responsive to the interests and concerns of European citizens. The aim is to launch the first European Development Report by March 2008.

Françoise Moreau is Head of unit "Forward looking Studies and Policy Coherence DG Development and Relations with ACP States, European Commission
E-mail: francoise.moreau@ec.europa.be



First European Development Survey published

Research Co-operation is Vital for Development

The first European Development Research Survey, conducted by EADI in October 2006, shows that the overwhelming majority of the 43 member institutes that answered the survey maintain joint research programmes, either at local, national or international level. International research co-operation plays the most important role for European development researchers.

Almost 82% of the respondents indicated that they have partnerships with institutes in developing countries. With regard to funding sources, it is interesting to see that the most important sources are government or national bodies, and that private donors or even funding from the European Union plays a less significant role, especially for smaller institutions.

Acquiring funding from an EU institution is a complicated undertaking which requires a great deal of administrative effort, and the survey shows that the smaller organisations are less likely to be able to access funding provided by the European Union.

Challenges for development research institutes

61% of the institutes indicated that they intend to expand their research capacity, which is a positive development. The main challenges for the organisations remain their ability to cope with structural and quality requirements, such as

- Funding and financial sustainability
- Competition at international level
- Quality and achieving the highest standards
- Networking with European institutions and co-operation with Southern institutions
- Structural changes in general.

Relevance and impact of research

Within the context of the relevance and impact of research, the debate about the possibilities and challenges for research communication and dissemination is of great importance.

Interestingly, 88% of the respondents indicated that the research community itself is an important audience, and policy-makers are seen as the second most important group (82%).

International NGOs are seen as a less important target group (32%), which is a surprising result, given that these are one of the most active practitioners in development.

Regular surveys

EADI will be conducting this survey on regular basis, firstly to establish a regular track record of the situation of development-oriented research institutes in Europe, and secondly to help create an awareness of challenges and trends that institutions in Europe face.

The full survey is available at: www.eadi.org

EADI at the European Development Days

The European Development Days were held in Brussels from 15 - 17 November 2006. This was the first event of its kind and due to the overwhelmingly positive feedback it will be repeated each year in November from now on.

As part of an initiative of the European Commission, the week of 13 - 17 November was dedicated to EU-African relations. Various events were held, such as African fashion shows, exhibition of African comic strips and many more. From Wednesday to Friday several high-level speakers, such as José Manuel Barroso, Louis Michel, Desmond Tutu and various presidents of African states, taking part in several roundtables and side meetings or

gave speeches in the Plenary Hall on the topic of governance in the Brussels Exhibition Hall.

The "Development Village" was opened on Wednesday, 15 November. 45 NGOs, national and multinational organisations had an information stand in the Village. EADI's stand was well positioned on route to the Plenary Hall and attracted a large international audience. In addition to distributing EADI information material, several member institutes took the opportunity to contribute to our stand, providing us with recent publications or brochures on training opportunities.

The overall feedback from the EU Development Days was very positive. The opportunity it provided for exchange with

others exhibiting as well as the chance to meet high-level speakers was an extraordinary opportunity for all participants to strengthen and expand their networks.

The next European Development Days will be held in Lisbon in November 2007.

Donors' Perspective: What Role for Development Research?

By Jan Hoekema, MinBuZA

Europe - a major player

The European Union (the Member States and the European Commission) is the world's biggest donor of development aid. This is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. A great deal of development research is also conducted and financed by the EU, making it a major player in this field.

Poor cohesion

Research could be much more effective but, unfortunately, it is thinly spread and fragmented. There are numerous programmes and initiatives but little cohesion between them. Researchers tend not to know each other and are unaware of each other's work. This applies both to the EU as a whole and within individual Member States. A great deal of research and research capacity is off the map.

Policy-research gap

Fragmentation has contributed to a gap between policy and research. Development policy is not sufficiently based on knowledge, and a great deal of research is irrelevant to policy. There is a communications disconnect between the two sides, as the following anecdote illustrates. As chairman of the Innovation Platform, the Dutch prime minister once complained to researchers 'We can't see you', to which they retorted, 'You don't listen to us'.

Leading the way

The EU could play a more authoritative role on the international scene by mobilising research and giving it a higher profile, and by bridging the gap between policy and research. In fact, the EU could lead the way in setting the international policy agenda.

Development research: the future

Higher profile

An important condition is a higher profile for development research. To make it happen, the

development research community needs to be better organised. The first step is to map existing capacity and share information about it. The next is, of course, greater internal co-ordination and collaboration. It is also vital for the research community to be more active in pursuing dialogue with policy-makers.

From development co-operation to international co-operation

The nature of development co-operation is changing. The agenda is becoming noticeably broader, taking in governance and human rights, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, besides trade, migration and the environment. Development co-operation is becoming an integral part of international co-operation and foreign policy, while inequality issues are ever more global in character. All this will bring change to the world of development studies. Development research should explore the broader agenda and lead the way, blazing the trail for policy - something we are not seeing enough of at present.

Internationalisation in research and education

Research and education are becoming increasingly international in character, even in areas that are not directly related to development issues. Knowledge institutions operate within international networks. In Europe, a conscious effort is being made to achieve integration and co-operation within the ERA networks (European Research Areas). The challenge is to get them to focus on the relevance of research for development. The European Framework programmes currently have a strong focus on excellence. Any existing collaboration outside Europe is usually with China, India or Brazil. The big policy challenge is to increase the focus on the Millennium Development Goals and co-operation with the least developed countries.

Working with research institutes in developing countries

Of course, support for the least developed countries is also vital to European development research. EU research institutes should not be financed at the expense of research capacity in developing countries. That is why stepping up research and knowledge capacity in the South is an essential element of the programmes of EU knowledge institutions. The future lies in partnerships which jointly generate knowledge about worldwide inequality issues.

EADI's potential role

A unique player

EADI is in a unique position as one of the few players within development research and training to have a Europe-wide membership. A number of leading knowledge institutions are members. EADI should therefore play a part in meeting the challenges outlined above.

Raising the profile and combating fragmentation

First of all, EADI could give development research a higher profile. It could also promote strategic co-operation among its member organisations.



Given the groundswell of consensus in Europe, now is the right time to join forces.

Broadening the agenda

Development studies are likely to be incorporated into a much broader spectrum of global inequality issues. The research community should lead the field here. EADI faces a double challenge - to possibly expand its membership and to stimulate research into the broader agenda and related issues such as coherence and harmonisation.

Pursuing dialogue with policy-makers

EADI could also pursue dialogue with policy-makers at European level and within the Member States. The gap between research and policy must be bridged. EADI could play an instrumental role in this and could encourage its members to do the same. The focus would, of course, be on development policy and broader global issues. But it could also include European policy on research and research funding (in the European Framework Programmes).

Partnerships with institutions and networks in the South

As a network of European development-oriented knowledge institutions, EADI should develop and promulgate a clear viewpoint on its

members' role in and responsibility for supporting and strengthening knowledge capacity in the South.

Research into knowledge and knowledge management in international co-operation

Finally, EADI could be involved in considering and stimulating research into the possible roles of knowledge and knowledge management within development and international co-operation. For instance, how is policy generated and what is its relationship to knowledge? How can the learning capacity of policy-makers and donors be strengthened? How can the voice and knowledge of the South be given a better place in international policy?

The role of donors

Making policy

Donors also have a part to play in meeting these challenges, since by definition they always make policy. Our policy must be pro-active and future-oriented and should incorporate a vision for the role and future of development research. This vision has been outlined above.

Preventing fragmentation

Donors should do much more to prevent fragmentation than they have in the past. Instead

of each of us funding our own national knowledge institutions, we should be working to strengthen strategic co-operation within and between the Member States.

Harmonising knowledge policy

We cannot work to prevent fragmentation if our own policies are fragmented - that is why harmonisation is so important in knowledge and research policy. We need to include this in our regular consultations with our colleagues.

Challenging the research community

The most important thing of all is, undoubtedly, to challenge development research institutes in Europe to come up with a broader, more innovative knowledge agenda. Development studies are in danger of becoming obsolete, which could breed defensive attitudes. We need to prevent this and work on a new agenda. We invite you to make a critical assessment of our policy and pinpoint new ways of promoting equality worldwide.

Jan Hoekema is Ambassador of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

E-mail: jan.hoekema@minbuza.nl

Bridging Research and Policy - What Role for EADI?

By Louka T. Katseli and Colm Foy, OECD Development Centre¹

As globalisation proceeds and markets become integrated on a global scale, there is a growing need to monitor and understand conditions and opportunities in far away places. Business people and policy makers need to have access to a large and expanding knowledge pool on development and they are looking for efficient instruments and processes to access it. They are willing to pay for intermediation services and devote resources to this process. The development research community needs to respond to this challenge and opportunity: it is clear that effective knowledge-service provision requires not only capacity building but institution building as well for both high-quality production and effective delivery. Coping with this challenge

has given rise to a growing tension and ambivalence in the relations between academic researchers and policy makers.

1. Responding to the intermediation failure

At the source of this tension lie overlapping concerns over: a) direction and quality of research; b) funding and accountability; and c) relevance and impact.

Direction and Quality

There is ambivalence among many researchers about engaging in "use-oriented"² research and

interacting with the policy-making community. In some instances, such a stance reflects preferences: indeed, some researchers choose not to engage in use-oriented research but to focus instead on the study of fundamental relationships, thereby enhancing in the process the development knowledge pool with fresh knowledge flows. The same holds true for some policy makers: they do not see or comprehend the relevance of development research for improving policy making.

More often than not, however, the observed ambivalence has its roots not in preferences but in limited capabilities. Even if they wanted to, many academic researchers do not have the skills and training to do relevant, high-

quality applied research. This is especially the case in Europe where the absence of public policy institutions of higher learning is noteworthy in comparison to the United States. Policy makers, in turn, rarely possess the knowledge and skills required to translate the findings of academic research into a practical guide for policy making.

Existing incentives also tend to exacerbate the disjunction between academic research and the design and application of policy. For academic researchers, incentives for promotion are tilted towards the generation and dissemination of new knowledge usually presented in highly theoretical terms not accessible to policy makers. As a result, even where research seems to be of direct interest to them, policy makers who know or suspect that the research exists somewhere do not know where or how to find it. What is missing is effective and efficient intermediation.

Funding and Accountability

Research funded through grants is frequently supply-driven. This is so because funding support is often awarded through a complex process that may differ from country to country but almost always involves the re-crafting of proposals to fit in with the superficial requirements of the granting body. The result may not be as "useful" for policy makers as it might have appeared at the beginning of the project.

Relevance and Impact

A fundamental problem that many of us face in development research is one of "multiple clients": we try to serve at the same time the institution that funds the research as well as the developing country institutions that want to or are expected to be guided by our findings. This poses inherent difficulties which become evident when one tries to assess relevance and impact, and where one needs to know who the users are and to measure the value-added of research activities.

2. A central role for EADI

In order to remove the tension and to bridge the European development research and policy communities, EADI needs to take a more active,

innovative and policy-relevant role. It needs to see itself as more than a forum and interchange for development researchers and institutes in Europe. In view of the preceding analysis, a three-pronged strategy could be developed aimed at: (a) supporting European capacity-building efforts toward effective public policy for development, (b) providing credible intermediation services, and (c) becoming a credible partner with EU institutions and member governments in their own efforts to manage knowledge for development.

Capacity Building

To improve capabilities and the skills for public policy analysis, EADI could set up a working group to assess existing European capabilities in Public Policy and Development Studies (PPD), evaluate on going programmes and provide guidelines to the development community and its member institutions on how to expand and strengthen existing curricula in institutions of higher learning.

It could also co-operate with the Global Development Network (GDN) to strengthen PPD in partner institutions. Furthermore EADI could reinforce its own Working Groups and unite them with the common goal of synthesising messages and policy-relevant conclusions for the attention of policy makers.

Intermediation Services

EADI, as an organisation that is trusted and respected by the research community, is well suited to the task of translating the aspirations of researchers into the needs of policy makers. It can do so by providing credible intermediation services to policy makers by itself and in association with its partner institutions.

A credible partner for European institutions

With its wide network of members and its system of Working Groups, EADI can identify the policy needs of European governments and the Commission and turn these needs into incentives for researchers. It must not only lobby European governments and institutions but actively engage with them to discuss policy issues that EADI members can work upon, perhaps with funding from the institutions concerned.

Another particular and peculiar characteristic



of EADI's structure is the structural involvement of Directors of member institutes. These individuals are often prominent in their communities outside academia and can act as agents for EADI with governments and intergovernmental bodies.

3. Conclusions

EADI is in a better position than it has ever been to contribute to the formulation of development policy in Europe. At the same time, it is also poised to re-energise the development research community both by channelling funding and by providing a policy purpose to research projects.

The awakening among policy makers that they need the research community may have rescued a confluence of disciplines that was under threat: development studies is no longer seen as a post-colonial anachronism, but as a necessary and logical organisation of research and a solid buttress to policy making. It is EADI's job to ensure that this view becomes the dominant and permanent one.

¹ The authors would like to thank Adrian Wood, Queen Elizabeth House Oxford, for his useful comments and insights. The views expressed in this chapter are personal and do not necessarily reflect those of the OECD Development Centre.

² Such research is often called „applied“ or „policy-driven“ to differentiate it from „pure“ research where the researcher is exploring fundamental relationships for the sake of new knowledge.

An extended version of the paper is available at www.eadi.org
E-mail: Louka.Katseli@oecd.org

Partnership in Research - Insights into South/South and North/South Co-operation

By Gladys Lechini, Co-ordinator South/South Programme - CLACSO

South-South co-operation is neither natural nor spontaneous. It goes against the current, as the established relation has always been between Northern and Southern institutions.

However, scholars in the South and various international research partners have recently pointed out an increasing dissatisfaction with mainstream social sciences, due to its incapacity to help explain and to propose solutions for enduring social problems, both in the North and in the South. This situation was also underlined by the Gulbenkian report, emphasising the need to reorient social sciences in general, to foster co-operative efforts between North and South and to improve the organisation of Southern research infrastructures.

Although a few and at times ad hoc initiatives have been pursued since the 1970s by research networks like CLACSO and CODESRIA, these efforts have produced limited results because of a range of well-recognised common problems in the production and distribution of knowledge, including:

- the isolation of scholars and networks from different regions of the South, due to a lack of resources and knowledge of each other's academic production, to problems of transportation and high costs of academic

mobility;

- the existence of different traditions of intellectual work, which are not always easy to co-ordinate;
- the different degrees of professionalisation and the different organisational traditions and styles that exist in social science institutions in the South;
- weak multilingual communication and dissemination infrastructures;
- the absence of appropriate methodologies for comparative research;
- the tendency to focus inwardly, rather than to tackle the global level of this intellectual lacuna;
- the importance of a long-established tradition of the North/South asymmetrical relationship, where the former provided the theoretical and methodological orientations and the latter supplied the raw data.

To overcome this situation, CLACSO has pioneered collaborative efforts between African and Latin American scholars to make South-South programmes function and to overcome the natural attraction exerted by the Northern academia. These efforts have gained momentum in the last five years. Since the year 2000, a series of consultations have been launched to initiate and improve co-ordination between scholars in the South. With the financial support of SAREC, several meetings have been organised to assess and identify the nature of the collaboration among key research networks in the three regions: CODESRIA, OSSREA, AAPS and APISA.

Although South-South co-operation appears to be a possible option for coping with various problems in our countries, it is a complex process which needs to be built and reinforced on a continuous basis. It also requires enormous co-ordinating efforts and cast iron will, given the absence of a tradition of collaborative research, together with a strong dependence on Northern perspectives, their methodological orientations and financial

resources.

One of the main obstacles facing South-South (and also North-South) co-operation has been the intermittent nature of the different financial assistance programmes, which has tended to be short-lived and lacking in the benefits of accumulative sustenance. The continuity of the financial assistance for these programmes over time is a key ingredient for its success. One must bear in mind that the creation of a team of distinguished scholars who are ready to engage in this kind of effort is a long and difficult process. Therefore continuing these programmes is the only way in which a sound epistemic community can be created in the South.

As for the question of why we should co-operate, the answers come from the awareness of the inadequacy of the dominant Northern-based epistemological frameworks of social science and the purely national research approaches in the South to understand the current development challenges and, consequently, to be able to produce alternative theoretical and methodological approaches to knowledge-building.

But South-South co-operation should not be built as a necessary opponent to new forms of North-South co-operation. While the conventional paradigm of the social sciences are still very predominant in the North, it is nonetheless true that there are alternative voices willing to engage in a co-operative relationship with Southern scholars. This new pattern of North-South collaboration, one of whose central features is the acceptance of the research agenda elaborated in the South, is slowly emerging in the academic community.

EADI could play a special role in this new form of North-South co-operation. EADI not only has working relationships with many European governments but also has the capacity to stimulate a more in-depth debate on the nature of the developmental process, based on the diversity of the European



experience in this matter and on the special relationship that Europe still has with a handful of countries in the South. On the other hand, it is also true that European academia has proved to be more open and pluralistic than its US counterparts, particularly more recently.

As to why, one could argue that South-South collaboration could be a useful tool for:

- developing effective epistemic social sciences communities, which can articulate a Southern voice in the international academic and policy arena;
- building a Southern-networked perspective on critical development issues, with the aim of influencing global debates in the social sciences;
- promoting a truly global approach to knowledge production, by mobilising diverse methodological and

experiential perspectives which articulate relevant regional development needs;

- improving the production and distribution of relevant knowledge;
- valorising the existing and future work of the key social sciences research network in the South..

To be effective, South-South co-operation must be constructed systematically, through specific issues/areas and with precise objectives, whilst trying to control our natural

tendency to disperse efforts. Through South-South co-operation we are learning new forms of networking which are asking our scholars to rethink theoretical categories, discuss new comparative methodologies and incorporate the ability to share experiences.

¹Immanuel Wallerstein, *Open the Social Sciences: Report of the Gulbenkian Commission on the Restructuring of the Social Sciences* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1996).

E-mail: lechini@clacso.edu.ar



EADI strengthens its ties with regional associations

ICCDA Representatives Agree on a New Work Plan for the Next Two Years

From 1975 onwards, EADI was accompanied by its three sister associations CODESRIA, CLACSO and the Asian Association (now APISA) - which all in fact helped to create and develop EADI. They joined forces in the Inter-regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA - www.iccda.net).

After several years of relatively few joint activities, ICCDA organised a meeting on the future of this network during the 11th EADI General Conference in Bonn in September 2005. ICCDA representatives agreed that they needed and wanted co-operation between the ICCDA member associations to function well. They decided on a number of concrete steps that are to be taken in the near future in order to ensure activities, research and training programmes, and information exchange are co-ordinated. The main objective is to promote interdisciplinary research and debate on issues of social and development policy, and to provide input to policy-making.

Now, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) a work plan has been elaborated and a kick-off meeting for joint activities was organised in Brighton on 4 November 2006 with the following results:

1. Working relations between researchers in Europe (EADI) and in the partner regions in Africa (CODESRIA, OSSREA), Latin America (CLACSO), Asia (APISA) and the Middle East (AICARDES) are to be strengthened. The project aims to have regular and effective information-sharing activities.
2. Joint ICCDA Working Groups with a context-relevant thematic focus which would conduct research on the relations of the respective continents in the context of development co-operation are to be created.:

a) Europe-Africa: working group on "Joint quality assurance in development studies and journal ranking"

b) Europe-Latin America: Thematic working group on "International asymmetry and its implications for sustainable development in South America"

c) Europe-Asia: Thematic working group on "Capitalism revisited for sustainable development: Confrontation versus convergence among Asian and European experiences"

3. Each ICCDA working group is to hold a business meeting in 2007.

4. Each of the working groups is to hold a major workshop at the next General Conference of EADI in Geneva in September 2008.

5. Activities will be accompanied and highlighted through ICT instruments, for example a joint ICCDA website, e-newsletter and virtual discussion groups.

See www.iccda.net or contact Can Akdeniz at akdeniz@eadi.org

Progress Report on the EADI/CERES Journal Ranking Initiative

The scientific world is very much dominated by assessments of scientific performance based on the ISI web of science. The scientific journals in that system are many, but rather biased in favour of US and UK journals in English. Due to ISI's selection mechanism many 'local' journals (from Africa, Latin America, Asia and mainland Europe) and particularly those written in other languages are often excluded.

In 2005 EADI adopted a system of social science journal rating that was developed and is used by the CERES Research School in the Netherlands (the Research School for Resource Studies for Development, see <http://ceres.fss.uu.nl> > rating). This system does include the ISI system, but is much more inclusive. The system has a five-level structure:

- A ISI journals with the highest impact on specified domains
- B Other ISI journals
- C Non-ISI journals which use a referee system
- D Academic journals which do not use a referee system
- E Non-academic journals

Particularly the C level includes many journals which are important for development-oriented scholars and for scientists in the South, but which are excluded by ISI. The EADI/CERES

approach intends to include all those journals that are used by development-oriented scientists. In practice that means a very broad spectrum of social science journals and related fields in the natural and medical sciences and the arts. Particular attention is given journals published outside the Anglo-Saxon realm, and journals published in the South.

Each year before June there is a round of additions and corrections, prepared by a Publications Accreditation Committee and facilitated by the CERES office, and decided upon by the CERES Board. During the course of the calendar year the updated version is then published on the EADI and CERES websites.

In the first part of 2006 EADI called on its members to send suggestions for new journals and corrections (with motivation) to the CERES office. Some EADI members indeed did so.

In 2006 the following changes were prepared (and the 2006 list was adjusted following those changes; the new list is not yet ready for publication on the EADI and CERES websites, that will follow later in late 2006):

- Two new domains have been added, namely education studies and psychology
- All journals on the 2005 list have been checked as regards referee/non-referee status (hence the ABC versus D and E rating)

by looking at their websites, where possible

- All ratings have been adjusted to the 2005 adjusted ISI lists
- Errors have been corrected
- Many journals have been added, based on responses by EADI, CERES and other scientists and librarians.

The EADI/CERES list is restricted to journals. CERES also has a list of rated publishers (also using the A-E rating system) and uses a performance valuation tool based on the rating system for books and journals, and on a few additional variables. In 2007 CERES wants to do an evaluation of these three ingredients and would also like to get input from EADI and other international scientific organisations.

We would like to invite you to join our efforts, both informally and formally. After publication of the 2006 additions on the website (probably before the end of 2006) we would be happy to receive your additions and corrections. Please send them to l.vantoleado@fss.uu.nl. Journals are our priority but you may also add publishers.

Filip Reyntjens/Ton Dietz (EADI Ad Hoc Committee on Journal Ranking)
E-mail: T.Dietz@fss.uu.nl

Guide for the EADI Peer Review of Development Studies

The draft "Guide for the EADI Peer Review of Development Studies" was presented in Brighton. It was prepared by the second taskgroup of the "EADI accreditation initiative" (composed of Louk de la Rive Box, ISS, The Hague, Michel Carton, IUED, Geneva, Filip Reyntjens, IDPM, University of Antwerp, Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, UMB and Joost Mönks, Secretary Taskgroup) was presented. This guide (see www.eadi.org) contains the basic criteria proposed for the Peer Review of Development Studies Programmes by EADI.

The objectives of the guide are:

- To define a coherent set of normative reference points as the basis for self-evaluation and the subsequent external visitations of development studies (DS) programmes. These external visitations or "peer reviews" constitute a central element in the external quality assurance of DS programmes.
- To offer this guide 1) as an authoritative European reference guide within the frame of national accreditation processes and 2) as professional minimal standard setting guide by EADI, for universities, students and external

stakeholders.

- To define sufficiently discriminatory minimal quality standards in order to both clearly delimit the field of Development Studies and to improve the quality of DS programmes
- To adopt a "learning by doing" approach for the further refinement of specific DS criteria.

Joost Mönks
EADI Ad-hoc Committee on Accreditation
E-mail: joost.moenks@iued.unige.ch

2006 EADI Prize

EADI created the award for Excellence in Development Studies in 2005 to encourage creative, interdisciplinary, multifaceted research on development issues and to reward and give recognition to the upcoming generation of development specialists.

The jury identified a clear winner from among the 50 entries in this year's competition. We are delighted to award the 2006 EADI Prize for Excellence in Development Studies to a young woman who submitted a paper which raises questions at the heart of the research process.

Francesca Severino's outstanding paper on "What thesaurus to define EU/ACP relations? Analysis of the term development in the thesaurus of the EU and other international organisations" is a rigorous philosophical and epistemological analysis of a broad topic.

The paper analyses the use of the term "development" in five well-known thesauri (FAO, EU, UN, UNESCO, OECD), taking a very original approach that produces surprising results.

Francesca Severino's main argument is that "the thesaurus as a knowledge organisation system is the outcome of a culture, specifically the western culture".

She has stimulating ideas on how a thesaurus is culturally determined and examines the implications of this Western-biased system for the outcomes of research, especially in a multicultural world where different world views drive research agendas. This is a thought-provoking, clear paper about development from an unusual perspective which raises questions that are at the heart of the research process, something which is also



very topical as regards the activities of EADI as an association of research institutes.

Francesca Severino studied Philosophy and Applied Anthropology in Italy and completed an International Master's Programme in Cooperation and Development at the University of Pavia. The winning essay is based on her Master's thesis. We congratulate Francesca and wish her all the best in her future career!

Information Management: Thirty Years and Still Going Strong

Geoff Barnard, Institute of Development Studies

September 2006 saw the 30th Anniversary Workshop of the EADI Information Management Working Group (IMWG). Hosted by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), in Brighton, it provided a chance to celebrate the achievements of the Group, rediscover some of those 1970's dance moves, and look forward and engage with today's information challenges - focusing in particular on two themes: research communication and open access archiving.

Getting better at research communication

What is the point of doing research if nobody gets to hear about it? Development research is about making a difference in the world, and communication is clearly central to this. But in too many cases communication is still a hasty end-of-project activity, rather than being inte-

gral to the whole research process. How can we get better at this, both as research organisations and as a community as a whole?

Research communication is definitely coming onto the radar, as was shown in a pre-workshop survey designed to map out current thinking and practices. Seventy percent of those who responded said that it is already high on their agenda. Some research funders are waking up to it too. The UK Department for International Development (DFID) has been one of the most proactive. Dylan Winder, from their Central Research Department, told the Workshop how DFID uses a 'carrot and stick' approach to encourage more ambitious communication thinking. At the proposal stage, grants applicants need to demonstrate a demand for the research and show how they expect their findings to have an impact. They also need to allocate at least 10% of the project

budget for communications work. Successful consortia need to develop a detailed communication strategy during the six-month inception phase. Progress is then reviewed as part of the regular reporting cycle, to make sure it happens.

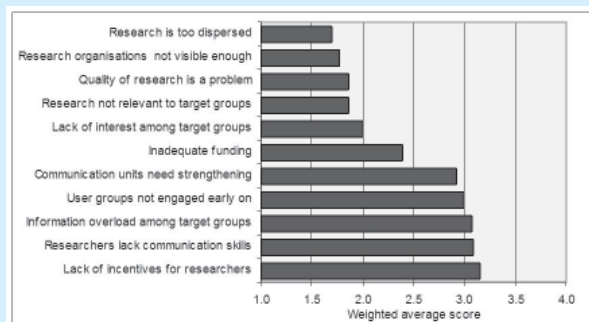
For 'communication champions' in research organisations, having a supportive funder makes a big difference. It means research communication has to be taken seriously, and cannot be seen as optional extra. For DFID the logic is clear. They have committed to doubling their research budget, but they need to see greater impact from their research investment in terms of development objectives, and this means more effective communication.

But how does research have an impact on policy and practice? Most now accept that the traditional linear model where research is disseminated to target audiences, who then

assimilate this new knowledge and act upon it, is far too simplistic. The world is more complicated than that, and research is just one of many competing factors influencing policy decisions and changes in practice.

The Overseas Development Institute's 'RAPID framework' is one a new generation of models that help to explain these complexities and point toward practical strategies for achieving policy influence. Enrique Mendizabal, from ODI, sketched out the Framework, which identifies four broad sets of issues that affect how research is used, ignored or reinterpreted by policymakers: the political context, the nature of the evidence, the linkages between key stakeholders, and the external influences.

Recognising these complexities is an important first step in planning a research communication strategy. Making it happen is another matter. Workshop participants were asked in the background survey what they saw as the main barriers preventing their research from having a greater impact.



1 = not important 4 = very important barrier

Lack of incentives for researchers to put in the effort needed to communicate with non-academic audiences came out as the biggest barrier. For most researchers, career progression is still primarily determined by their success in getting material published in peer reviewed books and journals, rather than in reaching wider audiences, so this undoubtedly affects attitudes. Lack of communication skills among researchers and the need to strengthen communication units, also came out as important barriers, as did the problem of information overload among target groups and the need to engage with them earlier on in the research process. Interestingly, the response on funding was more mixed. For some it is a very important barrier, but for others, less so; clearly a lot depends on where you are sitting.

To explore these realities further we took inspiration from Oprah Winfrey. Clare Gorman, Communication Officer at IDS, hosted a 'chat show', inviting three experienced research communicators to share what they had learned over the years. The 'guests' - Liz Carlile (from IIED), Jesper Linnell (from DIIS), and Jo Wheeler (from IDS) - talked of the challenges of working as communicators alongside research colleagues, and the importance of embedding communications within research programmes right from the beginning. Their concluding advice was to be patient, to keep working on personal relationships with researchers, since teamwork is vital, and to be curious and stay open to new ideas on how to do research communication better.

Open Access Archiving

This was the second main workshop theme. Five speakers led us through the minefield of concepts and acronyms that litter this fast emerging field. Open access archiving is about

making publications (and other material) available online, free-of-charge, in standard formats that make them easy to access and share, but with due recognition to

copyright and licensing restrictions. It is distinct from open access publishing, which is also a hotly debated topic, with the main question centring on how to ensure quality and how to finance the production costs of free-to-access publications.

The advantages of open access archiving are compelling. For researchers the benefits include increased downloads and citations, and having a single place where all their work can be stored and made available. For research organisations it provides a permanent record of all their digital output, in one secure location, complementing other publishing channels rather than replacing them. More and more organisations, especially universities, are starting to set up archives - either subject or institution based - and there is a new

generation of initiatives, such as the Connecting Africa project (led by the Africa Studies Centre in Leiden), that link different archives together to make them easier to search.

Problems of getting copyright clearance from publishers to host material in open access archives seem to be diminishing. There are also technical issues to deal with in setting them up, and making them as easy as possible to use. But one of the biggest challenges is to get buy-in from researchers. They need to make the effort to make sure their publications are uploaded, and this means a change in working practices and yet another thing for busy researchers to remember.

Again, it comes down to incentives and expectations. For it to really take off there needs to be a clear signal from senior management that open access archiving is seen as a priority, and a core element of their institutional communication strategy.

Looking back - looking forward

The Working Group first met in 1976, a year after EADI was established. After thirty years, we believe our work is more relevant than ever. Technologies have come and gone, and roles have evolved, with communications becoming part of the core skill set, alongside librarianship. But it is striking how many of the challenges have stayed the same - from the practical issues of taking advantage of new technologies to the wider challenge of being more effective in supporting the work of Southern research partners. Over the years, the Group has spawned several important information initiatives - including IDIN, El@nd and Eldis. But its most valuable contribution has been a human one. It has provided a regular venue for meeting with counterparts, getting to know each other, sharing experience (and frustrations), and establishing friendships across national and institutional boundaries. We agreed these should remain at the core of our mandate for the years to come. More information on the Workshop can be found at www.ids.ac.uk/eadi-imwg.

Geoff Barnard is Head of Information at IDS, and one of the four co-convenors of the EADI-IMWG.

E-mail: g.barnard@ids.ac.uk

EADI Multi-dimensional Poverty Working Group

The EADI Multi-dimensional Poverty Working Group met for the second time on June 22-23 at a joint event with the EADI TNCs working group along with the Development Studies Association (DSA). The symposium, held at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London, consisted of a series of seven sessions over two days based on the theme: TNCs, Trade, and Investment. On the first day, the sessions covered Trade, 'TNCs and Industrial Linkages,' and on the second, 'TNCs and Corporate Social Responsibility,' 'TNCs, Poverty and Inequality,' and group planning session - future meetings, publications, etc. The list of papers delivered in those sessions included:

TNCs and Corporate Social Responsibility

Is Serving the Poor Profitably, Serving the Poor?
Andrew Crabtree, Copenhagen Business School
Risks and Threats of FDI for the Recipient
David Durkee, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland
Exploring Impact of FDI on host developing

countries: The cases of Mali and South Africa
Claire Mainguy, University of Strasbourg and
Soeren Jeppesen, Copenhagen Business School

TNCs, Poverty and Inequality

TNCs, the nature of FDI and impact on multi-dimensional poverty: Case study of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Meera Tiwari, UEL

The second wave of Indian investments abroad
Jørgen Dige Pedersen, University of Aarhus
Transnationals and economic integration in small countries: Central America under CAFTA

Diego Sanchez, University of London
FDI, growth and poverty: does government policy matter? The case of Viet Nam

Andrew Sumner, LSBU/Ngo Minh Tuan, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Government of Viet Nam

The symposium resulted in two outcomes.
First, a project to publish an edited book.
Second, the next meetings of both the TNCs

and MDP groups were discussed.

The next TNCs meeting will on 15 June 2007 in Strasbourg. The EADI working group on multi-dimensional poverty is planning its next conference "EC Policy Making for Poverty Reduction: Different Poverties, Different Policies?" to be held in Copenhagen in late 2007. The aim of the conference is to bring EC policy makers and researchers together. The theme of the conference thus links poverty research and policy making, in particular whether different understandings of poverty imply different policies. Further announcements to be made with the finalization of arrangements.

Contacts:

Andrew Sumner: a.sumner@ids.ac.uk

Andrew Crabtree: ac.ikl@cbs.dk

David Durkee: durkee@sgh.waw.pl

Meera Tiwari: m.tiwari@uel.ac.uk

New EADI working group on international migration

International Labour Migration and its Interrelationships with International Movements of Capital

International labour migration is increasingly becoming a matter of public concern in many European countries and is high on the political agenda of the European Union. Yet, while the number of official barriers against the influx of people into the EU from outside is increasing, the demand for foreign labour in the potential host countries is strong, and many industries are dependent on cheap foreign workers in order 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 being itself a source of international capital flows.

Millions of households in poorer countries depend for their livelihood on the remittances of family members working abroad, and for many poorer countries, remittances from 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 potenti-

al of remittances as a source of development finance.

The proposed working group will study these issues within the context of conflicting interests and policy contradictions, with an emphasis on the implications which international migration has on the countries they leave (via loss of labour force and inflow of remittances). In particular, it will look into the following:

- The impact of foreign labour input on production and competitiveness of certain sectors,
- 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 agricultural 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.

It is intended to link the working group to an already existing international research group. The list of topics to be treated could be extended to further sub-titles. The final aim of the working group should be a joint research project for which funding should be raised (e.g. through an application to the EU). The milestones should be a number of seminars and workshops, as well as joint publications.

Please contact Prof Dr Béatrice Knerr if you would like to be included in the activities of this working group.

Prof Dr. Béatrice Knerr
University of Kassel
Dept of Development Economics and
Agricultural Policy

E-mail: knerr@uni-kassel.de

Call for Papers - EADI Transnational Corporation Working Group

Globalisation, TNCs and Industrial Policies in Developing and Transition Countries

Friday, 15 June 2007

Venue: Strasbourg, Pôle Européen de Gestion et d'Economie (PEGE) - Research Centre: BETA

Updates will be posted at www.eadi.org and <http://cournot2.u-strasbg.fr/users/beta/index.php>

Areas of interest/Call for papers

1) TNCs and industrial policy

While the earlier explanations of the East Asian miracle tend towards a 'free-market story', most economists now agree that the rapid development of the Asian countries has been encouraged by the utilisation of a vast range of industrial policy measures. China's development is due to good fundamentals, its export orientation, the large market size, but also to a government determined to acquire domestic capabilities and to build a modern industry. Rapidly-growing developing countries have been especially successful by preventing TNCs from constituting "enclaves". Papers will explore both the successful and failed experiences of certain countries. The question of industrial policy is of particular interest for countries that have attracted large numbers of export-oriented TNCs thanks to liberal foreign direct investment (FDI) regimes and that lack the instruments to stimulate the interaction of TNCs with indigenous firms. In this panel, papers will also explore the new policies adopted by some South American countries that are aimed at increasing the rent they get from TNCs in the resource-based sectors.

2) TNCs and industrial linkages

Traditionally, industrial linkages have been seen as a way for developing countries and transition countries to counter the forces of globalisation and to compensate for some of the resource and structural disadvantages that local industries

have vis-à-vis global markets. More recently, attention has increasingly been devoted to the interplay between FDI by TNCs and industrial clustering in developing and transition countries. On the one hand, FDI is attracted by the existence of linkages and may directly and through spillovers contribute to the building and deepening of these linkages. On the other hand, FDI may undermine industrial linkages in developing and transition countries through competition effects and by introducing vertical modes of organisation that are at odds with the horizontal and nation-based organisation of local industrial linkages. Papers on TNCs and industrial linkages will explore these and other dilemmas associated with FDI and cluster-based economic development strategies.

3) TNCs and poverty and inequality

Few issues in the development process generate as much tension as the relationship between TNCs and poverty and inequality. The linkages between TNCs and both income and non-income poverty and inequality are neither conceptually nor empirically clear. Recent FDI expansion in water, sanitation, electricity and other utilities, interest in health and education delivery and social security have further raised the question of the impact of TNCs on multi-dimensional poverty in particular. Additionally, shifts over the last 20 years towards more FDI in services, more South-South FDI and in general more liberal FDI regimes may all have various impacts on poverty and inequality. Papers will explore these and other related issues.

4) South-South FDI

FDI from developing countries or from transition countries to other developing or transition countries have developed rapidly over the last decade. Developing and transition economies have emerged as significant outward investors (see the UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2006). The emergence of Chinese and Russian TNCs may modify the rules of the game on

the global market. These new investments have raised the question of their determinants and their impacts on host economies. The following questions are of particular interest: Do these TNCs have something special to offer? Do they have the same impacts as TNCs from developed countries or are the benefits for the host country different?

5) New issues

There will be a session on 'new issues' or 'hot topics' not included in the above to accommodate additional papers.

Paper submission

The aim is to have workshop papers of no more than 7500 words including references/footnotes. Presentations will last 20 minutes, followed by 10 minutes of discussion.

The papers may be published in book form or in a special issue of a review.

Deadlines

Abstracts: Friday, 16 February 2007

Papers: Friday, 4 June 2007

Papers on:

- TNCs and industrial policy
- TNCs and industrial linkages
- New issues

Send to:

Michael Hansen: mwh.ikl@cbs.dk and

Eric Rugraff: eric.rugraff@urs.u-strasbg.fr

Papers on:

- TNCs and poverty and inequality
- South-South FDIs

Send to:

Diego Sanchez: diego.sanchez@sas.ac.uk

Claire Mainguy: claire.mainguy@urs.u-strasbg.fr

EJDR Prize 2007

The Impact of India and China's Growth on the Developing World

A prize of £500 will be awarded for the best paper published in the European Journal of Development Research

The European Journal of Development Research aims to achieve the highest standards of debate and analysis on matters of policy, theory and practice, in all aspects of development studies. It exists particularly in order to publish research carried out in Europe or in co-operation with European institutions. Most issues are special issues with a common theme in addition to 'free-standing' articles.

We invite submissions on the subject "The Impact of India and China's growth on the Developing World - good, bad or otherwise?" Papers on the subject can take either an economic stance (e.g. trade, commodity prices, investment) or look at the question from a political angle (e.g. on aid flows, on debates about conditionality, etc.). The paper can either be regional-specific (i.e. on Latin America, Africa or Asia), or it can be more generalist.

Submissions should be no more than 9,000 words long. The format of the papers must follow the standard EJDR stylistic guidelines which can be found at the T&F website <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09578811.asp>. Submissions are equally acceptable either in English, French or Spanish. Papers should be sent to the journal secretary, Susanne von Ltter at ejdr@eadi.org being clearly marked "EJDR Prize". The winning article will be published in the EJDR. According to the decision of the Editors, the authors of other submissions may also be invited to publish in the EJDR. The deadline for Submissions is 1st June 2007.

Announcement

Forthcoming Spring 2007: The EADI Book Series - Amsterdam University Press

EU Development Policy in a Changing World: Challenges for the 21st Century

Edited by Andrew Mold

Economic Development Division
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.

Authors: Gordon Crawford (University of Leeds), Christian Freres (ICEI, Madrid), Marjorie Lister (University of Bradford), Andrew McKay (University of Bath), Chris Milner (University of Nottingham), Andrew Mold (ECLAC, Santiago), Oliver Morrissey (University of Nottingham), Roderick Pace (University of Malta), Sheila Page (ODI, London), Mirjam van Reisen (Consultant, Brussels), and Chris Stevens (Overseas Development Institute)

More information available at www.eadi.org

Focus on New Members

SPES Development Studies

Research Centre at the University of Rome La Sapienza

SPES (Studi per lo Sviluppo) is a multidisciplinary research centre which includes scholars from several departments of the University of Rome La Sapienza and is located in the Faculty of Economics.

The SPES Development Studies Research Centre focuses on high-quality analysis and research into the development process and its consequences for humankind, society, the economy, culture, environment and territory. The SPES Development Studies Research Centre thereby promotes synergies between scholars working from a multidisciplinary perspective. Thanks to the SPES Centre for Development Studies, a wide range of expertise at the University of Roma La Sapienza has become more easily accessible to national and international organisations that are engaged in development.

<http://w3.uniroma1.it/spes/index.html>

Healthlink Worldwide

Based in London, Healthlink Worldwide is a specialist health and development agency whose aim is to improve the health and well-being of disadvantaged and vulnerable communities in developing countries. Healthlink Worldwide provides expertise in communication, knowledge management and learning. We work with organisations and institutions at all levels, from local and national NGOs to national and international decision-making bodies. Our main areas of research are:

- Communication (processes and tools)
- Information and knowledge management
- Networking and learning

<http://www.healthlink.org.uk>

Higher Institute for Labour Studies (HIVA)

HIVA's research activities are carried out in support of government policy and focus on problems facing employees, underprivileged and disadvantaged groups, social organisations and movements in society.

The research activities are organised into four sectors:

- (1) Work and organisation,
- (2) Education and labour market,
- (3) Social and economic policy, and
- (4) Sustainable development.

Each research sector adopts a multidisciplinary approach to its research activities. Over a period of almost 30 years, HIVA has built up a great stock of experience in many fields and therefore not surprisingly enjoys national and international renown. HIVA attaches importance not only to the quality of its research, but also to the wide dissemination of the knowledge and insights acquired through that research.

<http://www.hiva.be>

Programa Mundial DI + DI

(Divulgación de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación)

The Programa Mundial DI+DI in Barcelona focuses on the spreading of research, development and innovation in the social sciences, experimental sciences and technologies, human sciences and medical sciences to different universities all over the world, researchers, businesses and organisations, by giving them access to video conferences on research in various fields.

One of the main objectives of DI+DI is to connect researchers with the same interests at different universities, universities with

researchers, businesses with universities, and researchers and universities with other universities with the aim of, in the end, accelerating the spread of knowledge throughout the world.

<http://www.dimasdi.org>

Belgrade Business School

The Belgrade Business School is an educational institution which, following the current national and global trends in multidisciplinary scientific areas of economic orientation, promotes the concept of applied studies, building exactly those students' skills and competencies that are required by modern society. It aims to train future experts' leadership and entrepreneurial skills in line with the needs of the community as well as to train personnel based on the synthesis of theoretical knowledge and practical experience with the goal of faster and easier inclusion in business processes.

Continuity in work, fifty years of experience, up-to-date curricula, excellent conditions of study and technical capacities today make BBS the most attractive and largest school not only in Serbia, but also on the Balkans.

<http://www.bbs.edu.yu/indexe.htm>