

International Conference

The Transformation of Research in the South: policies and outcomes

21 and 22 January, 2016

OECD Headquarters

Château de la Muette, 2 rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris

Organised by:

International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France
Centre Population et Développement (IRD and Univ. Paris Descartes), Paris
Institut Recherche-Innovation-Société (IFRIS), France
OECD Development Center

Wednesday, 20 January

19:30 Dinner at Radisson Blu Hotel Boulogne

Address: 33 av Edouard Vaillant, 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt Métro: Porte de Saint-Cloud

Thursday 21 January

8:30 Arrival and registration at OECD (Château de la Muette)
(remember to bring photo ID)

9:00-10:30 ROOM C

Welcome on behalf of the meeting co-hosts: Etienne Gérard (IRD), Ann Weston (IDRC), Mario Pezzini (tbc) (OECD Development Centre). Aims and objectives of the meeting, David O'Brien (IDRC)

Keynote Speech: Yanuar Nugroho, Deputy Chief of Staff for Development Monitoring and Oversight of Priority Programmes, Executive Office of the President, Republic Indonesia

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

Thursday 21 January – Morning (Continued)

11:00-12:30 Plenary ROOM C

PANEL 1: RESEARCH POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Chair Jean-Marc Châtaigner

Research policy in Arab countries: international cooperation, competitive calls, and career incentives

Rigas Arvanitis (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France*)

Sari Hanafi (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Bruce Currie-Alder (International Development Research Centre, Canada)

Science-granting councils in Sub-Saharan Africa: A typology of diverse science funding configurations

Johann Mouton (*Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology at Stellenbosch University, South Africa*)

Contexts of production, circulation and use of social research in South American low and middle income countries: a comparative study of Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru

María Balarin (*Group for the Analysis of Development, Perú*)

Ignacio González, Fernando Masi (Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya, Paraguay)

Natalia Peres (ARU Foundation, Bolivia)

Belén Servín (Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya, Paraguay)

Miguel Vera (ARU Foundation, Bolivia)

Developing and implementing a research and innovation policy framework in a country in transition – Vietnam's experience

Nguyen Thi Thu Oanh (*Vietnam Science & Technology Evaluation Center, Vietnam*)

Michael Braun (Vietnamese- German University, Vietnam)

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:30 ROOM D (Plenary)

PANEL 1: (CONTINUED) RESEARCH POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Evolution of science policy research in South Africa – “plus ça change ...”

Michael Kahn (*Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology, South Africa*)

Évolution récentes des politiques pour les sciences au Mexique: entre inerties institutionnelles et nouvelles pratiques en biotechnologie

Daniel Villavicencio (*Posgrado en Economía y Gestión de la Innovación, UAM- Xochimilco, Mexico*)

Alberto Morales (Facultad de Economía, UNAM, Mexico)

Marcela Amaro (UAM-Xochimilco, Mexico)

Instruments shaping the policy design: the case of the focalised policies of the Plan Argentina Innovadora 2020

Ana Pereyra (Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation, Argentina)

Solange Romina Martinez Demarco (*Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation, Argentina*)

14:30-15:00 Coffee break

Thursday, 21 January afternoon (continued)

15:00-16:15 Parallel Panels (Rooms D and E)

15:00-16:15 ROOM E

PANEL 2: STRENGTHENING ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Strengthening innovation and development research in African universities: the case of AfricaLics

Anna Kingiri, Rebecca Hanlin (AfricaLics Secretariat, African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya)

Margrethe Holm Andersen (Globelics Secretariat, Aalborg University, Denmark)

Aschalew Tigabu (AfricaLics Secretariat, African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya)

Institutional restructuring in South Africa: A case study on the centralization of research to influence policy and practice

Harsha Dayal (Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, the Presidency, South Africa)

Have People's Movements influenced Research Priorities in India? Illustrative case studies

Padma Prakash (IRIS Knowledge Foundation, India)

Padma Deosthali-Bhate (Centre for Health and Allied Themes, India)

Sangeeta Rege (Centre for Health and Allied Themes, India)

15:00-16:15 ROOM D

PANEL 3: ASSESSING RESEARCH PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT (ROOM D)

Priority issues for evaluation research in Science Granting Councils – Sub Saharan Africa

Johann Mouton (Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology at Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Research Evaluation in a Country in Transition - Experiences and Lessons from Vietnam

Michael Braun (Vietnamese- German University, Vietnam)

A Systemic Method for Assessing the Impacts of Agricultural Research for Development

Temple Ludovic, Barret Danièle, Dabat MH., Devaux-Sparatakis A., Faure G., Hainzelin Etienne, Mathé S., Toillier A., Triomphe B. (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), France)

Multidimensional evaluation framework for science, technology and innovation instruments: GEOPI Impact Evaluation Methodology

Paula Drummond de Castro, Sergio Salles-Filho (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Adriana Bin, Applied Science Faculty, University of Campinas (Brazil)

Nicholas Vonortas (George Washington University, USA)

16:15-16:30 Coffee Break

Thursday, 21 January (Continued)

16:30-17:30 Parallel Panels (Rooms D and E)

16:30-17:30 ROOM E

PANEL 2 CONTINUED: STRENGTHENING ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Taking a leap of faith: How young scholars in four ASEAN countries forge ahead for successful research careers

Catherine Beaudry (*École Polytechnique de Montréal, Canada*)

Promotion of transnational research in the South : scientific and political lessons from research on AIDS and hepatitis in Africa (Cameroun, Sénégal)

Fred Eboko (*Institut de recherche pour le développement, France*)

16:30-17:30 ROOM D

PANEL 3 CONTINUED: ASSESSING RESEARCH PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT

Under-reporting research relevant to local needs in the global south. Database biases in the representation of knowledge on rice

Ismael Rafols (*Ingenio CSIC-UPV, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain*)

Tommaso Ciarli (*Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex, UK*)

Diego Chavarro (*Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex, UK*)

Managing research for Impact: Lessons from a decade of systems- informed evaluation

Zenda Ofir (*University of Stellenbosch, South Africa*)

Thursday, 21 January (dinner)

Dinner - the "Tokyo Eat" - **Palais de Tokyo museum** . Bus departs from the *Radisson Blu hotel* at 19:45

Address: 13 avenue du Président Wilson - 75016 Paris

Métro: Trocadero, lines 6 or 9

Note: Participants are asked to confirm their participation to the dinner.

Friday 22 January

9:30-10:45 Parallel Panels (Rooms D and E)

9:30-10:45 ROOM E

PANEL 4 EXPANDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

Looking for Transformative Innovation in the South: The Case of the Chilean Mining Sector

Gonzalo Rivas, Jaime Álvarez, Dan Poniachik (*National Council of Innovation for Development, Chile*)

How do research groups cope with Science, Technology and Innovation Policy gaps in Colombia? The case of nanotechnologies

Astrid Jaime (Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia)

Constanza Pérez (*Department of Industrial Engineering, Universidad Central, Colombia*)

Bernardo Herrera (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)

Gonzalo Ordóñez (Universidad Externado de Colombia, and University of Twente, Netherlands)

Dominique Vinck (University of Lausanne)

Governing science-industry linkages in the Global South: from networks of power to developmental coalitions

Keston Perry (*School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK*)

9:30-10:45 ROOM D

PANEL 5 TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESEARCH

Mapping International Knowledge Flows: three dimensions for a framework to evaluate transnational cooperation in research

Leonardo Costa Ribeiro (Inmetro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Leandro Alves Silva, Márcia Siqueira Rapini, Gustavo Britto, Eduardo da Motta e Albuquerque (Cedeplar-UFMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

Dynamics of South-South Cooperation: An Analysis of Health Biotechnology Cooperation Between Low-and-Middle Income Countries

Halla Thorsteinsdóttir (*Small Globe Inc., Canada*)

Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India)

When the South comes to the North

Bernard Hubert (*Agropolis International, France*)

Roberto Cittadini (*Inta, Argentina*)

C. Carvalho (Embrapa, Brazil)

10:45-11:15 Break

Friday 22 January (continued)

11:15-12:30 Parallel Panels (Rooms D and E)

11:15-12:30 ROOM E

PANEL 4 CONTINUED EXPANDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

Mechanisms to enhance the dialogue between the communities involved in STI policy. The Latin American Experience

José Miguel Natera (CONACYT, México-Venezuela)

Gabriela Dutrénit (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM-X), México)

Enhancing the Innovation for Inclusive Development (IID) Readiness of National Research Councils in Southeast Asia: Process and Outcomes

Segundo Joaquin Eclar Romero (Development Studies Program, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Strengthening the interactive capabilities of public research institutes: a case study of science councils in South Africa

Glenda Kruss (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

11:15-12:30 ROOM D

PANEL 5 CONTINUED TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESEARCH

Transnational Cooperation for Research on the Sustainability of the Marginal Seas of South and East Asia

Lourdes J. Cruz (National Academy of Science and Technology, Philippines)

Mohd. Nordin Hasan (ICSU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Malaysia)

Toshio Yamagata (Membre Associe de l'Academie de Marine, Japan)

Annadel Cabanban (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Marie Antonette Menez (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Fadzilah Binti Abdul Majid (University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia)

New trends in knowledge generation lifts research cooperation in Africa a notch higher

Margaret Wanjiku (The MDG Centre, East and Southern Africa, Kenya)

The structuring of scientific research through cooperation in Africa countries: examples from French research for development

Philippe Hamelin, *Ouidir Benabderrahmane, Rigas Arvanitis (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France)*

12:30-13:30 Lunch (w/talk, tbc)

13:30-16:00 ROOM D

13:30-16:00 POLICY AND RESEARCH ROUNDTABLES

Introduced by Philippe Laredo, LISIS-IFRIS

- (i) **Domestic policy and international support**
- (ii) **Future research agendas**

Concluding remarks, Rigas Arvanitis, IRD - End of Conference

Note: All participants are asked to let Georgia Prountzou know if you plan to attend the dinners at the Radisson Blu (Jan 20, 22) and Tokyo Eat (Jan 21).

Georgia Prountzou: Georgia.Prountzou@u-pem.fr

Hotel:

Radisson Blu Hotel Boulogne

Address: 33 avenue Edouard Vaillant, 92100

Boulogne-Billancourt

Métro : station Porte de Saint-Cloud, line 9 (The

hotel is situated at three minutes walk from

“Porte de Saint-Cloud”)

Venue:

OECD, Château de la Muette

2 rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris

Métro : station “La Muette”, line 9 (or bus

station “Ernest Hébert” line PC1)

From Radisson Blu hotel to OECD headquarters :

By Metro:

Go to "Porte de Saint-Cloud" station (around 9 minutes walk)- Take **metro line 9** from **Porte de Saint-Cloud**, direction "**Mairie de Montreuil**" - Get off at "**La Muette**" station. From La Muette station to OECD, is about 10 minutes walk. Altogether it takes 28-30 minutes.

By Bus:

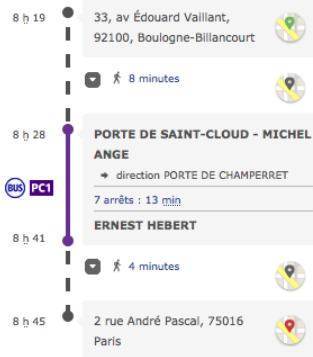
Go to station “Porte de Saint Cloud” of Bus **PC1** (about 400 m. from Hotel, around 6-7 minutes walk). The Station is on Boulevard Murat. Take Bus PC1, direction Porte de Champerret. Get off Station Ernest Hébert. OECD is about 4 minutes walk. Altogether it takes 24-25 minutes.

Bus trajet

25 min
8 h 19 – 8 h 45

12 min
de marche

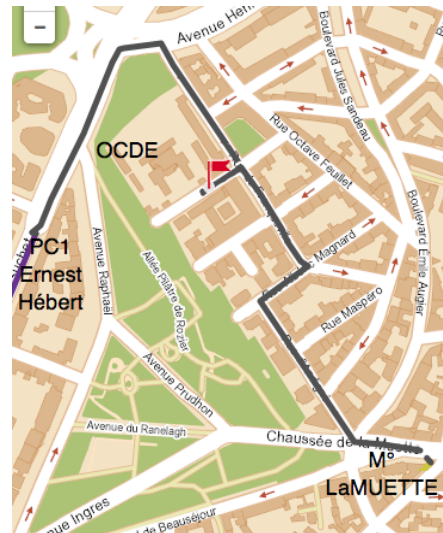
Pas de perturbations identifiées sur votre parcours



Departure map (hotel)



Arrival map (OECD)



Contacts in Paris : Rigas Arvanitis 06 10 42 11 84 (cell phone)
Mails : rigas.arvanitis@ird.fr and Georgia.prountzou@u-pem.fr

THE TRANSFORMATION OF RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH: POLICIES AND OUTCOMES

CONFERENCE CONTEXT AND THEMES

How countries support public scientific research has a direct bearing on the capability of researchers to generate scientific knowledge, and of organizations to adapt or apply such knowledge. While many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are characterized by weak scientific capacity, there are signs of change in how governments support research and promote science.

In this dynamic context, some evident signs of change include the emergence of new or restructured organizations to steer public research or promote innovation; new programmatic directions within such organizations; increased funding dedicated to research in academic settings; and, new domestic and international partnerships seeking to expand participation in and application of research. A multiplicity of organizations and funding sources have appeared, creating a complex web where resources circulate with knowledge in ways that are reshaping research systems in the South.

This Conference seeks to better understand the institutional, political and economic conditions driving these changes; their consequences in terms of building scientific capacity and the broader application of results from scientific research; and, the lessons for public policy. Panels and speakers will address specific case studies and comparative analysis of on-going changes, in specific research performing organizations and in the wider research system.

DEVELOPING RESEARCH POLICY FRAMEWORKS

There is considerable interest and debate on how countries prioritize, organize, fund and evaluate their investments in research. Many important changes have emerged in recent years like opening research to new actors, increasing private funding, developing international collaborations, and modifying the way research is funded. These actions imply transformations in professional values, professional careers, management practices, international collaboration, mobility and exchange of information, and policy-making processes, all of which form the core of this Conference. There is a need to understand

these changes, how they came about, how they are formulated in strategy documents and specific policies, and points of departure from previous policy frameworks. Taken together, how significant are these policy transformations for research and for development strategies more broadly? Increasingly, research and innovation are prominent features of national development agendas but their contributions have received little attention. *Abstracts are invited to analyze national or supranational experiences in developing scientific research policy frameworks, designing new or reforming existing institutions, and evaluations of those policies or institutions.*

STRENGTHENING ACADEMIC RESEARCH

In most countries, public science is synonymous with university-based research. While many universities still struggle with delivering quality education, some countries are experimenting with new ways of strengthening their scientific capability. Incentives for researchers, national programs to establish research chairs or centres of excellence, prioritizing and funding research programs of national interest, mobilizing the international scientific diaspora, and supporting research infrastructure are some contemporary examples. Typically such efforts favour natural, exact and life sciences and raise questions about the balance and breadth of a country's science base, in particular when comparing these disciplines to the humanities and social sciences. *Abstracts are invited that examine the outcomes of national policies and programs designed to strengthen the research capacity of the university sector, and tensions arising from prioritizing specific domains, topics and disciplines. Analysis of the dynamic of university-based research in specific domains or disciplines in response to shifts in national policy or university governance would also be welcome.*

EXPANDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

Traditional distinctions are blurring between who generates and who utilizes research results. The scientific method is no longer the unique source of legitimate knowledge, as knowledge emerging from non-scientific groups or populations (also known as "indigenous" or local knowledge) is progressively gaining acceptance. By actively dismantling barriers to participation in science, public policy is redefining (explicitly or implicitly) the social

contract between science and society. Public research institutions are being encouraged to work more closely with industry, or with societal / not for profit organizations to drive commercial and social innovation. Contested knowledge and new lines of research have been generated in the process, and further interactions with actors from both academic and non-academic backgrounds is becoming the rule rather than the exception. Some policies encourage this expanded participation in science by designing 'open innovation' platforms that promote collaboration and accelerate problem solving in technical and social domains. *Abstracts are invited that identify the opportunities and challenges of science granting councils in promoting these emerging forms of participation, evaluation of such modalities, and their broader impact on shaping research.*

ASSESSING RESEARCH PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT

Research performance and impact have until recently been measured and valued almost exclusively in terms of the knowledge production validated in the scholarly environment (peer reviewed publications, citations, journal impact factors and more). Other forms of knowledge production are usually more difficult to account for and the number of publications generated is but one indicator which does not accurately capture the variety of research practices, types of outputs generated or the anticipated societal impacts to which research is expected to contribute. In the wider interaction between public and private actors, and between different constituencies, the "traditional" measures of research impact are increasingly being questioned by researchers themselves. Private and public

research organizations, as well as funding agencies, are seeking to demonstrate the value of public investments, and are in need of new assessment tools, both to validate their own strategies and to evaluate the larger effects of research on society. *Abstracts are invited that present new or experimental developments including metrics, frameworks and approaches for tracking, measuring and evaluating research performance and diverse types of impact.*

TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESEARCH

While numerous countries have long-standing interests in promoting international scientific cooperation, far fewer can point to sustained initiatives despite the fact that international mobility for training or research is known to be a major contributor to building research capacity. There is, however, a shift occurring with the emerging middle-income powers playing a leading role in designing and funding

international scientific cooperation. As the research capacity of these and other countries have strengthened (institutions, research groups, universities, and private or NGO R&D), governments and research institutions have utilized scientific cooperation agreements and policy tools to support their own strategic objectives. This has led to a proliferation of bilateral science-based programs with North American and European countries, as well as a range of new South-South and so-called triangular cooperation programs. Through these diverse partnership arrangements, countries seek to advance a range of interests including strengthening scientific expertise, acquiring technology, promoting diplomatic relations, and tackling shared challenges like pollution, water scarcity, climate change, biodiversity, or disease prevention and control. *Abstracts are invited that explore the actual dynamics and effects of international collaborations, as well as new developments in South-South, or triangular research cooperation.*

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Canada

