



January 2010

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Bringing you information about DFID-funded research

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Systematic Reviews for International Development

DFID is piloting an exciting systematic review project that aims to strengthen evidence-informed decision-making. Systematic reviewing is a well-established methodology that aims to bring the rigour of primary studies to secondary studies and surveys. In brief, they systematically map the evidence base, critically appraise the evidence, and produce a synthesis of the best available evidence.

DFID will commission **25 systematic reviews in mid-February 2010 focusing on 5 thematic areas:**

- Agriculture and Food
- Climate and the Environment
- Governance in Challenging Environments
- Growth
- Human Development

DFID will be commissioning reviewers and review teams in February and expect the review process to involve 1 lead researcher and 1 or 2 research assistants. The systematic reviews should be suitable for publication in a peer review journal and will also provide a timely and rigorous assessment of the evidence base for key DFID policy questions. **Delivery of systematic reviews should be between March and August 2010. The call for proposals will be published in February, 2010.**

New Funding Opportunities for Research Programme Consortia (RPCs)

DFID anticipates funding three research themes with up to £7.5 million over six years, including an inception phase of up to one year. The three themes are:

- (i) Improving Mental Health Services in Low-Income Countries
- (ii) Tackling the Structural Drivers of the HIV Epidemic
- (iii) Tackling the Neglected Crisis of Undernutrition

In all cases, the closing date for applications is **23 April 2010**.

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New Projects

Communicating Research for Utilisation: Scoping Study

This scoping study, led by the South African institute Organisation Systems Development, will establish awareness about strategic communications in development research; capacity for supporting researchers' communications needs and demand for strengthening capacity; and survey supply and demand for post-graduate courses in strategic research communication. It follows on from a one-day workshop hosted by the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies in South Africa on 15 September, 2009. Participants were drawn from South and East Africa and represented a range of research and higher education institutions, research management societies and NGOs with an interest in and commitment to communicating research results for uptake and utilisation. The participants were researchers, research managers, science communication managers and practitioners, journalists and public relations and communications managers and practitioners.

New Research Documents

The Relationship Between Values, Religious Teaching and Development Concepts and Practices: A preliminary literature review

J. Dugbahaz, Working Paper No.33, Religions and Development Research Programme, 2009, 60 pages

This literature review is preparation for research into the ways in which the universal beliefs or basic principles of religion tend to be adapted, compromised and challenged in local contexts, with implications for people's conceptions of 'development' and their everyday practices. It reviews the teachings of Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and African traditional religion as they pertain to key development concepts and issues such as poverty, debt and credit, education and gender.

Four Imperatives for Sustainable Post-war Reconstruction in Sri Lanka

CRISE In Brief 2, 2009, 4 pages

Given the way in which the war ended, and the consequences that this generated – in terms of the vast humanitarian crisis, the heightened international media exposure, and the demoralised and marginalised condition of Sri Lanka's Tamil community – this policy brief advances four key points of critical relevance now for sustainable post-war reconstruction and a successful war-to-peace transition in Sri Lanka.

Population-level Effect of HSV-2 Therapy on the Incidence of HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa

R.G. White, E.E. Freeman, K.K. Orroth, et al., *Sexually Transmitted Infections* (2008) 84 (Supplement 2), 2008, 6 pages

Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) infection increases acquisition and transmission of HIV, but the results of trials measuring the impact of HSV-2 therapy on HIV genital shedding and HIV acquisition are mixed, and the potential impact of HSV-2 therapy on the incidence of HIV at the population level is unknown. This study concludes that that HSV-2 therapy could potentially have a population-level impact on the incidence of HIV, especially in more concentrated epidemics. However, a substantial impact requires high coverage and long duration therapy, or very high symptom recognition and treatment-seeking behaviour.

Canada's Designs for Aboriginal Participation

B. von Lieres and D. Kahane, *Citizenship DRC Case Study Series 'Citizen Prescriptions for Better Health Policy'*, 2009, 2 pages

This case study explores the value of separate participatory spaces for severely marginalised groups like Aboriginal people, some of the costs of this separated participation, and new ways of thinking about including the marginalised in large-scale deliberations, based on consultation on health system reform.

Armed Conflict, Crime and Social Protest in South Bolivar, Colombia (1996–2004)

G. Vargas, Working Paper No.65 (series 2), Crisis States Research Centre, 2009, 23 pages

Since the mid-1990s, scholars have challenged assumptions about the nature of contemporary civil wars. Armed organisations and combatants increasingly take part in criminal activities and behave as thugs rather than soldiers, while civilian collaboration is less based in collective political action and more on individualism and opportunism. This paper challenges these claims based on the study of an episode of armed conflict and political mobilisation in a Colombian region during the late 1990s and early 2000s.

State–Business Relations and Investment in Egypt

Abla Abdel-Latif and Hubert Schmitz, IDS Research Reports No.61, 2009, 106 pages

This study shows that informal relationships between key policymakers and investors have played an important role in raising levels of investment and fostering economic growth. Comparative observations show that common social roots and a common professional background facilitate the emergence of an effective public–private growth alliance, and the only necessary conditions are common interest and common understanding of the problems to be solved.

Expenditure on Obstetric Care and the Protective Effect of Insurance on the Poor: Lessons from two Indonesian districts

Z. Quayyum, M. Nadjib, T. Ensor and P. K. Sucahya, Health Policy and Planning, 2009

The Indonesian Government recently introduced a health insurance scheme to improve access to care for the poor. We investigated the payments made by households for different types of obstetric care, the economic consequences of payments and the effects of the new insurance on that expenditure.

In Children Developing Mild or Moderate Pneumonia at Home, is Three Days of Antibiotics Enough?

Evidence Update, Child Health Series, Effective Health Care Research Programme Consortium, December 2009, 2 pages.

This Update is adapted from a full Cochrane Review, Haider BA, Saeed MA, Bhutta ZA., 'Short-course versus long-course antibiotic therapy for non-severe community-acquired pneumonia in children aged 2 months to 59 months'. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005976. The study concludes that three days of antibiotics is as effective as longer treatments for mild and moderate community-acquired pneumonia.

Youth Citizenship, National Unity and Poverty Alleviation: East and West African approaches to the education of a new generation

M. Arnot, L. Casely-Hayford, P.K. Wainaina, Fatuma Chege and D.A. Dovie, RECOUP Working Paper 26, Centre for Commonwealth Education, 2009, 55 pages

Youth citizenship is now on the international agenda. This paper explores what that concept might mean in the context of two African nations: Kenya and Ghana. Post independence, both countries focused on rethinking the colonial concept of citizenship in line with their political–cultural traditions, providing education for all youth and encouraging new notions of national citizenship. This paper considers evidence from a wide range of documentary and social scientific sources to open debate about how to encourage young people's citizenship within the project of poverty alleviation.

Realising Rights newsletter

S. Reddin, Realising Rights RPC, Winter 2009, 3 pages

This newsletter from the Realising Rights Research Programme Consortium will keep you up to date with the work of their partners in Kenya, Bangladesh, Ghana and the UK. Articles this issue include African parliamentarians, Research to policy, Bangladesh workshop, Unsafe abortion, Men and masculinities, and Strange bedfellows.

Social Justice, Capabilities and the Quality of Education in Low Income Countries

L. Tikly and A.M. Barrett, EdQual Working Paper No.8, 2009, 29 pages

This paper sets out a theoretical approach for understanding the quality of education in low-income countries from a social justice perspective. The paper outlines and critiques the two dominant approaches that currently frame the debate about education quality, namely the human capital and human rights approaches. Drawing

principally on the ideas of Nancy Fraser and Amartya Sen, the paper then sets out an alternative approach based on a theory of social justice and of capabilities. It then analyses three aspects of social justice in more detail and seeks to relate these to EdQual and related research and debates.

Tax Matters: A media guide to research on taxation and good governance

Panos Media Toolkit on Communicating Research No.8, 2009, 8 pages

This briefing, which is intended to assist Southern print and broadcast journalists to communicate the findings of academic research in an accessible way sets out the main issues around the topic of taxation and good governance. It covers the problems of taxation in developing countries, and the links between taxation and governance, then looks at research on tax reform. A section entitled 'Investigating tax and governance' explains some tax terms and gives some key questions for journalists to ask, and ideas for tax stories. There is also a list of organisations conducting research on tax and governance, and some useful websites.

Developing a Tool to Measure Health Worker Motivation in District Hospitals in Kenya

P.M. Mbindyo, D. Blaauw, L. Gilson and M. English, *Resources for Health* (2009) 7: 40

How much does worker motivation affect the success of interventions to improve implementation of healthworker practices? In the absence of available measurement tools, we developed a tool to rapidly measure motivation at baseline and at subsequent points during an 18-month intervention study. After a literature review, a self-administered questionnaire was developed to assess the outcomes and determinants of motivation of Kenyan government hospital staff in eight district hospitals. The initial questionnaire included 23 questions (from seven underlying constructs) and was completed by 684 health workers.

Costs of utilizing healthcare services in Chakaria, a rural area in Bangladesh

FHS Research Brief, Bangladesh, Issue 2, 2009, 16 pages

This collection of four research briefs describes studies on 'Costs of utilizing healthcare services in Chakaria, a rural area in Bangladesh' (T. Wahed); 'Village doctors in Chakaria: Their characteristics and treatment practices' (R.R. Aziz); 'Villagers' perceptions about illnesses and healthcare providers in Chakaria, Bangladesh' (S. Choudhury); and 'Payment for serving the poor through vouchers increases utilization of safe motherhood services in Chakaria, Bangladesh' (A. Bhuiya).

Progress towards MDG5: Explaining the reduction in maternal deaths in Bangladesh

M.E. Chowdhury, R. Wolfe, A. Ahmed, N.A. Haque, and M.A. Quaiyum, *Towards 4+5 Briefing Paper 4*, 2009, 4 pages

Between 1990 and 2003, pregnancy-related deaths in Bangladesh fell from 514 deaths per 100,000 live births to 400. But with still over 11,000 maternal deaths every year, and to achieve the government's target of reducing the MMR by three quarters by 2015, the rate of decline must increase three-fold. This review compared the impact of different health interventions provided in the ICDDR,B-serviced and government-serviced areas, and identified the factors that contributed to the decline in maternal mortality.

Climate Change Futures of Water: Impacts on highlands and lowlands

RiPPLE Research Summary, 2009, 4 pages

This research examined inter-linkages between water and food security. It aimed to provide an information system and analytical tools to assess constraints to water access for survival and livelihoods protection in livelihood zones along a transect from highland to lowland. The tools developed through the Household Water Economy Analysis (HWEA) sub-LARS activity have also been used to model different scenarios of the impacts of climate change-related trends and hazards on different wealth group households in each of the livelihood zones.

Implications of Avian Flu for Economic Development in Kenya

J. Thurlow, *Africa/Indonesia Team Working Paper No.22*, 2009, 27 pages

Kenya is vulnerable to avian flu, given both its position along migratory bird routes and its proximity to other high-risk countries. This raises concern about the effect an outbreak could have on economic development. We use a dynamic computable general equilibrium model of Kenya to simulate potential outbreaks of different severities, durations and geographic spreads. Our findings support monitoring poultry production and trade, responding rapidly to possible infections, and improving both farmers' and consumers' awareness of avian flu.

Sustainable Biofuels Crops and Access in Developing Countries

PISCES Working Brief No.2, June 2009, 8 pages

This briefing discusses whether biofuel crop production can be conducted in a sustainable manner that benefits the poor in developing countries. It is stressed that the successful promotion, sustainable production and marketing of bioenergy requires strong policy and institutional support.

Political Accountability in Africa: Is the glass half-full or half-empty?

G. Hyden, Africa Power and Politics Programme (APPP) Working Paper No.6, 2010, 23 pages

How does the idea of 'working with the grain' apply to the issue of political accountability as it is confronted by parliamentarians in Africa? Drawing on interviews with Ghanaian MPs, this paper proposes a framework for a comparative study of MPs' accountability across countries, which would shed further light on the issues raised by the Ghanaian respondents. It argues that parties and party systems are bound to play an important role in strengthening MPs' accountability, and that making progress towards democracy entails politicians being allowed to 'live' their own rules rather than being prematurely forced into Western institutional straitjackets.

The Role of Media Literacy in the Governance Reform Agenda

J. Martinsson, CommGap Discussion Paper, 2009, 14 pages

To navigate a complex and an ever-evolving media landscape, citizens must learn the critical abilities and communication skills to participate actively and meaningfully in a democratic public sphere – the space where free and equal citizens come together to discuss and debate current affairs. Fueled by media literacy, this informed discussion in the public sphere can engage citizens as active stakeholders in governance reforms. This paper argues that media literacy therefore plays a crucial role in the governance reform agenda. The paper also makes recommendations for steps to improve governance through media literacy.

Human Rights and Climate Change

S. Humphreys, Cambridge University Press, 2009, 368 pages

This book presents a collection of 13 articles examining the human rights aspects of climate change and assessing the key public law and policy themes at their intersection. It considers the questions raised by climate change policies, such as accountability for extraterritorial harms; constructing reliable enforcement mechanisms; assessing redistributive outcomes; and allocating burdens, benefits, rights and duties among perpetrators and victims, both public and private.

Social Injustices Killing People

The Hindu, 11 September, 2008

This newspaper article reports on a lecture by Professor Michael Marmot called 'Social Determinants of Health: Challenges and Opportunities for Low and Middle Income Countries'. In addition to leading a DFID-funded research project, Professor Marmot is Chair of the World Health Organisation's Commission on Social Determinants of Health.

The Gender Divide: An experimental analysis of group formation in African villages

A. Barr, M. Dekker and M. Fafchamps, CSAE Working Paper 17, 2009, 36 pages

Assortative matching occurs in many social contexts. It is potentially a cause for concern because it 'limits people's social worlds in a way that has powerful implications for the information they receive, the attitudes they form, and the interactions they experience'. This paper aims to shed light on the factors associated with assortive matching in the context of group formation, and particularly gender. We experimentally investigate gender-sorting in sub-Saharan villages, which to our knowledge has not been studied before.

IAMI Report

International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), IAVI Report, Volume 13(5), Sep–Oct 2009, 20 pages

This issue of *Report* discusses two conferences: 'AIDS Vaccine 2009' and the Keystone symposium on TB and HIV. Background information on the Thai RV144 trial is given, including details about the vaccine candidates, volunteer criteria, dosing schedule, and the collaborators involved in the trial. An article on TB and HIV emphasises the need to tackle the diseases in tandem. Vaccine Briefs include Report Released on Global Immunization Efforts and WHO Convenes Meeting on Test and Treat Strategy.

Drug Screening for Kinetoplastid Diseases: A training manual for screening in neglected diseases

J.R. Ioset , R. Brun, T. Wenzler, M. Kaiser, and V. Yardley, DNDi and Pan-Asian Screening Network, 2009, 74 pages

This comprehensive manual is a practical and user-friendly guide for assays available to screen natural products against pathogens responsible for some of the neglected diseases, such as African trypanosomiasis and Leishmaniasis. It provides recommendations and protocols related to these assays, describes the principles of good scientific practice, and lists information about materials required for the assays, as well as key resources (databases, journals, institutions) and references.

Assessment on the Afghanistan Kabul-based Humanitarian Coordination Mechanisms, June–September 2009

L. Geirsdottir, NGOs and Humanitarian Reform Project, 2009, 6 pp

The assessment of coordination of humanitarian relief in Afghanistan is based on Humanitarian Reform Officers' observation and participation in monthly cluster meetings, interviews with the cluster UN leads and deputy leads, discussion sessions with the NGO partnership in the respective cluster, and individual discussions with NGOs participating in the clusters during the period from June to September 2009.

Inside SSA–CP

Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA-CP), Vol.3, No.1, January – March 2009, 3 pages

This issue features the following articles: CORAF/WECARD assumes lead institution role for KKM; IAR4D training of trainers workshop held in Mozambique; Introducing QueFax data management tool; Impact assessment postdoctoral fellows recruited; A visit to an innovation platform; Data management training successfully conducted across the PLS, and Lake Kivu taskforces trained on IAR4D.

Science and Innovation for Development

G. Conway, J. Waage, and S. Delaney, UKCDS, 2010, 366 pages

This book aims to show how science can contribute to international development. It uses the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a framework to address development issues where science is particularly active: agriculture, health and the environment. The nine chapters are grouped into three sections: Mobilising Science for Development, Science and Millennium Development Goals, and The Challenge of Climate Change.

Promoting Evidence-based Health Care: The role of the Cochrane Collaboration

J. Volmink, Presentation given at the DFID Seminar on Communication of Research for Uptake and Utilisation, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 14–16 September, 2009, 33 pages

This presentation by Jimmy Volmink of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University and the South African Cochrane Centre asks What is evidence-based health care?; What is the Cochrane Collaboration and what does it do?; and How does the Collaboration get its message over to information users?

Voices of the Poor: Community perspectives on access to urban land

Urban Landmark, 2007, 8 pages

This brochure contains an analysis of the perspectives and experiences of civil society organisations about access to urban land by the poor. It is based on a series of workshops undertaken during May and June 2007 as part of the Voices of the Poor project for Urban LandMark. Workshops were held in Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg and hosted by urban development NGOs active in the region. Nine obstacles to access to urban land by the poor are listed, followed by discussion of formal and informal land markets, and what communities want.

Industrialising West Bengal? The case of institutional stickiness

Deepita Chakravarty and Indranil Bose, IPPG Briefing Note, November 2009, 7 pages

Despite the pursuit of similar industrial policies during the post-1990s, Indian states have divergent outcomes in industrial growth. We try to explain this divergence in the context of the evolution of state–business relations in West Bengal (WB), a coastal state in Eastern India, and unique among Indian states not only by virtue of being ruled by an uninterrupted leftist regime for the last thirty-two years, but also by having witnessed a turnaround of sorts in its outlook towards private capital within this period.

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Recent News Stories

Sexual Health and HIV Evidence into Practice (SHHEP) group shortlisted for BMJ award

The Getting Research Into Practice award recognises those who have successfully introduced evidence-based improvements into patient care. SHHEP is a joint project of four DFID-funded consortia: Realising Rights; Programme for Research and Capacity Building in Reproductive and Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries; Addressing the Balance and Burden of HIV/AIDS (ABBA), and Evidence for Action (EFA). The four shortlisted submissions were selected from 127 submissions, and the winner will be announced at the BMJ Group Awards ceremony at the London Hilton on 10 March, 2010.

Exploiting the open access movement

In an opinion piece for SciDev.Net Kenyan researcher Joseph Juma Musakali asks what African research institutes can do to exploit the open access movement. African researchers find it hard to keep up to date with research because many universities and research institutes in Africa cannot afford to subscribe to scientific journals, which also makes it hard for scientists to share their results. As Joseph explains, the open access movement could lead to greater participation in the academic process – but this depends on having good information and communications technology (ICT), and he stresses the need for robust policies to improve ICT.

New blog on education and poverty in developing countries

RECOUN, the Research Programme Consortium on Educational Outcomes and Poverty, is investigating how education affects the lives and livelihoods of people living in poorer communities in the South, and what policy interventions might best support them. They have a new blog which aims to distribute news, views, the team's research findings and comments on education and poverty issues in developing countries. The RPC is led by the Centre for Education and International Development (CEID), Cambridge University and has partners in Kenya, Ghana, India and Pakistan.

Understanding adaptation decisions in Morocco

The threat posed by climate change in Morocco has been the subject of some concern for national and provincial policymakers, according to a policy brief from Climate Change Adaptation in Africa. Severe problems have been caused by recurring heat waves and the overall decline of precipitation in agricultural areas. This has led to water shortages, with available water per capita dropping by 25% since 1994, from 1110 cubic metres to 830 cubic metres. Policy responses require a better understanding of how different communities have been affected, and which impacts pose the greatest risk to people's livelihoods.

Progress in the fight against coffee wilt disease

Coffee wilt disease was first reported from Central Africa in the 1920s, but was brought under control by the 1950s and was no longer considered a threat. It returned with a vengeance in the 1990s, taking advantage of coffee institutes weakened by years of political and economic crises. CABI has recently published the final report of a seven-year study on coffee wilt disease funded by the Common Fund for Commodities, together with the EU and DFID. The report was presented at the Common Fund for Commodities' 20th Anniversary Seminar in The Hague in December 2009.

Science and Innovation for Development – A landmark in development thinking and practice

A new book by two of the UK's leading international development thinkers, Professors Gordon Conway and Jeff Waage, is a landmark in development thinking and practice. *Science and Innovation for Development* demonstrates how science and innovation can be harnessed to tackle today's biggest challenges in poor countries, including climate change, HIV/AIDS and illiteracy. Case studies are described, including the use of tissue culture to develop disease-resistant bananas in Kenya; the use of nanotechnology to develop cheaper

and faster kits for diagnosing infectious diseases; and the use of organic material to power a multi-purpose stove that can also function as a refrigerator and generator.

Benin's farmers given knowledge and tools to battle climate variations

Agriculture is central to Benin's economy; 70% of its population are farmers, and agriculture is around 90% of exports. Recent years have been difficult for farmers, with flooding, drought, and unpredictable rainfall patterns. A recent project led by *Initiatives pour un développement intégré durable* (IDID-ONG) details work to improve the quality and dissemination of forecasting information. In response to increasing climate variability the project has developed some adaptive practices, and as a result rural producers across many of Benin's regions now have access to much improved climate information and practical advice for the growing season.

Four projects awarded funding in RIU's Best Bets programme

The Research Into Use (RIU) 'Best Bets' programme, which tests out an innovative, competitive funding mechanism, will be supporting 'Safe and affordable armyworm control tools in East Africa' (led by CABI Africa); 'Improving access to NERICA rice seed (New Rice for Africa) in Uganda' (led by NACCRI, The National Crop Resources Research Institute, Uganda); 'Farmer-applied biocontrols and seed treatments in Kenya' (led by the Real IPM Company Ltd); and 'Resources and information for smallholder farmers and young people in East Africa' (led by Farm Input Promotions Africa; FIPS-Africa)

Analysing the economics and politics of state–business relations in Africa and India

The first results from a major international project investigating state–business relations across India and a range of countries in sub-Saharan Africa were published by the DFID-funded Research Programme Consortium on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (IPPG). The findings, which range from a new index that compares the effectiveness of state-business relations in Indian states, to a study of institutional weakness in post-apartheid South Africa, share the aim of identifying the political and economic factors affecting the relations between states and businesses and which shape the institutions (both formal and informal) which govern them.

Insurance claims for livestock losses in Kenya to be assessed using satellite technology

Payments by insurers to Kenyan farmers losing their livestock due to drought could soon be based on satellite data, avoiding the need for insurers to verify livestock losses in person. The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) will be conducting a pilot project early this year, using freely-available satellite data, to determine when vegetation in northern Kenya has died. The light reflected by dead and living vegetation differs, and this will enable ILRI to verify when vegetation has died and to instruct the insurers to make payments to farmers signed up to the scheme, enabling them to replace their stock.

Madagascar's astonishing range of biodiversity under threat

Madagascar, the fourth-largest island on the planet, has a unique and rich level of biodiversity. Despite these rich plant and animal resources decision-makers have not had enough precise spatial information on what people and resources are vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is a real threat to many of Madagascar's unique biodiversity treasures. A project led by DFID's Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) programme and carried out by the University of Antananarivo is looking to stem this trend by exploring vulnerability and adaptation options in the island's agricultural sector.

Dropping out from school and leaving opportunity behind

Access to education is increasing in many developing countries. This should provide the basis for meeting the Millennium Development Goals relating to educational access, but gains against these have been held back by high dropout rates. In Malawi 22% and in Uganda 32% of the Grade 1 students dropped out in 2005, and there is a similar trend in some South Asian countries. Recent research carried out by the DFID-funded Consortium for Research on Education, Access, Transitions and Equity (CREATE) provides a valuable insight into why children dropout of school.

Human Rights and Climate Change – New book

Climate change is likely to increase mass migration, to put increasing strain on health systems due to an increased incidence of disease, threaten food and water security, and lead to loss of shelter, land, livelihoods and culture, not to mention the threat of conflict. However, the climate change debate has, so far, paid little attention to human rights. The most severe effects of climate change will occur in the poorest countries, which frequently have weak human rights protections. It is critical that human rights criteria are included in climate change planning and policies.

What future globalisation?

The impact of the financial crisis on globalization will be explored at the 11th annual Global Development Network conference in January. More than 450 leading thinkers from around the world will come together in Prague for three days to ask - and begin to answer - a series of big questions. Will political pressures to push back globalization now come from the West? And how can developing countries counter it? Is a new variant of globalization likely to emerge from this crisis, and if so, what will its contours be? As western markets struggle to sustain their own economies, how can they help developing nations to achieve stable economic growth?

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