

**PROGRAMME WORKSHOP
'MIGRATION IN AN URBANISING AND GLOBALISING WORLD':**

Room 3.26 (ISS, The Hague)

14.30-16.00

16.30-18.00

Convener: Annelies Zoomers

Assistant convener: Joris Schapendonk

Available papers (see website):

Migration and development in Asia: knowledge frameworks

Parvati Raghuram (The Open University, UK), Maruja M.B. Asis (Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines) & Nicola Piper (Swansea University, UK).

A Conceptual Map of Knowledge for Research on Latin American Migration and Development in a Globalized World

Gaspar Rivera-Salgado (University of California Los Angeles, Center for Labor Research and Education).

Changing migration patterns in Africa and Knowledge production: a research agenda.

Mariama Awumbila (Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana, Legon) & Takyiwaa Manuh (Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon).

Programme:

14.30-14.45: welcome and introduction: Annelies Zoomers

14.45-15.00: Presentation by Mariama Awumbila : State of the art of migration studies Latin America (Based on paper Awumbila & Manuh) – personal reflections/ discussion

15.00-15.15: Presentation by John Oucho: State of the art of migration studies Latin America (based on paper Rivera-Salgado) – with personal reflections.

15.15-15.30: Presentation by Ton van Naerssen: State of the art of knowledge about migration in Asia (based on paper Raghuram, Asis and Piper) -with personal reflections.

15.30-16.00: discussion

/ break (30 minutes)

16.30: .. continuation: discussion until 18.00 o'clock

Topics for discussion:

1) Research Arenas: International Research Partnerships

This issue deals with the difference between research partnerships in the context of development cooperation (with a strong capacity building component) and research partnerships in the context of international research cooperation, and what is needed for the first form to evolve into the second. It also looks into how research capacity hitherto not involved with development issues can be mobilised for global development. It discusses how research communication and information services can play a role in building new institutional arrangements for research partnerships.

This issue focuses on the changing global environment for identifying possible new partnerships and incentives for cooperation.

2) Research Practices: Embedding Research in Society

This issue deals with the potential tension between social relevance and academic excellence of research. It looks into the knowledge chain connecting those having a stake in agenda setting and research programming, the research community itself, and actors able to use and valorise research findings for development. It touches upon the role of research communication and information intermediaries (including science journalism) in strengthening the knowledge chain. It explores whose voice is heard in priority setting and deciding on the relevance of research, especially in the context of development cooperation and international partnerships. It equally looks into who is involved in validating knowledge and deciding on the excellence of research. It also deals with questions of mono-, multi-, inter- or transdisciplinarity and the competing valuation cultures.

3) Research Capacities: Capacity Building for Relevant Research

This issue deals with modes and forms of research capacity development. It looks into research capacity needs in the context of development priorities, including capacities in the fields of research communication and (open) access to research information and outcomes. It deals with the question how research capacity can be developed in such a way that the enhanced capacity actually strengthens innovation systems. It explores how external support and international cooperation can be mobilised and how the role of international research partnerships can be improved from a development perspective. It deals with brain drain and brain gain. It touches upon the first issue since also in the North research capacity building remains an ongoing concern. Questions about the scale of research partnerships will be looked into. Should research capacity be developed within every country or can it be organised on broader (sub)-continental levels? As for the Netherlands, what should be maintained as a minimal level of research capability for issues of global development, and what could better be organised at European or even global levels?