

**THE PRODUCTION OF REGIONAL INFORMATION
VALUE ADDED RESEARCH OVERVIEWS
ETHNICITY AND GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA, ARAB COUNTRIES, ASIA,
EUROPE, AND LATIN AMERICA**

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Inter-regional Program Background: IDIN, ICCDA, and IDRC

The present book is a result of an inter-regional research effort sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada directed to strengthen relations between researchers, the information sector and policy makers in different regions in the World.

The main concern is to stimulate the circulation of Social Science and Development information and to promote regional and inter-regional cooperative research in support of development processes. A special information activity began in 1976 as an initiative of the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA) (1) with the support of the OECD Development Centre in five world areas: Africa, Arab Countries, Asia and Pacific, Europe and Latin America: the *International Development Information Network (IDIN)* (2) (3)

From 1976 to 1986 the OECD Development Centre (4) provided the framework, guidance, methodology and coordination of the information gathering. In close cooperation with the regional members, they undertook the updating of information on research institutes, ongoing projects, and publications. As a result, several databases and printed directories have been jointly published and training provided to information officers.

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1) *ICCDA member associations are: the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA, Kuala Lumpur); the Association of Arab Institutes and Centers for Research in Economic and Social Development (AICARDES, Tunis); the Latin American Social Science Research Council (CLACSO, Buenos Aires); the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA, Dakar); and the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI, Geneva and Tilburg).*

3) *Executives Secretaries of Regional Associations: ADIPA, Kuala Lumpur: Syed Abdus Samad and Zakaria Ahmad; AICARDES, Tunis: Hedi Ghorbel; CODESRIA, Dakar: Thandika Mkandawire; CLACSO, Buenos Aires: Marcia Rivera; EADI, Geneva: Claude Auroi. External cooperation of OECD / DC, Paris, Giulio Fossi and Henny Helmich.*

4) *Information officers participating in IDIN VAP: General Coordination of IDIN: Dominique Babini.; ADIPA: Syed Abdus Samad, Eyerin Nasir, and Rizwani Maarof.; AICARDES, Moncef Abbes and Nassira Kaabi; CODESRIA: Abou Moussa Ndongo and Jean .Pierre Diouf; CLACSO: Dominique Babini, Catalina Saugy, Gustavo Navarro and Gabriela Amenta; EADI: Tinka Ewoldt, Monica Allmand, Frans Suijkerbuijk and OECD/DC, Paris, Alice Watson.*

5) *Financial and technical support of IDRC, Ottawa, coordinated by Martha Stone and Fay Durrant*

After a first evaluation of results in 1984, it was decided to initiate the decentralization of activities, empowering regional centers to strengthen regional capacity in information management and facilitating access to information. At the end of the second phase 1989-1991, IDIN was acknowledged to be "a particularly crucial inter-regional mechanism for promoting and enhancing the circulation of information within the development community" (2)

A new phase (1992-1995) was designed to allow each partner to undertake complementary inter-regional responsibilities within this decentralized network. The division of responsibilities for the coordination of inter-regional activities was along the following lines:

- a) CLACSO - management and co-ordination of the IDIN network; design and development of inter-regional value-added products and services and telenetworking experiments.
- b) EADI - testing the global database structure, and identification and acquisition of complementary databases; technical committee.
- c) CODESRIA - production of manuals for basic training in IDIN methodologies.
- d) AICARDES - hosting network meetings and seminars.
- e) ADIPA - study of income generation sources for IDIN.
- f) OECD Development Centre - provision of technical support, training and publication of regional directories.

The value added concept

Information centres are increasingly moving in the direction of developing innovative, information and communication services and finding ways to generate new value for existing information.

After the introduction of new technologies to store information, particularly databases on research projects, bibliography, specialists and profile of institutes, it was necessary to produce useful outputs of this information for distant researchers and policy makers. The International Development Research Centre from Canada (IDRC), based on a long experience in information management in developing countries, suggested to explore the "value added perspective" to plan outputs of the new databases.

 2) Cubillo, Julio. *IDIN Evaluation report.* (UN-ECLAC specialist).

(3) Tylor, Robert *Value-Added Processes in Information Systems.* Norwood, New Jersey, Ablex Publishing, 1986

The “value added approach” and the “user”

Where can one start? Start with “*the user*” .

The idea of information “*value added perspective*” was strongly introduced in the information arena in the eighties (3). More than a straight purpose of “adding value” to something already existing, the focus is on the “users’ needs” and then to “add value” by acting accordingly. “Users’ needs” is the main guideline that sustains the concept of “value added”:

Presently, this concept is the framework for a very wide range of information products:

- properly abstracting and indexing services;
- adding value to the Internet’s information through repackaging the existing resources;
- subject-oriented guides for Internet
- clearinghouse for subject and abstract amended information
- improved retrieval technologies,
- better designed user interfaces
- gateway systems for servers based on different user’s protocols
- new services from international telephone companies.

Who is the “user”? Who “uses” what?

An interregional exploratory “Users Study” was undertaken in the five regions. According to a decentralized methodology, this task was requested by IDIN to a focal point in Uruguay. This Study confirmed the need of synthesis reports and also the interest on very selective information and communication facilities with specific authors in a context of scarcity of resources and time.

Regional information overviews as frames of reference

IDIN then imagined the production of “value added products” (VAP) at a regional level. “Regional” is understood here in a wide sense, related to five areas in the World: Africa, Asia, Arab Countries, Europe and Latin America. Supporting this approach were numerous reasons:

- there is an evident gap between information accumulated in three sectors: researchers, documentation area and policy makers;
- there are excellent regional researchers who do not use the new information available;
- the regional associations could provide this information as a source to be considered by the researcher;
- outputs of databases as simple lists of records need to be edited and to be introduced by a synthesis and, more important yet, must be introduced explicitly in the social debate by researchers and policy makers. Information doesn’t walk alone.

Regional Research Associations are observers and active participants in the research and policy arena and have a strong commitment for monitoring the socio-political evolution of the regions and the production of research activity related to it. As regional organizations, this kind of overviews is essential. They are in an excellent position to produce regional overviews . This is possible because of the institutional constituency of these associations built by institutions members scattered in a wide range of countries. Their proximity to actors and their involvement in the socio-political milieu, as well as their daily debate with local agents who are the producers of events, facilitate them to explain facts and figures.

For this reason it was proposed to undertake “regional overviews” as the value added approach synthesis tool for international debates and also as a frame of reference for national or local scale research.

The idea was to work in a joint information activity with senior researchers who have a previous regional experience, and produce overviews on specific subjects (Value Added Products (VAP)).

The subjects

In 1992, IDIN information officers of the five regional associations invited the executive secretaries * of the developing research associations from five regions in the world, to select upon consensus, two relevant subjects. These subjects proved to be very relevant, confirming the accuracy of their feelings at that time:

-VAP Subject 1: DEMOCRATIZATION, ADJUSTMENT AND GOVERNANCE:
Subject proposed by Thandika Mkandawire, Executive Secretary of CODESRIA, Dakar

-VAP Subject 2: ETHNICITY, CULTURAL IDENTITIES, INTEGRATION
PROCESSES, NATIONALISM AND TENSIONS DUE TO RACIAL
OR ETHNIC CONFLICTS.
Subject proposed by Marcia Rivera, Executive Secretary of CLACSO, Buenos Aires.

**Table 1: Regional researchers participating in
DEMOCRATIZATION, ADJUSTMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

REG.ASSOC.	RESEARCHER	COUNTRY	INSTITUTE
AFRICA CODESRIA	Adebayo O. OLUKOSHI	Nigeria Lagos	Nigerian Inst.of Internat. Affairs
ARAB COUNT. AICARDES	Salma ZAOUARI BOUATTATOUR	Sfax Tunisia	University of Sfax
ASIA ADIPA	Murugesu PATHMANATHAN	Malaysia Kuala Lumpur	Fac. of Econ. Admn Univ. of Malaya
EUROPE EADI	David SEDDON	England Norwich	Univ. East Anglia School Devel.Stud.
LATIN AMER. CLACSO	Mario dos SANTOS Marcela NATALICCHIO	Argentina Buenos Aires	Univ. Buenos Aires and CLACSO

**Table 2: Regional researchers participating in
ETHNICITY, CULTURAL IDENTITIES, INTEGRATION
PROCESSES, NATIONALISM AND TENSIONS DUE TO RACIAL
OR ETHNIC CONFLICTS.**

REG.ASSOC.	RESEARCHER	COUNTRY	INSTITUTE
AFRICA CODESRIA	Jibrin IBRAHIM	Nigeria Zaria	Dpt. Political Sc. Ahmadu Bello Univ.
ARAB COUNT. AICARDES	Badra BCHIR	Tunisia Tunis	University of Tunis
ASIA ADIPA	Sadrel REZA & Nazrul ISLAM	Bengla Desh Dhaka	University of Dhaka
EUROPE EADI	Michel ORIOL	France Nice	IDERIC Univ. de Nice
LATIN AMER. CLACSO	Rodolfo STAVENHAGEN	Mexico & U.S.A	Colegio de Mexico & Stanford University

**Table 3: Guidelines for the regional overviews
information value added products**

For this essay to produce value added products, IDIN VAP coordinator designed very simple guidelines, (1-2 pages) sent by fax and email to researchers selected by the five regional associations of Social Sciences. Their information officers coordinated the regional process. Main stages were:

Outlines of the subject: Executive Secretaries were requested to select upon consensus subjects to be discussed inter-regionally and to propose outlines expected for the future value added product, particularly:

- 1) their opinion about the most useful content of the document within the region.
- 2) the names of some possible researchers for each subject.

Researchers: Each ICCDA association proposed one researcher with previous regional knowledge on the VAP subject, to be contracted by IDIN, to produce a regional synthesis document on the topic.
Total: 2 subjects x 5 regions

Activities: Each researcher was expected to produce a document (overview), or preliminary state of the art in one subject in the region.
The subjects were delimited by the crossing of the mentioned sets of key words. It is obvious that in each region and country there can be great differences in the development of research and the perspective and meaning of the key words.

IDIN information support: With the help of IDIN Information Officers, the document was asked to incorporate information about ongoing research projects on the topic, and addresses of the institutes where those interested could get in touch with the authors. The document would consider other information networks and databases (i.e. Red de Redes/IDRC, DARE/UNESCO, ILO, DAI/IDRC, etc. according to the subject)

Payment: For this activity, researchers received one payment from IDIN Secretariat once the final paper was approved.

Results of the Value Added Products

Two comparative sets of five regional overviews (total of ten regional papers) were produced under the coordination of the information area of the five regional associations, from 1993 to 1995.

Ethnicity researchers and overviews

After the unexpected transformations of Eastern Europe at the end of the eighties, ethnicity, cultural identities, integration processes, nationalism and tensions due to racial or ethnic conflicts became subjects that needed to be considered seriously, according to their powerful capacity to produce relevant socio-political transformations. This book includes five regional overviews on the subject::

- Africa:

Jibrin Ibrahim, from the Department of Political Sciences and Charmaine Pereira from the Department of Sociology, at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, prepared the overview "*On dividing and Uniting: Ethnicity, Racism and Nationalism in Africa*". They discuss the paradigm of "modernization" which inspired the movements of African liberation from Colonialism, after the second World War that imposed models where "nationalism", western education, political parties, trade unions, communications, commerce and urbanization seemed progressive and laudable, while ethnicity or "tribalism" was retrogressive, divisive, and in opposition with the construction of the nation-state.

The authors analyze theoretically the concepts of ethnicity and tribalism and its application to Africa, according to a periodization:

a) *Pre-colonial period*: Contradicting well spread assumptions, they argue that even in Pre-Colonial times ethnic boundaries and identities are difficult to decipher, they are amorphous and constantly re-worked.

b) *Colonial period*: Tribalism was formulated as part of the colonial project; stronger and more rigid ethnic identities evolved and antagonistic ethnic relations became possible.

c) *Post-colonial period*: dominated by authoritarian exclusion of large segments of society in the political process, by strengthening the central administration. Africa suffered from ethnically motivated violence: civil wars in Nigeria, Liberia, Sudan, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Uganda, etc. Millions of people have been killed in atrocious ways.

Race and racism concepts are analyzed from the African point of view, where colour lines separate not only because of imperialism, but coming from deeper historical roots and also question of "class conflicts" are transformed into "race conflicts". Nation and nationalist perspectives are analyzed through the struggles from 1945 to 1965, and in recent Pan Africans movements.

The preview of the issues of ethnicity, racism and nationalism in Africa leads the authors to a discussion on the nature of boundaries and the possibilities of democracy as concluding remarks.

- Arab Countries:

Badra Behir, sociologist, specialist in cultural change at the University of Tunis, Doctorat de 3e. Cycle at the Universite de Sorbonne, was selected by AICARDES in Tunisia to prepare the report *"Ethnicite, identites culturelles, integration, nationalisme et conflits raciaux et ethniques dans les Pays Arabes"*.

Ethnicity is seen through political processes that have strongly moulded the Arab countries. European colonisation in the XIXth century dominated Islamic poles of civilisation such as Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia. Western world is perceived by many moslems as destroyer of countries and cultures. After World War II, laic national movements of independence as Baath and Nasserism dominated the Pan Arabic scenario. Four decades later, this political trend is being displaced by powerful religious forces that are revamping the Arab - Moslem world, as is the case in Iran, Algeria, Iraq, Egypt and Sudan. Within this context, Arab culture and the Koran have a political role, strengthening identity against Western culture seen as aggressive and offensive. In this context, development projects of the 50 and 60 are rejected, considered as means of legacy of governments of Western origin acting in the name of liberty, democracy and welfare. The author asks herself if the successful model of Tunisia, her country, based on cultural tolerance and political liberalisation will last within the present Arabic context.

- Asia:

Sadrel Reza and M. Nazrul Islam, economists from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh are the authors of *"Ethnicity, Cultural Identities, Integration Processes, Nationalism and Tensions due to Racial or Ethnic Conflicts in Asia"*. Dr. Reza holds two Masters and a PhD degree from the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.

After the 250 years of Western domination, ethnic plural societies characterize the independent states in Asia. Dominated by nation-states, ethnic groups are demanding a greater participation in government, economic policies and in some cases, autonomy or secession. States look vulnerable, facing ethnic and economic conflicts as is the case with Tamilnadu, Cashmere and Muslim groups in India or Shans, Karen and Kachin in Burma, Bengalees in Pakistan, and many others. The authors observe that conflicts usually end in military authoritarian governments and argues that the success or failure of national integration in Asia and in most of the developing countries is likely to remain directly dependent on the capacity to respond to democratic values as distinct from authoritarianism and military domination.

- Europe:

Michel Oriol, from the Institut d'Etudes et de Recherches Interculturelles et Interethniques (IDERIC), University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis, France, presented the report *"Migrations, ethnicite, processus de developpement en Europe"*. The author underlines the importance of the history of migrations in Europe and the construction of paradigms on ethnicity, its rupture and the loss of relevance of the national frame of reference. Most of Dr. M.Oriol's report is based on current research projects undertaken in European institutes on conditions of integration, transnational comparisons about these paradigms and the methodological orientations of research.

- Latin America:

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, social anthropologist from the Colegio de Mexico, advisor at UNRISD, Geneva and lecturer at Stanford University in the USA, prepared the 1993 *"Report on Cultural Identity, Race and Ethnicity in Latin America"*. Dr. Stavenhagen's publications are part of the classic bibliography of Latin American social anthropology university course.

The cultural unity of Latin America is firmly rooted in the colonial history of the Catholic Iberian tradition imposed in the XVIth century, that shaped local history for three hundred years, before the political independence in the XIXth century. Stavenhagen's report is centered on indigenous studies, and the academic paradigm that dominated ethnological studies. In Latin America, the early academic paradigm related to culturalist approaches has been displaced by proposals concerned with development, modernization and nation building of the sixties and seventies, strongly influenced by Marxism. Ethnic and cultural issues were considered insignificant while class analysis and revolution movements became the dominant ideology in the social sciences. Presently, within the context of "post-modern" currents in philosophical and cultural thinking, "culture" has reemerged as a dynamic concept. Indigenous organizations are riding a crest of sympathy. According to the author's view, whether this is a transitory phenomenon or not in Latin America, and what effects it may have on the indigenous peoples themselves, remains to be seen.

Democratization, adjustment and governance researchers and overviews

The five regions where the overviews were prepared, are under great transformations due to democratization processes of the eighties and the nineties. Adjustment policies implemented in the same period pose new challenges of how to sustain development in frameworks of truly democratic regimes. Most authors ask themselves if the transition towards market oriented economies underlined by international adjustment policies is going to sustain and to promote democratic regimes.

The book includes five regional overviews on the subject, prepared from 1993 to 1995:

- Africa:

Adebayo O. Olukoshi, PhD degree from the University of Leeds, economist, political sciences and international affairs specialist, Director of Research at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos, Nigeria, prepared the report *“Democratization, Adjustment and Governance in Africa: an Overview”*. Olukoshi had a previous special information support of the documentation area of CODESRIA, co-ordinated by Abou Moussa Ndongo. It has been included as a bibliographical, current research projects and institutes guide, with a list of selected special libraries. Dr. Olukoshi is concerned by the trend that demonstrates that adjustment policy in Africa can reinforce authoritarian forms of government. In his work he constructs a useful typology to understand governability problems in different political contexts: strictly military, civil-military diarchy, civil presidency, civil parliamentarian, etc.

- Arab Countries:

Salma Zouari-Bouattatour, economist, vice-president of the University of Sfax, in Tunisia, founder of the Research Laboratory of Applied Economy, was selected by AICARDES to prepare the paper on *“Democratisation, Ajustement et Gouvernance. Tendances au Monde Arabe”*. She finds that within the Arab region: there are countries where adjustment policies failed because of bad governance due to problems of democracy, and countries with successful adjustment policies when political reforms work together with economic reforms. A third case is when liberal economy has been installed but political life stays unchanged.

- Asia:

Murugesu Pathmanathan, economist at the Faculty of Economics and Public Administration of the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, prepared the overview representing Asia: *“Democratization Adjustment and Governance: the Asian Economic Miracle Revisited”*. The author considers the general trend in Asia towards a civilian government, with an emphasis on law, autonomy, transparency in decision-making. Process of adjustment is considered through political, social and economic innovation, administrative reform. There are few regional research projects exploring these issues, with exceptions as CAPA, EROPA and ADIPA/APDC, and with a wider infrastructure the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

- Europe:

David Seddon, PhD social anthropologist, London School of Economics, with a wide and diverse professional activity. Lately working at the European Development Centre, University of East Anglia. Dr. Seddon and a team of researchers prepared a detailed report examining many European countries: *“Economic Reform, Governance and Democracy in Europe”*, Western and Eastern, over the past 25 years. It provides a framework based on an analysis of the economic

reform within the crisis of 1973 - 1981, followed by the welfare state towards the liberal austerity in the eighties and nineties. An identification of regime types is proposed: neo-liberal, conservative-corporist and socio-democratic as a guide to classify Western European models (British neo-liberal model, the Nordic social democratic model, and the Continental Europe corporatist model in Germany, The Netherlands and France) and Eastern European cases (Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the north and, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania in the south). This overview received the extensive information support coordinated by Tinka Ewoldt, of the EADI-IDIN team, at IVO Institute, Tilburg, in The Netherlands. (*)

- Latin America:

Mario R. dos Santos , Director of the Academic Area at CLACSO's Secretariat and coordinator of many regional UNDP projects, and his assistant Marcela Natalicchio, sociologist from the University of Buenos Aires, prepared the "*Democratization, Adjustment and Governability in Latin America. An Analytical Guide*". This was one of M. dos Santos last papers, as he died unexpectedly at the age of 52, in March 1995. Dos Santos discusses why the concept of *governability* is different to that of *governance*. A detailed typology of governability situations was defined and 5 countries examined through a periodization process: Argentina, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico. An extensive bibliographical and current research guide was also included by the authors.

M. dos Santos has certainly been one of the researchers who cooperated the most with IDIN information projects, always ready to analyse and discuss proposals submitted by colleagues from other regions and to contribute positively for a better understanding of political processes in the World.

 (*) Ewoldt-Leichter, Tinka and David Seddon. Democratization, Adjustment and Governance: the Experience in Europe : From the information point of view. Paper presented at Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, ADIPA Inter-regional Seminar, October 1994 (M.S.)

Conclusions

Research information centres are moving more and more outside of their walls to develop new value added information and communication services. New partnerships are now emerging in the information arena. There is a bewildering array of possibilities based on renovated new technologies and new work methodologies not yet widely used by researchers or policy makers. One visible alarming conclusion is that the information gap is growing between those who have and do not have access to new communication resources. An *Homo Connectus Era* is under construction (*). In spite of positive advances, this trend is not homogeneous. The lack of communication with the researchers and policy makers has certainly been a difficult point tackled in the production of the proposed regional overviews. A rich activity can be developed in this regard.

The ten overviews resulting out of this information and research activity present a broad and renovated conceptual framework based on the authors proximity to the production of local research and their direct contact with the situations analyzed. They have worked upon conceptual delimitation's of problems of governance (and governability in some cases). Typologies of situations have been proposed to organise the main historical trends. Academic and political paradigms have been re-considered.

As it was expected, cultural symbols, ethnic issues and conflicts, have been confirmed in all regions as powerful dynamic forces in spite of being denied till very recently in the academic and political environment. This demonstrated to be true not only in exotic society but also in industrial capitalist society where relevant political decisions are taken daily, upon national identity criteria. Ethnic and multi-cultural conflicts are deeply rooted in modern society. In the name of universal welfare, totalitarian governments have been undermined by recent ethnic independence struggles. National and ethnic minorities are demanding to international organizations support for a greater representation and participation in their national government institutions, in economic planning and in some cases, they request self determination or independence based on rights to secession.

The very diverse regional situations presented in this book provide a rich source to theorise in terms of the relation between nation, state and civil society.

Arguments on ethnicity, cultural identities, integration processes, nationalism and tensions due to racial or ethnic conflicts, have gained new vigour within recent changes in wide world areas reflected Eastern and Central Europe secessions, South African political changes, Muslim movements growing in Africa, Europe up to South East Asia.

Contemporary immigration movements strongly confront the rights to formal citizenship although racist boundaries of citizenship and freedom of movement do not always relate to outside immigrants. The right for national self-determination which has been sustained by liberal and socialist governments, assume an ideal type of a nation-state in which all citizens are member of the same ethnic origin.

The overviews on Democratization, Governance and Adjustment policies are intermingled with cultural dynamic forces. They outline the main dimensions in

which regional peculiarities can be understood. Democratic welfare states are under severe governance issues and adjustment reforms guided by international funding agencies. They look vulnerable facing nationalistic movements and ethnic conflicts supporting economic demands based on social situations issued on new international coalitions that introduce new population movements and further citizenship requirements. Adjustment policies within market oriented policies have surprising similarities in the five regions.

The ten regional teams of researchers and information officers with their reports have given their view. Now inter-regional mechanism of discussion and comparison and updating would be necessary (**). There are evident similarities and differences in the main trends of the five regions. Links must be constantly worked out to renovate the rich field of cooperative and comparative activities that can be developed. One of the issues for the future is to join efforts to consolidate systems of inter-regional networks on specific subjects, to facilitate a more fluid communication of universities and NGOs research centres, to stimulate the exchange of information and experiences and produce comparative synthesis.

(*) Nilan, M.L. From Homo Sapiens to Homo Connectus. New York, Syracuse University, 1996 (M.S.)

(**) Inter-regional Seminar on Development, Governance and Adjustment Policies. Kota Kinabalu, IDS, ADIPA, Malaysia, 1994.

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Electronic information related to IDIN

CD-ROMS and IDIN:

The DAI CD-Rom, 5 th ed. ., Ottawa, IDRC, 1996 (IDIN: 2861 Research projects 1990-94, from, Africa CODESRIA, Arab Countries AICARDES, Asia ADIPA, Europe EADI. and Latin America CLACSO. Many other international databases)

Red de Redes CD-Rom, 2nd.. ed., Lima, ALIDE and Sao Paulo, BIREME/OPS, Aug.1995, (IDIN-CLACSO 3 databases, and 20 from other 9 regional organizations in Latin America).

WWW Internet Servers and IDIN:

<http://www.idrc.sg> IDIN-ADIPA, Asian information

<http://www.webcom.com/~clacso>: IDIN- CLACSO Latin American information

<http://lanic.utexas.edu> IDIN-CLACSO, Latin America: 3 databases:
research, bibliographic, institutes.

<http://ax.apc.org/~redesal> IDIN-CLACSO, Latin America: 3 databases

Diskettes:

MOST-IDIN Global Database on MOST/UNESCO subjects, prepared by Tinka Ewoldt, EADI, IVO, Tilburg , edited by CLACSO, Buenos Aires, 1995.

IDIN Diskettes are prepared upon request with selected outputs from the regional databases and the global IDIN database on specific subjects.

Printed directories:

See several books published by OECD/DC as joint editions with the regional associations ADIPA, AICARDES, COEDSRIA, CLACSO, EADI, with outputs of databases on development and social sciences research projects and profile of institutes..
