



European
Commission

Open the Door

**Social Science Research for Development
and a Sustainable Future**



*Research and
Innovation*



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
Directorate B – European Research Area
Unit B.6 – Reflective Societies

Contact: Zoltán Krasznai

E-mail: RTD-SSH-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETIES@ec.europa.eu
RTD-PUBLICATIONS@ec.europa.eu

European Commission
B-1049 Brussels

Open the Door

Social Science Research for Development and a Sustainable Future

Research projects on development
supported by the European Union's
Research Framework Programmes

**EUROPE DIRECT is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union**

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the following information.

The views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

ISBN 978-92-79-49179-5

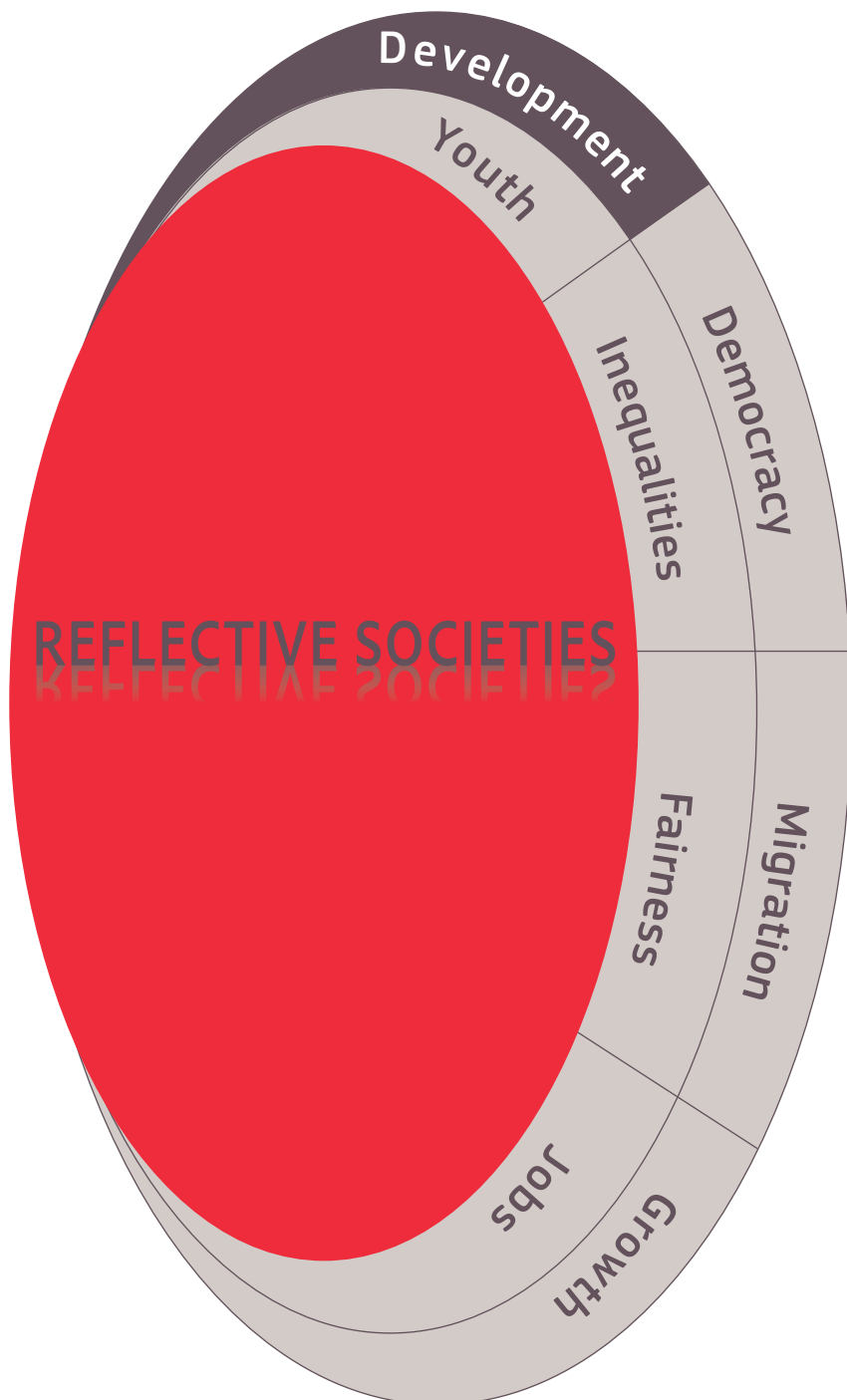
doi 10.2777/35201

ISSN 1018-5593

© European Union, 2015

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Cover image: © szélléva, 2015



Setting the Scene

Development aid is the most visible and most successful field of the European Union's complex external actions. The European Union and its 28 Member States are, together, still the largest development donors worldwide and have played a leading role in the efforts to achieve the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. The EU has also proved to be a reliable and predictable actor during the negotiations of the new Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations that will shape global development strategies for the years to come.

However, EU institutions and policy-makers require more and more sophisticated research in order to underpin coherent policy decision by sound scientific evidence. The current year that aims to reinvigorate global efforts for ending poverty in all its forms everywhere and focalise attention on new Sustainable Development Goals is also the European Year for Development. Taking stock of European research aiming at better targeted, more efficient and coherent development policies is particularly well-suited at this point in time.

European funded research on international development related issues has a long tradition and gains more importance than ever before under the current research and innovation framework programme. The EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (in particular Theme 8 «Social Sciences and the Humanities») and the Horizon 2020 programme for Research and Innovation (in particular Societal Challenge 6 «Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies») have financed several research projects addressing crucial issues for international development policy. Horizon 2020's legal basis has the objective of investing at least 60% of its overall budget in support of sustainable development and 35% for climate action.

Before the launch of new research projects in the framework of Horizon 2020, the current publication gives an overview of recent and on-going social sciences and humanities led research on various development areas from poverty eradication to food and nutrition security through tackling climate change in the Pacific region, improvements of water and sanitation systems or the impact of the business sector on development goals to name but a few from the multiple research agendas.

Social sciences and humanities play a particularly important role in addressing the policy aspects of international cooperation and development policy. There is a manifest need to improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data and analyses. Policy-making requires a better understanding of causality and toolkits that improve its foresight abilities. Cultural and historical analysis of the obstacles to and conditions for development can make a critical difference to the quality of tailor-made development policies. Last but not least, European funded social sciences and humanities research about international development brings together research teams from the whole world and naturally from many developing countries. This intense scientific cooperation directly contributes to scientific capacity building in developing countries and thus creates robust pillars for countries to develop their own policies against poverty and climate change in particular.

This publication presents projects funded under the Seventh Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7).

Table of contents

Setting the Scene.....6

DESAFIO 10

ECOPAS 12

EDC2020..... 14

ENGOV 16

FOODSECURE..... 18

GLOBAL VALUE 20

IDEAS 22

MNEmerge 24

NOPOOR 26

RurbanAfrica 28

SEATIDE 30

Democratisation of Water and Sanitation Governance by Means of Socio-Technical Innovation

DESAFIO

<http://www.desafioglobal.org>

Project reference: 320303

EU contribution:
EUR 999 972

From 2013 to 2015

Project coordinator:
NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY,
POLITICS, AND SOCIOLOGY,
United Kingdom

Inequality and injustice
• **democratization** • **socio-**
technical innovation • **water**
and sanitation

Description

DESAFIO studies socio-technical innovations to eradicate structural inequality in water and sanitation (WSS). It examines how innovations change policies, help developing strategies and interventions, and enhance policy learning.

What conditions, factors and processes facilitate innovations? What are the critical requirements and obstacles for their sustainability and replicability?

The research engages beneficiary communities, practitioners, local authorities, and other actors in design, implementation, monitoring, validation, and diffusion of the innovations. It studies examples from urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of Brazil, including cases from Argentina and Colombia.



Outcomes

Results show that we must:

- Break with technology-centred, top-down solutions in WSS.
- Stop promoting policies privileging private profit over public benefits, such as privatisation and mercantilisation of WSS.
- Promote innovations that strengthen public authorities to deliver and regulate safe, quality WSS.
- Invest heavily in the provision and long-term maintenance of infrastructure and management prioritising long-term social “returns” (in public health, quality of life, etc.) over short-term economic gains.
- Enhance inter-sectoral cooperation and strongly support public-public and public-community partnerships in WSS.
- Strengthen inter- and transdisciplinary coordination.
- Support innovations that promote active and meaningful, not merely tokenistic, involvement of local communities and other relevant actors, especially the poor and most vulnerable.
- Deepen the substantive democratisation of government, management and access to WSS with social participation and democratic control over the decision-making process by common citizens and users.

Project partners

CEARA'S WATER AND SANITATION COMPANY (CAGECE), BR

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF MINAS GERAIS (UFMG), DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING (DESA), BR

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO (UFPE), CENTRE OF TECHNOLOGY AND GEOSCIENCES (CTG), BR

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFRJ), FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM, BR

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ROSARIO (UNR), ENVIRONMENTAL CFD & HYDROINFORMATICS GROUP (CIFASIS-CONICET), AR

UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA, MARINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTRE (IMAR-UC), PT

UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY (UNIVALLE), RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE IN WATER SUPPLY, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION (CINARA), CO

European Consortium for Pacific Studies

ECOPAS

<http://www.ecopas.info>

Project reference: 320298

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 500 000**

From 2012 to 2015

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN,
Norway**

**Pacific studies • anthropology
• sustainable development
• policy • Europe-Pacific
relations • climate change**

Description

ECOPAS is an innovative multidisciplinary project designed to provide coordination and support to research and policy communities on issues connected to climate change and other societal challenges in the Pacific Islands region. Overarching objectives are to define better options for sustainable development in the Pacific, and to better inform the European Union's engagements there.

ECOPAS is a Consortium with six institutional partners: four recognised European university centres of excellence on Pacific studies in Norway, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, the premier research university of the Pacific Islands, and a prominent policy research institute in the largest Pacific country.

The consortium's research focus is in the social sciences and humanities, with an emphasis on social anthropology and regional studies, while also developing the role of the performing arts in forging new channels for Europe-Pacific cooperation and communication.

ECOPAS is a significant, high-quality research resource for the European Commission's engagement in policy-making in and for the Pacific.



Outcomes

Results have been accomplished through the stock-taking and open-access provision of research on climate change and related societal dimensions in Pacific contexts, the provision of new channels for dialogue between scholarship and policy-making, and the building of a long-term research agenda for current and future challenges faced by the Pacific.

Through a wide repertoire of encounters, events, reviews and reports, and the building of a massive online database on Pacific research expertise, relationships between Europe and the Pacific and intra-Pacific are built and developed in the broadest sense.

Project partners

AIX-MARSEILLE UNIVERSITY, FR
NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
PG

RADBOUD UNIVERSITY
NIJMEGEN, NL

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH
PACIFIC, FJ

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS,
UK

European Development Cooperation to 2020

EDC2020

<http://www.edc2020.eu>

Project reference: 217346

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 300 000**

From 2008 to 2011

**Project coordinator:
THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIA-
TION OF DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH AND TRAINING
INSTITUTES, Germany**

**energy • climate change •
development cooperation**

Description

The EDC2020 project involved researchers from different European countries in its research activities with the aim:

- To produce innovative knowledge on emerging issues with relevance to EU policymaking.
- To disseminate the knowledge to stakeholders in EU development politics to facilitate improved policymaking.
- To provide a platform of debate on global challenges facing Europe on the future role Europe has in the world, and on its relation to developing countries.



Outcomes

The EDC2020 project found that:

- The diversification of the donor landscape provides a timely stimulus for increasing self-reflection on the goals and future direction of European development cooperation. New actors present a challenge for Europe to present a vision of its role in the world and to better embed development cooperation in European foreign relations.
- EU development and energy policies urgently need coordination. At present they often work at odds with each other. This will be a major issue in future years, where the EU needs to reform its policies to make a major impact.
- The EU should adopt principles in relation to how Climate Change funds are mobilised; how funds are managed in terms of transparency, accountability and equitability; and how funds are disbursed in terms of national ownership and timeliness.

Project partners

FUNDACIÓN PARA LAS
RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES
Y EL DIÁLOGO EXTERIOR (FRIDE),
ES

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE / DEUTSCHES
INSTITUT FÜR
ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK (DIE), DE

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES (IDS), UK

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE (ODI), UK

Environmental Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing Frameworks for Sustainable and Equitable Natural Resource Use

ENGOV

<http://www.engov.eu>

Project reference: 266710

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 699 310**

From 2011 to 2015

**Project coordinator:
CENTRE FOR LATIN
AMERICAN STUDY AND
DOCUMENTATION –
UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM,
The Netherlands**

Environmental governance
• environmental politics
• environmental justice •
nature • sustainability

Description

Latin American and Caribbean countries have come to occupy a key position in present-day global environmental debates and policies and the climate crisis has further stressed their international importance. Simultaneously, the region's growing socio-environmental problems and conflicts have sparked profound region-wide debates on development models, human-nature relations and democratising decision-making.

ENGOV's central objective was to understand how environmental governance is shaped in LAC. Its research focused on the obstacles and possibilities for sustainable production systems that can generate both economic development and a more equitable distribution of benefits in order to decrease poverty, exclusion, and environmental degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean.



Outcomes

The project produced an impressive amount of case-studies and synthesising analyses. Research results have been published in numerous scientific working papers, articles and books.

The project's central publication is Environmental Governance in Latin America, published as Open Access book in English (Palgrave, 2015), with previous versions in Spanish and Portuguese (CLACSO, 2015).

ENGOV results have also been widely disseminated among relevant user groups by means of public meetings, opinion articles, policy briefs, virtual courses and newsletters. Also, two new databases are available at the ENGOV website, and a special section on environmental governance in LAC was created in CLACSO's virtual library.

Project partners

INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY -
AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF
BARCELONA, ES

INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT, FR

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
AND THE ENVIRONMENT -
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NO

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT - UNIVERSITY OF
BRASILIA, BR

AUTONOMOUS METROPOLITAN
UNIVERSITY - UNIT XOCHIMILCO,
MX

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED
STUDIES - UNIVERSITY OF
SANTIAGO DE CHILE, CL

GINO GERMANI RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, AR

ANDEAN UNIVERSITY SIMÓN
BOLÍVAR - CHAPTER QUITO, EC

Exploring the Future of Global Food and Nutrition Security

FOODSECURE

<http://www.foodsecure.eu>

Project reference: 290693

**EU contribution:
EUR 7 998 000**

From 2012 to 2017

**Project coordinator:
LEI WAGENINGEN UR, The
Netherlands**

**Food security • nutrition
• policies • agriculture •
climate**

Description

One of the biggest challenges facing global society today is the widespread and growing presence of hunger and food insecurity. Given that the lead time for some social and technological solutions is long, a long-term framework on global food and nutrition security (FNS) is required.

FOODSECURE aims at improving the resilience of the food system, by providing a means to mitigate risks and uncertainties in the world food system caused by economic and climatic shocks while providing for sustainable economic growth.

The project provides an analytical toolbox to experiment, analyse, and coordinate the effects of short and medium term policies, thereby allowing for the execution of consistent, coherent, long-term strategies with desirable consequences.



FOODSECURE

FOR POLICIES THAT MATTER

Outcomes

The FOODSECURE project develops effective and sustainable strategies for assessing and addressing the short- and long-term challenges of food and nutrition security.

The project will provide a set of analytical instruments to experiment, analyse, and coordinate the effects of short and long term policies related to achieving food security. The purpose is to support stakeholders in the design of consistent, coherent, long-term FNS strategies.

FOODSECURE combines rigorous analyses and stakeholder participation in order to:

- Better understand the determinants and different levels of causality underpinning global food and nutrition security;
- Improve the ability of decision makers to foresee and respond to future food and nutrition security crises;
- Provide guidance to stakeholders on critical pathways for technological and institutional change and policies, and on the integration of a diversity of visions in a common framework.

Project partners

RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT BONN, DE

KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN, BE

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, US

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE, FR

INSTITUT DES SCIENCES ET INDUSTRIES DU VIVANT ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - AGRO PARIS TECH, FR

INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CN

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, RO

FONDATION POUR L'ETUDE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT, CH

INTERNATIONALES INSTITUT FUER ANGEWANDTE SYSTEMANALYSE, AT

JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE-EUROPEAN COMMISSION, ES

PROSPEX BVBA, BE

MINISTERIE VAN INFRASTRUCTUUR EN MILIEU, NL

SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IN NITRA, SK
UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI ROMA TRE, IT

FONDATION INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET LES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES, FR

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION, ET

CENTRE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONAL EN RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT, FR

Assessing the Impacts of Multinational Corporations on GLOBAL Development and VALUE Creation

GLOBAL VALUE

<http://www.global-value.eu>

Project reference: 613295

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 499 779**

From 2014 to 2017

**Project coordinator:
INSTITUTE FOR MANAGING
SUSTAINABILITY, VIENNA
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS, Austria**

**Sustainable Development •
Multinational Corporations
• Impact Assessment
• Corporate Social
Responsibility**

Description

GLOBAL VALUE addresses the measurement and management of business impacts on global sustainable development. It develops an innovative framework for assessing impacts of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) on issues related to the Millennium Declaration/the Sustainable Development Goals, human rights, transparency, and anti-corruption.

The project will shed light on institutional arrangements; analyse systems of governance for responsible business practices; explore responsible competitiveness; assess the complementarity of public and private sector activities; and derive recommendations for decision makers in business, policy and CSOs.



Outcomes

For addressing MNCs, the project will deliver a modular, user-friendly and customisable toolkit, including a web-based assessment platform, a tool navigator, and training materials. It will take into account the most relevant pathways of impact (through business operations, community investments, regional, supply chain and product related impacts) and link up with powerful management approaches (such as supply chain management, life cycle assessment and base of the pyramid innovation).

The toolkit will be tested in close collaboration with leading MNCs: BATA (garment, Bangladesh), OLAM (food, Tanzania) and MONDI (paper & packaging, Russia a.o.). Research organisations, CSOs, and sector experts from these countries are members of the consortium and ensure the involvement of stakeholders and local actors.

By establishing the GLOBAL VALUE Expert Crowd, we continuously take business, society, and policy perspectives into account. More than 200 experts are involved.

Project partners

AALTO UNIVERSITY, FI

COPENHAGEN BUSINESS
SCHOOL, DK

CENTRAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY, HU

LUDWIG BOLTZMANN INSTITUTE
OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AT

OEKO-INSTITUT E.V.- INSTITUTE
OF APPLIED ECOLOGY, DE

THE NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS SCHOOL, UK

SAARLAND UNIVERSITY, DE

SUSTAINALYTICS BV, NL

BRAC SOCIETY, BD

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE, TZ

Integrating and Developing European Asian Studies

IDEAS

<http://www.efeo.fr/base.php?code=398>

Project reference: 243910

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 200 000**

From 2010 to 2012

**Project coordinator:
FRENCH SCHOOL OF ASIAN
STUDIES (EFEU), France**

**Asia, geopolitics • networks
• humanities • coordination
• policy-making**

Description

The Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities (SESH) are essential to a full understanding of the geo-politics of Asia, but national and European policy-makers do not always draw on the rich and complex research base that could be available to them. This is particularly the case with research in the Humanities, where cultural and historical insights and analysis can make a critical difference to the quality of policy development.

The overall objective of IDEAS was to coordinate and bring together academic researchers and policy-makers with the aim of establishing the foundations for a policy-relevant SESH knowledge base on Asia.

Outcomes

The IDEAS project acted as a driving force for the coordination of a wide range of institutions and stakeholders in Asian Studies research, including academia, civil society, and policy making.

The project made a lasting contribution to the integration of the European Research Area (ERA) through the promotion of joint research programmes and the sharing of European research infrastructure, in particular the EFEO network of field centres in Asia.

The project pioneered an innovative strategy for the development of links between the fields of diplomacy and SSH research through the provision of briefing sessions that examine geopolitical and cultural issues from a long-term perspective.

In promoting Asian Studies research and highlighting the importance of a quality SESH knowledge base on Asia, the IDEAS project paved the way for more informed policy making in which Member State and European stakeholders have the benefit of pertinent and up to-date data on socio-economic and cultural issues that may well prove to be critical at a time when Europe and European-Asian relations are evolving rapidly.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, DE

UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, FI

BRITISH ACADEMY, UK

HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES, HU

ITALIAN INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA
AND THE ORIENT, IT

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
COMPUTER SCIENCES AND
CONTROL, FR

A Framework Model on MNE's Impact on Global Development Challenges in Emerging Markets

MNEmerge

<http://www.mnemerger.com>

Project reference: 612889

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 460 024**

From 2014 to 2016

**Project coordinator:
LAPPEENRANTA UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGY, Finland**

**environment • energy •
foreign direct investment
• health • multinational
enterprises • poverty
reduction**

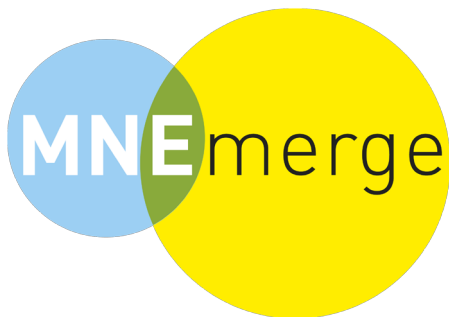
Description

MNEmerge provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the impact of multinational enterprises (MNEs) on United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in developing countries using case studies, quantitative data as well as policy analysis.

The project studies how MNEs manage their activities in FDI; business functioning; technology and innovation strategies; corporate philanthropy or socially responsible investments, and how these issues can contribute to attaining poverty alleviation; food, health and environmental security and electrification in developing countries.

The four objectives of the project are:

- Developing a comprehensive framework to analyse the impacts of MNEs towards socio-economic development;
- Developing a model that describes the relationships between MNEs, FDI and the economy;
- Performing case studies and quantitative analysis to verify the developed model;
- Analysing the role of public policies in supporting responsible business practices and the MDGs.



Outcomes

MNEmerge contributes with policy and strategy recommendations to all eight MDGs. These recommendations are based on field and case studies on three continents (Asia, Africa and Latin America) to assess the real impact of MNE activities on developing country host economies.

As a result, the project will provide concrete recommendations to support the future decision-making as well as to present best practices for MNE company level actors concerning corporate responsibility, sustainable development and energy efficient behaviour.

The project outputs are targeted to underline critical factors and give recommendations for policy and strategy development.

Project partners

KINGS COLLEGE LONDON, UK

KENT UNIVERSITY, UK

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, UK

UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, FI

UNU-MERIT, THE NETHERLANDS
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF
INDIA, IN

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
GH

INESC P&D BRAZIL, BR

Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty

NOPOOR

<http://www.nopoor.eu>

Project reference: 290752

**EU contribution:
EUR 8 000 000**

From 2012 to 2017

**Project coordinator:
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT,
France**

**poverty • public policy •
inequality • governance
• globalisation • aid
• measurement • data
collection**

Description

NOPOOR generates new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. It uses a comprehensive approach on different dimensions of poverty in 20+ countries through numerous case studies. It also looks at the dynamics of poverty and at the results of public policy and international aid.

The project identifies key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the globalisation process, including trade, aid, FDI and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies. As causes may differ between countries, policies and actions must be tailored to each country's characteristics, including their access to resources, political regime, quality of institutions and governance. These points are developed by various approaches, including political economy, and by different methods: surveys, econometric studies and case studies.

NOPOOR generates new knowledge from original surveys, database work and qualitative work, and pursues an active policy of dissemination and capacity building.



Outcomes

NOPoor has produced academic papers and participated to numerous events, including meetings with policy makers. NOPoor is now orienting its production towards a wider audience with policy briefs, interventions on social media with an active dissemination policy. Special emphasis is given to the policy implications of its findings and to the dialogue with policy makers and other stakeholders through the participation in different fora.

Project partners

GERMAN INSTITUTE OF GLOBAL
AND AREA STUDIES, DE

KIEL INSTITUTE FOR THE WORLD
ECONOMY, DE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE
MADRID, ES

UNIVERSITÉ DE NAMUR, BE

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES DE
POPULATIONS, DE PAUVRETÉ
ET DE POLITIQUES SOCIO-
ECONOMIQUES, LU

THE VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR
URBAN SUSTAINABILITY, AT

GRUPO DE ANALISIS PARA EL
DESARROLLO, PE

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO
DE JANEIRO, BR

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE, CL

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y
DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE
MONTERREY, MX

CONSORTIUM POUR LA
RECHERCHE ECONOMIQUE ET
SOCIALE, SN

GHANA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRACY
AND DEVELOPMENT, GH

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, ZA

UNIVERSITÉ D'ANTANANARIVO,
MG

VIETNAMESE ACADEMY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES, VN

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
ECONOMICS, IN

CENTRE NATIONAL DE
RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (UNIT
LOCATED IN INDIA), FR

African Rural-City Connections

RurbanAfrica

<http://rurbanafrica.ku.dk>

Project reference: 290732

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 694 863**

From 2012 to 2016

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF
COPENHAGEN, Denmark**

**migration • mobility • rural
and urban transformations**

Description

The overall objective of the RurbanAfrica project is to explore the connections between rural transformations, mobility and urbanisation processes, and to analyse how these contribute to an understanding of the scale, nature and location of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. This includes critically scrutinising the assumption that migration from rural areas to cities is one of the major development challenges faced by national and local governments in their efforts to stimulate economic growth and curb poverty. The project focuses on four sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries: Ghana, Cameroon, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Outcomes

Most rural sites are experiencing increasing commercialisation of production. While involved smallholders have benefitted from the increasing diversification of trading channels, competition for land has become one of the main constraints in the livelihood activities.

Agricultural diversification, non-agricultural activities, multi-locality and resettlement are some key responses of rural households to reduce vulnerabilities. Destination and purpose for migration differ, and the form and importance of remittances vary greatly and increasingly contribute to rural livelihoods.

Urban transformations of cities are highly impacted by intra-urban migration and mobility but not the dominant destination of migrants from dynamic rural regions. Migration to cities and regular mobility are closely linked to livelihood activities, whereas intra-urban residential mobility is more connected to the search for cheaper land/housing/rents in the peripheral areas. These trends impact highly on the diverse access and needs of urban services.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT, NL

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY,
UK

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF ENVIRONMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT, UK

UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE II, FR

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF
RWANDA, RW

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE, TZ

UNIVERSITY OF DSCHANG, CM

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, GH

ARDHI UNIVERSITY, TZ

Integration in Southeast Asia: Trajectories of Inclusion, Dynamics of Exclusion

SEATIDE

<http://www.seatide.eu>

Project reference: 320221

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 400 000**

From 2012 to 2015

**Project coordinator:
FRENCH SCHOOL OF ASIAN
STUDIES (EFEU), France**

**Integration • regionalism
• diversity • prosperity •
knowledge • security**

Description

SEATIDE uses a field research approach to study the benefits and risks of regional and national integration in Southeast Asia (SEA).

Integrative processes offer the promise of economic wealth; the free movement of people; the promotion of citizenship and access to knowledge networks with extensive links to the wider world. At the same time, failure to take advantage of these benefits can result in processes of exclusion that undermine national/regional frameworks, entailing risks in the fields of human development/security, including the danger of framework disintegration.

SEATIDE's research is informed by awareness that dynamics of exclusion and inclusion should be studied in tandem to produce holistic analyses of integrative processes and their contemporary forms, which take into account long-term local perspectives.

Outcomes

The project conducts field research and produces analyses that take into account local knowledge as well as macroeconomic studies and expert perspectives. Qualitative and quantitative data are presented in case studies structured by a common analytical framework, centred on but not restricted to four SEA countries (Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia), with a unifying focus on transnational issues.

Project outcomes are discussed with SEA specialists in Europe and Asia, local stakeholders, and policymakers in ASEAN and the EU.

The project also contributes to the coordination of EU-ASEAN scholarly exchange, the improvement of networking capacity, and the promotion of a new generation of field researchers.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, UK

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, DE

UNIVERSITY OF TALLINN, EE

UNIVERSITY OF MILANO-
BICOCCA, IT

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, MY

UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA, ID

CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, TH

VIETNAM ACADEMY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES, VN

This publication was prepared by:

Philippe Keraudren

Yuri Borgmann-Prebil

Zoltán Krasznai

Catherine Lemaire

Anne Nielsen

Georgios Papanagnou

Sylvie Rohanová

Éva Széll

European Commission

EUR 27321 - Open the door - Social Science Research for Development and a Sustainable Future

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2015 — 31 pp. — 14,8 x 21 cm

ISBN 978-92-79-49179-5

doi 10.2777/35201

ISSN 1018-5593

HOW TO OBTAIN EU PUBLICATIONS

Free publications:

- one copy:
via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>);
- more than one copy or posters/maps:
from the European Union's representations (http://ec.europa.eu/represent_en.htm);
from the delegations in non-EU countries (http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/index_en.htm);
by contacting the Europe Direct service (http://europa.eu/europedirect/index_en.htm) or calling
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (freephone number from anywhere in the EU) (*).

(*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

Priced publications:

- via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>).

The Social Sciences and Humanities comprise a range of scientific disciplines examining the relations between humans in their societal contexts. While the Humanities deal particularly with history, culture and various forms of human behaviour, Social Sciences tend to focus on the social interactions of individual human beings and groups. They address questions such as: How do people live and work together in contemporary societies? Why do individuals organise themselves into communities and want to share the same future? What do Europeans think about globalisation and how do they react to it? Why and how do citizens engage in or abstain from electoral and other forms of political participation?

Addressing such far-reaching questions, the Social Sciences and Humanities play a critical role in anticipating and accompanying the evolution of societies, while satisfying humanity's deep-rooted interest in reflecting on life. Consecutive European Union Framework Programmes for Research have acknowledged the significance of Social Sciences and Humanities research and have supported it at EU level over the past decades. Horizon 2020 recognises Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) as an ensemble of separate disciplines and highlights their particularly high aptitude to fruitfully collaborate with other disciplines in tackling major societal challenges.

Project information

