



GDN Competitions

Global Research Projects

Annual Conferences

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In GDN Competitions

Global Development Awards

Awards 2004



2004 Award Topics



Most Innovative Project



Outstanding Research on Development



Research Medals



2003 Winners



2002 Winners



2001 Winners



2000 Winners



Regional Research Competitions

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Global Development Awards: 2004 Competition Topics

The topics for the 2004 Awards Competition relate to the theme **Developed and developing worlds: mutual impact**, chosen for the Sixth Annual Conference in 2005. The topics are described in detail on this page.

2004 Award topics

1. Mutual impact, the global economic architecture, and the Millennium Development Goals [More >>](#)
2. Trade policies and Sub-Saharan Africa [More >>](#)
3. Investment in health and mutual impact [More >>](#)
4. Conflict, human security, and migration [More >>](#)
5. Foreign direct investment, labor markets, and the environment [More >>](#)

1. Mutual impact, the global economic architecture, and the Millennium Development

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Research Medals Competition 2004



Global Development Awards: 2003 Winners



Global Development Awards: Winners 2002



Global issues, Local Voices

Growth today, gone tomorrow? Sustaining growth in developing countries

What accounts for the volatility of growth in developing countries? Why is stable growth over

Scholarship Competitions

Announcement

Global Development Awards Competition 2004

Submissions are now being accepted for all three categories of the 2004 Awards Competition:

Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development, Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project, and the Medals for Research on Development.

The five topics for the research medals competition relate to the theme, "Developed and developing worlds: mutual impact." Find out about the deadlines and application process.

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GDN Evaluation Reports

An independent evaluation of GDN activities finds that the GDN concept is unique and meets a clear demand in the market for development-

the Millennium Development Goals

The types of impacts that countries have upon one another are often influenced by the existing 'global rules of the game' as defined in the global economic architecture. For example, the successful achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will significantly depend on the benefits that poorer countries receive from globalization. While developing countries are encouraged to open up their economies, the world is still replete with trade barriers that prevent them from achieving the full benefits of liberalization. Rapid changes in capital flows often result in more rather than less macroeconomic instability and make countries more vulnerable to economic shocks. At the same time many of the existing rules of the game prevent developing countries from undertaking policies that were successfully followed in the past by the now developed countries. In addition, most developing countries cannot afford the cost and allocation of enough qualified persons to bargain effectively in international negotiations.

Submissions in this category should analyze:

- ?? how the existing global architecture impacts economic benefits between developed and developing countries;
- ?? how the existing global architecture impacts the achievement of the MDGs;
- ?? changes in the global architecture that would result in mutual benefits to developing and developed countries, result in a more level playing field, or increase the ability of countries to reach the MDGs; and
- ?? the political factors that govern the maintenance and change in the global rules of

long periods of time so rare? Issue 4 of this column brings you opinion pieces from two researchers, one from Brazil and one from Ghana, who took part in GDN's multi-country study Explaining Growth, commenting on the growth experiences in their own countries. [More »](#)

Online Service: Toolkit

Proposal Writing and Fundraising

Obtaining funding for your research is difficult, so we have produced this guide to help give your proposal the best possible chance of success. Based on interviews with experienced research fundraisers, this toolkit provides tips and practical suggestions for applying for funding and proposal writing.

development-
relevant knowledge

change in the global rules of the game, including the role of civil society.

Submissions in this category can be:

1. qualitative or quantitative analysis of the impacts of the global economic architecture;
2. country case studies, cross-country comparisons, or institutional case studies.

2. Trade policies and Sub-Saharan Africa

Given the small size of most Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) economies, specialization through international trade is often seen as a critical element in socio-economic development. Moreover, many observers believe that the losses to countries in SSA due to trade barriers greatly outweigh the benefits from foreign aid, particularly as the most protected items are generally the primary and processed commodities in which SSA has the greatest potential. Better access to markets for their primary commodities may be essential for many SSA countries to undertake the technological upgrading in both production and processing that often is a crucial step in the development process. The other side of the coin is that consumers in developed countries would likely benefit from cheaper goods, especially agriculture products, from SSA countries. Submissions in this category should analyze:

- ?? the benefits to SSA countries of general reductions in trade barriers or reductions in trade barriers in products that are potentially of significant export value, including internal reforms that may be needed to take advantage of new opportunities;
- ?? how trade barriers impact

- ?? how trade barriers impact technological change in SSA;
- ?? the relationship between trade policies of developed countries and government policies and strategies in SSA;
- ?? the political economy aspects of trade reform in SSA countries and their (potential) trading partners;
- ?? the relationship between trade and aid in SSA countries;
- ?? the impacts of domestic trade policies on socio-economic development in SSA countries, including analysis of opening to trade without reciprocity;
- ?? the impact on producers and consumers in developed countries of more open trade with SSA countries.

Submissions in this category can be:

1. qualitative or quantitative analysis of the reform of trade policies;
2. country case studies, cross-country comparisons, or regional-wide analysis.

All submissions in this study must be on countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. At least 50 percent of the researchers must reside in an SSA country. Submissions in this category will be accepted in French or English. All other eligibility rules of the competition apply as normal.

3. Investment in health and mutual impact

In a world of AIDS, SARS, and Mad Cow disease (BSE), policy-makers and populations across the world recognize that health has become increasingly globalized. International spread of infectious disease is the most obvious manifestation of this phenomenon, but it appears in more subtle ways such as the spread of unhealthy products and behaviors or

unhealthy products and behaviors or harmonization of legal and regulatory regimes, like TRIPS, which affect access to pharmaceuticals.

The global movement of goods, people and capital is affected by health conditions in various parts of the world, and health in any part of the world is affected by economic conditions. Introduction of infectious diseases into new environments through international movement of goods and people can cause major economic harm to unprepared and susceptible populations on top of the mortality and morbidity burden. Less direct but more enduring impacts occur when disease reduces labor productivity and reduces foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries where disease risk in the labor force compounds other business risks. The economic loss from malaria alone in selected developing countries has been conservatively estimated at 1.3% of GDP annually. Moreover, poor health in developing countries exposes developed countries to the following types of costs:

1. Increased monitoring and surveillance to prevent disease transmission;
2. Sectoral shocks (livestock from BSE or tourism from SARS);
3. Reduced trading opportunities with slow growth countries; and
4. Reduced investment opportunities with high-risk countries.

The AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa has placed strains on the WTO TRIPS agreement by calling into question the legitimacy of applying intellectual property protections to life-saving drugs. Most AIDS patients in developed countries now have access to treatment while infected populations in developing countries go without treatment due to the lack of affordability of patented drugs.

of affordability of patented drugs. Developing countries have argued for an expansive exemption in TRIPS that allows generic drug importation for life-threatening illnesses, while developed countries, seeing their pharmaceutical industries at risk, argue for a narrow exemption for specific diseases of epidemic proportion. Either choice will pose major implementation questions and change the international pharmaceutical environment. Submissions in this category should address one or more of the following issues:

- ?? how production, trade and/or FDI are affected by infectious disease risk in one or more developed or developing countries;
- ?? the socio-economic costs to one or more developing countries of a major health problem and/or the cost of prevention of the problem;
- ?? how (changes in) TRIPS for public health reasons will affect intellectual property practices, the pharmaceutical industry, and/or health care delivery in developing and developed countries; or
- ?? the political economy of negotiations on international health issues, including the effect of public health considerations on the political economy of TRIPS negotiations.

Submissions in this category can be country case studies, cross-country comparisons, or theoretical analysis. Papers that look at the mutual impact on developed and developing countries of some aspect of public health are particularly encouraged.

4. Conflict, human security, and migration

Conflict in the present globalizing environment has manifested itself primarily at the national level in the form of ethnic strife. tribal warfare.

form of ethnic strife, tribal warfare, civil wars, group genocides, guerrilla movements, and terrorist activity. It has been a particularly salient feature in the politics of developing and transitional countries. Yet, the north is increasingly involved in conflict and post-conflict situations in the south, while migration, international crime, and terrorist activity originating in the south are reshaping present-day political discourse, election strategies, and policies in the nations of the north, entailing further economic and political repercussions in the south. This cycle of mutual impact—involving proliferating actors at the national, supra-national, and non-governmental levels—has generated a burgeoning research interest in the concept of human security as a tool for understanding the essence of modern conflict and untangling its root causes. In practice, however, the needs of human security in the developing countries may not strike a good balance with the neo-liberal free market agenda pursued by most developed nations and organizations governing international economic and trade regimes. Moreover, the free movement of people across national borders makes as much economic sense as that of goods, services and capital; yet the rationality of global labor mobility stumbles upon much more immutable protectionist barriers. As the bulk of international migration flows are driven by the search for economic security and freedom, regulatory regimes remain restrictive and national in character. This asymmetry perpetuates illegality and discrimination despite the economic benefits derived from migration by both sending and receiving countries. Submissions in this category can analyze:

- ?? the genesis and root causes of conflict and/or migration, with emphasis on the interaction among agents.

- interaction among agents, institutions and policies in developed and developing countries;
- ?? how a human security centered approach to migration intersects with development policies and/or the post-Washington Consensus environment;
 - ?? the economic security-migration nexus;
 - ?? economic and political factors that prevent or facilitate adequate response to challenges posed by modern conflict or migration; and
 - ?? conflict resolution, actors, institutions, and policies that mitigate threats to human security.

Submissions in this category can be:

1. qualitative, quantitative or theoretical analysis on mutual impact between developing and developed countries in terms of contemporary conflict, migration, and human security;
2. country case studies, cross-country comparisons, institutional and policy case studies; regional studies are most encouraged.

Submissions in this category will be accepted in French or English.

5. Foreign direct investment, labor markets, and the environment

There is a broad consensus that a properly managed foreign direct investment (FDI) with significant linkages to the local economy is a powerful instrument of economic development for developing countries. The challenge that developing countries confront is how to strike a balance between attracting FDI yet ensure significant room to maneuver to set policies that attract investments that support

attract investments that support their own development and environmental priorities. The policies of developed countries significantly affect the ability of developing countries to achieve this balance. If Cancun was any indication, there seems to be a wide divergence of views between developed and developing countries on what types of policies should be put in place to produce mutual benefits for both groups of countries. European proposals for new rules on international investments were met with resistance by developing countries, which fear that the proposed rules might open their industries to control by foreign multinationals.

In addition, FDI has important repercussions on labor markets in both developed and developing countries and may also have strong environmental implications. Higher wages and more stringent labor market regulations create incentives for firms to invest in or outsource activities to developing countries. Hence, there is a constantly shifting global division of labor accompanied by public demands and government attempts to save jobs in developed countries. In developing countries there is pressure to free labor markets and soften any labor market regulations in order to attract FDI. It has also been argued that in order to position themselves as competitive and low-cost investment locations, developing countries are reluctant to implement environmental regulations and even bid down their environmental standards to socially inefficient levels. Regulations and standards imposed by home countries to their industries are argued to be powerful instruments towards preventing this race to the bottom phenomenon and towards ensuring that FDI does not produce harmful environmental impacts in developing countries whose environmental standards are usually lower or poorly enforced.

lower or poorly enforced.
Submissions in this category should shed light on one or more of the following questions:

- ?? what domestic policies have been most important for attracting foreign direct investment, and what has been the impact of this investment on growth, income distribution, poverty, and other key indicators of development?
- ?? what are the impacts of developed country policies on the flow and distribution of FDI to and among developing countries?
- ?? what provisions should international investment agreements contain to help developing countries attract FDI and maximize its benefits?
- ?? how do wages and labor market regulations influence FDI? What is the impact on wages and income distribution in developed countries of outsourcing or relocation?
- ?? is there empirical evidence that industries with a high propensity to pollute tend to move to countries with less stringent environmental regulations? How can environmental protection and FDI be mutually reinforcing?
- ?? does the inclusion of labor and environmental regulations in free trade agreements have significant effects on the quantity and quality of FDI?

Submissions in this category can be country case studies, cross-country comparisons, or theoretical analysis. Papers that look at the mutual impact on developed and developing countries of some aspect of foreign direct investment are particularly encouraged.

encouraged.

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